

## Bridgend Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Review

December 2011



# Quality Management

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

Bridgend County Borough Council commissioned Capita Symonds to carry out a review of its Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). The review included both desk-based studies and field work. This report will provide a record of the methodologies used and a summary of the findings of the review along with recommendations for further work.

## 1.2 REVIEW OBJECTIVES

- To confirm or otherwise that the Council's suite of SINCs meet a robust set of criteria (Wildlife Sites Guidance Wales – A Guide to Develop Local Wildlife Systems in Wales (Wales Biodiversity Partnership, 2008))
- To provide SINC data sufficient to inform the emerging Local Development Plan (LDP) and the planning process.
- To present information in written and map form compatible with MapInfo.
- To identify currently identified SINCs that are no longer of SINC quality.
- To undertake surveys to improve the quality of data held or to identify new candidate SINCs, where possible.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Bridgend County Borough Council provided Capita Symonds with plans of 176 sites that needed to be reviewed against the Wildlife Sites Guidance (Wales Biodiversity Partnership, 2008). Of these, 13 were highlighted as candidate SINCs and 163 were already included on the Bridgend County Borough Council Register of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.

The sites were split between three experienced ecologists, Rebecca East, Peter Sturgess and Abbey Sanders who carried out both the desktop studies and fieldwork for their sites. The sites are listed in Appendix A along with the date they were surveyed and the surveyor.

### 2.2 DESKTOP STUDY

Bridgend County Borough Council provided the following desktop information covering all sites:

- Existing SINC MapInfo Professional GIS layer
- SINC descriptions and species information
- Aerial Photograph PDFs for each site
- BCBC Accessible Natural Greenspace Study (2009)
- South East Wales Biological Records Centre (SEWBReC) species search with 500m buffer for all existing SINC sites
- Ancient Woodland MapInfo Professional GIS layer
- CCW Phase I Habitat Survey maps (early 1990s)

All this information was examined for each SINC prior to visiting the site and a summary of findings was added to the datasheet for each SINC.

In addition, Capita Symonds contacted the county recorders for Bridgend County Borough Council requesting any records they had which would qualify a site to SINC status and/or any sites they would recommend as a candidate SINC. The following county recorders were contacted by email:

- David Gilmore – Glamorgan Bird Club
- David Slade - Lepidoptera
- Julian Woodman – Plants
- Roy Perry – Bryophytes
- Steve Bolchover – Coleoptera
- Dr Dan Forman – Mammals

- Judith Oakley – Marine invertebrates and fish
- Mike Powell – Odonata
- Greg Jones - Orthoptera
- Peter Hill – South West Wales Amphibian and Reptile Group
- Mike Winder – South Wales Invertebrate Group
- Stephen Lowe – Vale of Glamorgan Bat Group

## 2.3 FIELD SURVEY

Each site was visited by an experienced field surveyor between August and October 2011. Prior to the site visits, effort was made to contact the landowner and seek permission to enter the site. Bridgend County Borough Council could only provide landowner details for a small number of sites so, where possible, surveyors knocked on doors and asked local people for landowner information before entering the site. Where sites or parts of the site could not be accessed fully, the surveyor gathered data from footpaths and boundaries using close-focusing binoculars. The necessity for this is included in the datasheets.

Due to the limited time and budget available, each site visit was restricted to a simple walkover survey. On average, surveyors were expected to visit five sites per day and time spent at each site would depend on its size, amount of data required to provide qualifying data, ease of access and the amount of desktop data available that supported the qualification and aided the surveyor.

The fieldwork was focused on habitats and plants but observations were made on the suitability of habitat for other faunal species in the SINC selection criteria. The surveyors carried a crib sheet to refer to species relevant to SINC selection (included in Appendix B). The lists of species recorded for each site were not comprehensive and will be seasonally restricted due to the necessary timing of the surveys (for example, woodland ground flora would only be available to survey in the spring (see 2.4 Constraints)).

During field surveys, the surveyors used a standard proforma to record details and existing SINC boundary maps provided by the Council to draw annotated sketch maps. The following information was collected and recorded for each site:

- Qualifying and secondary habitats present
- A plant species list for each main habitat type present (not comprehensive due to survey constraints, see Section 2.4)
- A sketch map of the site with main features highlighted and recommended changes to the boundary shown
- A fixed point photograph of each site to use for communication and monitoring purposes
- An assessment of current condition and recommendations for management.

## 2.4 CONSTRAINTS

The limited budget and survey time allowed for the review meant that site surveys were brief and consequently some less obvious species will have been missed. Species lists do not contain a full inventory of species present, but includes those thought to be common and characteristic of the site or indicator species. Some of the larger sites would have required a full day to do a thorough survey but on average the surveyors had 1.5 hours per site including travel time and locating landowners.

The work was commissioned in August for completion in November and the seasonality of some species, particularly woodland species will mean that some are under recorded or not recorded at all.

The weather conditions were poor at the end of the summer and very wet weather may have limited the amount of faunal observations.

It was noted by surveyors that a great number of rights of way were problematic to follow or completely overgrown. One site, MG-19-M Sychbant Fields, could not be accessed safely due to large (over 6ft) piles of logs being stacked across the entrance.

One of the most challenging aspects of the SINC review was to define the boundaries of each SINC. Boundaries were generally drawn along existing field boundaries or features such as rivers or woodland edge for practicality. This may lead to some areas of poorer quality habitat being included in the SINC especially where species-rich habitat occurred in a mosaic within species-poor habitat or where higher quality habitat graded into lower quality habitat away from defined boundaries.

Many SINCs were extended into surrounding habitat but due to time constraints, not all these adjacent areas that appeared to be of SINC quality could be surveyed. The boundaries have only been changed where extensions were confirmed on site and where the extensions are possible but unconfirmed these are highlighted for further survey.

Previous information on the existing SINCs was very minimal. SINC data sheets provided for some sites contained only limited information on what species of note have been found previously.

SEWBReC record searches are not comprehensive and depend on these sites being surveyed previously. Some sites that did not qualify on habitat grounds may support a protected or priority species and recommendations for further surveys have been made on the datasheets.

The replies from county recorders were limited and the budget did not allow for thorough analysis of the records returned. Further candidate SINCs may therefore be highlighted in a further review and this has been included in the recommendations section.

### 3. OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

All of the 176 SINCs were surveyed during the review.

The full set of datasheets and sketch maps are provided separately to the Council. In addition, the boundaries of all SINCs that were surveyed have been updated on a MapInfo layer and provided on CD. The species lists from each site have also been combined and provided in Excel format so that records can easily be passed on to SEWBReC.

The full set of datasheets and sketch maps are provided in the Appendices of this report and on the accompanying CD. The main findings are summarised below. It should be noted that it is ultimately the decision of the Council to change the status of a SINC so these are just recommendations.

#### 3.1 SITES THAT NO LONGER QUALIFY AS SINC'S

The following sites no longer qualify as SINC's in their current state based on the survey findings:

SINC	Notes
BR-2-N Coychurch Road Verge	Could possibly be recovered through management either through scrub clearance to allow grassland to recover from the seedbank or management as woodland.
NH-13-N Angelton Common	No longer SINC quality. Woodland may be included with a future Ogmore River SINC.
POR-10-S The Beacons	May be combined with POR-3-M and qualify as part of a mosaic.
CYN-13-N Waunbont Road Triangle	The woodland, scrub and hedges may qualify under the woodland criteria.
CYN-14-N Waunbont Road (north)	This site is fully covered by an SSSI so should be removed from the SINC register.
NH-11-S Penylan Farm Wood	It may be possible to regain SINC status through woodland management or by incorporating adjacent woodland into a SINC.
LM-10-N	Further survey may identify further indicator species in the grasslands. The site may qualify

	as mosaic habitat if grasslands almost meet SINC criteria as there are three distinct habitats on the site.
NH-9-N	The grassland had been cut at the time of survey. A further survey prior to grass cutting may find further indicator species.

### 3.2 SITES THAT REQUIRE RE-SURVEY TO CONFIRM STATUS

<b>SINC</b>	<b>Notes</b>
BDG-5-N Wildmill Community Park	Survey to check ground flora and breeding birds in spring recommended
LAL-6-N Cae Porth	Survey to check ground flora in spring and bryophyte survey recommended
BDG-3-S Heronstone House Meadow	Re-survey neutral grassland in summer. Hedgebanks to the south could be included.

### 3.3 SITES THAT SHOULD BE UPGRADED FROM CSINC TO SINC

<b>SINC</b>	<b>Notes</b>
CCL-3-N Waterton Alderwood	See datasheets for qualifying features
CTH-9-S Junction 36 Heath	
MM-11-N Ar-Graig Field	
CEC-9-N Cwm Ffos (East)	
GV-12-M Tylacock North	
GV-13-M Talycoch South	
LL-6-N Ton Philip Farm	
LM-12-N Llety Brongu	
NH-14-N Aberkenfig West	
SBM-5-N Tyncoed Farm, Bryncethin	

# 4. RECOMMENDATIONS

## 4.1 IDENTIFYING NEW SINCs

- The current review did not allow for a thorough desktop study to identify candidate SINCs however desktop data has been collated to allow future analysis and this will be forwarded to the Council. It can be highlighted that in general sites that are likely to qualify include upland sites with semi-natural features, river corridors with native fish populations and areas of grazed common-land. These areas should be readily identifiable from maps to allow follow up surveys.
- It is recommended that a SEWBReC search is commissioned for primary species occurring outside existing SINCs/SSSIs, and re-survey for these if necessary. The presence of these rare species will automatically meet the SINC criteria. (e.g. Marsh Fritillary butterfly, breeding Water Rail, White-Clawed Crayfish or Green-winged Orchid).
- Commission a SEWBReC search for secondary species occurring outside existing protected SINCs, as concentrations of these species will also help to locate new SINC sites.
- Ask the general public for recommendations of potential SINC sites, e.g. through council publications/biodiversity events/postcard project.
- Liaison with the adjacent authorities is recommended as a way of identifying potential cross-boundary SINCs, ensuring that high quality habitats are protected on both sides of the boundary. (All the local authorities should be using the same SINC selection criteria).
- In some cases the SINC network should be expanded to include connecting habitat, even if this is relatively species poor, for example, a hedge or wooded stream connecting two SINC woodlands. Hedges, rivers, streams, road verges and disused railways could all potentially be considered as linking habitats.

## 4.2 SINC ADMINISTRATION

- Tables in Sections 3.1 and 3.2 show where SINC designations were rather borderline, especially where there may have been recent decline in habitat quality, or where the survey may have been affected by the timing of the survey (e.g. grasslands after mowing, or woodlands lacking spring flora). In these cases further surveys are recommended to confirm the designation – or possibly remove it. This should initially be based on the “Potential value/unconfirmed features” (on the SINC data sheets). These may need specialist input (e.g. bryophytes, grassland fungi, notable butterfly species, amphibians, reptiles, Dormouse, Otter, bats).

- Priority for confirmatory survey work should be focused on significant species that may be especially vulnerable (e.g. Marsh Fritillary or certain rare plants in SINCs showing signs of scrub encroachment, so that management efforts can be focused on preserving them. In many cases this will need to follow-up old records to see if species are still present.
- It would be beneficial if SINC could be re-numbered (or renamed) so that they follow a logical and simple sequence that does not change if the SINC boundaries are altered or if new SINC are introduced (or SINC deleted). In some cases re-numbering may have to be rather arbitrary, especially if it is helpful to break up very large SINC such as unenclosed upland areas or river corridors. Almost all SINC contain more than one habitat, and the existing S/N/M suffix is of very limited value within the SINC title or number, and it can be potentially confusing (as the number of habitats sometimes depends on the scale, and can be subject to change). Where SINC comprise several distinct parcels of similar habitat (e.g. woodlands) they could either be treated as a single unit or individual SINC, but whatever is decided should be consistent.
- There are probably many undesignated sites that are currently unrecognised through lack of survey data (especially on unaccessed private land) or because their features have developed recently. The planning process needs to catch these undesignated sites. It is suggested that Bridgend County Borough Council include a phrase in the LDP such as: "Undesignated sites that meet the criteria for Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will be afforded the same level of protection as those which are designated".
- In some cases SINC boundaries have been re-drawn and areas of amenity grassland or other public open space have been excluded, as they do not meet the nature conservation criteria. The Council should ensure that areas important for public amenity continue to be protected through appropriate policies after the SINC status is removed.
- It would be useful to enter the information captured on the datasheets into a database or Excel spreadsheet at least so that further work can be identified easily. For example, those sites with Japanese knotweed present or sites where a dormouse survey was recommended could be easily identified if funding or a volunteer time becomes available for a particular aspect of the SINC.

#### 4.3 SINC HABITAT MANAGEMENT

- There appears to be a general decline in habitat quality in a high proportion of SINC, especially as grazing is relaxed and marshy grassland becomes scrub woodland, or woodland or grassland management ceases.

- Encouraging a good SINC management element is vitally important; otherwise each successive SINC review will simply be keeping a record of habitat loss and decline.
- It is important to work with landowners to minimise further loss of nature conservation value and encourage them to maximise implementation of habitat enhancements.
- Council owned SINCs should be a high priority for positive management/ enhancement.
- Management priority should focus on significant species that may be especially vulnerable (e.g. Marsh Fritillary, if there are any sites left) so that management efforts can be focused on preserving them. Grassland SINCs appear particularly at risk.
- It is recommended that the council helps SINC owners to access funding programmes/stewardship schemes, such as Tir Cynnal or forestry grants, or even provide direct help with biodiversity management on SINCs (e.g. offering Knotweed / Balsam control).

## 5. REFERENCES

Wales Biodiversity Partnership, 2008 Wildlife Sites Guidance Wales – A Guide to Develop Local Wildlife Systems in Wales

# APPENDICES

REF	NAME	SURVEY DATE	SURVEYOR	Qualifying feature	Apprec. grid ref.	Status prior to Review	Recommended status based on Review
BGS-2-N	Coch Gas Well (Gosport-Cawdron)	08/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland.	S8899898	SGNC	SGNC
BGS-3-N	Stonet Compton Park	05/09/2011	Peter Burgess	None.	S8899898	SGNC	SGNC
BTH-1-N	Thornhill Common	06/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; Veteran trees.	S8891951	SGNC	SGNC
CHC-1-N	Hendle-Clayton	26/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; Marshy grassland.	S8877139	SGNC	SGNC
CHC-2-N	Clayton Common (west)	26/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; Marshy grassland.	S8877139	SGNC	SGNC
CHC-3-N	West Fawley Farmland	23/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; Marshy grassland.	S8867939	SGNC	SGNC
CHC-4-N	Gosport Farmland	01/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; Marshy grassland.	S8873182	SGNC	SGNC
CHC-5-N	Newt Country	23/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Mosaic habitats.	S8873182	SGNC	SGNC
CHC-6-N	Portsmouth Forest Reserve	23/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; West woodland with pools, ditches and marshy areas.	S8865932	SGNC	SGNC
CHC-7-N	Hedgey Cye (west)	01/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; Mosaic habitats.	S8844644	SGNC	SGNC
CHC-8-N	Cold Fedgegate Wood	25/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; Marshy grassland.	S8862688	SGNC	SGNC
CHC-9-N	Portsmouth Forest Reserve	23/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; West woodland with marshy areas.	S8865932	SGNC	SGNC
CLC-2-N	Clayton Wood	07/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland.	S8893192	SGNC	SGNC
CLC-3-N	Clayton Wood	07/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland.	S8893192	SGNC	SGNC
CLC-4-N	Woolmer Forest	01/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Mosaic habitats.	S8862781	SGNC	SGNC
CHT-1-N	Heathland Wood	07/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; Heathland.	S8891933	SGNC	SGNC
CHT-2-N	Heathland Wood	07/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland.	S8891933	SGNC	SGNC
CHT-3-N	Dewon Wood	05/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Restored ancient woodland with remnants of a semi-natural ground flora.	S8891934	SGNC	SGNC
CHT-4-N	Coedraethdu	07/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland.	S8829613	SGNC	SGNC
CHT-5-N	Portsmouth Forest Reserve	07/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; Heathland.	S8865932	SGNC	SGNC
CHT-6-N	Lake Wood Farm	07/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland.	S8893193	SGNC	SGNC
CHT-7-N	Portsmouth Forest Reserve	07/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; Heathland.	S8865932	SGNC	SGNC
CHT-8-N	Park Farm	07/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; Species not grassland.	S8844621	SGNC	SGNC
CHT-9-N	Shrubland Wood	07/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland.	S8891933	SGNC	SGNC
CHT-10-N	Portsmouth Forest Reserve	07/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland.	S8865932	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-1-N	Flock Wood (North-East)	30/08/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; Heathland/marshy grassland.	S8890932	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-2-N	Coed-y-Wau	22/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; Heathland/gassled. Marshy grassland. Rocky outcrops.	S8867813	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-3-N	Lake Meadow	22/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; West woodland with marshy areas and Veteran trees.	S8868005	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-4-N	Portsmouth Forest Reserve	05/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland.	S8865932	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-5-N	Castell Park	05/09/2011	Peter Burgess	None.	S8874560	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-6-N	Lanegrove (north of railway)	25/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland with marshy and semi-improved grassland.	S8865817	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-7-N	Portsmouth Forest Reserve	25/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland.	S8865932	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-8-N	Portsmouth Forest Reserve	25/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland.	S8865932	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-9-N	Portsmouth Forest Reserve	25/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Mosaic habitats.	S8864927	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-10-N	Court Common Fish Pond	05/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Mosaic habitats.	S8864927	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-11-N	Evening Moors	26/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Marshy grassland.	S8891780	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-12-N	Evening Moors	26/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Open ground with heathland, marshy grassland. Wet heath and rocky outcrops.	S8876960	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-13-N	Minford yr Afar	15/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural ancient woodland; Heath/marshy grassland.	S8863906	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-14-N	Brynn y Wrach	22/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-improved acid-rich grassland.	S8863906	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-15-N	Glengore Woods	22/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland; Heath/marshy grassland. Stream.	S8863906	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-16-N	Glengore Woods	22/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland.	S8863906	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-17-N	Bluff Wood	15/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland. Marshy grassland. River.	S8863935	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-18-N	Glenturton Woods	23/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural ancient woodland.	S8842473	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-19-N	Glenturton Woods	23/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland. Marshy grassland.	S8863903	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-20-N	Evening Moors	26/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Marshy grassland.	S8864927	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-21-N	River Wrekin	21/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland.	S8864927	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-22-N	Steel Rocker Pine Bay	21/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Unmodified semi-natural intertidal rock.	S8879788	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-23-N	Port-y-Gwynn	21/09/2011	Peter Burgess	Semi-natural woodland.	S8864927	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-24-N	Kenfig NNR Fresh Wood	21/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-improved neutral grassland.	S8879942	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-25-N	Kenfig NNR Fresh Wood	21/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-improved neutral grassland.	S8879942	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-26-N	Conwy Valley	08/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland.	S8826892	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-27-N	Conwy Valley	08/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland.	S8826892	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-28-N	Tylorwedd Wood	09/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Broadleaved woodland.	S8826895	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-29-N	Tylorwedd Wood	09/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8826895	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-30-N	Ar-Croes Field	16/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-improved lateral grass and grassy semi-improved marshy grassland.	S8867796	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-31-N	Coed-y-Wau	16/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8867777	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-32-N	Coed-y-Wau	16/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8867777	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-33-N	Coed-y-Wau	16/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8867777	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-34-N	Coed-y-Wau	16/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8867777	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-35-N	Coed-y-Wau	16/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8867777	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-36-N	Coed-y-Wau	16/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8867777	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-37-N	Coed-y-Wau	16/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8867777	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-38-N	Coed-y-Wau	16/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8867777	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-39-N	Coed-y-Wau	16/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8867777	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-40-N	Coed-y-Wau	16/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8867777	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-41-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Ancient woodland.	S8820784	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-42-N	Port-y-Haf	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural ancient woodland.	S8820783	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-43-N	Port-y-Haf	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland and calcareous grassland.	S8820783	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-44-N	Port-y-Haf	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8820783	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-45-N	Port-y-Haf	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8820783	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-46-N	Port-y-Haf	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8820783	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-47-N	The Wilderness	20/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Open water.	S8822776	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-48-N	Major Farm Fields	20/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland.	S8822776	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-49-N	Major Farm Fields	20/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8822776	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-50-N	Newton Point	11/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Uncultivated semi-natural intertidal rock.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-51-N	Newton Point	11/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural point and wet woodland.	S8817971	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-52-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Uncultivated semi-natural intertidal rock.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-53-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-54-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-55-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-56-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-57-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-58-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-59-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-60-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-61-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-62-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-63-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-64-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-65-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-66-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-67-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-68-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-69-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-70-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-71-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-72-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-73-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-74-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-75-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-76-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-77-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-78-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-79-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-80-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-81-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-82-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-83-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-84-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-85-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-86-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-87-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-88-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-89-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-90-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-91-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-92-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-93-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-94-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-95-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-96-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-97-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-98-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-99-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-100-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-101-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-102-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-103-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-104-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-105-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-106-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-107-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-108-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-109-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-110-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-111-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-112-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-113-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-114-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-115-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-116-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-117-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-118-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-119-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-120-N	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abby Sanders	Semi-natural woodland.	S8847862	SGNC	SGNC
FLW-121-N	Newton Burrows	14/09					

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<i>Aconitum napellus</i> sens. lat. (monk's hood)	PS	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> x <i>B. lepidus</i> (soft brome)	PS
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> (maidenhair fern)	PS	<i>Bromus racemosus</i> (smooth brome)	CS
<i>Agrimonia procera</i> (fragrant agrimony)	CS	<i>Bromus secalinus</i> (rye brome)	PS
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> (corncockle)	PS	<i>Bryonia dioica</i> (white bryony)	CS
<i>Agrostis curtisii</i> (bristle bent)	PS	<i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i> (slender hare's-ear)	PS
<i>Alchemilla filicaulis</i> subsp. <i>filicaulis</i> (Ladies mantle)	PS	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i> (flowering rush)	PS
<i>Alchemilla glabra</i> (a lady's-mantle)	CS	<i>Cakile maritima</i> (sea rocket)	CS
<i>Alchemilla xanthochlora</i> (a lady's-mantle)	CS	<i>Callitrichia brutia</i> (pedunculate water-starwort)	PS
<i>Alisma lanceolatum</i> (narrow-leaved water-plantain)	PS	<i>Callitrichia obtusangula</i> (blunt-fruited water-starwort)	CS
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i> (wild leek)	PS	<i>Callitrichia platycarpa</i> (various-leaved water-starwort)	CS
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> (chives)	PS	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i> (sea bindweed)	CS
<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> (orange foxtail)	PS	<i>Campanula glomerata</i> (clustered bellflower)	PS
<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i> (bulbous foxtail)	PS	<i>Campanula latifolia</i> (giant bellflower)	PS
<i>Althaea hirsuta</i> (rough marsh mallow)	PS	<i>Campanula patula</i> (spreading bellflower)	PS
<i>Althea officinalis</i> (marsh-mallow)	CS	<i>Campanula trachelium</i> (nettle-leaved bellflower)	PS
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i> (pyramidal orchid)	CS	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> (slender thistle)	CS
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>foemina</i> (blue pimpernel)	PS	<i>Carex acuta</i> (slender tufted-sedge)	PS
<i>Anagallis minima</i> (chaffweed)	PS	<i>Carex aquatilis</i> (water sedge)	PS
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i> (bugloss)	CS	<i>Carex diandra</i> (lesser tussock sedge)	PS
<i>Andromeda polifolia</i> (bog rosemary)	PS	<i>Carex digitata</i> (fingered sedge)	PS
<i>Antennaria dioica</i> (mountain everlasting)	PS	<i>Carex dioica</i> (dioecious sedge)	PS
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i> (corn chamomile)	PS	<i>Carex distans</i> (distant sedge)	PS
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (stinking chamomile)	CS	<i>Carex disticha</i> (brown sedge)	CS
<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i> (bur-chervil)	PS	<i>Carex divisa</i> (divided sedge)	PS
<i>Apium graveolens</i> (wild celery)	CS	<i>Carex divisa</i> subsp. <i>leersii</i> (grey sedge)	PS
<i>Apium inundatum</i> (lesser marshwort)	CS	<i>Carex elata</i> (tufted sedge)	PS
<i>Arabis glabra</i> (Tower mustard)	PS	<i>Carex elongata</i> (elongated sedge)	PS
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> subsp. <i>leptoclada</i> . (thyme-lvd sandwort)	CS	<i>Carex extensa</i> (long-bracted sedge)	CS
<i>Artemisia campestris</i> (Field wormwood)	PS	<i>Carex humilis</i> (dwarf sedge)	PS
<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>neglectum</i> (Italian cuckoopint)	PS	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> (slender sedge)	PS
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> subsp. <i>prostratus</i>	PS	<i>Carex limosa</i> (bog sedge)	PS
<i>Asperula cynanchica</i> (squinancywort)	PS	<i>Carex montana</i> (soft-leaved sedge)	CS
<i>Asplenium marinum</i> (sea spleenwort)	CS	<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i> (cyperus sedge)	CS
<i>Asplenium obovatum</i> (lanceolate spleewort)	PS	<i>Carex punctata</i> (dotted sedge)	PS
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>trichomanes</i> (mdnhair splnwrt)	CS	<i>Carex rostrata</i> x <i>C. vesicaria</i> (bottle sedge)	PS
<i>Asplenium viride</i> (green spleenwort)	PS	<i>Carex strigosa</i> (thin-spiked sedge)	CS
<i>Aster lindleyi</i> (goldilocks aster)	PS	<i>Carex vesicaria</i> (bladder sedge)	CS
<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i> (wild liquorice)	PS	<i>Carex viridula</i> subsp. <i>brachyrrhyncha</i>	CS
<i>Atriplex glabriuscula</i> (Babington's orache)	CS	<i>Carex viridula</i> subsp. <i>viridula</i> (small fruited yellow sedge)	PS
<i>Atriplex laciniata</i> (frosted orache)	CS	<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i> (whorl-grass)	PS
<i>Atriplex littoralis</i> (grass-leaved orache)	CS	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> (greater knapweed)	CS
<i>Atriplex longipes</i> (long-stalked orache)	PS	<i>Centaurium littorale</i> (seaside centaury)	PS
<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i> (sea-purslane)	CS	<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i> (lesser centaury)	CS
<i>Atropa belladonna</i> (deadly nightshade)	PS	<i>Cephaelanthera damasonium</i> (white helleborine)	PS
<i>Baldellia ranunculoides</i> (lesser water-plantain)	PS	<i>Cephaelanthera longifolia</i> (narrow-leaved helleborine)	PS
<i>Ballota nigra</i> (black horehound)	CS	<i>Ceratocarpus claviculata</i> (climbing corydalis)	CS
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> (barberry)	CS	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> (rigid hornwort)	CS
<i>Bidens cernua</i> (nodding bur-marigold)	CS	<i>Ceratophyllum submersum</i> (soft hornwort)	PS
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> (yellow-wort)	CS	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i> (chamomile)	PS
<i>Blysmus compressus</i> (flat sedge)	PS	<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i> (good-king-Henry)	CS
<i>Blysmus rufus</i> (saltmarsh flat sedge)	PS	<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i> (oak-leaved goosefoot)	PS
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i> (moonwort)	CS	<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i> (maple-leaved goosefoot)	PS
<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> (tor-grass)	PS	<i>Chenopodium murale</i> (nettle-leaved goosefoot)	PS
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> (wild cabbage)	PS	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i> (corn marigold)	CS
<i>Bromopsis erecta</i> (upright brome)	CS	<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i> (alt.-leaved golden-saxifrage)	CS
<i>Bromus commutatus</i> (meadow brome)	CS	<i>Circaea alpina</i> (alpine enchanters-nightshade)	PS
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>ferroni</i> (soft brome)	PS	<i>Circaea alpina</i> x <i>C. lutetiana</i>	CS
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>thominei</i> (soft brome)	PS	<i>Cirsium acaule</i> (dwarf thistle)	CS
		<i>Cirsium eriophorum</i> (woolly thistle)	CS

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<i>Cirsium tuberosum</i> (tuberous thistle)	PS	<i>Erophila glabrescens</i> (whitlow grass)	PS
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (great fen-sedge)	PS	<i>Erophila majuscula</i> (hairy whitlow grass)	PS
<i>Clinopodium acinos</i> (basil thyme)	PS	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i> (sea-holly)	CS
<i>Clinopodium ascendens</i> (common calamint)	PS	<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i> (treacle mustard)	PS
<i>Clinopodium calamintina</i> (lesser calamint)	PS	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> (wood spurge)	CS
<i>Coeloglossum viride</i> (frog orchid)	PS	<i>Euphorbia exigua</i> (dwarf spurge)	CS
<i>Coincyia monensis</i> subsp. <i>monensis</i> (Isle of Man cabbage)	PS	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i> (sea spurge)	CS
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i> (meadow saffron)	PS	<i>Euphorbia platyphyllos</i> (broad-leaved spurge)	PS
<b>Contributory species</b>	CS	<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i> (portland spurge)	CS
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley)	PS	<i>Euphorbia serrulata</i> (upright spurge)	PS
<i>Crambe maritima</i> (sea-kale)	CS	<i>Euphrasia anglica</i> (an eyebright)	CS
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> (Midland hawthorn)	PS	<i>Euphrasia arctica</i> subsp. <i>borealis</i> (an eyebright)	CS
<i>Crepis biennis</i> (rough hawk's-bit)	PS	<i>Euphrasia arctica</i> x <i>E. confusa</i>	PS
<i>Crepis paludosa</i> (marsh hawk's-beard)	PS	<i>Euphrasia confusa</i> (an eyebright)	CS
<i>Cryptogramma crispa</i> (parsley fern)	PS	<i>Euphrasia confusa</i> x <i>E. nemorosa</i>	PS
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i> (dodder)	PS	<i>Euphrasia confusa</i> x <i>E. scottica</i>	PS
<i>Cynoglossum germanicum</i> (green hound's-tongue)	PS	<i>Euphrasia micrantha</i> (an eyebright)	PS
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> (hound's tongue)	PS	<i>Euphrasia pseudokerneri</i> (an eyebright)	PS
<i>Cyperus longus</i> (galingale)	PS	<i>Euphrasia rostkoviana</i> subsp. <i>Montana</i> (an eyebright)	PS
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i> (brittle bladder-fern)	CS	<i>Euphrasia rostkoviana</i> subsp. <i>rostkoviana</i> (tall eyebright)	CS
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> (early marsh-orchid)	CS	<i>Euphrasia scottica</i> (an eyebright)	PS
<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i> (northern marsh-orchid)	CS	<i>Euphrasia tetraquetra</i> (an eyebright)	PS
<i>Daphne laureola</i> (spurge laurel)	CS	<i>Festuca altissima</i> (wood fescue)	PS
<i>Daphne mezereum</i> (mezereon)	PS	<i>Festuca arenaria</i> (rush-leaved fescue)	PS
<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>gummifer</i> (sea carrot)	CS	<i>Festuca filiformis</i> (fine-leaved sheep's-fescue)	PS
<i>Descurainia sophia</i> (flixweed)	PS	<i>Festuca lemanii</i> (confused fescue)	PS
<i>Dianthus armeria</i> (Deptford pink)	PS	<i>Festuca vivipara</i> (viviparous sheep's-fescue)	PS
<i>Diphasiastrum alpinum</i> (alpine club-moss)	PS	<i>Filago minima</i> (small cudweed)	CS
<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i> (perennial wall-rocket)	CS	<i>Filago vulgaris</i> (common cudweed)	PS
<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i> (small teasel)	PS	<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i> (dropwort)	PS
<i>Draba aizoides</i> (yellow whitlowgrass)	PS	<i>Frangula alnus</i> (alder buckthorn)	CS
<i>Drosera anglica</i> (great sundew)	PS	<i>Frankenia laevis</i> (sea-heath)	PS
<i>Drosera intermedia</i> (oblong-leaved sundew)	PS	<i>Fumaria bastardii</i> (tall ramping-fumitory)	CS
<i>Dryopteris aemula</i> (hay-scented buckler-fern)	PS	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i> <i>babingtonii</i> (white ramping-fumitory)	CS
<i>Dryopteris expansa</i> (northern buckler-fern)	PS	<i>Fumaria purpurea</i> (purple ramping-fumitory)	PS
<i>Dryopteris oreades</i> (mountain male-fern)	PS	<i>Fumaria vaillantii</i> (few flowered fumitory)	PS
<i>Dryopteris submontana</i> (rigid buckler-fern)	PS	<i>Gagea lutea</i> (yellow star-of-Bethlehem)	PS
<i>Echium vulgare</i> (viper's bugloss)	CS	<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i> (narrow-leaved hemp-nettle)	PS
<i>Elatine hexandra</i> (six-stamened waterwort)	PS	<i>Galium mollugo</i> x <i>G. verum</i>	PS
<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i> (needle spike rush)	PS	<i>Galium parisiense</i> (wall bedstraw)	PS
<i>Eleocharis multicaulis</i> (many-stalked spike-rush)	CS	<i>Galium sterneri</i> (limestone bedstraw)	PS
<i>Eleocharis quinqueflora</i> (few-flowered spike-rush)	CS	<i>Galium uliginosum</i> (fen bedstraw)	CS
<i>Eleocharis uniglumis</i> (slender spike-rush)	PS	<i>Gastridium ventricosum</i> (nit-grass)	PS
<i>Eleogiton fluitans</i> (floating club-rush)	CS	<i>Gaudinia fragilis</i> (French oat-grass)	PS
<i>Elytrigia juncea</i> (sand couch)	CS	<i>Genista pilosa</i> (hairy greenweed)	PS
<i>Elytrigia juncea</i> x <i>E. repens</i>	CS	<i>Gentianella amarella</i> (autumn gentian)	CS
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i> (crowberry)	CS	<i>Gentianella anglica</i> (early gentian)	PS
<i>Epilobium montanum</i> x <i>E. obscurum</i>	PS	<i>Gentianella campestris</i> (field gentian)	PS
<i>Epilobium montanum</i> x <i>E. parviflorum</i>	PS	<i>Gentianella uliginosa</i> (dune gentian)	PS
<i>Epipactis leptochila</i> (narrow-lipped helleborine)	PS	<i>Geranium pratense</i> (meadow crane's-bill)	CS
<i>Epipactis palustris</i> (marsh helleborine)	CS	<i>Geranium purpureum</i> (little robin)	PS
<i>Epipactis phyllanthes</i> (green-flowered helleborine)	PS	<i>Geranium pusillum</i> (small-flowered crane's-bill)	CS
<i>Equisetum arvense</i> x <i>E. fluviatile</i>	PS	<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i> (round-leaved crane's-bill)	CS
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i> (rough horsetail)	PS	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i> (bloody crane's-bill)	PS
<i>Equisetum variegatum</i> (variegated horsetail)	CS	<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i> (wood crane's-bill)	PS
<i>Eriophorum gracile</i> (slender cotton-sedge)	PS	<i>Geum rivale</i> (water avens)	CS
<i>Eriophorum latifolium</i> (broad-leaved cotton-sedge)	PS	<i>Geum rivale</i> x <i>G. urbanum</i>	PS
<i>Erodium lebelii</i> (sticky stork's bill)	PS	<i>Glaucium flavum</i> (yellow horned-poppy)	CS
<i>Erodium maritimum</i> (sea stork's bill)	CS	<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i> (heath cudweed)	PS
<i>Erodium moschatum</i> (musk stork's bill)	PS	<i>Groenlandia densa</i> (opposite-leaved pondweed)	PS

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<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i> (fragrant orchid)	CS	<i>Limonium vulgare</i> (common sea-lavender)	CS
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i> (oak fern)	CS	<i>Limosella aquatica</i> (mudwort)	PS
<i>Gymnocarpium robertianum</i> (limestone fern)	PS	<i>Limosella australis</i> (Welsh mudwort)	PS
<i>Hammarbya paludosa</i> (bog orchid)	PS	<i>Linum bienne</i> (pale flax)	CS
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> (rock-rose)	CS	<i>Liparis loeselii</i> (fen orchid)	PS
<i>Helianthemum oelandicum</i> (hoary rock-rose)	PS	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> (field gromwell)	PS
<i>Helictotrichon pratense</i> (meadow oat-grass)	PS	<i>Lithospermum officinalis</i> (gromwell)	CS
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i> (stinking hellebore)	CS	<i>Lithospermum purpurocaeruleum</i> (purple gromwell)	PS
<i>Helleborus viridis</i> (green hellebore)	CS	<i>Littorella uniflora</i> (shoreweed)	CS
<i>Herminium monorchis</i> (musk orchid)	PS	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i> (water lobelia)	PS
<i>Hieracium radycense</i> (Radyr hawkweed)	PS	<i>Lobelia urens</i> (heath lobelia)	PS
<i>Hippocratea comosa</i> (horseshoe vetch)	PS	<i>Lolium temulentum</i> (darnel)	PS
<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i> (mare's-tail)	CS	<i>Lotus glaber</i> (narrow-leaved bird's-foot trefoil)	PS
<i>Honkenya peploides</i> (sea sandwort)	CS	<i>Luronium natans</i> (floating water-plantain)	PS
<i>Hordeelymus europaeus</i> (wood barley)	PS	<i>Luzula forsteri</i> (southern wood rush)	PS
<i>Hordeum marinum</i> (sea barley)	PS	<i>Luzula forsteri x L. pilosa</i>	PS
<i>Hordeum secalinum</i> (meadow barley)	CS	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> (stag's-horn club-moss)	PS
<i>Hornungia petraea</i> (hutchinsia)	PS	<i>Lysimachia thyrsifolia</i> (tufted loosestrife)	PS
<i>Hottonia palustris</i> (water violet)	PS	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> (grass-poly)	PS
<i>Huperzia selago</i> (fir clubmoss)	PS	<i>Malva neglecta</i> (dwarf mallow)	CS
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> (frogbit)	PS	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> (white horehound)	PS
<i>Hymenophyllum tunbrigense</i> (Tonbridge filmy-fern)	PS	<i>Matthiola sinuata</i> (sea stock)	PS
<i>Hymenophyllum wilsonii</i> (Wilson's filmy-fern)	PS	<i>Mecanopsis cambrica</i> (Welsh poppy)	PS
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> (henbane)	PS	<i>Medicago arabica</i> (spotted medick)	CS
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i> (hairy St John's-wort)	CS	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> (toothed medick)	PS
<i>Hypericum montanum</i> (pale St John's-wort)	PS	<i>Melica nutans</i> (mountain melic)	PS
<i>Hypochoeris glabra</i> (smooth cat's-ear)	PS	<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i> (bastard balm)	PS
<i>Inula crithmoides</i> (golden samphire)	CS	<i>Mentha pulegium</i> (pennyroyal)	PS
<i>Inula helenium</i> (elecampane)	CS	<i>Mentha suaveolens</i> (round-leaved mint)	CS
<i>Iris foetidissima</i> (stinking iris)	CS	<i>Mercurialis annua</i> (annual mercury)	CS
<i>Isoetes echinospora</i> (spring quillwort)	CS	<i>Mibora minima</i> (early sand-grass)	PS
<i>Isoetes lacustris</i> (quillwort)	PS	<i>Minuartia hybrida</i> (fine-leaved sandwort)	PS
<i>Isolepis cernua</i> (slender club-rush)	CS	<i>Misopates orontium</i> (weasel's-snout)	PS
<i>Juncus acutus</i> (sharp rush)	CS	<i>Moenchia erecta</i> (upright chickweed)	PS
<i>Juncus ambiguus</i> (frog rush)	PS	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i> (yellow bird's-nest)	PS
<i>Juncus compressus</i> (round-fruited rush)	PS	<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i> (changing forget-me-not)	CS
<i>Juncus foliosus</i> (leafy rush)	CS	<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i> (water chickweed)	CS
<i>Juncus subnodulosus</i> (blunt-flowered rush)	CS	<i>Myrica gale</i> (bog myrtle)	PS
<i>Juniperus communis</i> (common juniper)	PS	<i>Myriophyllum alternifolium</i> (alternate water-milfoil)	CS
<i>Kickxia elatine</i> (sharp-leaved fluellen)	CS	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> (spiked water-milfoil)	CS
<i>Kickxia spuria</i> (round-leaved fluellen)	PS	<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> (whorled water-milfoil)	PS
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i> (crested hair-grass)	CS	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> subsp. <i>pseud.</i> (wild daffodil)	CS
<i>Lactuca virosa</i> (great lettuce)	PS	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i> (bird's-nest orchid)	CS
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> (henbit dead-nettle)	CS	<i>Nuphar lutea</i> (yellow water-lily)	CS
<i>Lamium hybridum</i> (cut-leaved dead-nettle)	CS	<i>Nymphaea alba</i> (white waterlily)	CS
<i>Lathraea squamaria</i> (toothwort)	CS	<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i> (fine-leaved water-dropwort)	PS
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i> (yellow vetchling)	PS	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i> (tubular water-dropwort)	CS
<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i> (sea pea)	PS	<i>Oenanthe lachenallii</i> (parsley water-dropwort)	CS
<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i> (grass vetchling)	CS	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i> (corky-fruited water-dropwort)	PS
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i> (marsh pea)	PS	<i>Ononis reclinata</i> (small restarrow)	PS
<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i> (narrow-leaved everlasting-pea)	CS	<i>Ononis spinosa</i> (prickly restarrow)	CS
<i>Lavatera arborea</i> (tree-mallow)	CS	<i>Ophrys apifera</i> (bee orchid)	CS
<i>Lemna gibba</i> (fat duckweed)	CS	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i> (fly orchid)	PS
<i>Lemna trisulca</i> (ivy-leaved duckweed)	CS	<i>Orchis morio</i> (green-winged orchid)	CS
<i>Lepidium heterophyllum</i> (Smith's pepperwort)	CS	<i>Orchis ustulata</i> (burnt orchid)	PS
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> (dittander)	PS	<i>Ornithogalum pyrenaicum</i> (spiked star-of-Bethlehem)	PS
<i>Leymus arenarius</i> (lyme-grass)	CS	<i>Ornithopus purpureus</i> (bird's-foot)	CS
<i>Limonium binervosum</i> agg. (rock sea-lavender)	CS	<i>Orobanche elatior</i> (knapweed broomrape)	PS
<i>Limonium humile</i> (lax-flowered sea lavender)	PS	<i>Orobanche hederae</i> (ivy broomrape)	CS
<i>Limonium procerum</i> subsp. <i>Procerum</i> (rock sea lavender)	PS	<i>Orobanche minor</i> (carrot broomrape)	CS

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<i>Orobanche purpurea</i> (yarrow broomrape)	PS	<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i> (goldilocks buttercup)	CS
<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i> (greater broomrape)	PS	<i>Ranunculus baudotii</i> (brackish water crowfoot)	PS
<i>Orthilia secunda</i> (serrated wintergreen)	PS	<i>Ranunculus circinatus</i> (fan leaved water crowfoot)	PS
<i>Osmunda regalis</i> (royal fern)	CS	<i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> (river water crowfoot)	PS
<i>Paeonia mascula</i> (peony)	PS	<i>Ranunculus lingua</i> (greater spearwort)	PS
<i>Papaver argemone</i> (prickly poppy)	PS	<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i> (small-flowered buttercup)	PS
<i>Papaver dubium</i> subsp. <i>lecoqii</i> (long-headed poppy)	CS	<i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i> subsp. <i>pseudofol.</i>	PS
<i>Papaver hybridum</i> (rough poppy)	PS	<i>Ranunculus sardous</i> (hairy buttercup)	CS
<i>Parapholis incurva</i> (curved hard-grass)	PS	<i>Ranunculus trichophyllum</i> (thread-leaved water-crowfoot)	CS
<i>Parapholis strigosa</i> (hard-grass)	CS	<i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> (three-lobed water-crowfoot)	PS
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i> (yellow bartsia)	PS	<i>Reseda lutea</i> (wild mignonette)	CS
<i>Paris quadrifolia</i> (herb paris)	CS	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i> (buckthorn)	CS
<i>Parnassia palustris</i> (grass of Parnassus)	PS	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> subsp. <i>stenophyllus</i> (yellow rattle)	CS
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i> subsp. <i>hibernica</i> (lousewort)	CS	<i>Rhynchospora alba</i> (white beak-sedge)	PS
<i>Persicaria minor</i> (small water-pepper)	PS	<i>Rhynchospora fusca</i> (brown beak-sedge)	PS
<i>Persicaria mitis</i> (tasteless water-pepper)	PS	<i>Rorippa amphibia</i> (great yellow-cress)	PS
<i>Petrorhagia nanteuilii</i> (childing pink)	PS	<i>Rorippa amphibia</i> x <i>R. sylvestris</i>	PS
<i>Petroselinum segetum</i> (corn parsley)	CS	<i>Rorippa islandica</i> (Northern yellow-cress)	PS
<i>Phegopteris connectilis</i> (beech fern)	CS	<i>Rorippa microphylla</i> (narrow-fruited watercress)	CS
<i>Phleum arenarium</i> (sand cat's-tail)	CS	<i>Rorippa microphylla</i> x <i>R. nasturtium-aq.</i>	CS
<i>Picris hieracioides</i> (hawkweed oxtongue)	CS	<i>Rosa arvensis</i> x <i>R. canina</i>	PS
<i>Pilularia globulifera</i> (pillwort)	PS	<i>Rosa caesia</i> subsp. <i>Caesia</i> (hairy dog-rose)	PS
<i>Pimpinella major</i> (greater burnet-saxifrage)	PS	<i>Rosa caesia</i> subsp. <i>glaucia</i> (glaucous dog-rose)	CS
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i> (butterwort)	CS	<i>Rosa caesia</i> x <i>R. canina</i> ( <i>R. x dumalis</i> )	CS
<i>Plantago media</i> (hoary plantain)	CS	<i>Rosa canina</i> x <i>R. obtusifolia</i>	PS
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i> (lesser butterfly-orchid)	PS	<i>Rosa canina</i> x <i>R. rubiginosa</i>	PS
<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i> (greater butterfly-orchid)	CS	<i>Rosa canina</i> x <i>R. sherardii</i>	PS
<i>Poa angustifolia</i> (narrow-leaved meadow-grass)	PS	<i>Rosa canina</i> x <i>R. stylosa</i>	CS
<i>Poa bulbosa</i> (bulbous meadow-grass)	PS	<i>Rosa canina</i> x <i>R. tomentosa</i>	PS
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i> (Solomon's-seal)	PS	<i>Rosa micrantha</i> (small-flowered sweet-briar)	PS
<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i> (angular Solomon's-seal)	PS	<i>Rosa mollis</i> (soft downy-rose)	PS
<i>Polygonum oxyspermum</i> (Ray's knotgrass)	PS	<i>Rosa obtusifolia</i> (round-leaved dog-rose)	PS
<i>Polypodium cambricum</i> (southern polypody)	CS	<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i> (burnet rose)	CS
<i>Populus nigra</i> subsp. <i>betulifolia</i>	CS	<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i> x <i>R. sherardii</i>	PS
<i>Potamogeton alpinus</i> (red pondweed)	PS	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> (sweet briar)	PS
<i>Potamogeton coloratus</i> (fen pondweed)	PS	<i>Rosa stylosa</i> (short-styled field-rose)	CS
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i> (various leaved pondweed)	PS	<i>Rosa tomentosa</i> (harsh downy rose)	PS
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i> x <i>P. lucens</i>	PS	<i>Rubia peregrina</i> (madder)	CS
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i> x <i>P. perfoliatus</i>	PS	<i>Rubus saxatilis</i> (stone bramble)	PS
<i>Potamogeton lucens</i> (shining pondweed)	PS	<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i> (water dock)	CS
<i>Potamogeton lucens</i> x <i>P. perfoliatus</i>	PS	<i>Rumex maritimus</i> (golden dock)	PS
<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i> (blunt-leaved pondweed)	PS	<i>Rumex palustris</i> (marsh dock)	PS
<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i> (fennel pondweed)	CS	<i>Rumex pulcher</i> (fiddle dock)	PS
<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i> (perfoliate pondweed)	PS	<i>Rumex rupestris</i> (shore dock)	PS
<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> (lesser pondweed)	CS	<i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> (spiral tasselweed)	PS
<i>Potamogeton trichoides</i> (hairlike pondweed)	PS	<i>Ruppia maritima</i> (beaked tasselweed)	PS
<i>Potentilla argentea</i> (hoary cinquefoil)	PS	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> (butcher's-broom)	PS
<i>Potentilla erecta</i> subsp. <i>strictissima</i> (tormentil)	CS	<i>Sagina maritima</i> (sea pearlwort)	CS
<i>Potentilla neumanniana</i> (spring cinquefoil)	PS	<i>Sagina nodosa</i> (knotted pearlwort)	CS
<i>Prunus padus</i> (bird cherry)	CS	<i>Sagina subulata</i> (heath pearlwort)	PS
<i>Pseudorchis albida</i> (small white orchid)	PS	<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> (arrowhead)	PS
<i>Puccinellia distans</i> (reflexed saltmarsh-grass)	CS	<i>Salicornia dolichostachya</i> (long-spiked glasswort)	CS
<i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i> (Borre's saltmarsh-grass)	PS	<i>Salicornia europaea</i> (common glasswort)	PS
<i>Puccinellia rupestris</i> (stiff saltmarsh-grass)	PS	<i>Salicornia fragilis</i> (yellow glasswort)	PS
<i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> (small fleabane)	PS	<i>Salicornia nitens</i> (shiny glasswort)	PS
<i>Pyrola minor</i> (common winter green)	PS	<i>Salicornia obscura</i> (glaucous glasswort)	PS
<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>	CS	<i>Salicornia pusilla</i> (one-flowered glasswort)	PS
<i>Pyrus cordata</i> (Plymouth pear)	PS	<i>Salicornia ramosissima</i> (purple glasswort)	CS
<i>Radiola linoides</i> (allseed)	PS	<i>Salix aurita</i> x <i>S. repens</i>	PS
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i> (corn buttercup)	PS	<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>cinerea</i> (grey willow)	PS

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<i>Salix cinerea x S.purpurea x S.viminalis</i>	PS	<i>Stellaria pallida</i> (lesser chickweed)	PS
<i>Salix herbacea</i> (dwarf willow)	PS	<i>Stellaria palustris</i> (marshy stichwort)	PS
<i>Salix pentandra</i> (bay willow)	PS	<i>Subularia aquatica</i> (awlwort)	PS
<i>Salix purpurea</i> (purple willow)	CS	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i> (meadow rue)	PS
<i>Salix purpurea x S. viminalis</i>	PS	<i>Thalictrum minus</i> (lesser meadow-rue)	PS
<i>Salix trandra</i> (almond willow)	CS	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i> (marsh fern)	PS
<i>Salsola kali</i> subsp. <i>kali</i> (prickle saltwort)	CS	<i>Thymus pulegioides</i> (large thyme)	PS
<i>Salvia pratensis</i> (meadow clary)	PS	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> (large-leaved lime)	PS
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i> (wild clary)	CS	<i>Torilis nodosa</i> (knotted hedge-parlsey)	CS
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i> (dwarf elder)	CS	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> (gametophyte) (Killarney fern)	PS
<i>Samolus valerandi</i> (brookweed)	CS	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> (sporophyte)	PS
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i> (meadow saxifrage)	CS	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i> (strawberry clover)	CS
<i>Saxifraga hypnoides</i> (mossy saxifrage)	PS	<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i> (clustered clover)	PS
<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> (purple saxifrage)	PS	<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i> (bird's-foot clover)	PS
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> (small scabious)	CS	<i>Trifolium scabrum</i> (rough clover)	CS
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> (shepherd's-needle)	PS	<i>Trifolium squamosum</i> (sea clover)	PS
<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i> (common club-rush)	CS	<i>Trifolium striatum</i> (knotted clover)	CS
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> (grey club-rush)	CS	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> (subterraneum clover)	PS
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i> (black bog rush)	PS	<i>Trollius europaeus</i> (globe-flower)	PS
<i>Scilla autumnalis</i> (Autumn squill)	PS	<i>Typha angustifolia</i> (lesser bulrush)	PS
<i>Scilla verna</i> (Spring squill)	CS	<i>Typha angustifolia x T. latifolia</i>	PS
<i>Scirpoidea holoschoenoides</i> (round-headed club-rush)	PS	<i>Ulex europaeus x U. gallii</i>	CS
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i> (wood club-rush)	CS	<i>Ulmus minor</i> (small-leaved elm)	CS
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> (annual knawel)	PS	<i>Ulmus plotii</i> (plot's elm)	PS
<i>Scorzoneroides humilis</i> (viper's-grass)	PS	<i>Urtica urens</i> (small nettle)	CS
<i>Scrophularia umbrosa</i> (green figwort)	PS	<i>Utricularia australis</i> (bladderwort)	PS
<i>Sedum forsterianum</i> (rock stonecrop)	PS	<i>Utricularia minor</i> (lesser bladderwort)	PS
<i>Sedum roseum</i> (roseroot)	PS	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i> sens. str. (greater bladderwort)	PS
<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i> (lesser club-moss)	PS	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i> (cranberry)	CS
<i>Senecio aquaticus x S. jacobaea</i>	CS	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> (cowberry)	PS
<i>Seriphidium maritimum</i> (sea wormwood)	CS	<i>Valerianella carinata</i> (keel-fruited corn-salad)	CS
<i>Sibthorpia europea</i> (Cornish moneywort)	PS	<i>Valerianella dentata</i> (narrow-fruited corn-salad)	PS
<i>Silaum silaus</i> (pepper-saxifrage)	CS	<i>Valerianella rimosa</i> (broad-fruited cornsalad)	PS
<i>Silene conica</i> (sand catchfly)	PS	<i>Verbascum lychnitis</i> (white mullein)	PS
<i>Silene gallica</i> (small-flowered catchfly)	PS	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i> (black mullein)	PS
<i>Silene noctiflora</i> (night-flowering catchfly)	PS	<i>Verbascum virgatum</i> (twiggy mullein)	PS
<i>Silene nutans</i> (Nottingham catchfly)	PS	<i>Veronica agrestis</i> (green field-speedwell)	CS
<i>Silene uniflora</i> (sea campion)	CS	<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i> (blue water-speedwell)	CS
<i>Sison amomum</i> (stone parsley)	CS	<i>Veronica catenata</i> (pink water speedwell)	CS
<i>Sium latifolium</i> (greater water-parsnip)	PS	<i>Veronica polita</i> (grey field-speedwell)	CS
<i>Sorbus anglica</i> (a whitebeam)	PS	<i>Veronica spicata</i> (spiked speedwell)	PS
<i>Sorbus domestica</i> (true service tree)	PS	<i>Viburnum lantana</i> (wayfaring tree)	CS
<i>Sorbus eminens</i> (a whitebeam)	PS	<i>Vicia lathyroides</i> (spring vetch)	PS
<i>Sorbus leptophylla</i> (a whitebeam)	PS	<i>Vicia orobus</i> (wood bitter-vetch)	PS
<i>Sorbus leyana</i> (a whitebeam)	PS	<i>Vicia sylvatica</i> (wood vetch)	PS
<i>Sorbus minima</i> (a whitebeam)	PS	<i>Viola canina</i> (heath dog-violet)	CS
<i>Sorbus porrigentiformis</i> (green-leaved whitebeam)	PS	<i>Viola hirta</i> (hairy dog-violet)	CS
<i>Sorbus rupicola</i> (rock whitebeam)	PS	<i>Viola lactea</i> (pale dog-violet)	PS
<i>Sorbus torminalis</i> (wild service)	CS	<i>Viola lutea</i> (mountain pansy)	PS
<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i> (floating bur-reed)	PS	<i>Viola palustris</i> subsp. <i>juressi</i> (marsh violet)	CS
<i>Sparganium emersum</i> (unbranched bur-reed)	CS	<i>Viola tricolor</i> (wild pansy)	CS
<i>Sparganium natans</i> (least bur-reed)	PS	<i>Viola tricolor</i> subsp. <i>curtisiae</i> (wild pansy)	CS
<i>Spartina alterniflora x S. maritima</i>	PS	<i>Viscum album</i> (mistletoe)	CS
<i>Spergularia marina</i> (lesser sea-spurrey)	CS	<i>Vulpia ciliata</i> (bearded fescue)	PS
<i>Spergularia media</i> (greater sea-spurrey)	CS	<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i> (dune fescue)	CS
<i>Spergularia rupicola</i> (rock sea-spurrey)	PS	<i>Wolffia arrhiza</i> (rootless duckweed)	PS
<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i> (autumn lady's-tresses)	CS	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i> (horned pondweed)	CS
<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i> (greater duckweed)	CS	<i>Zostera angustifolia</i> (narrow-leaved eelgrass)	PS
<i>Stachys palustris x S. sylvatica</i>	CS	<i>Zostera marina</i> (eelgrass)	PS
<i>Stellaria nemorum</i> (incl. ssp <i>nemorum</i> ) (wood-stitchwort)	PS	<i>Zostera noltii</i> (dwarf eelgrass)	PS

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> BDG-1-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Ewenny Moor
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS912780	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 53.74ha
<b>Survey date:</b> 29th September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Abbey Sanders
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Extensive area of floodplain grazing marsh comprising of mainly improved grassland with some marshy grassy areas, watercourses and associated trees; large areas of the grassland are grazed by cattle and horses, a central area recently cut for hay and the southern part of the site close to the bank of the River Ewenny being more unmanaged with tall herbs present. The river bank has mixed mature and semi-mature broadleaf woodland trees along its length within the site including Alder, Pedunculate Oak, and Hawthorn. Reens cross the site with open water and emergent vegetation including Reed and Hawthorn and Willow scrub along these corridors.</p> <p>Non-native plant species are present in abundance along the river bank with Himalayan Balsam being particularly prevalent and a large number of Pheasants use the site. A public footpath crosses the centre of the site and runs from this point east along the river bank to the eastern corner of the site and these areas appear to be well-used for recreation including dog walking.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>River floodplain grazing marsh with improved grassland, marshy grassland, reens, riparian woodland and scrub.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Reedbed, watercourses (reens) and scrub.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide foraging areas and movement corridor for Otters.</p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Likely to be valuable habitat for breeding and wintering birds and invertebrates including specialist species within water corridors.</p> <p>Potential habitat for Dormice.</p> <p>Potential habitat for Water Vole.</p> <p>Potential habitat for Great Crested Newt.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Large areas of grassland have been well grazed.</p> <p>Invasive species are present around the perimeter of the site, particularly along the river corridor to the south with large areas of Himalayan Balsam and Japanese Knotweed, Winter Heliotrope is also present.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management;</i></p>	

- Maintain grazing by cattle and horses at low densities
- Maintain late summer hay cut
- Control of invasive species
- Fence off areas of river bank and adjacent trees from disturbance by dogs (and grazing animals), where possible, to enhance riparian corridor.
- Control measures for litter and dog fouling

**Additional information:**

The survey was based on spot-checks with more detailed survey of some areas, rather than walking the whole site boundary. Further survey of breeding birds and invertebrates in the spring/early summer would be beneficial.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy and shrub species: Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Goat Willow *Salix caprea*, Gorse *Ulex europaeus*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

Ground flora species: Amphibious bistort *Persicaria amphibia*, Black Bryony *Tamus communis*, Black Medic *Medicago lupulina*, Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*, Common Polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, Crested Dogstail *Cynosurus cristatus*, Great Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, Ground-elder *Aegopodium podagraria*, Hart's-tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Hemp Agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*, Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica*, Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, Meadow Foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis*, Pineappleweed *Matricaria discoidea*, Red Campion *Silene dioica*, Common Reed *Phragmites australis*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Tall Fescue *Festuca arundinacea*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*, Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus*.

Fauna observations: Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*, Coal Tit *Parus ater*, Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo*, Common Hawker Dragonfly *Aeshna juncea*, Common Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*, European Honey Bee *Apis mellifera*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*, Large Red Damselfly *Pyrrhosoma nymphula*, European Mole *Talpa europaea*, Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta*, Stonechat *Saxicola torquata*, Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*.

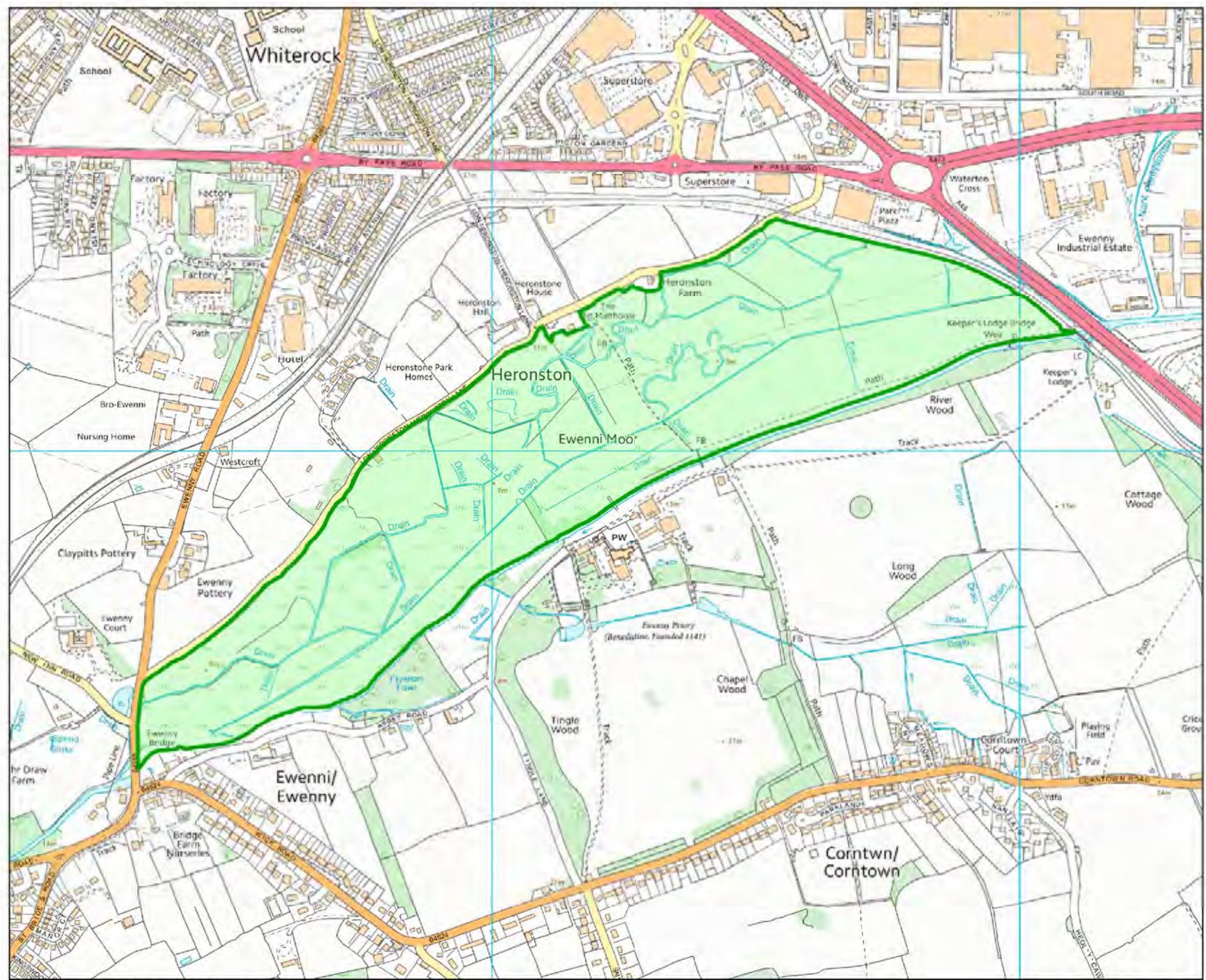
Additional species noted from desk study: European Otter *Lutra lutra* (100m from boundary). Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, Brown Long-eared *Plecotus auritus* and Natterer's *Myotis nattereri* bats (300m from boundary), Hazel Dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* (350m from boundary), Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, Barn Owl *Tyto alba* (100m).



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**BDG-1-S**

**Ewenny Moor**



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

Scale 1:10,000 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> BDG-2-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Cefn Glas Wood (Graig-y-Casnewydd)
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS899806	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 3.68
<b>Survey date:</b> 9 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Mature broad-leaved woodland on a mainly east-facing slope. Most of the area is classified as ancient woodland. The main canopy species include Ash, Sycamore, Wych Elm, with occasional Beech and Oak. There is an understorey of Bramble, Hawthorn, Hazel and Spindle, and the ground flora is dominated by Ivy, Remote Sedge and ferns. Thin-spiked Wood-sedge is locally abundant. The woodland margins are generally less diverse and include a number of non-native species, including Japanese Knotweed. The topography of the area is very varied, apparently due to former quarry workings. There are two steep-sided former quarries in the south of the site. An informal path runs through the centre of the wood.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Disused quarries with shaded rock exposures.</p> <p>Scrub.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Potential habitat for Dormice.</p> <p>Likely to be valuable habitat for birds and invertebrates within an otherwise urbanised area.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Woodland is mostly in good condition, with a well developed understorey, but there is no evidence of any recent management.</p> <p>Litter and vandalism are evident locally. The woodland has been heavily used for informal tipping of refuse from the road at the top of the slope (west side). The site would benefit greatly from removal of tipped material.</p> <p>Invasive species are present in various parts of the site, including Japanese Knotweed (the most widespread) and Bullate Cotoneaster. Chenault's Coralberry and Wilson's Honeysuckle are also established locally, from tipped garden refuse.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Litter-picking and removal of tipped material</li> <li>• Consider local woodland management by thinning, favouring native species by selectively removing Sycamore.</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The survey was based on spot-checks rather than walking the whole site boundary. Further survey would be beneficial, particularly to check the ground flora and breeding birds in spring.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy and shrub species: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Corylus avellana*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Quercus robur*, *Hedera helix*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Acer campestre*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Prunus avium*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Ribes uva-crispa*, *Cotoneaster bullatus*, *Symporicarpos x chenaultii*.

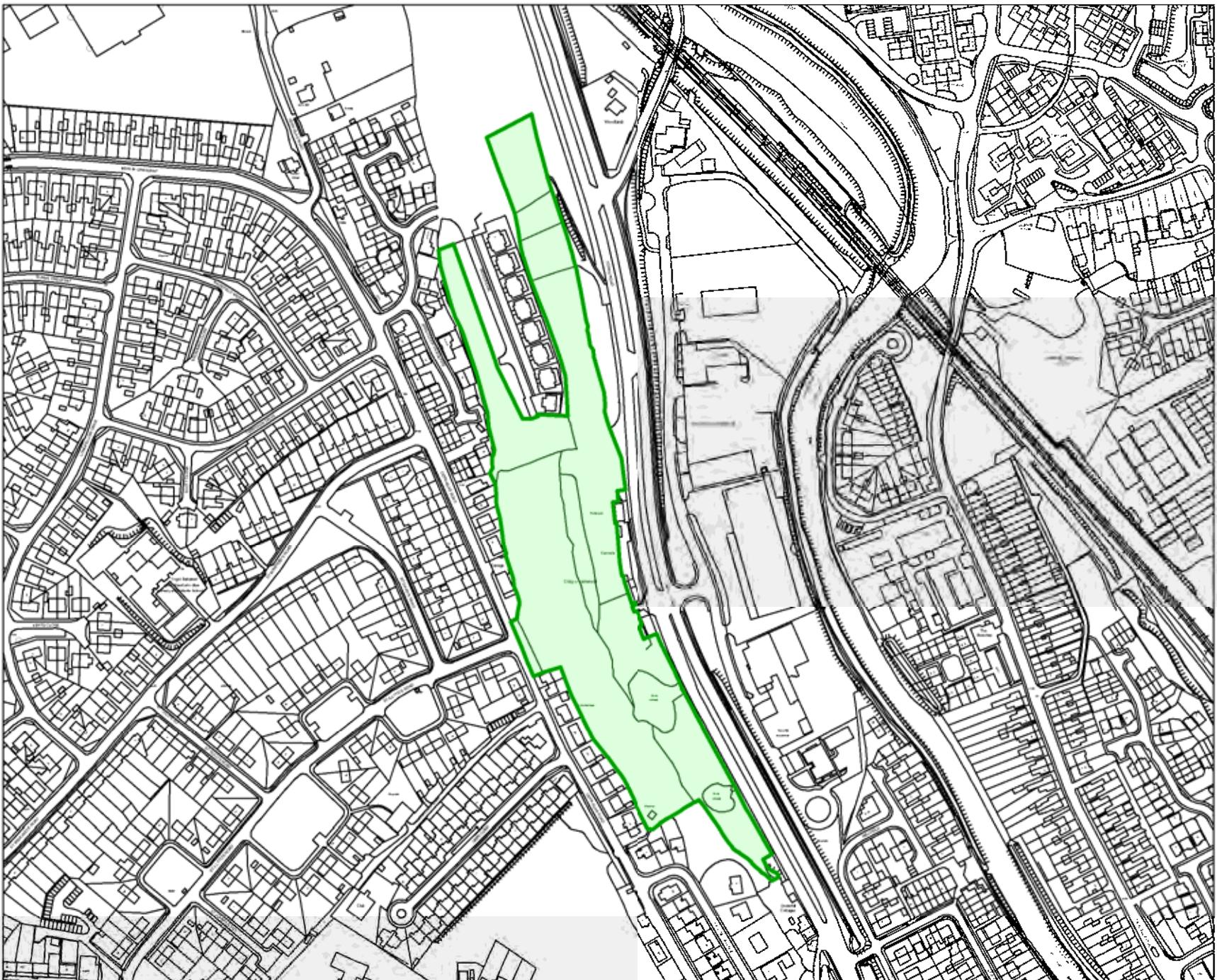
Ground flora species: *Circaea lutetiana*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Geum urbanum*, *Arum maculatum*, *Urtica dioica*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Galium odoratum*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Lamiastrum galeobdolon*, *Veronica montana*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Viola riviniana*, *Teucrium scorodonia*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Festuca gigantea*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex strigosa*, *Carex remota*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Polystichum setiferum*, *Polystichum aculeatum*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Dryopteris affinis*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Mnium hornum*, *Thamnobryum alopecurum*, *Cirriphyllum crassinervium*.

Fauna observations: Grey Squirrel, Nuthatch, Blackbird.

Additional species noted from desk study: Noctule (400m from boundary), Otter (500m from boundary).

BDG-2-N

Cefn Glas Wood  
(Graig-y-Casnewydd)



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> BDG-3-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Heronstone House Meadow
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS908783	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 2.79
<b>Survey date:</b> 29th September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Abbey Sanders
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Two separate meadow areas with overgrown hedgerows, wet areas and drainage ditches to the north field. The grassland appeared to be improved with low species diversity at the time of survey. The northern field had a wider variety of plants and had been recently cut, so actual plant diversity may be greater than detected. This northern field may potentially be categorised as semi-improved neutral grassland. In both fields, Cocksfoot grass, Red Clover, Broad-leaved Dock and Broad-leaved Plantain were present as well as Meadow Buttercup. In the northern field, Meadowsweet, Common Sorrel and Lady's Mantle were also present. The southern field also had areas of rushes. Field margins contained overgrown hedges with Hazel, Ash, Alder and Willow and pooled water at the northern boundary, close to the railway corridor, having Great Reedmace and tall herbs including Willowherbs associated with this. Some invasive plant species were present at this northern boundary. Occasional large Pendunculate Oak were present in the hedgerows and within the northern field.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>May qualify as neutral grassland following further survey in the early summer.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide foraging/ commuting habitat along field margins and over wet areas for bats and potential habitat within hedgerows for Dormice.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Within a Green Wedge classification and Archaeologically Sensitive Area (LDP).</p> <p>The main, northern, field had been recently cut with horses grazing so it may be that greater species diversity would be apparent during a resurvey in the spring or early summer. The southern field had not been recently cut or grazed.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.</li> <li>• Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.</li> <li>• Maintain late summer hay cut</li> <li>• Local cutting back of scrub within hedgerows to limit encroachment over ditches and open water whilst maintaining diverse mature hedgerow structure.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:** Heronston Lane to the south of the site has significant hedgebanks with the lane sunk in between, Hazel dominated hedges with diverse ground flora and could be considered for designation/ protection with a spring/ early summer survey of benefit.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy and shrub species:

Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Field Maple *Acer campestre*, Gorse *Ulex europaeus*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*.

Ground flora species:

Black Knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Broadleaved Plantain *Plantago major*, Buddleia *Buddleia davidii*, Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*, Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, Compact Rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, Great Reedmace *Typha latifolia*, Great Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, Grey Willow *Salix cinerea*, Ground Elder *Aegopodium podagraria*, Hart-s-tongue Fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, Lady's Mantle *Alchemilla vulgaris*, Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, Meadow Foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis*, Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*, Red Campion *Silene dioica*, Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Rosebay Willowherb *Epilobium angustifolium*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Tutsan *Hypericum androsaemum*.

Fauna observations: Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Buzzard *Buteo buteo*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*, Magpie *Pica pica*, Speckled Wood Butterfly *Pararge aegeria*, Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus*.

Additional species noted from desk study:

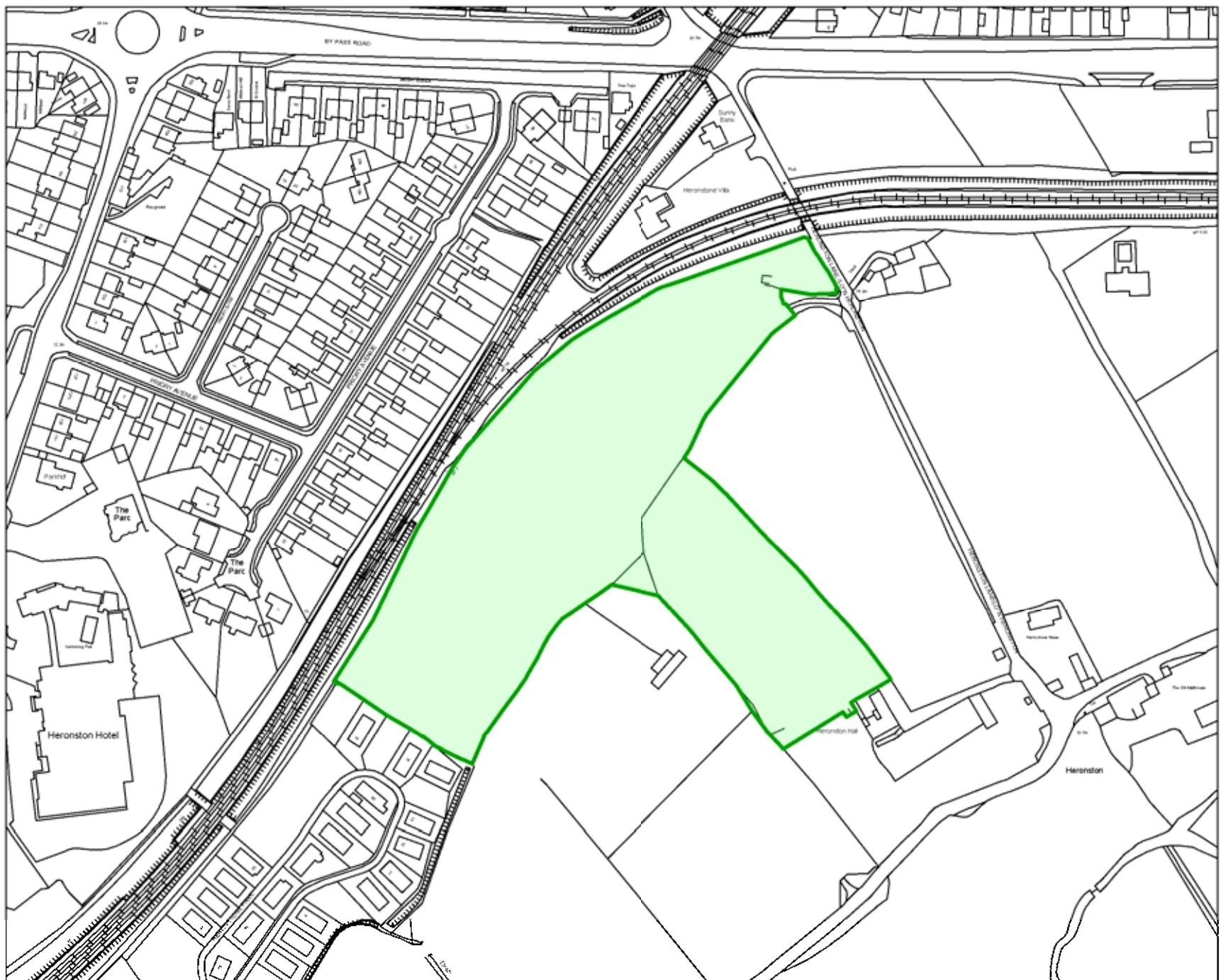
Hazel Dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* (300m from site), Pipistrelle bat *Pipistrellus sp.* (500m from site).

Within site: Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, False-brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, Common Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, Dog Rose *Rosa canina*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Hart's-tongue Fern *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*, Soft Shield-fern *Polystichum setiferum*.



**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

**BDG-3-S**  
Heronston  
House Meadow



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 02/08/2013

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Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> BDG-4-S	<b>SINC name:</b> River Wood
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS918781	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 1.75ha
<b>Survey date:</b> 29th September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Abbey Sanders
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Broadleaved semi-natural plantation woodland along the southern bank of the Ewenny River. Native trees including Alder, Ash, Goat Willow, Pedunculate Oak, Spindle and English Elm are present mixed with some areas of planted non-native trees including Horse Chestnut and Pine trees. Open to the river with overhanging banks densely covered in Ivy and ferns in places, the woodland forms a cover for wildlife and game being separated from adjacent farmland by a stone wall. Non-native plant species including Himalayan Balsam in particular are present.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of ancient woodland indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>An active Badger sett is present towards the south-west end of the woodland</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide foraging areas and movement corridor for Otters. Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats. Potential habitat for Dormice.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Invasive species, particularly Himalayan Balsam as well as Japanese Knotweed and Winter Heliotrope are present along the river bank. Low level management of woodland.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain low level management of woodland as existing</li> <li>• Control of invasive species including Himalayan Balsam in particular..</li> <li>• Gradually remove non-native tree species including Pine, allowing native species such as Alder, Ash and Oak to replace these in the canopy in the long term</li> <li>• Consider provision of artificial Otter holt in a quiet and sheltered part of the river-bank</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>The survey was based on spot-checks with more detailed survey of some areas, rather than walking the whole site boundary. Further woodland flora survey in the spring would be beneficial.</p>	

### **Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy and shrub species: Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, European Beech *Fagus sylvatica*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Goat Willow *Salix caprea*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*, Silver Birch *Betula pendula*, Spindle *Euonymus europaeus*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

Ground flora species: Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, Dove's-foot Crane's-bill *Geranium molle*, Great Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, Ground-ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, Hart's-tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Hemp Agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*, Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, Nipplewort *Lapsana communis*, Red Campion *Silene dioica*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Winter Heliotrope *Petasites fragrans*.

Fauna observations: Badger *Meles meles* Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*, Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*, Raven *Corvus corax*, Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta*.

Additional species noted from desk study: Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, Brown Long-eared *Plecotus auritus* and Natterer's *Myotis nattereri* bats, Hazel Dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* (350m from boundary).

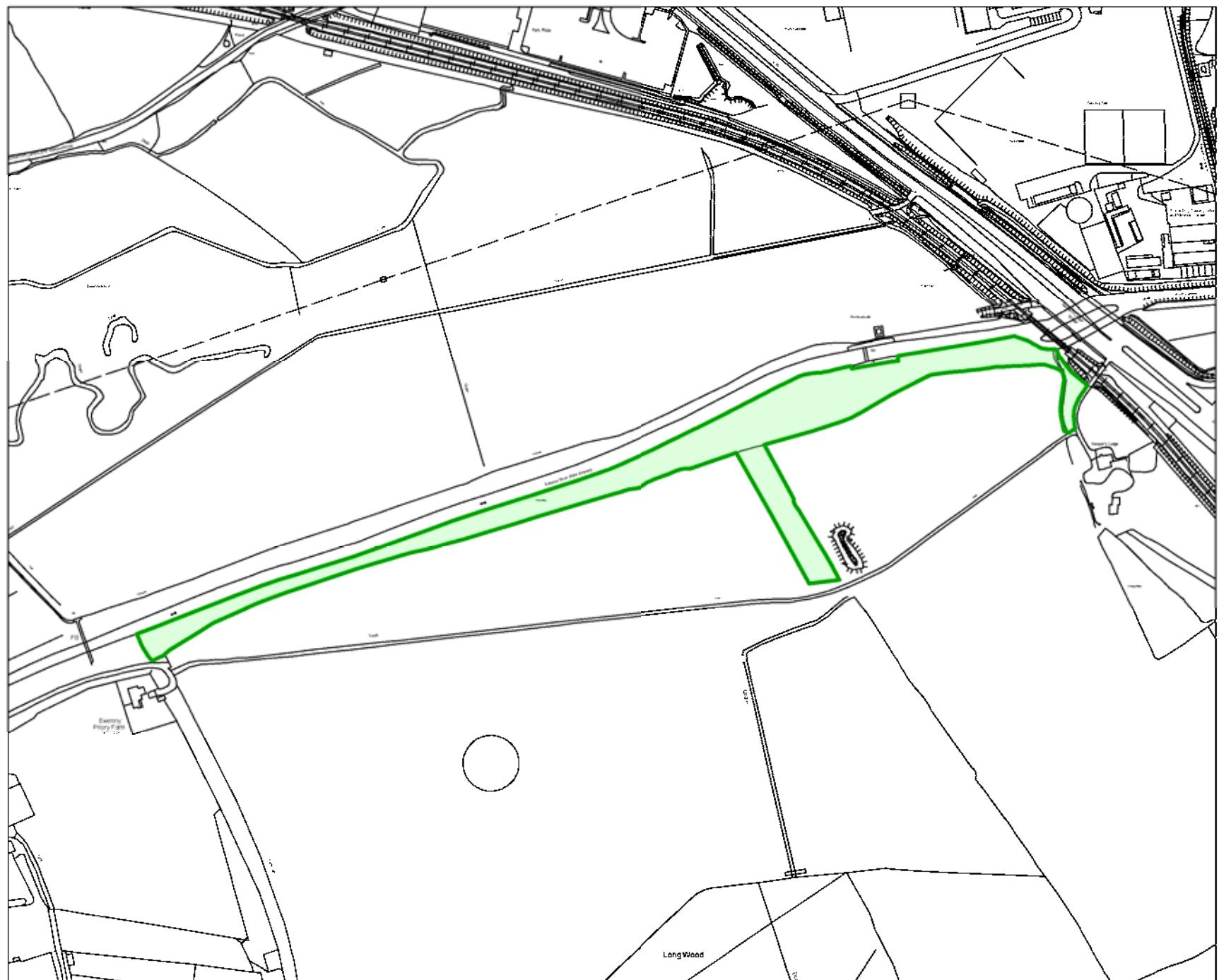


**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

**BDG-4-S**  
**River Wood**

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 02/08/2013



## Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

**SINC number:** BDG-5-N      **SINC name:** Wildmill Community Park  
**Grid reference:** SS902808      **Area (hectares):** 1.08  
**Survey date:** 9 September 2011      **Surveyor:** Peter Sturgess

### Summary description

An area of scrubby broadleaved woodland with two areas of short-mown grassland, managed for public amenity. The southern part is mainly woodland, dominated by Sycamore, Hawthorn and Ash, with occasional Oak, Alder, Blackthorn, Wych Elm, Hazel and Spindle. The ground flora is dominated by Ivy and Bramble with a low diversity of common woodland plants, and several ruderal species in recently disturbed areas. The southern part of the woodland has steep-sides and local rock-outcrops (possibly indicating former quarrying?). The amenity grassland supports common grasses and lawn herbs; the most common being Yorkshire Fog and Perennial Rye-grass. The northern amenity grassland area is bordered by mature Horse Chestnut and Pine trees. The central part of the site includes a recently planted community wild-flower garden with trees including Guelder Rose, Rowan, Spindle and Apple, herbs including Ox-eye Daisy, Field Scabious and Chicory, and a wetland area with Marsh Marigold, Flag Iris and Bulrush.

### Qualifying features

None.

### Secondary features

Scrubby woodland.

Damp, shaded rock-exposures.

Community garden area.

Amenity grassland.

### Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Potential habitat for Dormice.

Likely to be valuable habitat for birds and invertebrates within an otherwise urbanised area.

### Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)

The site has little semi-natural character and is heavily influenced by the public and its management as an amenity resource. However, efforts are being made to increase its value for wildlife, such as the community garden area and installation of nest boxes, bat boxes and interpretation boards.

There are several paths around the site. Litter and vandalism are evident locally, and tipping from adjacent gardens is a problem (especially in the north-east corner).

Invasive species are present in various parts of the site, including Japanese Knotweed, Montbretia and Indian Balsam.

**Recommendations for future management:**

- Control of invasive species.
- Litter-picking and removal of tipped material, especially from north-east corner (talk to neighbours to discourage further tipping).
- Continue with woodland and amenity management; consider increasing proportion of native tree species such as Hazel and Oak, gradually reducing proportion of Sycamore.

**Additional information:**

Further survey would be beneficial, particularly to check the ground flora and breeding birds in spring.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy and shrub species: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Corylus avellana*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Sambucus nigra*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Rosa canina*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Quercus robur*, *Hedera helix*, *Salix caprea*, *Ulex europaeus*, *Ligustrum ovalifolium*, *Prunus laurocerasus*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Pinus cf nigra*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Tilia sp.*, *Malus sp.*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Alnus glutinosa*.

Woodland and scrub ground flora species: *Urtica dioica*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Geum urbanum*, *Arum maculatum*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Fallopia japonica*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Crocosmia crocosmiiflora*, *Heracleum sphondylium*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Potentilla reptans*, *Taraxacum sp.*, *Veronica chamaedrys*, *Medicago lupulina*, *Verbascum thapsus*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Rumex sanguineus*, *Vicia sativa*, *Conzya canadensis*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Scrophularia nodosa*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Elytrigia repens*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Carex remota*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Polystichum setiferum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Brachythecium rutabulum*, *Pellia endiviifolia*.

Amenity grassland species: *Lolium perenne*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Festuca rubra*, *Glyceria fluitans*, *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Carex hirta*, *Juncus effusus*, *Juncus articulatus*, *Trifolium repens*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Rumex obtusifolius*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Epilobium hirsutum*, *Urtica dioica*, *Galium aparine*, *Calystegia sepium*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*.

Species in community garden area: *Malus sp.*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Corylus avellana*, *Epilobium montanum*, *Rumex obtusifolius*, *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Leucanthemum vulgare*, *Sonchus oleraceus*, *Senecio jacobaea*, *Iris pseudacorus*, *Typha latifolia*, *Caltha palustris*, *Cichorium intybus*, *Knautia arvensis*.

Fauna observations: Grey Squirrel, Magpie Nuthatch, Blackbird, Blue Tit, Wren, Chaffinch.

Additional species noted from desk study: Common Frog (150m from boundary), unidentified bat (500m from boundary).



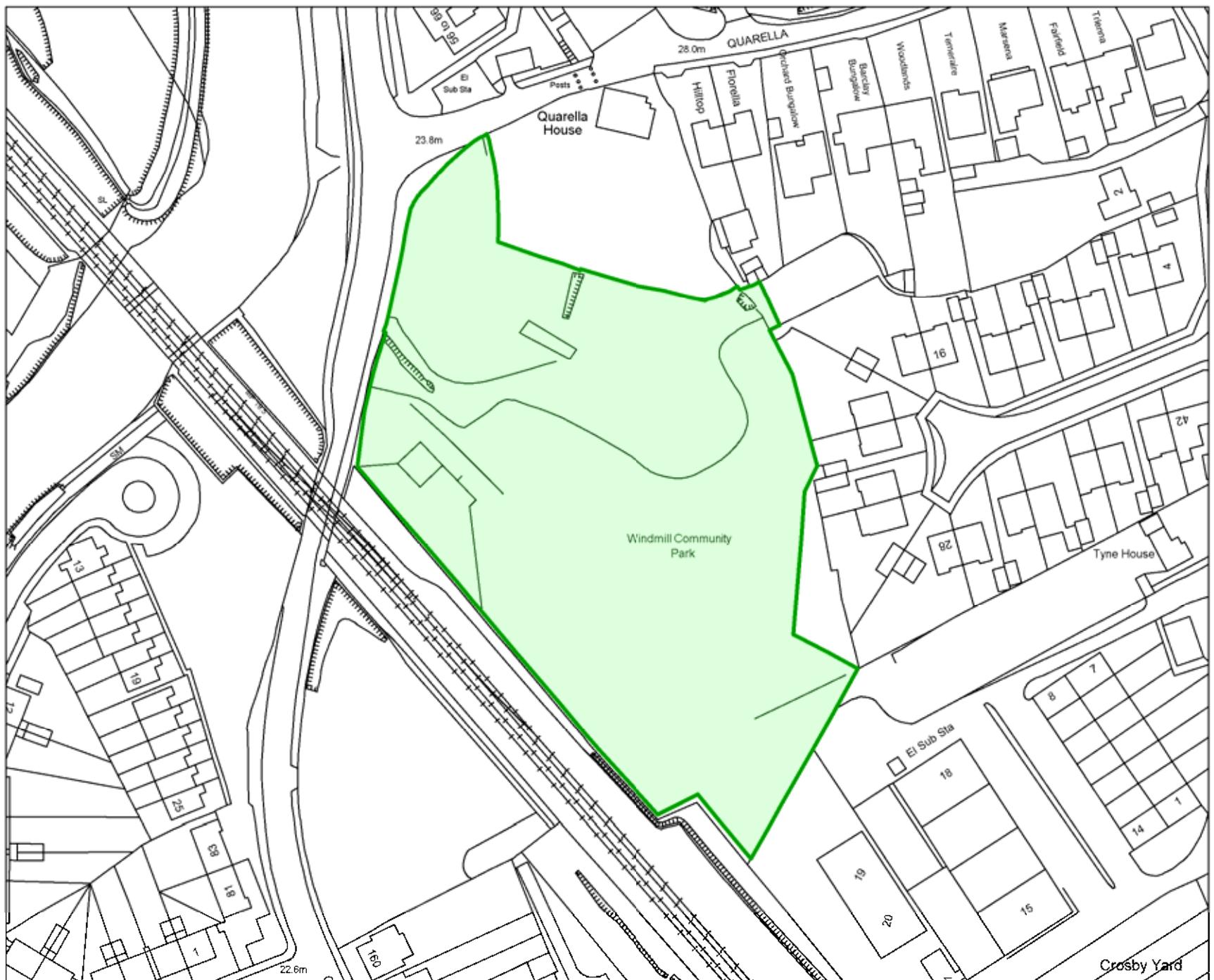
**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

**BDG-5-N**

**Wildmill  
Community Park**

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 02/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> BR-1-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Tremain
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS921801	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 5.48
<b>Survey date:</b> 2 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Two blocks of mature broad-leaved woodland and scrub. The northern block is mainly ancient woodland. In both areas the dominant canopy trees include Ash, Sycamore and Oak, with an understorey of Hazel, Hawthorn and Blackthorn. The ground flora includes Ivy and Bramble, with a good mix of semi-natural woodland indicators, including Bluebell, Primrose, Hairy St.John's-wort and Dog's Mercury. The northern block is criss-crossed by numerous informal footpaths, and several ditches with wetland plants including Meadowsweet, Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage and Remote Sedge. The southern block is partially fenced and inaccessible to the public, and has a much higher proportion of Bramble in the understorey. There are at least 2 veteran Oak trees at the eastern side of the northern block, and several old banks which may be ancient woodland boundaries. There are local patches of tall semi-improved grassland and light scrub at several of the woodland margins.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p> <p>Veteran trees.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Ditches.</p> <p>Semi-improved grassland.</p> <p>Scrub.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>The grassland at the margins may support reptiles.</p> <p>Potential habitat for Dormice.</p> <p>Likely to be valuable habitat for birds and invertebrates within an otherwise urbanised area.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Woodland is generally in good condition, with a well developed understorey. Evidence of recent management includes local thinning and tree surgery in the northern part.</p> <p>The northern part is heavily used by the public. A cycle-path crosses through the southern part. Litter and vandalism are evident locally. Dog-fouling is likely to cause nutrient enrichment in the woodland, with consequent reduction in ground flora diversity.</p> <p>Raw sewage appears to be entering a ditch near the north-east boundary.</p> <p>Invasive species are present in various parts of the site, including Indian Balsam, Himalayan Cotoneaster, and Giant Horsetail.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue with woodland management (thinning) when needed.</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• Mitigation to prevent sewage entering ditch as above.</li> <li>• Control measures for litter and dog-fouling.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Approximately 1/3 of the original SINC area has been built on since the last review and removed from the designated area.

Some of the southern part of the site was surveyed by scanning with binoculars and reviewed using aerial photography as it was not possible to gain access through the security fence.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy and shrub species: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Corylus avellana*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Quercus robur*, *Hedera helix*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Acer campestre*, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Salix caprea*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Rosa canina*, *Cornus sanguinea*, *Sambucus nigra*.

Ground flora species: *Mercurialis perennis*, *Geum urbanum*, *Arum maculatum*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Primula vulgaris*, *Hypericum hirsutum*, *Viola riviniana*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Viola riviniana*, *Lamiastrum galeobdolon*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Rumex sanguineus*, *Equisetum telmateia*, *Urtica dioica*, *Cardamine hirsuta*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Bromopsis ramosa*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Festuca gigantea*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Polypodium vulgare*, *Mnium hornum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Pellia sp.*.

Grassland species at margins: *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Festuca rubra*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Phleum pratense*, *Lolium perenne*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, *Senecio erucifolius*, *Epilobium hirsutum*, *Vicia cracca*, *Centaurea nigra*, *Urtica dioica*.

Fauna observations: Grey Squirrel, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Nuthatch, Blackbird.

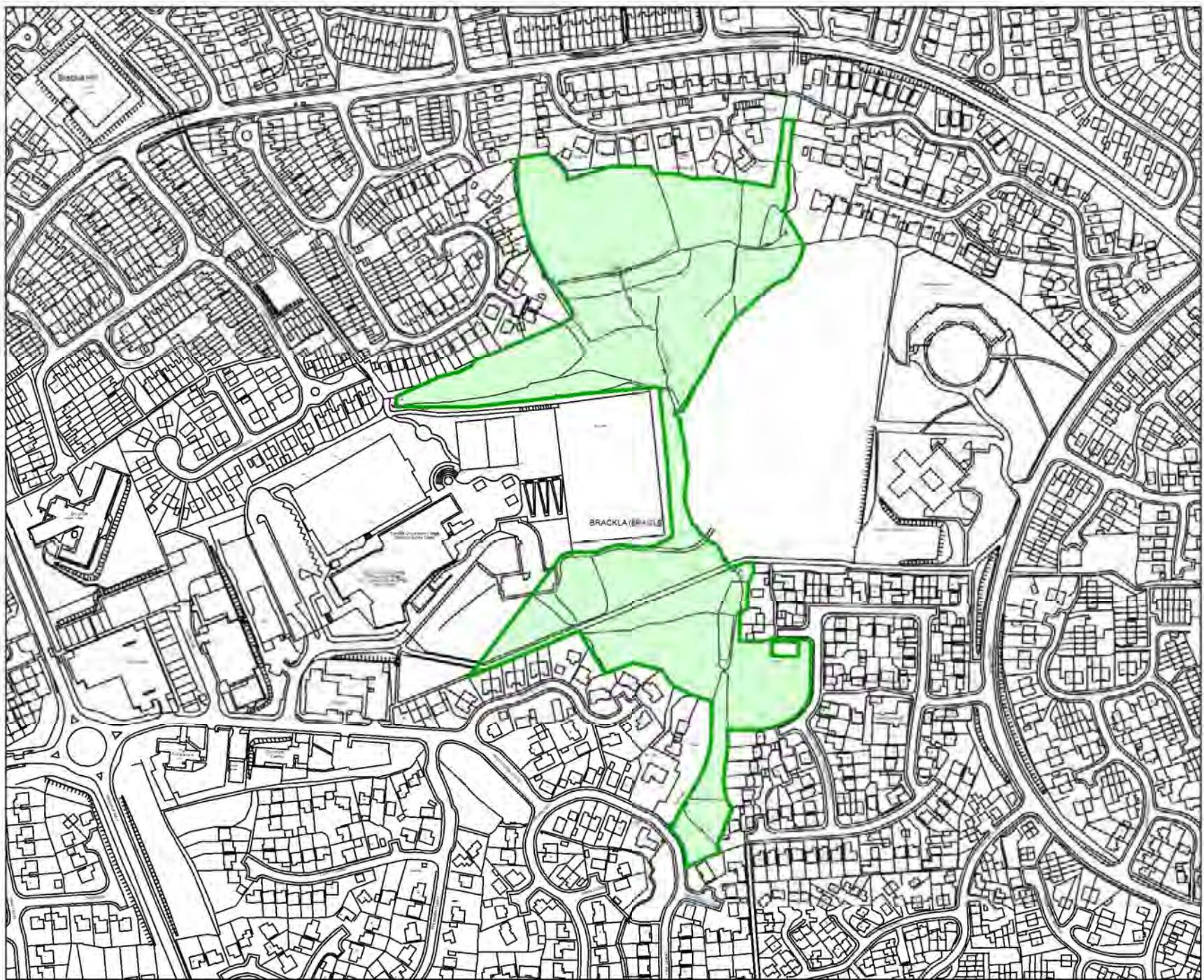
Additional species noted from desk study: *Malus sylvestris*, *Polystichum aculeatum*, unidentified bat.



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2011  
SINC REVIEW

BR-1-N

Tremains



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Date: 08/08/2013

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Scale 1:4,000 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> BR-2-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Coychurch Road Verge
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS928795	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 2.67
<b>Survey date:</b> 2 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A south-facing slope supporting a mix of scrub and woodland with remnant patches of grassland. The main scrub areas support a dense cover by Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Ash and Hazel, with occasional Oak, Wayfaring Tree, Dogwood and Spindle, and a species-poor ground flora dominated by Ivy. The margins of the scrub woodland support dense Bramble with scattered young Ash and Hawthorn trees. The remnant grassland areas are ungrazed and have a tussocky sward with a high proportion of Bramble and tall herbs. The main species include Cock's-foot, Red Fescue and False Oat-grass, with herbs including Agrimony, Lady's Bedstraw and Woolly Thistle. A few small anthills are present, but most are overgrown by tall vegetation. A low limestone wall borders the southern boundary (Coychurch Road). The northern boundary is partly formed by an overgrown Hazel, Ash and Hawthorn Hedge.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>None.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Semi-improved grassland.</p> <p>Scrub woodland.</p> <p>Woolly Thistle (SINC contributory species).</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide foraging habitat for bats.</p> <p>The grassland areas may support reptiles.</p> <p>Likely to be valuable habitat for birds and invertebrates within an otherwise urbanised area.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The grassland is unmanaged and in very poor condition. It is gradually developing towards woodland by natural succession, with the gradual loss of the grassland habitat.</p> <p>The scrub woodland is apparently of recent origin with a dense structure and a species-poor ground flora, although the presence of an old hedgerow does provide several typical old woodland ground flora species.</p> <p>The area is generally unused by the public, but it is subject to tipping along parts of the northern margin. Montbretia has established from garden refuse tipping in the western part of the site.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.</li> <li>• Re-introduction of grazing, if possible. Preferably light grazing by horses or cattle.</li> <li>• Alternatively, consider grassland management by mowing (this would need to be done at least twice annually and the cuttings removed. It would be a difficult site to cut.)</li> <li>• Litter-picking and removal of tipped material.</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The area was surveyed by a series of spot-checks and scanning from the road as much of the scrub was too dense to access.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy and shrub species: *Prunus spinosa*, *Corylus avellana*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Hedera helix*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Acer campestre*, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Cornus sanguinea*, *Sambucus nigra*, *Rosa canina*, *Viburnum lantana*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*.

Ground flora species: *Geum urbanum*, *Urtica dioica*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Arum maculatum*, *Circaeа lutetiana*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Crocosmia crocosmiiflora*, *Leycesteria formosa*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Rumex sanguineus*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*.

Grassland species: *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Festuca rubra*, *Phleum pratense*, *Lolium perenne*, *Cirsium arvense*, *Cirsium vulgare*, *Cirsium eriophorum*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Senecio jacobaea*, *Agrimonia eupatoria*, *Heracleum sphondylium*, *Galium verum*, *Lythrum salicaria*, *Convolvulus arvensis*, *Epilobium hirsutum*, *Vicia cracca*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Centaurea nigra*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Urtica dioica*, *Solanum dulcamara*, *Potentilla reptans*, *Achillea millefolium*, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, *Calystegia sepium*.

Fauna observations: Anthills.

Additional species noted from desk study: Redwing (100m from boundary).



**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

BR-2-N

Coychurch Road Verge

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Scale 1:3,000 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CCH-1-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Hendir-Uchaf
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS977839	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 64.37
<b>Survey date:</b> 26 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Several fields of damp-semi-improved grassland and marshy grassland, separated by mature hedge boundaries and small blocks of broad-leaved woodland. The grassland areas are variable in their diversity, but most have a high proportion of rushes, and several support a moderate number of neutral and marshy grassland indicator species. The woodland areas and most of the hedge boundaries include Pedunculate Oak and Hazel, usually with several typical old woodland ground flora species. A few hedges have remnants of Heather and Bilberry, and one heathy bank beside a recently dug ditch at SS97608400 supports the locally uncommon moss <i>Leucobryum juniperoideum</i>. Several hedges are associated with small shaded streams. Some of the smaller fields in the north of the area have developed scrub woodland dominated by Grey Willow and Downy Birch. A small marshy area at SS98068405 supports Bogbean and Bulrush.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p> <p>Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Semi-improved grassland.</p> <p>Hedges and ditches.</p> <p>Scrub.</p> <p>Presence of <i>Leucobryum juniperoideum</i> (locally uncommon moss).</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Several parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.</p> <p>The woodlands and hedges have potential to support Dormice.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland and hedges are generally in good condition, although most appear to have little management. Several of the hedges had been layered in the past few years.</p> <p>The grasslands are mostly grazed by cattle, and a few in the north of the area by horses. Only a few of the fields are in good condition for nature conservation, with most showing signs of drainage, application of fertilisers or other agricultural improvement. There appears to be ongoing work to drain several of the damp northern fields.</p> <p>Indian Balsam is present in several parts of the site, but generally only in small quantity.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No further ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.</li> <li>• Continue with light grazing in grassland habitats, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• Creation of at least one new pond.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.

Some of the fields previously included in the SINC appear to have been ploughed and re-seeded, so they have been removed from the designated area. Many of the remaining fields do not meet the SINC selection criteria, but remain included as secondary features, and because of the continuity of their marginal habitats. In some cases, where the fields had been cut for hay, they are left included on a precautionary basis.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland and hedge canopy and shrub species: *Quercus robur*, *Corylus avellana*, *Betula pubescens*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix cinerea*, *Hedera helix*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Sambucus nigra*.

Woodland and hedge ground flora species: *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Viola riviniana*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Circaeae lutetiana*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Geum urbanum*, *Arum maculatum*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Urtica dioica*, *Tamus communis*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Calluna vulgaris*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Viola palustris*, *Glechoma hederacea*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Glyceria declinata*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Polypodium vulgare*, *Mnium hornum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Atrichum undulatum*, *Dicranum scoparium*, *Hypnum jutlandicum*, *Dicranella heteromalla*, *Leucobryum juniperoides*.

Damp semi-improved/ marshy grassland species: (the two communities often merge on this site) *Holcus lanatus*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Festuca rubra*, *Phleum pratense*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Lolium perenne*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Glyceria declinata*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Juncus effusus*, *Juncus bufonius*, *Juncus bulbosus*, *Carex demissa*, *Carex flacca*, *Luzula multiflora*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Veronica serpyllifolia*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Hypochaeris radicata*, *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Galium palustre*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Trifolium repens*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, *Epilobium hirsutum*, *Vicia cracca*, *Centaurea nigra*, *Urtica dioica*, *Galeopsis tetrahit*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Lythrum portula*, *Lotus pedunculatus*, *Mentha aquatica*, *Anagallis tenella*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Epilobium palustre*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Rhytidiodelphus squarrosus*.

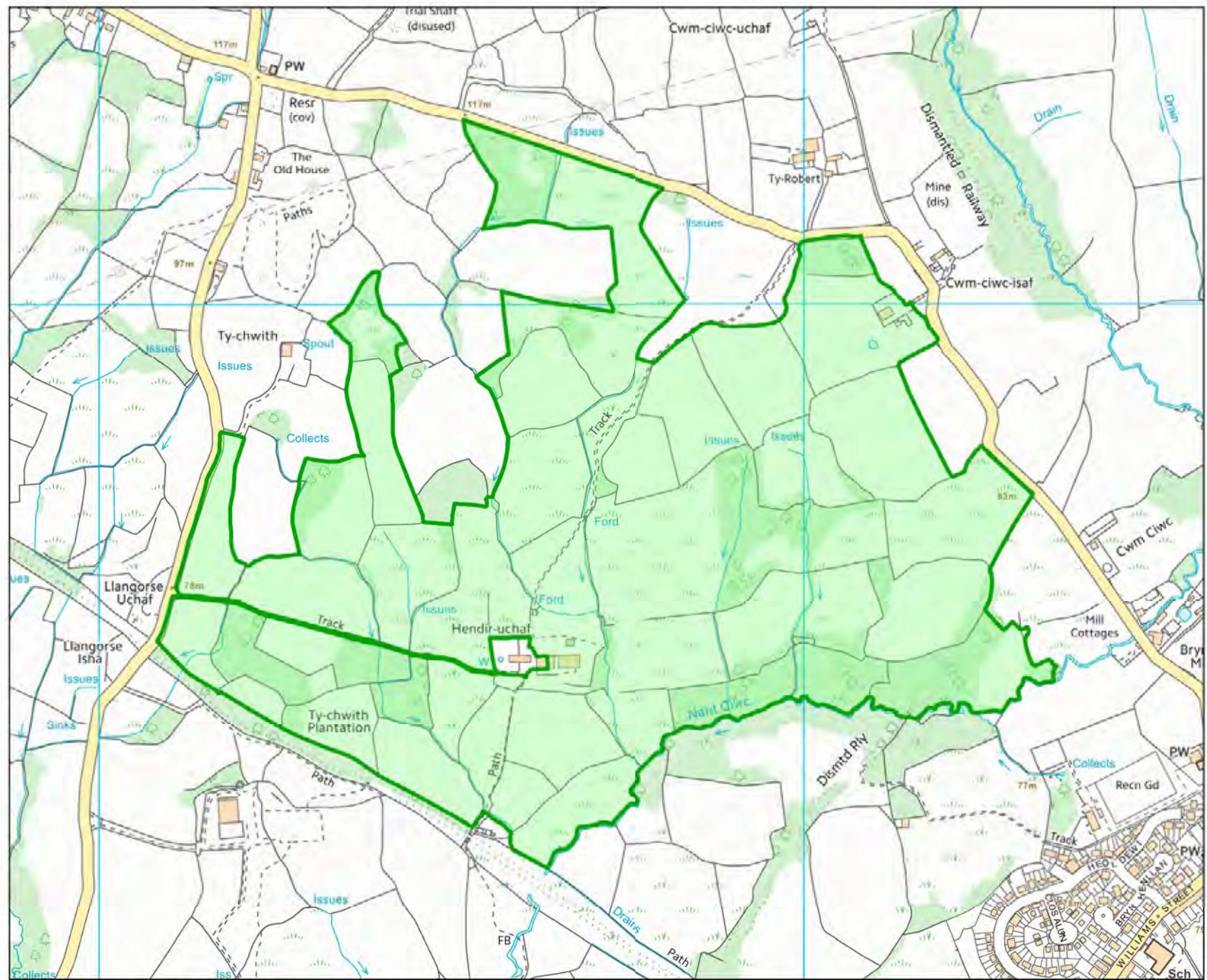
Fauna observations: Grey Squirrel, Bullfinch, Nuthatch, Jay, Buzzard, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Grey Heron.

Additional species noted from desk study: (NB These may include records from the adjacent SSSI) Marsh Fritillary (1999 record), Adder (1992 record), Glow Worm, Frog, Tree Pipit, Spotted Fly-catcher, Heath Spotted-orchid, Dormouse (within 100m of site boundary), Barn Owl (150m from boundary).



**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

CCH-1-N  
Hendir-Uchaf



Map generated by: AQ  
Date: 08/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CCH-2-M	<b>SINC name:</b> Heol-y-Cyw (east)
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS950843	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 32.69
<b>Survey date:</b> 23 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A mix of woodland, semi-improved grassland, marshy grassland and scrub. The landscape retains many features of its industrial past, particularly colliery tips and associated tramways, which are now mostly dominated by scrub woodland. The woodland cover is variable in age, and there is a mix of wet woodland (with a high proportion of Alder, Oak and Ash) and woodland on dry ground (mainly Oak and Hazel). There are several old hedges within the site and a few include large Oaks which approaching qualification as veteran trees. Several small fields of semi-improved grassland are present with the western and central wooded area, and most have a relatively low diversity of grassland species. The grasslands in the east of the area support more diverse damp acid grassland and marshy grassland, locally with numerous ant-hills. Several of the fields support good numbers of marshy grassland indicator species, including Devil's-bit Scabious, Purple Moor-grass and Meadow Thistle, while others support rush-pasture with dominant species including Sharp-flowered Rush and Tufted Hair-grass. Near to the southern boundary the land appears to support reclamation grassland (re-profiled following closure of the colliery). This has a high proportion of Gorse scrub, with a moderate number of marshy grassland and acid grassland indicator species. The north-western end of the site includes a turbid duck-pond surrounded by a woodland garden (mainly Oak and Sycamore trees).</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with a wet woodland component.</p> <p>Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.</p> <p>Semi-improved acid grassland with significant numbers of anthills.</p> <p>Presence of Dormice (desk study record).</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Semi-improved neutral/ acid grassland. Scrub.</p> <p>Field boundaries (including old hedges, streams, ditches and over-mature trees).</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Several parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.</p> <p>Several Marshy Grassland areas have potential to support Marsh Fritillary butterflies.</p> <p>The grassland areas are likely to support additional species of grassland fungi.</p> <p>The ponds are likely to provide breeding sites for amphibians.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland and hedges appear generally unmanaged, but still in reasonable condition for nature conservation. Management such as small-scale thinning or removal of scrub is likely to be beneficial, especially where scrub woodland is expanding into valuable marshy grassland areas. Horses and cattle are able to access much of the woodland area.</p> <p>The grasslands are mostly grazed by cattle, and a few in the west of the area by horses. The acid/marshy grasslands in the east of the site mostly appear to be in a reasonable condition for nature conservation, but scrub encroachment from the margins appears to be a problem.</p>	

Indian Balsam and Japanese Knotweed are present in several parts of the site (mainly in the western half), but generally only in small quantity.

*Recommendations for future management:*

- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.
- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.
- Control of invasive species.
- Consider local woodland management by thinning, and creation of sunny rides and glades.
- Creation of at least one new pond.

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography. The garden in the north-west corner was only viewed from over the fence.

Some of the low-diversity reclamation grassland previously included in the south of the SINC has been removed from the designated area. Several of the remaining fields do not meet the SINC selection criteria, but remain included as secondary features.

It is feasible that the semi-improved grassland beyond the eastern boundary might be included in the SINC at future review as some parts appear to support good numbers of waxcap fungi.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland and hedge canopy and shrub species: *Quercus robur*, *Corylus avellana*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix cinerea*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Betula pubescens*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Hedera helix*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Frangula alnus*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Sambucus nigra*, *Ulex europaeus*, *Alnus incana*.

Woodland and hedge ground flora species: *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Viola riviniana*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Geum urbanum*, *Arum maculatum*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Urtica dioica*, *Ajuga reptans*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Viola palustris*, *Glechoma hederacea*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Calluna vulgaris*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Fallopia japonica*, *Hypericum androsaemum*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus mollis*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Carex remota*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Polypodium vulgare*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Atrichum undulatum*, *Mnium hornum*, *Polytrichastrum formosum*, *Thuidium tamariscinum*.

Damp acid/ marshy grassland species: (combined, as they tend to merge together). *Holcus lanatus*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Festuca ovina*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Nardus stricta*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Juncus effusus*, *Juncus bulbosus*, *Carex demissa*, *Carex flacca*, *Luzula multiflora*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Cirsium dissectum*, *Galium palustre*, *Dactylorhiza maculata*, *Galium saxatile*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Pedicularis sylvatica*, *Calluna vulgaris*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Erica tetralix*, *Salix aurita*, *Ulex gallii*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Rhytidadelphus squarrosus*, *Sphagnum spp.*, *Polytrichum commune*.

Semi-improved acid/ neutral grassland species: *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Lolium perenne*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Nardus stricta*, *Festuca rubra*, *Phleum pratense*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Glyceria declinata*, *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Juncus effusus*, *Juncus bufonius*, *Juncus tenuis*, *Carex flacca*, *Carex remota*, *Luzula campestris*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Veronica serpyllifolia*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Hypochaeris radicata*, *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Galium palustre*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Trifolium repens*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, *Epilobium hirsutum*, *Vicia cracca*, *Centaurea nigra*, *Urtica dioica*, *Hypericum maculatum*, *Lythrum portula*, *Lotus pedunculatus*, *Mentha aquatica*, *Lythrum salicaria*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Epilobium palustre*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Rhytidadelphus squarrosus*, *Hygrocybe*

*chlorophana*, *H.reidii*, *H.conica*, *H.psittacina*, *H.glutinipes*, *Clavulinopsis corniculata*, *C.helvola*.

Fauna observations: Grey Squirrel, Common Lizard, Bullfinch, Nuthatch, Jay, Buzzard, Chiffchaff, Blackbird, Meadow Pipit, Robin, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Small Tortoiseshell Butterfly, Peacock Butterfly, Comma Butterfly, Red Admiral Butterfly, Silver Y Moth.

Additional species noted from desk study: Dormouse (2000 record), Marsh Fritillary (1999 record), Pipistrelle (within 200m of site boundary), Red Kite.

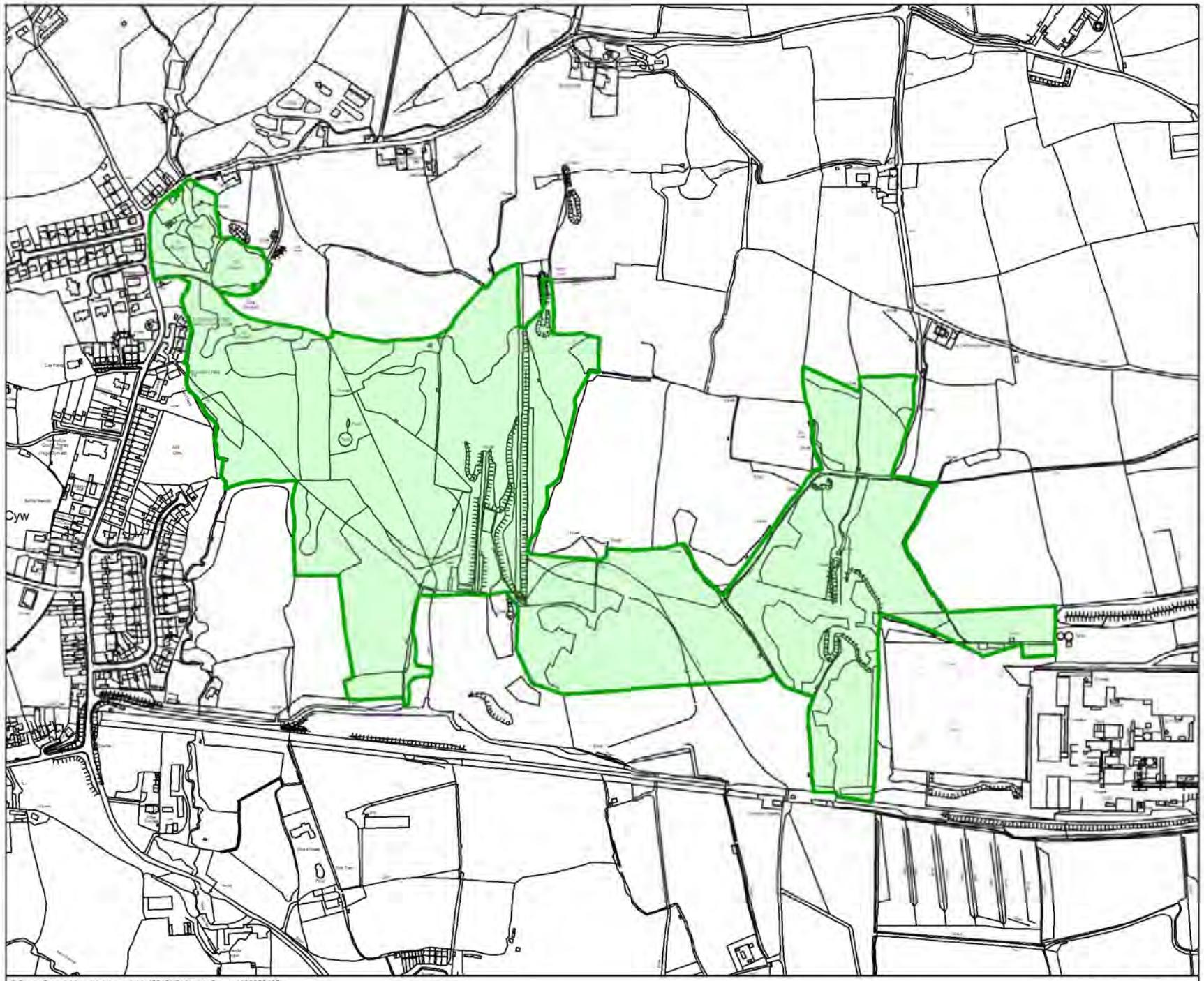


BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

CCH-2-M  
Heol-y-Cyw (East)

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Date: 08/08/2013



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<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CCH-3-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Wern Fawr/Fernbank
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS967839	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 27.01
<b>Survey date:</b> 23 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>This SINC consists of three blocks of land adjacent to the Brynna A Wern Tarw SSSI. The western block comprises broad-leaved woodland, which includes part of a disused railway line bordered both sides by scrub woodland. The main canopy species are Oak, Downy Birch and Hazel. The eastern block also includes part of the disused railway line, with a small pond on its southern side, and two small fields of semi-improved grassland to the north. The central part includes four fields of damp grassland bordered by scrubby hedges and small blocks of broad-leaved woodland. The southern-most one is the most botanically diverse, supporting locally abundant Devil's-bit Scabious, Meadow Thistle, Saw-wort, Whorled Caraway and Sphagnum mosses. The other three fields support semi-improved grassland vegetation, with local Devil's-bit Scabious, Common Knapweed and rushes. The woodland adjoining these fields has a woodland flora, locally dominated by a canopy of Alder.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p> <p>Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Semi-improved grassland.</p> <p>Hedges and ditches.</p> <p>Scrub.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>The central grassland area has potential to support Marsh Fritillary butterflies.</p> <p>Several parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.</p> <p>The woodlands and hedges have potential to support Dormice.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The central field of diverse marshy grassland is grazed by horses and appears to be in very good condition. The other fields are much less diverse and do not have the same peaty soil, possibly because of past ploughing, drainage or fertiliser treatment.</p> <p>The woodland areas generally appear unmanaged, although horses are able to access some of the central parts so that there is little understorey.</p> <p>The western woodland area adjoining the houses is used for tipping of garden refuse, and several garden plants, particularly Montbretia and a little Indian Balsam, have become established near to the road.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.</li> <li>• Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.</li> <li>• Remove tipped material and control invasive species.</li> <li>• The SSSI must continue to be managed in accordance with CCW requirements.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.

The central field of diverse marshy grassland is apparently of sufficient value to be included in the SSSI. The other fields are much less diverse, but have been retained within the SINC as a secondary feature. In some cases, where the fields had been cut for hay or heavily grazed, they are left included on a precautionary basis.

The disused railway is a continuous sheltered wooded feature likely to be of high value for bats. The same habitat extends for several kilometres beyond the SINC boundary, so the SINC could potentially be extended to include the additional length.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland, hedge and disused railway canopy species: *Quercus robur*, *Corylus avellana*, *Betula pubescens*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix cinerea*, *Hedera helix*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

Woodland, hedge and disused railway ground flora species: *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Viola riviniana*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Geum urbanum*, *Arum maculatum*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Lapsana communis*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Urtica dioica*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Glechoma hederacea*, *Chamerion angustifolium*, *Veronica chamaedrys*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Crocosmia crocosmiiflora*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus mollis*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Mnium hornum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Atrichum undulatum*.

Marshy grassland species: *Molinia caerulea*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Juncus effusus*, *Juncus bulbosus*, *Carex echinata*, *Carex demissa*, *Carex flacca*, *Eriophorum angustifolium*, *Erica tetralix*, *Salix repens*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Serratula tinctoria*, *Anagallis tenella*, *Narthecium ossifragum*, *Carum verticillatum*, *Pedicularis sylvatica*, *Cirsium dissectum*, *Galium palustre*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Potamogeton polygonifolius*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Sphagnum spp..*

Damp semi-improved grassland species: *Holcus lanatus*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Festuca rubra*, *Lolium perenne*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Phleum pratense*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Juncus effusus*, *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Juncus bufonius*, *Carex flacca*, *Isolepis setacea*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Potentilla anserina*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Hypochaeris radicata*, *Leontodon autumnalis*, *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Trifolium repens*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, *Centaurea nigra*, *Urtica dioica*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Rhytidiodelphus squarrosus*.

Fauna observations: Common Lizard, Bullfinch, Nuthatch, Jay.

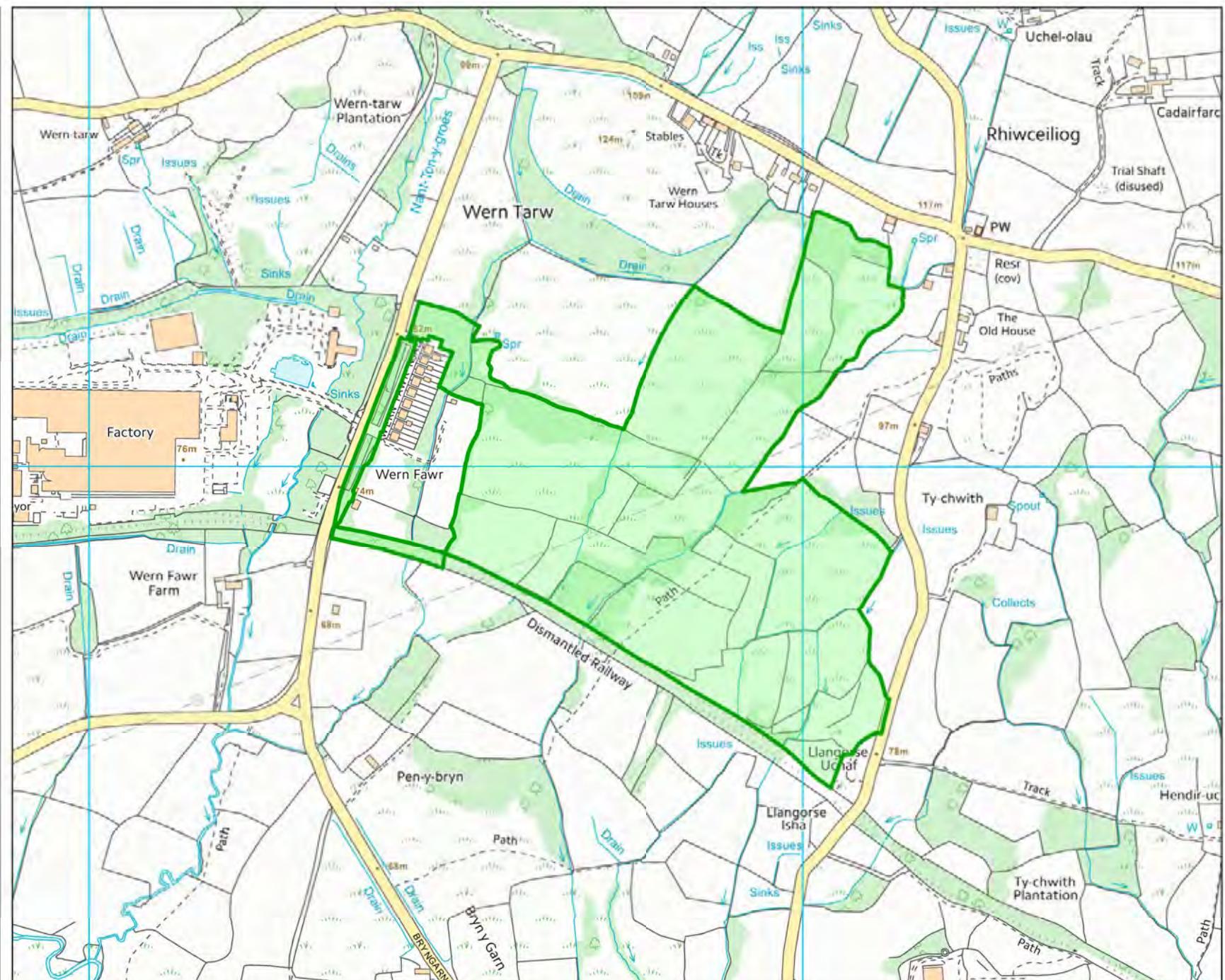
Additional species noted from desk study: (NB These may include records from the adjacent SSSI) Marsh Fritillary (1999 record), Glow Worm, Frog, Toad, Palmate Newt, Pipistrelle (within 100m of site boundary), Soprano Pipistrelle (within 350m of boundary).



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**CCH-3-N**  
**Wern Fawr/Fernbank**

Map generated by: AQ  
Date: 15/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CCH-4-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Dre-Fach
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS938847	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 12.27
<b>Survey date:</b> 1 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The majority of this area supports broad-leaved woodland that includes a high proportion of wet woodland. The main canopy species include Alder, Oak, Ash and Grey Willow, some drier parts have an understorey of Hazel. The Nant Crymlyn stream flows southwards through the site, with clay banks and a stony bed, bordered by Alders. The western field supports semi-improved grassland, grazed by horses. Several smaller fields of damp grassland nearer the centre of the site support Bracken and Indian Balsam, and some appear to have been recently improved, but they still retain the mature Oaks that formed their original field boundaries. The eastern field supports diverse marshy grassland vegetation that includes Devil's-bit Scabious, Marsh Pennywort, Sphagnum mosses and Greater Tussock-sedge.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p> <p>Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Semi-improved grassland. Stream, hedges, ditches and scrub.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>The woodlands and hedges have potential to support Dormice.</p> <p>The eastern marshy grassland area has potential to support Marsh Fritillary butterflies.</p> <p>The more open parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.</p> <p>The horse-grazed western field has potential to support grassland fungi.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Some parts of the woodland are grazed by sheep and horses, and some parts by cattle. Others are apparently ungrazed. There are no signs of any other active woodland management.</p> <p>Several small fields near the centre of the site appear to have been improved recently by ploughing and re-seeding, but the mature trees in the retained boundaries are still of value for nature conservation.</p> <p>The eastern marshy grassland field is grazed by cattle. It mostly appears to be in reasonable condition but would benefit from cutting back of encroaching Willow and Bramble scrub.</p> <p>The western field is horse-grazed and appears to be in reasonable condition.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• Consider local woodland management by thinning, and creation of sunny rides and glades.</li> <li>• No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.</li> <li>• Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.</li> <li>• Consider creating at least one pond.</li> <li>• Cut back encroaching scrub from eastern marshy grassland field.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.

The recently improved fields do not meet SINC criteria but have been retained in the SINC as secondary features, and because of the continuity of their retained boundaries.

The public footpath across the site is unmarked and is impassable in several places.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland and hedge canopy species: *Alnus glutinosa, Salix cinerea, Fraxinus excelsior, Quercus robur, Corylus avellana, Betula pubescens, Crataegus monogyna, Quercus petraea, Fagus sylvatica, Rubus fruticosus, Lonicera periclymenum, Prunus spinosa, Ilex aquifolium, Sorbus aucuparia, Hedera helix*.

Woodland and hedge ground flora species (including stream banks): *Lysimachia nemorum, Circaea lutetiana, Viola riviniana, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Geranium robertianum, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Geum urbanum, Oxalis acetosella, Ranunculus repens, Arum maculatum, Fragaria vesca, Umbilicalis rupestris, Primula vulgaris, Angelica sylvestris, Urtica dioica, Filipendula ulmaria, Galium palustre, Viola palustris, Oenanthe crocata, Digitalis purpurea, Deschampsia cespitosa, Holcus mollis, Agrostis capillaris, Carex remota, Carex cf acutiformis, Blechnum spicant, Athyrium filix-femina, Dryopteris dilatata, Dryopteris filix-mas, Phyllitis scolopendrium, Pteridium aquilinum, Mnium hornum, Polytrichastrum formosum, Kindbergia praelonga, Atrichum undulatum, Eurhynchium striatum, Thuidium tamariscinum, Isothecium myosuroides, Pellia sp...*

Marshy grassland species (SS939847): *Succisa pratensis, Potentilla erecta, Valeriana dioica, Viola palustris, Anagallis tenella, Cirsium palustre, Galium palustre, Ranunculus flammula, Lotus pedunculatus, Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Epilobium palustre, Lychnis flos-cuculi, Filipendula ulmaria, Molinia caerulea, Holcus lanatus, Juncus acutiflorus, Juncus effusus, Juncus bulbosus, Carex paniculata, Carex panicea, Sphagnum spp. Polytrichum commune, Aulacomnium palustre, Calliergonella cuspidata*.

Semi-improved grassland species: *Holcus lanatus, Agrostis capillaris, Cynosurus cristatus, Lolium perenne, Festuca rubra, Glyceria sp., Juncus effusus, Luzula campestris, Plantago lanceolata, Rumex acetosa, Prunella vulgaris, Ranunculus repens, Ranunculus acris, Cerastium fontanum, Potentilla anserina, Potentilla reptans, Hypochaeris radicata, Leontodon autumnalis, Potentilla erecta, Lotus corniculatus, Trifolium repens, Trifolium pratense, Centaurea nigra, Cardamine pratensis, Taraxacum sp., Pteridium aquilinum, Calliergonella cuspidata, Rhytidiodelphus squarrosus*.

Fauna observations: Bullfinch, Nuthatch, Buzzard, Golden-ringed Dragonfly.

Additional species noted from desk study: Marsh Fritillary (1997 record), Meadow Thistle, Bitter Vetch and Saw-wort (1993 records), Common Pipistrelle (within 100m of site boundary).

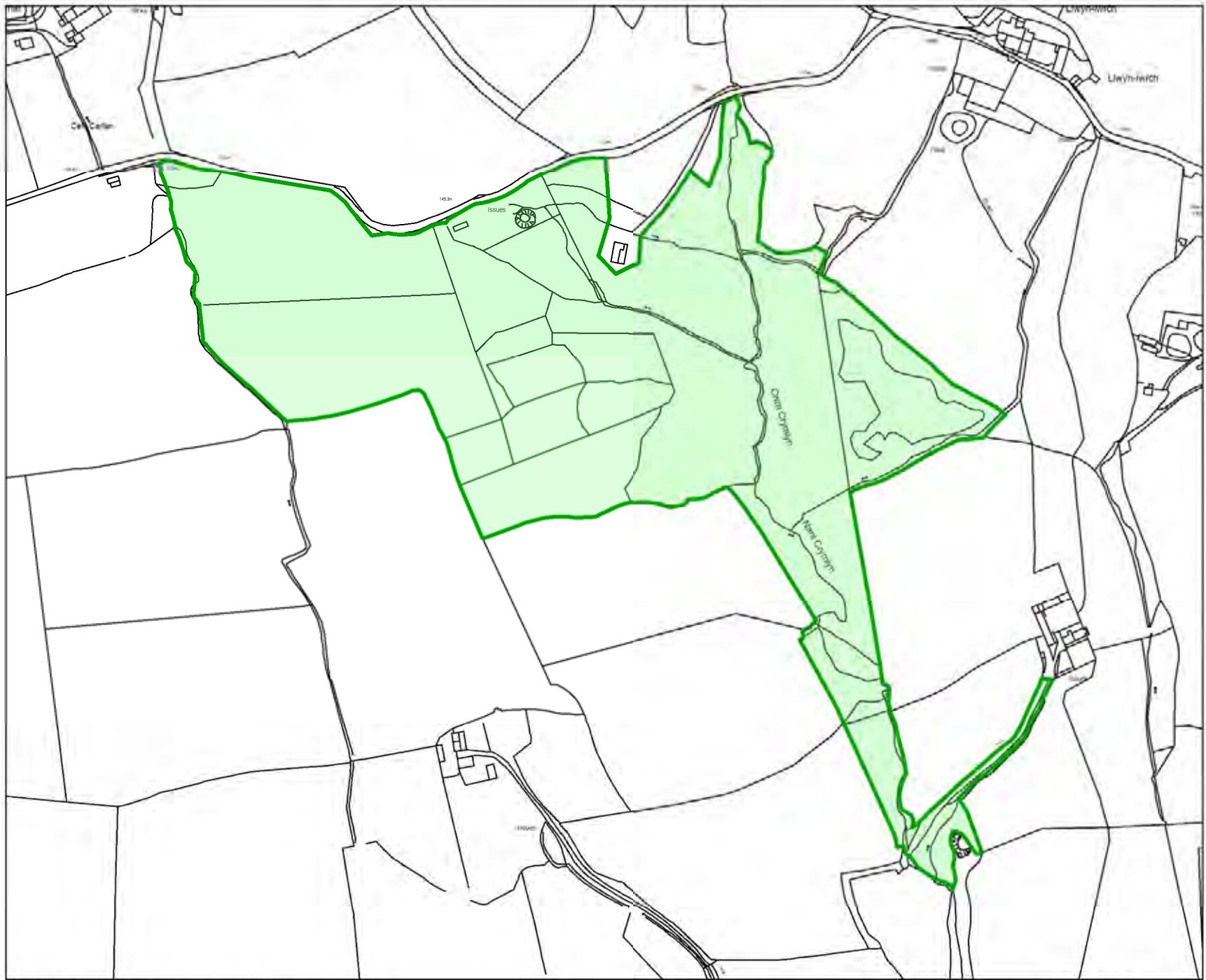


**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

CCH-4-N  
Dre-Fach

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CCH-5-M	<b>SINC name:</b> Blaencrymlyn
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS937852	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 7.79
<b>Survey date:</b> 1 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A steep-sided valley with wooded sides and the Nant Crymlyn stream flowing down its centre. The woodland appears to be a mix of semi-natural woodland, plantation and self-sown scrub woodland. The older trees are mostly near to the stream and in the southern part of the site. The main canopy species include Oak, Ash, Wild Cherry, Grey Willow, Hawthorn, Gorse and Hazel. The ground flora contains several species typical of older woodlands (especially near to the stream), but some of the younger woodland areas still support typical grassland species. The northern end of the site supports two fields of moderately diverse, semi-improved grassland, with several anthills and a high proportion of herb species including Pignut, Autumn Hawkbit and Fairy Flax. A large Horse Mushroom was observed, suggesting that the field may support a good fungi population.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Moderately diverse semi-improved grassland.</p> <p>Stream. Scrub.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Potential to support Dormice.</p> <p>The grassland has potential to support a high diversity of grassland fungi.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The southern parts of the woodland are grazed by cattle. The northern part is ungrazed. Much of the woodland appears to have been planted, but there are no signs of any recent woodland management, such as thinning.</p> <p>The northern grassland is grazed by horses and appears to be in reasonable condition.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider local woodland management by thinning, favouring native species and creating sunny rides and glades.</li> <li>• No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.</li> <li>• Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.

Some of the scrub and recently planted areas do not meet the SINC selection criteria, but they have been retained within the SINC as they form part of the continuous woodland cover. The species-poor scrub adjoining the south-east of the area appears to be developing into woodland and may need to be included as part of the SINC in future reviews.

The public footpath is difficult to follow because of the scrub on the eastern valley side.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy species: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Prunus avium*, *Quercus robur*, *Corylus avellana*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix cinerea*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Acer campestre*, *Quercus petraea*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Hedera helix*.

Woodland ground flora species (including stream banks): *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Moerhingia trinervia*, *Viola riviniana*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Geum urbanum*, *Circaeae lutetiana*, *Arum maculatum*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Urtica dioica*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Hypericum pulchrum*, *Veronica montana*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Holcus mollis*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Carex remota*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Mnium hornum*, *Polytrichastrum formosum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Atrichum undulatum*.

Semi-improved grassland species: *Agrostis capillaris*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Lolium perenne*, *Festuca rubra*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Luzula campestris*, *Hypochaeris radicata*, *Leontodon autumnalis*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Rumex acetosa*, *Cerastium fontanum*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Conopodium majus*, *Trifolium repens*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Urtica dioica*, *Linum catharticum*, *Taraxacum sp.*, *Cirsium arvense*, *Achillea millefolium*, *Rhytidadelphus squarrosus*, *Agaricus campestris*.

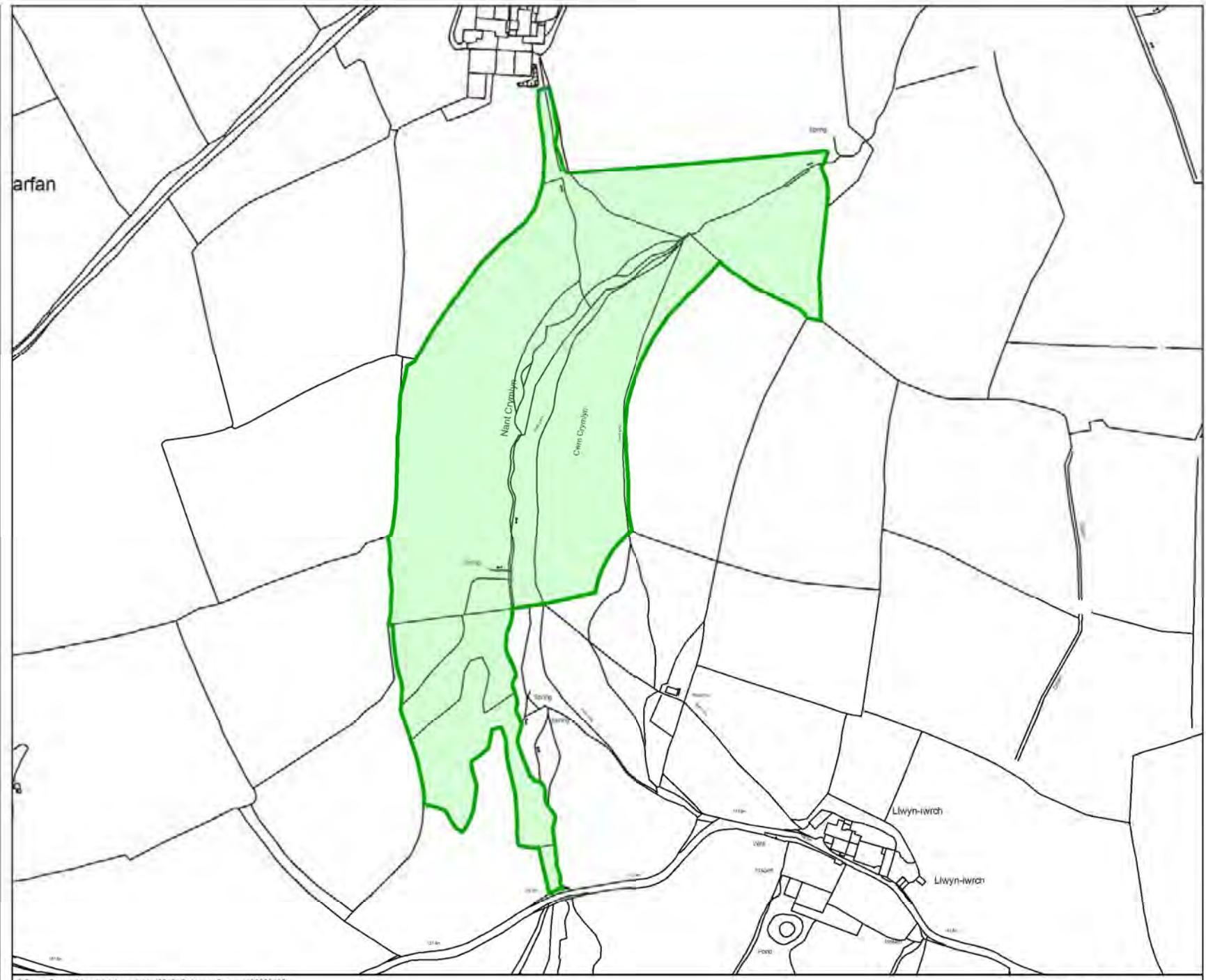
Fauna observations: Badger (disused sett, and recently used latrine), Jay, Buzzard.

Additional species noted from desk study: Marsh Fritillary (1997 record within 100m of site boundary), Soprano Pipistrelle (within 200m of site boundary).



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

CCH-5-M  
Blaencreymllyn



Map generated by: AQ  
Date: 08/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CCH-6-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Nant Crymlyn
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS959832	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 9.52
<b>Survey date:</b> 23 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The northern part of the SINC comprises a group of four cattle-grazed fields of damp semi-improved grassland, locally grading into marshy grassland and scrub. Several parts support dense rushes, with patchy Purple Moor-grass and Devil's-bit Scabious. Bracken is locally common near some field margins. The fields are mostly bordered by tall hedges, and to the north-west by a tree-lined stream. The stream banks support Alder and Hazel, with a good number of typical woodland indicator species. The south-western part of the SINC is an area of rough grassland and scrub, with patches of moderately diverse marshy grassland, and it appears to have been ungrazed for several years. This part is bordered on its north-east side by the Nant Crymlyn stream, which is lined by tall Alder trees. Much of the grassland vegetation is made up of tall wetland plants such as Hemlock Water-dropwort, Angelica, Indian Balsam and Meadowsweet, but lower-growing parts have a more diverse flora, locally including Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot Trefoil.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Mosaic of at least three habitat types, several of which approach selection status.</p> <p>Presence of Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot Trefoil.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Semi-improved grassland. Marshy grassland. Wooded streams. Scrub.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Some marshy grassland habitat has potential to support Marsh Fritillary butterflies.</p> <p>Much of the site has potential to support reptiles.</p> <p>The wooded stream corridors have potential to support Dormice.</p> <p>The area is likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>The stream is likely to be used by Otters, at least occasionally.</p> <p>The nature conservation value of the south-western grassland could potentially increase significantly if grazing were resumed.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The northern fields are grazed by cattle. The shrubby component of some of the field boundaries has been cut back recently, leaving only tall trees. The grazing intensity appears to be at a good level for nature conservation, although some parts appear to have been recently fenced off and agriculturally improved.</p> <p>The south-western grassland area appears to be unmanaged, and its condition is deteriorating as tall vegetation and scrub increase. Reinstating grazing by cattle or horses would benefit the habitat greatly.</p> <p>Indian Balsam is locally abundant, especially beside the stream.</p> <p>There is evidence of tipping beside the road, especially near the western boundary.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-introduction of grazing to south-western part. Preferably light grazing by horses or cattle.</li> </ul>	

- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Litter-picking and removal of tipped material from south of site.
- Control of invasive species.
- Consider creating at least one pond.

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.

Some parts of the area do not appear to meet the SINC selection criteria, but have been retained within the designated area as secondary features contributing to the overall diverse mix of habitats.

The footpaths through the site are blocked in several places, in particular, there is no bridge crossing for the southern footpath.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland and scrub canopy species (mainly adjoining stream corridors): *Alnus glutinosa, Salix cinerea, Quercus robur, Fraxinus excelsior, Corylus avellana, Acer pseudoplatanus, Ilex aquifolium, Prunus spinosa, Hedera helix, Betula pubescens, Crataegus monogyna, Rubus fruticosus, Viburnum opulus, Lonicera periclymenum, Rosa canina.*

Woodland ground flora species (including stream banks): *Impatiens glandulifera, Urtica dioica, Ranunculus repens, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Lysimachia nemorum, Viola riviniana, Circaea lutetiana, Mercurialis perennis, Geum urbanum, Geranium robertianum, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Arum maculatum, Filipendula ulmaria, Veronica montana, Stellaria holostea, Scrophularia auriculata, Lapsana communis, Rumex sanguineus, Deschampsia cespitosa, Agrostis capillaris, Holcus mollis, Carex remota, Carex pendula, Blechnum spicant, Athyrium filix-femina, Polystichum setiferum, Dryopteris filix-mas, Phyllitis scolopendrium, Pteridium aquilinum, Mnium hornum, Kindbergia praelonga, Atrichum undulatum, Brachythecium rutabulum.*

Damp, semi-improved/ marshy grassland species (grazed fields north-east of Nant Crymlyn): *Holcus lanatus, Agrostis capillaris, Deschampsia cespitosa, Phleum pratense, Cynosurus cristatus, Dactylis glomerata, Festuca rubra, Lolium perenne, Molinia caerulea, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Juncus effusus, Juncus acutiflorus, Carex flacca, Ranunculus repens, Odontites vernus, Potentilla anserina, Potentilla erecta, Plantago lanceolata, Centaurea nigra, Urtica dioica, Prunella vulgaris, Taraxacum sp., Ranunculus flammula, Succisa pratensis, Ranunculus acris, Cirsium palustre, Lathyrus pratensis, Angelica sylvestris, Lotus corniculatus, Lotus pedunculatus, Trifolium pratense, Trifolium repens, Sagina procumbens, Pulicaria dysenterica, Galium palustre, Pteridium aquilinum, Calliergonella cuspidata, Rhytidadelphus squarrosus.*

Damp, semi-improved/ marshy grassland species (ungrazed area south-west of Nant Crymlyn): *Holcus lanatus, Agrostis capillaris, Dactylis glomerata, Deschampsia cespitosa, Phleum pratense, Arrhenatherum elatius, Festuca rubra, Elytrigia repens, Lolium perenne, Juncus effusus, Juncus acutiflorus, Juncus inflexus, Carex flacca, Carex hirta, Ranunculus repens, Odontites vernus, Potentilla anserina, Plantago lanceolata, Hypericum maculatum, Centaurea nigra, Urtica dioica, Prunella vulgaris, Taraxacum sp., Potentilla palustris, Typha latifolia, Succisa pratensis, Ranunculus acris, Cirsium palustre, Cirsium arvense, Lathyrus pratensis, Impatiens glandulifera, Angelica sylvestris, Lotus corniculatus, Lotus glaber, Chamerion angustifolium, Achillea millefolium, Pastinaca sativa, Tragopogon pratensis, Trifolium pratense, Trifolium repens, Pulicaria dysenterica, Galium palustre, Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Heracleum sphondylium, Solanum dulcamara, Filipendula ulmaria, Medicago lupulina, Galeopsis tetrahit, Pteridium aquilinum, Calliergonella cuspidata.*

Fauna observations: Bullfinch, Jay.

Additional species noted from desk study: Marsh Fritillary (1999 record within 100m of boundary), Grass Snake (within 100m of boundary), Bullhead, Salmon, Eel and Brown/ Sea Trout (within 100m of boundary), Common Lizard (within 250m of boundary).

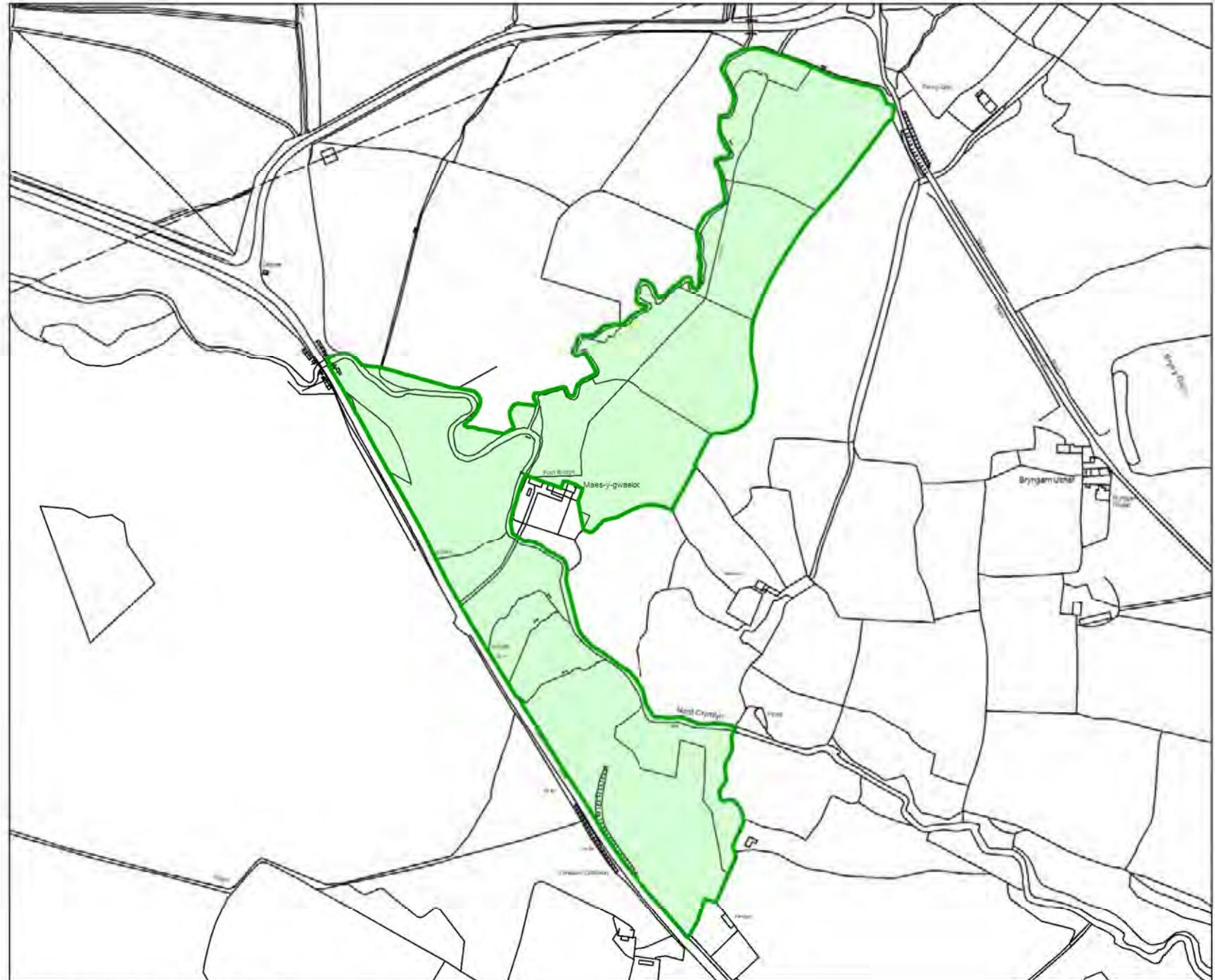


BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

CCH-6-N  
Nant Crymlyn

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CCH-7-M	<b>SINC name:</b> Rockwool Grounds
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS963841	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 7.88
<b>Survey date:</b> 23 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A mostly wooded area bordering the Rockwool factory. The woodland is on wet ground and includes several small shaded streams, ditches and ponds. The varied topography and apparently young age of much of the woodland suggests that the habitats have developed at least partly on old industrial workings. The main woodland canopy species include Oak, Downy Birch, Grey Willow, Alder, Hazel and Hawthorn, and there is a tangled understorey of bramble through much of the area. Some parts of the site are used for environmental activities and include paths, picnic tables, ponds and brushwood piles. Wet woodland continues north from the factory boundary fence into sheep-grazed fields and beside the Nant Ton-y-Groes stream. This woodland has less of an understorey and a higher proportion of low growing plants, particularly <i>Sphagnum</i> mosses. Several small fields of rushy semi-improved grassland beside the stream include locally abundant ant-hills. The large pond near to the Rockwool entrance supports fish and ducks. It has turbid water with a limited marginal flora that includes Alder, Grey Willow, Flag Iris, Tufted Hair-grass and Soft Rush.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Wet woodland with ditches, pools and marshy areas.</p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Semi-improved grassland. Ponds. Scrub. Badger sett.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>The woodland has potential to support Dormice.</p> <p>The ponds may have potential as breeding sites for amphibians.</p> <p>A spring survey would probably confirm more species of interest in the woodland ground flora.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Much of the woodland area appears to be left undisturbed, with management focused in the areas to the south and east of the site which are used for environmental activities. Management appears to include local tree clearance, pond creation and creation of brushwood/ habitat piles. Several small plots in the south of the site are kept clear of trees, and these support grassy vegetation.</p> <p>Montbretia and Indian Balsam are established in a few parts of the site (particularly in the woodland near to the road) but only in small quantity.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue with woodland management (thinning) as needed. Consider local creation of additional sunny rides and glades.</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• Consider local cutting back of scrub to allow more light to some parts of the shaded ponds.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.

The wet woodland north of the factory was only viewed through the boundary fence. It is feasible that the sheep-grazed wet grassland beyond the woodland might support an interesting flora. Similarly, the large broad-leaved woodland to the north of the site at SS965847 may be worthy of further investigation as a potential SINC.

The disused railway along the southern side of the factory grounds is a continuous sheltered wooded feature potentially of high value for bats, but apparently with limited ground flora diversity.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy species: *Quercus robur*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix cinerea*, *Corylus avellana*, *Betula pubescens*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Hedera helix*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Malus domestica*, *Fagus sylvatica*.

Woodland ground flora species: *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Viola riviniana*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Circaeae lutetiana*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Geum urbanum*, *Arum maculatum*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Veronica montana*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Tamus communis*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Urtica dioica*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Epipactis helleborine*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Crocospmia crocosmiiflora*, *Alliaria petiolata*, *Hypericum androsaemum*, *Rubus idaeus*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Stellaria holostea*, *Ribes uva-crispa*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Lamiastrum galeobdolon*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Polypodium vulgare*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Atrichum undulatum*, *Eurhynchium striatum*, *Rhizomnium punctatum*, *Plagiomnium undulatum*, *Mnium hornum*, *Thuidium tamariscinum*, *Sphagnum* sp., *Plagiochila poreloides*.

Damp semi-improved grassland species: *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Glyceria declinata*, *Lolium perenne*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Juncus effusus*, *Carex flacca*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Potentilla reptans*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Persicaria hydropiper*, *Viola palustris*, *Galium palustre*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Taraxacum* sp., *Cirsium palustre*, *Trifolium repens*, *Urtica dioica*, *Cirsium arvense*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Rhytidadelphus squarrosus*, *Sphagnum* sp., *Ulex europaeus*, *Salix cinerea*.

Pond margin species (large ornamental pond): *Juncus effusus*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Iris pseudacorus*, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix cinerea*.

Fauna observations: Badger (sett, latrine and paths), Bullfinch, Blue Tit, Nuthatch, Sparrowhawk.

Additional species noted from desk study: Marsh Fritillary (1999 record), Soprano Pipistrelle, Common Pipistrelle (within 100m of site boundary), Common Lizard (within 250m of boundary), Whorled Caraway and Meadow Thistle (1993 records), Short-winged Conehead.



**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

CCH-7-M  
Rockwool Grounds



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CCH-8-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Heol-y-Cyw (west)
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS944844	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 3.18
<b>Survey date:</b> 1 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The northern part of this site is a small block of broadleaved woodland with a canopy of mature Oak trees and an understorey of Hazel. It also has a wet woodland component where shaded marshy ground is dominated by Grey Willow, with ground flora including Hemlock Water Dropwort and Indian Balsam. The larger southern part of the site supports a mosaic of tall marshy grassland vegetation mixed with Grey Willow scrub and a few areas of damp semi-improved grassland. There are several old farm buildings and a mown grassy path through part of the area. The south-eastern part of the site is mostly dominated by Grey Willow scrub, although there appear to have been attempts to cut this back locally.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species (northern part).</p> <p>Mosaic of at least three habitat types, of which at least one approaches selection status (southern part).</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Marshy grassland. Semi-improved grassland.</p> <p>Scrub/ developing wet woodland. Hedges and ditches.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Potential to support Dormice.</p> <p>Likely to provide foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>The more open parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The northern woodland area appears to be relatively undisturbed, and in reasonable condition, although Indian Balsam is present in a few patches and is likely to spread.</p> <p>The southern area appears to comprise former marshy grassland which has not been grazed for many years and has largely become dominated by scrub woodland. It is in very poor condition as a grassland habitat, but has potential to develop into wet woodland which would still be of value for nature conservation. There appear to have been some small-scale attempts to clear scrub and manage a few parts as grassland. The preferred option for nature conservation would be to clear the scrub to reinstate a marshy grassland habitat grazed by horses or cattle.</p> <p>Indian Balsam is present in several parts of the site, and Japanese Knotweed and Montbretia occur near to Ty Gwyn Close.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.</li> <li>• Re-introduction of grazing, if possible. Preferably light grazing by horses or cattle.</li> <li>• Much of the site is probably too scrubby to revert to marshy grassland, so consider converting dense scrub areas to woodland, gradually thinning out Blackthorn and Willow and increasing the proportion of native tree species such as Hazel and Oak.</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• Creation of at least one pond.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.

The habitats in the southern part of the area only qualify as a SINC if considered as a mosaic, because there is still a sufficient proportion of grassland vegetation present.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy and shrub species (northern area): *Quercus robur, Corylus avellana, Rubus fruticosus, Fraxinus excelsior, Crataegus monogyna, Lonicera periclymenum, Prunus spinosa, Salix cinerea, Hedera helix, Ilex aquifolium, Alnus glutinosa, Rosa arvensis.*

Woodland and hedge ground flora species (northern area): *Circaea lutetiana, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Viola riviniana, Hypericum pulchrum, Lysimachia nemorum, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Geum urbanum, Arum maculatum, Oenanthe crocata, Angelica sylvestris, Urtica dioica, Ranunculus repens, Impatiens glandulifera, Viola palustris, Glyceria declinata, Holcus mollis, Molinia caerulea, Carex remota, Athyrium filix-femina, Equisetum palustre, Mnium hornum, Kindbergia praelonga, Dicranella heteromalla, Thuidium tamariscinum.*

Woodland canopy and shrub species (southern area): *Salix cinerea, Rubus fruticosus, Hedera helix, Crataegus monogyna, Quercus robur, Corylus avellana, Fraxinus excelsior.*

Woodland and hedge ground flora species (southern area): *Urtica dioica, Ranunculus repens, Circaea lutetiana, Lysimachia nemorum, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Oenanthe crocata, Angelica sylvestris, Impatiens glandulifera, Viola palustris, Geranium robertianum, Filipendula ulmaria, Iris pseudacorus, Carex remota, Athyrium filix-femina, Kindbergia praelonga.*

Damp semi-improved/ marshy grassland species (southern area – often merging into scrub habitat): *Agrostis capillaris, Holcus lanatus, Festuca rubra, Lolium perenne, Dactylis glomerata, Molinia caerulea, Juncus effusus, Juncus acutiflorus, Juncus articulatus, Carex cf acutiformis, Ranunculus repens, Ranunculus flammula, Succisa pratensis, Plantago lanceolata, Hypericum tetrapterum, Lotus corniculatus, Trifolium repens, Trifolium pratense, Pulicaria dysenterica, Cirsium palustre, Galium palustre, Ranunculus acris, Lychnis flos-cuculi, Lathyrus pratensis, Urtica dioica, Galeopsis tetrahit, Epilobium hirsutum, Centaurea nigra, Lotus pedunculatus, Mentha aquatica, Typha latifolia, Epilobium palustre, Chamerion angustifolium, Angelica sylvestris, Fallopia japonica, Impatiens glandulifera, Crocosmia crocosmiiflora, Filipendula ulmaria, Iris pseudacorus, Circaea lutetiana, Calliergonella cuspidata.*

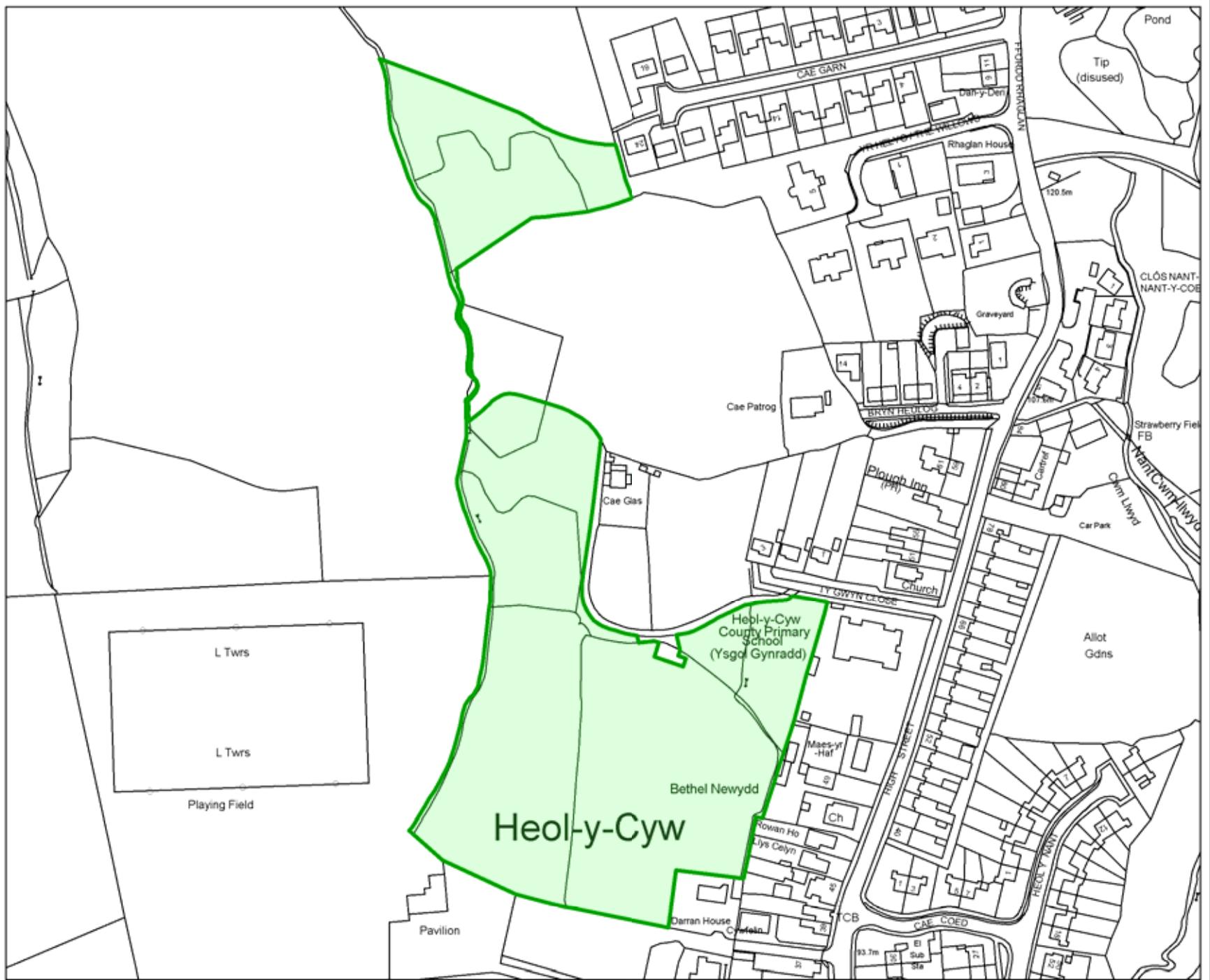
Fauna observations: Bullfinch.

Additional species noted from desk study: Marsh Fritillary (1997 record), Meadow Thistle, Saw-wort, Betony and Bitter Vetch (1993 records), Common Pipistrelle (with 100m of boundary), Dormouse (within 450m of boundary).



BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

CCH-8-N  
Heol-y-Cyw (West)



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CCH-9-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Gelli-Feddgaer Wood
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS962868	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 2.49
<b>Survey date:</b> 22 August 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The main feature of this site is a small broadleaved woodland, with a canopy of mature Oak and local Ash and Alder, and a dense understorey of Hazel, Bramble and Hawthorn. Marshy grassland is present at the north and east sides of the wood. This is dominated by Sharp-flowered Rush and Purple Moor-grass, with a moderate diversity of associated grasses and herbs. A steep-sided, shaded ditch runs along the north side of the wood. A small ridge to the west side of the wood supports semi-improved acid grassland and Bracken.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p> <p>Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Semi-improved acid grassland.</p> <p>Scrub.</p> <p>Ditches.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Potential to support Dormice.</p> <p>Potential to provide foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>The open parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The main area of woodland is ungrazed and has a dense, tangled understorey. The scrub woodland in the northern part is grazed and less dense. Both habitats are in reasonable condition for nature conservation.</p> <p>The grassland habitats are grazed and generally in good condition, although their small size may make them vulnerable to scrub encroachment if there is a change in management.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider local woodland management by thinning, favouring native species such as Oak and Hazel.</li> <li>• No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.</li> <li>• Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.</li> <li>• Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.

Aerial photography shows another similar block of woodland nearby at SS960867. This may also meet SINC selection criteria.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland and scrub canopy species: *Quercus robur*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Corylus avellana*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Salix cinerea*, *Salix aurita*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Ulex europaeus*, *Hedera helix*, *Prunus spinosa*.

Woodland and scrub ground flora species: *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Viola riviniana*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Holcus mollis*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Deschampsia flexuosa*, *Carex remota*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Rhytidadelphus squarrosus*, *Mnium hornum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Pseudoscleropodium purum*, *Polytrichastrum formosum*.

Marshy grassland/ damp semi-improved grassland species: *Molinia caerulea*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Juncus effusus*, *Carex panicea*, *Carex flacca*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Galium palustre*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Lotus pedunculatus*, *Stellaria alsine*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Epilobium palustre*, *Viola palustris*, *Viola riviniana*, *Veronica scutellata*, *Cardamine pratensis*, *Ulex gallii*, *Ulex europaeus*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Sphagnum spp.*

Semi-improved acid grassland species: *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Holcus mollis*, *Cynosurus cristatus*.

Fauna observations: Buzzard.

Additional species noted from desk study: Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary (2009 record within 250m of boundary), Common Lizard (with 250m of boundary).



BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

CCH-9-N  
Gelli-Feddgaer  
Wood

Map generated by: AQ  
Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CCL-1-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Moor Farm
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS946793	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 34.36
<b>Survey date:</b> 2 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<b>Summary description</b>	
<p>This area comprises fields of damp semi-improved grassland and marshy grassland separated by small blocks of wet broadleaved woodland, scrub and over-mature hedges. Much of the western part of the site is part of Morfa Llangrallo common, which supports closely horse-grazed damp grassland, marshy grassland and scattered scrub. The mosaic of grassland on the common includes some patches with abundant Devil's-bit Scabious, Betony, Lousewort and Meadow Thistle, while others support less botanically rich swards that appear likely to have value for grassland fungi. One large field of semi-improved grassland field in the west of the area is included within the SINC because it supports at least 10 species of waxcap fungi. The eastern part of the site, beyond the common, is mostly cattle-grazed, and supports less diverse, taller semi-improved grassland and rush-pasture, typically characterised by Meadowsweet, Common Knapweed, Soft-Rush and Sharp-flowered Rush. The woodland habitats within the site are variable, but most are wet woodlands dominated by Alder and Grey Willow, or drier woodland with Oak and Hazel. Most have elements of semi-natural ground flora. The Ewenny River forms the site's southern boundary. The bank is mostly lined by mature Alders, Sycamores and dense stands of Indian Balsam through this section.</p>	
<b>Qualifying features</b>	
<p>Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.</p> <p>Grassland with at least 8 species of waxcap fungi.</p> <p>Wet woodland, and semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<b>Secondary features</b>	
Semi-improved grassland. Scrub, hedges and ditches.	
<b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b>	
<p>Further survey would be expected to confirm more species of grassland flora and fungi.</p> <p>The site is likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Several parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.</p> <p>The woodlands and hedges have potential to support Dormice.</p>	
<b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b>	
<p>The central horse-grazed common appears to be in good condition for nature conservation, although local scrub clearance may be beneficial to limit scrub encroachment into the grassland.</p> <p>The damp semi-improved grassland areas in the west of the site are mostly in good condition, but the taller, cattle-grazed swards in the east of the SINC appear to be much less diverse due to agricultural improvement, or possibly in some cases due to extended periods without grazing.</p> <p>Most of the woodland areas are accessed by livestock, but otherwise unmanaged. They generally have a limited understorey, but are otherwise in reasonable condition for nature conservation.</p> <p>Indian Balsam is locally abundant, especially near to the river and in some of the fields and hedges in the east of the site. Japanese Knotweed also occurs beside the river.</p>	

*Recommendations for future management:*

- Control of invasive species.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.
- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.
- Consider creation of at least one pond.

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.

The diversity of habitats within the SINC is highly variable, and some parts that would not meet the selection criteria in their own right have been retained within the designated area as secondary features or because they form part of a habitat mosaic.

It is feasible that several of the other fields north of the SINC boundary might also support good populations of grassland fungi.

The Ewenny River meets the SINC selection criteria in its own right, due to the presence of a native fish population and Otters.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland, hedge and scrub canopy species: *Quercus robur*, *Corylus avellana*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix cinerea*, *Hedera helix*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Taxus baccata*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Cornus sanguinea*, *Populus tremula*, *Ulmus cf minor*, *Ulex europaeus*.

Woodland, hedge and scrub ground flora species: *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Viola riviniana*, *Urtica dioica*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Geum urbanum*, *Tamus communis*, *Caltha palustris*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Iris pseudacorus*, *Petasites hybridus*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Apium nodiflorum*, *Solanum dulcamara*, *Valerianella dioica*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Lemna minor*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Festuca gigantea*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Carex remota*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Mnium hornum*, *Polytrichastrum formosum*, *Atrichum undulatum*, *Eurhynchium striatum*, *Pellia sp.*

Marshy grassland species: *Molinia caerulea*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Juncus effusus*, *Juncus articulatus*, *Juncus bulbosus*, *Carex flacca*, *Carex demissa*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Lysimachia nummularia*, *Anagallis tenella*, *Cirsium dissectum*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Veronica beccabunga*, *Galium palustre*, *Pedicularis sylvatica*, *Erica tetralix*, *Calluna vulgaris*, *Stachys officinalis*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Cardamine pratensis*, *Lotus pedunculatus*, *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, *Mentha aquatica*, *Oenanthe crocata*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Trifolium repens*, *Senecio aquaticus*, *Valerianella dioica*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Sphagnum spp.*, *Aulacomnium palustre*, *Cratoneuron filicinum*,

Semi-improved grassland species (locally merging with marshy grassland): *Holcus lanatus*, *Lolium perenne*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Phleum pratense*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Festuca rubra*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Luzula campestris*, *Juncus effusus*, *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Hypochaeris radicata*, *Rhinanthus minor*, *Rumex acetosa*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Trifolium repens*, *Centaurea nigra*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Odontites vernus*, *Bellis perennis*, *Senecio aquaticus*, *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Galeopsis tetrahit*, *Persicaria hydropiper*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Potentilla anserina*, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Rhytidadelphus squarrosus*, *Hygrocybe glutinipes*, *Hygrocybe chlorophana*.

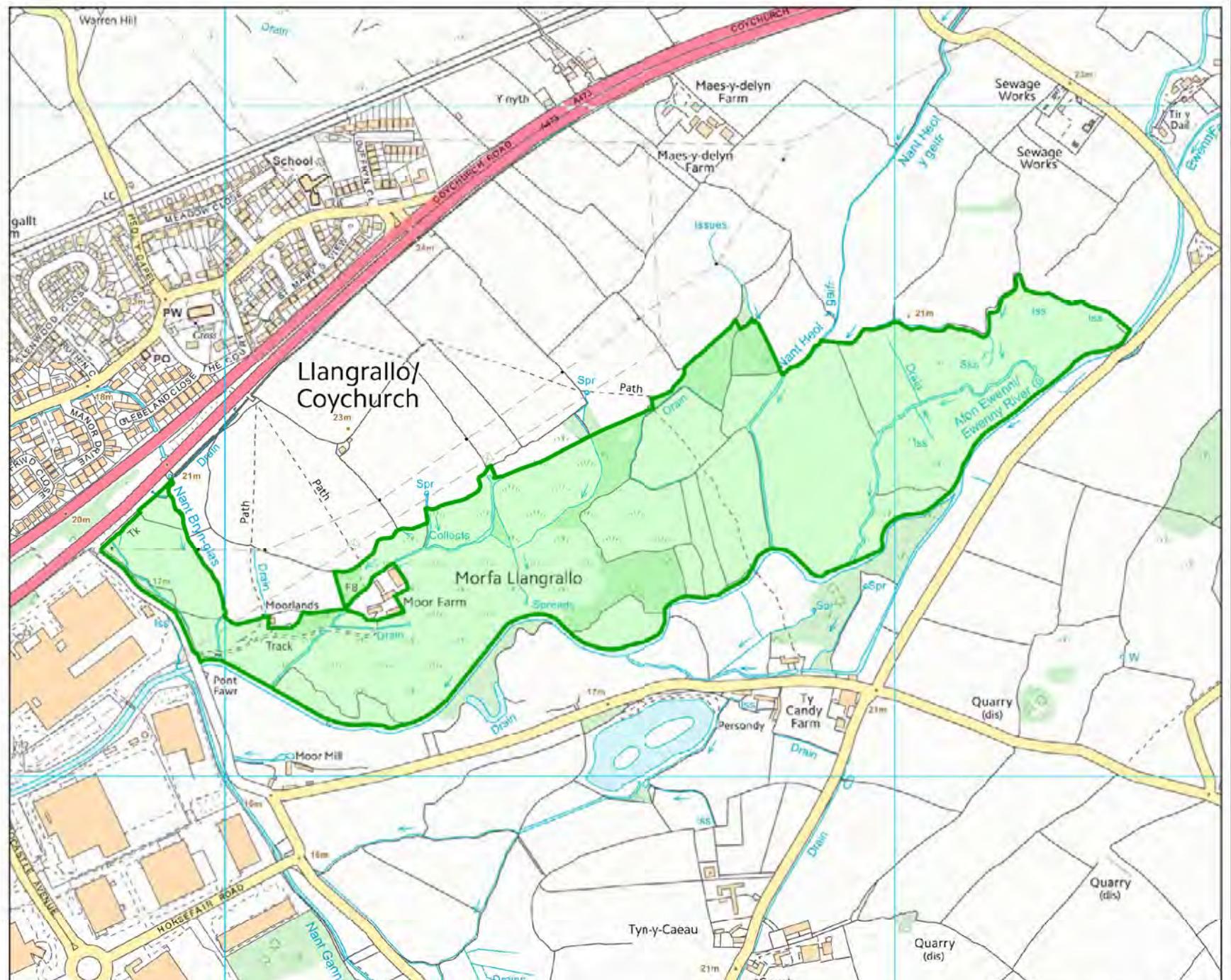
Fauna observations: Blackbird, Jay.

Additional species noted from desk study: *Hygrocybe calyptiformis*, *H.pratensis*, *H.psittacina*, *H.coccinea*, *H.flavipes*, *H.insipida*, *H.intermedia*, *H.irrigata*, *H.virginea*, *Entoloma* sp., *Clavulinopsis helvola*, *Galium uliginosum*, *Carex riparia*, Bullhead, Kingfisher (within 100m of site boundary), Barn Owl (within 250m of boundary), Salmon, Eel, Brown/ Sea Trout (within 250m of boundary), Otter (300m from boundary).



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**CCL-1-N  
Moor Farm**



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CCL-2-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Crematorium Wood
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS933802	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 7.23
<b>Survey date:</b> 7 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Mature broad-leaved woodland adjoining Coychurch Crematorium. Most of the area is classified as ancient woodland. The main canopy species is Ash, with lesser amounts of Oak, Sycamore and Field Maple, with understorey species including Bramble, Hazel, Spindle and Hawthorn. The ground flora is dominated by Ivy and mosses, with occasional ferns and woodland herbs, especially Bluebell, Male Fern and Hart's-tongue Fern. A small shaded stream adjoins part of the eastern boundary. The woodland edge nearest to the crematorium is used for disposal of plant cuttings and dead flowers.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Stream.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Potential habitat for Dormice.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland edge adjoining the crematorium is used for tipping of grass cuttings, shrub prunings and dead plants from the crematorium, and this has led to the local establishment of abundant Nettles in the ground flora, and non-native plants such as Periwinkle. The site would benefit from stopping the tipping in the woodland and disposing of the material outside the woodland (e.g. removal for composting). Ideally, the accumulated material already within the wood should be removed too.</p> <p>The northern part of the woodland has been subject to recent disturbance by tractor, possibly for thinning, although the cut trees have been left on the ground.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove tipped cemetery waste, and discontinue use of woodland for tipping.</li> <li>• Continue woodland management by occasional thinning, preferably favouring native species.</li> <li>• Consider creation of sunny rides and glades, to favour native woodland-edge ground flora.</li> <li>• Control non-native plant species.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Further survey would be beneficial, particularly to check the ground flora and breeding birds in spring.

The survey was limited to the north and central parts of the woodland, and viewing the southern part through the fence and locked gates. The footpath through the centre of the site does not appear to be passable along its mapped route.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy and shrub species: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Quercus robur*, *Hedera helix*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Corylus avellana*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Acer campestre*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Malus cf sylvestris*.

Ground flora species: *Urtica dioica*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Geum urbanum*, *Arum maculatum*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Silene dioica*, *Vinca major*, *Lamiastrum galeobdolon*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Bromopsis ramosa*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Polystichum setiferum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Thamnobryum alopecurum*, *Erythronium striatum*.

Fauna observations: *Nuthatch*, *Blue Tit*, *Great Tit*.

Additional species noted from desk study: *Paris quadrifolia* (1995 record), *Allium ursinum*, *Anemone nemorosa*, *Galium odoratum*, *Melica uniflora*, *Primula vulgaris*, *Ribes uva-crispa*, *Veronica montana*, *Viburnum opulus* (1981 records).

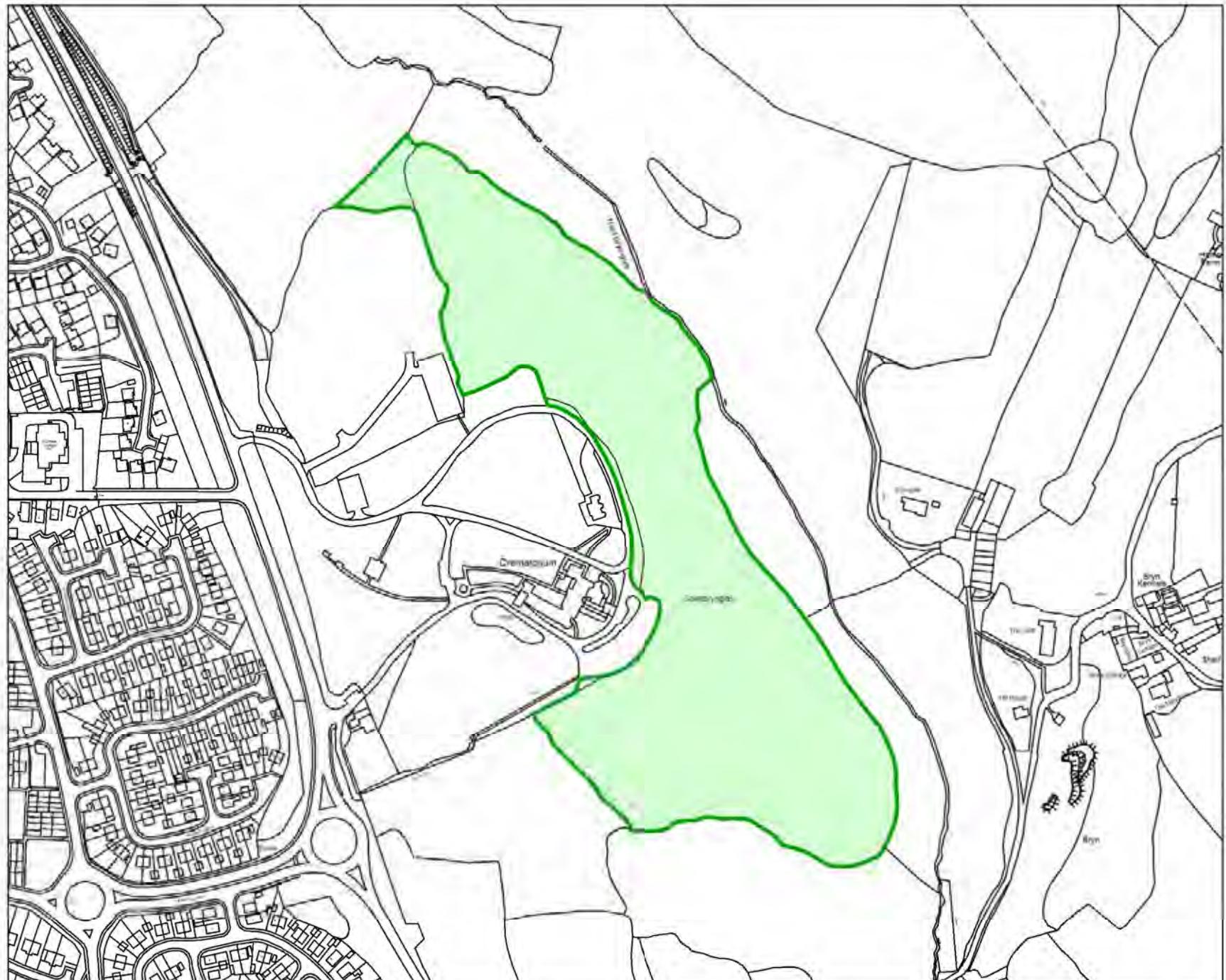


BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

CCL-2-S  
Crematorium Wood

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



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Scale 1:4,000 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CCL-3-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Waterton Alderwood
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS928781	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 6.43
<b>Survey date:</b> 1 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A mosaic of habitats on damp, previously disturbed ground (possibly post industrial land). Several blocks of dense scrub woodland are present, with the older, northern block dominated by mature Alder. The ground flora here is dominated by Indian Balsam, with very few other species. The other wooded areas comprise dense scrub woodland, dominated by Alder, Grey Alder, Hawthorn and Bramble. The ground flora of these areas is also very limited, although a few open patches support remnants of a grassland flora. The ditch beside the eastern margin and a small swampy pond are mainly dominated by Indian Balsam and Meadowsweet. The grassland habitats are variable, with the northern part mainly comprising tall, marshy grassland with a high proportion of Hard Rush, Tufted Hair-grass and Lesser Pond-sedge, and occasional Purple Moor-grass. The grassland to the south and west comprises a patchy mix of shorter grassland on shallow stony soil, with local bare ground, exposed bedrock (limestone), occasional anthills and several damp areas. This appears to be a relatively young sward, with elements of calcareous and neutral grassland. The flora includes abundant Common Spotted-orchids, Glaucous Sedge, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil and Fairy Flax, and a few areas of taller plants include False Oat-grass, Wild Parsnip and Hemp Agrimony.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Open mosaic habitat on disturbed ground, with more than 20 indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Wet woodland and scrub. Marshy grassland. Ditches.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Likely to support reptiles.</p> <p>Likely to have a high value for invertebrates.</p> <p>Potential to support Badgers (possible tracks noted).</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland habitat is unmanaged and has very little ground flora diversity, but it does have reasonable numbers of mature trees and a dense structure that could provide cover for a range of wildlife. As such, it is probably in reasonable condition for wildlife, but there is great potential to increase its value through management, particularly by controlling Indian Balsam and preventing further loss of diverse grassland from scrub encroachment. The grassland is also unmanaged, but is in good condition and likely to increase in value for nature conservation in the short term provided that it is not over-shaded by scrub.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• Consider local woodland management by thinning, to encourage ground flora development.</li> <li>• Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.</li> <li>• Introduction of grazing, if possible. Preferably light grazing by horses or cattle.</li> <li>• Create at least one new pond.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.

The adjacent land to the north west of the SINC has previously been managed as a sports pitch but in the absence of management has reverted to rough grassland. It is feasible that this area may increase in value for wildlife and could potentially be included within the SINC in future reviews.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland and scrub canopy species: *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix cinerea*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Quercus robur*, *Alnus incana*, *Corylus avellana*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Ulex europaeus*, *Salix viminalis*, *Buddleja davidii*, *Salix* sp., *Cornus sanguinea*, *Rosa canina*.

Woodland and scrub ground flora species: *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Urtica dioica*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Glechoma hederacea*, *Geum urbanum*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Carex remota*, *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Brachythecium rutabulum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*.

Grassland species (a mosaic of several grassland types): *Holcus lanatus*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Festuca rubra*, *Phleum pratense*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Agrostis stolonifera*, *Elytrigia repens*, *Juncus inflexus*, *Juncus effusus*, *Carex flacca*, *Carex hirta*, *Carex cf acutiformis*, *Carex nigra*, *Carex otrubae*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Potentilla reptans*, *Pastinaca sativa*, *Linum catharticum*, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, *Hypochaeris radicata*, *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Dipsacus fullonum*, *Hypericum perforatum*, *Epilobium hirsutum*, *Epilobium parviflorum*, *Odontites vernus*, *Potentilla anserina*, *Hypericum tetrapterum*, *Iris pseudacorus*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Mentha aquatica*, *Lythrum salicaria*, *Achillea millefolium*, *Agrimonia eupatoria*, *Vicia cracca*, *Centaurea nigra*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, *Leucanthemum vulgare*, *Centaurium erythraea*, *Poterium sanguisorba*, *Galium palustre*, *Pilosella officinarum*, *Primula veris*, *Leontodon hispidus*, *Senecio erucifolius*, *Tussilago farfara*, *Erigeron acer*, *Scrophularia auriculata*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*.

Fauna observations: Badger (likely path near ditch), Reed Bunting, Green Woodpecker, Bullfinch, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Long-tailed Tit, Meadow Brown Butterfly, Common Blue Butterfly, Small Tortoiseshell Butterfly.

Additional species noted from desk study: Kingfisher, Bee Orchid (2001 record), Primrose (2002 record). Local passer-by reported sightings of Badger and nesting Sparrowhawk.



**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

CCL-3-N  
Waterton  
Alderwood

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CEC-1-M	<b>SINC name:</b> Bedford Park
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 847832	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 47.61
<b>Survey date:</b> 30/09/2011	<b>Surveyor name:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Bedford Park SINC is made up of a mixture of habitat types, mainly broadleaved woodland with rush pastures, purple moor grass, scrub, bracken, rivers and ponds. A part of the SINC is made up of the Waun Cimla SSSI which is designated for its marshy grassland habitats, rare plant species and marsh fritillary butterfly.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p> <p>Purple moor grass and rush pasture</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub and bracken</p> <p>Ponds</p> <p>Rivers</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The river holds potential for numerous fish species including salmonids, bullhead and eel. Otter are likely to forage in this area. The site as a whole is likely to support a diversity of invertebrate species with particular reference to marsh fritillary and aquatic species. Amphibians and reptiles are likely to be found in the ponds and grasslands, while the well-connected woodlands provide good habitat for a diversity of bird species and small mammals including dormice and bats.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The areas open to the public have a neglected feel about them in terms of the facilities, toilet locked up and steps falling apart. Areas of tall habitat appear to be unmanaged or only at a low level allowing bracken and scrub to become dominant in places. The amenity field is kept mown at all times. The fields are not included, as part of the Bedford Park area within the SINC is grazed by cattle.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control spread of scrub and bracken</li> <li>• Maintain grazing by cattle for purple moor grass and rush pasture</li> <li>• Maintenance of facilities and steps to improve the site for the public.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

A few areas outside of the current boundary appeared to be of similar habitat and might be surveyed with a view to designation. Equally some areas within the SINC are of low biodiversity value or declining.

Rights of way to the south of the site are very confusing to follow and mostly overgrown.

The river contains much iron staining, most likely due to the industrial past of this site.

Landowner: BCBC

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland species

Yellow flag iris *Iris pseudacorus*, reedmace *Typha latifolia*, common reed *Phragmites australis*, hemp agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, ribbed mellilot *Melilotus officinalis*, hard rush *Juncus inflexus*, red bartsia *Odonites verna*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, gypsywort *Lycopus europaeus*, sneezewort *Achillea ptarmica*, hairy sedge *Carex hirta*, wild carrot *Daucus carota*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*, water pepper *Polygonum hydropiper*, bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, devils-bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, compact rush *Juncus conglomerata*,

Woodland species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, red campion *Silene dioica*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, wood sedge *Carex sylvatica*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, soft shield fern *Polystichum setiferum*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*.

Faunal species

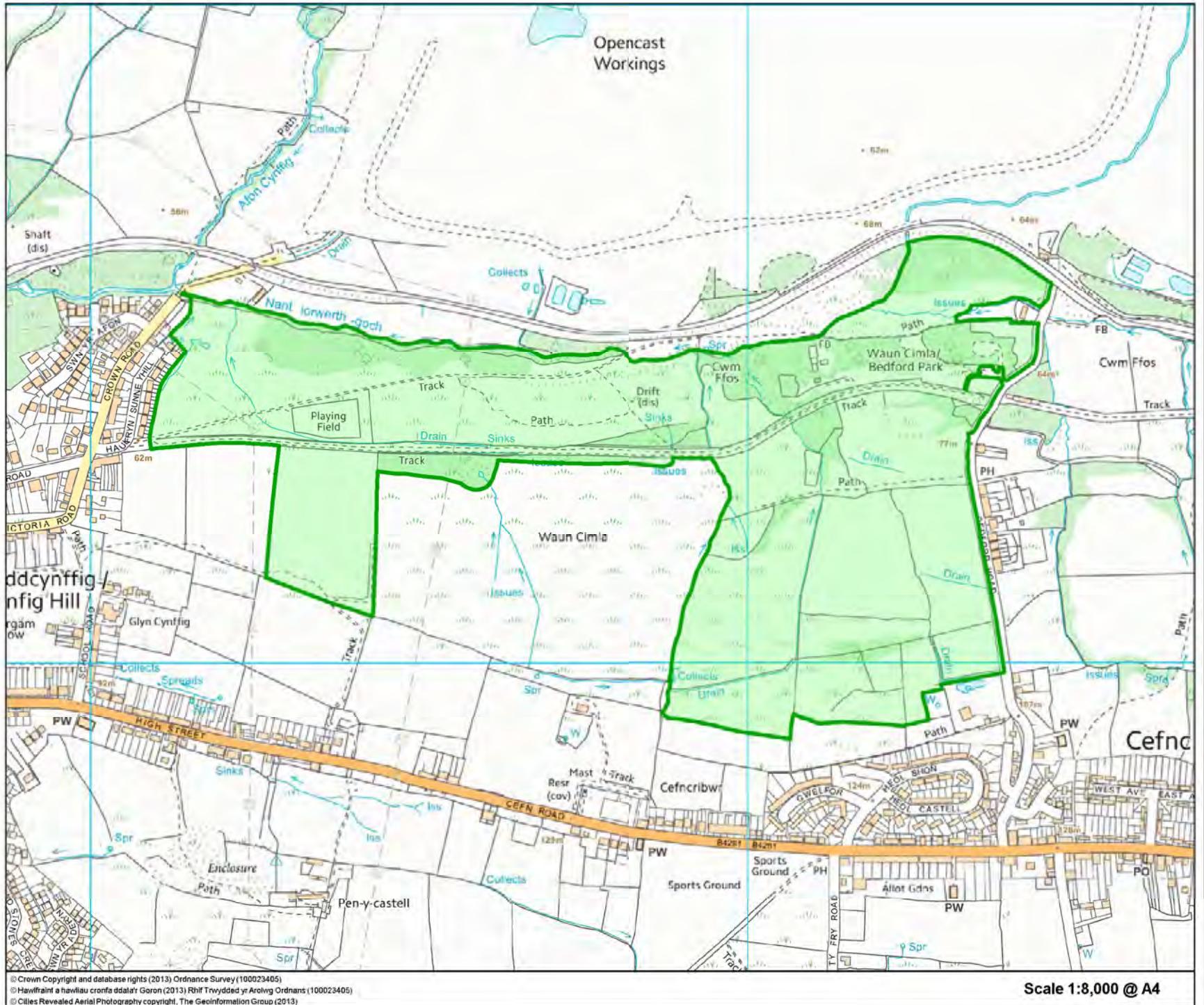
Buzzard, bullfinch, chiffchaff, blackbird, southern hawker dragonfly, speckled wood, red admiral, comma, green woodpecker, toad, lizard, greater spotted woodpecker, badger (prints).

Species from data search (0m)



BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

CEC-1-M  
Bedford Park



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CEC-3-M	<b>SINC name:</b> Mynydd Bach
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS849 825	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 12.68
<b>Survey date:</b> 03/10/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Amenity area with containing rush pasture with other habitats including purple moor grass pasture, tall ruderal vegetation, continuous bracken and native woodland with scrub. Enclosed fields to the west are also rush and purple moor grass pastures.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Purple moor grass and rush pasture</p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub and bracken</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The less intensively managed grassland areas are likely to provide habitat for adder, common lizard, slow worm and grass snake. The wet ditches may support amphibian species. There may be scope for ground nesting birds and possibly dormouse within the woodland and scrub areas.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>One third of the site nearest to the road and to the north west of the path is managed intensively as amenity grassland, but wetter areas retain reasonable species diversity. The purple moor grass area may be subject to irregular management, but was not evident at the time of survey. The conservation value of the site appears stable, but could be improved. Both Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam were present at the site and will require control to avoid encroachment. Scrub and bracken control may also be advised to retain the grass and rush areas. The area cut for amenity grassland could be reduced in size to allow the wet areas to grow taller. Ideally grazing would be most appropriate management for the purple moor grass areas, but the area is unenclosed. Irregular cutting or burning would be appropriate alternatives. Public education regarding the habitat and fires is likely to be required to reduce arson.</p>	
<p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of area managed as amenity grassland</li> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> <li>• Management of scrub and bracken</li> <li>• Irregular cutting or burning of purple moor grass areas</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The woodland habitat extends beyond the current SINC boundary. It is likely to be of SINC quality and increase identified habitat connectivity.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Meadow thistle *Cirsium dissectum*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, meadow buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, compact rush *J. conglomeratus*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, lesser spearwort *R. flammula*, carnation sedge *Carex panicea*, flote grass *Glyceria fluitans*, heath rush *J. squarrosum*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*, mat grass *Nardus stricta*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, saw-wort *Serratula tinctoria*, cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, bell heather *E. cinerea*, agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, hemp agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, marsh violet *Viola palustris*.

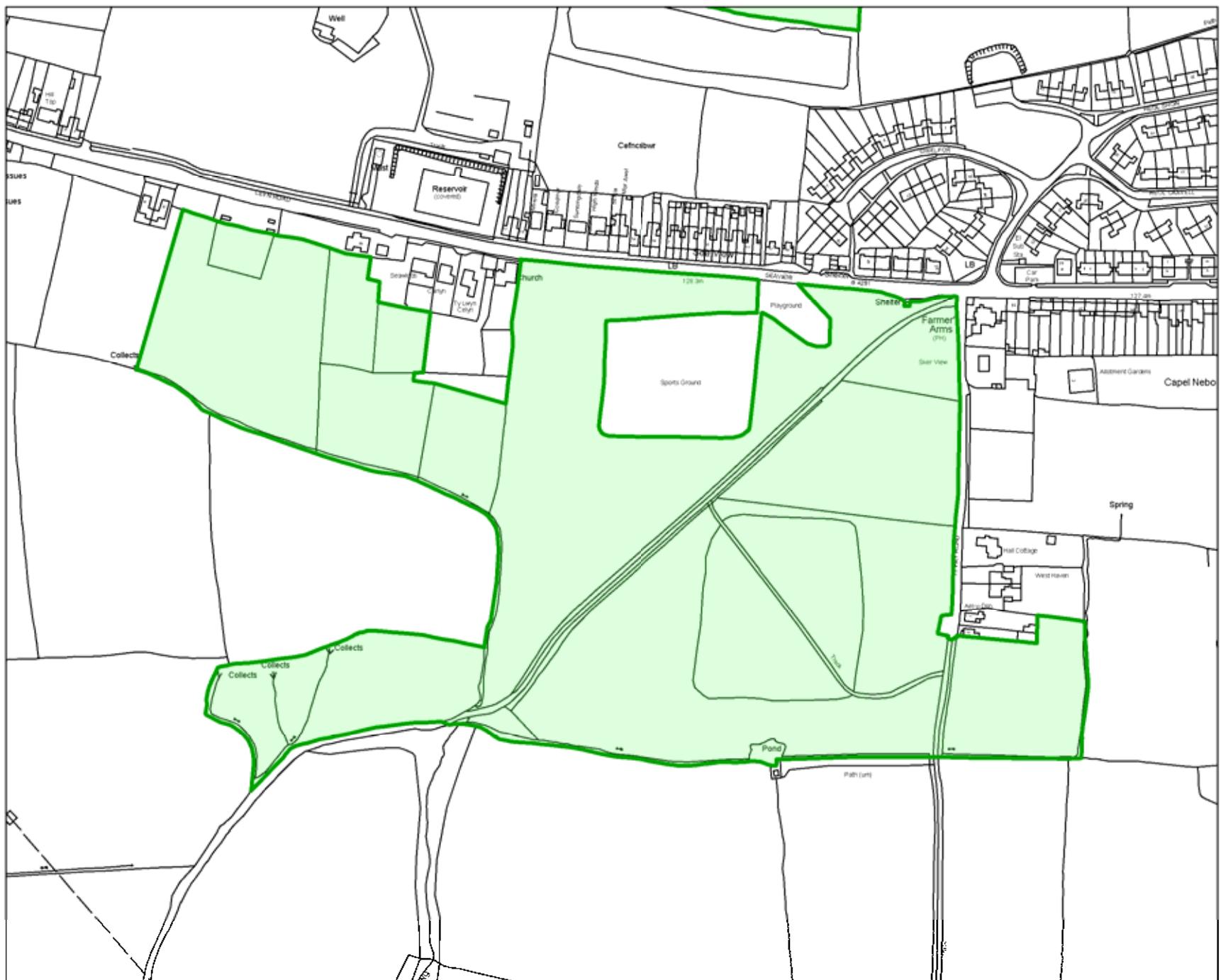
Scrub species

Goat willow *Salix caprea*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, common gorse *Ulex europaeus*

Woodland species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, soft shield fern *Polystichum setiferum*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaeа lutetiana*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, wood sedge *Carex sylvaticum*, remote sedge *C. remota*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, common dog violet *Viola riviniana*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, sanicle *Sanicula europaea*, primrose *Primula vulgaris*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, yellow pimpernel *Lysimachia nemorum*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, red campion *Silene dioica*.

CEC-3-M  
Mynydd Bach



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CEC-4-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Waun Dafydd Farm
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 861 830	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 7.55
<b>Survey date:</b> 30/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Marshy grassland, a small area of neutral grassland and scrub, in fields adjacent to the SSSI Caerau Cefn Cribwr which is designated for its species rich marshy grassland marsh fritillary butterfly, marsh fern, soft-leaved sedge and viper's grass. The marshy grassland areas are species rich, containing numerous indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Purple moor grass and rush pasture</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub</p> <p>Neutral grassland</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The marshy grasslands have potential to support a range of invertebrate species, amphibians, reptiles and ground nesting birds.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The fields are normally grazed and cut at least twice a year, with the exception of one corner which is left unmanaged. The fields to the east have been improved as horse pasture.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain existing grazing and cutting regime</li> <li>• Reduce horse grazing on fields to the east if possible</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Fields to the east side were intensively horse grazed and no longer appeared to be of SINC value. Further survey at a more appropriate time of year to confirm the value. The boundary also currently includes an area of hard standing with a temporary home on it and a storage yard with dismantled machinery at the far eastern end.</p> <p>Rights of way are not maintained across this site.</p> <p>Landowner Mr A Jones, Waun Dafydd Farm, Cefn Cribwr.</p>	

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uliginosus*, fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, oval sedge *Carex ovalis*, yellow sedge *C. viridula*, ragged robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, compact rush *J. conglomeratus*, carnation sedge *C. panacea*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, sphagnum species *Sphagnum* sp., marsh pennywort *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, cross leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, star sedge *C. echinata*, bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara*, lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*, bog asphodel *Narthesium ossifragum*, heath rush *J. squarrosum*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, meadow thistle *Cirsium dissectum*.

Faunal species

Greater spotted woodpecker, bank vole, buzzard, jay, comma, common frog.

Faunal species from data search (0m)

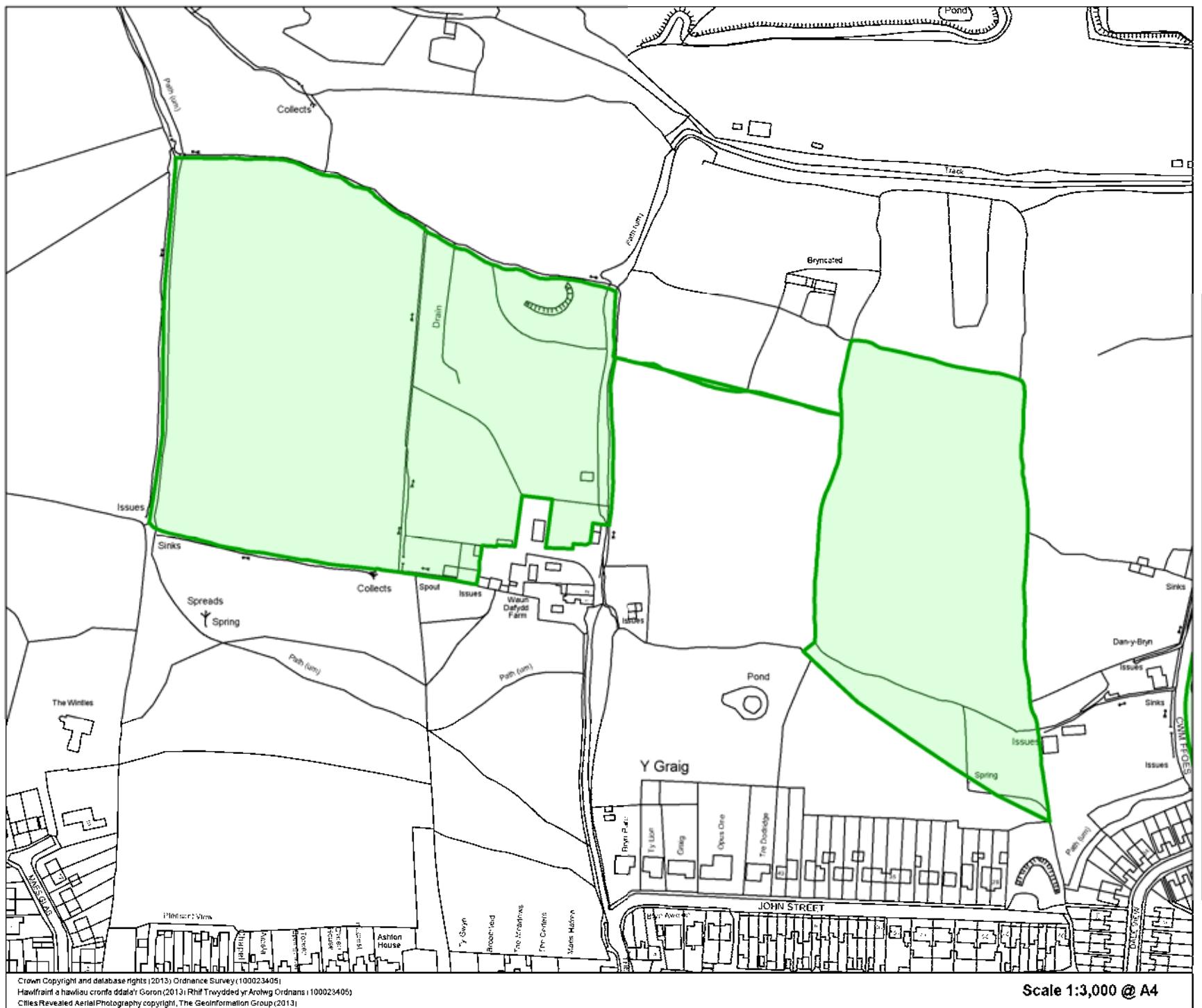
Marsh fritillary, meadow thistle, blunt flowered rush, bog bush cricket, bog myrtle

CEC-4-N

Waun Daffydd Farm

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013



Scale 1:3,000 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CEC-5-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Waun Fawr / Coed Uchaf
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 858 819	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 16.94
<b>Survey date:</b> 03/10/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Oak dominated semi-natural woodland with a sparse understorey and little ground flora. What remains of the ground flora still contains many woodland indicator species, but in examples are very few. The site had been identified as an ancient woodland and is directly adjacent to and partly made up of the Waunfawr, Cefn Cribwr SSSI which is also a component part of the Cwfn Cribwr grasslands SAC. The site is designated for its species rich grassland, soft leaved sedge and includes some areas of woodland.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The woodland could be suitable for dormice, despite the sparseness of the understorey and some trees may have features suitable for bat roosting. The site is likely to be used by a diversity of bird species.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland area is not fenced from adjacent fields allowing stock animals to shelter and graze the ground flora. This may have lead to a decline of diversity and some species not being found on this visit although recorded in the past. The site contains Himalayan balsam at the southern tip which appears to be unmanaged. This may spread and further reduce the diversity of the ground flora on the site.</p> <p>Recommendations for future management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fence off from livestock</li> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Rights of way to access this site are confusing and not as mapped.</p> <p>Landowner is Mr Thomas Anthony of Hargrove Farm, Laleston</p> <p>Only the woodland area was surveyed since the grasslands fall within the SSSI boundary.</p>	

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, field maple *Acer campestre*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, dog violet *Viola riviniana*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, common polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, wood sedge *C. sylvatica*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, barren strawberry *Potentilla sterilis*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, lady fern *Athyrium fili-femina*, great woodrush *Luzula sylvatica*, thin spiky wood sedge *Carex strigosa*

Faunal species

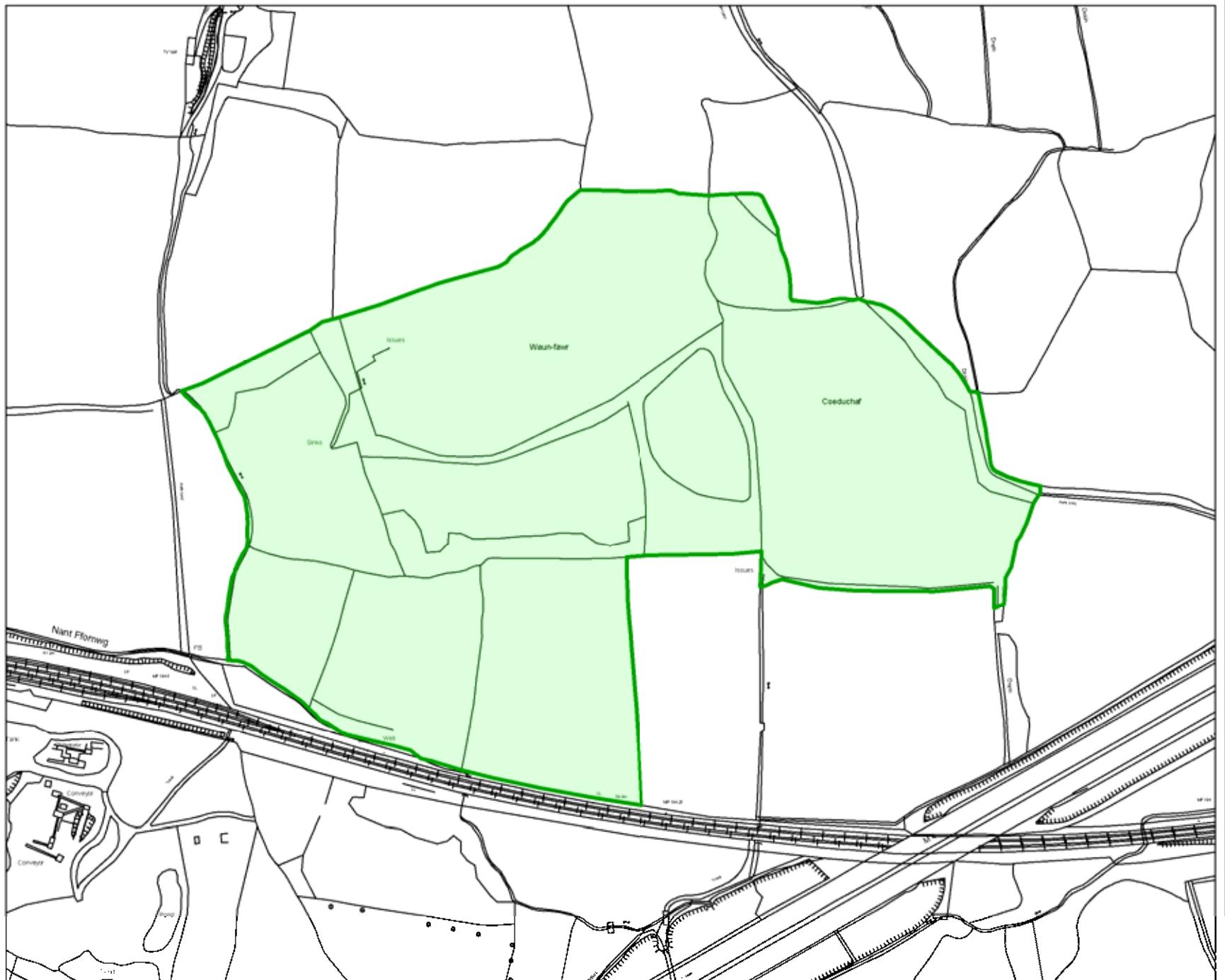
Blue tit, tree creeper, greater spotted woodpecker, nuthatch, wren

BAP and LBAP species from data search (0m)

True fox sedge, smooth lady's mantle, brown sedge, soft leaved sedge, meadow thistle, parsley water dropwort.

CEC-5-N  
Waun Fawr/  
Coed Uchaf

Map generated by: AQ  
Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CEC-6-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Cefn Cribwr
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 855 831	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 8.81
<b>Survey date:</b> 30/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The SINC is mostly made up of the Cefn Cribwr SSSI designated for its marshy grassland, species rich neutral grassland, marsh fritillary butterfly, marsh fern, soft leaved sedge and viper's grass. In addition to the SSSI the SINC includes two areas of grassland to the south which retain a small purple moor grass area but are otherwise quite improved.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Purple moor grass and rush pasture</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Neutral grassland</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The site is likely to hold some potential for reptiles and amphibians.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The two fields included in this SINC outside of the SSSI have been agriculturally improved, by relatively heavy grazing, mowing and probably muck spreading. Only one small area of interest remains at the base of the hill, adjacent to the hedge.</p> <p>Japanese knotweed has been introduced at the top of the fields and may require control.</p> <p>Recommendations for future management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced livestock grazing</li> <li>• Less intensive management including mowing and muck spreading</li> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Landowner: Mr Parslow, 28 Bedford Road, Cefn Cribwr</p>	

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera*, dandelion *Taraxacum officinalis* agg., white clover *Trifolium repens*, broad leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, yellow sedge *Carex viridula*, fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uliginosus*, marsh willowherb *Epilobium palustre*, hemp agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, marsh violet *Viola palustris*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*.

Faunal species

nuthatch

Faunal species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, meadow thistle, bog bush cricket, blunt flowered rush, bog myrtle

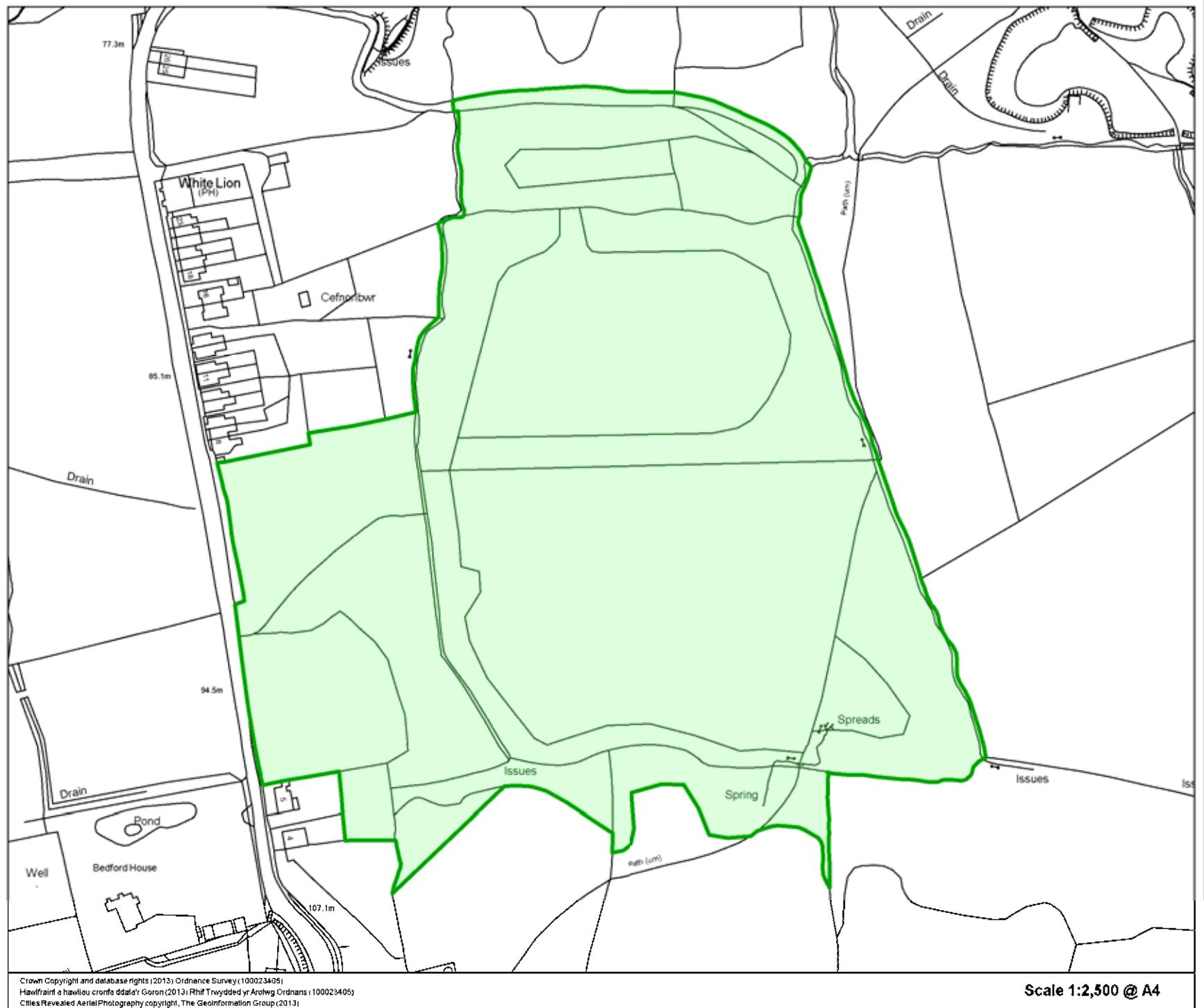


**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

**CEC-6-N**  
**Cefn Cribwr**

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 02/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CEC-7-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Cwn Ffos Farm
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 863 833	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 18.29
<b>Survey date:</b> 29/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A complex site with broad leaved woodland, scrub, mature hedgerows and marshy grassland. Part of the western end of the site extends into the Caerfai Cefn Cribwr SSSI, designated for its marshy grasslands, species rich neutral grasslands, marsh fritillary butterfly, marsh fern, soft leaved sedge and viper's grass. Part of the site is made up of early colonising species.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Purple moor grass and rush pasture</p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub</p> <p>Semi-improved grassland</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The woodland areas have the potential to support dormice and other small mammals, including bats. The woodlands are likely to support a diversity of invertebrate and bird species. The grassland areas have the potential to support a diversity of invertebrate, amphibian and reptile species as well as ground nesting birds.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Management of the grassland areas was apparent from recent mowing. Cattle grazing also takes place on the grasslands. The woodlands and scrub appear to be unmanaged. The grassland/rush pasture could have less intensive management applied with grazing only at the correct stocking density, however the mown fields contain a high proportion of devil's bit scabious. Mowing will limit the success of marsh fritillary butterfly on this site. The woodland and hedges are very dense and some selective felling is recommended with hedge laying. Scrub control will also be very important to prevent its encroachment onto grassland areas.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland management through selective felling</li> <li>• Lay hedges and control scrub</li> <li>• Grassland management preferably by low intensity grazing.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The top fields had been mown at the time of survey making species identification difficult.

Rights of way across and to the western end of the site are blocked by vegetation.

Landowner: Cwm Ffos Farm

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Meadow thistle *Cirsium dissectum*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uliginosus*, glaucous sedge *Carex flacca*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, cuckoo flower *Cardamine pratensis*

Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*, black bryony, barren strawberry *Potentilla sterilis*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, wild carrot *Daucus carota*,

Faunal species

Nuthatch, greater spotted woodpecker.

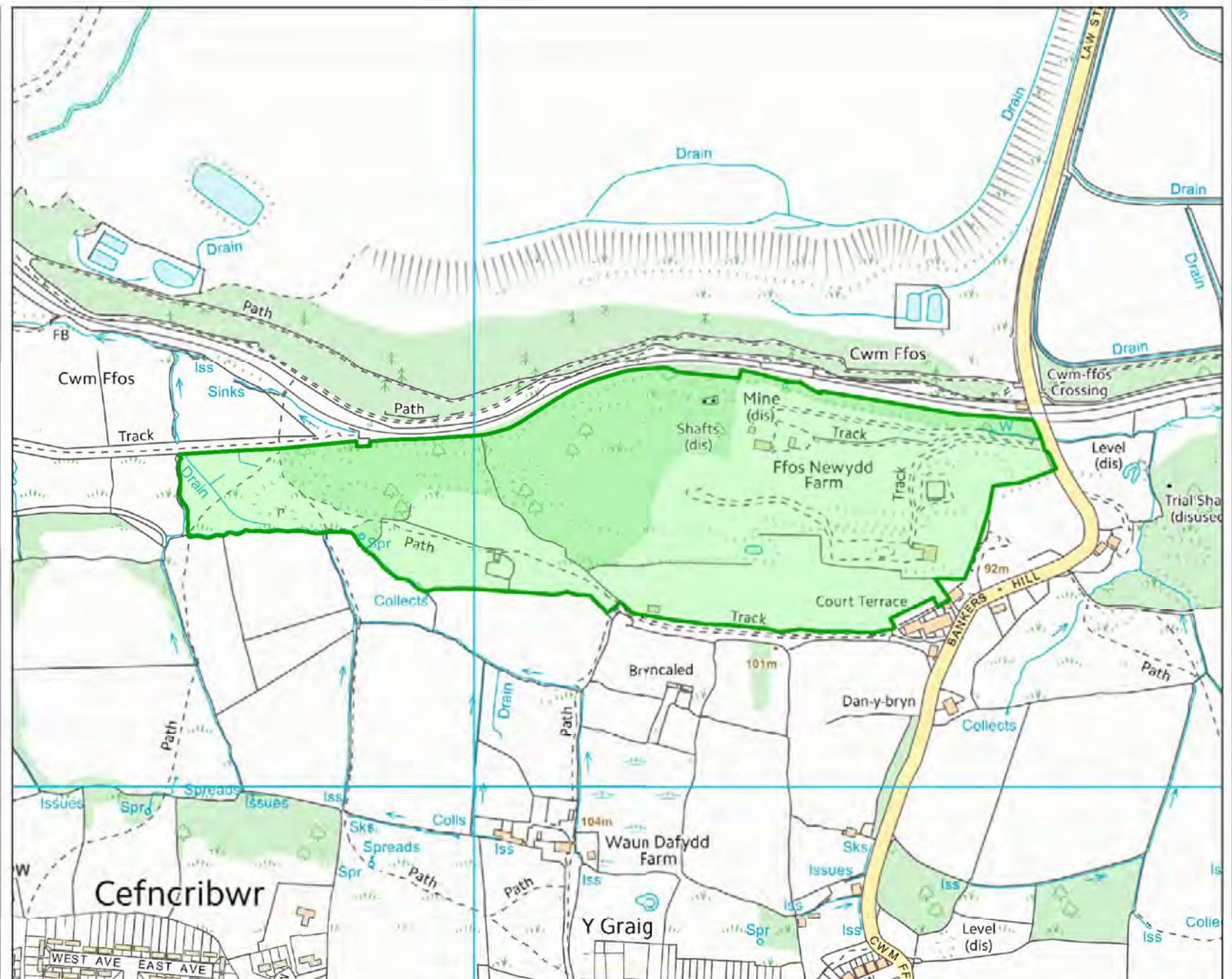
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, kingfisher, common toad, hobby, bluebell, crossbill, red kite, common frog, viper's grass, green sandpiper, redwing, fieldfare, adder, Skylark, small pearl bordered fritillary, lesser redpoll, linnet, small heath, common cuckoo, lesser spotted woodpecker, reed bunting, kestrel, herring gull, yellow wagtail, spotted flycatcher, house sparrow, marsh tit, hedge accentor, grizzled skipper, bullfinch, songthrush, starling, lapwing, sedge warbler, reed warbler, grey heron, goldfinch, siskin, meadow thistle, raven, coot, blunt flowered rush, emerald damselfly, bog bush cricket, bog myrtle, bee orchid, black tailed skimmer, chiffchaff, lesser whitethroat, black darter, ruddy darter, little grebe, blackbird



BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

CEC-7-N  
Cwm Ffos Farm



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CEC-8-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Tymen Farm Entrance Verge
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 865 820	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 0.32
<b>Survey date:</b> 29/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Wet grassy verge area to the east of a minor road. The small site contains several indicator species as well as orchids.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Purple moor grass and rush pasture (marshy grassland community).</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Reported to contain bee orchids, which were not seen on the site visit, possibly due to the time of year.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>A gravel filled drainage channel has been inserted at the edge of the verge and it appears to be mown fairly regularly. The most diverse area of the verge is away from the edge of the road. The site also contains Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam which will require control if the floral interest of the site is to be retained. To restore the conservation interest of this site, cutting should only be employed a maximum of twice per year, with appropriate scrub control.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced mowing of verge</li> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> <li>• Control of scrub</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p>	

### **Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, hairy sedge *Carex hirta*, fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, meadow vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uliginosus*, glaucous sedge *Carex flacca*, zig-zagclover *Trifolium medium*, oxeye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*, creeping cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, common spotted orchid *Dactyphoriza fuchsii*, gypsywort *Lycopus europaeus*, marsh ragwort *Senecio aquaticus*, meadow sweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, great willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, Cuckoo flower, *Cardamine pratensis*,

Species found from data search

Meadow thistle





BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

CEC-8-S  
Tymaen Farm  
Entrance Verge



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CEC-9-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Cwn Ffos (East)
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 869 830	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 53.81
<b>Survey date:</b> 04/10/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A Site of Special Scientific Interest covers the majority of the site but additional areas included within the SINC boundary are made up of woodland scrub and marshy grassland. The woodland contains a variety of woodland indicator species as does the grassland area. The Bryn-bach, Cefn Cribwr SSSI is designated for its species rich marshy grassland, bog myrtle and marsh fritillary butterfly.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Rush pasture</p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The site has potential for a variety of invertebrates and birds. The woodland may support small mammals including dormice and bats. Amphibians and reptiles are likely to be present, particularly within the wet grassland areas.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland area is cattle grazed to the south in places or unmanaged. The rush pasture area in the north is managed occasionally but now full of Himalayan balsam. The landowners are keen to get rid of the Himalayan balsam and restore the area for nature conservation. Spraying or pulling the invasive plant will be required to remove it, followed by occasional cutting since grazing will not take place on this small piece of land. The remainder of the site is managed for its SSSI status but woodlands could benefit from some additional fencing to keep stock animals out with selective felling and the re-introduction of rotational coppicing and bramble scrub control. The marshy grasslands should continue to be grazed at the correct stocking densities.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control invasive species</li> <li>• Woodland management through selective felling and coppicing and scrub control.</li> <li>• Any management should take account of SSSI status and be carried out after consultation with CCW.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Hedge bank on the opposite side of the lane contain sweet woodruff and other indicator species.

Landowners: E. Meech & A Clark, Bankers House, Cefn Cribwr./T.S. Rees, Gaens Quarry

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland species

Black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, imperforate St John's wort *Hypericum maculatum*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, teasel *Dipsacus fullonum*, great willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, water mint *Mentha aquatica* fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uliginosus*, jointed rush *Junucus articulatus*, reed *Phragmites australis*, marsh woundwort *Stachys palustris*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, gypsywort *Lycopus europaeus*, field horsetail *Equisetum arvense*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, toad rush *Juncus buffonius*, marsh willowherb *Epilobium palustre*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, sneezewort *Achillea ptarmica*, hemp agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, yellow flag iris *Iris pseudacorus*

Woodland species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, black bryony *Tamus communis*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, creeping cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans*, primrose *Primula vulgaris*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, male fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, red campion *Silene dioica*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, enchanter's nightshade *Circae lutetiana*, wild angelica *Anglica sylvestris* hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*,

Faunal observations

mole

Additional species from desk study

Marsh fritillary, kingfisher, toad, hobby, bluebell, crossbill, red kite, green sand piper, redwing, fieldfare, adder, common lizard, skylark, small pearl bordered fritillary, *Bombus muscorum*, shrill carder bee, lesser redpoll, linnet, small heath, cuckoo, lesser spotted woodpecker, reed bunting, dingy skipper, kestrel, grayling, herring gull, wall, brown hare, yellow wagtail, spotted flycatcher, house sparrow, marsh tit, grizzled skipper, hedge accentor, bullfinch, starling, song thrush, cinnabar, lapwing, sedge warbler, reed warbler, grey heron, goldfinch, siskin, meadow thistle, golden ringed dragonfly, raven, coot, scarce blue tailed damselfly, bog myrtle, emerald damselfly, bee orchid, black tailed skimmer, chiffchaff, lesser whitethroat, black darter, ruddy darter, little grebe, blackbird.

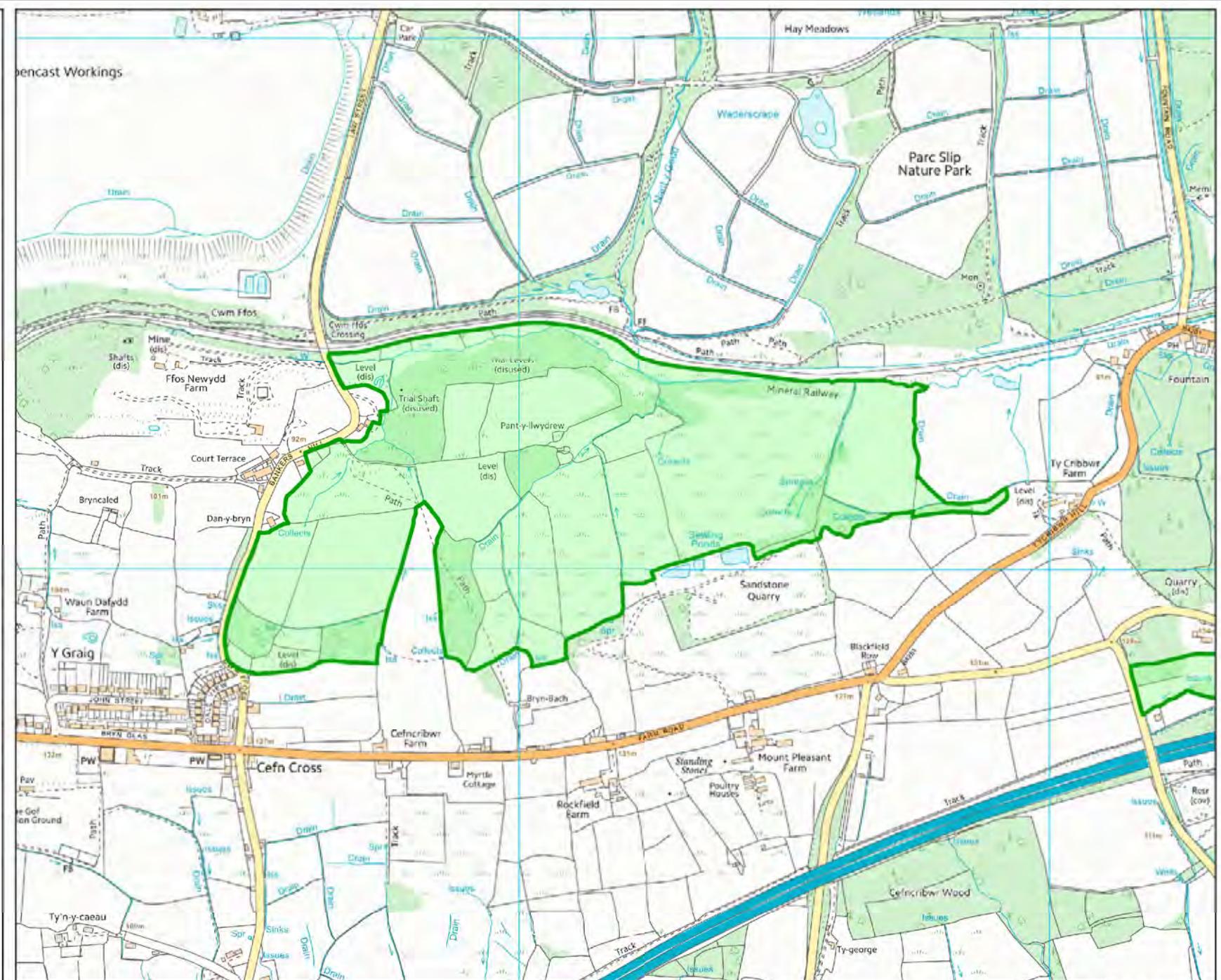


**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**CEC-9-N  
Cwm Ffos (East)**

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CTH-1-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Coed Parc-Gawr
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS926821	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 8.31
<b>Survey date:</b> 7 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A mainly wooded area with a network of mown grassy rides and clearings. The topography is very varied as a result of former quarry workings, and there are numerous depressions and small exposures of shaded limestone rock. The main canopy species include Downy Birch, Ash, Grey Willow, Oak and Wych Elm. The ground flora is mostly dominated by Ivy, mosses and ferns (and locally by Bracken) but there are a good number of typical old woodland indicator species including Hairy St.John's-wort and Thin-spiked Wood-sedge. The grassy rides support a moderately diverse semi-improved neutral grassland flora, locally fringed by Bracken or rushes.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Semi-improved neutral grassland.</p> <p>Rock exposure.</p> <p>Scrub.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Likely to support reptiles.</p> <p>Potential to support Dormice.</p> <p>Likely to support good numbers of birds and invertebrates.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland habitat appears to be managed favourably for nature conservation, with evidence of management including nest boxes, local thinning of trees and regularly mown paths/ rides. It appears to be in good condition for a range of wildlife.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue with woodland management; maintaining sunny rides and glades, consider increasing proportion of native tree species such as Hazel and Oak, gradually reducing proportion of scrub species.</li> <li>• Consider creation of a pond.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.

Several adjacent horse-grazed fields appear to support a moderately diverse grassland flora. They were apparently not of SINC quality, but may be worthy of further investigation.

The site may be of archaeological significance on account of its old limestone workings.

The footpath mapped as crossing the site from the south-west does not appear to be present.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland and scrub canopy species: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Betula pubescens*, *Corylus avellana*, *Salix caprea*, *Quercus robur*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Salix cinerea*, *Acer campestre*.

Woodland and scrub ground flora species: *Mercurialis perennis*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Primula vulgaris*, *Hypericum hirsutum*, *Urtica dioica*, *Chamerion angustifolium*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Glechoma hederacea*, *Silene dioica*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Viola riviniana*, *Geum urbanum*, *Circaeaa lutetiana*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Melica uniflora*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Carex strigosa*, *Carex divulsa*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Thamnobryum alopecurum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Anomodon viticulosus*, *Fissidens taxifolius*, *Thuidium tamariscinum*, *Mnium hornum*, *Eurhynchium striatum*, *Atrichum undulatum*, *Plagiomnium undulatum*.

Grassland species *Holcus lanatus*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Juncus effusus*, *Juncus inflexus*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Glechoma hederacea*, *Epilobium hirsutum*, *Chamerion angustifolium*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Potentilla reptans*, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Odontites vernus*, *Euphrasia* sp., *Agrimonia eupatoria*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Rhytidadelphus squarrosus*.

Fauna observations: Bullfinch, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Jay, Speckled Wood Butterfly.

Additional species noted from desk study: Great Crested Newt (within 400m of boundary).

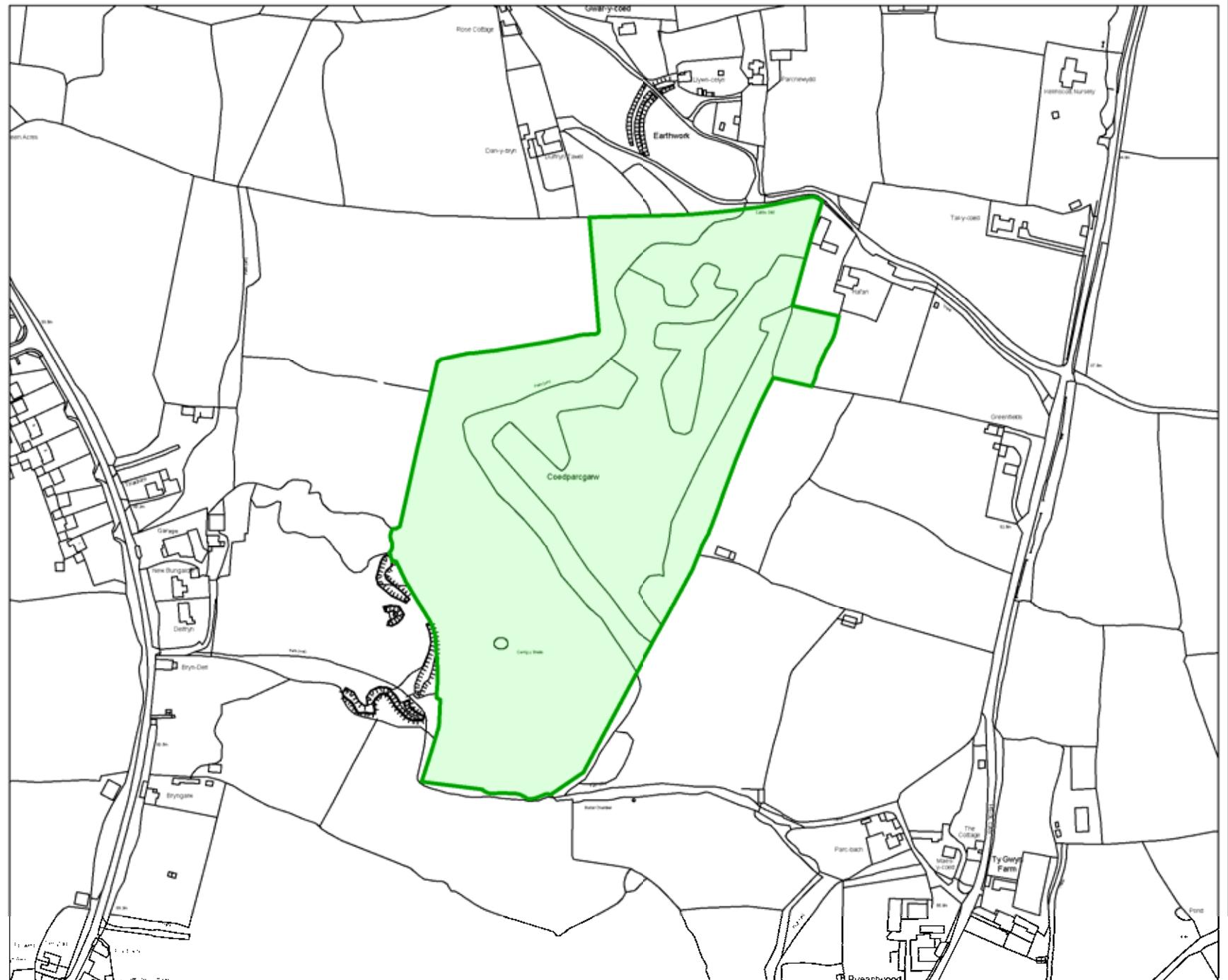


**BCBC**  
**2011**  
**SINC REVIEW**

**CTH-1-S**  
**Coed Parc-Gawr**

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 02/08/2013



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Hawffprint a hawlau crwnfa ddala'r Goron (2013) Rhif Trwydded yr Arwng Ordnans: 100023405  
Cilles Revealed Aerial Photography copyright, The GeoInformation Group (2013)

Scale 1:4,000 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CTH-2-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Derwen Wood
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS913824	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 6.52
<b>Survey date:</b> 5 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>This SINC comprises mainly coniferous plantation on a former ancient woodland site. The canopy is dominated by Sitka Spruce, Larch and Scot's Pine, with local areas of broad-leaved trees including Beech, Horse Chestnut, Oak and Lime. The understorey and ground flora is very variable. Some relatively open areas with a Hazel and Holly understorey are associated with ferns, mosses and woodland herbs with occasional Brambles and Bracken, while other areas (especially where trees have fallen, or been felled) are dominated by dense Bramble thickets with very few other species. There are several old banks, ditches and small streams, and these features tend to support the greatest number of old woodland indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Replanted ancient woodland with remnants of a semi-natural ground flora.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Banks and ditches.</p> <p>Scrub.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.</p> <p>Potential to support Badgers.</p> <p>Potential to support Dormice (but considered unlikely).</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland appears to have been unmanaged for several years, although there are signs that sheep occasionally stray into the woodland from the adjoining common.</p> <p>There are few signs of any human activity other than tipping of garden refuse near to the adjacent houses. Several parts of the wood have fallen trees, either through wind-throw or possibly thinning.</p> <p>The woodland has a good range of structural diversity for wildlife, but the species diversity is rather poor, and the remnant woodland ground flora is relatively sparse at present. There is potential for substantial improvement if the woodland were converted back to a canopy of native broadleaved trees.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider local woodland management by thinning, gradually replacing non-native canopy species with native species such as Oak, Hazel, Ash and Field Maple.</li> <li>• Diversify woodland structure with features such as sunny rides and glades, or a pond.</li> <li>• Remove tipped material near houses, and try to prevent further tipping.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography. Much of the Bramble thicket habitat was too dense to access.

Maps and aerial photography show a pond adjacent to the east side of the woodland, which could potentially be of value for nature conservation. However, this was not visible through the fence and could not be accessed for survey as it lies within the prison grounds.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy species: *Picea sitchensis*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Larix* sp., *Crataegus monogyna*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Quercus robur*, *Corylus avellana*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Hedera helix*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix cinerea*, *Cotoneaster simonsii*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Salix caprea*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Tilia cf vulgaris*, *Ulmus* sp. *Sambucus nigra*.

Woodland ground flora species: *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Geum urbanum*, *Scrophularia nodosa*, *Urtica dioica*, *Chamerion angustifolium*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Solanum dulcamara*, *Stellaria holostea*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Tamus communis*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Hypnum cupressiforme*, *Eurhynchium striatum*, *Thuidium tamariscinum*, *Mnium hornum*, *Atrichum undulatum*, *Pellia* sp..

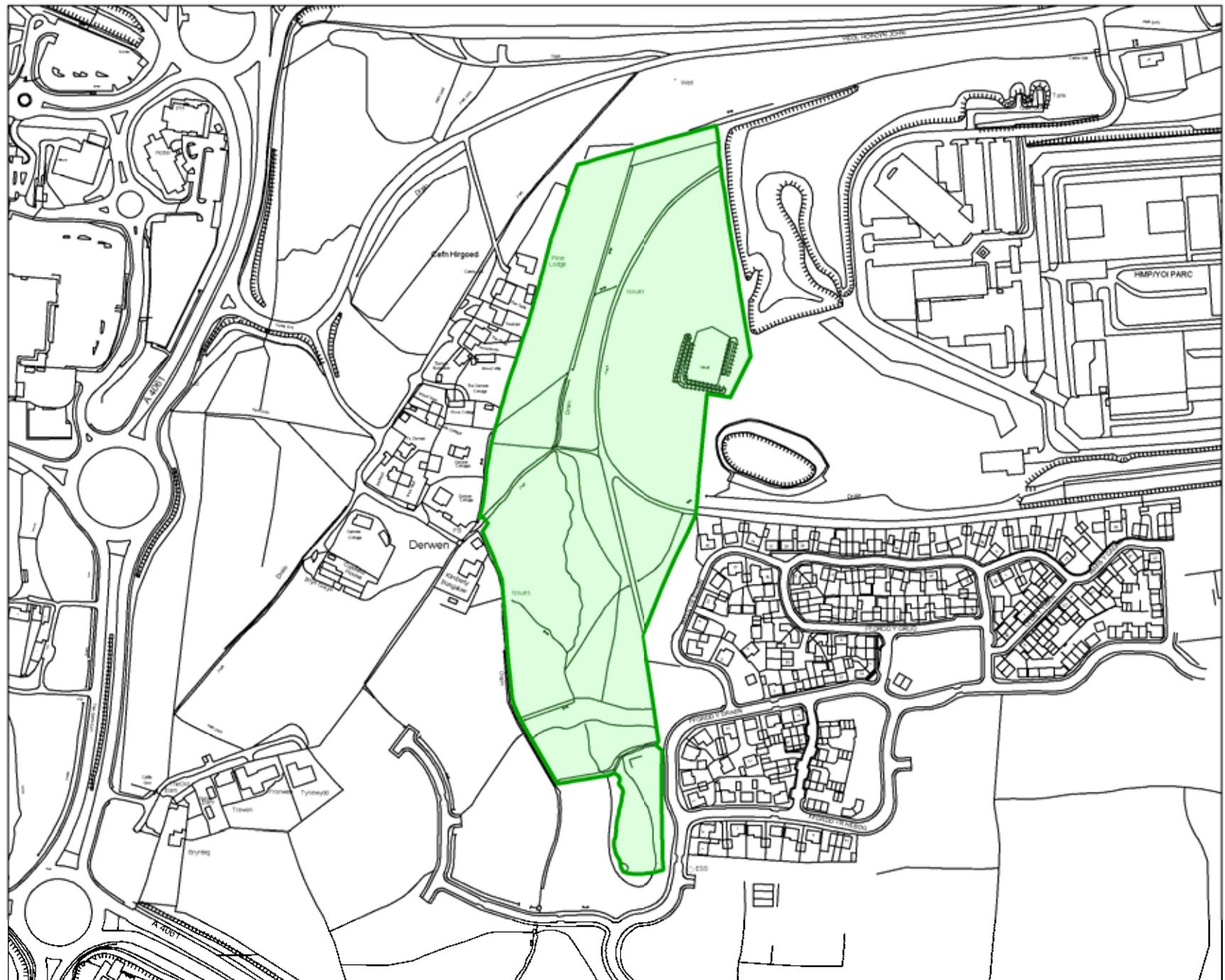
Fauna observations: Speckled Wood Butterfly.

Additional species noted from desk study: Badger footprints (2002 record), Green Woodpecker, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Nuthatch, Barn Owl (within 100m of site boundary), Polecat (within 150m of boundary).

CTH-2-N  
Derwen Wood

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 02/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CTH-3-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Coedcraigddu
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS929813	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 0.89
<b>Survey date:</b> 7 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>This SINC comprises 4 separate blocks of broadleaved woodland. All of them are on shallow limestone soils and are broadly similar in character, although the two smaller southern blocks generally support a sparser ground flora and more young trees than the two more mature woodlands in the north. The main canopy species is Ash, with occasional Oak, Field Maple and Wych Elm. The ground flora includes good numbers of old woodland indicator species, including Bluebell, Primrose, Wood Melick and Dog's Mercury. Several shaded rock exposures, now covered by mosses and ferns, are probably the result of limestone quarrying.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Hedges, banks and ditches.</p> <p>Rock outcrops.</p> <p>Scrub.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Potential to support Badgers.</p> <p>Potential to support Dormice.</p> <p>Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodlands appear to have very little management, although livestock are able to gain access to most of them. The two northern woodlands have the best habitat structure and diversity.</p> <p>Indian Balsam is present in several parts, especially near to the western stream</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography. Further survey would be beneficial, particularly to check ground flora and breeding birds in spring.

The hedgerows in the wider landscape may play a significant role as linking habitats between these woodlands.

The grassland habitats formerly included within this SINC do not appear to meet the selection criteria and have been removed.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy species: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Corylus avellana*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Quercus robur*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Hedera helix*, *Acer campestre*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Lonicera periclymenum*.

Woodland ground flora species: *Circaeа lutetiana*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Urtica dioica*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Galium odoratum*, *Veronica montana*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Geum urbanum*, *Primula vulgaris*, *Potentilla sterilis*, *Lapsana communis*, *Rumex sanguineus*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Viola riviniana*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Stellaria holostea*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Melica uniflora*, *Festuca gigantea*, *Bromopsis ramosa*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Juncus effusus*, *Polystichum setiferum*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Thamnobryum alopecurum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Fissidens taxifolius*, *Eurhynchium striatum*.

Fauna observations: Speckled Wood Butterfly.

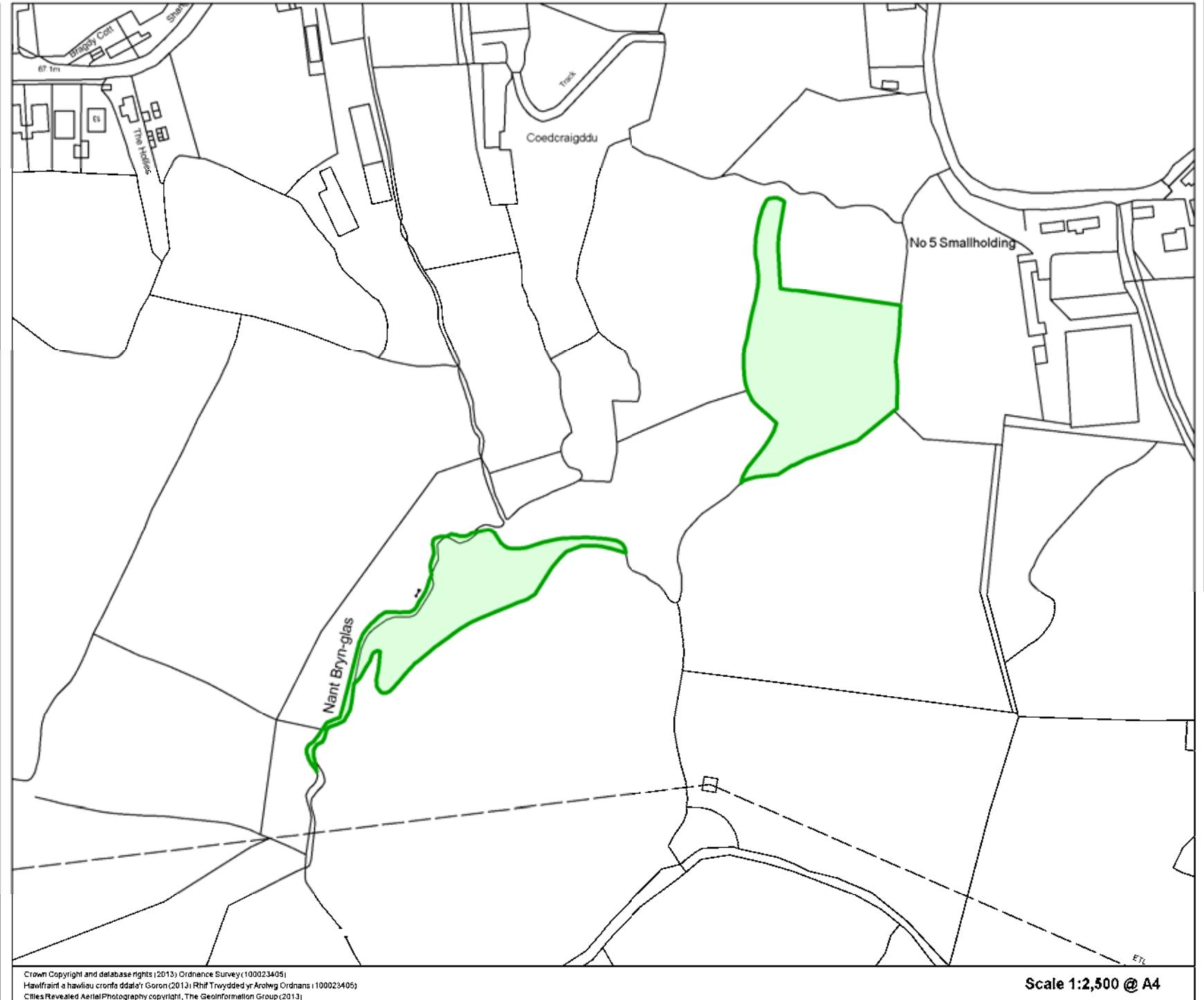
Additional species noted from desk study: Great Crested-newt (within 350m of site boundary).



**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

CTH-3-N  
Coedcraigddu

Map generated by: AQ  
Date: 15/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CTH-4-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Coed Lais
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS934811	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 2.59
<b>Survey date:</b> 7 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>This is a steep-sided valley dominated by broadleaved woodland. The valley appears to have been subject to limestone quarrying in the past, resulting in shaded rock-exposures on both sides, with a disused and shaded track through the centre. The main canopy species are Ash and Wych Elm, with Hazel, Field Maple and Spindle as understorey species. The ground flora includes good numbers of old woodland indicator species, including Dog's Mercury, Bluebell, Woodruff, Yellow Archangel and Primrose. The shaded rock exposures support dense carpets mosses and ferns.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Rock exposures.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.</p> <p>Potential to support Badgers.</p> <p>Potential to support Dormice.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodlands appear currently unmanaged, but in a good condition for nature conservation.</p> <p>A large patch of Japanese Knotweed is present in the damp ground in the base of the valley.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of Japanese Knotweed.</li> <li>• Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks and use of aerial photography. Further survey would be beneficial, particularly to check breeding birds, mosses and liverworts, and ground flora in spring.</p> <p>Aerial photography shows several other smaller woodlands nearby, and some of these may also support SINC quality habitat.</p> <p>The nearby horse-grazed field at SS937812 supports at least 11 species of waxcap as well as several other grassland fungi. It is feasible that other nearby fields may also be good sites for fungi.</p>	

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy species: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Corylus avellana*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Ligustrum vulgare*, *Viburnum lantana*, *Hedera helix*, *Quercus robur*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Malus cf sylvestris*, *Acer campestre*.

Woodland ground flora species: *Mercurialis perennis*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Urtica dioica*, *Galium odoratum*, *Veronica montana*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Geum urbanum*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Primula vulgaris*, *Arum maculatum*, *Lamiastrum galeobdolon*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Ajuga reptans*, *Rumex sanguineus*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Stellaria holostea*, *Fallopia japonica*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Bromopsis ramosa*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Dryopteris affinis*, *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Polystichum setiferum*, *Thamnobryum alopecurum*, *Anomodon viticulosus*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Eurhynchium striatum*, *Mnium hornum*, *Fissidens taxifolius*, *Cirriphyllum piliferum*, *Cirriphyllum crassinervium*, *Plagiochila poreloides*.

Fauna observations: Buzzard.

Additional species noted from desk study: None.

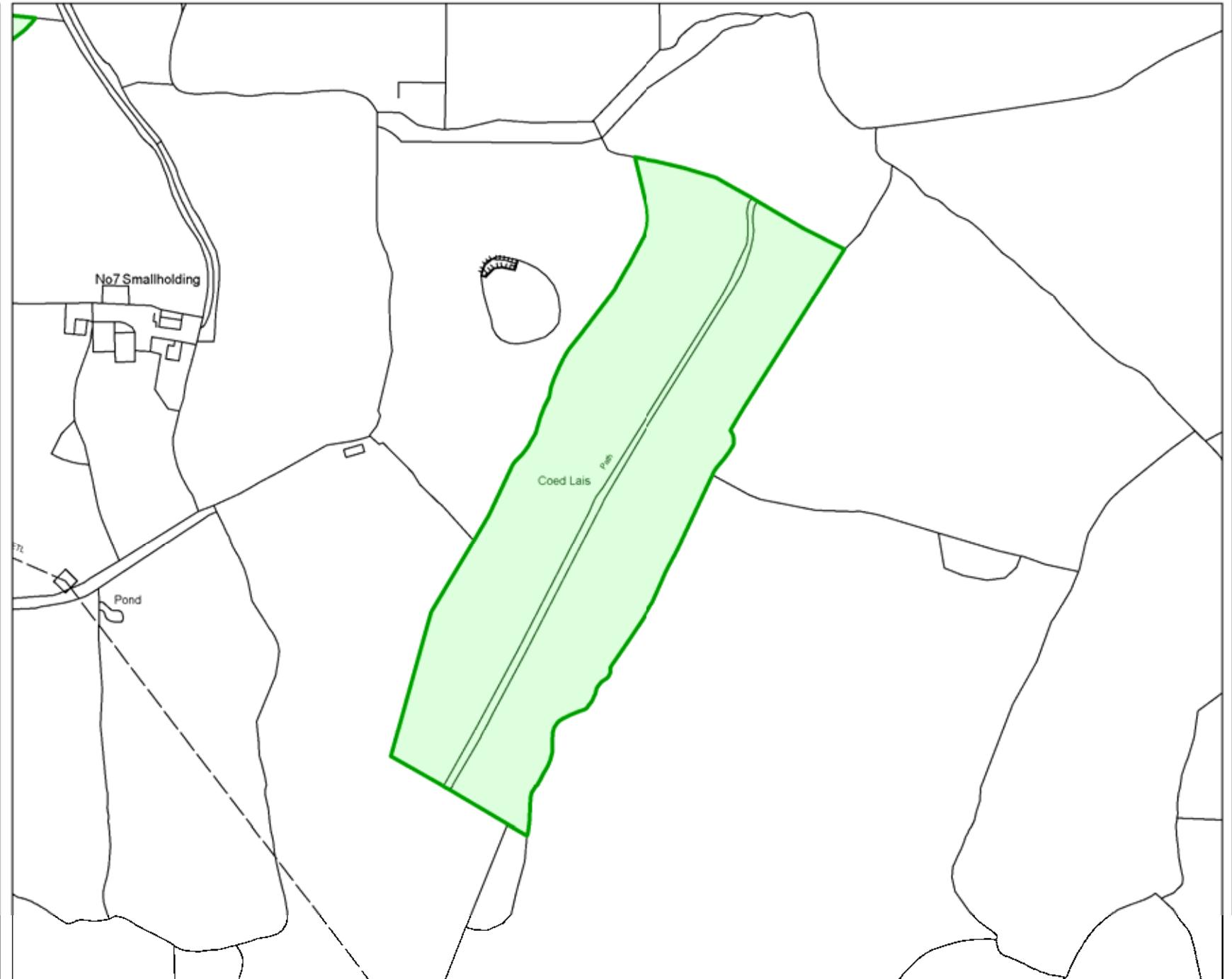


BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

CTH-4-N  
Coed Lais

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 02/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CTH-5-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Lime Kiln Wood
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS935815	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 5.53
<b>Survey date:</b> 7 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>This SINC comprises several blocks of broad-leaved woodland on a ridge that has formerly been used for limestone quarrying. The woodland blocks are linked by patchy scrub and hedges, and the eastern side includes a more open mosaic of scrub, Bracken and semi-improved grassland on areas recently subject to disturbance by tipping. The main woodland canopy species include Ash with occasional Oak. Hawthorn and Hazel occur as the main understorey species. The ground flora includes good numbers of old woodland indicator species, including Dog's Mercury, Primrose, Sanicle and Bluebell, but non-native Japanese Knotweed and Indian Balsam are also locally abundant, especially in the areas of recent infilling in the eastern part. There are several areas where shaded limestone exposures still remain and these support a cover by ferns and mosses.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub. Hedges. Semi-improved grassland. Rock exposures.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.</p> <p>Potential to support Badgers.</p> <p>Potential to support Dormice.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodlands are accessed by livestock (horses in the western part, and cattle in the east side). There are few signs of recent woodland management, although some trees have been cut back locally to install new fencing between the eastern and western parts of the site. The western woodland area is mostly in good condition for nature conservation. The woodland and grassland in the eastern half of the SINC is in poorer condition, largely due to disturbance from tipping or ground reprofiling. The woodland in this part is scrubbier in character and contains a high proportion of Indian Balsam and Japanese Knotweed. Control of these invasive species would be very beneficial, to limit their spread through the adjacent habitats.</p>	
<p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cease tipping and ground reprofiling, to retain the exposed rock habitat.</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> <li>• Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.</li> <li>• No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.</li> <li>• Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks and use of aerial photography. Further survey would be beneficial, particularly to check breeding birds and ground flora in spring.

Most of the disturbed eastern area no longer meets the SINC selection criteria, but it has been retained within the SINC because it provides a linking function between the various smaller woodland blocks, and also because it may have the capacity to recover its interest, and further survey at other times of year may confirm species that have value for nature conservation.

The nearby horse-grazed field at SS937812 supports at least 11 species of waxcap as well as several other grassland fungi. It is feasible that other nearby fields may also be good sites for fungi.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy species: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Corylus avellana*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Acer campestre*, *Quercus robur*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Salix caprea*, *Hedera helix*.

Woodland ground flora species: *Mercurialis perennis*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Lamiastrum galeobdolon*, *Geum urbanum*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Primula vulgaris*, *Urtica dioica*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Viola riviniana*, *Galium odoratum*, *Potentilla sterilis*, *Sanicula europaea*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Fallopia japonica*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Bromopsis ramosa*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Polystichum setiferum*, *Thamnobryum alopecurum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Erythronium striatum*, *Anemone viticulosa*, *Cirriphyllum crassinervium*, *Mnium hornum*, *Fissidens taxifolius*, *Atrichum undulatum*.

Disturbed semi-improved grassland species (eastern part): *Agrostis capillaris*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Lolium perenne*, *Trifolium repens*, *Cirsium arvense*, *Senecio jacobaea*, *Odontites vernus*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Urtica dioica*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Alchemilla sp.*, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Rumex obtusifolius*, *Rumex crispus*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Rubus fruticosus*.

Fauna observations: Buzzard.

Additional species noted from desk study: Nightjar (within 200m, in 1982), a 2002 grassland fungi survey by footpath at SS937812 noted 11 species of waxcap including *Hygrocybe calyptiformis*, *H.irrigata*, *H.aurantiosplendens*, *H.pratensis* and *H.russocoriacea* together with several Clavarioid species.

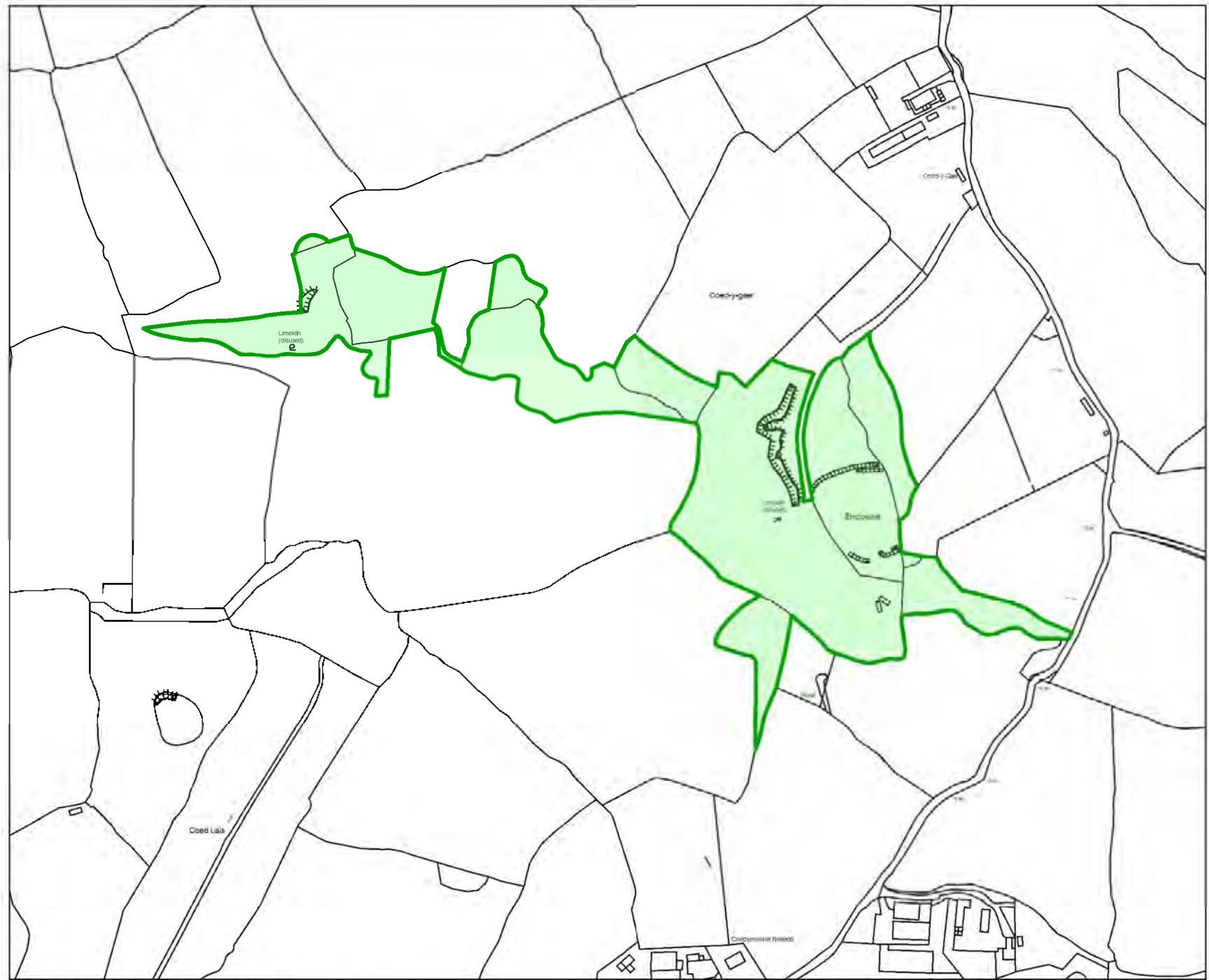


**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**CTH-5-N**  
**Lime Kiln Wood**

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CTH-6-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Coed-y-Morfa
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS915805	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 15.53
<b>Survey date:</b> 2 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>This SINC comprises a mix of old and young woodland on a shallow limestone soil. Some parts are classified as ancient semi-natural woodland, mostly dominated by Ash and Hazel, with occasional Field Maple and Wayfaring Tree, and ground flora species that include Hairy St John's-wort and Dog's Mercury. The majority of the woodland area supports relatively young scrub woodland dominated by Hawthorn (although several old Oaks are present), with a ground flora mostly dominated by Ivy and ferns. There are several open grassy areas within and adjacent to the woodland. Most include elements of calcareous grassland, especially those on steeper slopes, although the largest areas in the south of the site support a relatively coarse sward of neutral grassland that includes a high proportion of developing scrub.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p> <p>Calcareous grassland with at least 8 indicator species.</p> <p>Grassland with a high density of ant-hills.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Neutral grassland. Rock outcrops. Scrub.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.</p> <p>Potential to support locally significant butterflies and other invertebrates.</p> <p>Potential to support Dormice.</p> <p>Potential to support Badgers.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland appears to be unmanaged. It would benefit from local thinning to create clearings and more structural diversity.</p> <p>The grassland habitats are also unmanaged and they appear to be declining as the area of scrub expands. Scrub clearance and establishment of occasional management is required if the grassland habitat is not to be lost.</p> <p>The non-native invasive Wall Cotoneaster is present in some of the calcareous grassland habitat.</p> <p>The urban location of this site could make it a good area for a local nature reserve.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local woodland management by thinning, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora. Consider gradually reducing proportion of Blackthorn and Hawthorn in dense scrub woodland, and increasing proportion of native tree species such as Ash, Oak, Hazel and Field Maple.</li> <li>• Diversify woodland structure with features such as sunny rides and glades, or a pond.</li> <li>• Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitats.</li> <li>• Where feasible, maintain grassland areas by introducing light grazing by horses or cattle, or consider occasional management by mowing (although it would be a difficult site to cut).</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The area may have historic significance in relation to wartime military installations. Evidence of this which is still present includes old underground bunkers (now used as storage sites) and gun placements.

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography. The central part of the area around several former bunkers was viewed through the security fencing but was not accessed. Aerial photography suggests this might include patches of diverse calcareous grassland.

Some of the younger scrub woodland does not meet the SINC criteria but has been retained in the SINC as it merges with the other habitats. The eastern boundary of the SINC could potentially be extended further into the recently disturbed ground, as this is developing a mix of calcareous grassland and scrub.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy and scrub species: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Corylus avellana*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Acer campestre*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Quercus robur*, *Viburnum lantana*, *Cornus sanguinea*, *Hedera helix*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Rosa canina*, *Betula pendula*, *Cotoneaster horizontalis*.

Woodland ground flora species: *Mercurialis perennis*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Primula vulgaris*, *Potentilla sterilis*, *Hypericum hirsutum*, *Viola riviniana*, *Lamiastrum galeobdolon*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Urtica dioica*, *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, *Geum urbanum*, *Arum maculatum*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Juncus effusus*, *Polystichum setiferum*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Fissidens taxifolius*.

Calcareous grassland species: *Briza media*, *Festuca rubra*, *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Trisetum flavescens*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Bromopsis erecta*, *Danthonia decumbens*, *Carex flacca*, *Linum catharticum*, *Centaurea nigra*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Ophrys apifera*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Daucus carota*, *Euphrasia sp.*, *Leontodon hispidus*, *Leucanthemum vulgare*, *Carlina vulgaris*, *Medicago lupulina*, *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Agrimonia eupatoria*, *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, *Senecio erucifolius*, *Melilotus altissimus*, *Pastinaca sativa*, *Pilosella officinarum*, *Ctenidium molluscum*.

Taller neutral grassland species: *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Agrimonia eupatoria*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Epilobium hirsutum*, *Centaurea nigra*, *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, *Torilis japonica*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Senecio erucifolius*. (*Phalaris arundinacea* and *Phragmites australis* very local at rear of industrial estate).

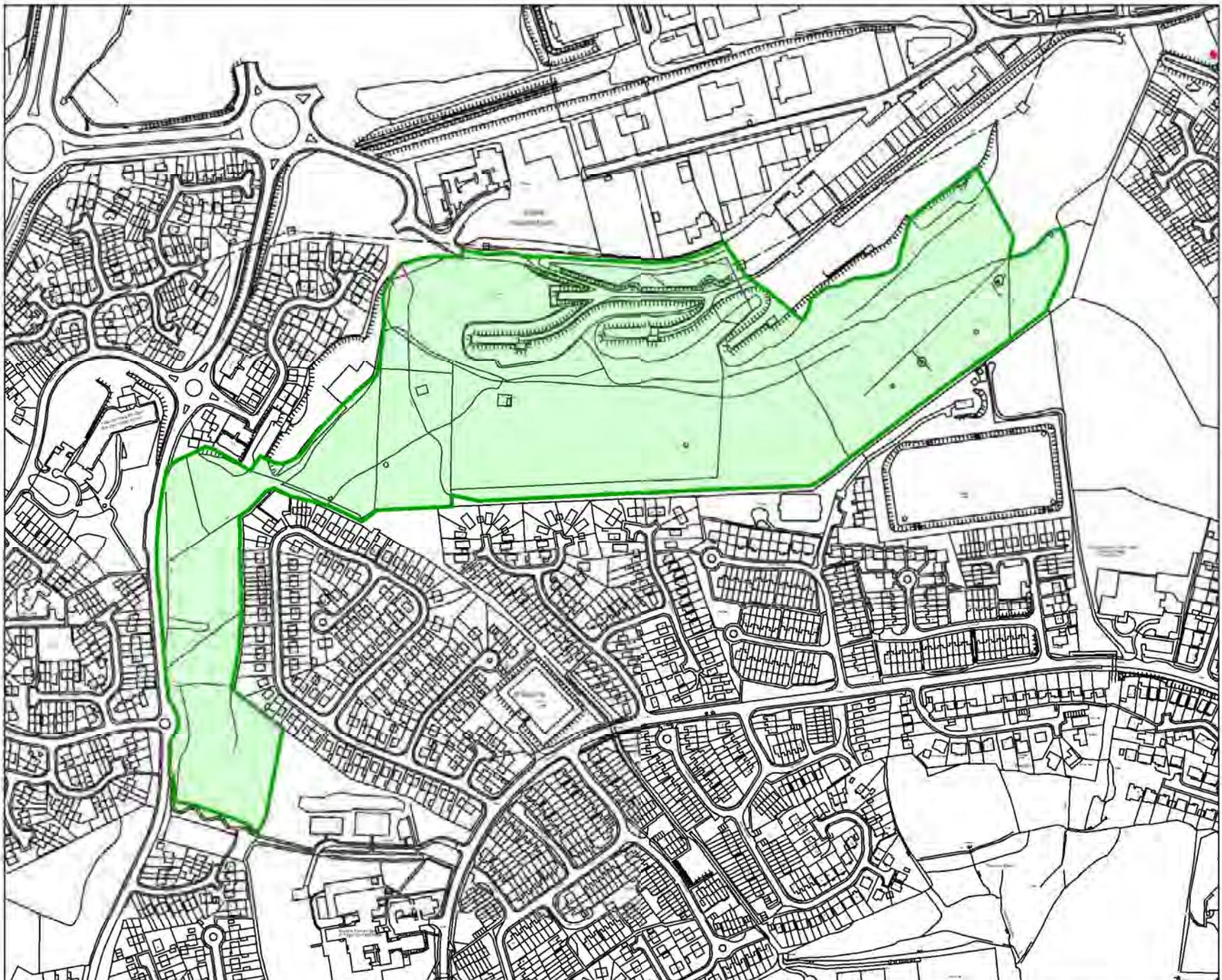
Fauna observations: Common Blue Butterfly, Speckled Wood Butterfly.

Additional species noted from desk study: Unidentified bat (2008), Wood Sorrel and Woolly Thistle (2003), Skylark, Linnet and Reed Bunting (2003), Slow Worm and Common Lizard on adjacent industrial estate (within 100m of boundary, 2004).



BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

CTH-6-S  
Coed-y-Morfa



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

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Scale 1:5,000 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CTH-7-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Parc Farm
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS924821	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 2.02
<b>Survey date:</b> 7 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A horse-grazed field with a diverse semi-improved grassland flora. The sward is best classified as MG5 Crested Dogs-tail/ Common Knapweed grassland, although it is variable in height and composition. The field includes a good number of neutral grassland indicators, and several elements of calcareous grassland. Species include Agrimony, Common Knapweed, Hoary Plantain, Field Scabious, Burnet Saxifrage, Restharrow and Cowslip. The vegetation is mostly grazed short, but there are several areas of longer grass and a few areas of patchy scrub. Several waxcap fungi were recorded in the grassland during the survey. The ground surface is gently undulating, and there are old limestone quarry faces shaded by scrub woodland along the north and east sides of the field. The scrub woodland margin supports several woodland indicator species, including Thin-spiked Wood-sedge and Wood Melick.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Species-rich Crested Dog's-tail – Common Knapweed grassland.</p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub.</p> <p>Rock exposure.</p> <p>Presence of grassland fungi.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The field may support a locally important population of grassland fungi.</p> <p>The woodland margin has potential to support Dormice.</p> <p>The scrubby margins and areas of longer grass have potential to support reptiles.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The grassland is grazed by horses and appears to be in a good condition for flora and grassland fungi. Cutting back of scrub to limit scrub encroachment may be necessary from time to time, but there does not appear to be any urgent need for this at present.</p> <p>One of the older quarries near the southern boundary has been used for tipping in the past. It would be beneficial to remove the tipped material.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue with light grazing by horses.</li> <li>• Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.</li> <li>• Remove tipped material from disused quarries.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Further survey for grassland fungi would be expected to find several additional species.

Several other horse-grazed fields nearby appear to support a moderately diverse grassland flora. They may be worthy of further survey for flora or grassland fungi.

The site may be of archaeological significance on account of its old limestone workings.

The footpath mapped as crossing the site diagonally is blocked at the north-east boundary.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

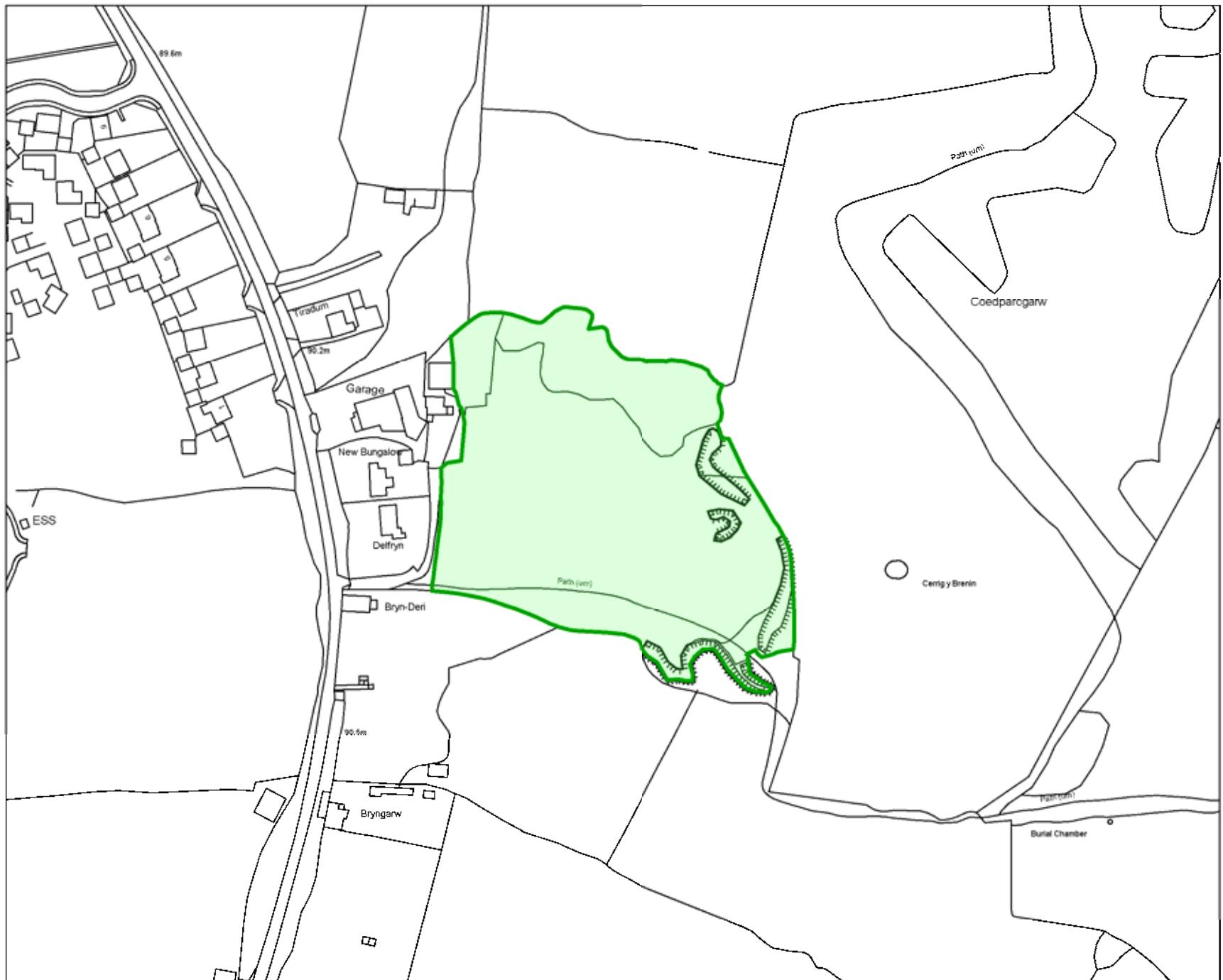
Grassland species: *Agrostis capillaris*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Festuca rubra*, *Lolium perenne*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Carex flacca*, *Carex hirta*, *Agrimonia eupatoria*, *Odontites vernus*, *Centaurea nigra*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Galium verum*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Linum catharticum*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Hypochaeris radicata*, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, *Hypericum perforatum*, *Achillea millefolium*, *Potentilla anserina*, *Primula veris*, *Leontodon hispidus*, *Knautia arvensis*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, *Rumex obtusifolius*, *Pimpinella saxifraga*, *Euphrasia* sp., *Plantago major*, *Ononis repens*, *Urtica dioica*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Hygrocybe conica*, *Hygrocybe glutinipes*.

Woodland edge and scrub canopy species: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Corylus avellana*, *Quercus robur*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Acer campestre*.

Woodland edge and scrub ground flora species: *Mercurialis perennis*, *Urtica dioica*, *Viola riviniana*, *Geum urbanum*, *Circaeaa lutetiana*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Glechoma hederacea*, *Silene dioica*, *Melica uniflora*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Bromopsis ramosa*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Carex strigosa*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Thamnobryum alopecurum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Eurhynchium striatum*, *Atrichum undulatum*.

Fauna observations: (None).

Additional species noted from desk study: Great Crested Newt (within 400m of boundary).



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CTH-8-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Smallhold Wood
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS931813	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 0.38
<b>Survey date:</b> 7 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>This is a small block of broadleaved woodland on shallow limestone soil, with locally outcropping rock. The main canopy species are Ash and Hawthorn, with Hazel, Sycamore, Oak and Wych Elm. The ground flora is cattle-poached and has a high proportion of bare ground and grasses, but included several old woodland indicator species, including Bluebell, Primrose and Dog's Mercury.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Rock outcrops. Scrub.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds. Potential to provide foraging and roosting opportunities for bats. Potential to support Dormice.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Most of the canopy trees appear relatively young, and the woodland is accessed by cattle. However, the ground flora is still in reasonable condition for nature conservation.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> <li>• Consider locally excluding livestock to allow development of areas of dense undergrowth to give cover for nesting birds and small mammals.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Further survey would be beneficial, particularly to check ground flora and breeding birds in spring. The nearby hedgerows are likely to play a significant role in linking this woodland to habitats in the wider landscape.</p> <p>The grassland habitats formerly included within this SINC do not appear to meet the selection criteria and have been removed.</p>	

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy species: *Crataegus monogyna*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Corylus avellana*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Quercus robur*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Hedera helix*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

Woodland ground flora species: *Mercurialis perennis*, *Urtica dioica*, *Circaeae lutetiana*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Veronica montana*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Geum urbanum*, *Primula vulgaris*, *Potentilla sterilis*, *Viola riviniana*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Stellaria holostea*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Juncus effusus*, *Polystichum setiferum*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Thamnobryum alopecurum*, *Fissidens taxifolius*.

Fauna observations: (None.)

Additional species noted from desk study: Unidentified bat and House Sparrow (both within 200m of site boundary).



**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

**CTH-8-N**  
**Smallhold Wood**

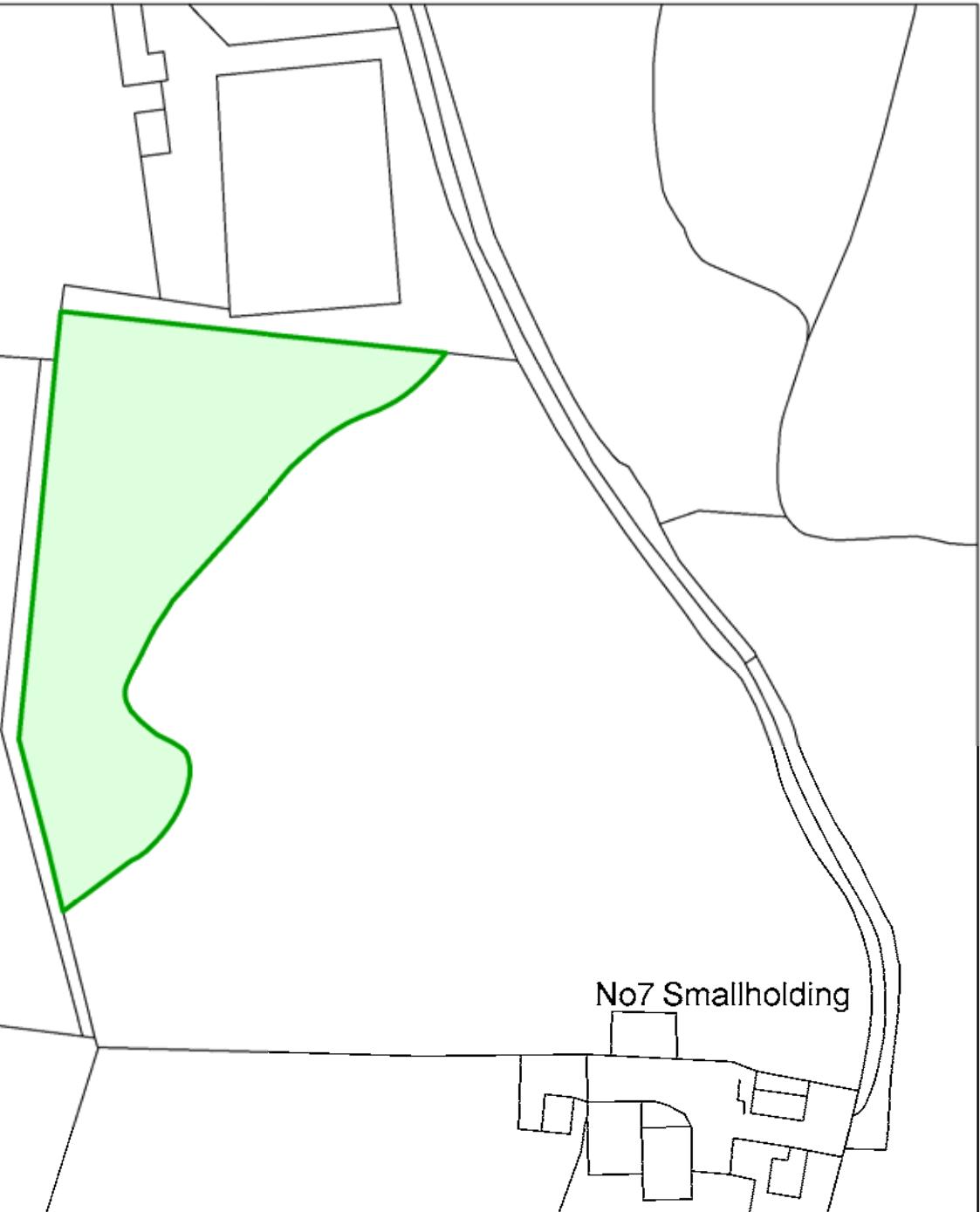
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Date: 15/08/2013

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Scale 1:1,250 @ A4

No7 Smallholding



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CTH-9-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Junction 36 Heath
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS910823	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 2.68
<b>Survey date:</b> 5 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>An area of common land beside the A4061 highway roundabout. Most of the area is grazed, and supports a mosaic of marshy grassland, semi-improved acid grassland and scattered scrub. The land nearest to the highway also supports marshy grassland with scattered heath and scrub, but this is a much taller sward, dominated by tussocky Purple Moor-grass, which has been planted with trees and fenced to exclude livestock. A Common Lizard was observed in the tussocky grassland.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Semi-improved acid grassland</p> <p>Scrub/ young tree planting areas.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The tussocky grassland has potential to support a high density of Common Lizard, and possibly other reptiles.</p> <p>The drier grassland areas are likely to support additional species of grassland fungi.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The unfenced areas are very heavily grazed by sheep and horses, resulting in a short sward with a high proportion of rushes. Most of the SINC remains in a reasonable condition for nature conservation, but a reduction in grazing intensity would probably be beneficial for the grassland diversity.</p> <p>The ungrazed area is still in reasonable condition for nature conservation but is undoubtedly losing diversity as the grass sward becomes denser and more shaded by scrub and trees. It is likely to become scrub woodland within a few years if it remains unmanaged. It would be beneficial to allow grazing within this area as soon as possible (though preferably not as intensively as the rest of the common) and to cut back the tree planting and scrub, to retain more of the area as marshy grassland and heath.</p> <p>A small patch of the non-native invasive plant Montbretia is present near to the highway fence.</p> <p>Bracken is locally prominent on nearby parts of the common and could potentially spread into the drier areas, reducing species diversity.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce intensity of sheep grazing on common; light grazing by cattle and/ or horses would be better for the grassland habitat diversity.</li> <li>• No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.</li> <li>• Re-instate low-intensity grazing in fenced off tree-planting area, to maintain heath vegetation and prevent further Cannabis cultivation. Consider local removal of planted trees, because heath and marshy grassland are much more valuable habitats.</li> <li>• Control of invasive species, including local Bracken control to maintain grassland habitat.</li> <li>• Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.</li> <li>• Consider creation of a pond.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The SINC boundary in this situation is rather arbitrary because some parts of the adjoining common support moderately diverse habitat that could also potentially be included. They have remained excluded at present because the majority of the common appears to fall short of the SINC selection criteria, but the wider area should be re-assessed at future review (particularly if the survey can be carried out earlier in the year).

A small Cannabis plantation was discovered within the fenced tree-planting area. It was reported to the local Police.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Tree species in scrub and tree-planting areas: *Alnus glutinosa*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Quercus robur*, *Ulex europaeus*, *Corylus avellana*, *Salix cinerea*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Rubus fruticosus*.

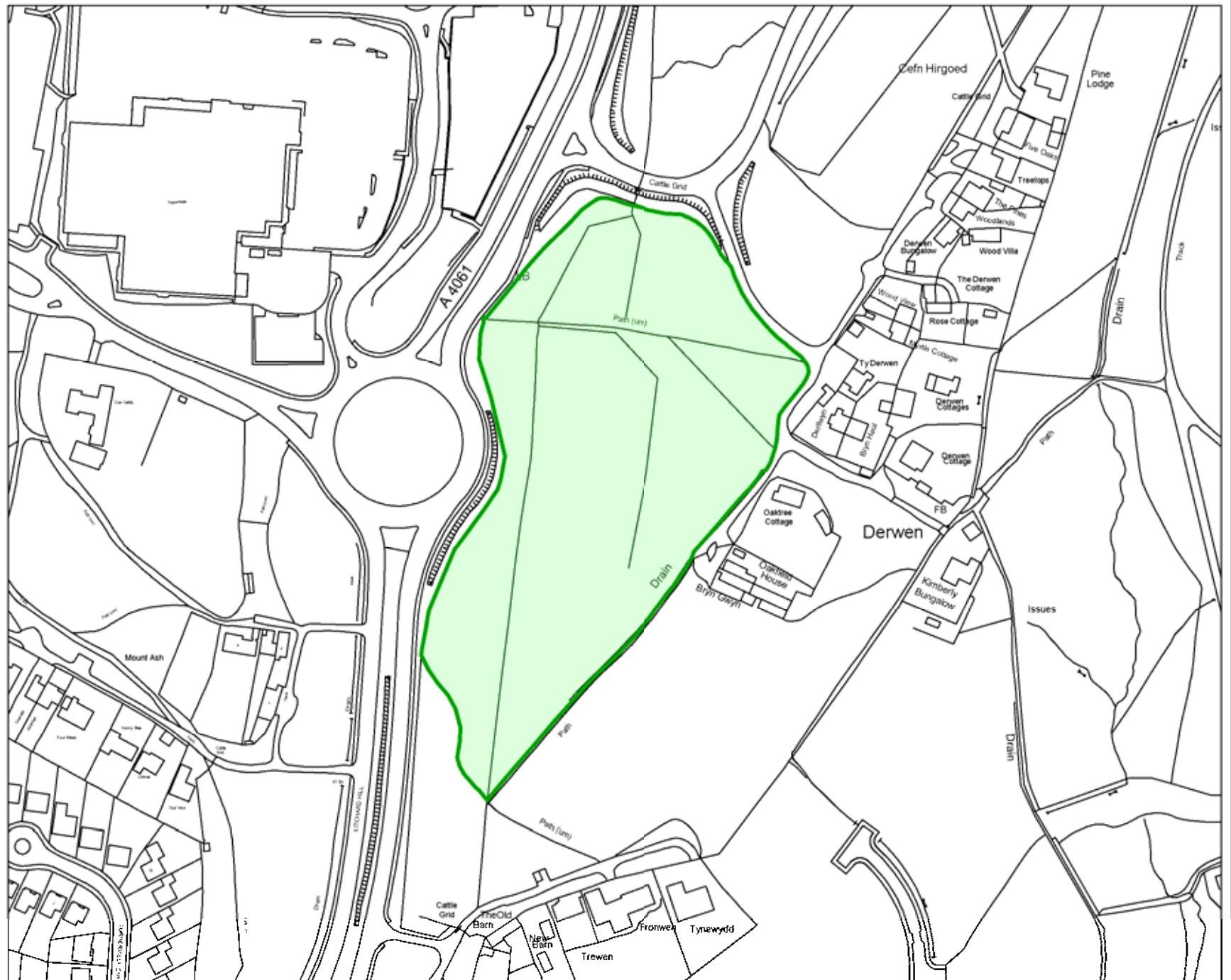
Marshy grassland/ wet heath species (combined list for grazed and ungrazed areas): *Molinia caerulea*, *Nardus stricta*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Festuca ovina*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Juncus effusus*, *Juncus bulbosus*, *Juncus articulatus*, *Juncus inflexus*, *Isolepis setacea*, *Eriophorum angustifolium*, *Carex demissa*, *Carex echinata*, *Carex flacca*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Galium palustre*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Epilobium palustre*, *Scutellaria minor*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Anagallis tenella*, *Sagina procumbens*, *Mentha aquatica*, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, *Calluna vulgaris*, *Erica tetralix*, *Cannabis sativa* (planted), *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Sphagnum spp.*, *Polytrichum commune*, *Aulacomnium palustre*, *Rhytidadelphus squarrosus*.

Semi-improved acid grassland species: *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Lolium perenne*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Nardus stricta*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Juncus effusus*, *Carex pilulifera*, *Luzula campestris*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Cerastium fontanum*, *Galium saxatile*, *Trifolium repens*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Cirsium arvense*, *Cardamine pratensis*, *Ulex europaeus*, *Ulex gallii*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Leontodon autumnalis*, *Achillea millefolium*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Rhytidadelphus squarrosus*, *Hygrocybe conica*, *H.psittacina*.

Fauna observations: Common Lizard, Long-tailed Tit.

Additional species noted from desk study: Barn Owl (100m from site boundary, 2010), Polecat (100m from site boundary, 2007).

CTH-9-S  
Junction 36, Heath



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CYN-1-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Cornelly Quarry
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS825802	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 47.19
<b>Survey date:</b> 8th September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Abbey Sanders
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Mosaic of habitats on areas of the limestone quarry not currently being worked, including broad-leaved semi-natural woodland with Ash dominating and a variety of other species including Sycamore and Pedunculate Oak, Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Bramble with the latter species dominating areas of scrub at the site. Ephemeral/ short perennial and ruderal habitats are present, together with marshy grassland, semi-improved neutral and semi-improved calcareous grasslands and open water, as well as the working parts of the quarry. The site comprises of a diverse range of habitats within an extensive area which is relatively undisturbed outside the less diverse working areas.</p> <p>Peregrine Falcon are known to nest on disused quarry face ledges within the active part of the site (from desk study).</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural broadleaved woodland with an assemblage of indicator species. Semi-improved calcareous grassland and semi-improved neutral grassland, scrub.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Site specific quarry Biodiversity Action Plan has been produced by Tarmac, covering part of the SINC and additional areas of interest to the south. Various species and group specific ecological surveys have been commissioned by Tarmac and undertaken in 2003. Areas of species-rich calcareous grassland, assessed as being of County value were identified during these surveys. The BAP identifies two ecological management zones, 'compartment 1, southern rim grassland' including the calcareous grassland and species rich scrub/ hedgerow and compartment 2 – western peninsula' with a mosaic of broad-leaved semi-natural and plantation woodlands, scrub, ephemeral/ short perennial and ruderal habitats and marshy grassland with a small ephemeral pond.</p> <p>Non-native plants including Buddleia and Cotoneaster are present.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid direct harm and disturbance to nesting Peregrine Falcons</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• No works or storage of materials or equipment within site specific BAP ecological management zones (compartment 1 and compartment 2).</li> </ul>	

- Follow site specific BAP for ecological management zones which have the following key aims; compartment 1 – maintain species-rich grassland and species-rich hedgerow and create greater roosting opportunities for bats, compartment 2 – create shallow scrapes in bare areas, create scrub, grassland and bare rock mosaic.

**Additional information:**

An area of *Molinia* grassland with anthills was identified outside of the SINC to the south and could be considered for SINC designation.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy and shrub species:

Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Buddleia *Buddleia davidii*, Crab Apple *Malus sylvestris*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Field Maple *Acer campestre*, Gorse *Ulex europaeus* Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Hazel *Corylus avellana* Ivy *Hedera helix*, Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, Wayfaring Tree *Viburnum lantana*.

Ground flora species:

Alkanet *Anchusa officinalis*, Black Knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, Colt's-foot *Tussilago farfara*, Eyebright *Euphrasia* sp., Hard Fern *Blechnum spicant*, Hart's-tongue Fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Hedge Bindweed *Calystegia sepium*, Hemp Agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, Ivy-leaved Toadflax *Cymbalaria muralis*, Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica*, Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*, Red Valerian *Centranthus ruber*, Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Teasel *Dipsacus fullonum*.

Fauna observations: Buzzard *Buteo buteo*, Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*, Field Vole *Microtus agrestis*, Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*, Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*, Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina*, European Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, Raven *Corvus corax*, Robin *Erithacus rubecula*.

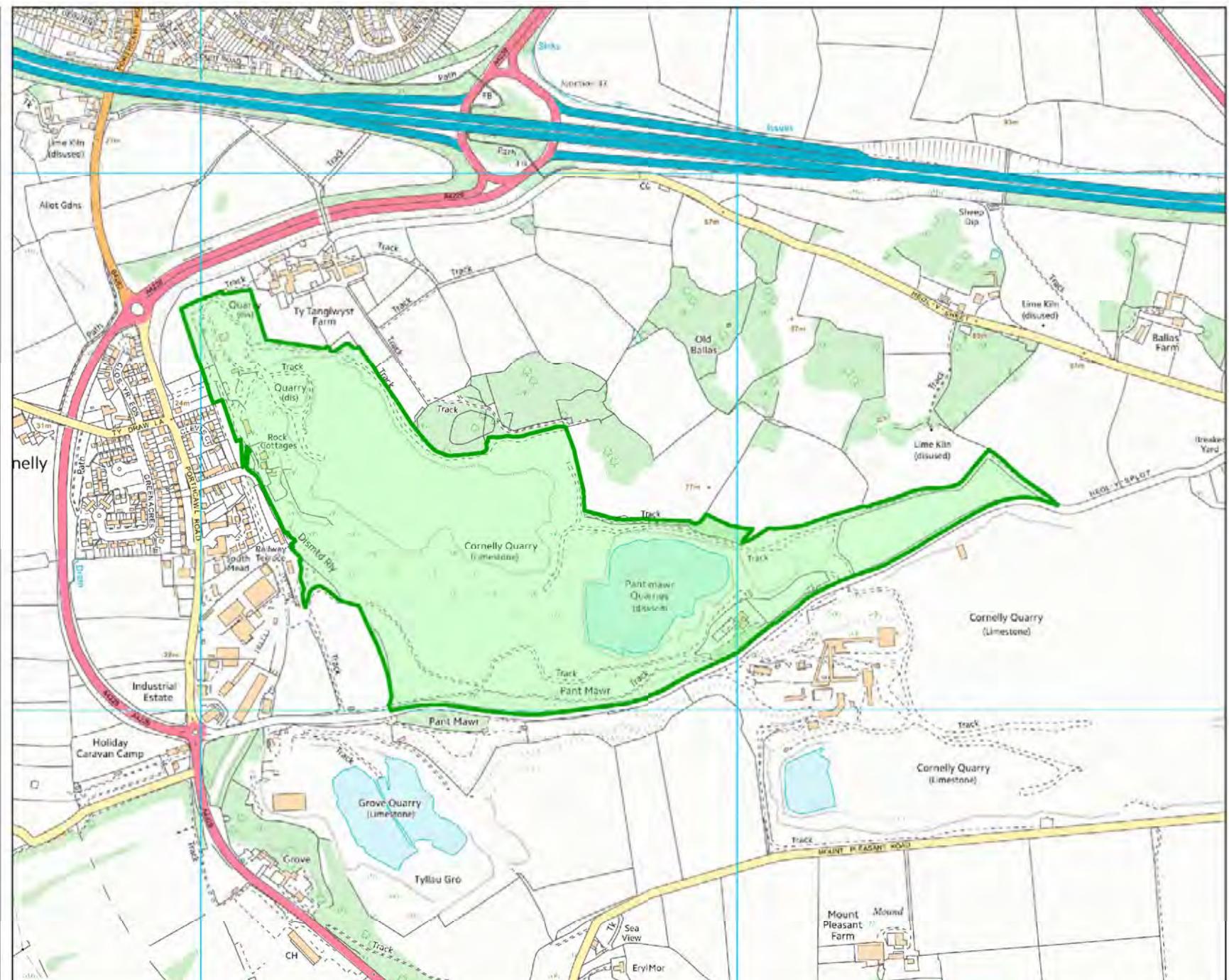
Additional species noted from desk study:

Within site: Pipsitrelle *Pipistrellus* sp., Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*, Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, Common Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*, Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*, Grayling butterfly *Hipparchia semele*, Common Lizard *Lacerta vivipara*, Slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, Common Spotted Orchid *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, Lady's Bedstraw *Galium verum*, Quaking Grass *Briza media*, Redwing *Turdus iliacus*, Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, Barn Owl *Tyto alba*, Sky Lark *Alauda arvensis*, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary *Boloria selene*, Small Heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*, Corn Bunting, *Emberiza calandra*, Dingy Skipper *Erynnis tages*, Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*, Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus* House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* European Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*, Hedge Accentor *Prunella modularis*, Shaded Broad-bar *Scotopteryx chenopodiata*, European Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur*, Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*, Cinnabar *Tyria jacobaeae*, Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, Wood Calamint *Clinopodium menthifolium*, Merlin *Falco columbarius*, Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*, Harvest Mouse *Micromys minutus* (100m from site boundary).



**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

**CYN-1-N**  
**Cornelly Quarry**



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 06/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CYN-2-N	<b>SINC name:</b> North Eastern Dunes
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 812 824	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 35.02
<b>Survey date:</b> 04/10/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Semi improved grasslands with some improved grasslands, scrub and plantation woodland. The site is partly covered by the Kenfig SSSI which is designated for its dune flora. Part of the site is also covered by dense bracken.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Coastal sand dunes (associated grasslands and scrub)</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Bracken</p> <p>Plantation woodland</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Slow worms and possibly adder may be present within the grassland areas, particularly where it borders scrub. The grassland may be valuable for ground nesting birds and invertebrates.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Part for the site is grazed intensively by horses and appears to have lost a proportion of its biodiversity interest through this type of management. The scrub and wooded areas appear unmanaged. The river corridor is covered densely by Himalayan balsam which appears not to be controlled. Blackthorn is encroaching on the grassland verge and may be lost in the future without management.</p> <p>Recommendations for future management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce grazing intensity</li> <li>• Woodland management through selective felling and coppicing</li> <li>• Control blackthorn scrub</li> <li>• Control invasive species.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Landowners Thomas Anthony, Hare Grove Farm Laleston. Robert Watkin Stacey</p>	

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

## Grassland flora

Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, hemp agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, meadow vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis*, toadflax *Linaria vulgaris*, yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, dewberry *Rubus caesius*, upright hedge parsley *Torilis japonica*, agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*, red fescue *Festuca rubra*, creeping cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans*, silverweed *P. anserina*, crosswort *Galium cruciata*, marsh woundwort *Stachys palustris*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, burnet saxifrage *Pimpinella saxifraga*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, greater willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, hop *Humulus lupulus*, tufted vetch *Vicia cracca*, common centaury *Centaurium erythraea*, lady's bedstraw *Galium verum*, bird's foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, burnet rose *Rosa pimpinellifolia*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, wild thyme *Thymus drucei*, maram grass *Ammophila arenaria*, ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, common sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*.

## Woodland and scrub species

Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, hazel *Corylus avallana*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, ivy *Hedera helix*, aspen *Populus tremula*, red campion *Silene dioica*, barren strawberry *Potentilla sterilis*.

## Faunal species

Stonechat, mole, meadow pipit

## Faunal species from data search (0m)

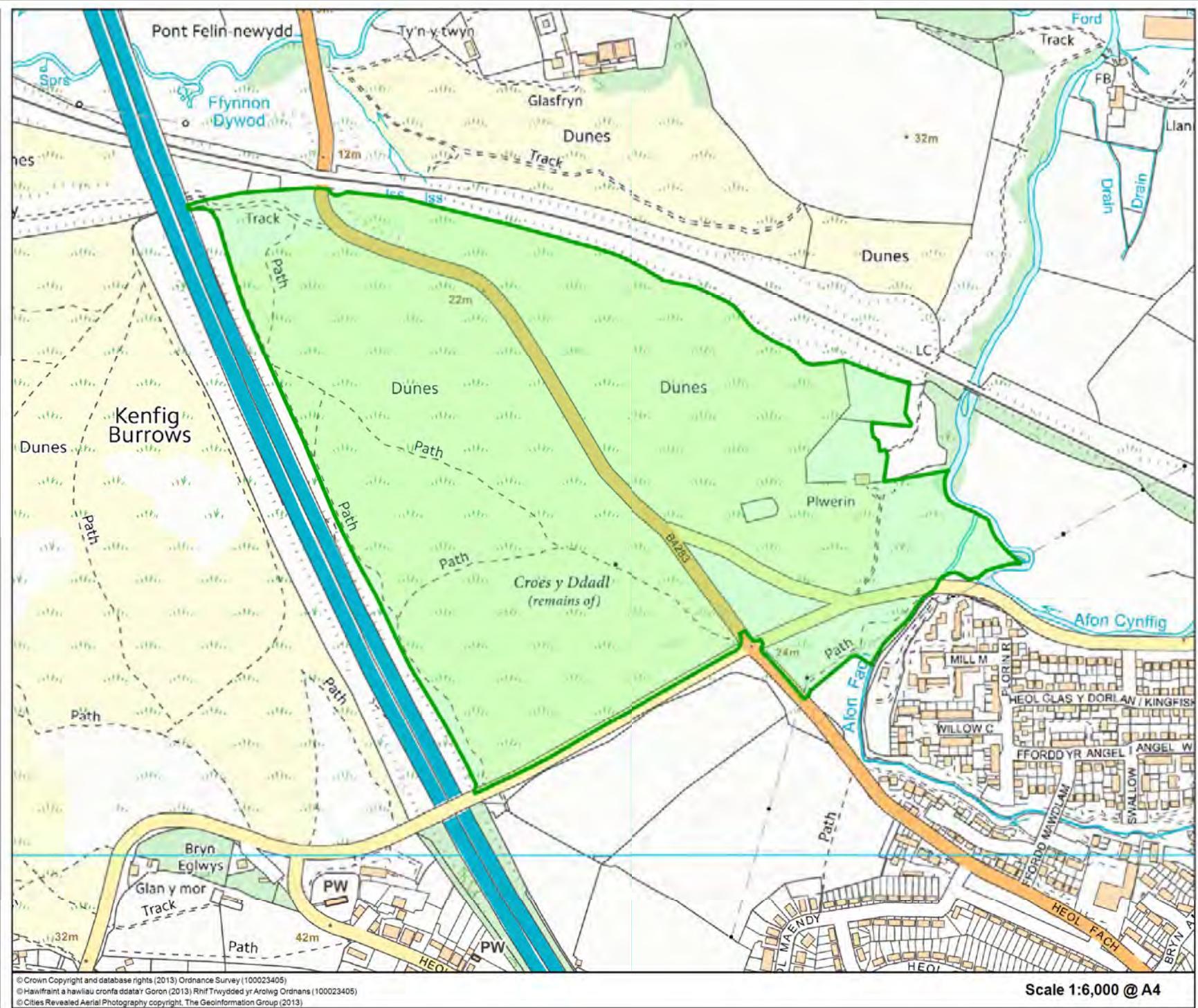
Common lizard, yellow bird's nest, cinnabar, pyramid orchid, wild celery, golden ringed dragonfly, marsh hellborine, sharp rush.



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**CYN-2-N**  
**North Eastern Dunes**

Map generated by: AQ  
Date: 06/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CYN-3-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Old Ballas Wood
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS831806	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 14.46
<b>Survey date:</b> 8th September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Abbey Sanders
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Mixed semi-natural broadleaved woodland on three separate parts of the site, the western and central two of these being on an ancient woodland site, with Ash and Pine trees within the canopy and frequent Hazel as well as occasional Holly, Elder, Hawthorn and Crab Apple. Diverse woodland ground flora include Dog's Mercury, Bluebell, Enchanters Nightshade and Redcurrant.</p> <p>The central and north-western parts of the site are covered by improved grazing pasture with some ornamental trees along the southern site boundary including large Beech between the central and western woodland blocks. The western woodland block has some limestone boulders at the southern end indicating likely previous ground excavations.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Broad-leaved woodland site registered on the Ancient Woodland Inventories.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Bluebells.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging opportunities and tree roosting sites for bats.</p> <p>Potential breeding populations of qualifying bird, butterfly and mammal species recorded within or locally to the site.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> <li>• Gradually remove non-native tree species including Pine to allow replacement by naturally regenerating native trees within the canopy.</li> <li>• To enhance the biodiversity value of grassland areas within the site, avoid any ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats .</li> <li>• Maintain grazing of grassland with preferably light grazing by horses or cattle.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p>	

## **Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

### Woodland canopy and shrub species:

Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Beech *Fraxinus excelsior*, Crab Apple *Malus sylvestris*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Pine *Pinus* sp., Redcurrant *Ribes rubrum*, Turkey Oak *Quercus cerris*.

Ground flora species: Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, Field Rose *Rosa arvensis*, Hart's-tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Lords-and-Ladies *Arum maculatum*, Primrose *Primula vulgaris* Redcurrant *Ribes rubrum*

### Fauna observations:

Grey Squirrel *Sciurus carolinensis*, European Mole *Talpa europaeus*, European Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*.

### Additional species noted from desk study:

Within site: Redwing *Turdus iliacus*, Field Fare *Turdus pilaris*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*, Skylark *Alauda arvensis*, European Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*, Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary *Boloria selene*, Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*.

Within 100m of site boundary: Harvest Mouse *Micromys minutus*.

CYN-3-N  
Old Ballas Wood

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 06/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CYN-5-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Ty Tanglewyst Wood
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS826805	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 5.21
<b>Survey date:</b> 9th September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Abbey Sanders
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Mixed semi-natural broadleaved woodland on an ancient woodland site on the northern edge of Cornelly Quarry, with Sycamore and some Ash within the canopy as well as occasional Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Field Rose and Oaks. Diverse woodland ground flora include Bluebell, Figwort, Primrose, Barren Strawberry and Redcurrant.</p> <p>The site is divided into two separate ownership areas, the larger western part being owned by Tanglewyst Farm and actively managed for low level recreational use, the eastern part being open to grazing livestock.</p> <p>.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Broad-leaved woodland site registered on the Ancient Woodland Inventories.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Bluebells, Badger sett towards north of site reported to have been the largest known in Glamorgan in the 1970s.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging opportunities and potentially tree roosting sites for bats.</p> <p>Potential breeding populations of qualifying bird species recorded within the site.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Previously managed for Pheasant rearing, this has now discontinued and the western part of the woodland is managed for recreational use by guests at Tanglewyst Farm holiday cottages with stacked piles of thinned timber and sympathetic footpaths and steps installed and maintained. The western part of the woodland is fenced from farmland, the eastern part is open. The eastern part is owned by the same landowner as the adjacent quarry with a proposal to quarry the field to the south and the southern tip of the woodland.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> <li>• Consider locally excluding livestock from eastern part of woodland to encourage regeneration and provide areas of dense undergrowth to give cover for nesting birds and small mammals.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Site was surveyed together with wider Tanglewyst Farm in 1980 and 1981 by a warden of Kenfig NNR, and farm has been surveyed specifically for birds more recently.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland canopy and shrub species:

Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*, Redcurrant *Ribes rubrum*, Sessile Oak *Quercus petraea*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

Ground flora species: Barren Strawberry *Potentilla sterilis*, Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, Field Rose *Rosa arvensis*, Hart's-tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Common Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, Common Figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*, Lords-and-Ladies *Arum maculatum*, Primrose *Primula vulgaris*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*

Fauna observations:

Badger *Meles meles*, Buzzard *Buteo buteo*, House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*.

Additional species noted from desk study:

Within site: Barn Owl *Tyto alba*, Corn Bunting *Emberiza calandre*, Wall Lasiommata megera, House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*, European Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur*, Cinnabar *Tyria jacobaeae*.

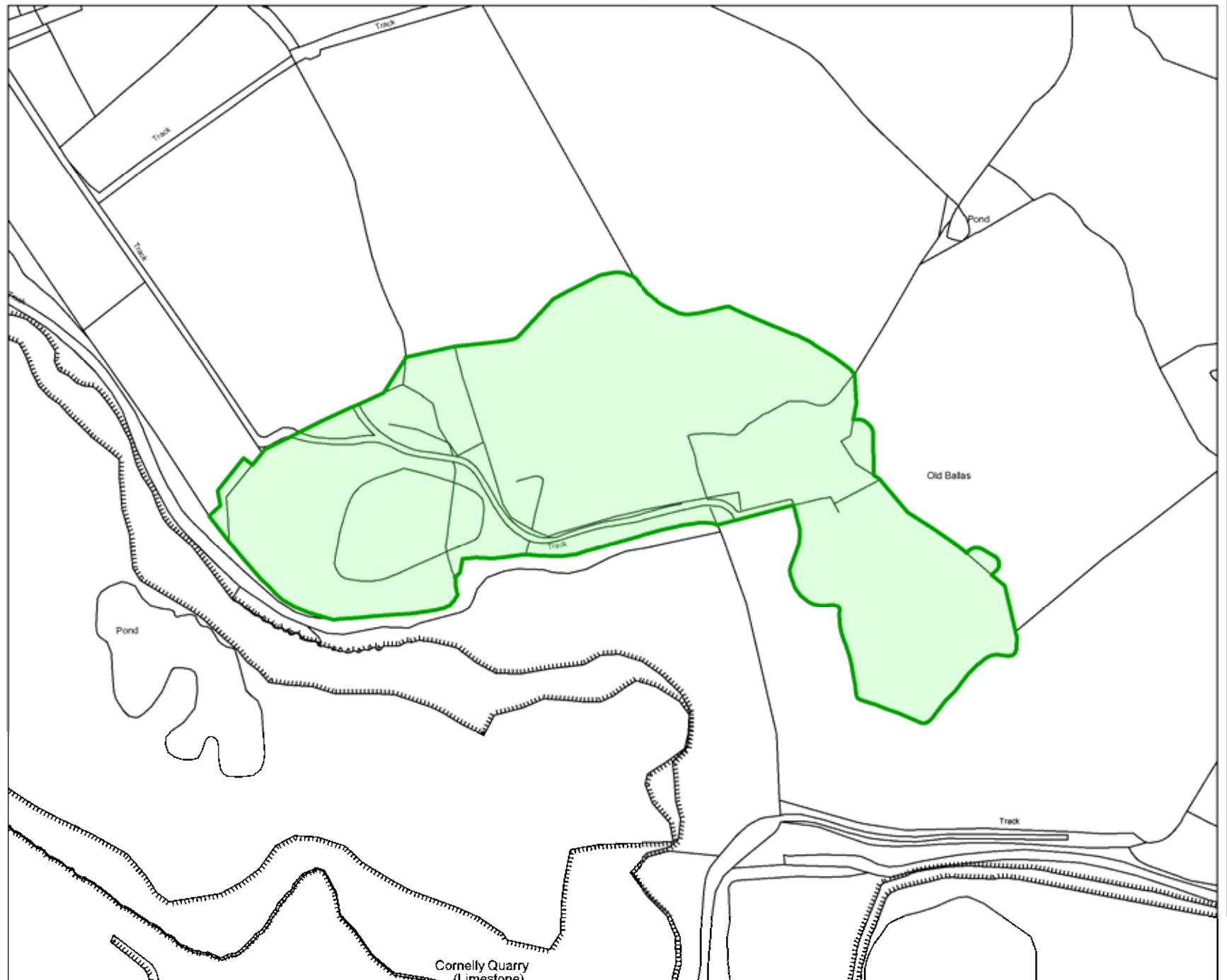


BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

CYN-5-S  
Ty Tanglwst Wood

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Date: 15/08/2013



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Scale 1:3,000 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CYN-6-N	<b>SINC name:</b> St James Church Wood
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 822825	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 4.37
<b>Survey date:</b> 03/10/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Broadleaved woodland habitat which follows the Afon Cynffig adjacent to a housing area in Pyle. The woodland is of unknown age and origin but retains a few indicator species. Small rocky areas are present possibly originating as a small quarry. The designated site boundary includes an area of improved grassland which is managed as amenity grassland on a steep slope.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p> <p>Rivers</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Inland rock and scree</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The woodland area could support dormouse as the habitat is well connected and contains a variety of food sources which they require. The river is likely to be used by otters, although no evidence was noted on the day of the survey. Common amphibian species are likely to use small areas of standing water for breeding. The river may be used by salmonid species, eel, bullhead and possibly smaller lamprey species.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland has had a concrete path laid through its length which prevents trampling away from the path, but detracts from the naturalness. No woodland management was evident, but is likely to take place when trees become unsafe. Fly-tipping of general and garden waste was noted throughout. Japanese knotted and Himalayan balsam are already compromising the species diversity of the woodland and require control.</p>	
<p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> <li>• Removal and prevention of fly tipping</li> <li>• Woodland management through selective felling and coppicing.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Features of cultural heritage interest related to the river.</p>	

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, soft shield fern *Polystichum setiferum*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, ground elder, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium alternifolium*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, red campion *Silene dioica*, dog's mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, wood mellick *Melica uniflora*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, fool's water cress *Apium nodiflorum*.

Mole *Talpa europaea*



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SINC REVIEW

CYN-6-N  
St. James'  
Church Wood



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Date: 06/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CYN-7-N	<b>SINC name:</b> North of Pyle
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 837 834	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 9.92
<b>Survey date:</b> 04/10/2011	<b>UDP policy reference:</b>
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Woodland and structurally and floristically diverse scrub partly forming a river corridor habitat. Improved grassland and a small area of marshy grassland adjacent to the railway line. A cyclepath runs through part of the sites lined by scrub and woodland with old quarrying activity is evident within the western end of the site with open access.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p> <p>Scrub</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Marshy grassland</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Bats may use the trees and coke ovens for roosting. The woodland area and river are likely to provide good foraging habitat.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>No management was apparent within the woodland area or within the scrub. The improved grassland is mown regularly.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> <li>• Reduction in the regularity of mowing.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>A portion of the designated area lies outside of the borough boundary.</p> <p>Mapped rights of way do not exist across the eastern part of the site.</p> <p>Landowner is Mrs Neal of 15 Swynyrafon.</p> <p>C 26 coke ovens of cultural heritage interest lie within the grassland area of the site</p>	

## **Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

### Woodland flora

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, dog violet *Viola riviniana*, sanicle *Sanicula europaea*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, red campion *Selinum dioica*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*.

### Marshy grassland flora

Black knapweed *Centaura nigra*, bird's foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, hard rush *Juncus inflexus*, jointed rush *J. articulatus*, toad rush *J. bufonius*, common centaury *Centaurium erythraea*, fairy flax *Linum catharticum*, yarrow *Alchemilla achillifolium*, fleabane *Pulicaria disenterica*, eyebright *Euphrasia nemorosa*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, silverweed *Potentilla anserina*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, red clover *Trifolium pratensis*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*.

### Fauna

Main and subsidiary and annex badger setts consisting of 13 + holes

House sparrow, blackbird, buzzard

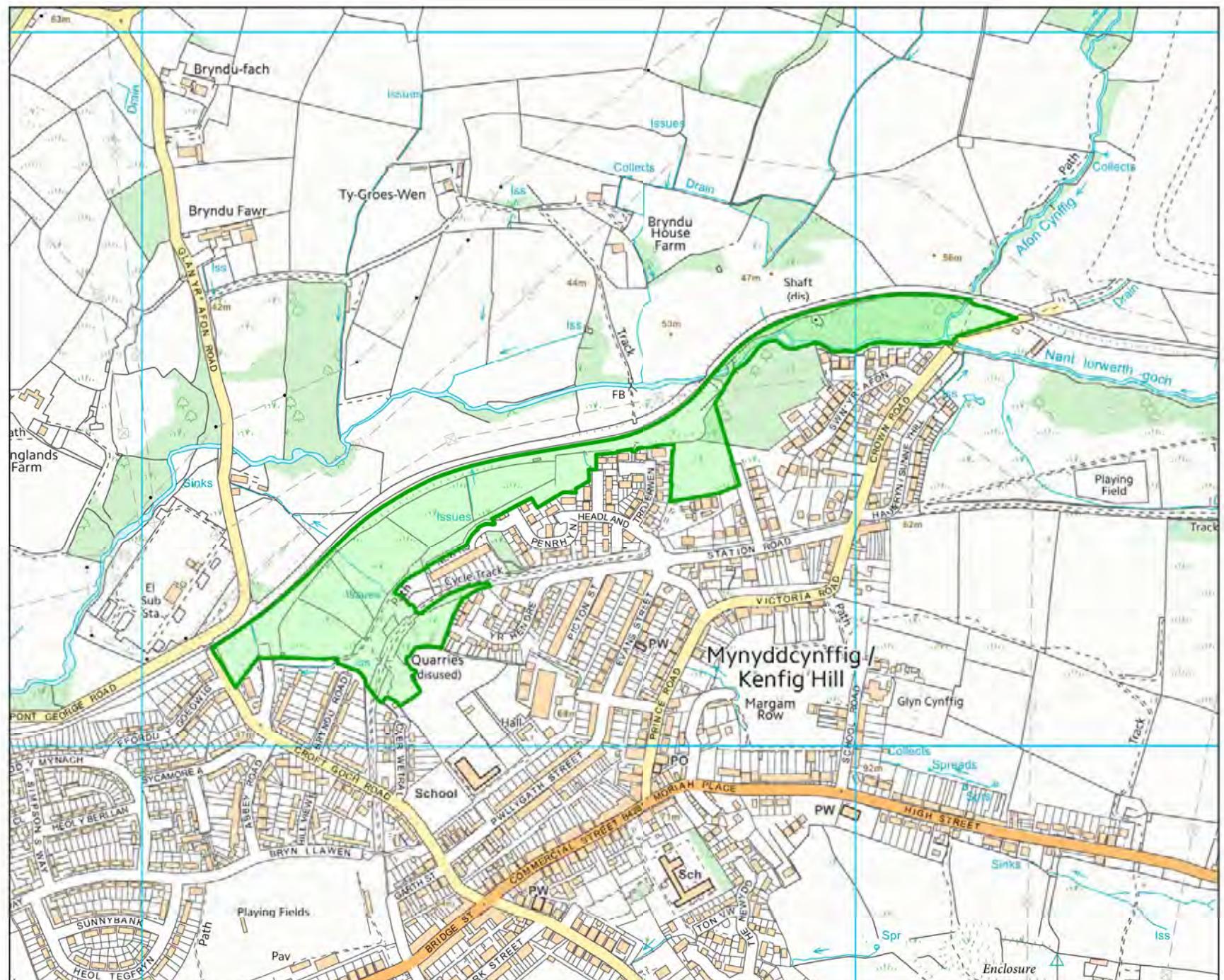
### Species from data search

Common pipistrelle, Shrill carder bee,



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**SINC REVIEW**

CYN-7-N  
North of Pyle



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Scale 1:7,500 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CYN-8-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Sker Rocks/ Pink Bay
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS797788	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 31.80
<b>Survey date:</b> 21st September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Abbey Sanders
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Extensive area of intertidal rocky shore with pink conglomerate base rock and grey boulders, broken down into shingle in small areas, with rock pools and deep fissures in places. Whilst accessed by the public and adjacent to a footpath and throughout a large part of the site, with a golf course beyond, the large area of the site means that parts are relatively undisturbed.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Unmodified semi-natural intertidal rock with shingle.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Generally unmodified rocky shore bordered by coastal footpath and adjoining golf course and agricultural grazing.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid any runoff of fertilisers etc. from adjacent farmland and golf course entering the site</li> <li>• Maintain unaltered nature of rocks avoiding any tipping of concrete rubble etc. (for example as flood defence measures)</li> <li>• Consider installing interpretation board(s) describing the geological and biodiversity value of the site at key access points, also directing access to suitable parts of the site and reducing disturbance to wildlife including birds in other areas.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p>	

### **Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

#### Flora species:

Common Eelgrass *Zostera marina*, Hastate Orache *Atriplex prostrata (hastata)*, Sea Beet *Beta vulgaris*, Sea Lettuce *Ulva lactuca*, Rock Samphire *Crithmum maritimum*.

Fauna observations: Common Limpet *Patella vulgata*, Common Mussel *Mytilus edulis*, Common Sea Slater *Ligia oceanica*, Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*, Winkle *Littorina* sp.

#### Additional species noted from desk study:

Within site: Purple Sandpiper *Calidris maritima*, Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus*, Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*, Edible Crab *Cancer pagurus*, Blue-rayed Limpet *Helcion pellucidum*, Hermit Crab *Pagurus bernhardus* (Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus* plus various other records including coastal birds).

Common Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena* (150m from site boundary), Grey Seal *Halichoerus grypus*, Kemp's Ridley *Lepidochelys kempii* (200m from site boundary), Fen Orchid *Liparis loeselii* (500m from site boundary).



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SINC REVIEW**

**CYN-8-S**  
**Sker Rocks/Pink Bay**



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CYN-10-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Kenfig NNR Field
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS799812	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 5.68
<b>Survey date:</b> 21st September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Abbey Sanders
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Semi-improved neutral grassland with wet areas and coastal characteristics, lake shore bordering Kenfig Pool and with areas of continuous scrub and Bracken. The site borders the Kenfig Pool &amp; Dunes National Nature Reserve on two sides with the lake adjoining the site to the west and the dunes to the south. Species present with grassland over the main part of the site include Lesser Stitchwort, Meadow Thistle, Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil as well as Dewberry, Kidney Vetch, Self-heal, Water Mint and Compact Rush. The eastern part of the site contains scattered and continuous areas of scrub with Hawthorn, Gorse and Bramble in mosaic with Bracken. Current grazing by horses and sheep in particular is leading to a low sward so that species diversity is likely to be greater than that identified during the survey.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-improved neutral grassland.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub, Bracken, grazing marsh. Open water on the lake edge providing grazing and roosting areas for water birds.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Current grazing by sheep and horses could be reduced on at least part of the grassland within the site to increase biodiversity, including areas along the lake shore, retaining the open character of the site as a contrast to parts of the lakeshore within the adjoining NNR site.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.</li> <li>• Continue grazing, at a lighter level, if possible, using horses or cattle rather than sheep grazing to allow a higher sward and greater plant diversity.</li> <li>• Consider excluding livestock or reducing grazing level along the lake shore in particular to allow greater species diversity and cover for wildlife along the shore edge.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b> Further survey of fungi species would be of benefit.</p>	

### **Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy and shrub species: Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* Broad-leaved Plantain *Plantago major*, Gorse *Ulex europaeus*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*.

Ground flora species Amphibious Bistort *Persicaria amphibia*, Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, Compact Rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense*, Curled Dock *Rumex crispus*, European Dewberry *Rubus caesius*, Mouse-ear Hawkweed *Pilosella officinarum*, Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, Kidney Vetch *Anthyllis vulneraria*, Lesser Stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*, Marsh Thistle *Cirsium palustre*, Meadow Thistle *Cirsium dissectum*, Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*, Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*, Red Campion *Silene dioica*, Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Self-heal *Prunella vulgaris*, Sharp-flowered Rush *Juncus acutiflorus*, Silverweed *Potentilla anserina*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*, White Clover *Trifolium repens*, Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* Waxcaps *Hygrocybe* sp(p).

Fauna observations: Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*, Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*, Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*, Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*, Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*, Pied Wagtail *Motacilla alba*, Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*, Swallow *Hirundo rustica*, Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia*.

### Additional species noted from desk study (relating to full SINC site):

Within site: Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus*, Sword-grass *Xylena exsoleta*, Aedes *rusticus*, Migrant Hawker *Aeshna mixta*, Anopheles *claviger*, Culiseta *annulata*, Culiseta *morsitans*, Screech Beetle *Hygrobria hermanni*, Wheat Flea Beetle *Neocrepidodera ferruginea*, Brown Silver-line *Petrophora chlorosata*, Common Darter *Sympetrum striolatum*.

Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (450m from site boundary), Otter *Lutra lutra*, Fen Orchid *Liparis loeselii* (350m from site boundary).

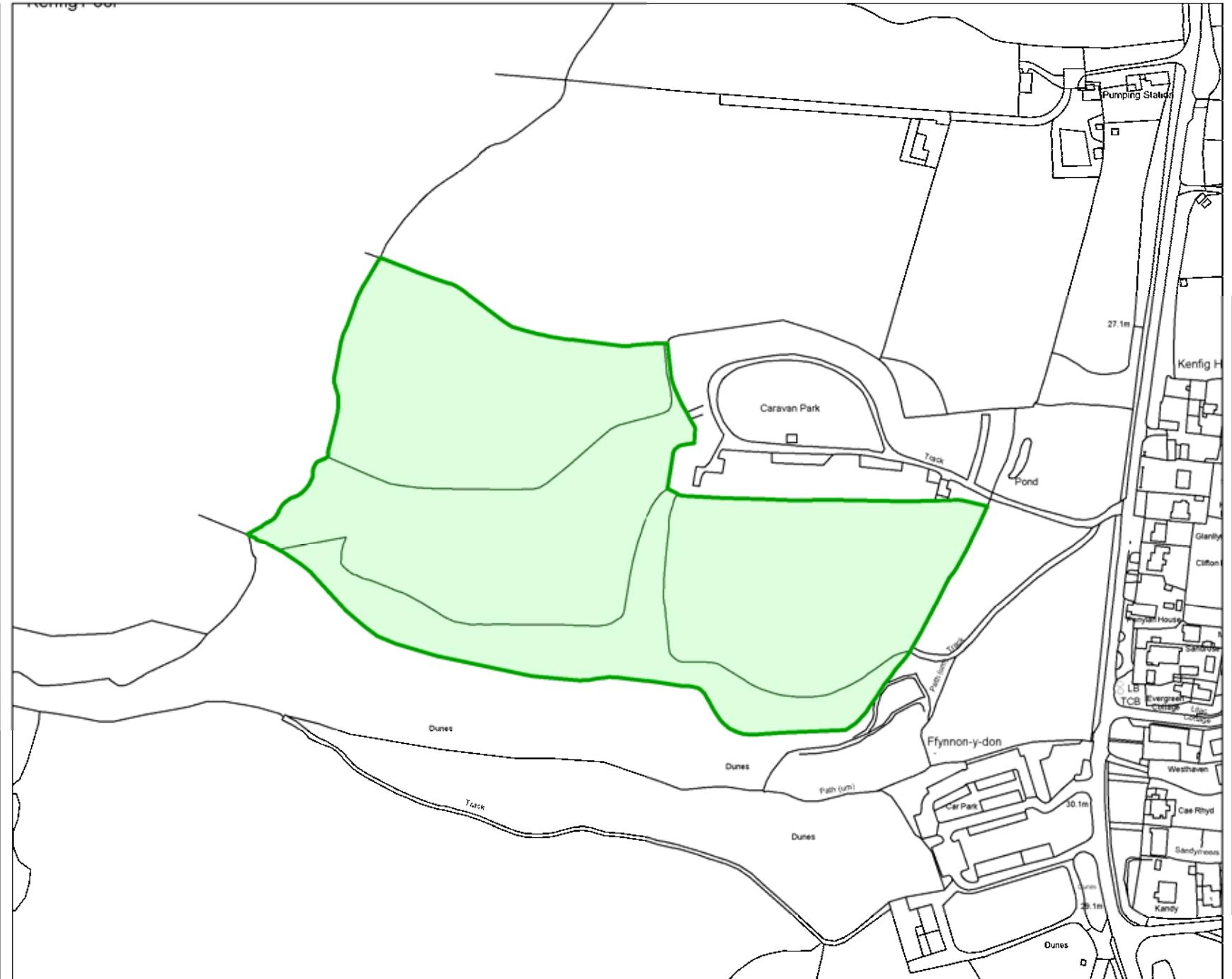


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2011  
SINC REVIEW

CYN-10-S  
Kenfig NNR Field

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CYN-11-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Eastern Frog Pond Wood
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 841 819	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 6.78
<b>Survey date:</b> 03/10/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The majority of this site is covered by the Penycastell Cefn Cribwr SSSI which is a component part of the Cefn Cribwr grasslands SAC. This site is designated for its <i>Molinia</i> meadows and marsh fritillary butterfly. A small areas of woodland is included as part of the designation while the remainder consists the SSSI and two adjacent fields.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Purple moor grass and rush pasture</p> <p>Neutral grassland</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The site holds potential for a diversity of invertebrate species. The woodland particularly holds potential for a range of birds and small mammals including dormice and bats.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The site is managed sensitively for wildlife over the extent of the SSSI area. The most northerly field was heavily grazed by horses at the time of survey, which may have reduced the species diversity in this area. The adjacent field appears to be under managed with tall growth of thistles obvious. The wooded area is also grazed by cattle or horses.</p> <p>Recommendations for future management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of livestock grazing in northern field</li> <li>• Management of most southerly grassland field</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Landowners: John and Martine Flint, 8 Woodlands, Broadlands Estate, North Cornelly</p>	

## **Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

### Grassland flora

Bird's foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, red bartsia *Odonites verna*, carnation sedge *Carex panacea*, hard rush *Juncus inflexus*, fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, hemp agrimony *Eupatoria cannabinum*, great willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, wild angelica *Angelica syvestris*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*.

### Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, dog wood *Corus sanguinea*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaeae lutetiana*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, wood sedge *Carex sylvatica*, soft shield fern *Polystichum steiferum*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, red campion *Silene dioica*, sanicle *Sanicula europaea*, dog's mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, slender St John's wort *Hypericum pulchrum*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*.

### Species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, peregrine, bluebell, palmate newt, common frog, firecrest, redwing, small pearl bordered fritillary, lesser redpoll, small heath, reed bunting, dingy skipper, willow tit, hedge accentor, grizzled skipper, song thrush, linnet, sedge warbler, brown argus, nodding bu-marigold, hairy dragonfly, goldfinch, rigid hornwort, meadow thistle, raven, early marsh orchid, blunt flowered rush, emerald dragonfly, chiffchaff, common club rush, blackbird.



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CYN-11-N  
Eastern Frog  
Pond Wood



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Date: 06/08/2013

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<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CYN-12-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Afon Cynffig
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS815822	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 0.86
<b>Survey date:</b> 22nd September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Abbey Sanders
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>River Kenfig corridor with mature Alder, Ash and Sycamore along both banks, to the south of the railway. The river passes through agricultural grazing and to the south at the central part of the site, closely bordered by a road with housing beyond. Occasional scrub and trees along the river banks include Bramble, Dewberry, Holly and Field Maple, with ground flora dominated by Himalayan Balsam throughout large parts of the site. Other species include Herb Robert, Hart's-tongue Fern and Wood Avens. The Afon Fach tributary joins the river from the south within the site.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>River corridor with river bed and banks comparatively unmodified and water relatively unpolluted, broad-leaved semi-natural woodland along banks. Presence of Bullhead and Brown/ Sea Trout.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and potential roosting opportunities for bats and aquatic habitat and riparian cover for Otters as well as habitat and migratory route for fish including Eel and Brown/ Sea Trout (records of these species within the river locally).</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Site contains Sand and Gravel superficial deposits safeguarding zone.</p> <p>Extensive areas of Himalayan Balsam and some Japanese Knotweed. The river is immediately adjacent to the road in the central part of the site, with potential runoff from the road into the watercourse and some tipping onto the site from the roadside.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of invasive species (Himalayan Balsam &amp; Japanese Knotweed)</li> <li>• Litter-picking and removal of tipped material</li> <li>• Consider installing a raised border between the river bank and adjacent road to prevent runoff</li> <li>• Consider provision of artificial Otter holt in a quiet part of the river-bank.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Adjacent SINC CYN-2-N North-eastern Dunes lies immediately west of the site.</p>	

### **Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

#### Woodland canopy and shrub species:

Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Field Maple *Acer campestre*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

#### Ground flora species:

Black Medick *Medicago lupulina*, Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense*, Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, Dewberry *Rubus caesius*, Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, Hairy Brome *Bromus ramosus*, Hart's-tongue Fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*, Common Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, Horsetail *Equisetum* sp., Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica*, Meadow Vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis*, Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*, Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*.

Fauna observations: Brown Rat *Rattus norvegicus*, Magpie *Pica pica*, Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus*.

#### Additional species noted from desk study:

Bullhead *Cottus gobio*, European Eel *Anguilla Anguilla*, Brown/ Sea Trout *Salmo trutta* (within 100m of site boundary), European Otter *Lutra lutra*, Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus*, Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, Grass Snake *Natrix natrix* (within 150m of site boundary).

Within site: Ghost moth *Hepialus humuli*.

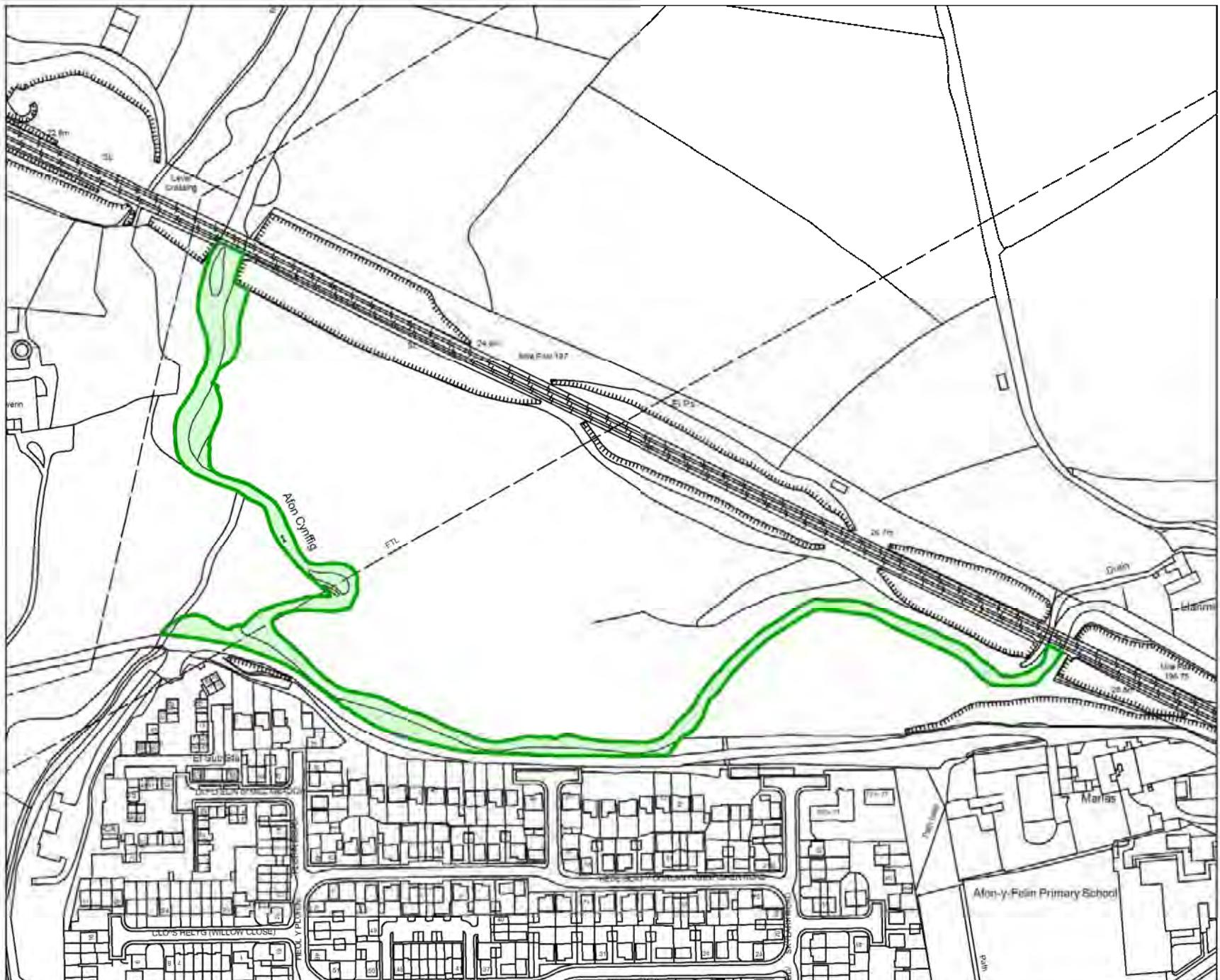


**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

CYN-12-N  
Afon Cynffig

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 06/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> CYN-13-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Waunbont Road Trianlge
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 844 818	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 3.93
<b>Survey date:</b> 30/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The site is composed of a series of three grazed and mown fields and a small area of woodland scrub adjacent to the main railway line. A small wet area was recorded to the western end of the site containing yellow flag iris and meadowsweet.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>The data collected on the day does not contain enough indicator species to qualify as a SINC</p> <p>Although the woodland, scrub and hedges may qualify under the woodland criteria.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The woodlands and scrub corridor along the railway line may present a valuable connecting habitat for species such as dormice to wooded areas beyond. It will also provide shelter for other small mammals, invertebrates and possible common amphibian and reptile species. A variety of birds are likely to use the scrub and woodland areas.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The three field areas appear to be managed regularly as they had been recently cut for hay at the time of survey with horses turned out to graze. Over-management may have led to a decrease in grassland species diversity and a less intensive grazing and mowing regime is recommended. Mowing twice per year is thought to be beneficial to the grassland plant species. Laying of the hedges may also help to retain their wildlife interest into the future. The wet area could be dug out as a pond to increase the habitat diversity within the site.</p>	
<p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce intensity of grazing</li> <li>• Reduce mowing to twice a year</li> <li>• Lay hedges</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Landowners: Barbara Lewis, Neuadd Farm, Llanhararan, Pontyclun &amp; Margaret Griffiths, 124, High Street, Kenfig Hill</p>	

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Mainly composed of common agricultural grasses with some other common species such as compact rush, carnation sedge and creeping buttercup.

Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, dog wood *Cornus sanguinea*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, primrose *Primula vulgaris*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, red campion *Selinum dioica*, common polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, enchanters nightshade *Circaeа lutetiana*, black bryony *Tamus communis*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, yellow flag iris *Iris pseudacorus*, reed sweet grass *Glyceria maxima*.

Faunal speciesFaunal species from data search (0m)

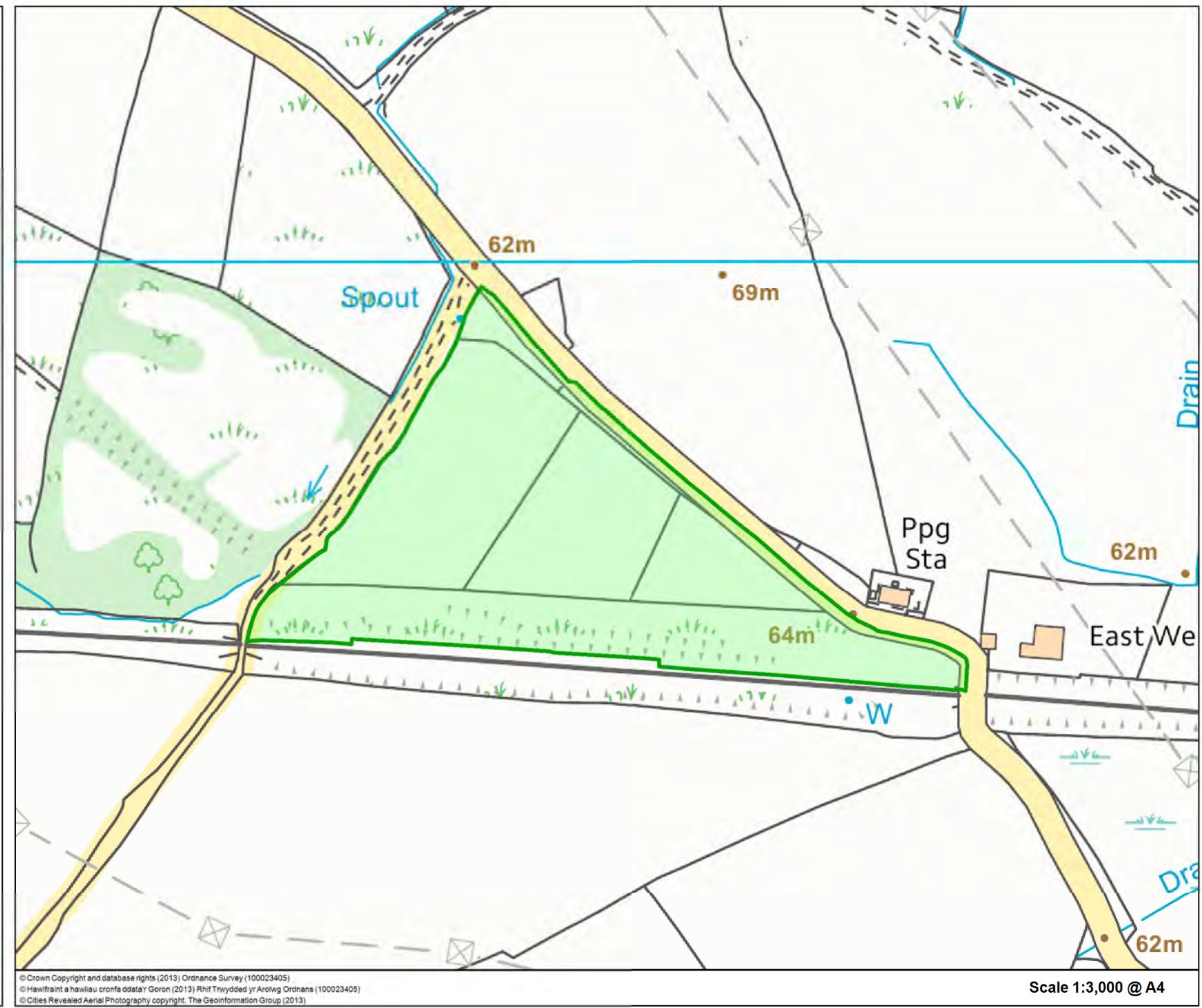
Marsh fritillary, peregrine falcon, bluebell, palmate newt, common frog, firecrest, redwing, small pearl bordered fritillary, lesser redpoll, small heath, reed bunting, dingy skipper, willow tit, hedge accentor, grizzled skipper, bullfinch, starling, song thrush, sedge warbler, brown argus, nodding bur-marigold, hairy dragonfly, goldfinch, rigid hornwort, bog bush cricket, meadow thistle, raven, early marsh orchid, blun flowered rush, emerald damselfly, chiffchaff, common club rush, blackbird.



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

CYN-13-N  
Waunbant Rd.  
Triangle

Map generated by: AQ  
Date: 18/09/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> GV-1-M	<b>SINC name:</b> Ffroch Wen Mosaic
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS909912	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 60.77
<b>Survey date:</b> 30 August 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>An extensive area of farmland supporting a mosaic of semi-improved acid grassland, marshy grassland, heath, bracken, over-mature hedgerows and scrub. The habitats do not appear to have been greatly affected by recent agricultural improvement and still retain a network of small fields with over-mature hedgerows/ tree-lines. The tree cover generally comprises old Sessile Oak and Hawthorn associated with field boundaries, and a few small patches of woodland support locally abundant Bluebells. The semi-improved acid grassland tends to occur with patchy Bracken and anthills, and species including Tormentil, Pignut and Devil's-bit Scabious. The neutral grasslands tend to support longer grasses, with locally abundant Common Knapweed, sometimes grading into rush pasture or semi-improved acid grassland. The northern part of the site includes a mix of heath and acid grassland, dominated by Bilberry and Wavy Hair-grass, with former coal tips in its lower part. Areas of species-rich marshy grassland occur in several areas, mostly on higher ground but also on low ground in the far north of the SINC. These tend to be dominated by dense Purple Moor-grass, with wetland plants including Marsh Violet, Bog Asphodel, Star Sedge and <i>Sphagnum</i> mosses. There are records of Barn Owl in the area, possibly nesting in a disused quarry at the western side of the SINC.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.</p> <p>Heath/ acid grassland with &gt;10% dwarf shrub heath cover and at least 7 indicator species.</p> <p>Semi-improved acid grassland with significant numbers of anthills.</p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Semi-improved neutral grassland.</p> <p>Rock outcrops with heath vegetation.</p> <p>Field boundaries (including old hedge banks, stone walls, stream and over-mature trees).</p> <p>Scrub.</p> <p>Presence of Barn Owl.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Several parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.</p> <p>The grassland areas are likely to support grassland fungi.</p> <p>The northern marshy grassland has potential to support Marsh Fritillary butterflies (but unlikely).</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The majority of the site is grazed by sheep and/ or horses, and by cattle in the eastern part. The site does not appear to have been subject to much agricultural improvement. The grassland habitats support patchy Bracken, but this is generally not at levels that would be a problem for nature conservation.</p> <p>The areas with trees are mostly accessed by livestock. Local exclusion of livestock from wooded</p>	

areas may be beneficial to encourage growth of new trees.

The heathland and acid/ marshy grasslands mostly appear to be in a reasonable condition for nature conservation. Scrub and Indian Balsam are a significant problem in the most northerly field of marshy grassland. Japanese Knotweed is present near to the northern boundary and may spread into the SINC if uncontrolled.

*Recommendations for future management:*

- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, but with fewer sheep.
- Consider locally excluding livestock from woodland to encourage regeneration and provide areas of dense undergrowth to give cover for nesting birds and small mammals.
- Control of invasive species, especially Indian Balsam in marshy grassland.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.
- Consider creation of at least one pond.

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.

Several of the fields of semi-improved acid and neutral grassland would not meet the SINC criteria if assessed on their own. However, they have been retained within the SINC as secondary features and because of their contribution to the wider habitat mosaic. It is feasible that some may meet the criteria if surveyed earlier in the year, or for grassland fungi.

The adjacent unenclosed upland habitats would all appear to qualify as SINC quality habitat, including acid grassland, heath and marshy grassland.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland, hedge and scrub canopy species: *Betula pubescens*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Quercus petraea*, *Corylus avellana*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Quercus robur*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix cinerea*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Ulex europaeus*.

Woodland and hedge ground flora species: *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Viola riviniana*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Urtica dioica*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus mollis*, *Deschampsia flexuosa*, *Juncus effusus*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Hypnum cupressiforme*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Polytrichastrum formosum*, *Thuidium tamariscinum*.

Semi-improved acid/ neutral grassland species (combined): *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Lolium perenne*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Festuca rubra*, *Phleum pratense*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Juncus effusus*, *Luzula campestris*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Centaurea nigra*, *Urtica dioica*, *Rumex acetosa*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Hypochaeris radicata*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Rumex acetosella*, *Senecio jacobaea*, *Trifolium repens*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Conopodium majus*, *Stellaria graminea*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Galium saxatile*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Rhytidiodelphus squarrosus*.

Heath/ acid grassland species: *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Calluna vulgaris*, *Erica tetralix*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Veronica officinalis*, *Polygala serpyllifolia*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Aira praecox*, *Deschampsia flexuosa*, *Festuca ovina*, *Danthonia decumbens*, *Carex pilulifera*, *Carex binervis*, *Juncus squarrosus*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Pleurozium schreberi*, *Rhytidiodelphus squarrosus*.

Damp acid/ marshy grassland species: *Molinia caerulea*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Agrostis canina*, *Nardus stricta*, *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Juncus effusus*, *Juncus bulbosus*, *Juncus squarrosus*, *Carex binervis*, *Carex panicea*, *Carex echinata*, *Eriophorum angustifolium*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Narthecium ossifragum*, *Anagallis tenella*, *Galium palustre*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Pedicularis sylvatica*,

*Viola palustris*, *Scutellaria minor*, *Valeriana officinalis*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*,  
*Erica tetralix*, *Salix aurita*, *Salix repens*, *Oreopteris limbosperma*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*,  
*Sphagnum spp.*, *Polytrichum commune*, *Aulacomnium palustre*.

Fauna observations: Stonechat, Raven, Nuthatch, Buzzard, Meadow Pipit, Green Woodpecker,  
Hedgehog.

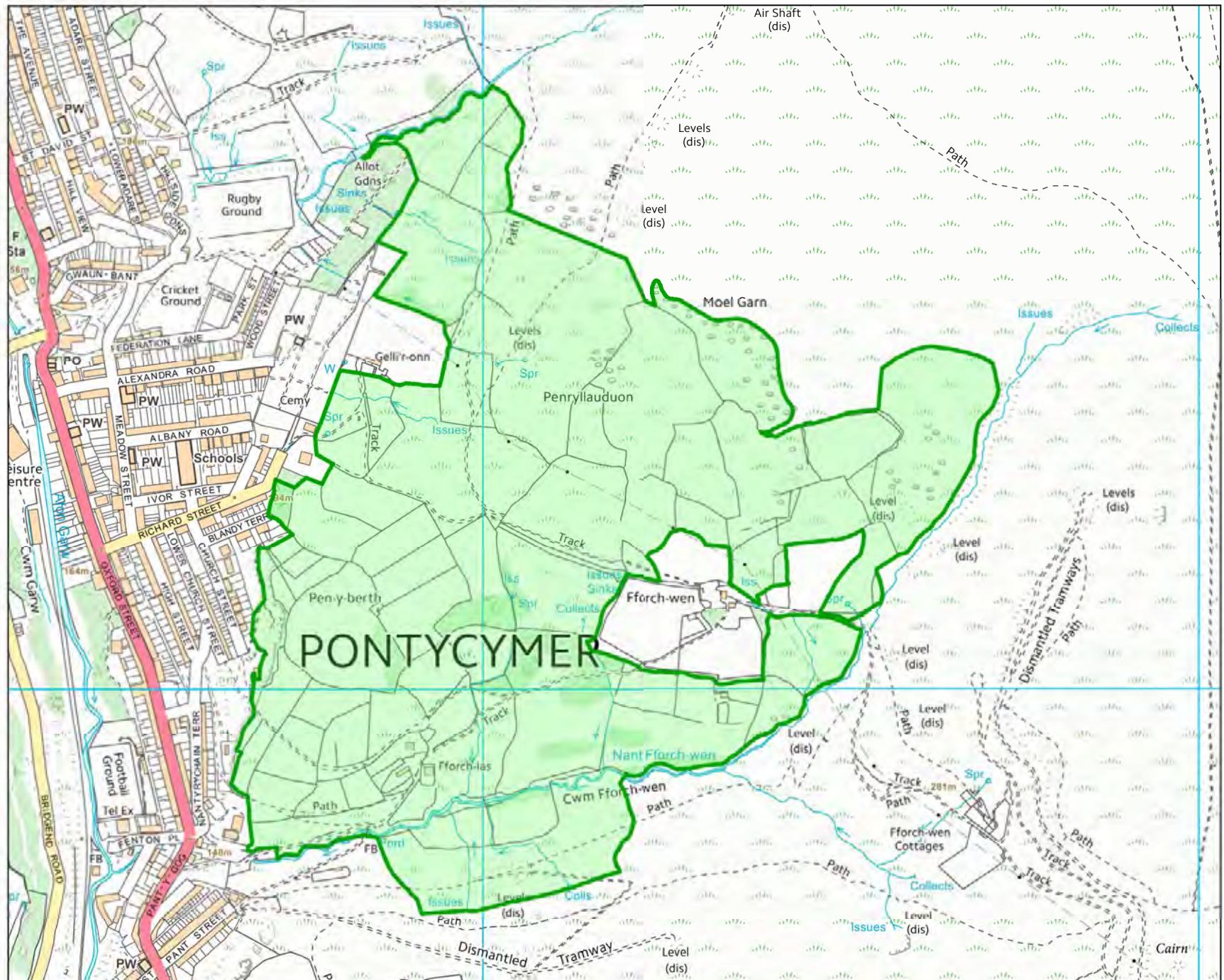
Additional species noted from desk study: Barn Owl (reported by locals), Small Pearl-bordered  
Fritillary (2009), Ring Ouzel (within 100m of site boundary, 2009), Badger (2004).



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**GV-1-M**

**Ffroch Wen Mosaic**



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> GV-2-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Craig Ddu
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 899 900	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 27.56
<b>Survey date:</b> 21/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>This site is dominated by bracken on a steep north east facing slope. The designated area also covers, comparatively species rich acidic grasslands, gorse scrub, boar leaved trees and the Garw Ffchan River. A pond is also known to be at the south west edge of the site.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Bracken</p> <p>Lowland dry acid grassland</p> <p>River</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The site holds potential for invertebrates, some BAP butterflies in particular as well as several reptile species. The site is likely to be used for hunting by birds of prey, where small mammals may be present. Amphibians may use the pond for breeding although it could not be accessed at the time of survey to assess its condition.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The site is in a reasonably good conservation state but a strip of land has been fenced off at the base of the valley which is intensively horse grazed. The remainder of the site appears unmanaged and covered by bracken. Some Himalayan balsam was present near to the river. This will require some management to retain the biodiversity value for this site. The dense bracken may require some management to retain a more diverse ground flora, this might be achieved by rolling it to decrease its vigour. Control of the bracken around the heath areas will be beneficial in order that it doesn't encroach onto the other habitat and ideally allow it to spread.</p> <p>Recommendations for future management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce intensity of grazing in fenced area</li> <li>• Control of bracken</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The adjacent forestry plantation contained some woodland indicator species and a variety of fungi. This habitat could be assessed for its biodiversity value in the future.

Rights of way crossing the site were overgrown and inaccessible. The surveyor observed the site only from the bottom of the valley on the north east side.

Landowner: Mr Leighton Barton, 12 West Rhondda, Pontyrhyl.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Marsh cudweed *Gnaphalium uliginosum*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, bell heather *Erica cinerea*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, eyebright *Euphrasia nemorosa*, hemp agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, sheep's bit *Jasione montana*, bristle bent *Agrostis curtisii*, mouse eared hawkweed *Pilosella officinarum*, bird's foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, goldenrod *Solidago virgaurea*.

Faunal species

Meadow pipit

Faunal species from data search (0m)

Common frog



BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

GV-2-N

Craig Ddu



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

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© Cities Revealed Aerial Photography copyright, The Geoinformation Group (2013)

Scale 1:5,000 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> GV-3-M	<b>SINC name:</b> Blaengarw North-East
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS907933	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 19.00
<b>Survey date:</b> 30 August 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>An area of upland horse and sheep pastures supporting a mosaic of semi-improved acid grassland, bracken, scrub and marshy grassland/ base-rich flush vegetation, often merging into one another. The semi-improved acid grassland tends to occur with patchy Bracken and anthills, and several parts include waxcap fungi. There is a disused quarry at the western side of the SINC which includes patchy heath vegetation, rock outcrops with abundant mosses and lichens, and locally abundant Bristle Bent. Bristle Bent is also locally common beside the dry stone walls at the SINC's eastern boundary. There is a small Spruce plantation south of the quarry.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-improved acid grassland with significant numbers of anthills.</p> <p>Marshy grassland/ flush with at least 12 indicator species.</p> <p>Heath/ acid grassland with &gt;10% dwarf shrub heath cover and at least 7 indicator species.</p> <p>Rock outcrops with heath vegetation.</p> <p>Presence of Bristle Bent.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Species-poor semi-improved grassland.</p> <p>Dry stone walls.</p> <p>Scrub/ spruce plantation.</p> <p><u>Stream</u>.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Several parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.</p> <p>Likely to support locally uncommon bryophytes and lichens, especially in quarry.</p> <p>The quarry has potential to support locally uncommon species of invertebrates.</p> <p>The grassland areas are likely to support additional species of waxcap fungi.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The majority of the site is grazed by horses and sheep. Most of the site is in a reasonable condition for nature conservation, but there are problems with encroachment by scrub and Indian Balsam, especially in the south-west of the site. There has also been recent agricultural improvement in the northern fields, although they still retain some areas with ant-hills and waxcap fungi. Bracken is locally abundant and it would probably be beneficial to control it to prevent it from becoming too dominant. There are signs that some of the heath has been burned, but apparently not very recently.</p>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.</p> <p>The northern fields would not meet the SINC criteria if assessed on their own, but the recent agricultural improvement has not resulted in the loss of all of their semi-natural features so the</p>	

habitat has been retained as a secondary feature.

The Spruce plantation is a very low diversity habitat but may prove to be a significant feature for nesting birds.

The adjacent unenclosed upland habitats would all appear to qualify as SINC quality habitat, including acid grassland, heath and marshy grassland, with several areas of abundant Bristle Bent.

#### **Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Tree and scrub species: *Ulex europaeus*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Salix cinerea*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Picea sitchensis*.

Damp acid/ marshy grassland/ flush species: *Molinia caerulea*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Nardus stricta*, *Deschampsia flexuosa*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Carex echinata*, *Carex demissa*, *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Juncus effusus*, *Juncus bulbosus*, *Juncus articulatus*, *Galium palustre*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Lotus pedunculatus*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Epilobium palustre*, *Epilobium parviflorum*, *Viola riviniana*, *Galium saxatile*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Anagallis tenella*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Epilobium brunnescens*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Euphrasia sp.*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Stellaria alsine*, *Wahlenbergia hederacea*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Oreopteris limbosperma*, *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Sphagnum spp.*, *Polytrichum commune*, *Aulacomnium palustre*, *Philonotis fontana*, *Palustriella falcata*, *Cratoneuron filicinum*.

Semi-improved acid grassland species: *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Lolium perenne*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Festuca rubra*, *Aira caryophyllea*, *Juncus effusus*, *Carex binervis*, *Luzula campestris*, *Trifolium repens*, *Hypericum pulchrum*, *Dipsacus fullonum*, *Rumex acetosella*, *Galium saxatile*, *Pilosella officinarum*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Urtica dioica*, *Leucanthemum vulgare*, *Senecio jacobaea*, *Rumex acetosa*, *Hypochaeris radicata*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Linum catharticum*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Rhytidadelphus squarrosus*, *Polytrichum juniperinum*, *Pseudoscleropodium purum*, *Polytrichastrum formosum*, *Racomitrium ericoides*, *Cladonia sp.*, *Hygrocybe pratensis*, *H.conica*, *H.psittacina*, *H.reidii*.

Heath/ acid grassland species (including quarry): *Calluna vulgaris*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Erica cinerea*, *Ulex gallii*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Hieracium sp.*, *Euphrasia sp.*, *Polygala serpyllifolia*, *Filago minima*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Deschampsia flexuosa*, *Agrostis setacea*, *Festuca ovina*, *Danthonia decumbens*, *Luzula multiflora*, *Carex binervis*, *Carex pilulifera*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Dryopteris affinis*, *Pleurozium schreberi*, *Polygonatum urnigerum*, *Polytrichum juniperinum*, *Rhytidadelphus squarrosus*, *Andreaea rothii*, *Racomitrium lanuginosum*, *Racomitrium aquaticum*, *Umbilicaria sp.*, *Cladonia spp..*

Fauna observations: Stonechat, Peregrine, Raven, Bullfinch, Meadow Pipit, Goldfinch, Long-tailed Tit.

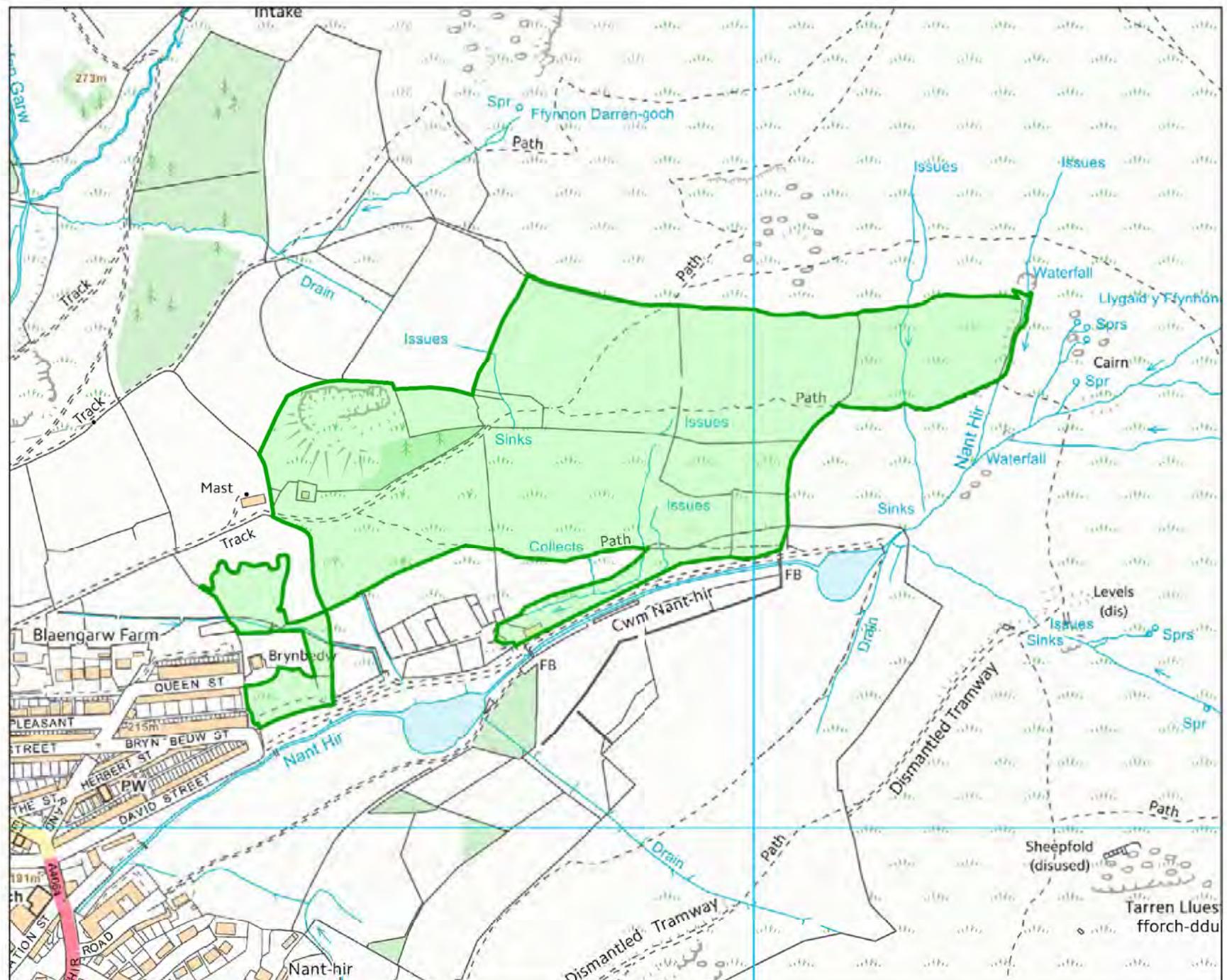
Additional species noted from desk study: Ring Ouzel (2004), Merlin (2009, 200m from site boundary), Golden Plover (2003, 250m from boundary), Nightjar (2001, 250m from boundary).



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**GV-3-M**

**Blaengarw North-East**



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> GV-4-M	<b>SINC name:</b> Bryngarw Park East
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 905 861	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 22.92
<b>Survey date:</b> 21/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A relatively large site covering mainly broadleaved and wet woodland, some of which has been identified as of ancient woodland origin. Other woodland areas include species which indicate the past management of the Bryngarw house estate. Other habitats included in the designated area grasslands, scrub and bracken.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub</p> <p>Purple moor grass and rush pasture</p> <p>Bracken</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The Afon Garw is highly likely to provide habitat for otters as well as birds specialising in the riparian corridor such as kingfisher, dipper and grey wagtail. The woodland habitat itself is likely to hold potential for a variety of invertebrate and bird species and may be suitable for small mammals such as dormice and bats. The woodland on higher slopes may be suitable for birds of prey</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland area owned by BCBC is currently under standard woodland management, including selective felling. Here the woodland retains a good structure and diversity of ground flora, while the other areas of woodland are fenced and appear less well managed. Several invasive species are present throughout the site including Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed, bamboo and rhododendron which will require management to retain the majority of the biodiversity interest of the site, particularly around the Afon Garw where they mostly occur. Introducing coppicing where appropriate and thinning of standards is advised in the remainder of the woodland outside of council ownership.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain current woodland management and extend to whole site</li> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Part of the ancient woodland area has previously been excluded from the designated area and should be investigated for adding to the site. Conversely areas of pasture designated along the Afon Garw appear to be of limited biodiversity interest due to over management and may be considered for removal from the designation.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Carnation sedge *Carex panacea*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*

Woodland and scrub species

Beech *Fagus sylvatica*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, wood sedge *Carex sylvatica*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, red campion *Silene dioica*, wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvaticum*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*,

Faunal species

Blue tit, house martin.

Species from data search (0m)

Bullhead, noctule, pipistrelle, Atlantic salmon, peregrine, bluebell, red kite, redwing fieldfare, eel, kestrel, herring gull, house sparrow, hedge accentor, bullfinch, brown trout, song thrush, swift, grey heron, goldfinch, meadow thistle, raven, spotted bush cricket, blackbird.



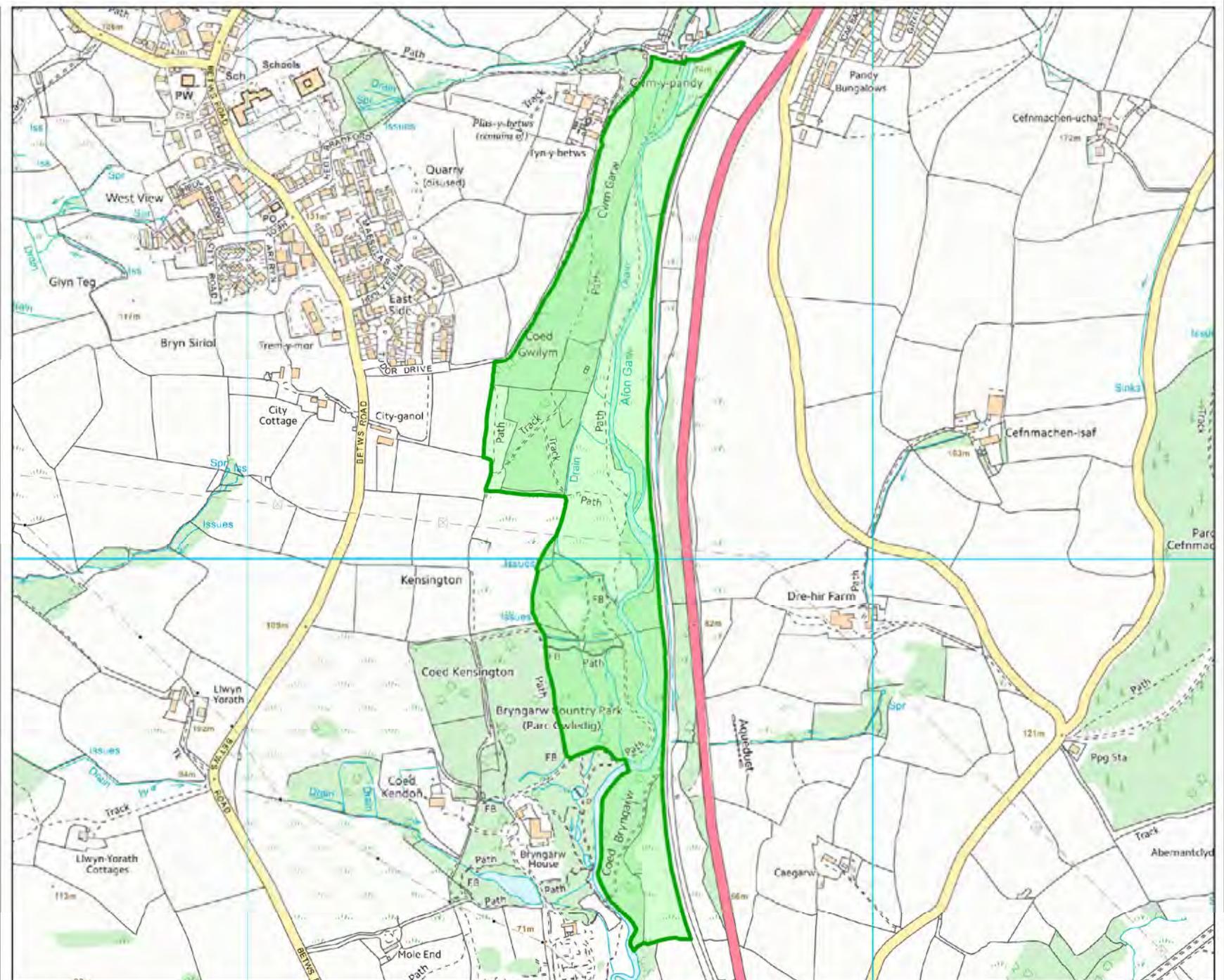
**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

GV-4-M

Bryngarw Park East

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> GV-5-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Cwm Garw
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 908 870	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 10.62
<b>Survey date:</b> 21/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The site is made up primarily of woodland and wet woodland on the western side of the Garw valley. Other features of the site are scrub and bracken areas with some small areas of grassland making a mosaic of habitats.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Mosaic habitats</p> <p>Scrub</p> <p>Bracken</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The site contains a diversity of habitats and plant species which is likely to be reflected in the faunal species diversity. Open rides through woodland and scrub and bracken will attract a diversity of invertebrates and bird species as well as reptiles including adder. Small mammal such as dormouse and bats may be found within the woodland and larger predators are likely to be drawn in to feed on small mammals and birds. The Afon Garw hold potential for aquatic invertebrates and fish species including salmonid species, bullhead, lamprey and eel which are likely to be preyed upon by otters using the river habitat.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The site appeared largely un-managed as paths through the woodland, scrub and bracken were growing over the open rides. The scrub is becoming quite dense and impenetrable and the site is considered to be in decline.</p> <p>Both Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed are present on the site and will require future management to reserve biodiversity interest. Re-introduction of coppicing where appropriate, with the thinning of standards is recommended. Tree growth among the scrub could also be controlled, as this area is turning into secondary woodland. Bracken control by rolling or spraying would help to reduce vigour and regain a more diverse ground flora. Less intensive grazing of the grassland area adjacent to the river is also advisable, by reducing the numbers of animals or reducing the amount of time they are grazing.</p>	

*Recommendations for future management:*

- Re-introduction of coppicing and thinning of standards to maintain open rides
- Bracken control
- Reduce grazing intensity of grassland
- Control of invasive species

**Additional information:**

The field toward the south of the site was not surveyed due to a lack of access permission.

The adjacent green lane was also of biodiversity interest as it contained many woodland indicator species as well as a possible old mill which may be of cultural heritage interest.

Within the woodland is an old mine shaft which may be of cultural heritage interest.

Landowner: Mr David Dando, Can yr Afon, Llangeinor, CF32 8RD

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Grassland flora

Flote grass *Glyceria fluitans*, sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, yellow sedge *Carex viridula*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, water starwort *Calitricha* sp., lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, round leaved water crowfoot *R. omiophyllum*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uliginosus*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*.

Woodland and scrub species

Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hazel *Crataegus monogyna*, holly *Ilex aquifolium* sessile oak *Quercus petrea*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, wood avens *Geum urabnum*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, butterbur, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaeae lutetiana*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, wavy hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

Faunal species

Blackbird

Faunal species from data search (0m)

Bullhead, salmon, eel, brown trout



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2011  
SINC REVIEW

GV-5-N  
Cwm Cefnydfa



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

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Scale 1:3,000 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> GV-6-M	<b>SINC name:</b> Nant Mwrth
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 892 862	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 8.72
<b>Survey date:</b> 22/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The site is composed of riparian woodland and wet woodland with some areas of neutral grassland. A pond is present, but rapidly becoming overgrown with willow. Other grassland areas are dominated by Himalayan balsam. The woodland retains several indicator species and offers habitat to a variety of species.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Neutral meadow (pasture).</p> <p>Pond.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>A variety of invertebrate and bird species are likely to be found on this site with opportunity for small mammals including dormice and bats. Larger mammals such as otter are also likely on the River Llynfi and around ponds. Common amphibian species are likely to breed in the pond and grass snake are likely to be drawn to the area to feed on them. Other reptile species may be found in the peripheral areas among the scrub and woodland edge.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland area appeared largely unmanaged and in a state of decline, particularly the wetter areas dominated by Himalayan balsam. Horses have been allowed to graze the edges of the woodland, but the vegetation within may be too dense to allow them inside. The marshy grassland area at the eastern end of the site is mostly covered by Himalayan balsam, reducing the biodiversity value. Japanese knotweed is also present on the site and therefore likely to spread and compromise the ground flora. Removal of invasive species will be key to managing this site as well as thinning the woodland areas and coppicing where appropriate. Fencing the woodland and wet woodland from horses and sheep will also be important. Light to moderate grazing should be re-introduced in former grassland areas which have are covered by Himalayan balsam with laying of hedges.</p> <p>Recommendations for future management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland management with coppicing and thinning standards</li> <li>• Fence woodland from livestock</li> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> <li>• Continue with light grazing on grassland areas, ideally by horses</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Areas of similar woodland and reasonably good quality grassland lay beyond the boundary of the site and should be investigated for their biodiversity value with the possibility of extending the site boundary.

Areas which have been undermanaged and now covered by Himalayan balsam should be considered for removal from the site designation if the invasive plant is not removed.

Rights of way are confusing to follow through this site.

Landowner: Mr Wayne Isaac, Nant Mwrth Farm 01656 728153

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland and scrub species

Hazel *Corylus avallana*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, elder *Sambucus nigra*, pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, red campion *Silene dioica*, ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvaticum*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*,

Faunal species

Tree creeper, greater spotted woodpecker, chiffchaff, badger (sett), wood mouse (gnawed hazel nut), swallow, house martin, buzzard

Faunal species from data search (0m)

Unspecified bat, noctule, pipistrelle, common pipistrelle, kingfisher peregrine, bluebell, red kite, redwing, fieldfare, cuckoo, small phoenix, hedgehog, kestrel, herring gull, house sparrow, hedge accentor, bullfinch, song thrush, lapwing, spectacle, swift, grey heron, goldfinch, siskin, dipper, raven, Devon carpet, speckled bush cricket, chiffchaff, blackbird



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

GV-6-M

Nant Mwrth

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> GV-7-S	<b>SINC name:</b> North Bettws Woodland
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 901 878	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 7.85
<b>Survey date:</b> 20/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Broadleaved woodland and dry woodland which contains representative indicator species. A number of marshy grassland species were found within the woodland reflecting its damp substrate. The woodland follows a small valley with a stream</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Neutral grassland</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The woodland has potential for a range of species of invertebrate and bird as well as small mammals such as dormice and bats. The stream is likely to be used occasionally by otter since it is likely to contain smaller fish species. Amphibians may use some parts of the woodland although no breeding ponds were identified.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>No current woodland management was apparent at the time of survey, but areas of it are unfenced and cattle are allowed to trample the ground flora and muddy substrate causing a decline in the conservation value of the site. The majority of the woodland area should be fenced from cattle, except where stock animals have no other source of water, but these should be limited. Selective tree felling and rotational coppicing should be re-instated to enhance the biodiversity value of this site. Mowing and grazing of the grassland areas could be less intensive by grazing for part of the year only and cutting a maximum of twice per year. Bracken areas should be controlled to limit encroachment into other habitats and to reduce its vigour which should encourage a more diverse ground flora.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider locally excluding livestock from woodland to encourage regeneration and provide areas of dense undergrowth to give cover for nesting birds and small mammals</li> <li>• Selective felling and rotational coppicing of woodland</li> <li>• Reduce grazing pressure on grassland</li> <li>• Control bracken.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Grassland areas included in the designated area were not accessed on this occasion.

Adjacent woodland habitats of similar value could be considered for future survey and designation, this may include the hedge banks of the nearby sunken lane which also has a range of indicator species.

Landowner: Mr & Mrs Washbourne, Cefn Gelli Farm, Bettws Road, Llangeinor

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland and scrub species

Sessile oak *Quercus robur*, hazel *Corylus avallana*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, water starwort *Calitricha* sp., sphagnum moss *Sphagnum* sp., tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, gypsywort *Lycopus europaeus*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, hemlock water dropwort *Oenanthe crocata*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, wavy hair grass *D. flexuosa*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uliginosus*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, water pepper *Polygonum hydropiper*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*.

Faunal speciesFaunal species from data search (0m)

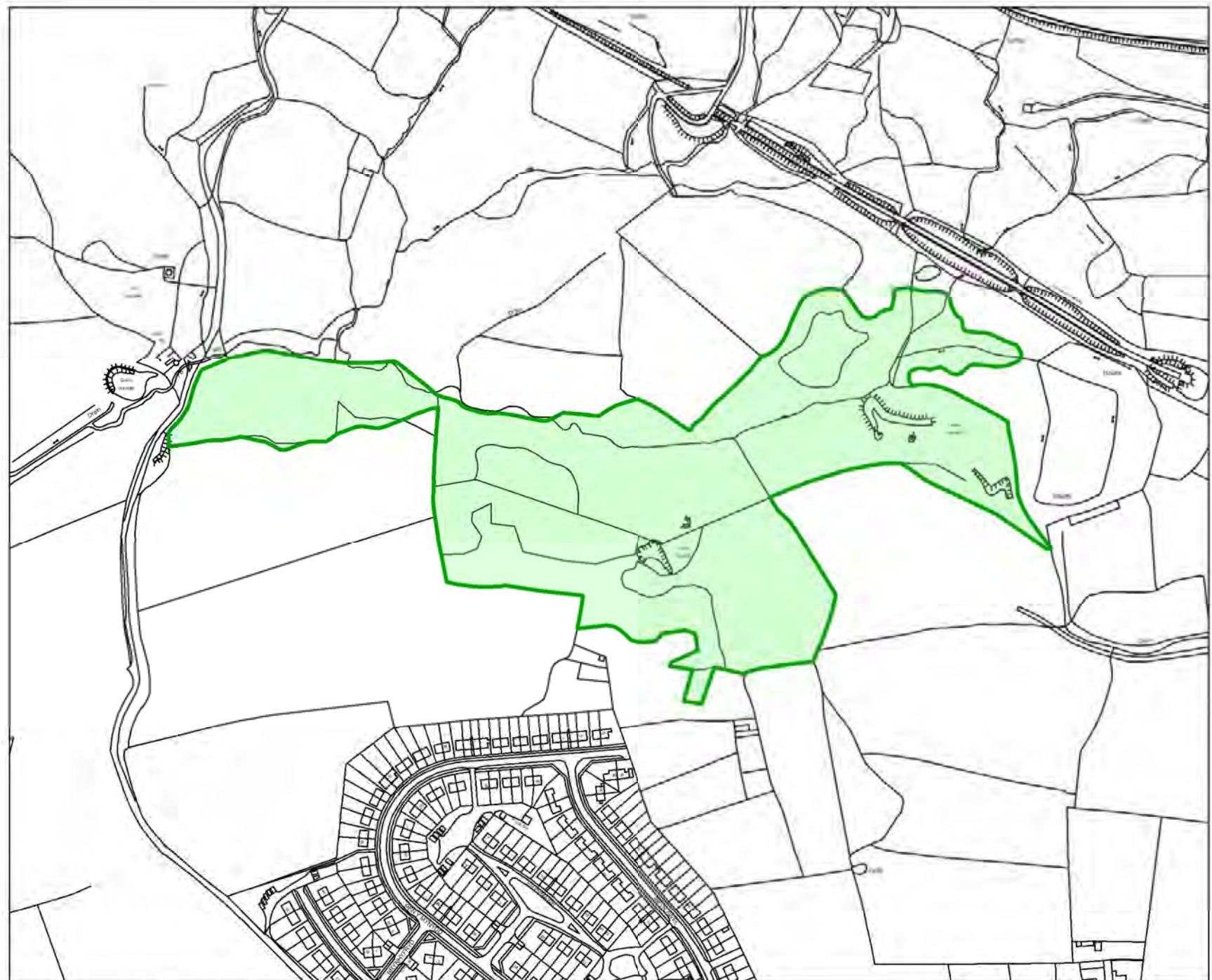
None



BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

GV-7-S

North Bettws  
Woodland



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

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<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> GV-8-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Bettws West
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 895 871	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 6.99
<b>Survey date:</b> 20/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The main element of the site is rush pasture with gorse scrub, willow and bracken.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Mosaic habitats.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p> <p>Scrub</p> <p>Neutral grassland</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The habitats available could support a diversity of invertebrates and some bird species. Amphibians and reptiles may be found particularly at the margins of scrub and near cover. The grassland may be suitable for small mammals such as bank vole which provide food for birds of prey.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The site is currently grazed un-intensively by horses. Himalayan balsam is present on the site, particularly in the wet woodland component of the site and will require control to not encroach and compromise the biodiversity interest of this site.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses</li> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Areas of adjacent habitat appeared to be of good quality and could be surveyed with a view to designation.

The marked right of way across this site is not way marked and is unused, making access to the site very difficult.

Landowner: Robinson?

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, water pepper *Polygonum hydropiper*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uliginosus*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, ragged robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, yellow sedge *Carex viridula*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, soft rush *J. effusus*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, sphagnum *Sphagnum sp.*, water purslane, silver birch *Betula pendula*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, remote sedge *Carex remota*.

Faunal species

Buzzard

Faunal species from data search (0m)

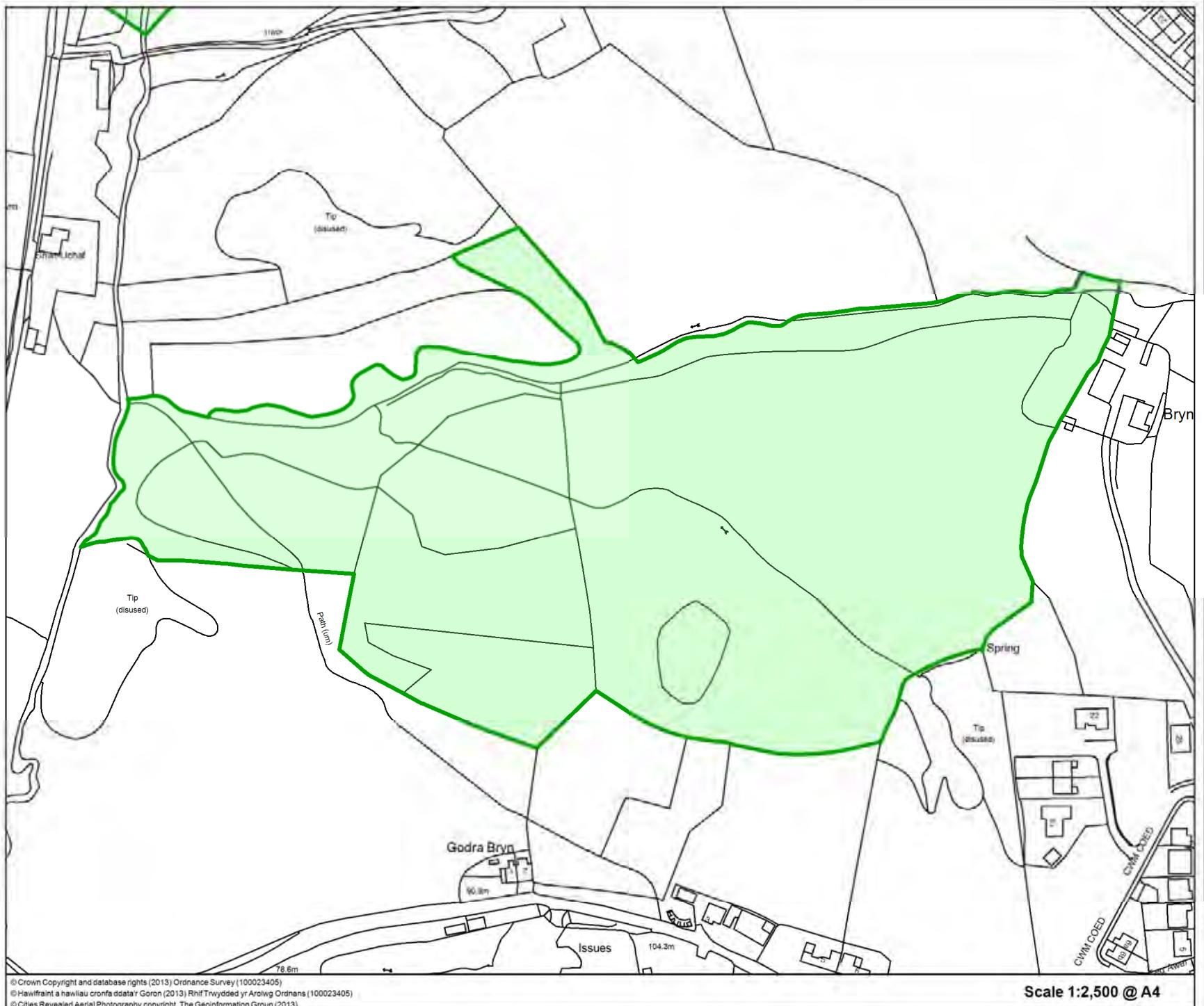
Noctule, pipistrelle, common pipistrelle, kingfisher, peregrine, bluebell, red kite, red wing, fieldfare, cuckoo, small phoenix, hedgehog, kestrel, herring gull, house sparrow, hedge accentor, bullfinch, song thrush, lapwing, spectacle, swift, grey heron, goldfinch, siskin, dipper, raven, Devon carpet, speckled bush cricket, chiffchaff, blackbird



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

GV-8-N

Bettws West



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> GV-9-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Oakdale Cottage Wood
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 909 875	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 6.01
<b>Survey date:</b> 21/09/2011	<b>UDP policy reference:</b>
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Broadleaved woodland with a diversity of species including a number of indicator species and a good structure. Between the woodland fragments are a couple of large patches of dense bracken which retains a diverse ground flora. An unmodified stream runs between and through the two main woodland fragments.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p> <p>Rivers</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Bracken</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The Stream was thought to be suitable for occasional use by otter, while the woodland is suitable for dormice although signs indicated only wood mice present. Other species likely to be present include a diversity of invertebrate and bird species with reptiles in the bracken or woodland margins. The stream is also likely to support some small fish species.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The majority of the woodland area is fenced from adjacent fields preventing stock animals grazing it. While this has helped maintain the structure of the woodland it has a large proportion of bramble within it.</p> <p>Himalayan balsam is also present near to the watercourse which will require some management to retain the biodiversity interest, particularly in close proximity to the stream.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> <li>• Re-introduction of grazing, if possible. Preferably light grazing by horses or cattle.</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Adjacent habitats including woodland and grassland, appear to be of good quality and could be surveyed in the future with a view to designation if appropriate.</p> <p>Landowner: J. Catton, Oakdale Cottage, CF32 8PY</p>	

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland and scrub species

Alder, hazel, hawthorn, ash, sessile oak, holly, pedunculate oak, guelder rose, opposite leaved golden saxifrage, yellow pimpernel, hard fern, wood avens, broad buckler fern, dog violet, remote sedge, honeysuckle, wood sorrel, foxglove, herb Robert, dog rose, enchanter's nightshade, bluebell, barren strawberry, goldenrod, red campion, pendulous sedge, greater stitchwort, wild angelica, hedge woundwort, wood sage

Faunal species

House martin, buzzard, mole, badger (latrine)

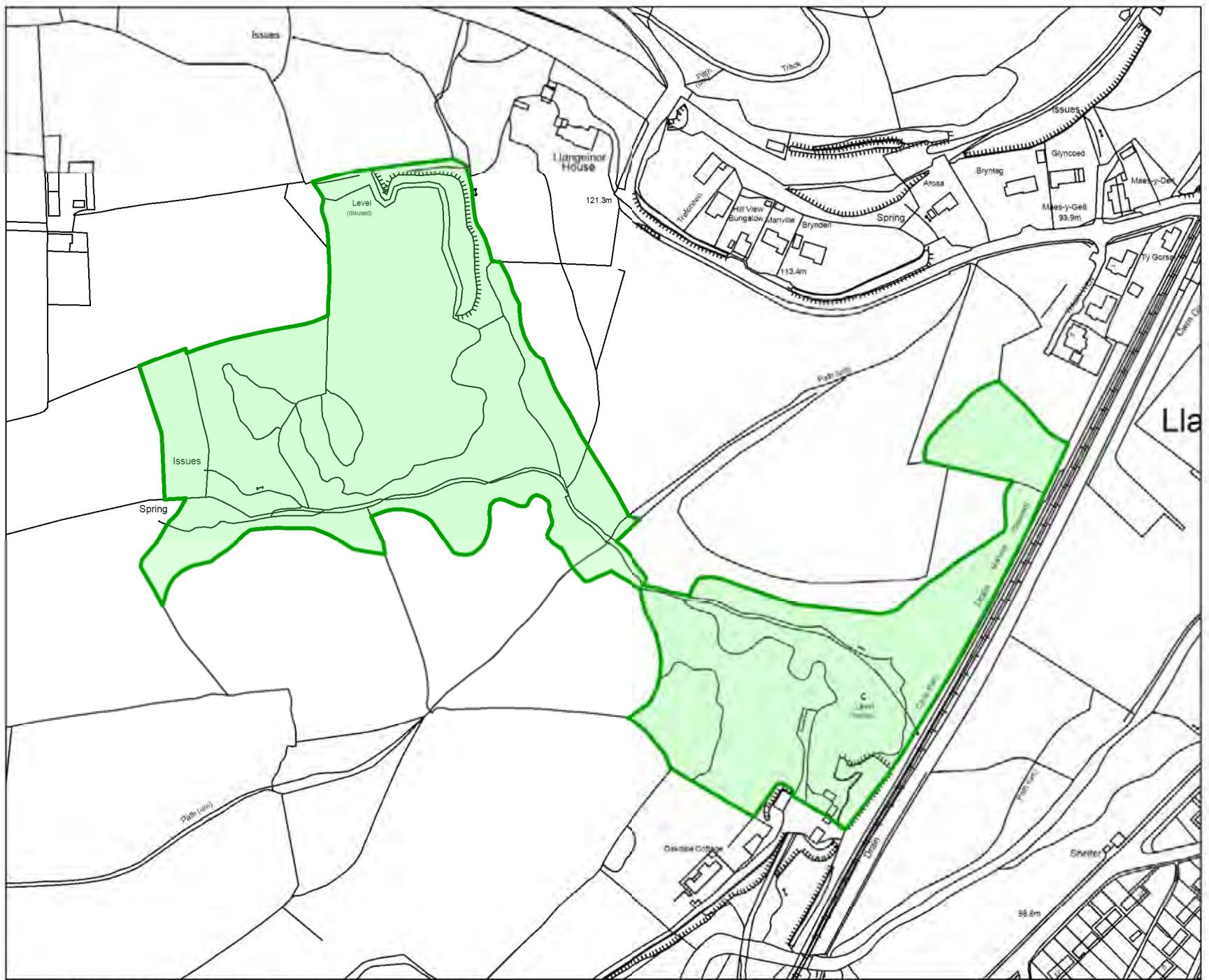
Faunal species from data search (0m)

none



BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

GV-9-N  
Oakdale Cottage  
Wood



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> GV-10-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Disused Railway Woods
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 913 881	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 4.89
<b>Survey date:</b> 20/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The site is more or less linear, following a former railway line in the Garw Valley, which is now a cycle route. The woodland retains representative indicator species in the ground flora, but has been encroached in many areas by Himalayan balsam. There are several bracken areas in-between the woodland.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Bracken</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The tree and bracken cover could support a diversity of invertebrate species and birds. The woodland in particular could be used by small mammals such as dormice and bats. The Afon Garw has potential for a range of aquatic invertebrate species, salmonid species, such as Atlantic salmon and brown trout as well as bullhead, lamprey species and eel. The river also has potential for birds which specialise on the riparian habitat such as kingfisher and dipper. Otter are likely to be found on this river.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland area appeared largely unmanaged with Himalayan balsam encroaching in many places. Japanese knotweed is also present on the site and will require control with the Himalayan balsam to preserve the biodiversity interest of the woodland ground flora particularly since it is in decline. Selective tree felling and coppicing should be introduced to enhance the woodland areas, bracken rolling should be employed in dense areas to reduce its vigour and encourage a more diverse ground flora. Artificial holts could be added near to the river bank to increase resting opportunities for otters. Grazing of grassland areas should be reduced from current levels.</p>	
<p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland management with selective tree felling and coppicing</li> <li>• Bracken control</li> <li>• Reduce grazing pressure on grassland</li> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The field included in the designation at the south of the site is very tightly grazed and improved. This field may be considered for removal from the site boundary. Similar adjacent habitat may be highlighted for future survey and included in the designation if appropriate.

No access via rights of way through this site, accessed only via the cycle path on the old railway line.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland and scrub species

Sessile oak *Quercus petrea*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, maidenhair spleenwort *Asplenium thichomanes*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvaticum*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, barren strawberry *Potentilla sterilis*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, common valerian *Valeriana officinalis*, tutsan *Hypericum androsaemum*, figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*.

Faunal species

Buzzard, swift

Faunal species from data search (0m)

none



BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

GV-10-N  
Disused Railway  
Woods

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



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<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> GV-11-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Moelgilau Fawr
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 899 880	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 1.76
<b>Survey date:</b> 20/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Small area of woodland and wet woodland which contains representative indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The woodland although small in area is well connected to similar habitat and is likely to support a diversity of invertebrate and bird species. The woodland could support small mammals including dormice and bats. Badgers may be found here, but the woodland substrate is thought to be too wet for sett digging.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Part of this wooded area is fenced and the other left open for cattle to enter from adjoining fields. While the area which is unfenced suffers regular disturbance it retains some characteristic ground flora and the fenced area appears to be dominated by bramble. Both areas are considered to be in decline for separate reasons. The whole of the woodland should be fenced from grazing animals to prevent poaching, but regular maintenance of the habitat needs to take place in the form of selective felling and some coppicing.</p> <p>Himalayan balsam is present on the site and if unmanaged may compromise the ground flora and biodiversity interest of the woodland, ideally it should be removed.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland management through coppicing and selective felling</li> <li>• Fence woodland from grazing animals</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Many blocks of similar habitat and species rich grassland habitats were adjacent to the site. These areas should be highlighted for future survey and possible designation if appropriate.

Landowner: Alan Roy Taylor, Brithdir, Moel gilau, Bettws

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland and scrub species

Sessile oak *Quercus petrea*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hazel *Corylus avallana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg., rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, wood sedge *Carex sylvatica*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, barren strawberry *Potentilla sterilis*, Hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

Faunal speciesFaunal species from data search (0m)

None

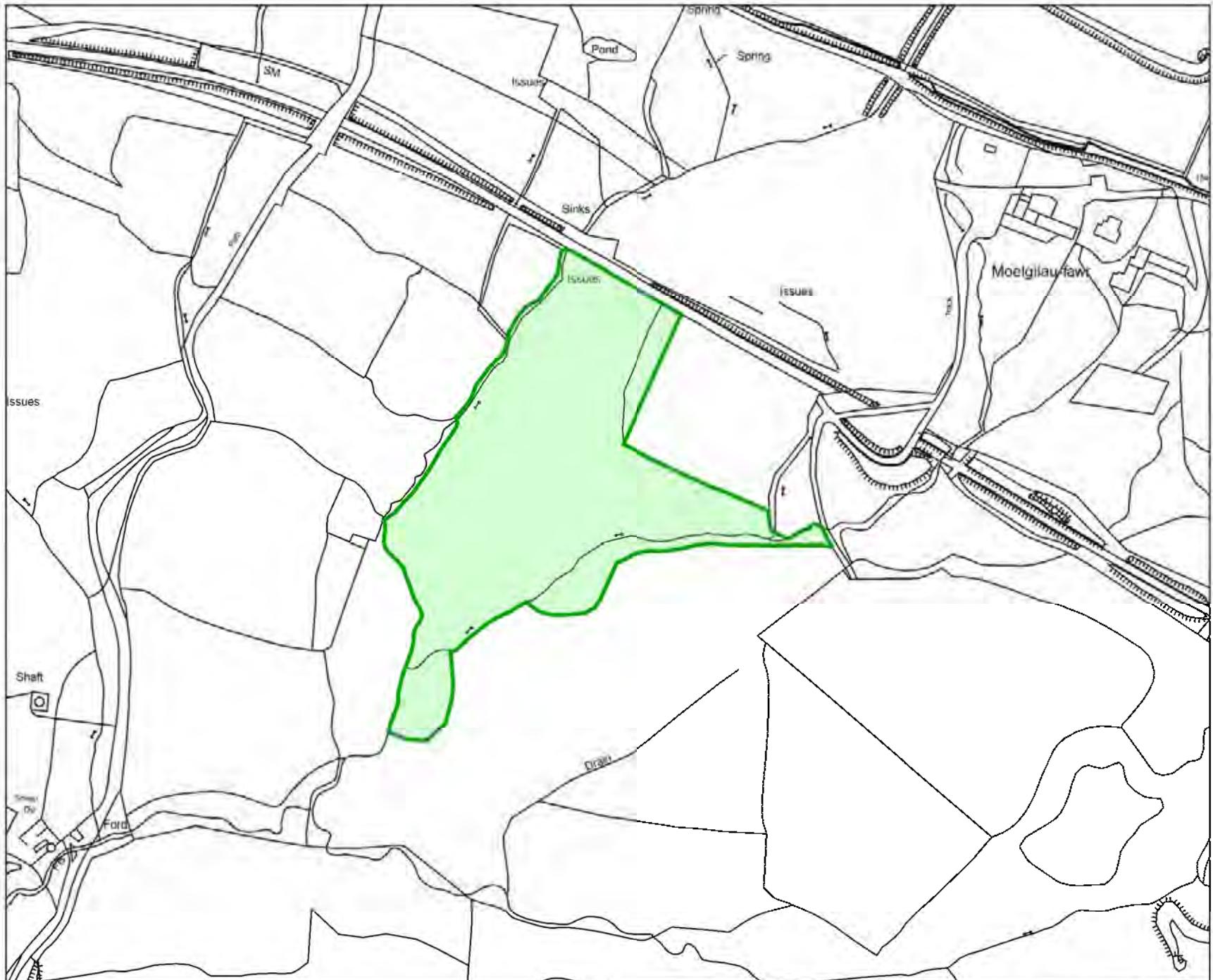


BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

GV-11-S  
Moelgilau-fawr

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> GV-12-M	<b>SINC name:</b> Tylacoch North
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 890 881	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 21.09
<b>Survey date:</b> 19/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A site composed mainly of broadleaved woodland and wet woodland some of which has been identified as of ancient woodland origin. Other habitats include the stream which runs through the centre of the site with areas of rush pasture and scrub</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Purple moor grass and rush pasture</p> <p>Scrub</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The woodland habitat has potential to support a variety of invertebrate species and birds, small mammals such as dormice and bats. The rush pasture may have the capacity to support marsh fritillary butterfly where devil's bit scabious is present in relative abundance. The watercourse is likely to support smaller fish species and occasionally otters. The rush pasture may also support small mammal species.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Pastures were grazed un-intensively by cattle and sheep and the woodland was fenced from stock animals. No active woodland management was apparent at the time of survey.</p> <p>Some fly-tipping occurs at the roadside.</p> <p>Both Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed are present near the right of way and water course. To ensure that the biodiversity interest of the site is retained some management of these species will be required.</p> <p>Recommendations for future management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain grazing regime</li> <li>• Woodland management through coppicing and selective felling</li> <li>• Litter-picking and removal of tipped material</li> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Several areas of adjacent habitat appeared to be of good quality and might be considered for future survey and designation. Equally at least one field included in the SINC was thought to be improved pasture and could be considered for removal from the boundary.

The right of way to the north of the site is blocked by barbed wire and has the marker facing the wrong direction.

Landowners: Mr K Morgan Gelli Siriol,

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Compact rush *Juncus conglomerata*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, water pepper *Polygonum hydropiper*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, plicate flote grass *Glyceria declinata*, ragged robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uliginosus*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, marsh woundwort *Stachys palustre*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*.

Woodland and scrub species

Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, sessile oak *Quercus petrea*, silver birch *Betula pedula*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, goldenrod *Solidago virgurea*, wavy hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, red campion *Silene dioica*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, wood anemone *Anemone nemorosa*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*.

Faunal species

House martin, buzzard

Faunal species from data search (0m)

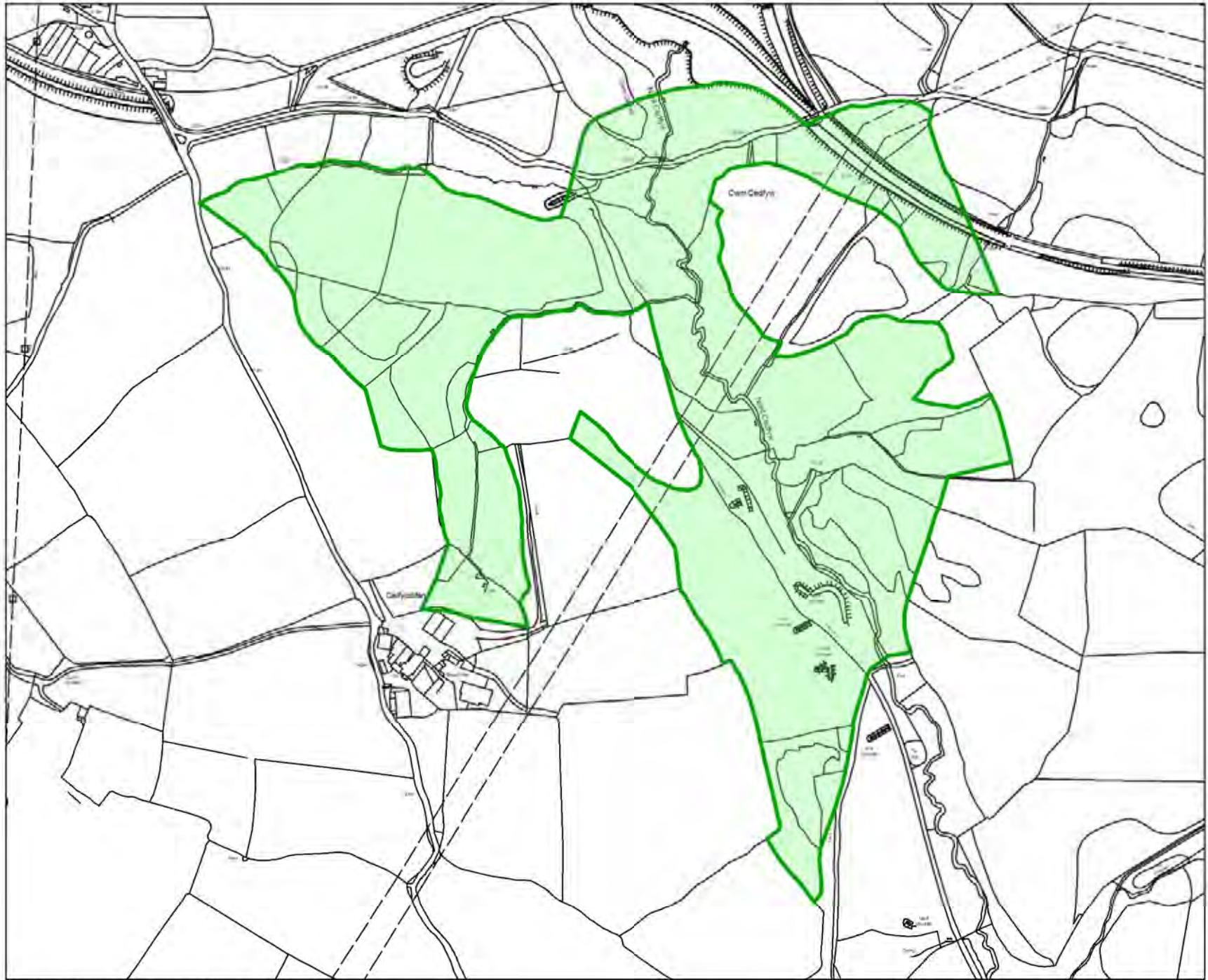
Marsh fritillary, lapwing,



BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

GV-12-M  
Tylacoch North

Map generated by: AQ  
Date: 08/08/2013



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Scale 1:5,000 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> GV-13-M	<b>SINC name:</b> Talycoch South
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 891 871	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 16.66
<b>Survey date:</b> 20/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>This site is made up mainly of woodland areas which contain several indicator species. There are also areas of scrub, rush pasture and other grasslands included in the designated area.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Purple moor grass and rush pasture</p> <p>Scrub</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The site has potential to support a diversity of species from woodland and aquatic invertebrates to woodland birds and birds of prey. The woodland may also support small mammals such as dormice and bats. The stream may be able to support small fish species and occasionally otter.</p> <p>Council documentation indicates that rare birds breed on this site.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Sheep and cattle are allowed to graze parts of the woodland edges and scrub, but the majority of woodland is fenced. No current management was apparent within the woodland at the time of survey.</p> <p>Both Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed are present on the site and will begin to compromise the biodiversity value of the site if left unmanaged.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland management by coppicing and selective felling where necessary</li> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Adjacent areas of woodland and wet grassland appeared to be of good quality and should be surveyed in the future with a view to designation. Grasslands included in the SINC appeared to have been agriculturally improved and may be considered for removal.

Landowners: Mr & Mrs Squires Tyle coch Farm, Bettws, Mr Squires Nythcwm Farm, Shwt, Bettws, Mr J. Robinson, Uchaf Cottage, Shwt, Bettws.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, Sphagnum *Sphagnum* sp., jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, wild angelica, marsh thistle, greater bird's foot trefoil, lesser spearwort, marsh bedstraw.

Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*, sessile oak *Quercus petrea*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, male fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, germander speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*, dog's mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, wavy hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, tutsan *Hypericum androsaemum*, black bryony *Tamus communis*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, sanicle *Sanicula europaea*, puff ball fungi *Lycoperdon* sp.

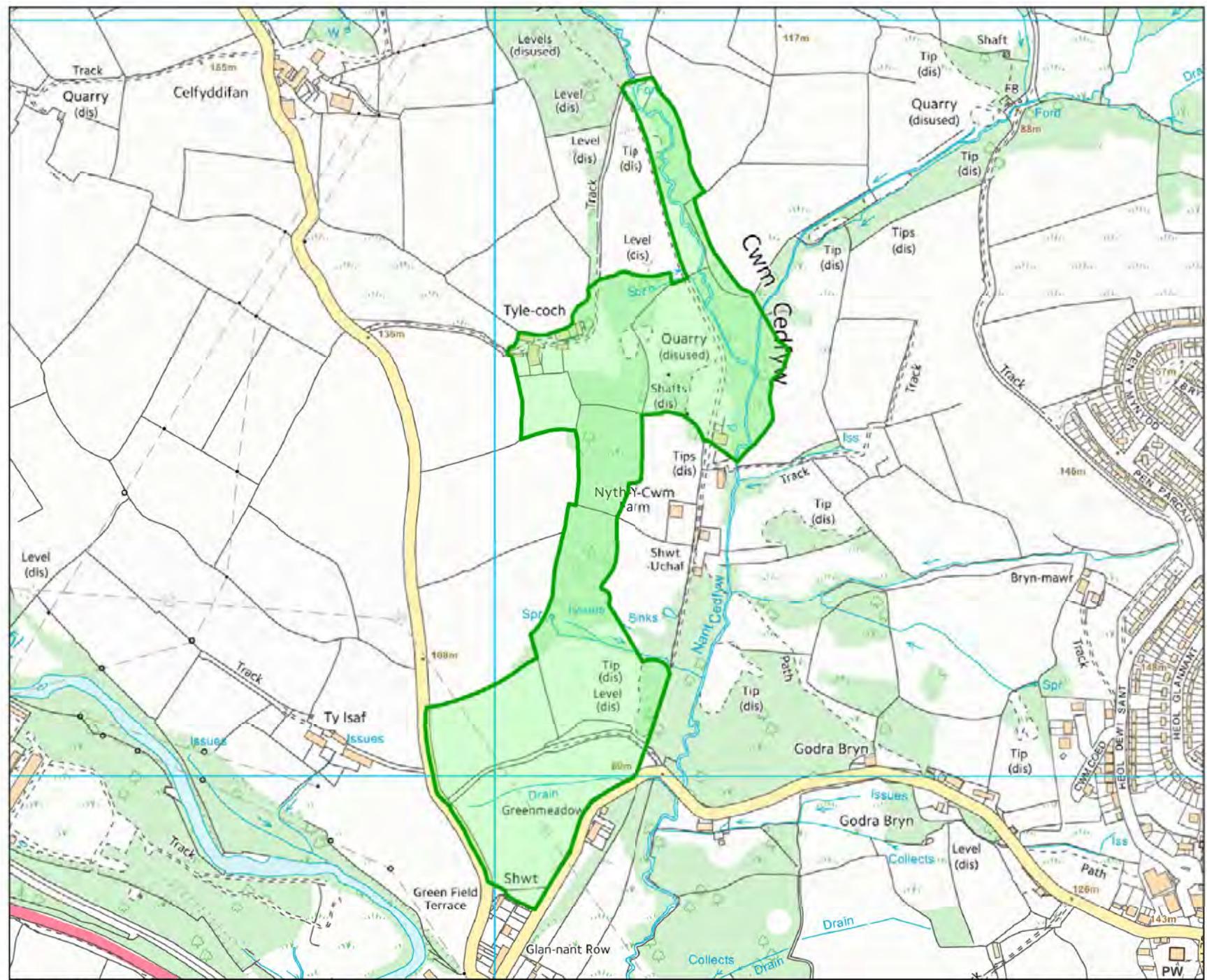
Faunal speciesSpecies from data search (0m)

Noctule, pipistrelle, common pipistrelle, kingfisher, peregrine, bluebell, red kite, redwing fieldfare, cuckoo, small phoenix, hedgehog, kestrel, herring gull, house sparrow, hedge accentor, song thrush, bullfinch, lapwing, spectacle, grey heron, swift, goldfinch, siskin, dipper, raven, Devon carpet, speckled bush cricket, chiffchaff, blackbird.



**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

GV-13-M  
Tylacoch South



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LAL-1-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Stormy Down
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS849809	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 74.50Ha
<b>Survey date:</b> 8th September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Abbey Sanders
<b>Summary description</b>	
<p>Extensive open down with un-grazed areas which have developed into predominantly dense continuous Bracken south of the M4 corridor with Bramble, Dewberry, Hemp Agrimony, Willowherbs, Mint and Hemlock. Occasional raised and rocky ground supports small areas of dry acid heath. North of the M4 the habitat is more managed with acid grassland and some good <i>Molinia</i> marshy grassland immediately bordering the motorway, with Bilberry, Gorse and ant hills present. Areas of extensive scrub are present around the peripheries of the site, particularly along the south and west boundaries of the site with Hawthorn, Wayfaring Tree and Willows. A block of more mature Hawthorn and Willow scrub woodland at the south-west corner of the site has a diverse and attractive ground flora, with Common Spotted and Early Purple Orchids, Figwort, Dog's Mercury, Primrose, Tutsan, Ferns and Solomon's Seal. Non-native species, particularly Himalayan Balsam, have developed over extensive parts of the southern area of the site which would benefit greatly from more active management.</p>	
<b>Qualifying features</b>	
<p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p> <p><i>Molinia</i> marshy grassland.</p> <p>Acid grassland.</p> <p>Small areas of dry heathland.</p>	
<b>Secondary features</b>	
<p>Dense continuous Bracken with shallow leaf litter and potentially diverse ground flora including Wood Sage.</p> <p>Continuous scrub.</p>	
<b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b>	
<p>Likely to provide good foraging and potential roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Potential breeding populations of qualifying bird species recorded close to the site.</p> <p>Potential to support reptiles including Adder which has been recorded close to the site.</p> <p>Likely to support adult and possibly breeding Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, recorded previously on the site.</p>	
<b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b>	
<p>Invasive species including Himalayan Balsam and Japanese Knotweed are present on site. Boundaries with Himalayan Balsam are extensive throughout the southern parts of the site.</p> <p>Whilst northern areas of the site and particularly the <i>Molinia</i> grassland have been retained through suitable management, the southern part of the site in particular appears to be relatively unmanaged with Bracken dominating throughout. Suitable management, preferably by grazing by cattle or ponies, would be of great benefit to improving the species diversity of the site.</p>	

*Recommendations for future management:*

- Control of invasive non-native species, particularly Himalayan Balsam at the southern parts of the site
- Bracken control to maintain and restore native grassland at the southern part of the site, through clearance of sections on rotation outside of bird breeding season (so between October and February inclusive)
- Re-introduction of grazing, if possible on southern parts of the site. Preferably light grazing by horses or cattle.
- Alternatively, consider grassland management by mowing (this would need to be done at least twice annually and the cuttings removed).
- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep, on the northern part of the site.
- Maintain woodland, excluding grazing livestock, at south-west corner of site and consider localised diversification of woodland structure with features such as sunny rides and glades.

**Additional information:**

Survey is based on spot checks rather than walking the full site boundaries.

### **Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

#### Woodland canopy and shrub species:

Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Dewberry *Rubus caesius*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Goat Willow *Salix caprea* Gorse *Ulex europaeus*, Grey Willow *Salix cinerea*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Sessile Oak *Quercus petrea*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* Wayfaring Tree *Viburnum lanthanum*

Ground flora species: Barren Strawberry *Potentilla sterilis*, Bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, Black Knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, Common Spotted Orchid *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, Early Purple Orchid *Orchis mascula*, Field Bindweed *Convolvulus arvensis*, Common Figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*, Hart's-tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Heather *Calluna vulgaris*, Hemlock Water-Dropwort *Oenanthe crocata*, Hemp Agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*, Common Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, Common Honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, Ivy-leaved Toadflax *Cymbalaria muralis*, Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica*, Lesser Burdock *Arctium minus*, Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, Marsh Willowherb *Epilobium palustre*, Ox-eye Daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*, Common Polypody Fern *Polypodium vulgare*, Primrose *Primula vulgaris*, Purple Moor-grass *Molinia caerulea*, Red Valerian *Centranthus ruber*, Rosebay Willowherb *Epilobium angustifolium*, Selfheal *Prunella vulgaris*, Small Teasel *Dipsacus pilosus*, Solomon's Seal *Polygonatum multiflorum*, Tutsan *Hypericum androsaemum*, Water Mint *Mentha aquatic*.

#### Fauna observations:

Ant hills, Swallow *Hirundo rustica*, Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus*.

#### Additional species noted from desk study:

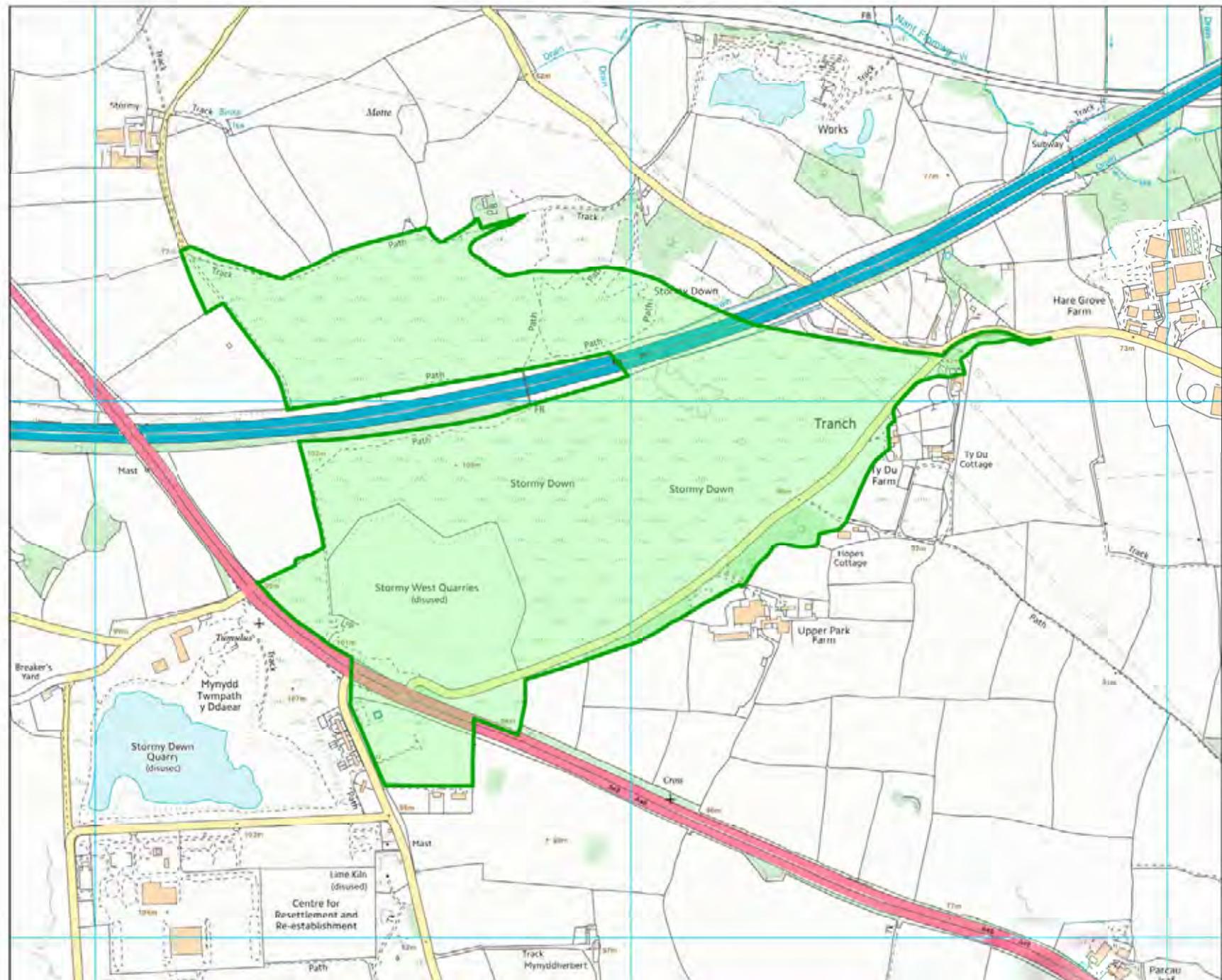
Within Site: Redwing *Turdus iliacus*, Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, Skylark *Alauda arvensis*, Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary *Boloria selene* (2000), Golden-ringed Dragonfly *Cordulegaster boltonii*, Common Restharrow *Ononis repens*, Wood Sage *Teucrium scorodonia*, Common Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*, Small Heath *Coenonympha pamphilis*, Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*, Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*, Soft-leaved Sedge *Carex montana*, Heather *Calluna vulgaris*, Common Centaury *Centaurium erythraea*, Sheep's Fescue *Festuca ovina*, Fennel *Foeniculum vulgare*, Yellow Iris *Iris pseudacorus*, Hard Rush *Juncus inflexus*, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, Red Bartsia *Odontites vernus*, Common Fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, Devil's-bit Scabious *Succisa pratensis*, Western Gorse *Ulex gallii*.

Adder *Vipera berus* (100m outside site boundary), Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus* (200m outside site boundary).



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**LAL-1-N**  
**Stormy Down**



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 02/08/2013

Scale 1:10,000 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LAL-2-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Coed-Ty-Maen
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS887813	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 15.07
<b>Survey date:</b> 22 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>This SINC comprises two blocks of broad-leaved woodland over limestone. The eastern part is classified as ancient woodland and this part generally supports the highest diversity of woodland indicator species. Most of the wooded area has a canopy of Ash and Oak, with an understorey of Hazel, Hawthorn and Bramble, with occasional Field Maple, Dogwood, Guelder Rose, Spindle and Gooseberry. Ground flora species include Bluebell, Dog's Mercury, Sanicle, Woodruff, Wood Sorrel and Bugle. In some places the canopy appears relatively young and scrubby, with a ground flora that includes remnants of grassland, locally including old tussocks of Purple Moor-grass and Tufted Hair-grass. The northern part of the eastern block has been replanted with a mix of conifers and broad-leaved trees, including Scots Pine, Sycamore, Larch, Horse Chestnut and Beech, and the understorey includes local Snowberry and Bamboo. However, this part still retains old woodland indicator species in its ground flora. The western block is the least diverse and includes local evidence of former quarrying. It has a higher proportion of Ash and Hawthorn than the rest of the SINC and a less diverse ground flora, dominated by ferns and mosses.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub.</p> <p>Old ditches, banks and stone walls.</p> <p>Over-mature trees.</p> <p>Rock exposures.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.</p> <p>Potential to support Badgers.</p> <p>Potential to support Dormice.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodlands are accessed by horses, locally resulting in heavy poaching in damp ground. There are few signs of active woodland management. The woodland is mostly in good condition for nature conservation. There appears to have been substantial disturbance to the woodland from levelling the ground at the top of the slope, filling in the upper edge of the woodland (mainly at the eastern part of the site), although only a small amount of this work appeared to be recent. This tipping / ground reprofiling appears to have introduced Indian Balsam along the upper edge of the site, and this is likely to spread into the adjacent woodland. Control of Indian Balsam would be very beneficial.</p>	

*Recommendations for future management:*

- Ensure that no further tipping / ground reprofiling reduces the extent of the woodland.
- Control of invasive species.
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora. Gradually reduce proportion of non-native canopy species. Consider diversifying woodland structure with features such as sunny rides and glades, or a pond. Consider local tree planting between the two main woodland blocks, so that they provide a continuous strip of woodland habitat.

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks and use of aerial photography. Further survey would be beneficial, particularly to check breeding birds and ground flora in spring.

Desk study data and field observations suggest that some parts of this SINC supported grassland until recently. These areas no longer meet the grassland SINC criteria, but have been retained within the SINC as they are developing into woodland.

The eastern part contains several shelters, apparently used by someone sleeping rough in the woodland.

The eastern boundary of the site adjoins SINC LAL-9-N.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy species: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Quercus robur*, *Corylus avellana*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Acer campestre*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Hedera helix*, *Salix caprea*, *Betula pubescens*, *Ligustrum vulgare*, *Malus domestica*, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Prunus laurocerasus*, *Ribes uva-crispa*, *Symporicarpos albus*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Cornus sanguinea*, *Taxus baccata*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Tilia sp.*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Larix sp.*, *Picea sp.*, *Fagus sylvatica*.

Woodland ground flora species: *Mercurialis perennis*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Circaeaa lutetiana*, *Lamiastrum galeobdolon*, *Geum urbanum*, *Primula vulgaris*, *Urtica dioica*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Viola riviniana*, *Galium odoratum*, *Sanicula europaea*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Veronica montana*, *Silene dioica*, *Glechoma hederacea*, *Arum maculatum*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Ajuga reptans*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Galium palustre*, *Iris pseudacorus*, *Stachys officinalis*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Valerianella dioica*, *Potentilla sterilis*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Polystichum setiferum*, *Thamnobryum alopecurum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Eurhynchium striatum*, *Mnium hornum*, *Fissidens taxifolius*, *Atrichum undulatum*, *Cirriphyllum piliferum*, *Plagiomnium undulatum*, *Isothecium myosuroides*.

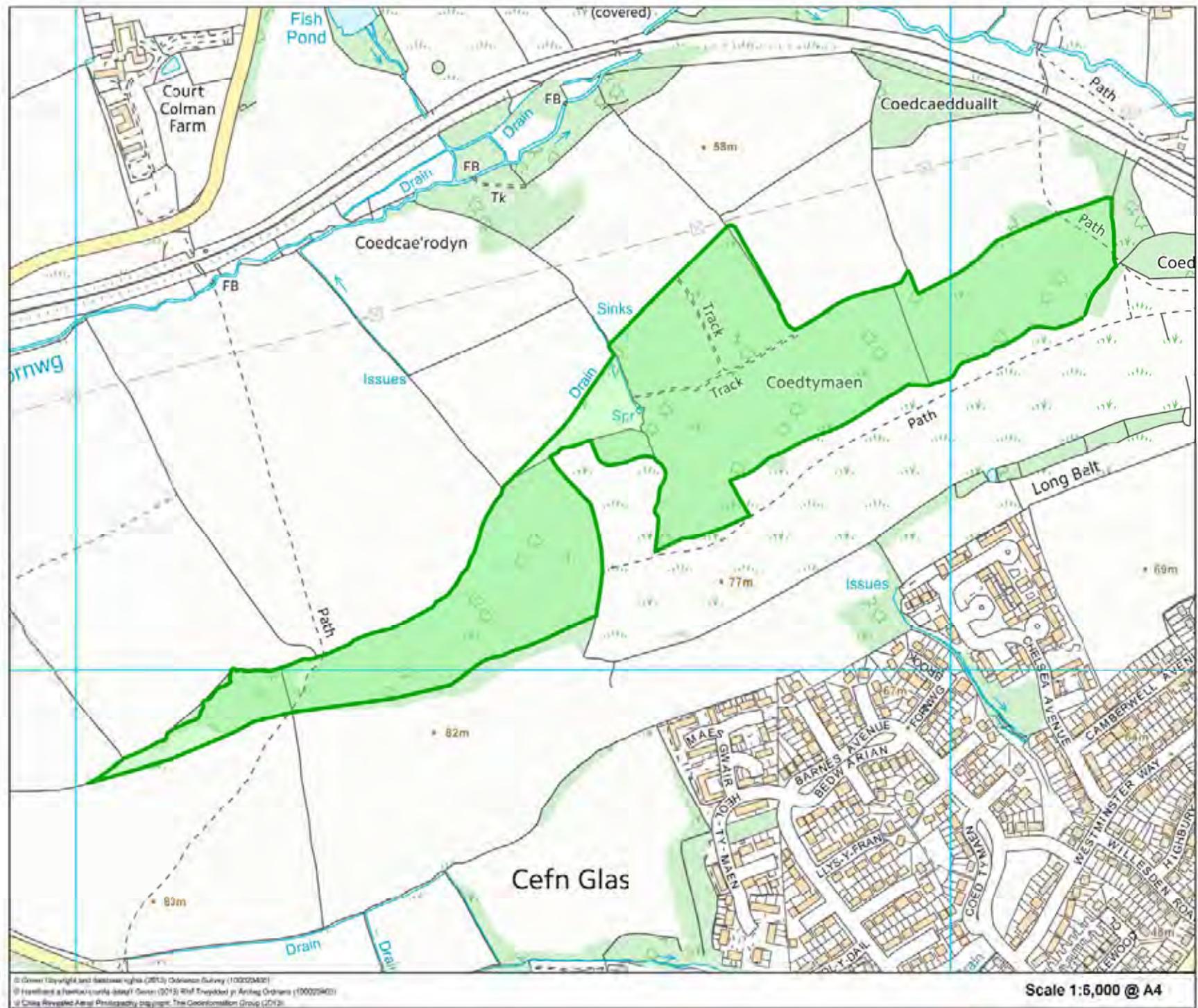
Fauna observations: Buzzard, Nuthatch, Chaffinch, Speckled Wood Butterfly, Peacock Butterfly.

Additional species noted from desk study: Moschatel, Marsh Fritillary (1990 record), Devil's-bit Scabious, Soft-leaved Sedge, Meadow Thistle, Heath Spotted-orchid, Bitter Vetch, Dyer's Greenweed (all 1996 records).



**BCBC**  
**2011**  
**SINC REVIEW**

LAL-2-N  
Coed-Ty-Maen



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LAL-3-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Laleston Meadows
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS880805	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 11.57
<b>Survey date:</b> 22 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A mix of woodland, marshy grassland, damp semi-improved grassland and scrub. The woodland habitats are generally linear, following the line of the road and old hedgebanks. The main canopy species are Oaks, of which many are very old, and they include at least one veteran tree. The woodland ground flora is variable. The older, drier parts include a reasonable diversity of typical old woodland plants, including Bluebell, Hairy St.John's-wort, Dog's Mercury and Primrose. Some particularly wet areas have a ground flora comprising mainly Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage, Remote Sedge and Floating Sweet-grass. However, the younger woodlands are more scrubby in character with a canopy of Willow and Blackthorn, and a relatively species-poor ground flora. The most diverse grassland habitats are the central fields of marshy grassland, which support locally abundant Devil's-bit Scabious with Purple Loosestrife, Tormentil, Square-stalked St.John's-wort, Purple Moor-grass and Sharp-flowered Rush. The eastern grasslands are less diverse, and characterised by tall herbs and scattered scrub, particularly Meadowsweet, Angelica, Hemp Agrimony and Greater Willowherb. The western grasslands appear to have recently been cleared of scrub and support a higher proportion of mesotrophic grassland plants with abundant Common Spearwort and Creeping Buttercup.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with a wet woodland component.</p> <p>Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.</p> <p>Veteran / over mature trees.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Damp semi-improved neutral grassland. Scrub. Pond.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Woodland has potential to support Dormice.</p> <p>Several marshy grassland areas have potential to support Marsh Fritillary butterflies.</p> <p>The old oak trees are likely to support a good diversity of invertebrates, birds, lichens and fungi.</p> <p>Several grassland areas have potential to support reptiles.</p> <p>The pond is likely to provide a breeding site for amphibians.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The marshy grassland and scrub in the central part of the site are grazed by cattle, and appear to be in a reasonable condition for nature conservation. The western grassland and woodland are grazed by horses. The western grassland has recently been managed to remove encroaching scrub. It currently still shows signs of disturbance but should revert to a moderately diverse sward if the grazing regime continues. The eastern grassland appears to have been ungrazed for several years and the marshy grassland that would have once been present has developed into a relatively low diversity mosaic of tall herbs and scrub. These new habitats still have value for nature conservation but it would be more beneficial to remove the scrub and tall herbs and restore the fields to marshy grassland managed by grazing.</p>	

Tipping of domestic and garden refuse beside the road appears to be an ongoing problem at this site. Small amounts of Indian Balsam, Montbretia and Japanese Knotweed are present in several parts (mainly near to the road) and it would be beneficial to remove these.

*Recommendations for future management:*

- Continue with light grazing of grassland habitats; ideally by horses or cattle, not sheep.
- Re-introduce livestock to the eastern fields of ungrazed marshy grassland. Preferably light grazing by horses or cattle. It would probably be necessary to remove the scrub by cutting.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Litter-picking and removal of tipped material near road.
- Control of invasive species, especially near road.
- Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.
- Consider creation of at least one new pond.

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.

The woodland strips along both sides of the road are included in the SINC. The road itself does not meet SINC criteria (except for the verges) but is included in the SINC because the tree canopy extends right over the road and it is likely to be a useful feeding corridor for bats.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland and scrub canopy species: *Quercus robur*, *Corylus avellana*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Salix cinerea*, *Betula pubescens*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Acer campestre*, *Viburnum lantana*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Cornus sanguinea*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Hedera helix*, *Rosa arvensis*.

Woodland and scrub ground flora species: *Mercurialis perennis*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Circaeа lutetiana*, *Viola riviniana*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Veronica montana*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Arum maculatum*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Urtica dioica*, *Geum urbanum*, *Hypericum hirsutum*, *Solanum dulcamara*, *Glechoma hederacea*, *Stellaria holostea*, *Lysimachia nummularia*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Rumex sanguineus*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, *Tamus communis*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Fallopia japonica*, *Crocospmia crocosmiiflora*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus mollis*, *Festuca gigantea*, *Bromopsis ramosa*, *Glyceria fluitans*, *Carex remota*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Polypodium vulgare*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Atrichum undulatum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Mnium hornum*, *Polytrichastrum formosum*, *Thuidium tamariscinum*, *Fissidens taxifolius*, *Eurhynchium striatum*.

Damp semi-improved/ marshy grassland species: *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Lolium perenne*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Phleum pratense*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Juncus articulatus*, *Juncus effusus*, *Juncus bufonius*, *Carex flacca*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Lythrum salicaria*, *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Galium palustre*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Trifolium repens*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, *Epilobium hirsutum*, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, *Centaurea nigra*, *Urtica dioica*, *Hypericum tetrapetalum*, *Lotus pedunculatus*, *Mentha aquatica*, *Cerastium fontanum*, *Cardamine pratensis*, *Epilobium hirsutum*, *Solanum dulcamara*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Rhytidiodelphus squarrosus*.

Fauna observations: Bullfinch, Nuthatch, Jay, Robin, Goldfinch, Great Spotted Woodpecker.

Additional species noted from desk study: Marsh Fritillary (1990 record), Soft-leaved Sedge, Meadow Thistle, Heath Spotted-orchid, Bitter Vetch, Betony, Dyer's Greenweed (all 1996 records), Barn Owl (within 150m of boundary, 2006), Red Kite (within 150m of boundary, 2009).



**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

LAL-3-N

Laleston Meadows



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

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<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LAL-4-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Cae Pen-y-Bryn
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS861811	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 9.11ha
<b>Survey date:</b> 28th September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Abbey Sanders
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The southern part of the site is on an Ancient Semi-natural Woodland site, with canopy trees dominated in areas by Sessile Oak with Ash and Sycamore. Ground flora is dominated in the south-west corner by Ferns, Ivy and Bracken over boulders with Herb Robert, Pignut and Red Campion also included within the flora, occasional Hazel and Holly are also present. Large stands of Himalayan Balsam are present throughout this woodland, particularly close to the central south boundary and along the northern boundary. An additional woodland area to the north has Ash in drier areas with Alder and Goat Willow in wetter areas and a small stream running through the north of this area. A small field to the north of this woodland has some rushes and wet areas with a dry field in the centre of the site, both of these areas have been heavily grazed with apparent low species diversity, although the desk study results indicate that more species diverse meadow areas including marshy grassland were present in the early 1990s.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland including woodland recorded in the Ancient Woodland Inventories.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Small active Badger sett within the ASNW block.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Low level management within the ASNW area which has stock-proof boundaries; fencing and a stone wall; to the adjacent agricultural areas. Large areas of Himalayan Balsam and some locally tipped garden waste close to boundaries, with further tipped vegetative waste at the edge of the cattle farm yard south of the northern woodland block, which has had sheep grazing within the woodland. Grassland areas have been heavily grazed and were not noted to be of particular interest at this time.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of invasive Himalayan Balsam through main woodland block</li> <li>• Maintain woodland areas with grazing excluded and consider enhancing diversity through localised opening of canopy to create sunny rides and/ or glades</li> <li>• Where possible reduce intensity of grazing on grassland within the SINC site using cattle and ponies rather than sheep to enhance structure and species diversity.</li> </ul>	

- Consider excluding grazing or reducing intensity of grazing in the northern woodland

**Additional information:**

Desk study indicates that grassland of greater diversity, including marshy grassland likely to qualify as SINC status, was present within the recent past, further survey of these areas in the spring would be of benefit as would less intensive management where possible.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy and shrub species:

Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, Crab Apple *Malus sylvestris*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Sessile Oak *Quercus petraea*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

Ground flora species:

Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, Common Polypody Fern *Polypodium vulgare*, Compact Rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, Fly Agaric *Amanita muscaria*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*, Lords-and-Ladies Arum *maculatum*, Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, Soft Rush *Juncus effusus*, Pignut *Conopodium majus*, Red Campion *Silene dioica*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*.

Fauna observations:

Badger *Meles meles*, Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Blue Tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*, Buzzard *Buteo buteo*, Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*, Field Vole *Microtus agrestis*, Great Tit *Parus major*, House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*, Robin *Erithacus rubecula*, Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus*.

Additional species noted from desk study:

Redwing *Turdus iliacus* (150m from site boundary), Polecat *Mustela putorius* (100m from site boundary).

Within site (1993):

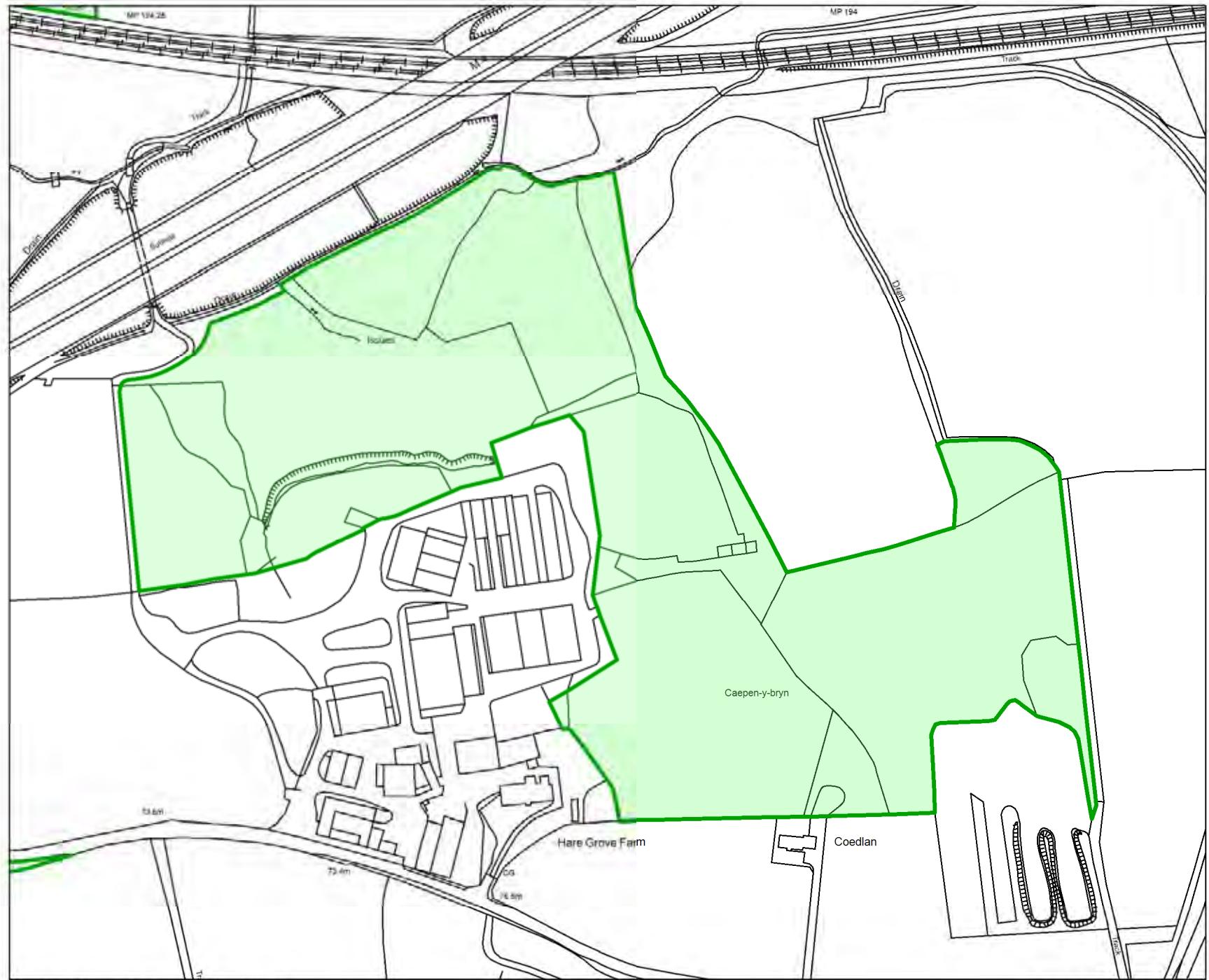
Meadow Thistle *Cirsium dissectum*, Carnation Sedge *Carex panicea*, Common Bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, Common Fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, Common Knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, Cuckoo Flower *Cardamine pratensis*, Devil's-bit Scabious *Succisa pratensis*, Dyer's Greenweed *Genista tinctoria*, Glaucous Sedge *Carex flacca*, Heath Woodrush *Luzula multiflora*, Marsh Bedstraw *Galium palustre*, Marsh Valerian *Valeriana dioica*, Purple Moor-grass *Molinia caerulea*, Ragged Robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, Saw-wort *Serratula tinctoria*, Tawny Sedge *Carex hostiana*, Tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, Tufted Vetch *Vicia cracca*, Wild Angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, Zig-zag Clover *Trifolium medium*.



**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

LAL-4-S

Cae Pen-y-Bryn



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LAL-5-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Craig-y-Parcau
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS897791	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 4.80
<b>Survey date:</b> 2 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A wooded, south-east-facing slope, most of which is classified as ancient woodland. The main canopy species include Oak, Ash, Beech and Wych Elm, with an understorey of Bramble, Hazel and Holly. The ground flora includes Bluebell, Wood Sedge, Yellow Archangel, Wood Speedwell, Wall Lettuce and a high proportion of Ivy and ferns. Several footpaths pass through the site. The foot of the slope adjoins the Ogmore River, which is locally fringed by Japanese Knotweed.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub.</p> <p>River-bank.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Potential to support Dormice.</p> <p>Potential to provide cover for resting Otters.</p> <p>Likely to provide habitat for a range of woodland birds.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland generally seems to be in a reasonable condition for nature conservation, but the ground flora diversity appears to have declined since a survey in 1996 which recorded many more plant species. The woodland canopy is very dense and this may be limiting the ground flora. It has been subject to recent local tree thinning, and this should help to improve the woodland structure and species diversity.</p> <p>There are several areas where garden refuse has been tipped beside the path at the top of the slope. Indian Balsam, Montbretia and Japanese Knotweed occur in several parts of the site. Japanese Knotweed is locally abundant beside the garden at the west of the site, while Indian Balsam is most common near to the river. It would be beneficial to remove these invasive plants.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control measures for litter and dog-fouling.</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• Continue local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> <li>• Consider provision of artificial Otter holt in a quiet part of the river-bank, to limit potential disturbance by dogs.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography. Further survey would be beneficial, particularly to check ground flora and breeding birds in spring.

The site is managed as an amenity area with several paths that are popular for dog-walking and informal recreation.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland and scrub canopy species: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Corylus avellana*, *Salix caprea*, *Salix cinerea*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Hedera helix*, *Acer campestre*, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Rosa arvensis*.

Woodland and scrub ground flora species: *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Urtica dioica*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Arum maculatum*, *Rumex sanguineus*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Mycelis muralis*, *Veronica montana*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Viola riviniana*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Galeopsis tetrahit*, *Geum urbanum*, *Lapsana communis*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Aegopodium podagraria*, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Fallopia japonica*, *Crocosmia crocosmiiflora*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Fissidens taxifolius*, *Atrichum undulatum*.

Fauna observations: Kingfisher (on the adjacent Ogmore River).

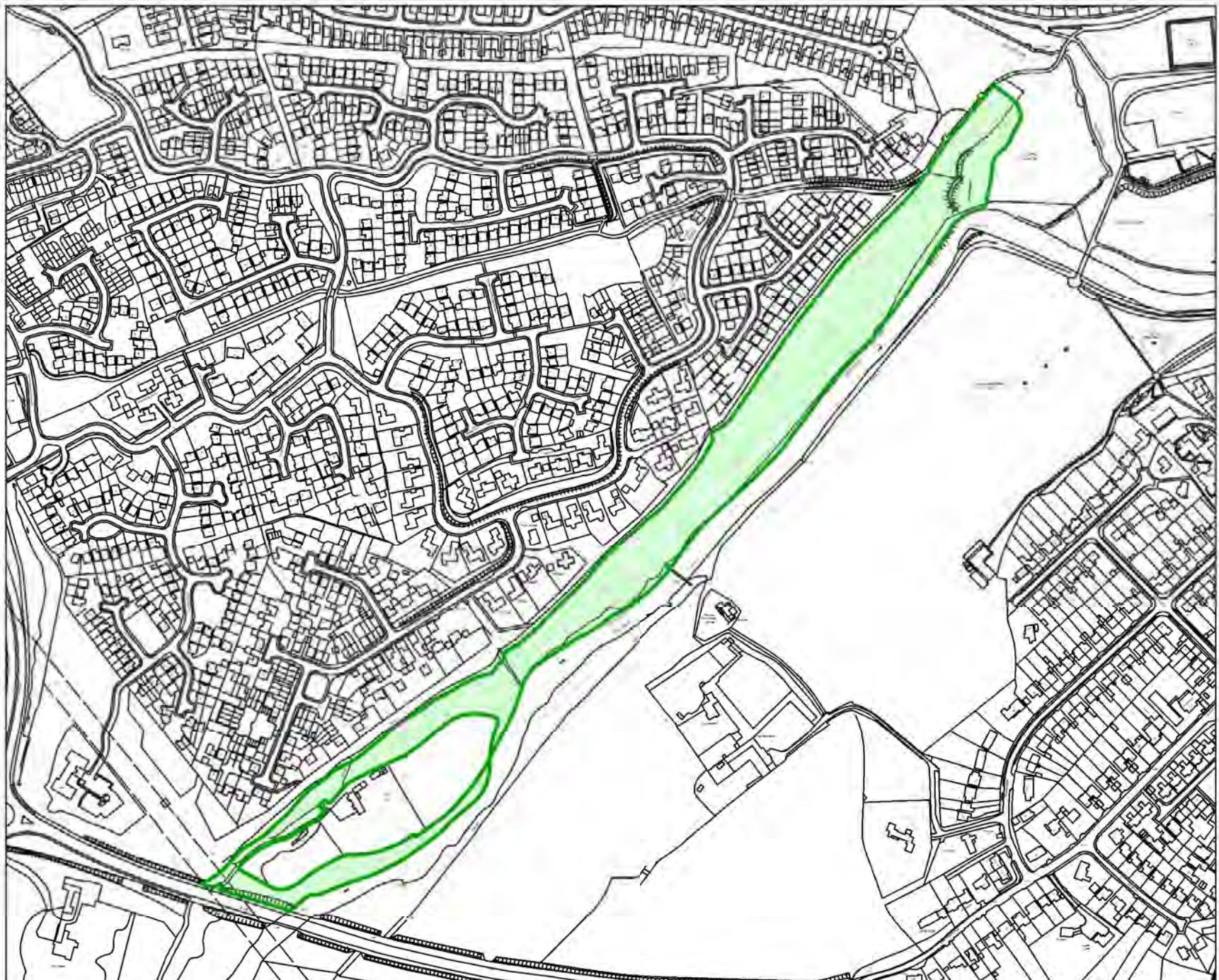
Additional species noted from desk study: Salmon, Bullhead, Eel, Brown/Sea Trout (records from 1995), Otter (within 100m of boundary, 2009), Dormouse (within 300m of boundary, 2000), Lesser Horseshoe Bat (within 100m of boundary, 2008), Slow Worm (within 200m of boundary, 2008).



BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

LAL-5-N  
Craig-y-Parcau

Map generated by: AQ  
Date: 15/08/2013



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<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LAL-6-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Cae-Porth
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS871810	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 3.87
<b>Survey date:</b> 9 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The majority of this site is a field of semi-improved acid grassland with projections of outcropping sandstone bedrock through most of the area. The central part is mostly dominated by Bracken. The rocky outcrops support a range of mosses and lichens. The northern part supports a stand of old Oak trees, although the ground flora is generally of poor quality, mostly dominated by Indian Balsam growing on recently imported rubble and soil. There is also a small area of woodland in the south of the site, also consisting mostly of Oak, with several Hazel and Hawthorn trees, and relatively low ground flora diversity.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>(None?)</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Broad-leaved woodland mainly comprising over-mature trees.</p> <p>Semi-improved acid grassland.</p> <p>Rock outcrops with mosses and lichens.</p> <p>Field boundaries (including old stone walls, banks and scrub).</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>The rocky outcrops have potential to support uncommon species of moss and/ or lichen.</p> <p>Potential to support reptiles.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland and grassland habitats appear to be in poor condition for nature conservation. The grassland appears to have been subject to agricultural improvement, is largely dominated by bracken and grazed by sheep. The woodland has been subject to local infilling by soil and rubble, and supports locally abundant Indian Balsam. Montbretia also occurs near the northern boundary.</p> <p>The moss and lichen communities would need a specialist survey to determine their condition for nature conservation.</p> <p>Control of Indian Balsam would be beneficial for this site. Temporary exclusion of livestock from the woodland might help to improve the woodland structure and ground flora diversity.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No further ground reprofiling or tipping.</li> <li>• Continue with light grazing, but preferably by horses or cattle, without sheep.</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• Local Bracken control to prevent dominance over grassland habitat.</li> <li>• No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.

The presence of the sandstone rock outcrops is an unusual feature for a lowland site and may be of geological or archaeological significance.

None of the habitats appear to meet the SINC criteria if assessed on their own. However, they may still qualify if considered together as a habitat mosaic. It is feasible that additional survey may confirm that the area does meet the SINC criteria, for example if a spring survey confirms the presence of a greater ground flora diversity, or the rock outcrops are found to support uncommon species of mosses (e.g *Grimmia trichophylla* is uncommon in Glamorgan, and does occur on some of the rocks at this site.).

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland and scrub canopy species: *Quercus robur*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Corylus avellana*, *Hedera helix*, *Rubus fruticosus*.

Woodland and scrub ground flora species: *Urtica dioica*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Crocosmia crocosmiiflora*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Poa annua*, *Lolium perenne*, *Holcus mollis*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Hypnum cupressiforme*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Polytrichastrum formosum*.

Semi-improved acid grassland species (including area of Bracken and rock outcrops): *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Lolium perenne*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Juncus effusus*, *Luzula campestris*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Urtica dioica*, *Rumex acetosa*, *Rumex acetosella*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Cirsium vulgare*, *Trifolium repens*, *Galium saxatile*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Rhytidadelphus squarrosus*, *Hypnum lacunosum*, *Grimmia cf trichophylla*, *Polytrichum piliferum*, *Homalothecium sericeum*.

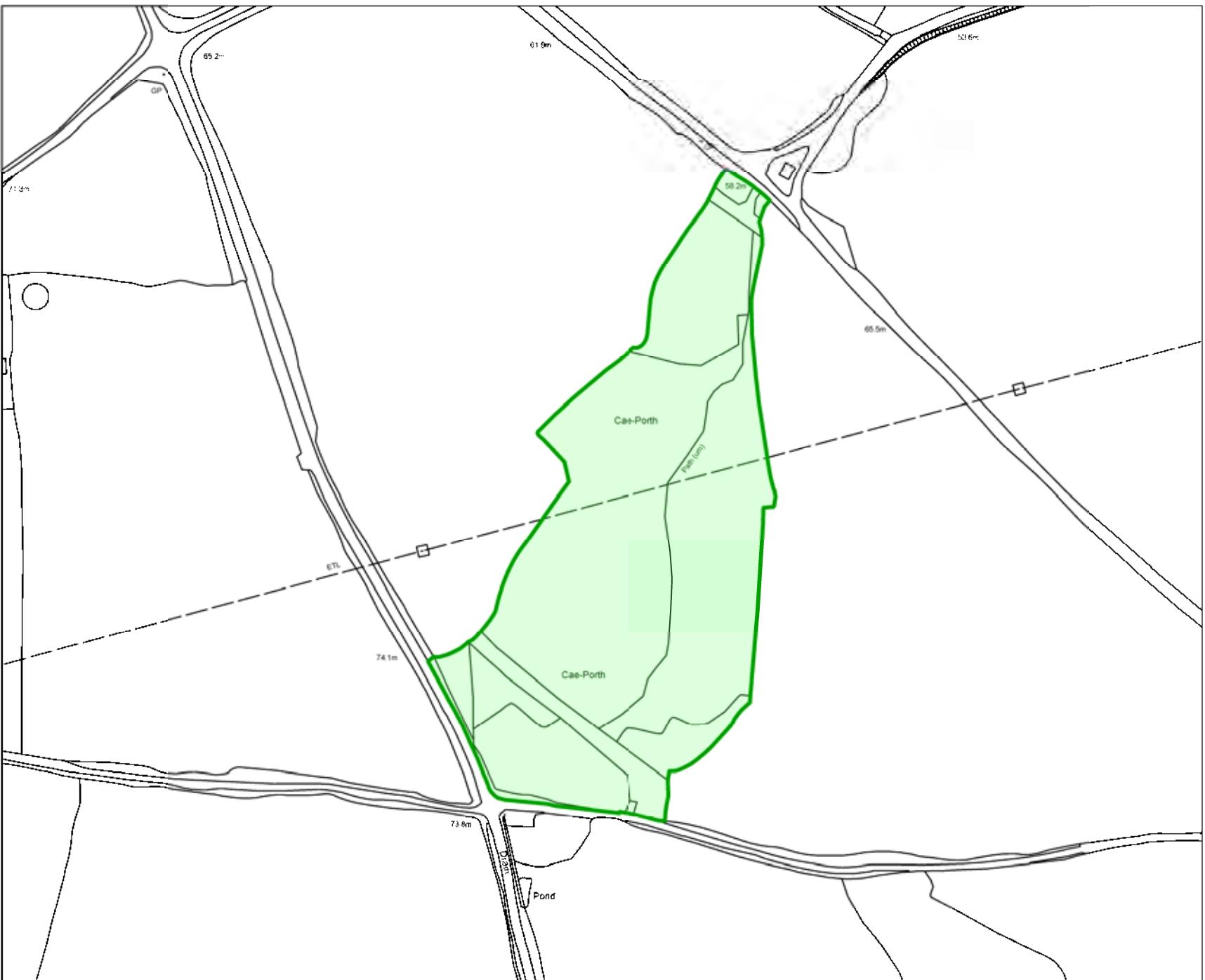
Fauna observations: Meadow Brown butterfly, Jay, Wood Pigeon, Robin.

Additional species noted from desk study: Brown Long-eared Bat (within 350m of site boundary, 2004).



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**LAL-6-N  
Cae-Porth**



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Date: 02/08/2013

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<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LAL-7-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Laleston County Primary School
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS872795	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 2.42Ha
<b>Survey date:</b> 16th September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Abbey Sanders
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The site contains various habitats with improved/ species poor semi-improved grassland to the south west and central north parts of the site, amenity grassland (playing field and playground) to the east of the site and tall ruderal herbs to the south-central part. There is a block of semi-natural broadleaved woodland through the north and central part of the site, with some large mature Ash, Hawthorn, Elder and occasional additional tree species including Pedunculate Oak, Dog Rose and Spindle. A right of way leads through the site from south-west to north-east, with the central part of the site having some occasional trees, scrub and recent tree planting and cleared areas, open to the amenity areas to the north-east. The south-west field has been grazed by sheep which may have led to apparent or actual species decline in recent years as this is recorded as being historically semi-improved grassland.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural broadleaved woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide some foraging opportunities for bats as well as potential tree roosting holes</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Some localised management including scrub clearance and tree planting in the central part of the site, indicating environmental management by school which could potentially be extended to other parts of the site.</p> <p>Public access including dog walking.</p> <p>Grazing regime of the field to the south-west of the site, currently by sheep, could be altered with alternative stock or lower intensity to enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>Japanese Knotweed established on road verge immediately north-west of site.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.</li> <li>• Where possible reduce intensity of grazing of south-western field with cattle or ponies being preferable to sheep to encourage diversity of grassland structure and species.</li> <li>• Control measures for litter and dog-fouling.</li> <li>• Consider creation of a pond within central part of the site.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Adjacent road verge has semi-improved grassland with Black Knapweed, Common Bird's-foot-Trefoil, Herb Robert, Buttercups, Black Horehound *Ballota nigra*, Dewberry *Rubus caesius*, Self-heal *Prunella vulgaris*, Yarrow *Achillea millefolium* and Vetch species. Additional area of semi-natural broadleaved woodland to north-west of site with similar woodland species to those recorded within the site. Both areas could be considered for incorporating into SINC or separate designation.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland canopy and shrub species:

Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Dog Rose *Rosa canina*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*, Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*, Goat Willow *Salix caprea*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Spindle *Euonymus europaeus*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

Ground flora species:

Black Bryony *Tamus communis*, Black Knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Broad-leaved Willowherb *Epilobium montanum*, Bush Vetch *Vicia sepium*, Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*, Compact Rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Dandelion *Taraxacum* sp., Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaeа lutetiana*, Field Bindweed *Convolvulus arvensis*, Forget-me-not *Myosotis* sp., Great Burdock *Arctium lappa*, Ground Elder *Aegopodium podagraria*, Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, Hart's-tongue Fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Common Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, Lesser Stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*, Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*, Red Campion *Silene dioica*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, White Clover *Trifolium repens*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*, Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus*.

Fauna observations: Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*, European Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus*, Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*.

Additional species noted from desk study:

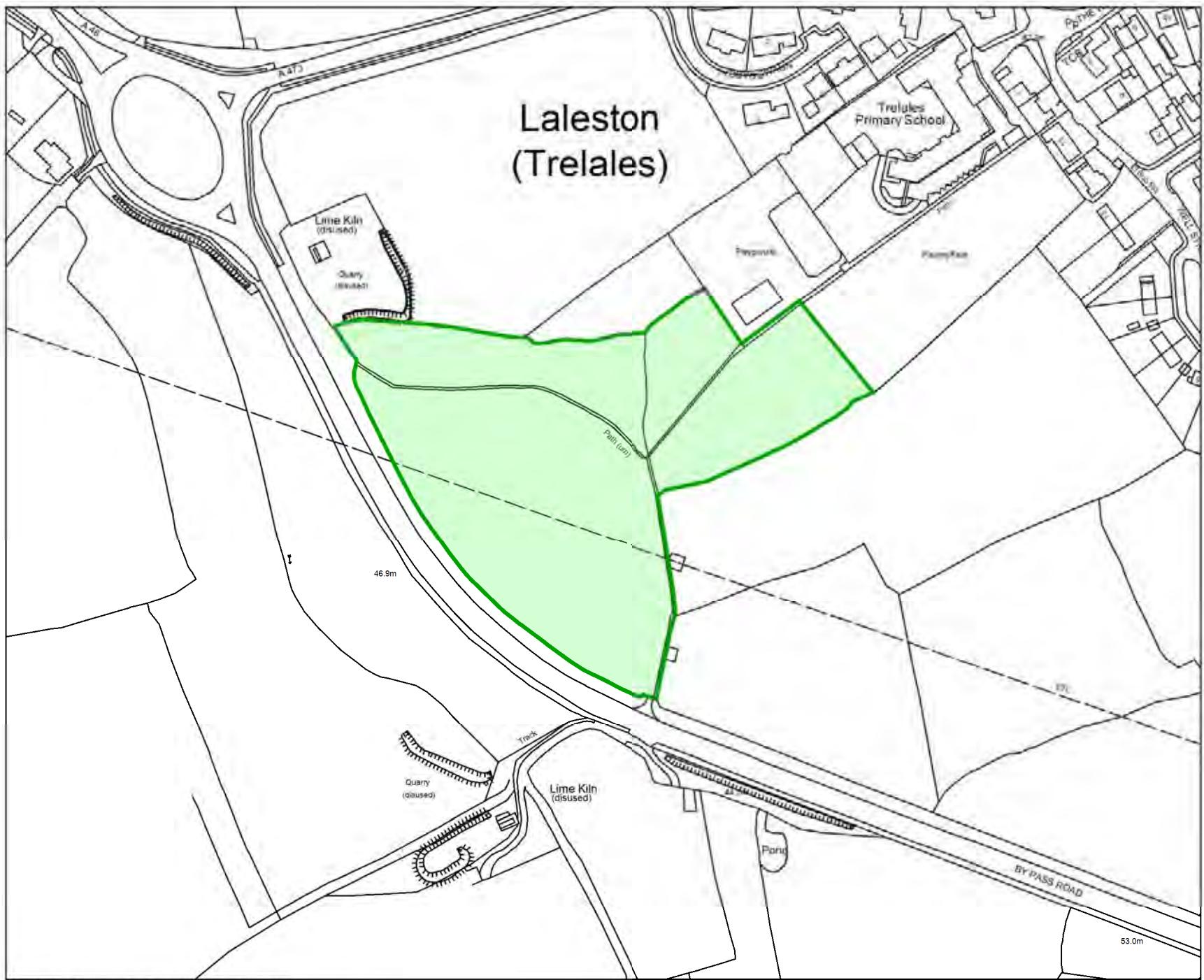
Orange-tip *Anthocharis cardamines* (within site).



BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

LAL-7-N

Laleston County  
Primary School



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

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Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LAL-8-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Llangwydd (north of railway)
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS865817	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 2.67
<b>Survey date:</b> 22 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The largest field within this site supports damp semi-improved grassland grading into marshy grassland towards the south-western side, and with abundant Indian Balsam beside the northern boundary. Prominent species in the sward include Yorkshire Fog, Common Knapweed, Meadow Vetchling, Timothy, Fleabane, Lesser Stitchwort, Common Spotted Orchid and Hard Rush. The smaller, eastern field supports tall, tussocky marshy grassland, dominated by Purple Moor-grass, with Meadowsweet, Fleabane, Angelica, Marsh Ragwort, and occasional Devil's-bit Scabious and Tormentil. Indian Balsam is locally abundant in the northern part of the field. The field boundaries mostly comprise strips of scrub woodland that have developed from former hedge-banks. They include several mature Oak trees. The southern boundary is a strip of older woodland between a small stream and the adjacent railway. This has a canopy of Ash and Hazel and a ground flora dominated by Dog's Mercury, with several other old woodland indicators.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Marshy grassland / damp semi-improved neutral grassland with at least 12 indicator species.</p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub. Stream.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The site is likely to provide foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Potential to support reptiles.</p> <p>The woodlands and hedges have potential to support Dormice.</p> <p>With suitable management, the site has potential to support Marsh Fritillary butterflies.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The fields were ungrazed at the time of the survey, and the smaller marshy grassland field does not appear to have been grazed or cut for several years. The condition of the fields for nature conservation is currently sub-optimal and this would be expected to decline further in the absence of management. The sward has potential to be restored to a more diverse condition if grazing can be recommenced. The woodland / scrub habitats appear to be unmanaged, but are in reasonable condition for nature conservation.</p> <p>Indian Balsam is locally abundant, especially along the northern boundary, beside the motorway. It would be beneficial to remove this species before it spreads further across the fields.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, not sheep.</li> <li>• Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> <li>• Consider creation of a pond.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography.

The coniferous plantation in the adjoining garden has been removed from the designated area because it does not meet the SINC selection criteria.

Aerial photography indicates that the adjoining field to the west of the SINC might also support a moderately diverse marshy grassland sward.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland, hedge and scrub canopy species: *Fraxinus excelsior, Crataegus monogyna, Prunus spinosa, Rubus fruticosus, Quercus robur, Corylus avellana, Viburnum opulus, Salix cinerea, Hedera helix, Lonicera periclymenum, Alnus glutinosa, Acer campestre, Malus cf domestica, Rosa arvensis, Ulex europaeus.*

Woodland, hedge and scrub ground flora species: *Mercurialis perennis, Lysimachia nemorum, Impatiens glandulifera, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Urtica dioica, Circaea lutetiana, Viola riviniana, Geranium robertianum, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Geum urbanum, Tamus communis, Veronica montana, Anthriscus sylvestris, Primula vulgaris, Filipendula ulmaria, Iris pseudacorus, Ranunculus repens, Solanum dulcamara, Bromopsis ramosa, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Carex remota, Carex sylvatica, Athyrium filix-femina, Dryopteris filix-mas, Phyllitis scolopendrium, Polystichum setiferum, Pteridium aquilinum, Polypodium vulgare, Kindbergia praelonga, Mnium hornum, Plagiomnium undulatum, Thamnobryum alopecurum.*

Marshy grassland / damp semi-improved grassland species (combined, as these locally merge with one another): *Molinia caerulea, Holcus lanatus, Agrostis capillaris, Phleum pratense, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Cynosurus cristatus, Deschampsia cespitosa, Juncus effusus, Juncus inflexus, Carex flacca, Cirsium palustre, Ranunculus repens, Filipendula ulmaria, Ranunculus acris, Potentilla erecta, Potentilla anserina, Impatiens glandulifera, Pulicaria dysenterica, Galium palustre, Plantago lanceolata, Lathyrus pratensis, Prunella vulgaris, Succisa pratensis, Lotus pedunculatus, Rumex acetosa, Lotus corniculatus, Valerianella dioica, Trifolium repens, Senecio aquaticus, Senecio erucifolius, Angelica sylvestris, Rumex conglomeratus, Vicia cracca, Agrimonia procera, Dactylorhiza fuchsii, Hypericum tetrapetalum, Trifolium pratense, Centaurea nigra, Stellaria graminea, Lotus corniculatus.*

Fauna observations: Long-tailed Tit, Bullfinch.

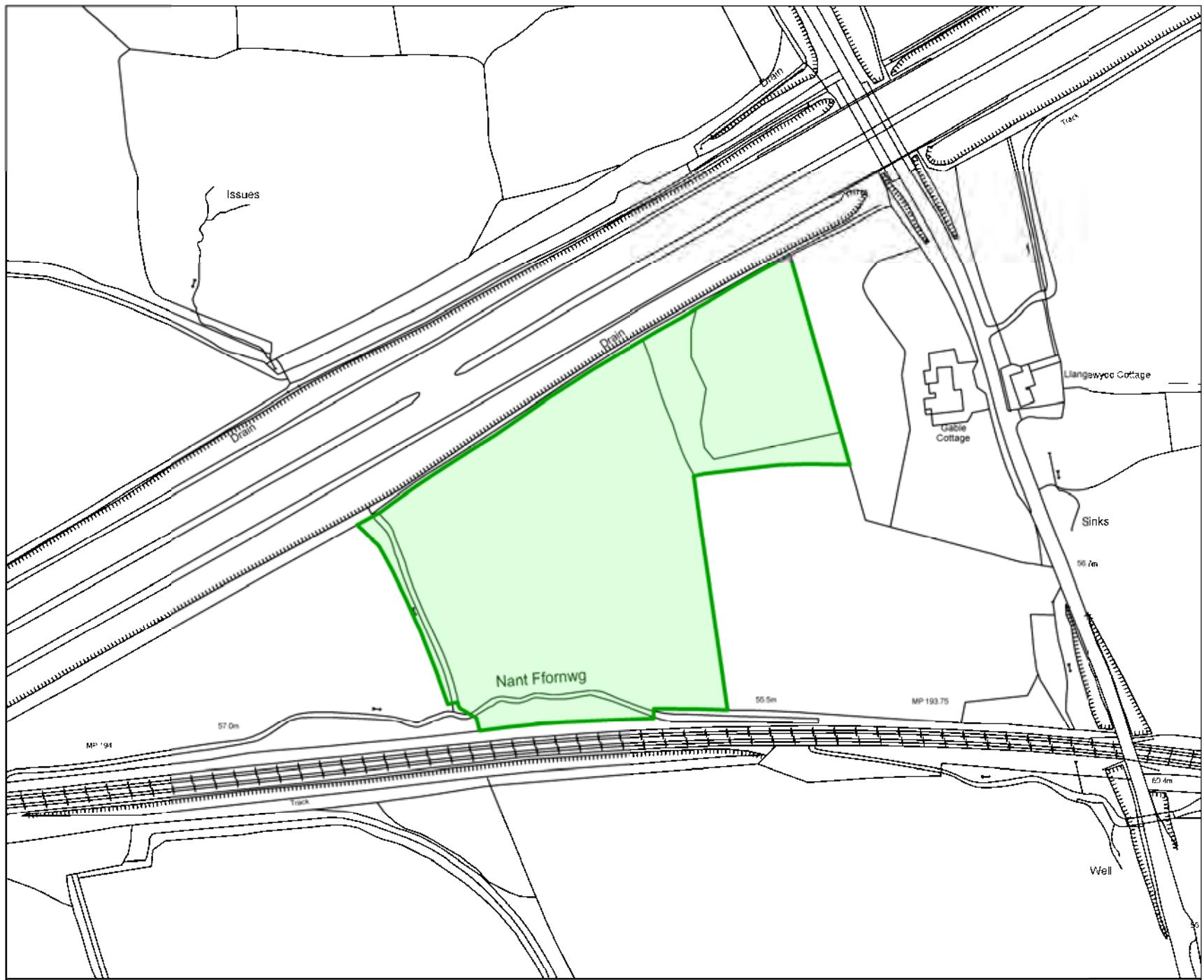
Additional species noted from desk study: Meadow Thistle, Dyer's Greenweed, Saw-wort, Tawny Sedge, Flea Sedge (1993 records), Common Lizard (within 150m of boundary, 2007), Marsh Fritillary butterfly (within 400m of boundary, 2000), Brown Long-eared Bat (within 350m of boundary, 2004).



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

LAL-8-N

Llangwydd  
(North of Railway)



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 02/08/2013

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Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LAL-9-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Coed-y-Gains
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS893814	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 1.62
<b>Survey date:</b> 22 September 2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Peter Sturgess
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A block of broad-leaved woodland that is mostly classified as ancient woodland. The canopy consists mostly of Ash and Oak, with an understorey of Hazel, Hawthorn and Bramble, with occasional Wych Elm, Guelder Rose, Field Maple and Rhododendron. Herb Paris occurs in several patches in the central and eastern parts. Other ground flora species include Bluebell, Dog's Mercury, Sanicle, Primrose and Yellow Archangel. The southern margin of the wood is mostly formed by a steep bank of rubble and soil that has been tipped into the woodland. This margin and tipped material supports local Japanese Knotweed and Indian Balsam. The western part of the wood appears to be of relatively recent origin, and this also includes several areas of tipped material with Japanese Knotweed and Indian Balsam.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.</p> <p>Presence of Herb Paris.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub.</p> <p>Old ditches and banks.</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.</p> <p>Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.</p> <p>Potential to support Dormice.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>There are no signs of any active woodland management although the site is accessed by horses. The former tipping has resulted in loss of woodland in the past, but most of the site currently appears to be in a reasonable condition for nature conservation. The presence of Japanese Knotweed, Indian Balsam and Rhododendron present a threat to the site's diversity and it would be beneficial to remove these to prevent their spread.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No further loss of woodland area from ground reprofiling or tipping.</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks and use of aerial photography. Further survey would be beneficial, particularly to check breeding birds and ground flora in spring.

The western part of the woodland is of relatively recent origin and includes a relatively low diversity of woodland indicator species. However, it is retained within the SINC because it provides a link with the adjacent woodland (SINC LAL-2-N), and because it is likely to increase in value for wildlife as it matures.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland canopy species: *Quercus robur*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Corylus avellana*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Acer campestre*, *Rhododendron ponticum*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Ribes uva-crispa*, *Salix cinerea*, *Hedera helix*, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Cornus sanguinea*, *Ribes cf rubrum*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Malus cf sylvatica*.

Woodland ground flora species: *Mercurialis perennis*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Circaeа lutetiana*, *Lamiastrum galeobdolon*, *Geum urbanum*, *Primula vulgaris*, *Urtica dioica*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Fallopia japonica*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Paris quadrifolia*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Sanicula europaea*, *Arum maculatum*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Viola riviniana*, *Veronica montana*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Glechoma hederacea*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, *Polystichum setiferum*, *Polypodium vulgare*, *Thamnobryum alopecurum*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Euryhynchium striatum*, *Thuidium tamariscinum*, *Plagiochila porelloides*.

Fauna observations: Nuthatch, Speckled Wood Butterfly.

Additional species noted from desk study: Common Frog (within 100m).

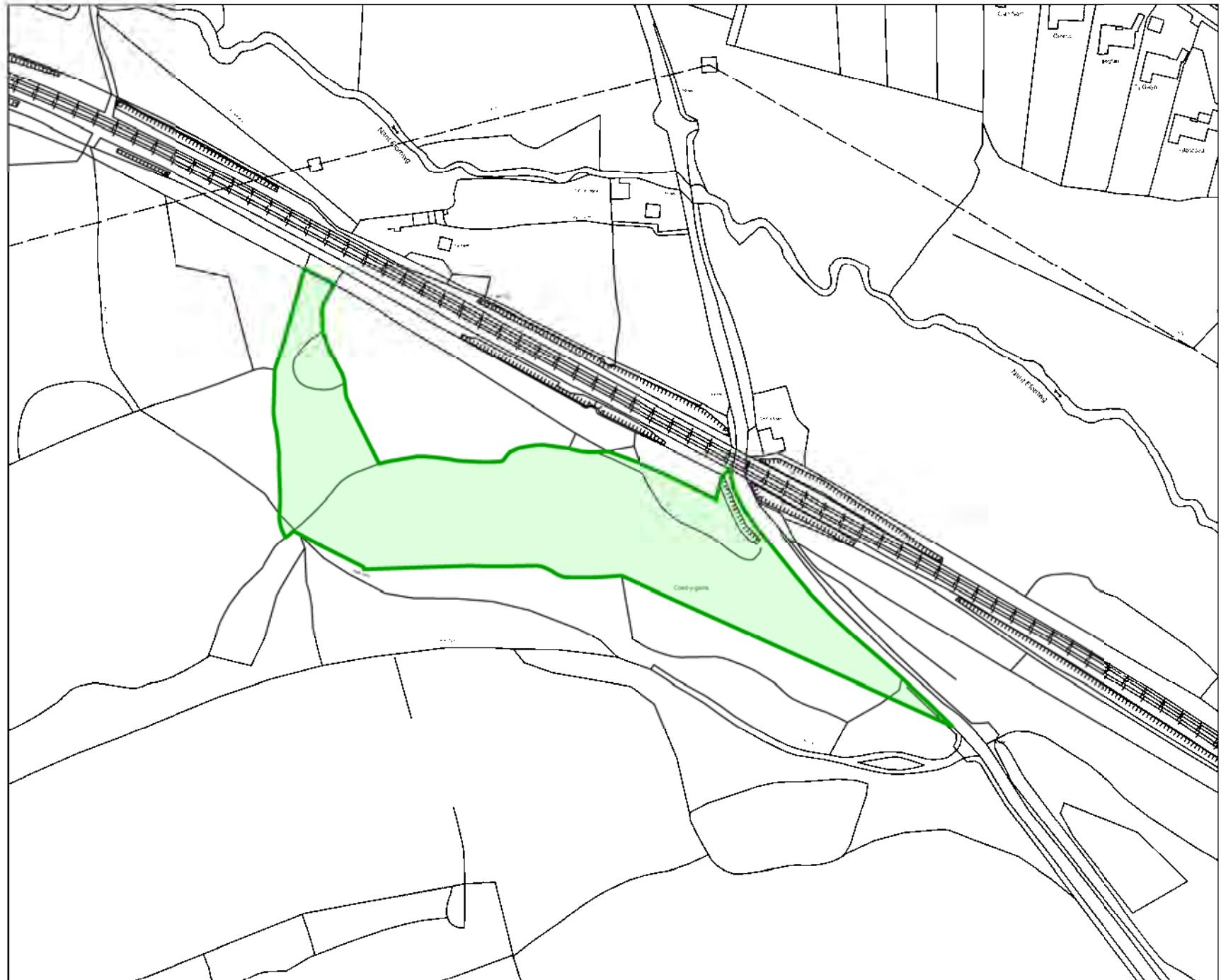


**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**LAL-9-N  
Coed-y-Gains**

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 02/08/2013



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**Scale 1:2,500 @ A4**

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LL-1-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Coed Pentwyn
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 890 862	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 26.23
<b>Survey date:</b> 22/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A moderate sized site made up entirely of broadleaved woodland identified as being of ancient woodland origin. Several indicator species are apparent in the ground flora and the woodland retains a reasonably good structure in most areas.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Stream</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The site may have potential for many species of interest including invertebrates, birds, and small mammals including dormice and bats. Other mammals species may use less disturbed areas of the woodland such as polecat, stoat or badger.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Current management of the woodland was not apparent at the time of survey but has taken place in approximately the last 10 years. The area nearest to the housing is well utilised for informal recreation and paths are kept clear. The canopy is generally high and complete but a vigorous under storey of saplings is quite dense in places. Control of saplings, scrub and some selective felling may be of benefit to the woodland habitat.</p> <p>Recommendations for future management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was surveyed from rights of way only.

An old tramway runs through the site, made up of stone sleepers and is likely to be of cultural heritage interest.

Landowner: Squires, Coytrahen Estate,

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland and scrub species

Hazel *Corylus avallana*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, beech *Fagus sylvatica*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, sweet chestnut, sessile oak *Quercus petrea*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, wood sedge *Carex sylvatica*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, remote sedge *C remota*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, scaly male fern *D. affinis*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrisosplenium oppositifolium* polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, dog's mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, dog violet *Viola riviana*.

Faunal species

Tree creeper

Faunal species from data search (0m)

Unspecified bat, noctule, common pipistrelle, kingfisher red kite, bluebell, redwing, cuckoo, small phoenix, hedgehog, bullfinch, son thrush, lapwing, spectacle, grey heron, goldfinch, siskin, dipper Devon carpet, chiffchaff, blackbird.

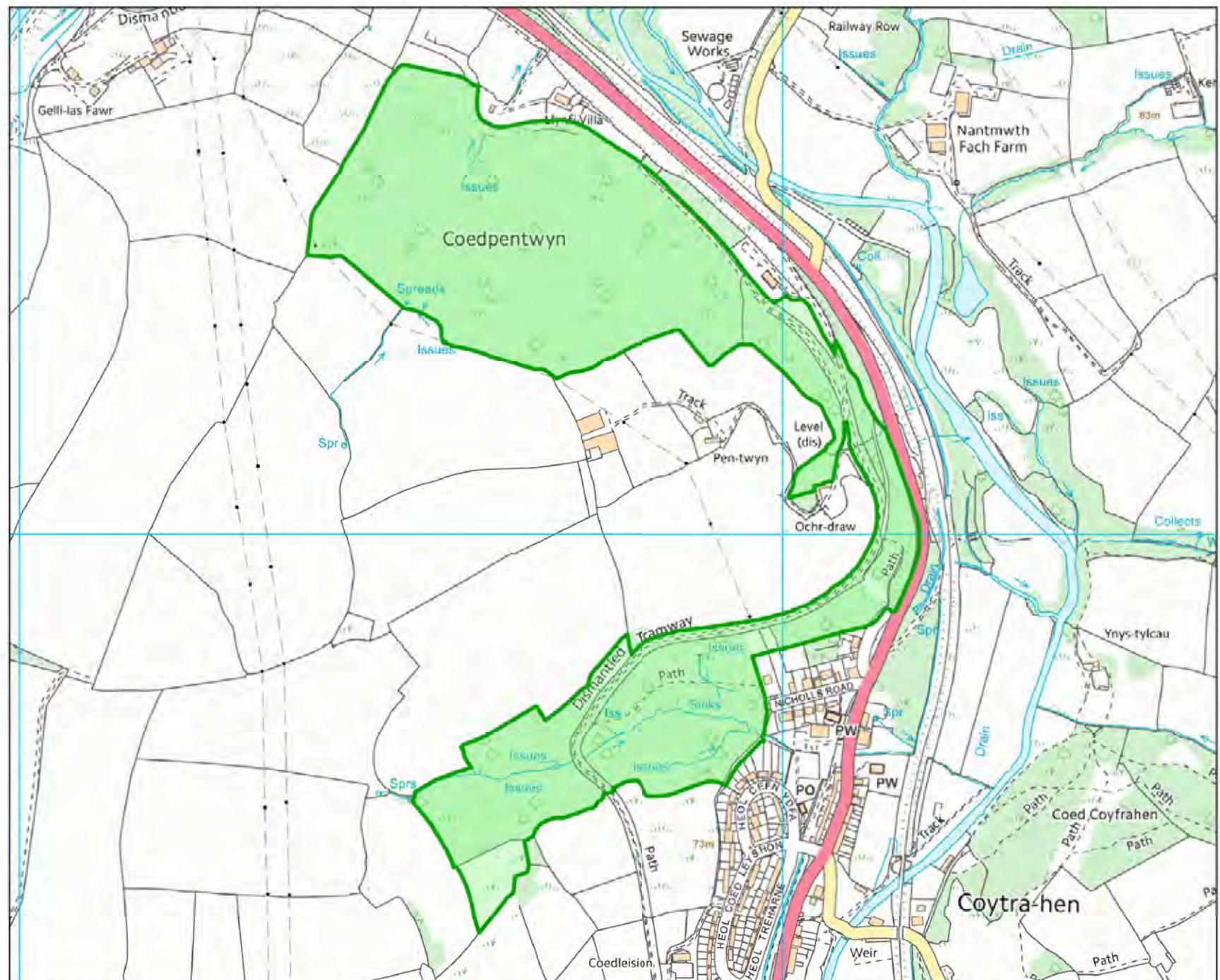


**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

**LL-1-S**  
**Coed Pentwyn**

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LL-2-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Coed Tondu
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 888 851	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 22.49
<b>Survey date:</b> 23/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A moderate sized broadleaved woodland, identified as of ancient origin and once forming part of the former Tondu House estate. The habitat is composed mainly of a high canopy with areas of dense sapling growth, but several woodland indicator species are present. Small areas of acidic grassland, scrub and bracken are also included within the site boundary.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Stream</p> <p>Acidic grassland</p> <p>Bracken</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Mammal pathways were noted in the woodland, which could lead to a badger set. The woodland is suitable for sett digging and adjacent pastures good foraging habitat. The canopy is likely to provide opportunity for a range of invertebrates species, birds and possibly dormice. Reptiles may be found on the woodland edges, grassland and bracken areas.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland is well used for informal recreation and by Ecodysgu for environmental education. Ecodysgu carry out some woodland management and stock animals from adjacent fields are kept out. Minimal management is carried out on the grassland and bracken area as this may be kept as a field margin under Cwmrisca Farm's Tir Gofal agreement. The small areas of grassland appear to be slightly enriched and could benefit from mowing and scrub and bracken control. The woodland is generally in a reasonably good condition but will benefit from further selective felling and rotational coppicing.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain woodland management and include selective felling and rotational coppicing</li> <li>• Mow grassland areas and remove arisings</li> <li>• Control bracken and scrub</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

An area of improved grassland has been included in the designated area of the site although this is part of the ancient woodland area it no longer holds any biodiversity value and should be considered for removal from the SINC boundary.

An area of ancient semi natural woodland occurs to the southern part of the old Tondu House estate near the start of the driveway which should be surveyed and designated if appropriate. It currently doesn't fall into any SINC.

The woodland contains the remains of an old tramway in the form of stone sleepers, which are likely to be of cultural heritage interest.

Landowner: **Coed Tondu**

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, bird's foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*, yellow waxcap fungi *Hygrocybe* sp.

Woodland and scrub species

Hazel *Corylus avellana*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, beech *Fagus sylvatica*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, sessile oak *Quercus petrea*, sweet chestnut *Castanea sativa*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, black poplar species *Populus nigra* sp, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, wood sedge *C. sylvatica*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, red campion *Silene dioica*,

Faunal species

Buzzard, raven, skylark, greater spotted woodpecker, meadow pipit, blackbird

Species from data search (0m)

Bluebell



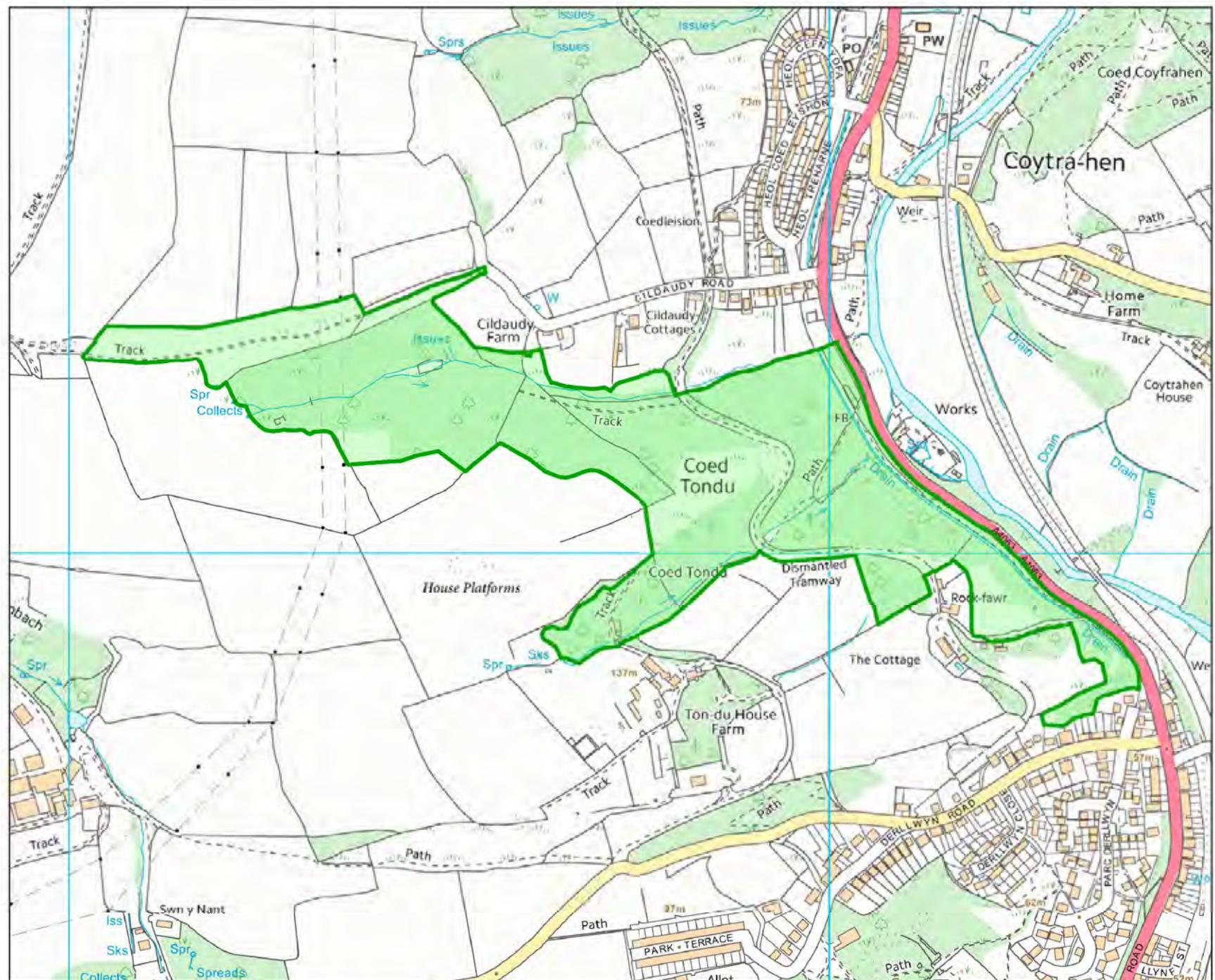
**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

LL-2-N

Coed Tondu

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LL-3-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Nant Cwmbach
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 879 848	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 10.48
<b>Survey date:</b> 23/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Broadleaved woodland and plantation woodland fragments, linked by narrow areas of woodland along the lane. Within the site are ponds and scrub areas.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub</p> <p>Ponds</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The woodland has potential to support many species from invertebrates and birds, through to small mammals including bats.</p> <p>The ponds and surrounding habitat provide opportunity for several amphibian species and reptiles.</p> <p>The plantation woodland appeared to contain a variety of fungi species.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland areas within the SINC boundary are managed according the Cwmrca Farm's Tir Gofal agreement. They are fenced from stock animals and appear to have minimal active management. Several ponds are marked on the plans, but only one was located. This pond did not contain any areas of open water but a large amount of marginal species such as reedmace. The habitats are in decline and would benefit from more intervention. The ponds require partial clearance through a rotation over a few years where the woodland areas could benefit from selective felling, particularly where they border the ponds. Scrub areas may require control and the removal of Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed will be important to retain the biodiversity interest of this site particularly near to the farm yard. Laying of hedges may also be introduced to increase the value of the ground flora and prevent them becoming gappy.</p>	
<p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland management through coppicing and selective felling</li> <li>• Laying of hedgerows</li> <li>• Pond management through rotational clearance</li> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Landowner: David Anthony, Cwmrisca Farm, Tondu

Parts of the farm run under a Tir Gofal agreement

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland and scrub species

Commercial coniferous species, sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, navelwort *Umbilicus rupestris*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, primrose *Primula vulgaris*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, red campion *Silene dioica*, wood sage *Teucrium scorodonia*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, slender St John's wort *Hypericum pulchrum*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, soft shield fern *Polystichum setiferum*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, black bryony *Tamus communis*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, golden rod *Solidago virgaurea*.

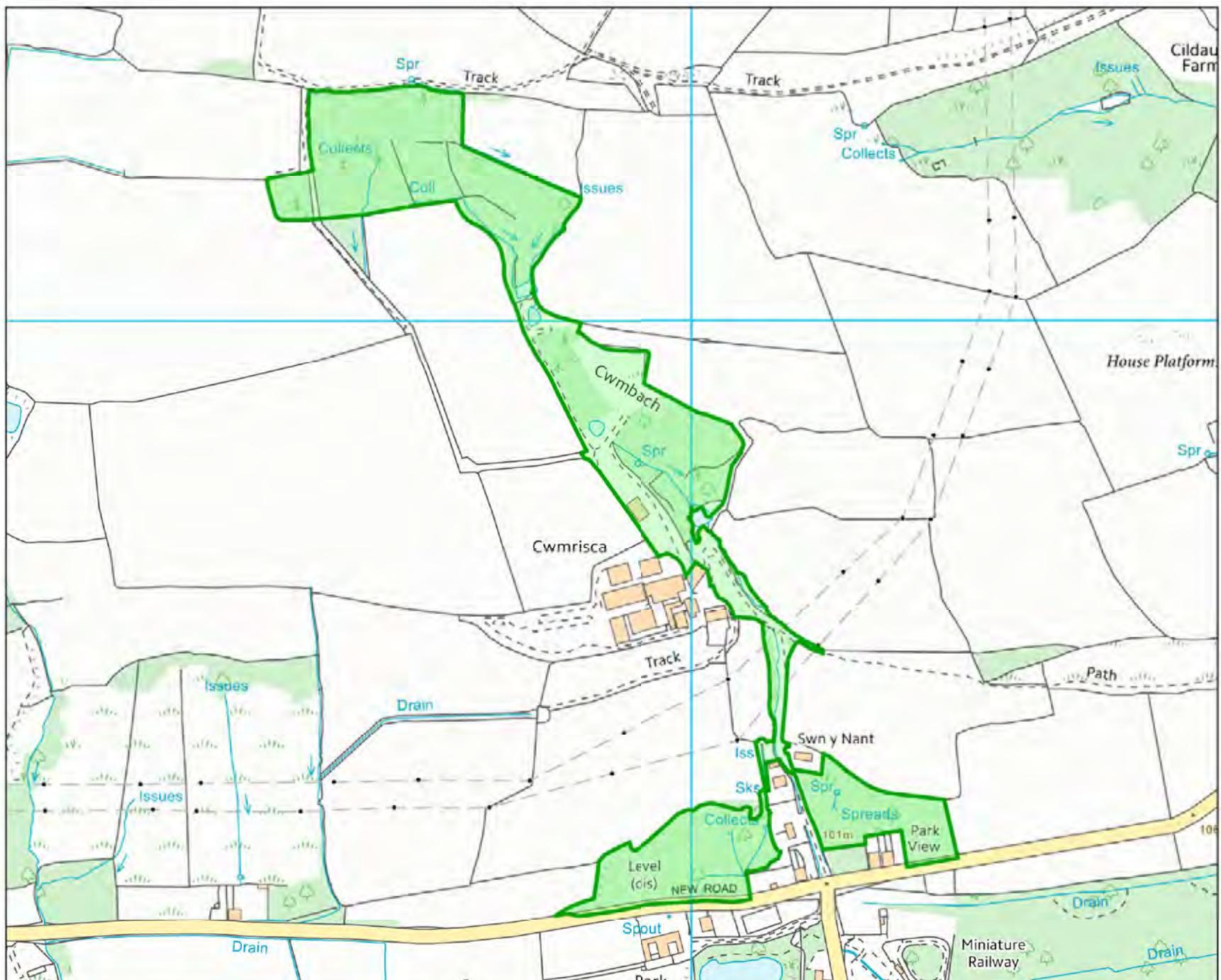
Faunal speciesFaunal species from data search (0m)

Unspecified bat, daubenton's, noctule, pipistrelle, great crested newt, goshawk, kingfisher, toad, small blue hobby, palmate newt, smooth newt, crossbill, red kite, common frog, green sandpiper, redwing, fieldfare, adder, skylark, small pear bordered fritillary, *Bombus muscorum*, shrill carder bee, lesser redpoll, linnet, small heath, cuckoo, lesser spotted woodpecker, red bunting, dingy skipper, kestrel, grayling, herring gull, wall, yellow wagtail, spotted flycatcher, house sparrow, tree sparrow, marsh tit, edge accentor, grizzled skipper, bullfinch, starling, blood vein, song thrush, cinnabar, lapwing, sedge warbler, reed warbler, grey heron, goldfinch, siskin, golden ringed dragonfly, raven, house martin, alder buckthorn, coot, emerald damselfly, stoat, weasel, bee orchid, black tailed skimmer, chiffchaff, common shrew, garden warbler, lesser whitethroat, black darter, ruddy darter, little grebe, blackbird.



**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

LL-3-N  
Nant Cwm-bach



Map generated by: AQ  
Date: 08/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LL-4-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Coed Coytrahen
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 894 856	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 7.50
<b>Survey date:</b> 23/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>This site is made up entirely by broadleaved woodland and part of the River Llynfi where it runs along the north western edge. The woodland has been identified as of ancient origin for the majority of its area and contains some glades. Its structure is made up primarily of a mature canopy, but an understory is largely absent with a very sparse ground flora.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p> <p>Rivers</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Possible otter holt in the riverbank. Otter are likely to use the River Llynfi where it runs though the site. The woodland could be suitable for dormice but is lacking an under storey layer. The woodland is likely to support a diversity of invertebrates and birds as well as bats.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The site is not fenced from the cattle and sheep which graze the adjacent fields, which has caused a reduction in the ground flora and understorey, particularly any regeneration. The grazing may however help maintain open rides and clearings within the woodland. Dead wood is left to decay within the woodland. Fencing off the main woodland habitat from stock animals would be beneficial, with selective tree felling, coppicing and scrub control. Open rides should continue to be grazed but perhaps less intensively than at present, by reducing stock numbers. Himalayan balsam and rhododendron are both present on the site and may require control to retain the biodiversity interest of the site. An artificial structure on the river bank for otters may increase the availability of resting sites within the area.</p>	
<p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider locally excluding livestock from woodland to encourage regeneration and provide areas of dense undergrowth to give cover for nesting birds and small mammals</li> <li>• Woodland management through selective felling, coppicing and scrub control</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Landowner: Mr Phil Morgan, Llwy Y Orath Farm

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland and scrub species

Beech *Fagus sylvatica*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, sweet chestnut *Castanea sativa*, sessile oak *Quercus petrea*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaeae lutetiana*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, red campion *Silene dioica*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorosa*, wavy hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, tufted hair grass *D. cespitosa*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, Bristle bent *Agrostis curtisii*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, slender St John's wort *Hypericum pulchrum*.

Faunal species

Buzzard, speckled wood, red admiral, greater spotted woodpecker.

Faunal species from data search (0m)

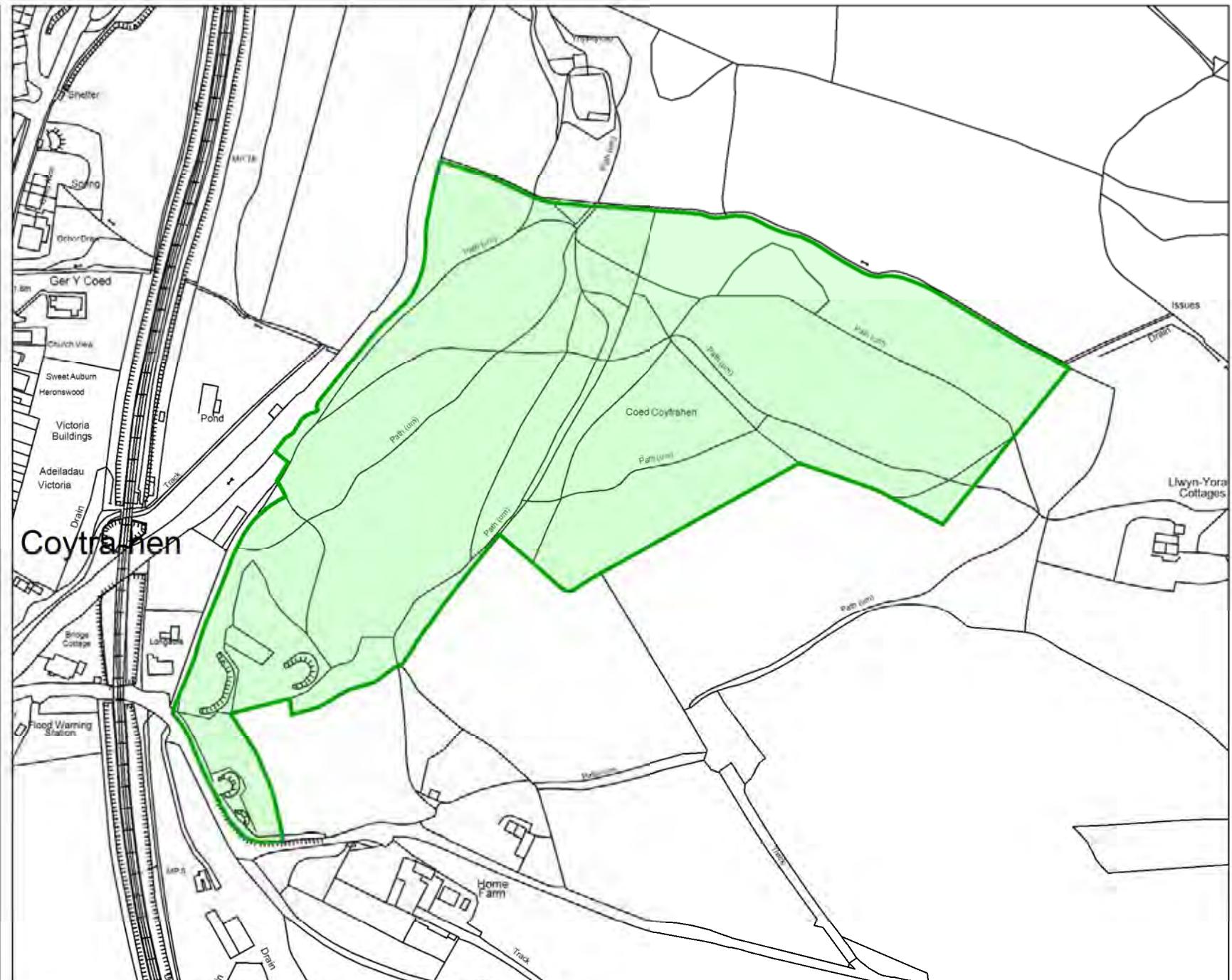
Unspecified bat, noctule, common pipistrelle, kingfisher, bluebell, red kite, redwing, cuckoo, small phoenix, hedgehog, bullfinch, song thrush, lapwing, spectacle, grey heron, goldfinch, siskin, dipper, Devon carpet, chiffchaff, blackbird



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

LL-4-S

Coed Coytrahen



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LL-5-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Cwm Cefnydfa
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 880 867	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 5.26
<b>Survey date:</b> 22/09/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The site consists entirely of broadleaved woodland in a small side-valley which has been subject to fly-ash tipping in the past in association with the former power station at Coytrahen. The woodland remains of biodiversity interest as it contains several indicator species. The watercourse is piped beneath the woodland for some of its length, but is brought to the surface at the lower (northerly) section.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Stream</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>A resident reported some wildlife sightings around the site; brown hare, buzzard, goshawk, red kite and raven.</p> <p>The woodland canopy and under storey are suitable for a range of invertebrate and bird species, with opportunity for small mammals including bats and dormice. There may be opportunity for amphibian species but this is limited by the lack of standing water for breeding. Otters may use the stream from the point where it emerges from culverting, if appropriate prey are available. Small fish such as bullhead or highly mobile species such as eel may be present.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland appears largely unmanaged at the time of survey with occasional fly-tipping. The whole area has been used for the tipping of fly-ash in the past as at LM-6-S Cwm Nant Gwyn and shows some raised levels. The ponds marked on OS mapping do not exist. In their place are large manmade structures which do not hold water. The stream running down the valley is mainly piped underground due to the ash tipping.</p> <p>Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed are present on the site and will require control if the woodland ground flora particularly are to retain their biodiversity interest. The woodland habitat would benefit from thinning of standard trees and re-instating of coppice where appropriate to prevent any further deterioration in habitat status.</p> <p>Recommendations for future management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland management through selective felling and coppicing</li> <li>• Litter-picking and removal of tipped material</li> <li>• Creation of at least one pond</li> </ul>	

- Control of invasive species

**Additional information:**

No map has been produced for this site by BCBC.

An ancient hedgebank was noted to the west of the site, presumably the former entrance to Cefn Ydfa, now ruins.

Local people refer to the site as 'Ash valley'.

Landowner: Energy company who owned the power station/ putting in new application for biofuel power station.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland and scrub species

Hazel *Corylus avallana*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, wych elm *Ulmus glabra*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, hemp agrimony *Eupatoria canabinum*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaeae lutetiana*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, male fern *D. filix-mas*, scaly male fern *D. affinis*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*

Faunal species

Lesser spotted woodpecker, outlier badger sett. Badger corpse on roadside near to the site.

Faunal species from data search (0m)

Noctule, pipistrelle, kingfisher, red kite, bluebell, redwing, cuckoo, small phoenix hedgehog, bullfinch, song thrush, lapwing, spectacle, grey heron, goldfinch, siskin, dipper, devon carpet, chiffchaff, blackbird, badger



BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

LL-5-N  
Cwm Cefnydfa



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

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Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LL-6-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Ton Philip Farm
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 867 844	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 10.15
<b>Survey date:</b> 29/10/2011	<b>Surveyor:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Complex of habitats across the designated area. A significant part of the site has been developed since designation.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Pond</p> <p>Neutral grassland</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The woodland habitats present show potential to support dormice, bats and other small mammals, as well as a diversity of invertebrates and bird species. The pond may have potential for amphibians and grass snake, but fish stocking may limit their populations. The grasslands and scrub margins are likely to support at least common reptile species.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The remaining grasslands appear to be heavily sheep grazed and may have lost some of their biodiversity interest. The woodland, scrub and plantation appear to be un-managed. The pond near the north west corner is well managed, presumably for recreational angling. To enhance the features around the site selective felling of trees within the woodland and scrub control is recommended. Hedge laying would also improve the biodiversity value. The pond is unlikely to support much wild fauna as it is managed currently, further ponds for wildlife would be beneficial to the site and increase its value. Himalayan balsam is present on the site and if left unmanaged may cause further loss of biodiversity interest and should be removed.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce grazing by sheep</li> <li>• Woodland management through selective felling and scrub control</li> <li>• Lay hedges on rotation</li> <li>• Creation of ponds set aside for wildlife</li> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Approximately half of the grassland area has been developed and the boundary should be redrawn to reflect this change.

Landowner: Mrs Vanessa Dalton, Ton Philip Farm, Fford y Gyfraith, Cefn Cribwr.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Rosebay willowherb *Chamaenerion angustifolium*, hemp agrimony *Eupatoria canabinum*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*

Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, beech *Fagus sylvatica*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, enchanter's nightshade *Ciraea lutetiana*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, black bryony *Tamus communis*.

Faunal species

Nuthatch, blackbird, hedgehog

Faunal species from data search (0m)

Goshawk, kingfisher, common toad, hobby, bluebell, crossbill, red kite, water germander, green sandpiper, redwing, fieldfare, barn owl, adder, skylark, lesser redpoll, linnet, cuckoo, lesser spotted woodpecker, reed bunting, hedgehog, kestrel, herring gull, yellow wagtail, spotted flycatcher, house sparrow, marsh tit, hedge accentor, grizzled skipper, bullfinch, starling, song thrush, cinnabar, lapwing, sedge warbler, reed warbler, grey heron, goldfinch, siskin, raven, coot, bee orchid, chiffchaff, black tailed skimmer, emerald damselfly, lesser whitethroat, black darter, ruddy darter, little grebe, blackbird



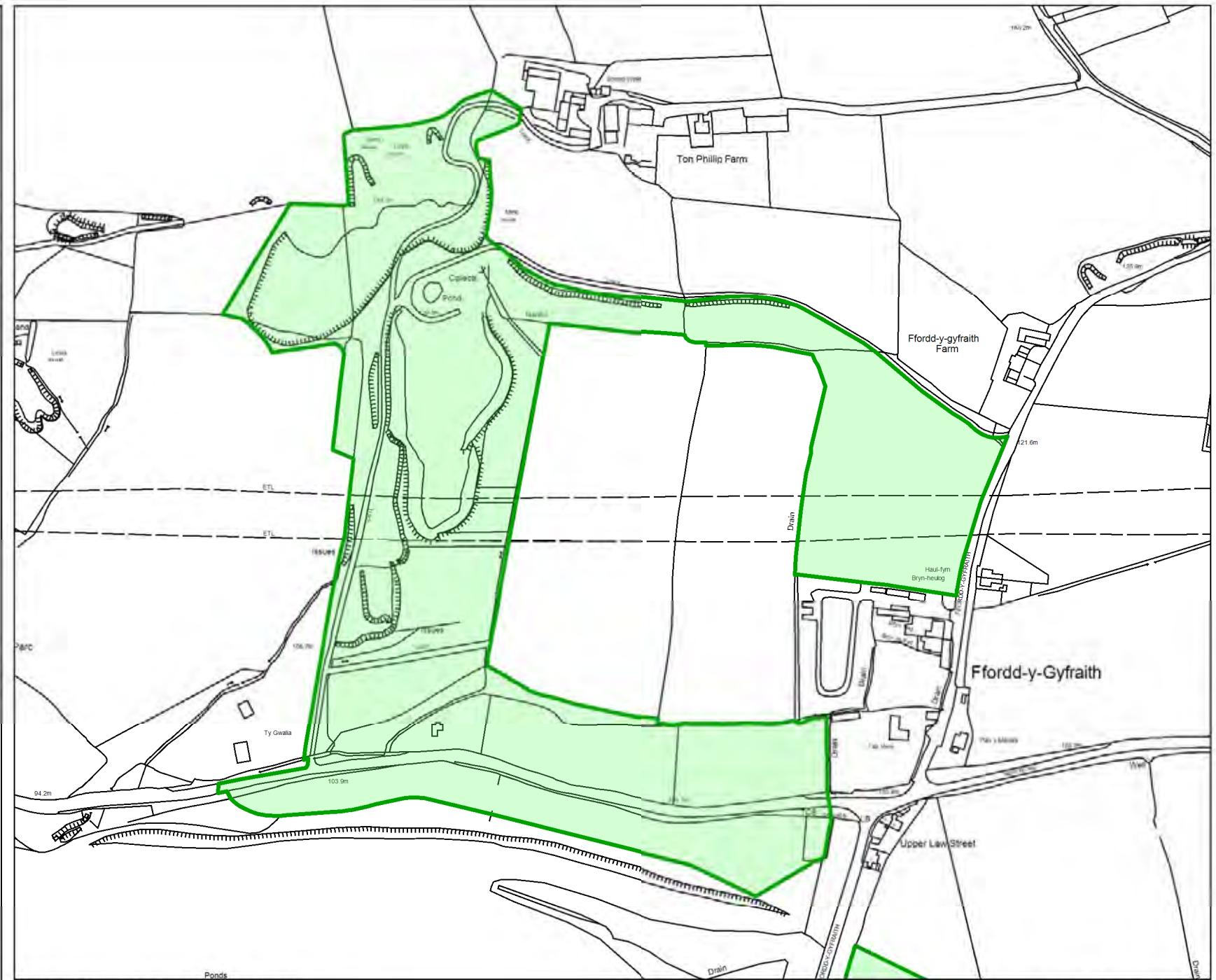
**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

LL-6-N

Ton Phillip Farm

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013



Ponds

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LM-1-M	<b>SINC name:</b> Gilfach Uchaf
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 841 876	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 39.15
<b>Survey date:</b> 17/09/2011	<b>Surveyor name:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The site is situated in an upland position, although occurs at less than 300m elevation. The majority of the site is dominated by common rush species and a smaller area dominated by purple moor grass can be found near the centre. Small patches of acid grassland are mixed in between. Several small watercourses run through the site, some of which are likely to have been improved for drainage. Scattered scrub occurs in some areas but is not a big feature.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Mosaic habitats</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The rush dominated habitat is likely to host small mammals such as bank vole and the open nature of the site is likely to attract hunting birds of prey. Ground nesting birds may be found here as well as a diversity of invertebrate species.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The rush pasture was being grazed by sheep at the time of survey. The animals preferentially graze the softer grasses around the rush, which may be limiting its floristic diversity. To enhance the conservation value of the site lowering the stocking densities may be of benefit while the drainage of the site may be leaving it too dry. Allowing the rush area to become wetter by dropping the drainage maintenance would assist in creating a wetter habitat. Only a small amount of scrub is present on the site at present, but this may require control in the future to prevent encroachment and further drying of the site.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of grazing by sheep to increase species diversity.</li> <li>• Reducing drainage to allow wetter conditions if possible.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Landowner: Mr &amp; Mrs Richards Castell Farm, Llangynwyd.</p>	

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Soft rush *Juncus effusus*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, cuckoo flower *Cardamine pratensis*, meadow foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, water starwort *Calitricha* sp., gorse *Ulex europaeus*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, toad rush *Juncus bufonius*, compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, ling heather *Calluna vulgaris*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*, spike rush *Eleocharis palustris*, sphagnum *Sphagnum* sp., goat willow *Salix caprea*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*.

Faunal species

Raven, meadow pipit, skylark

Faunal species from data search (0m)

Noctule, common pipistrelle, goshawk, toad, hen harrier, merlin, peregrine, brambling, crossbill, red kite, common frog, redwing, fieldfare, skylark, tree pipit, nightjar, lesser redpoll, linnet, small phoenix, reed bunting, kestrel, ghost moth, herring gull, house sparrow, golden plover, hedge accentor, bullfinch, buff ermine, starling, blood vein, song thrush, dark-barred twin spot carpet, swift, grey heron, goldfinch, siskin, raven, house martin, ling pug, Devon carpet, wheatear, chiffchaff, common shrew, round winged muslin, blackbird.

Other flora species from data search (0m)

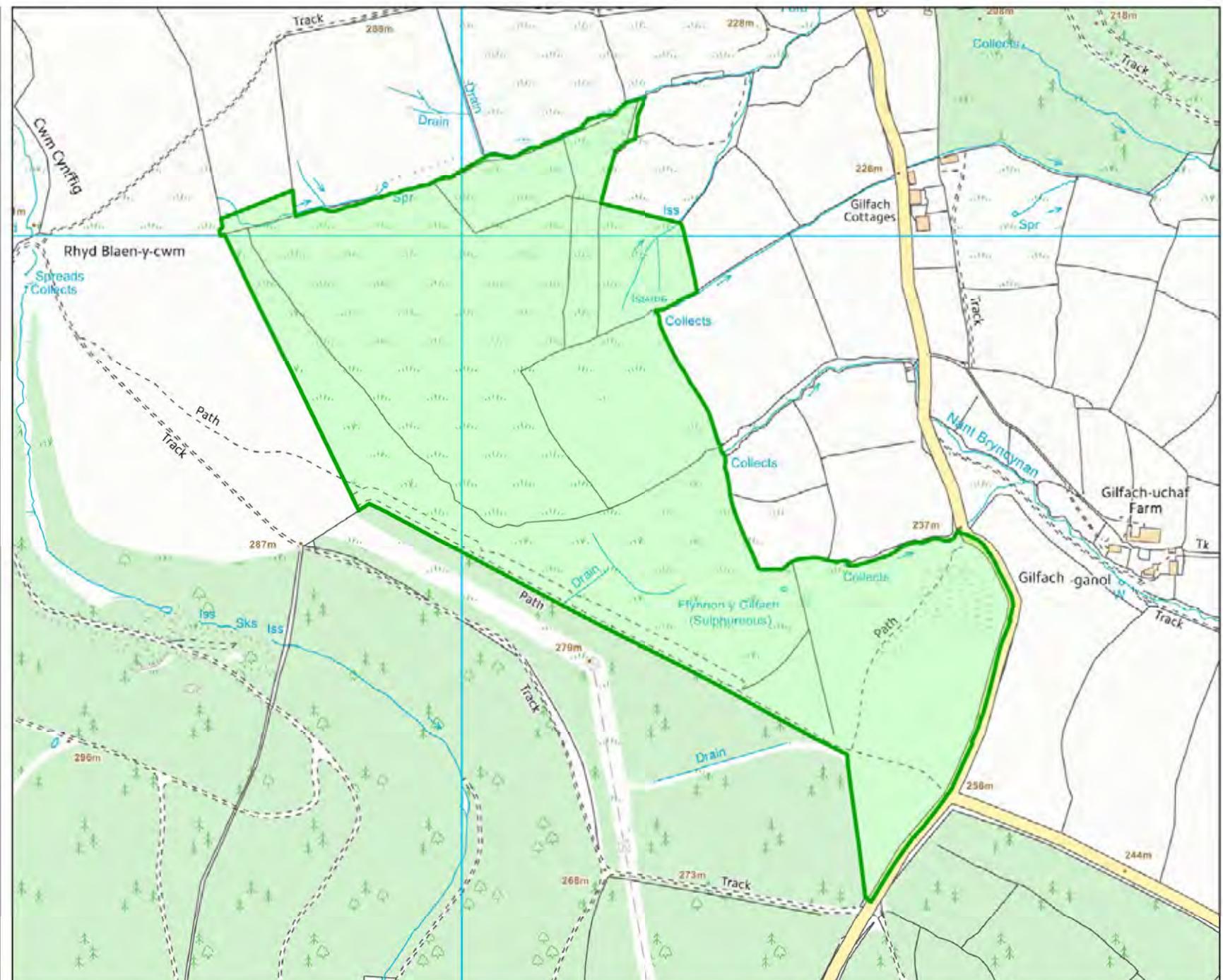
Bluebell



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**LM-1-M**

**Gilfach Uchaf**



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LM-2-M	<b>SINC name:</b> Gelliheblyg
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 881 899	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 36.76
<b>Survey date:</b> 09/09/2011	<b>Surveyor name:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>An acidic grassland site which lies mainly below 300m elevation on a steep north east facing slope. Several indicator species of this habitat type are apparent and small patches of heath are present. The grasslands appear to become more agriculturally improved further down the slope towards the valley floor.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Lowland dry acidic grassland.</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p> <p>Scrub</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The site has potential to support a diversity of invertebrates and birds, particularly ground nesting birds. Reptiles were thought to be likely here as well as some small mammals, which may provide prey items for smaller birds of prey.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The majority of the site is grazed by sheep, while areas to the east of the site were grazed by horses. These areas appear to have been agriculturally improved and hold low biodiversity value. Habitats closest to the stream, Nant Cwm Du are dominated by Himalayan balsam which is limiting biodiversity value. Other areas are dominated by dense bracken which encroaches on grasslands considered of greater value. This site is considered to generally be in decline. Bracken control by rolling or spraying could be employed to prevent encroachment, while stocking densities on the grasslands should be kept low. Removal of invasive species will benefit the habitats closest to the river, while also controlling scrub. Re-instating stone walls across the site will be of benefit to many species for shelter.</p>	
<p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in grazing pressure, particularly by sheep</li> <li>• Re-instate stone walls</li> <li>• Bracken control</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Small old quarries were present and/or bell pits were noted, which may be of cultural heritage importance.

Landowner: Mr Dyfrig and Mrs Joyce Richards, Llety Brongu Farm

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, cross leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, mat grass *Nardus stricta*, wavy hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, green ribbed sedge *Carex binervis*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, bell heather *Erica cinerea*, sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*, ling heather *Calluna vulgaris*, sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, soft rush *Juncus effusus*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, heath speedwell *Veronica officinalis*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, sessile oak *Quercus petrea*, parasol mushroom *Lepiota procera*, puffball fungi , yellow waxcap fungi.

Faunal species

Skylark, buzzard, meadow pipit, whinchat.

Faunal species from data search (0m)

Salmon, redwing, flounced chestnut, green brindled crescent, tree pipit, small pearl bordered fritillary, small heath, lesser spotted woodpecker, small phoenix, kestrel, pied flycatcher, ghost moth, spotted flycatcher, shoulder striped wainscot, wood warbler, marsh tit, hedge accentor, bullfinch, brown trout, white ermine, buff ermine, anomalous, song thrush, oak hook tip, dark-barred twin spot carpet.



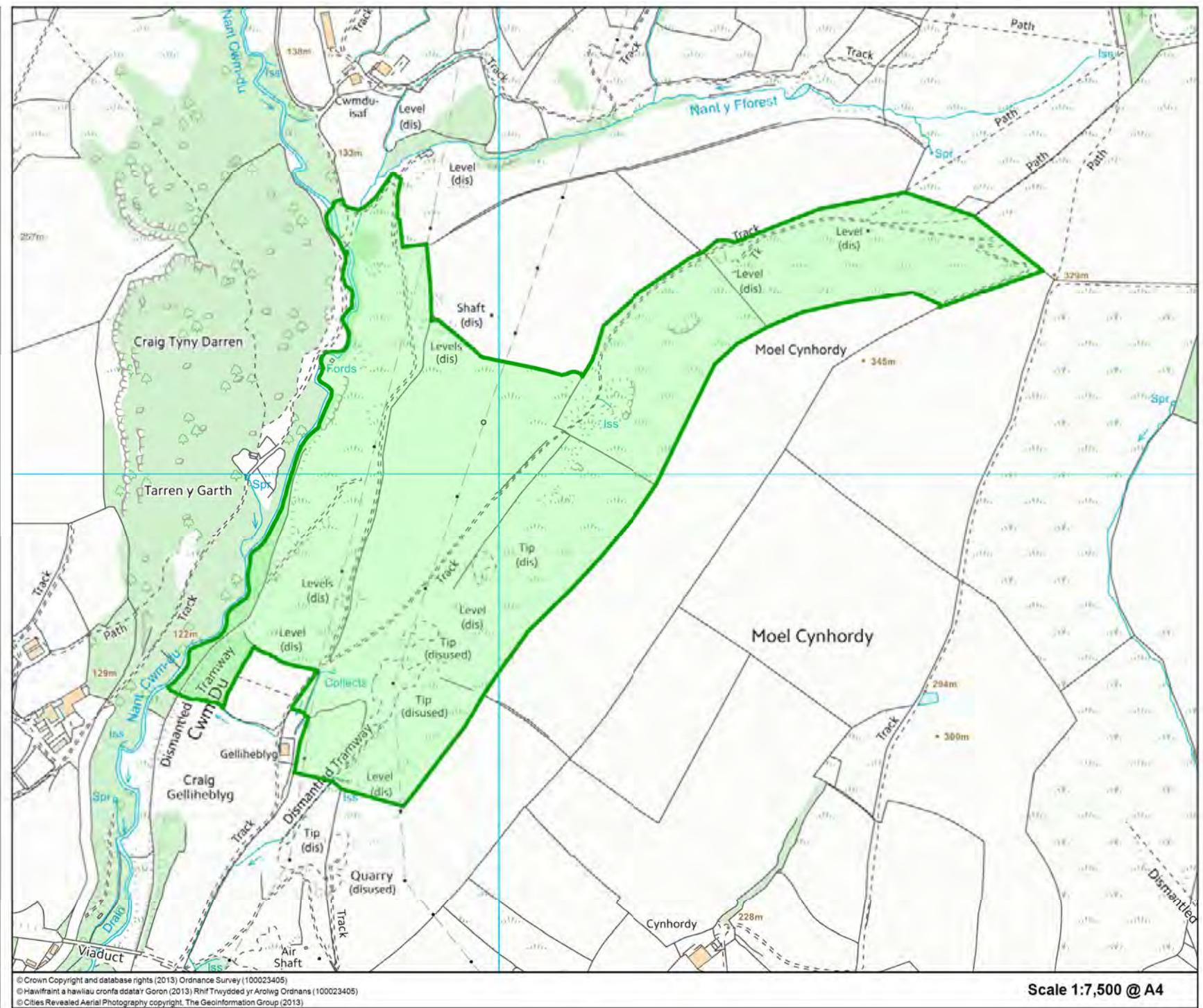
**BCBC**  
**2011**  
**SINC REVIEW**

**LM-2-M**

**Gelliheblyg**

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



Scale 1:7,500 @ A4

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LM-3-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Nant Bryncynon Woods
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 862 879	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 25.19
<b>Survey date:</b> 13/09/2011	<b>Surveyor name:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A broadleaved woodland site which follows a river valley. It is typically alder dominated at the base of the valley and exhibits wet woodland characteristics, while other species can be found in greater abundance in drier areas, such as oak, hazel and ash. While the ground flora is sometimes dominated by one species many indicator species persist.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p> <p>River</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The woodland is likely to be of value to a variety of invertebrate species and birds, including nesting sites for larger birds such as raven. Small mammals are also very likely to be present, particularly bats and possibly dormice. Amphibians and reptiles may be found in areas with a more varied habitat structure. The Nant Gadlys and Nant Bryncynan are likely to support a variety of fish species including salmonids, bullhead and eel. Otters are likely to feed here and find undisturbed resting sites.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland is fenced from stock animals and is largely unmanaged. In some areas the canopy has become very dense and is shading out understorey and ground flora. In other areas it is more open, but allowing bramble to dominate.</p> <p>Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam are both present on the site, the latter is particularly dominant and spreading adjacent to the watercourse.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> <li>• Local management of bramble scrub</li> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Areas of similar habitat lie directly adjacent to this woodland and may be considered for survey and designation.

The right of way through this woodland is not marked and is difficult to follow, due to a lack of maintenance.

Landowner: Mr Knight, Porthcawl.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland and scrub species

Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, beech *Fagus sylvatica*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, golden rod *Solidago virgaurea*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, raspberry *Rubus ideaus*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, male fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, ground elder *Aegopodium podagraria*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, pendulous sedge *Carex pendula*,

Faunal species

Raven

Species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, common pipistrelle, goshawk, kingfisher, hen harrier, peregrine, brambling, bluebell, frog, redwing, fieldfare, barn owl, hoopoe, skylark, small pearl bordered fritillary, lesser redpoll, linnet, small phoenix, reed bunting, hedgehog, kestrel, herring gull, house sparrow, hedge accentor, bullfinch, buff ermine, starling, song thrush, ring ouzel, dark barred twin spot carpet, swift, grey heron, hairy dragonfly, goldfinch, siskin, dipper, meadow thistle, raven, house martin, Devon carpet, wheatear, chiffchaff, garden warbler, blackbird.



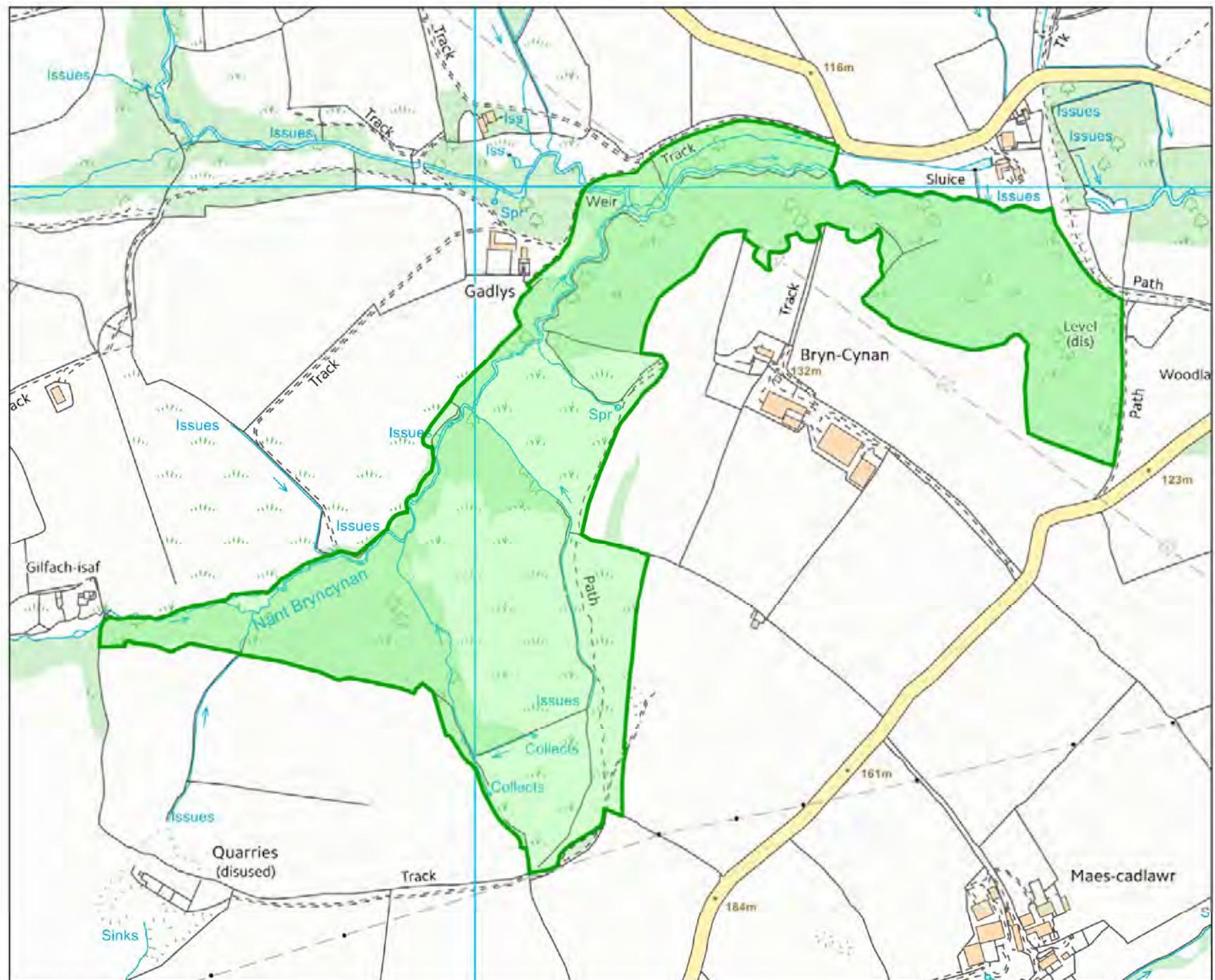
**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**LM-3-S**

**Nant Bryncynan Woods**

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LM-4-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Waun-y-Gilfach Woods
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 854 883	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 24.27
<b>Survey date:</b> 13/09/2011	<b>Surveyor name:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>This site is made up primarily of woodland, a large proportion of which has been identified as of ancient woodland origin. The remainder of the SINC is made up of scrub, plantation woodland and some purple moor grass pasture.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub</p> <p>Purple moor grass and rush pasture</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The site is likely to be used by a variety of species from invertebrates, to birds and small mammals, possibly dormice and bat. The watercourses looked suitable for salmonid species, eel and small lamprey as well as otter. Scrub margins and grasslands are likely to be used by reptiles and standing water is likely to be used by amphibians for breeding.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Some areas of the woodland showed no signs of current active management and had become very dense with bramble, particularly to the south. To the north the canopy was very high and dense shading out many ground flora species. Some cattle grazing occurs within the woodland, but this may be accidental, where fences are broken. The site is considered to be in decline and would benefit from management. Selective felling and re-instating rotational coppicing would benefit the woodland areas, while controlling scrub and bramble. Himalayan balsam was present on the site and its spread could threaten the future biodiversity value of the site, particularly along the watercourses, its removal is recommended. Artificial otter holts could be placed along the river bank are to increase resting site availability.</p>	
<p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland management by thinning and coppicing as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> <li>• Local control of bramble scrub</li> <li>• Maintain fences to prevent livestock grazing</li> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was quite difficult to access and not all areas were visited for the survey.

Some areas of adjacent habitat appeared to be of good quality and could be surveyed with a view to designation if appropriate.

Rights of way through the area are poorly signposted and overgrown.

Landowner: Mr Knight, Porthcawl? also of Gadlys, Bryn Cynon & Ty'n y Ton

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland and scrub species

Hazel *Corylus avellana*, sessile oak *Quercus petrea*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia* silver birch *Betula pendula*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvaticum*, dog violet *Viola riviniana*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, sanicle *Sanicula europaea*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, raspberry *Rubus idaeus*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, yellow pimpernel *Lysimachia nemorum*.

Faunal species

Raven

Species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, common pipistrelle, goshawk, kingfisher, hen harrier, peregrine, brambling, bluebell, common frog, redwing, fieldfare, barn owl, hoopoe, skylark, small pearl bordered fritillary, lesser redpoll, linnet, small phoenix, reed bunting, hedgehog, kestrel, herring gull, house sparrow hedge accentor, bullfinch, buff ermine, starling, song thrush, ring ouzel, dark-barred twin spot carpet, swift, grey heron, hairy dragonfly, goldfinch, siskin, dipper, meadow thistle, raven, house martin, Devon carpet, wheatear, chiffchaff, garden warbler, blackbird

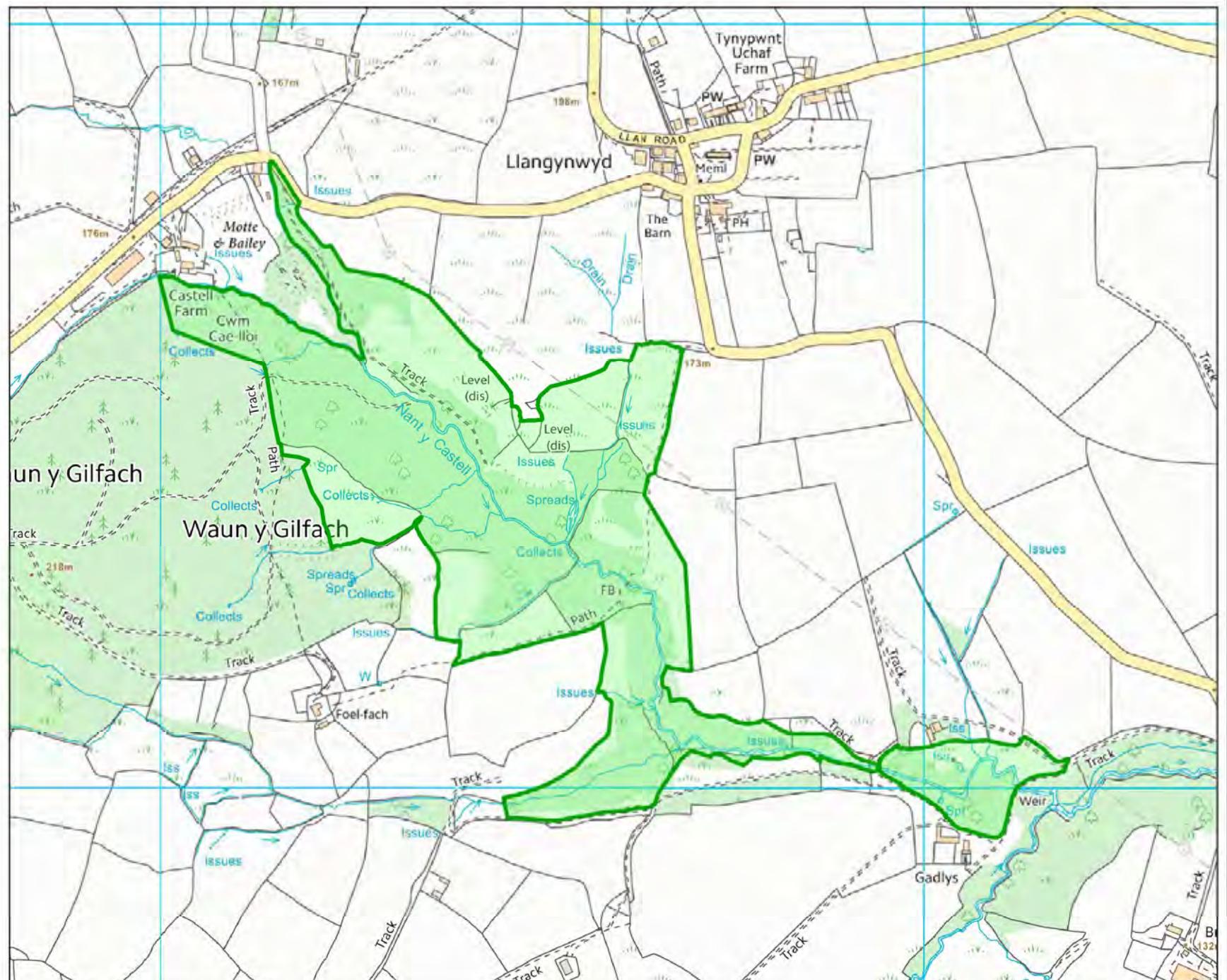


**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**LM-4-N**  
**Waun-y-Gilfach Woods**

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LM-5-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Llan Road Woods
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 854 891	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 14.34
<b>Survey date:</b> 14/09/2011	<b>Surveyor name:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The site is composed of woodland and wet woodland which follows the valley of the Nant Lluest Wen. This woodland habitat grades into scrub and bracken. Outside of this is purple moor grass pasture and acid grassland. Some habitat has been degraded as a result of current management.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p> <p>Purple moor grass and rush pasture</p> <p>Rivers</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Lowland dry acid grassland</p> <p>Bracken and scrub</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>A diversity of invertebrates and birds would be anticipated within a site with a few different good quality habitats. The woodland has the potential to support small mammals such as dormice and bats. The Stream Nant Luest Wen has the potential to support small fish species, and probably otter. Amphibians may be present in the damp woodland areas and reptiles are likely to occur in the grassland and scrub margins</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The northern area belonging to the Woodland trust is under typical woodland management thinning and control of bramble and is in good condition. The paths provide public access to the site and are used for informal recreation. The mid section is used for keeping pigs and is otherwise unmanaged and covered by Himalayan balsam. The most southerly fields are grazed quite intensively by horses. The current management of the areas other than under the Woodland Trust are in danger of losing their biodiversity value to a certain extent. Reducing the grazing pressure on the grassland areas by reducing the numbers of animals or the amount of time they are grazing would be beneficial. The area where pigs are enclosed has lost any value, however if they were to roam in a larger woodland area, they could be a useful management tool. The marshy grassland areas belonging to the Woodland Trust are surrounded by willow scrub, which will need to be kept in check. Removal of the invasive species present would be advisable.</p>	
<p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• Reduce the intensity of grazing by horses in the southern fields to increase floristic diversity.</li> <li>• Local woodland management in areas not managed under the Woodland Trust by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Woodland, purple moor grass pasture and neutral grasslands in adjacent areas, could be surveyed and considered for designation. Equally degraded area may be considered for exclusion from the designated area.

Local people call this area 'the Brynna'

Landowners: Woodland Trust Grantham Lincolnshire &

Mr Greg Davies Cwmfelin CF34 9HN (who rents part to Trudy Richards 739886)

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, meadow buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, lesser spearwort *R. flammula*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, carnation sedge *Carex panacea*, selfheal *Prunella vulgaris*, lesser skullcap *Scutellaria minor*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, eyebright *Euphrasia nemorosa*, heath speedwell *Veronica officinalis*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, water pepper *Polygonum hydropiper*, toad rush *Juncus bufonius*, marsh woundwort *Stachys palustris*, yellow sedge *Carex viridula*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, cuckoo flower *Cardamine pratensis*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*.

Woodland and scrub species

Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, grey willow *S. cinerea*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, hemp agrimony *Eupatoria cannabinum*, lady's mantle *Alchemilla vulgaris* agg, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, , tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, red campion *Silene dioica*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvaticum*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, germander speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, wood horsetail *Equisetum sylvaticum*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, *Sphagnum*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, wood sedge *Carex sylvatica*.

Faunal species

Buzzard, meadow pipit, swallow, jay

Faunal species from data search (0m)

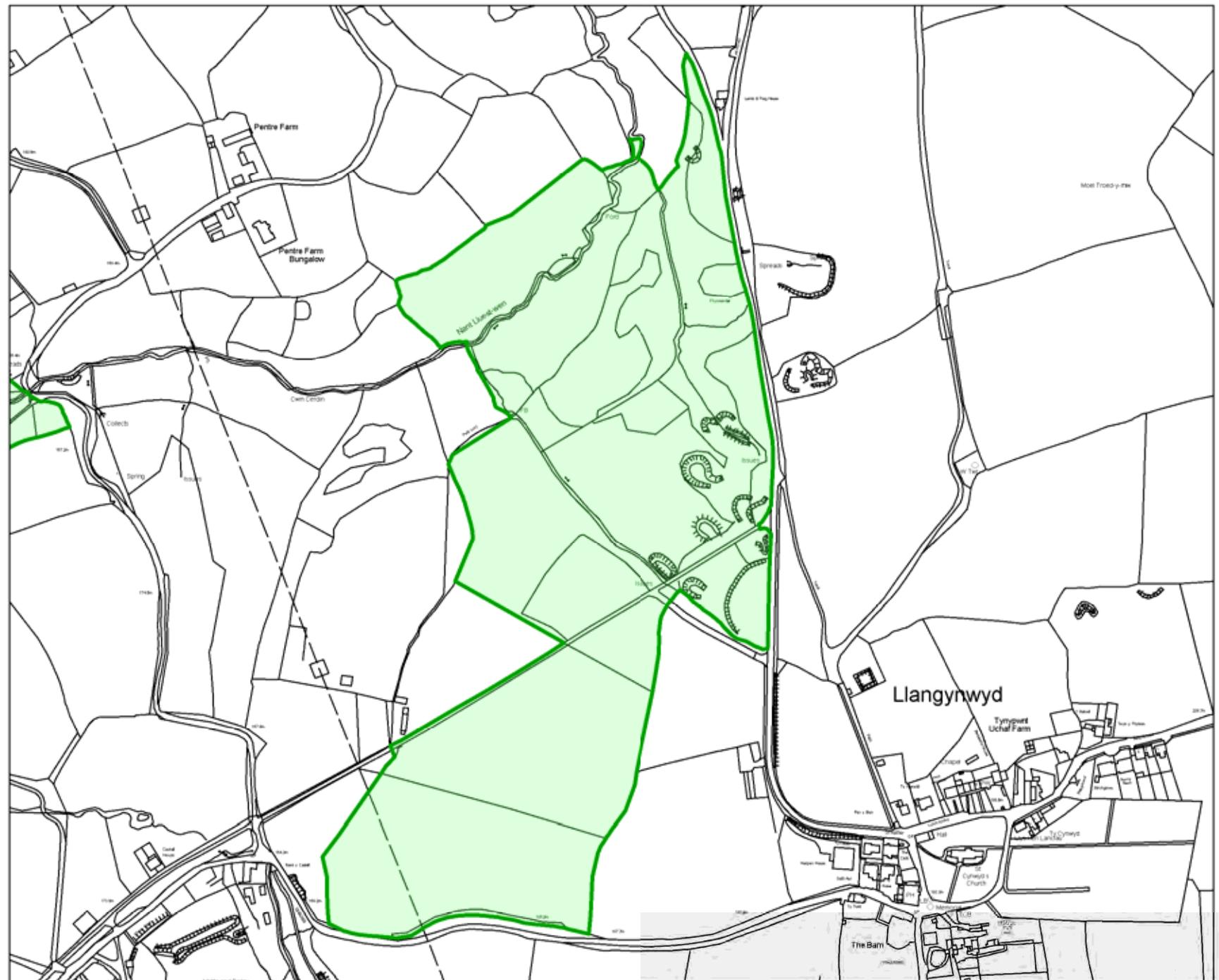
Marsh fritillary, salmon, fuscous flat-body, small pearl bordered fritillary, brown trout, white ermine, fen square spot, Devon carpet, red sword grass

LM-5-N

Llan Road Woods

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LM-6-S	<b>SINC name:</b> Cwm Nant Gwyn
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 870 867	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 11.64
<b>Survey date:</b> 22/09/2011	<b>Surveyor name:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>Linear valley broadleaved woodland identified as ancient semi-natural woodland, which retains a good ground flora in places not under grazing pressure.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Mammal pathways noted under fences which could lead to a badger sett. The canopy cover could be suitable for dormice, particularly around the woodland edge where flowering and fruiting trees have less competition. Otter may venture into the lower part of the woodland where the stream is open.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>Cattle and probably sheep are allowed to graze the ground flora and understorey of the woodland, reducing its interest. The woodland has been subject to fly-ash tipping from the now disused power station in Coytrahen for many years, but the activity ceased roughly 30 years ago. Little sign of this is apparent now, except some raised levels. The woodland would benefit from being fenced from grazing animals with some selective tree felling and the re-introduction of rotational coppicing. <i>Lonicera nitida</i>, Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed were found at the far north east of the site nearest the main road. Should these species be left unmanaged the biodiversity interest of the woodland may be further reduced, their removal is recommended. Ideally the piped watercourse should be brought back to the surface for the benefit of wildlife, but this may not be financially viable.</p> <p>Fly-tipping appears to be a historical problem that continues periodically. Rubbish should be removed regularly while public education and facilities for waste are improved.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider locally excluding livestock from woodland to encourage regeneration and provide areas of dense undergrowth to give cover for nesting birds and small mammals.</li> <li>• Coppicing and selective felling in woodland.</li> </ul>	

- Removal of tipped material and try to prevent further tipping.
- Control of invasive species.

**Additional information:**

The Nant Gwyn runs underground for much of its length, due to the former ash tipping activities. Several drain covers are noticeable along the adjacent field, but the stream emerges within the woodland shortly before being diverted under the main road.

Landowner/tenant: Mr & Mrs Griffiths, Pen-Twyn Farm?

Local people call this woodland 'Ash Valley two'

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**

Woodland and scrub species

Sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, barren strawberry *Potentilla sterilis*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, hairy brome *Bromus ramosus*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, golden rod, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, wavy hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*.

Faunal species

Greater spotted woodpecker, buzzard

Faunal species from data search (0m)

Buff ermine

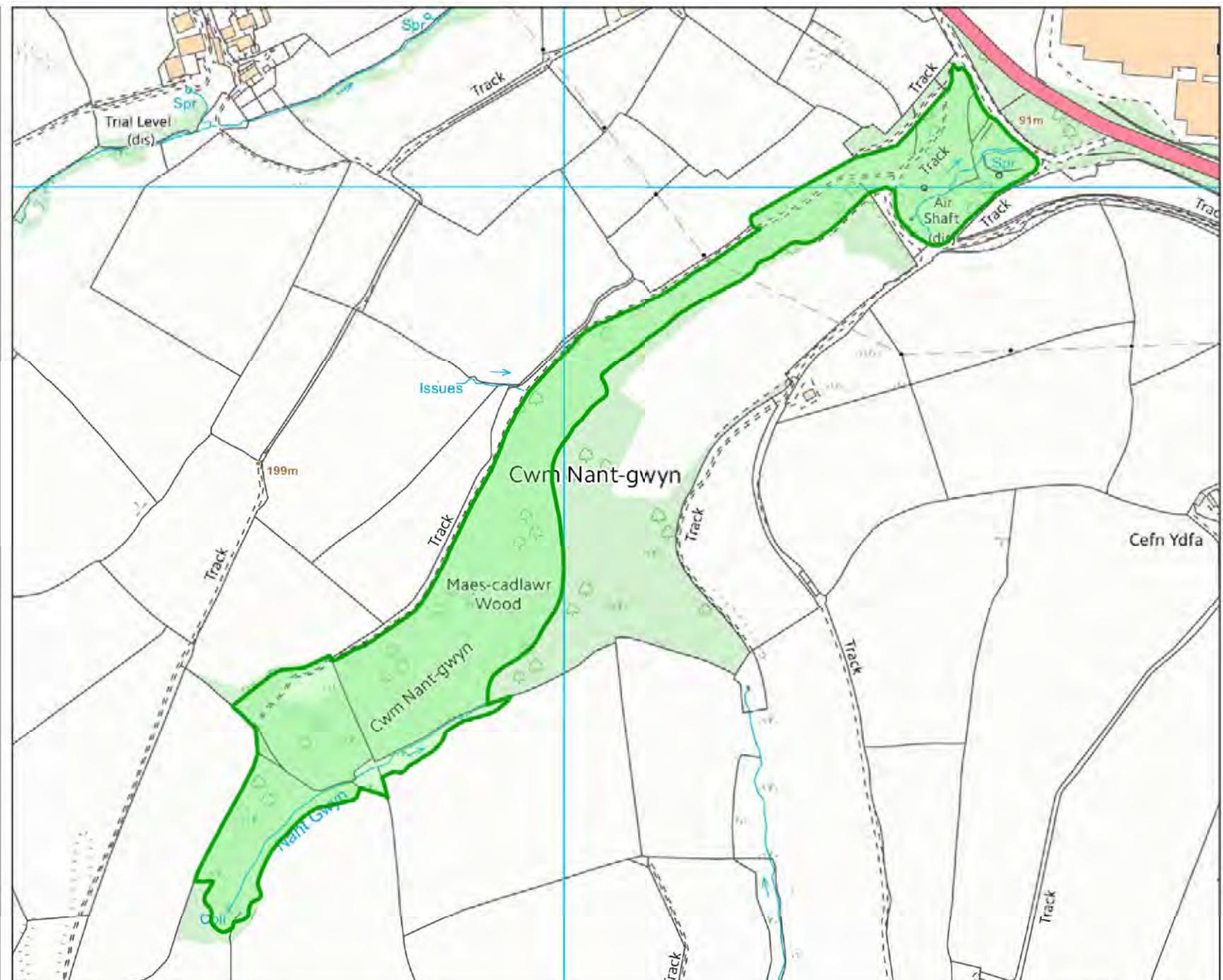


**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

**LM-6-S**  
**Cwm Nant Gwyn**

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LM-7-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Drysity'n-y-waun
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 863 892	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 10.30
<b>Survey date:</b> 14/09/2011	<b>Surveyor name:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The site is made up partly of woodland. One area has a very open canopy and a grassy ground flora with minimal indicator species, while the other area has a very closed canopy with a bramble ground flora. Although few indicator species are present, the woodland retains some upland oak wood characteristics.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The woodland areas hold potential for a number of invertebrate and bird species and possibly for dormice. The open nature of the northern wood makes it particularly suitable for bats to manoeuvre around the branches and there are many tree hollows.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland area to the north is not fenced from stock animals and resembles parkland in places. The ground flora is very poor here. The southern area is fenced, but bramble is by far dominant over the ground flora, possibly due to under management of a dense canopy.</p> <p>The field included in the SINC area appeared to have been agriculturally improved by seeding with <i>Lolium perenne</i>.</p>	
<p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider excluding livestock from woodland in the north to encourage regeneration of woodland flora.</li> <li>• Reduction of scrub in the southern area</li> <li>• Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The grassland was not assessed during the site visit at it appeared to have agriculturally improved.

Landowners: Mr Geraint Rhys, Neuadd Damas Farm, Cwmfelin, Maesteg &

Mr Paul Thomas, Neath Road Maesteg.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland and scrub species

Sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, beech *Fagus sylvatica*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, enchanter's nightshade *Ciraea lutetiana*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, germander speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*.

Faunal species

Raven, mole, peregrine?

Faunal species from data search (0m)

Bullhead, Atlantic salmon ? (no water courses), common pipistrelle, marsh fritillary, goshawk, kingfisher, hen harrier, peregrine, brambling, bluebell, common frog, redwing, fieldfare, barn owl, hoopoe, skylark, eel, small pearl bordered fritillary, lesser redpoll, linnet, small phoenix, reed bunting, hedgehog, kestrel, herring gull, house sparrow, hedge accentor, bullfinch, brown trout, buff ermine, starling, song thrush, ring ouzel, dark-barred twin spot carpet, swift, grey heron, hairy dragonfly, goldfinch, siskin, dipper, meadow thistle, golden ringed dragonfly, raven, house martin, Devon carpet, wheatear, chiffchaff, garden warbler, blackbird.



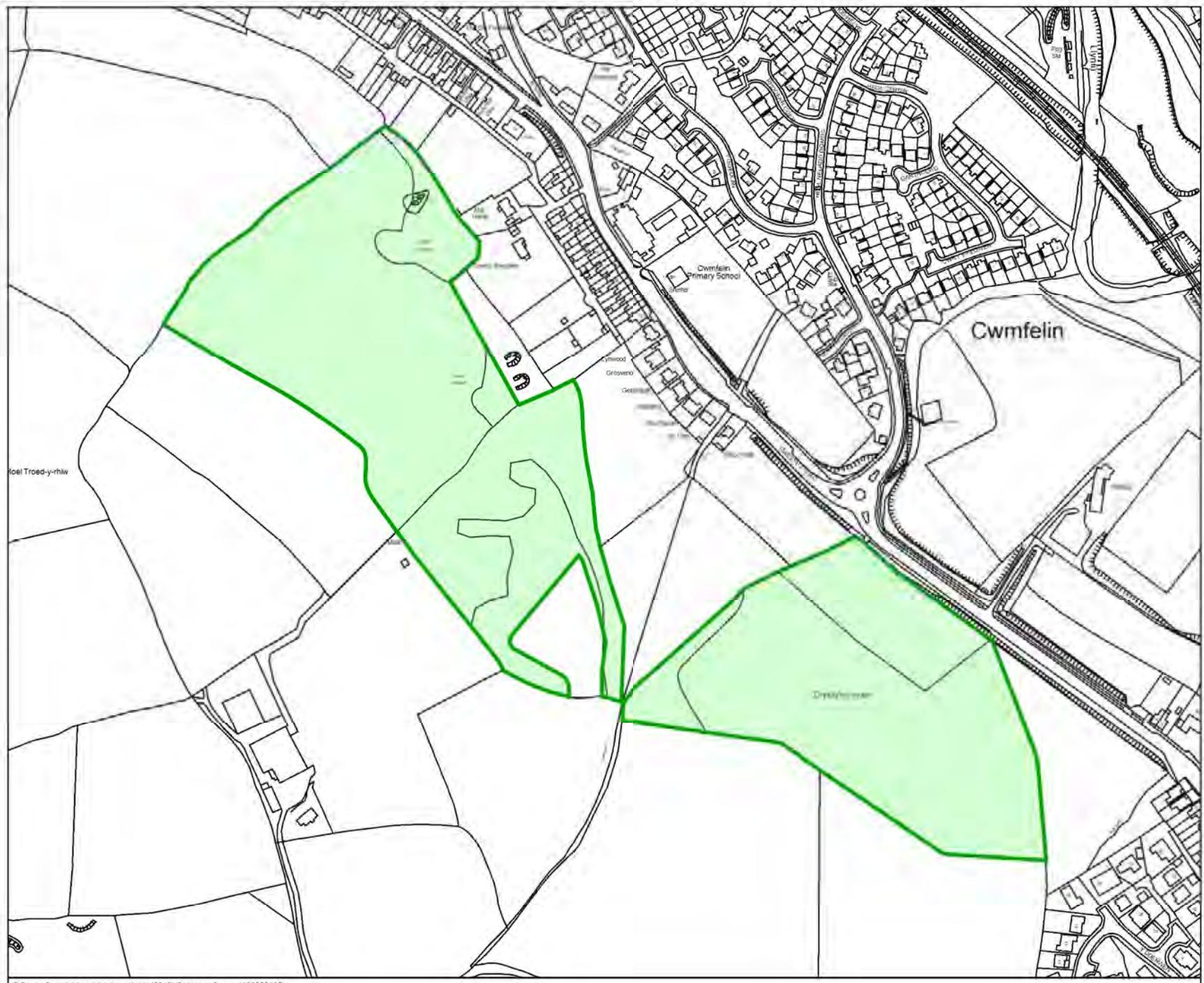
**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

LM-7-N

Drysity'n-y-waun

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LM-8-M	<b>SINC name:</b> Llety Woods
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 878 889	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 7.73
<b>Survey date:</b> 12/09/2011	<b>Surveyor name:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A woodland site most of which is mapped as ancient semi-natural woodland. Most of this habitat is wet woodland with some hazel coppice. Part of a disused railway line which has vegetated is also included in the SINC. The ground flora includes indicator species, but also reflects the marshy nature and adjacent rush pasture.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub</p> <p>Rivers</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Dormouse nest tubes were found in one part of the woodland, potentially left over from a consultant ecologist's survey.</p> <p>The woodland is likely to support a variety of wet woodland invertebrates and birds which feed upon them. Small fish species are likely to be found in the streams and otters may prey upon them occasionally. Amphibians are also likely to be found within the wet woodland.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The woodland areas are under a Tir Gofal agreement and some are grazed lightly by cattle and sheep. The canopy is fairly open and in places low, made up of shrub species. Himalayan balsam is present on the site but only in some areas. It has the potential to spread and impact on the biodiversity interest of the site. The woodland areas would benefit from being fenced from stock animals with some selective felling and coppicing. The willow carr area may require future management to prevent it from drying. Hedge laying could be introduced where appropriate and the invasive species removed.</p> <p>Recommendations for future management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of Himalayan balsam</li> <li>• Fence woodland areas from livestock</li> <li>• Manage woodland through selective felling and coppicing</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Areas of rush pasture adjacent to the SINC could be surveyed with a view to designation.

Landowner: Mr Dyfrig & Mrs Joyce Richards, Llety Brongu Farm

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland and scrub species

Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, sessile oak *Quercus petrea*, water pepper *Polygonum hydropiper*, soft rush *Juncus effusus*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, floating sweet grass *Glyceria fluitans*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, field horsetail *Equisetum arvense*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, water starwort *Callitricha* sp., brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*, gypsywort *Lycopus europaeus*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, common valerian *Valeriana officinalis*, hemlock water dropwort *Oenanthe crocata*, toad rush *Juncus buffonius*, hemp agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, redshank *Persicaria maculosa*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, lesser pond sedge *Carex acutiformis*, lesser skullcap *Scutellaria minor*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, greater tussock sedge *C. paniculata*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, wood sedge *C. sylvatica*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, wood horsetail *Equisetum sylvaticum*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, hairy sedge *C. hirta*, red campion *Silene dioica*, creeping soft grass *Holcus mollis*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, wavy bittercress *Cardamine flexuosa*, green ribbed sedge *C. binervis*.

Faunal species

Meadow pipit, swallow, buzzard

Faunal species from data search (0m)

none



BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW

LM-8-N

Llety Woods

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LM-9-M	<b>SINC name:</b> Ty'n-y-Waun
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 867885	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 7.31
<b>Survey date:</b> 13/09/2011	<b>Surveyor name:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The site is composed mainly of rush pasture, with an area of woodland which follows the route of a former railway or tramway. The woodland is of mixed ages and origins and contains a diversity of indicator species. Some parts are wet woodland and others much younger in origin.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Purple moor grass and rush pasture</p> <p>Scrub</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The woodland although small was well connected and is likely to support a diversity of invertebrate and bird species. It may also be suitable for small mammals such as dormice and bats. The wetter areas where standing water persists and the grassland is likely to be used by amphibians and the woodland edge and grassland may be used by reptiles. The grassland may support ground nesting birds.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>No signs of active management were observed in the woodland area with the exception of keeping the right of way clear of vegetation. The grasslands are grazed lightly by cattle and are in reasonable condition, but could benefit from intervention. Mowing could be used to reduce the nutrient levels present while the stocking density is kept low. Hedges could be layed while scrub encroachment needs to be controlled. The woodland area could benefit from some selective felling and coppicing, while the wet areas could be dug out as pond(s).</p>	
<p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> <li>• Reduce grazing pressure on the grassland</li> <li>• Control scrub and lay hedgerows</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

Areas of similar habitat lay adjacent to the SINC boundary. These could be surveyed in the future with a view to designation.

Lanowner: Mr Eidyl Garfield, Gelli Siriol Farm.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, common sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, water pepper *Polygonum hydropiper*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, marsh willowherb *Epilobium palustre*, lady fern *Athyrium filix femina*, water starwort *Callitricha* sp., soft rush *J. effusus*, broadleaved willowherb *E. montanum*, brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*, floating sweet grass *Glyceria fluitans*

Woodland and scrub species

Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, sessile oak *Quercus petrea*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, pedunculate oak *Q. robur*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, sweet chestnut *Castanea sativa*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, ground elder *Aegopodium podagraria*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, broad buckler fern *D. dilatata*, meadow buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, ling heather *Calluna vulgaris*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, wavy hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, toad rush *Juncus buffonius*, wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*,

Faunal species

Swallow, buff tip caterpillar

Faunal species from data search (0m)

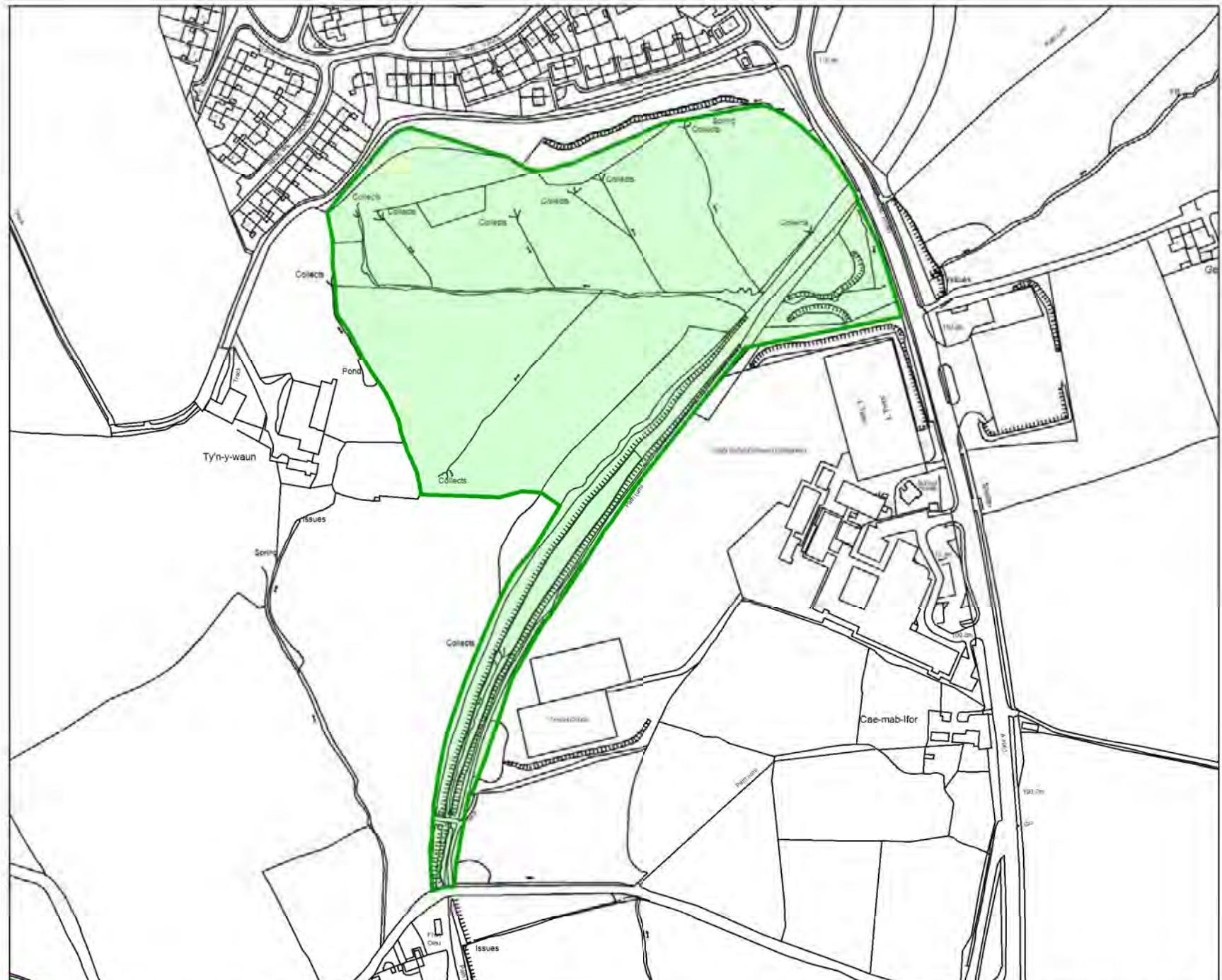
none



**BCBC**  
2011  
**SINC REVIEW**

LM-9-N

Ty'n-y-Waun



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LM-10-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Nant Y Castell Grasslands
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 844 885	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 2.82
<b>Survey date:</b> 13/09/2011	<b>Surveyor name:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A small site isolated from similar habitats by intensively agricultural fields. Scrub and bracken feature as the main habitat types with some woodland areas. Other small habitat types are wet grassland and neutral grassland. However none of the habitats present qualify for SINC status alone.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Mosaic habitats?</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub and bracken</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>Although the site is small it provides a refuge for species in an otherwise intensively agricultural landscape. There are likely to be a variety of invertebrates and birds here, as well as small mammal such as voles. Reptiles could be present here.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>One field is cut for hay and grazed, while the remainder of the site is largely unmanaged. The area closest to the road has been used as a storage area for materials. The site is considered to be in decline and in need of management. The bracken area should be controlled by rolling or spraying to reduce its vigour and allow a greater ground flora diversity. Less intensive management of the grassland areas would be beneficial with less grazing animals and a maximum of cutting twice per year. Scrub areas could be controlled and thinned to allow newer growth and prevent its spread into bracken or grassland areas. The wetter areas at the base of the valley could be dug out as a series of ponds to increase the habitat diversity. Himalayan balsam is present on the site and has the potential to dominate the lower growing species, if left unmanaged, its removal is recommended.</p>	
<p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-introduction of grazing, if possible in the un-managed areas. Preferably light grazing by horses or cattle.</li> <li>• Alternatively, consider grassland management by mowing (this would need to be done at least twice annually and the cuttings removed).</li> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• Control of bracken.</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The site was not assessed in detail due to the dense scrub and no access permission. Further indicator species may be present, which were not recorded on this visit.

Landowner: Mr Alun Richards, Ty'n y Cwm Farm.

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland and scrub species

Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*

Faunal speciesFaunal species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, noctule, common pipistrelle, goshawk, kingfisher, toad, hen harrier, merlin, peregrine, brambling, bluebell, crossbill, red kite, common frog, redwing, fieldfare, barn owl, hoopoe, skylark, tree pipit, small pearl bordered fritillary, nightjar, lesser redpoll, linnet, small phoenix, reed bunting, hedgehog, kestrel, ghost moth, herring gull, house sparrow, hedge accentor, golden plover, bullfinch, buff ermine, starling, blood vein, song thrush, ring ouzel, dark-barred twin spot carpet, swift, grey heron, hairy dragonfly, goldfinch, siskin, dipper, meadow thistle, raven, house martin, Ling pug, Devon carpet, wheatear, chiffchaff, common shrew, garden warbler, round-winged muslin, blackbird.

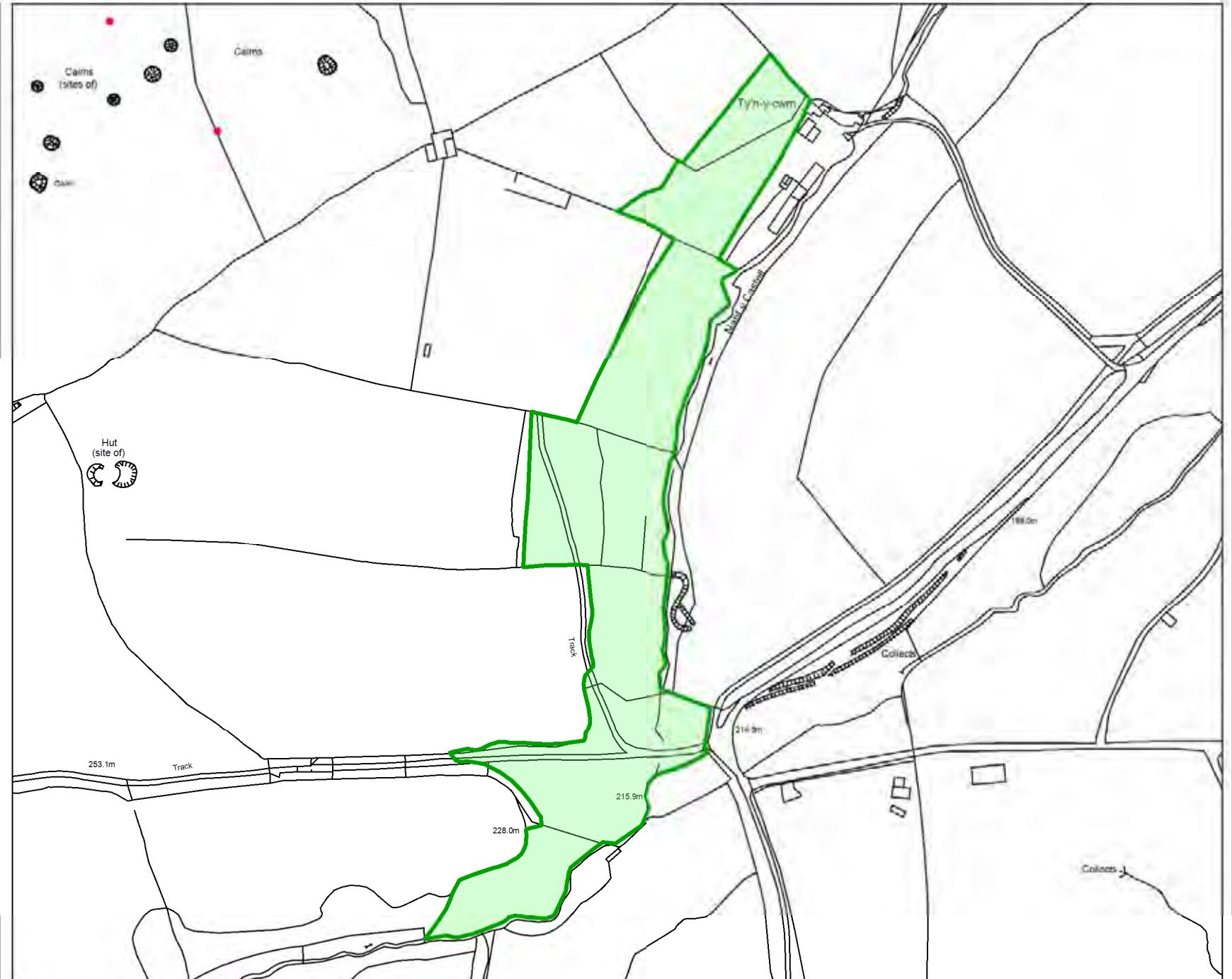


**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**LM-10-N  
Nant-y-Castell  
Grasslands**

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013



<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LM-11-S	<b>SINC name:</b> LLwyn-y-Brian
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 878 883	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 11.39
<b>Survey date:</b> 12/09/2011	<b>Surveyor name:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>The site is composed entirely of woodland with wet woodland in the areas nearest to the River Llynfi. There is a considerable amount of Himalayan balsam through the site but indicator species can be found. The woodland also contains small clearings or glades in the south.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p> <p>Scrub</p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The woodland is suitable for a diversity of invertebrate and bird species, but could also be suitable for bats, dormice and otter resting places.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The northern part of the woodland is fenced from cattle as part of the Farm's Tir Gofal agreement. However the understorey is very dense, the canopy quite closed and the lower lying areas dominated by Himalayan balsam. The main biodiversity interest remains along the dry banks at the woodland edge. The southern part of the woodland is grazed by cattle. Both areas are thought to be declining for separate reasons. The fenced area of woodland would benefit from some selective tree felling and the re-introduction of rotational coppicing, as would the southern woodland area, but with the addition of fencing to prevent stock animals from entering. The removal of invasive species is recommended, with the addition of artificial otter holts along the river bank area to increase resting site availability. Grassland areas which remain included as part of the designated site will require less intensive management. These areas should be kept clear of scrub and grazed lightly or mown infrequently, without seeding or the addition of fertilizers.</p>	
<p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local woodland management by thinning and coppicing as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.</li> <li>• Control of invasive species</li> <li>• Introduce management of grasslands through grazing or mowing regime</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The adjacent River Llynfi should be included in the SINC, or designated separately for its biodiversity interest. Several adjacent woodland areas and hay meadows looked suitable for survey and future designation if appropriate.

The rights of way are confusing to follow in the southern part of the site.

Two ruined structures stand in the woodland and may be of cultural heritage interest.

Landowner: Mr Dyfrig and Mrs Joyce Richards, Llety Brongu Farm

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Woodland and scrub species

Sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, downy birch *Betula pubescens*, pedunculate oak *Q. robur*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, golden rod *Solidago virgaurea*, germander speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, meadow sweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, sanicle *Sanicula europaea*, red campion *Silene dioica*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, lord's and ladies *Arum maculatum*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*.

Faunal species

Buzzard, mink (prints), house martin, blackbird, swallow, kidney-spot ladybird.

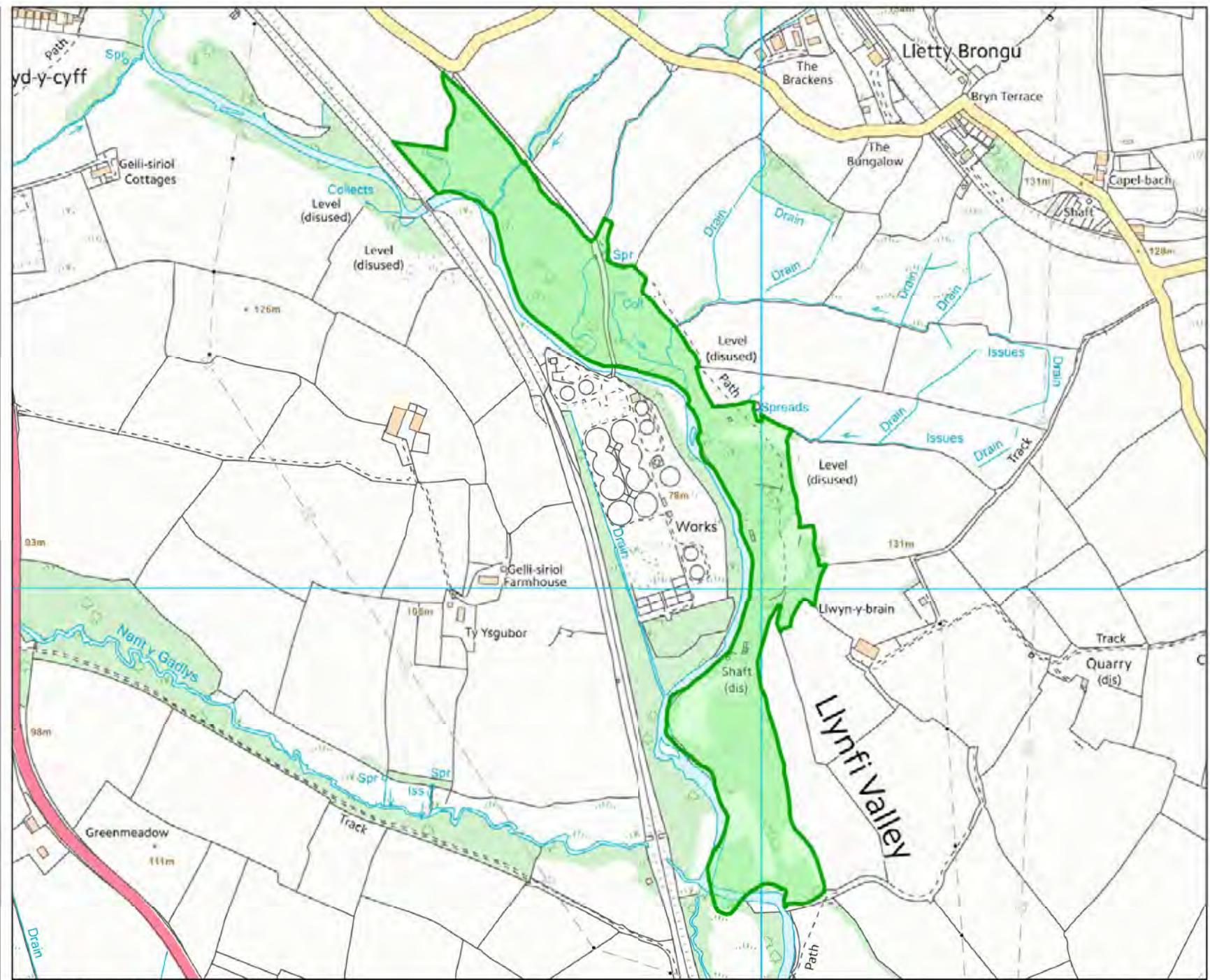
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Bullhead, Atlantic salmon, eel, brown trout,



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

**LM-11-S**  
**Llywn-y-Brian**



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council</b>	
<b>SINC number:</b> LM-12-N	<b>SINC name:</b> Llety Brongu
<b>Grid reference:</b> SS 871 887	<b>Area (hectares):</b> 5.11
<b>Survey date:</b> 12/09/2011	<b>Surveyor name:</b> Rebecca East
<p><b>Summary description</b></p> <p>A riverside woodland which is mainly wet woodland at the base of the valley nearest to River Llynfi. The woodland contains several indicator species, but the grasslands included in the designated area are of limited biodiversity interest.</p>	
<p><b>Qualifying features</b></p> <p>Native woodland</p> <p>Rivers</p>	
<p><b>Secondary features</b></p>	
<p><b>Potential value/ unconfirmed features</b></p> <p>The woodland has the potential to support a diversity of invertebrate and bird species. There may be potential for small mammals including bats. The river has the potential to support a variety of fish species including salmonids, smaller lamprey species, bullhead and eel. Otters are likely to forage on this watercourse as well as birds which are specialists on the riparian habitat such as kingfisher and dipper.</p>	
<p><b>Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)</b></p> <p>The grassland areas are horse grazed and the woodland areas are partly horse grazed, where animals are able to enter from the fields. The site is in generally considered to be in decline and in need of intervention. The woodland areas need to have the fencing replaced to exclude grazing animals and some selective felling and coppicing would be beneficial. Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed are present on the site. The balsam is particularly dense nearest to the river and is compromising the woodland ground flora, its removal is therefore recommended. Adding artificial otter holts could be beneficial where dense cover is lost to provide otter resting site availability.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for future management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of invasive species.</li> <li>• Repair fence to exclude grazing animals</li> </ul>	

**Additional information:**

The fields included in the SINC are of limited biodiversity value. These areas might be considered for removal from the designation.

One of the rights of way through the woodland was overgrown.

Landowner: Mr Barry Washbourne

**Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)**Grassland flora

Toad rush *Juncus buffonius*, compact rush *J. conglomeratus*, silver weed *Potentilla anserina*, common sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, timothy *Phleum pratense*, water pepper *Polygonum hydropiper*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, wavy bittercress *Cardamine flexuosa*, soft rush *J. effusus*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*.

Woodland and scrub species

Hazel *Corylus avellana*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, privet *Ligustrum vulgare*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, yellow flag iris *Iris pseudacorus*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, field horsetail *Equisetum arvense*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, pendulous sedge *C. pendula*, ground elder *Aegopodium podagraria*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*

Faunal species

Dipper, blackbird

Faunal species from data search (0m)

none



**BCBC  
2011  
SINC REVIEW**

LM-12-N

Llety Brongu

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

