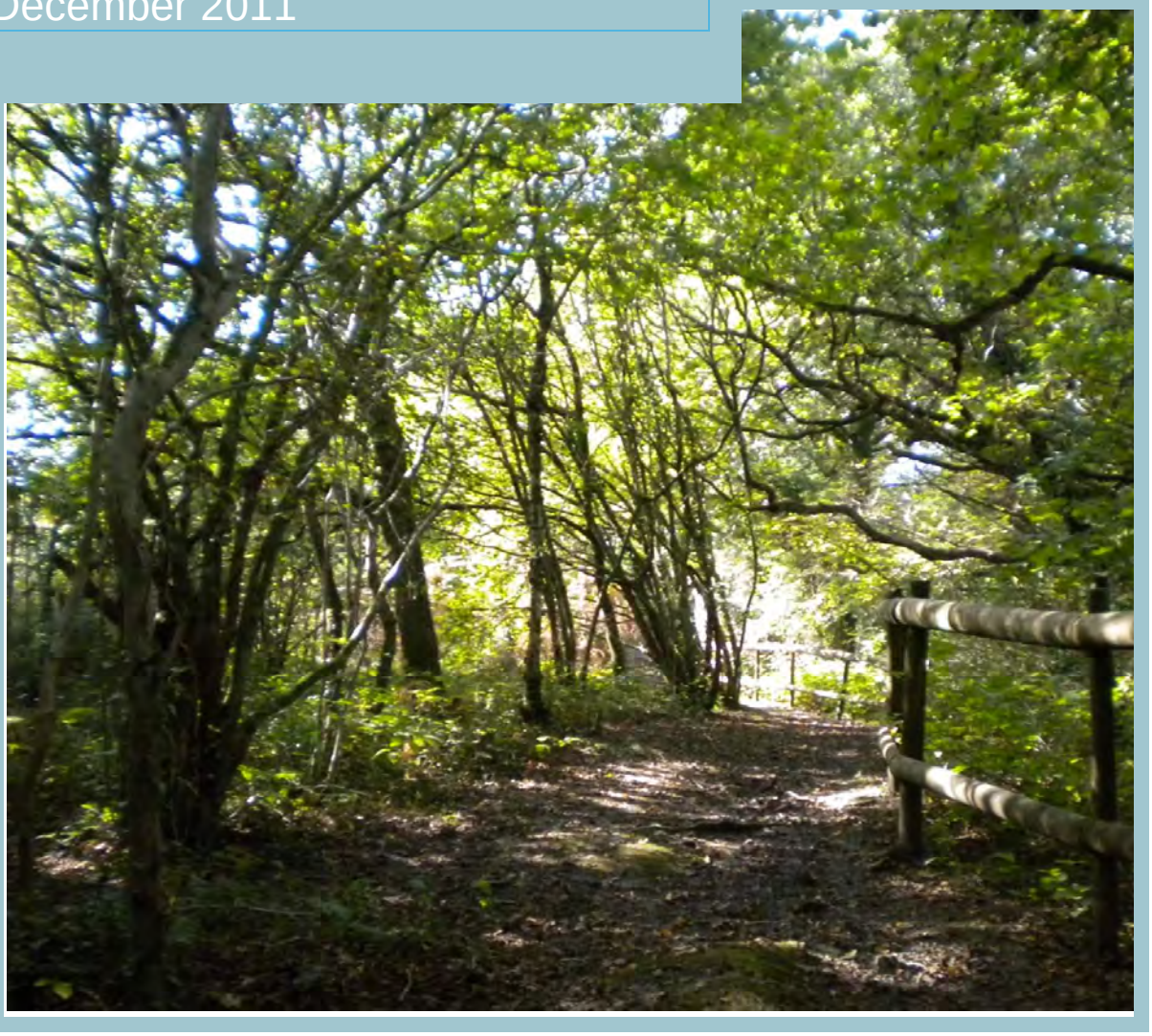
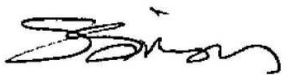
CAPITA SYMONDS

Bridgend Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Review

December 2011



Quality Management

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CAPITA SYMONDS

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Background 1
1.2 Review objectives 1

2. METHODOLOGY 2
2.1 Introduction 2
2.2 Desktop Study 2
2.3 Field Survey 3
2.4 Constraints 4

3. OVERVIEW OF RESULTS 5
3.1 Sites that no longer qualify as SINCS 5
3.2 Sites that require re-survey to confirm status 6
3.3 Sites that should be upgraded from cSINC to SINC 6

4. RECOMMENDATIONS 7
4.1 Identifying new SINCs 7
4.2 SINC administration 7
4.3 SINC habitat management 8

5. REFERENCES 10

APPENDICES 11

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 SINCS

The following sites no longer qualify as SINCs 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

SINC	Notes
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

SINC	Notes
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 Tylacoch 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 SINCs 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 SINCs are introduced (or SINCs deleted). In some cases re-numbering may have to be rather arbitrary, especially if it is helpful to break up very large SINCs such as unenclosed upland areas or river corridors. Almost all SINCs 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 SINCs comprise several distinct parcels of similar habitat (e.g. woodlands) they could either be treated as a single unit or individual SINCs, 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 SINCs.

4.3 SINC HABITAT MANAGEMENT

- There appears to be a general decline in habitat quality in a high proportion of SINCs, 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

Appendix A – Field Survey Sheets

REF	NAME	SURVEY DATE	SURVEYOR	Qualifying feature	Approx central grid ref.	Status prior to Review	Recommended status based on Review	Page No.
BDG-1-S	Ewenny Moor	29/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Marshy grassland	SS912780	SINC	SINC	23
BDG-2-N	Cefn Glas Wood (Graig-y-Casnewydd)	09/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland.	SS899806	SINC	SINC	26
BDG-3-S	Heronstone House Meadow	29/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	None	SS908783	SINC	cSINC	29
BDG-4-S	River Wood	29/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural woodland	SS918781	SINC	SINC	32
BDG-5-N	Wildmill Community Park	09/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	None	SS902808	SINC	cSINC	35
BR-1-N	Tremains	02/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland. Veteran Trees.	SS921801	SINC	SINC	38
BR-2-N	Coychurch Road Verge	02/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	None	SS928795	SINC	None?	41
CCH-1-N	Hendir-Uchaf	26/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland. Marshy grassland.	SS977839	SINC	SINC	44
CCH-2-M	Heol-y-Cyw (east)	23/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland. Marshy grassland. Acid grassland.	SS950843	SINC	SINC	47
CCH-3-N	Wern Fawr/Fernbank	23/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland. Marshy grassland.	SS967839	SINC	SINC	51
CCH-4-N	Dre-Fach	01/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland. Marshy grassland.	SS938847	SINC	SINC	55
CCH-5-M	Blaencrymlyn	01/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland.	SS937852	SINC	SINC	59
CCH-6-N	Nant Crymlyn	23/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Mosaic habitats.	SS959832	SINC	SINC	60
CCH-7-M	Rockwool Grounds	23/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland. Wet woodland with pools, ditches and marshy areas.	SS963841	SINC	SINC	63
CCH-8-N	Heol-y-Cyw (west)	01/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland. Mosaic habitats.	SS944844	SINC	SINC	66
CCH-9-N	Gelli-Feddgaer Wood	22/08/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland. Marshy grassland.	SS962868	SINC	SINC	69
CCL-1-N	Moor Farm	02/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland. Wet woodland with marshy areas.	SS946793	SINC	SINC	72
CCL-2-S	Crematorium Wood	07/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland.	SS933802	SINC	SINC	76
CCL-3-N	Waterton Alderwood	01/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Mosaic habitats.	SS928781	cSINC	SINC	79
CEC-1-M	Bedford Park	30/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Purple moor grass and rush pasture	SS847832	SINC	SINC	82
CEC-3-M	Mynydd Bach	03/10/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Purple moor grass and rush pasture	SS849825	SINC	SINC	85
CEC-4-N	Waun Dafydd Farm	30/09/2011	Rebecca East	Purple moor grass and rush pasture.	SS861830	SINC	SINC	88
CEC-5-N	Waun Fawr / Coed Uchaf	03/10/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Purple moor grass and rush pasture	SS858819	SINC	SINC	91
CEC-6-N	Cefn Cribwr	30/09/2011	Rebecca East	Purple moor grass and rush pasture.	SS855831	SINC	SINC	94
CEC-7-N	Cwn Ffos Farm	29/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Purple moor grass and rush pasture	SS863833	SINC	SINC	97
CEC-8-S	Tymaen Farm Entrance Verge	29/09/2011	Rebecca East	Purple moorgrass and rush pasture (marshy grassland community).	SS865820	SINC	SINC	100
CEC-9-N	Cwn Ffos (East)	04/10/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Rush pasture.	SS869830	cSINC		103
CTH-1-S	Coed Parc-Gawr	07/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland.	SS926821	SINC	SINC	106
CTH-2-N	Derwen Wood	05/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Replanted ancient woodland with remnants of a semi-natural ground flora.	SS913824	SINC	SINC	109

Key	cSINC that meets SINC criteria	Resurvey to check meets SINC criteria	Site does not meet SINC criteria

CTH-3-N	Coedcraigddu	07/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland.	SS929813	SINC	SINC	112
CTH-4-N	Coed Lais	07/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland.	SS934811	SINC	SINC	115
CTH-5-N	Lime Kiln Wood	07/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland.	SS935815	cSINC	SINC	118
CTH-6-S	Coed-y-Morfa	02/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland. Calcareous grassland.	SS915805	SINC	SINC	121
CTH-7-N	Parc Farm	07/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland. Species rich grassland.	SS924821	SINC	SINC	124
CTH-8-N	Smallhold Wood	07/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland.	SS931813	SINC	SINC	127
CTH-9-S	Junction 36, Heath	05/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Marshy grassland.	SS910823	cSINC	SINC	130
CYN-1-N	Cornelly Quarry	08/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	SS825802	SINC	SINC	133
CYN-2-N	North Eastern Dunes	04/10/2011	Rebecca East	Coastal sand dunes	SS812824	SINC	SINC	136
CYN-3-N	Old Ballas Wood	08/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Broad-leaved woodland	SS831806	SINC	SINC	139
CYN-5-S	Ty Tanglewyst Wood	09/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Broad-leaved woodland	SS826805	SINC	SINC	142
CYN-6-N	St James Church Wood	03/10/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Rivers.	SS822825	SINC	SINC	145
CYN-7-N	North of Pyle	04/10/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Scrub.	SS837834	SINC	SINC	148
CYN-8-S	Sker Rocks/ Pink Bay	21/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Unmodified semi-natural intertidal rock	SS797788	SINC	SINC	151
CYN-9-N	Frog Pond Wood	03/10/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Ponds.	SS840818	SINC	SINC	154
CYN-10-S	Kenfig NNR Field	21/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-improved neutral grassland	SS799812	SINC	SINC	157
CYN-11-N	Eastern Frog Pond Wood	03/10/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS841819	SINC	SINC	160
CYN-12-N	Nottage Court Wood	20/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Ancient woodland	SS820784	SINC	SINC	163
CYN-13-N	Waunbont Road Triangle	30/09/2011	Rebecca East	None	SS844818	cSINC	cSINC	166
CYN-14-N	Waunbant Road (north)		Rebecca East	Already an SSSI	SS843822	cSINC	SSSI	169
GV-1-M	Ffroch Wen Mosaic	30/08/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland. Heath/acid/marshy grassland.	SS909912	SINC	SINC	172
GV-2-N	Craig Ddu	21/09/2011	Rebecca East	Bracken. Lowland dry acid grassland. River.	SS899900	SINC	SINC	176
GV-3-M	Blaengarw North-East	30/08/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland. Heath/acid grassland. Marshy grassland. Rocky outcrops.	SS907933	SINC	SINC	179
GV-4-M	Bryngarw Park East	21/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS905861	SINC	SINC	182
GV-5-N	Cwm Garw	20/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS908870	SINC	SINC	185
GV-6-M	Nant Mwrth	22/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS892862	SINC	SINC	188
GV-7-S	North Bettws Woodland	20/09/201	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS901878	SINC	SINC	191
GV-8-N	Bettws West	20/09/2011	Rebecca East	Mosaic habitats.	SS895871	SINC	SINC	194
GV-9-N	Oakdale Cottage Wood	21/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS909875	SINC	SINC	197
GV-10-N	Disused Railway Woods	20/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS913881	SINC	SINC	200
GV-11-S	Moelgilau Fawr	20/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS899880	SINC	SINC	203
GV-12-M	Tylacoch North	19/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS890881	cSINC	SINC	206
GV-13-M	Talycoch South	20/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS891871	cSINC	SINC	210
LAL-1-N	Stormy Down	08/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural woodland. Marshy Grassland	SS849809	SINC	SINC	213
LAL-2-N	Coed-Ty-Maen	22/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland.	SS887813	SINC	SINC	216

Key	cSINC that meets SINC criteria	Resurvey to check meets SINC criteria	Site does not meet SINC criteria

LAL-3-N	Laleston Meadows	22/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland. Wet woodland with marshy areas and Veteran trees..	SS880805	SINC	SINC	219
LAL-4-S	Cae Pen-y-Bryn	28/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural woodland	SS861811	SINC	SINC	222
LAL-5-N	Craig-y-Parcau	02/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland.	SS897791	SINC	SINC	225
LAL-6-N	Cae-Porth	09/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	None	SS871810	SINC	cSINC	228
LAL-7-N	Laleston County Primary School	16/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	SS872795	SINC	SINC	231
LAL-8-N	Llangewydd (north of railway)	22/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland with marshy and semi-improved grassland.	SS865817	SINC	SINC	234
LAL-9-N	Coed-y-Gains	22/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland.	SS893814	SINC	SINC	237
LL-1-S	Coed Pentwyn	22/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS890862	SINC	SINC	240
LL-2-N	Coed Tondu	23/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS888851	SINC	SINC	243
LL-3-N	Nant Cwmbach	23/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS879848	SINC	SINC	246
LL-4-S	Coed Coytrahen	23/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Rivers.	SS894856	SINC	SINC	249
LL-5-N	Cwm Cefnydfa	22/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS880867	SINC	SINC	252
LL-6-N	Ton Philip Farm	29/10/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS867844	cSINC	SINC	255
LM-1-M	Gilfach Uchaf	17/09/2011	Rebecca East	Mosaic habitats.	SS841876	SINC	SINC	258
LM-2-M	Gelliheblyg	09/09/2011	Rebecca East	Lowland dry acidic grassland.	SS881899	SINC	SINC	261
LM-3-S	Nant Bryncynon Woods	13/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Rivers.	SS862879	SINC	SINC	264
LM-4-N	Waun-y-Gilfach Woods	13/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS854883	SINC	SINC	267
LM-5-N	Llan Road Woods	14/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Purple moor grass and rush pasture. Rivers.	SS854891	SINC	SINC	270
LM-6-S	Cwm Nant Gwyn	22/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS870867	SINC	SINC	273
LM-7-N	Drysity'n-y-waun	14/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS863892	SINC	SINC	276
LM-8-M	Llety Woods	12/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS878889	SINC	SINC	279
LM-9-M	Ty'n-y-Waun	13/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS867885	SINC	SINC	282
LM-10-N	Nant Y Castell Grasslands	13/09/2011	Rebecca East	Mosaic habitats?	SS844885	SINC	SINC	285
LM-11-S	LLwyn-y-Brian	12/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS878883	SINC	SINC	288
LM-12-N	Llety Brongu	12/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Rivers.	SS871887	cSINC	SINC	291
MG-1-M	Caerau West	06/09/2011	Rebecca East	Dry acid grassland.	SS846938	SINC	SINC	294
MG-2-M	Caerau North	06/09/2011	Rebecca East	Purple moor grass and rush pasture. Dry acid grassland. Lowland raised bog.	SS851949	SINC	SINC	297
MG-3-M	Blaen-Cwmdu	07/09/2011	Rebecca East	Heath. Dry acid grassland. Purple moor grass and rush pasture.	SS873919	SINC	SINC	300
MG-4-M	Nant-y-Crynwydd	19/09/2011	Rebecca East	Purple moor grass and rush pasture. Acid grassland.	SS840919	SINC	SINC	303
MG-5-N	Abercerdin Wood	14/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. River.	SS852896	SINC	SINC	306
MG-6-M	Y Parc (north)	19/09/2011	Rebecca East	Heath. Lowland dry acid grassland. Raised bog.	SS848908	SINC	SINC	309
MG-7-N	Garth Grassland	08/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Purple moor grass and rush pasture. Neutral grassland. Acid grassland.	SS870912	SINC	SINC	312
MG-8-M	Nant -y-Fforest	09/09/2011	Rebecca East	Lowland dry acid grassland. Purple moor grass and rush pasture.	SS883905	SINC	SINC	315
MG-9-M	Caergymrig	08/09/2011	Rebecca East	Mosaic habitats.	SS873906	SINC	SINC	318
MG-10-N	Cwm Cerdin	13/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Rivers.	SS848891	SINC	SINC	321
MG-11-M	Cwm Sychbant	16/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Lowland dry acid grassland. Rivers.	SS838899	SINC	SINC	324
MG-12-M	Y Parc (South)	16/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Purple moor grass and rush pasture. Rivers.	SS846942	SINC	SINC	327
MG-13-N	Cemetery Fields	07/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Purple moor grass and rush pasture. Rivers.	SS867913	SINC	SINC	330
MG-14-M	Nant Cwm-Du-Bach	09/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Rivers.	SS878912	SINC	SINC	333

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MG-15-M	Cwm Cerwyn	16/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Purple moor grass and rush pasture.	SS842907	SINC	SINC	336
MG-16-N	Craig Talyfan	07/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Bracken and scrub.	SS859919	SINC	SINC	339
MG-17-N	Llwydarth Woods	16/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS859901	SINC	SINC	342
MG-18-M	Tudor West	06/09/2011	Rebecca East	Purple moor grass and rush pasture. Raised bog.	SS850940	SINC	SINC	345
MG-19-M	Sychbant Fields					SINC	cSINC	348
MG-20-N	St John's Colliery Field	07/09/2011	Rebecca East	Mosaic habitats. Rivers.	SS871914	SINC	SINC	351
MM-1-M	Llyn-y-Felin	15/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural woodland	SS874772	SINC	SINC	354
MM-2-S	Coed Cwintin	15/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Broad-leaved woodland	SS871781	SINC	SINC	357
MM-3-N	Cwm-y-Befos	16/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-improved neutral grassland	SS859780	SINC	SINC	360
MM-4-N	Home Wood and Long Belt	16/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Broad-leaved woodland	SS854792	SINC	SINC	363
MM-5-S	Coed Pwll-du	28/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural woodland	SS886776	SINC	SINC	366
MM-6-S	Chapel Hill	28/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland	SS889781	SINC	SINC	369
MM-7-N	Merthyr Mawr Common	16/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-Natural Woodland	SS852782	SINC	SINC	372
MM-8-S	Coed y Tyle	28/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural woodland	SS888785	SINC	SINC	375
MM-9-N	Island Farm POW Camp	29/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland	SS898784	SINC	SINC	378
MM-10-S	Verville	28/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	semi-natural woodland	SS889774	SINC	SINC	381
MM-11-N	Ar-Graig Field	16/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-improved neutral grassland/ semi-improved marshy grassland	SS867796	cSINC	SINC	384
MM-11-S	Coed y Nawern	28/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural woodland	SS884781	SINC	SINC	387
MM-13-S	Craig-an-Wood	15/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural woodland	SS876777	SINC	SINC	390
MM-14-S	Kiln Field	15/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-improved neutral grassland	SS872788	SINC	SINC	393
MM-15-N	Pwll-y-Mor	16/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Wet woodland/ semi-natural pond	SS861795	SINC	SINC	396
NH-2-N	Pennsylvania Wood	25/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS886832	SINC	SINC	399
NH-3-M	Penyfai Common	21/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland. Mosaic habitats.	SS894827	SINC	SINC	402
NH-4-S	Cefn Cribwr Wood	21/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland.	SS878824	SINC	SINC	405
NH-5-N	Ffwyl Wood (South)	21/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Mixed woodland with semi-natural ground flora.	SS885826	SINC	SINC	408
NH-6-N	Ffwyl Wood North	28/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS886828	SINC	SINC	411
NH-7-S	Coed-y-Waun	21/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural ancient woodland.	SS890827	SINC	SINC	414
NH-8-S	Coed-yr-Hela	21/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural woodland.	SS892823	SINC	SINC	417
NH-9-N	Longacre Meadow	28/09/2011	Rebecca East	None	SS882828	SINC	cSINC	420
NH-10-N	Court Colman Fish Pond	09/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Mosaic habitats.	SS883817	SINC	SINC	423
NH-11-S	Penylan Farm Wood	28/09/2011	Rebecca East	None	SS892831	SINC	None	426

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NH-12-N	Parc pond	28/09/2011	Rebecca East	Ponds.	SS880842	SINC	SINC	429
NH-13-N	Angelton Common	09/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	None	SS900814	SINC	None?	432
NH-14-N	Aberkenfig West	28/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Scrub.	SS888835	cSINC	SINC	434
OG-1-M	Cwm Dyfolog	22/08/2011	Peter Sturgess	Open countryside with heath/acid/ marshy grassland. Wet heath and rocky outcrops.	SS976900	SINC	SINC	438
OG-2-M	Mynydd yr Aber	15/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural ancient woodland. Heath/acid/marshy grassland.	SS936906	SINC	SINC	441
OG-3-M	Cwm Dimbath	23/08/2011	Peter Sturgess	Acient semi-natural ancient woodland. Heath/acid/marshy grassland. Stream.	SS949887	SINC	SINC	444
OG-4-M	Bryn y Wrach	22/08/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-improved acid/marshy grassland.	SS920869	SINC	SINC	447
OG-5-M	Glynogwr Woods	22/08/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural ancient woodland. Marshy grassland. River.	SS960869	SINC	SINC	450
OG-6-M	Cwm Cyffog	30/08/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-improved acid/marshy grassland with rocky outcrops.	SS927903	SINC	SINC	453
OG-7-M	Rhiw Fer	15/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland. Semi-improved acid grassland.	SS929920	SINC	SINC	457
OG-8-N	Pant-yr-Awel	30/08/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland. Marshy grassland. River.	SS934880	SINC	SINC	459
OG-9-M	Nant-y-Moel Farm	15/09/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland. Semi-improved acid grassland.	SS932935	SINC	SINC	462
OG-10-M	Glynllan West	23/08/2011	Peter Sturgess	Semi-natural ancient woodland. Marshy grassland. River.	SS942873	SINC	SINC	465
PEN-1-N	Hirwaun Common	27/09/2011	Rebecca East	Marshy grassland. Scrub.	SS944828	SINC	SINC	468
PEN-2-N	Bryngwenith and Ty Chwith	27/09/2011	Rebecca East	Purple moor grass and rush pasture. Mosaic habitats.	SS940827	SINC	SINC	471
PEN-3-N	Brynau Gwynian	28/09/2011	Rebecca East	Purple moor grass and rush pasture. Native woodland.	SS972827	SINC	SINC	474
PEN-4-S	Coed Isetyn	28/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS954821	SINC	SINC	477
PEN-5-N	Ewenny River Fields	29/08/2011	Peter Sturgess	Mosaic habitats. River.	SS959803	SINC	SINC	480
POR-1-M	Newton Burrows	14/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Dune grassland (Area A)	SS837769	SINC	SINC	483
				None (Area B)	SS842773	SINC	None	
				Scrub woodland (Area C)	SS850775	SINC	SINC	
POR-2-S	Locks Common	11/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-improved neutral and calcareous grassland	SS805775	SINC	SINC	487
POR-3-M	Pant-y-Hyl	27/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural woodland	SS833790	SINC	SINC	490
POR-5-S	Graig Wood	14/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Broad-leaved woodland	SS842779	SINC	SINC	493
POR-6-S	The Wilderness	20/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Open water	SS822776	SINC	SINC	496
POR-7-N	Manor Farm Fields	20/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Wintering population of Curlew	SS836780	SINC	SINC	499
POR-8-S	Coedargraig	14/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural woodland	SS841783	SINC	SINC	502
POR-9-S	Newton Point	11/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Unmodified semi-natural intertidal rock	SS834762	SINC	SINC	505
POR-10-S	The Beacons	27/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	None	SS845791	SINC	None	508
POR-11-N	Nottage Court Wood	20/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Ancient woodland	SS820784	SINC	SINC	511
POR-12-S	Rych Point	14/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Unmodified semi-natural intertidal rock	SS827763	SINC	SINC	514
POR-13-N	Pwll-y-waun	20/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural wet woodland, marshy grassland	SS829776	SINC	SINC	517
POR-14-M	Grove Common	22/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Dense continuous scrub	SS826794	SINC	SINC	520

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POR-15-S	Trafalgar Wood	20/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	SS816775	SINC	SINC	523
POR-16-S	Pink Bay Pond	21/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural pond	SS801792	SINC	SINC	526
POR-17-S	Moor Lane Pond	22/09/2011	Abbey Sanders	Semi-natural pond and wet woodland	SS815791	SINC	SINC	529
SBM-1-M	Cefn Hirgoed	27/09/2011	Rebecca East	Purple moor grass and rush pasture. Bracken. Acidic grassland.	SS924834	SINC	SINC	532
SBM-2-N	Cefn Hirgoed	27/09/2011	Rebecca East	Purple moor grass and rush pasture.	SS837834	SINC	SINC	535
SBM-3-N	Pant Farm/Hirwaun Common	26/09/2011	Rebecca East	Mosaic habitats.	SS919841	SINC	SINC	538
SBM-4-N	Coed Caehelyg	26/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland.	SS913838	SINC	SINC	541
SBM-5-N	Tyncoed Farm, Bryncethin	26/09/2011	Rebecca East	Mosaic habitats. Rivers.	SS907841	cSINC	SINC	544
YA-1-N	Rifle Range Wood	23/09/2011	Rebecca East	Native woodland. Rivers.	SS896851	SINC	SINC	548
YA-2-M	Brynmenyn	23/09/2011	Rebecca East	Mosaic habitats. Rivers.	SS904849	SINC	SINC	551

Key	cSINC that meets SINC criteria	Resurvey to check meets SINC criteria	Site does not meet SINC criteria

SINC review vascular plants primary and secondary species

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

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

SINC review vascular plants primary and secondary species

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

SINC review vascular plants primary and secondary species

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

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

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: BDG-1-S **SINC name: Ewenny Moor**

Grid reference: SS912780 **Area (hectares): 53.61ha**

Survey date: 29th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

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.

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.

Qualifying features

River floodplain grazing marsh with improved grassland, marshy grassland, reens, riparian woodland and scrub.

Secondary features

Reedbed, watercourses (reens) and scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide foraging areas and movement corridor for Otters.

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats.

Likely to be valuable habitat for breeding and wintering birds and invertebrates including specialist species within water corridors.

Potential habitat for Dormice.

Potential habitat for Water Vole.

Potential habitat for Great Crested Newt.

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

Large areas of grassland have been well grazed.

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.

Recommendations for future management;

- 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.*

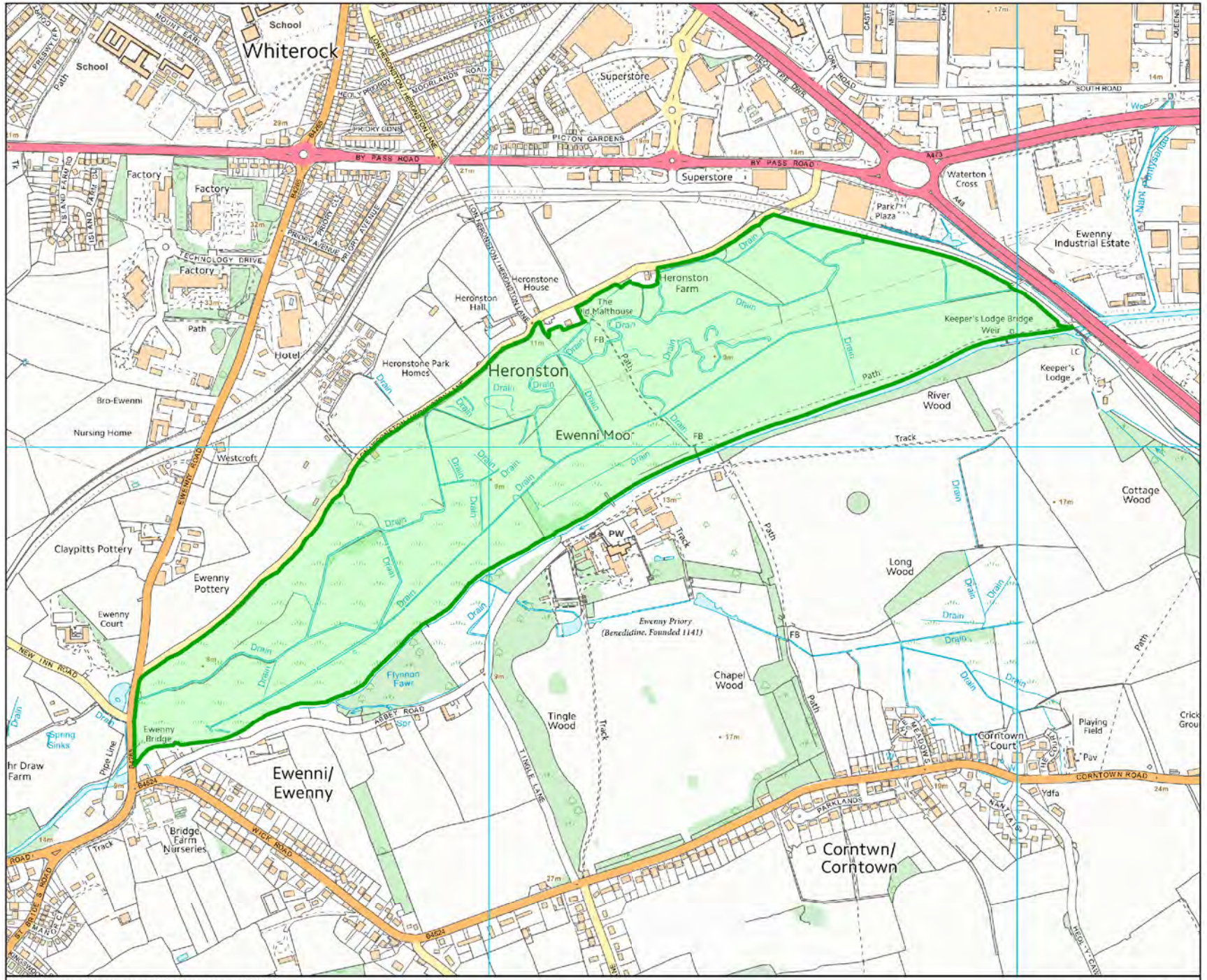
Fauna observations: Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*, Coal Tit *Parus ater*, Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo,* Common Hawker Dragonfly *Aeshna juncea,* Common Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*, European Honey Bee *Apis mellifera*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula,* Large Red Damselfly *Pyrrhosoma nymphula*, European Mole *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



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: BDG-2-N	**SINC name: Cefn Glas Wood (Graig-y-Casnewydd)**
Grid reference: SS899806	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 9 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Disused quarries with shaded rock exposures.

Scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good 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)

Woodland is mostly in good condition, with a well developed understorey, but there is no evidence of any recent management.

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.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Litter-picking and removal of tipped material
- Consider local woodland management by thinning, favouring native species by selectively removing Sycamore.
- Control of invasive species.

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, Symphoricarpos 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.*

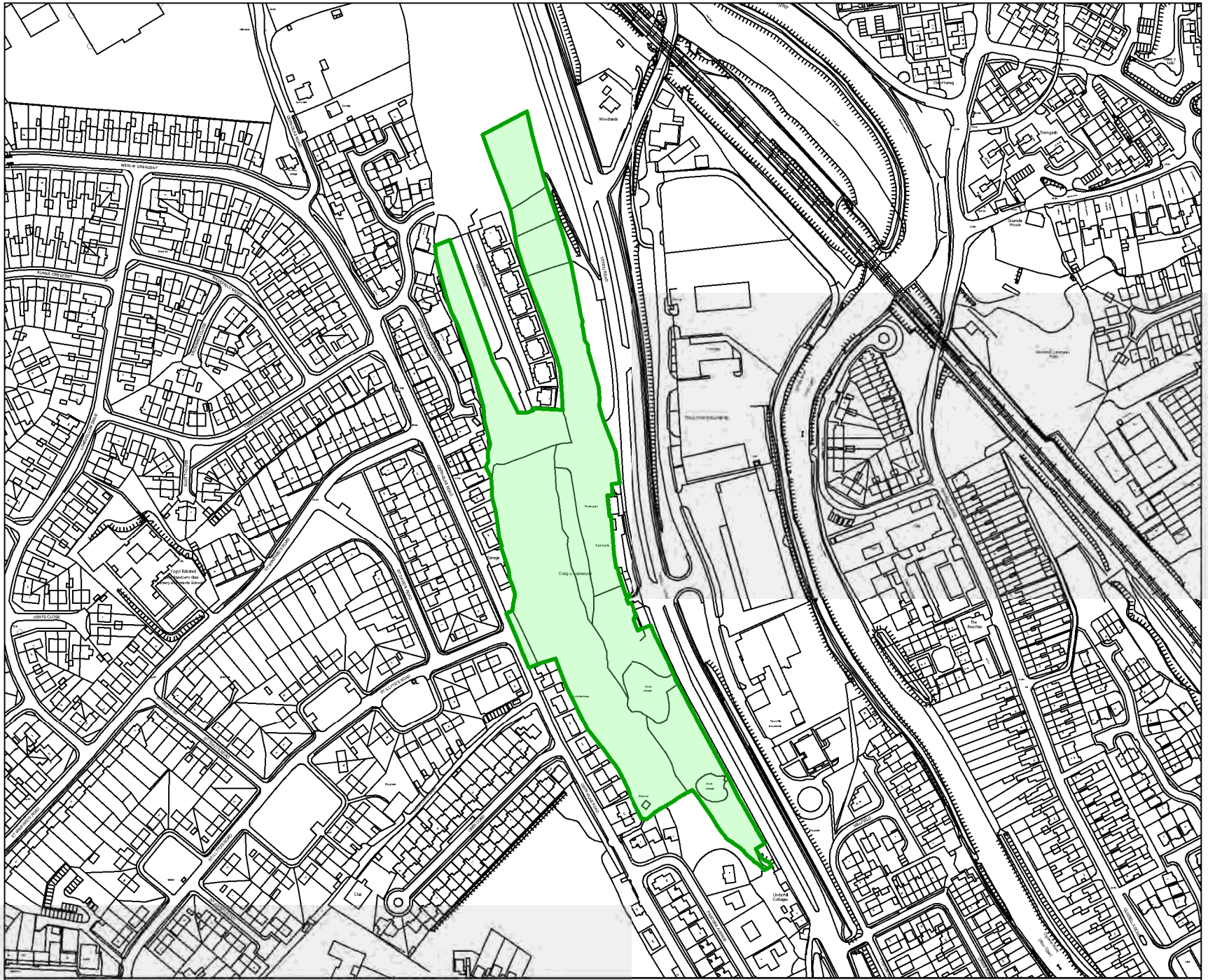
Fauna observations: *Grey Squirrel, Nuthatch, Blackbird.*

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

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BDG-2-N

Cefn Glas Wood
(Graig-y-Casnewydd)



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: BDG-3-S	**SINC name: Heronstone House Meadow**
Grid reference: SS908783	**Area (hectares): 2.78ha**
Survey date: 29th September 2011	**Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

May qualify as neutral grassland following further survey in the early summer.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide foraging/ commuting habitat along field margins and over wet areas for bats and potential habitat within hedgerows for Dormice.

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

Within a Green Wedge classification and Archaeologically Sensitive Area (LDP).

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.
- Maintain late summer hay cut
- Local cutting back of scrub within hedgerows to limit encroachment over ditches and. open water whilst maintaining diverse mature hedgerow structure.

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 *Alcehmilla 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:

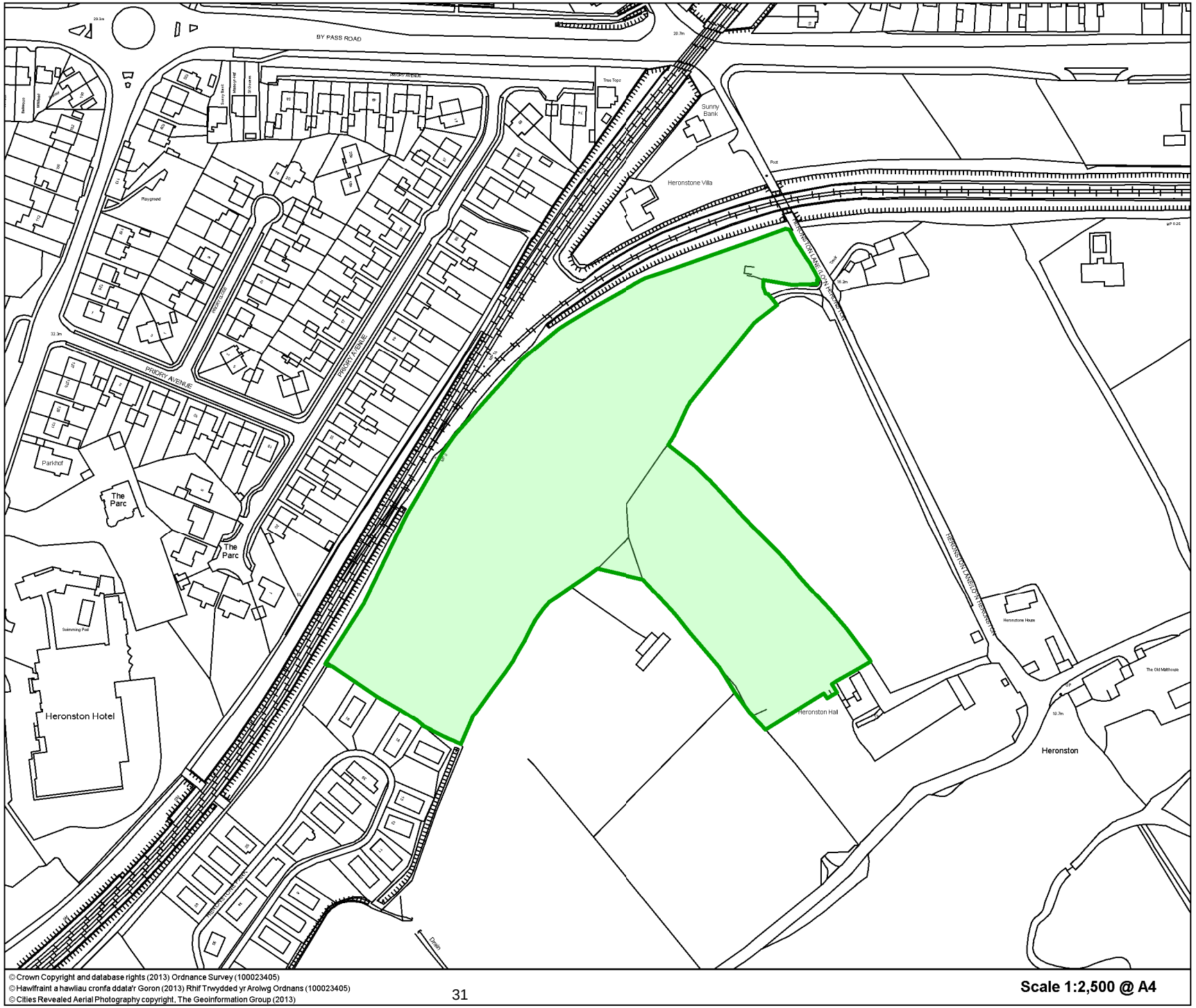
Hazel Dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* (300m from site*),* Pipistrelle bat *Pipistrellus sp.* (500m from site).

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.*

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BDG-3-S

Heronston House Meadow



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: BDG-4-S **SINC name: River Wood**

Grid reference: SS918781 **Area (hectares): 1.75ha**

Survey date: 29th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of ancient woodland indicator species.

Secondary features

An active Badger sett is present towards the south-west end of the woodland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide foraging areas and movement corridor for Otters.

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats.

Potential habitat for Dormice.

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

Invasive species, particularly Himalayan Balsam as well as Japanese Knotweed and Winter Heliotrope are present along the river bank. Low level management of woodland.

Recommendations for future management:

- Maintain low level management of woodland as existing
- Control of invasive species including Himalayan Balsam in particular..
- 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
- Consider provision of artificial Otter holt in a quiet and sheltered part of the river-bank

Additional information:

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.

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.*

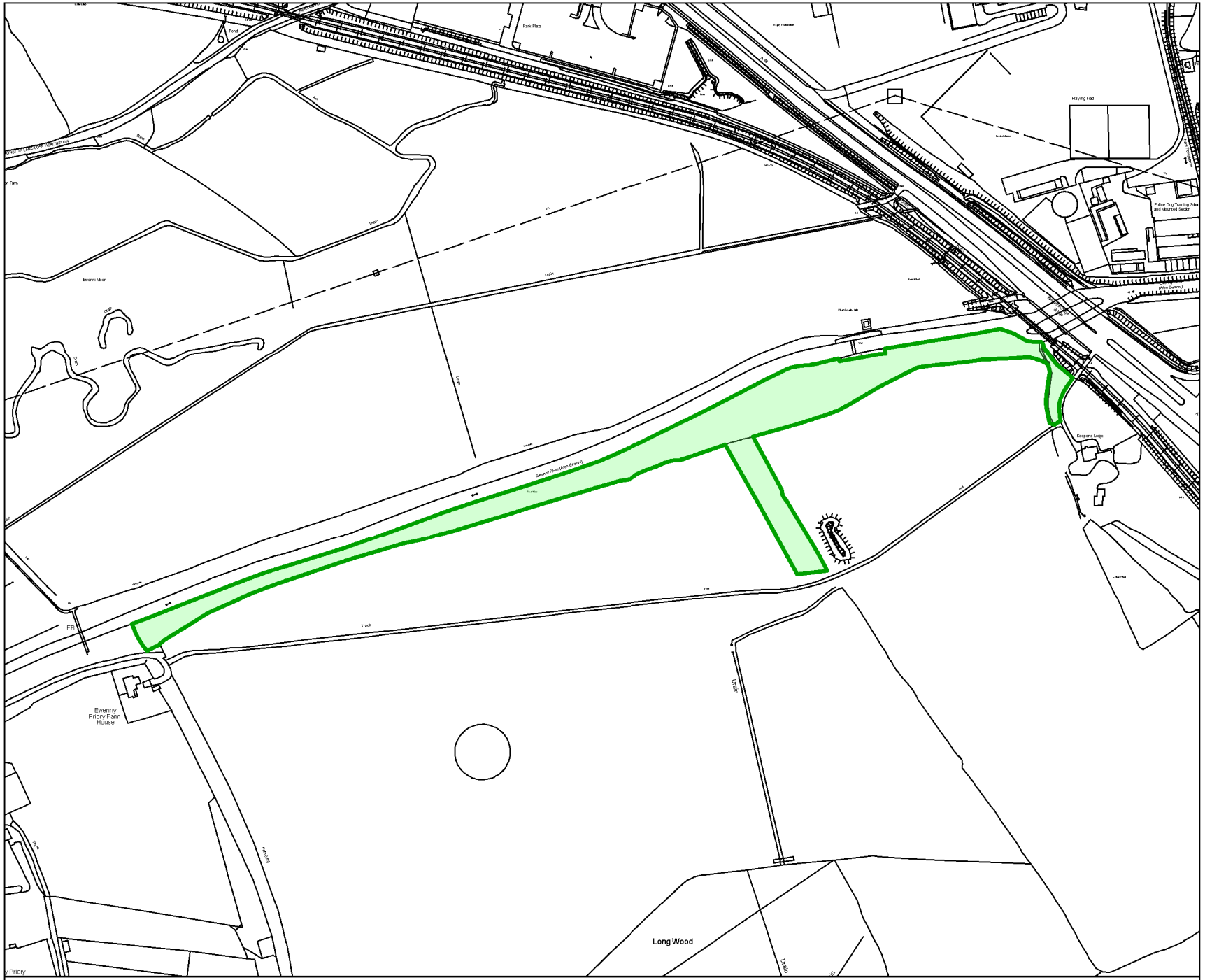
Fauna observations: Badger *Meles meles* Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Carrion Crow *Corvus corone,* Jackdaw *Corvus monedula,* Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*, Raven *Corvus corax,* Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta.*

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).

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BDG-4-S

River Wood



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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): ####**
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, Conyza 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.*

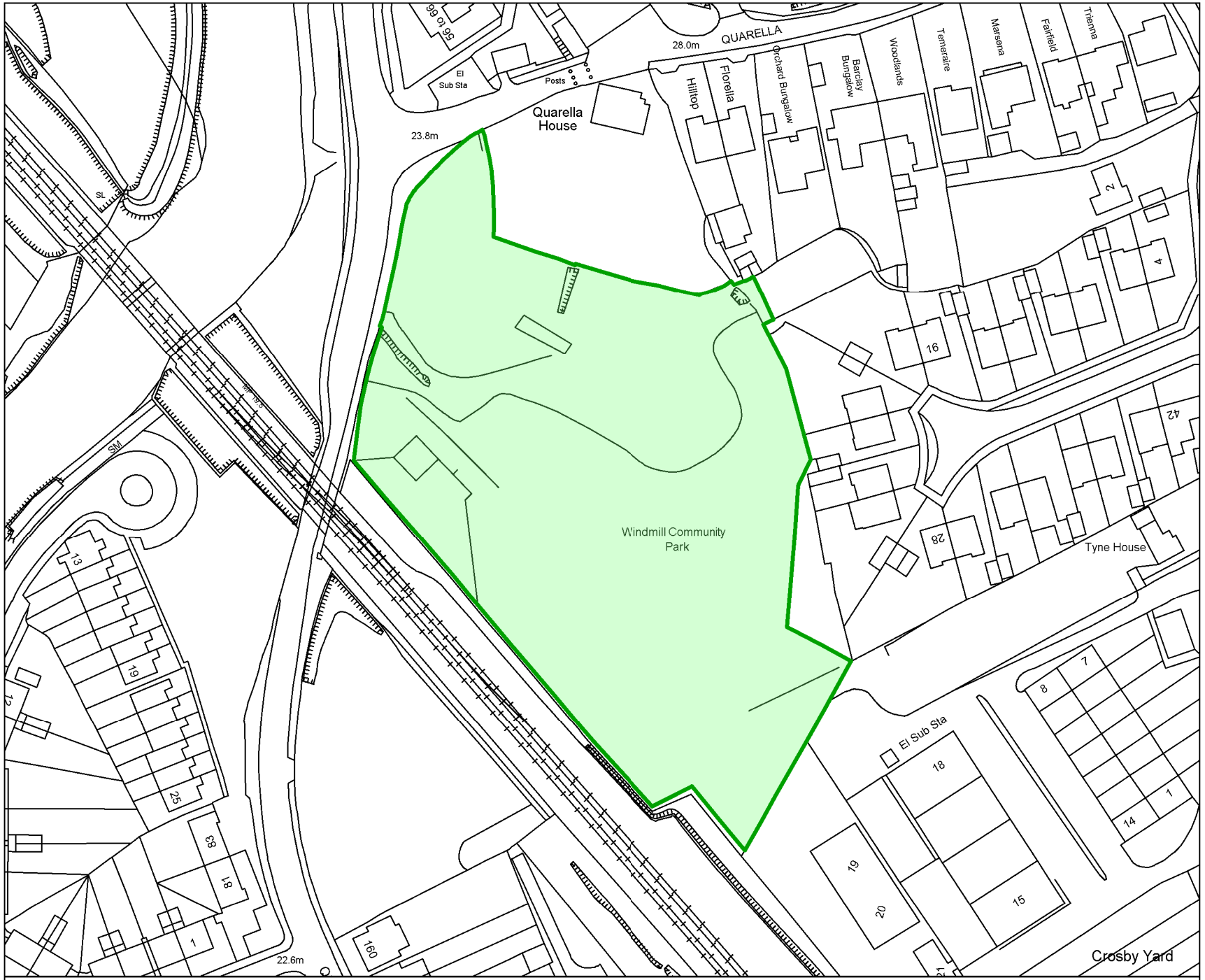
Fauna observations: *Grey Squirrel, Magpie Nuthatch, Blackbird, Blue Tit, Wren, Chaffinch.*

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



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Date: 02/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: BR-1-N **SINC name: Tremains**

Grid reference: SS921801 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 2 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Veteran trees.

Secondary features

Ditches.

Semi-improved grassland.

Scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

The grassland at the margins may support reptiles.

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)

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.

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.

Raw sewage appears to be entering a ditch near the north-east boundary.

Invasive species are present in various parts of the site, including Indian Balsam, Himalayan Cotoneaster, and Giant Horsetail.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continue with woodland management (thinning) when needed.
- Control of invasive species.
- Mitigation to prevent sewage entering ditch as above.
- Control measures for litter and dog-fouling.

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.*

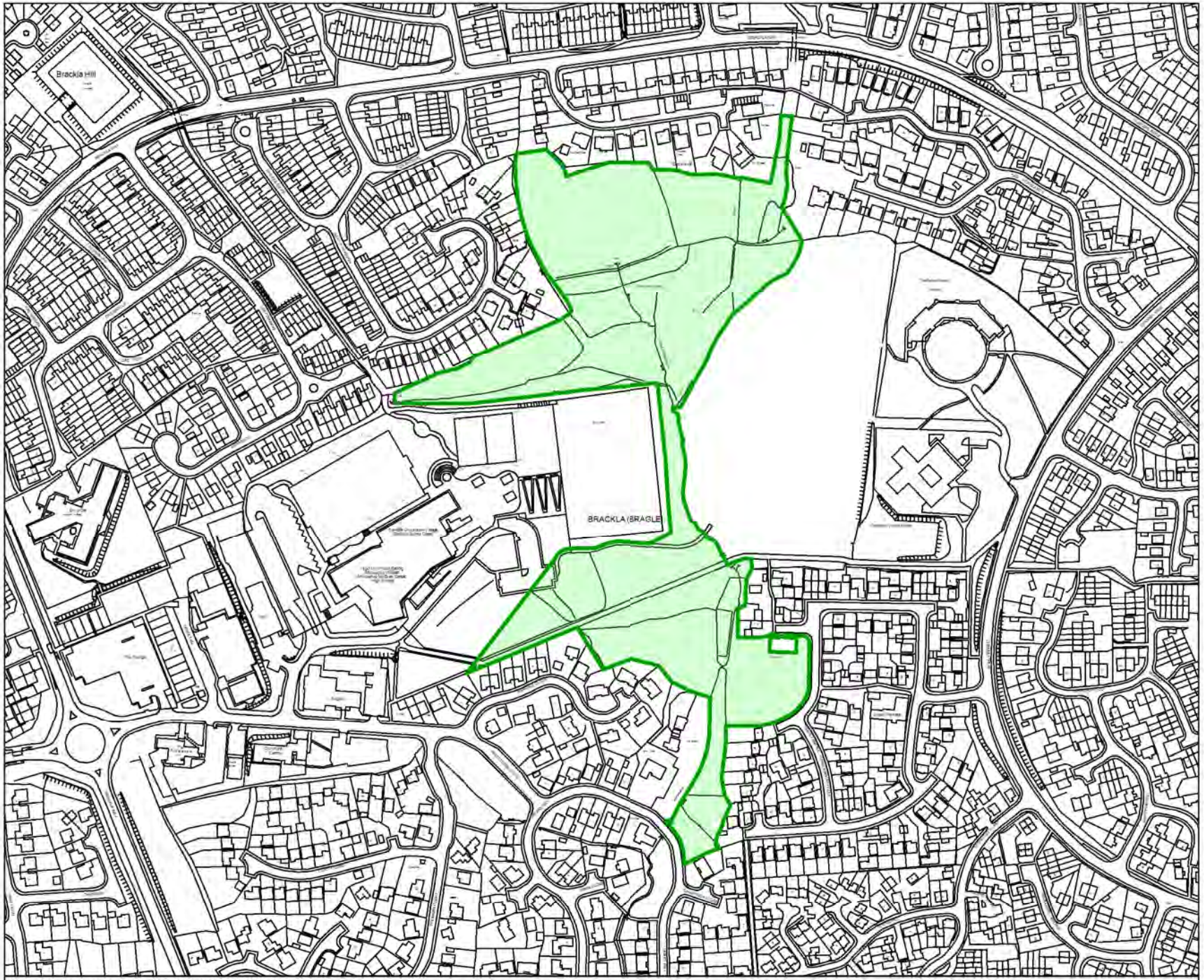
Fauna observations: *Grey Squirrel, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Nuthatch, Blackbird.*

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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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: BR-2-N	**SINC name: Coychurch Road Verge**
Grid reference: SS928795	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 2 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

None.

Secondary features

Semi-improved grassland.

Scrub woodland.

Woolly Thistle (SINC contributory species).

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide foraging habitat for bats.

The grassland areas may support reptiles.

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 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.

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.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.
- Re-introduction of grazing, if possible. 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. It would be a difficult site to cut.)
- Litter-picking and removal of tipped material.
- Control of invasive species.

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, Circaea 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).

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SINC REVIEW

BR-2-N

Coychurch Road Verge



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Scale 1:3,000 @ A4

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CCH-1-N **SINC name: Hendir-Uchaf**

Grid reference: SS977839 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 26 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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 *Leucobryum juniperoideum*. 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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

Secondary features

Semi-improved grassland.

Hedges and ditches.

Scrub.

Presence of *Leucobryum juniperoideum* (locally uncommon moss).

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Several parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.

The woodlands and hedges have potential to support Dormice.

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

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.

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.

Indian Balsam is present in several parts of the site, but generally only in small quantity.

Recommendations for future management:

- No further ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Continue with light grazing in grassland habitats, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.
- Control of invasive species.
- 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.

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, Circaea 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 juniperoideum.*

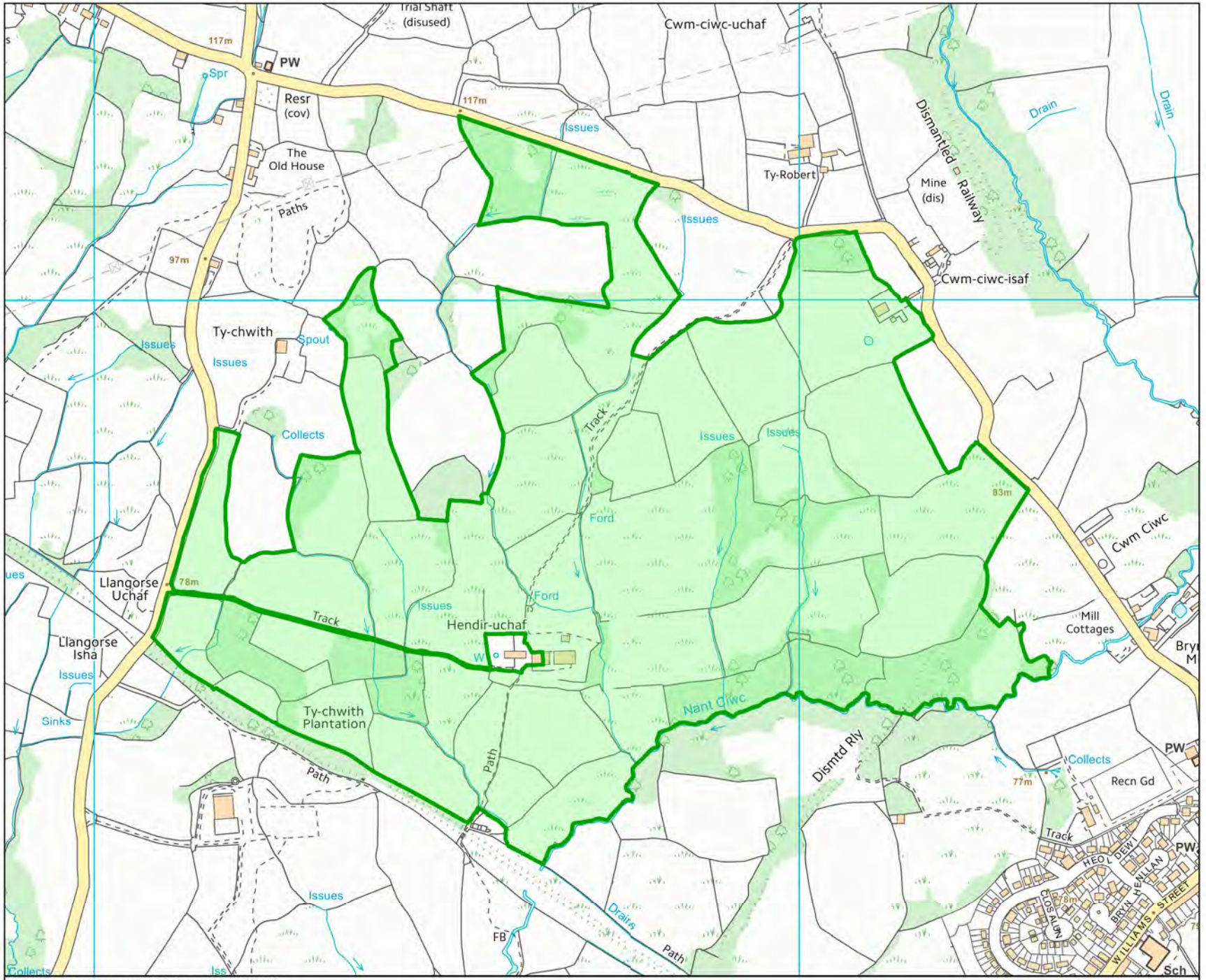
Damp semi-improved/ marshy grassland species*:* (the two communities often merge on this site) *Holcus lanatus, Agrostis capillaris, Cynosurus cristatus, Festuca rubra, Phleum pratense, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Lolium perenne, Dactylis glomerata, Glyceria declinata, Molinia caerulea, Juncus acutiflorus, 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, Rhytidiadelphus 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).

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2011
SINC REVIEW

CCH-1-N
Hendir-Uchaf



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CCH-2-M	**SINC name: Heol-y-Cyw (east)**
Grid reference: SS950843	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 23 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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).

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Semi-natural woodland with a wet woodland component.

Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

Semi-improved acid grassland with significant numbers of anthills.

Presence of Dormice (desk study record).

Secondary features

Semi-improved neutral/ acid grassland. Scrub.

Field boundaries (including old hedges, streams, ditches and over-mature trees).

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Several parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.

Several Marshy Grassland areas have potential to support Marsh Fritillary butterflies.

The grassland areas are likely to support additional species of grassland fungi.

The ponds are likely to provide breeding sites for amphibians.

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

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.

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.

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, Rhytidiadelphus 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, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus. Hygrocybe*

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

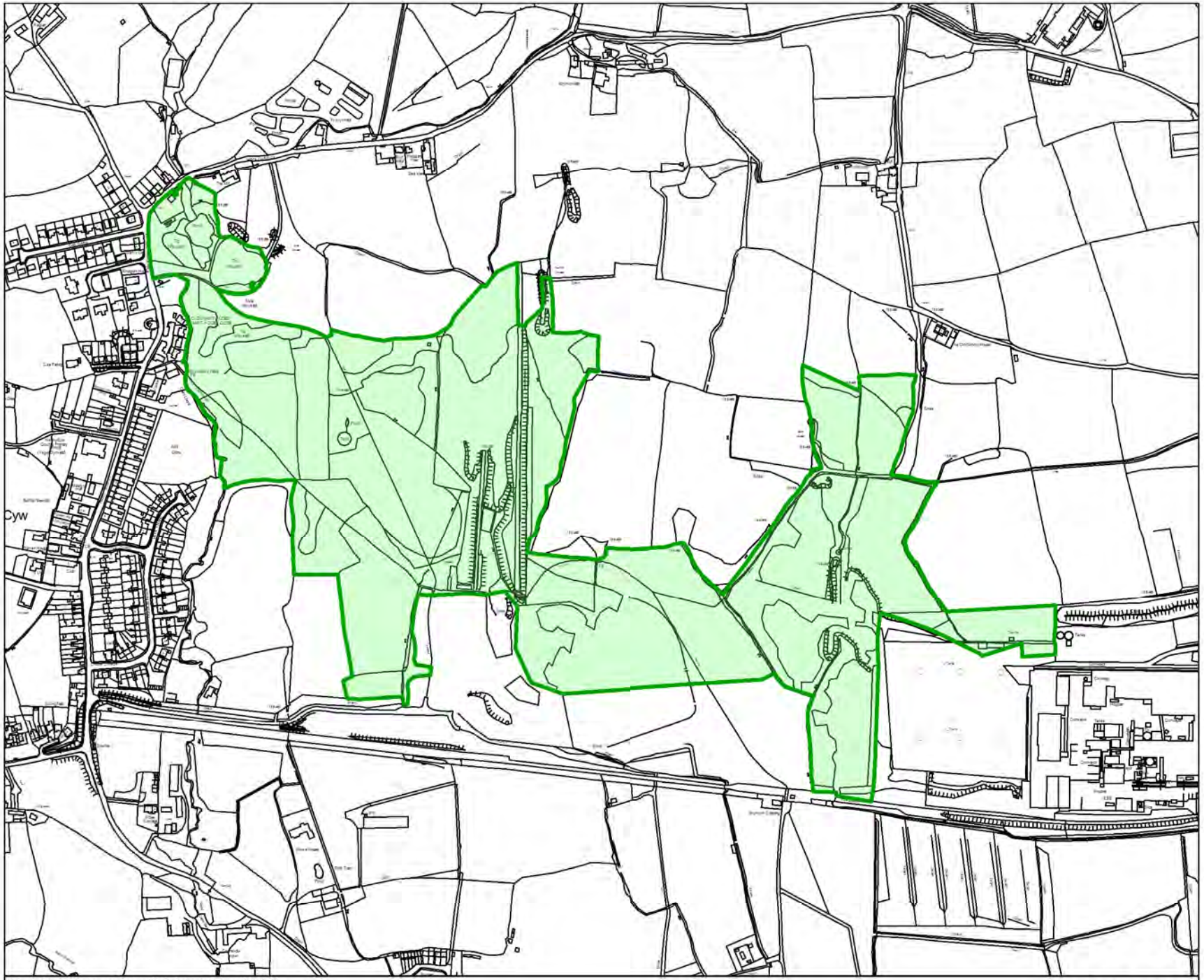
Fauna observations: Grey Squirrel, Common Lizard, Bullfinch, Nuthatch, Jay, Buzzard, Chiffchaff, Blackbird, Meadow Pipit, Robin, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Small Tortoiseshell Butterfly, Peacock Butterfly, Comma Butterfly, Red Admiral Butterfly, Silver Y Moth.

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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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CCH-3-N	**SINC name: Wern Fawr/Fernbank**
Grid reference: SS967839	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 23 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

Secondary features

Semi-improved grassland.

Hedges and ditches.

Scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

The central grassland area has potential to support Marsh Fritillary butterflies.

Several parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.

The woodlands and hedges have potential to support Dormice.

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

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.

The woodland areas generally appear unmanaged, although horses are able to access some of the central parts so that there is little understorey.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.
- Remove tipped material and control invasive species.
- The SSSI must continue to be managed in accordance with CCW requirements.

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, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus.*

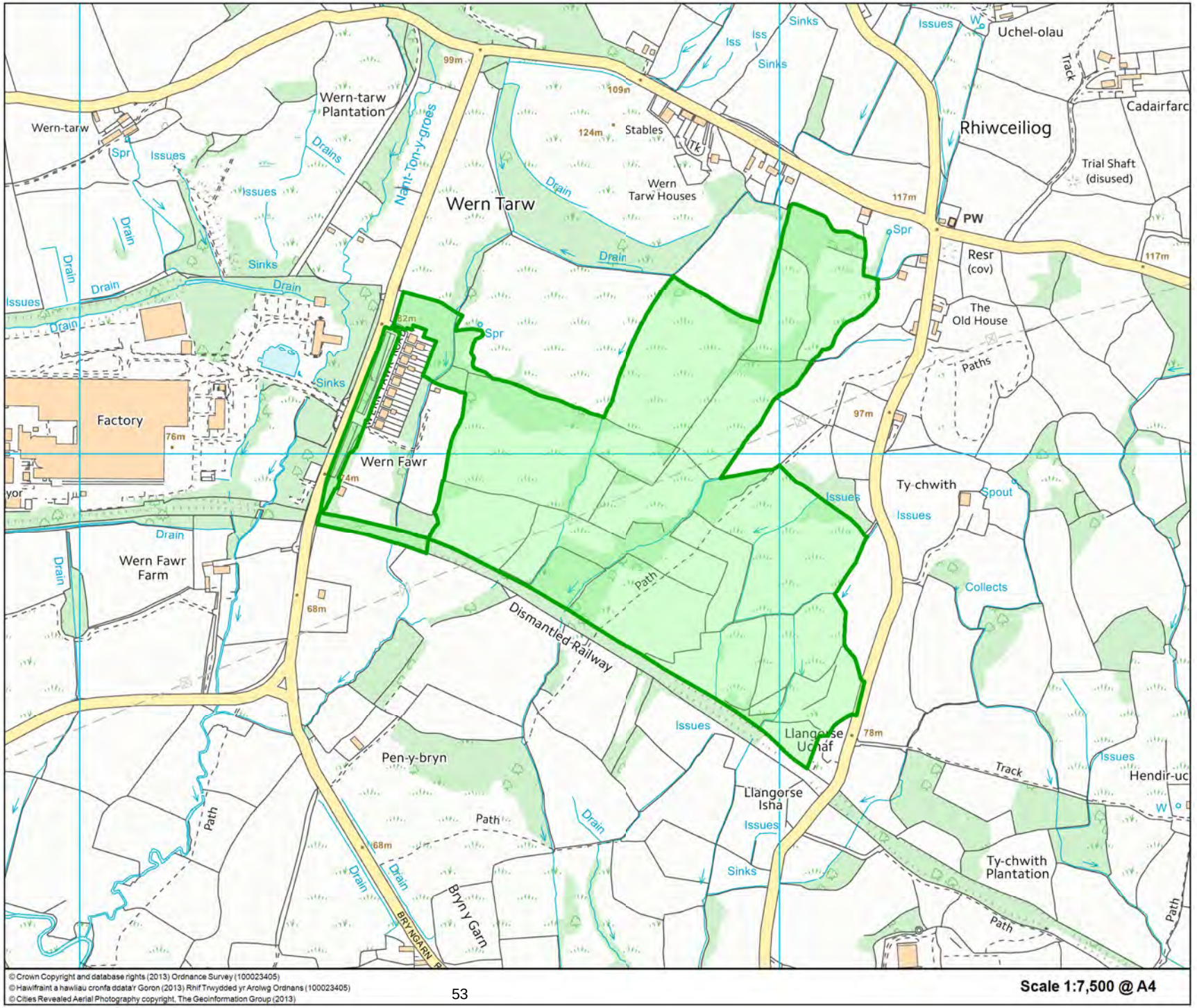
Fauna observations: Common Lizard, Bullfinch, Nuthatch, Jay.

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



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Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CCH-4-N	**SINC name: Dre-Fach**
Grid reference: SS938847	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 1 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

Secondary features

Semi-improved grassland. Stream, hedges, ditches and scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

The woodlands and hedges have potential to support Dormice.

The eastern marshy grassland area has potential to support Marsh Fritillary butterflies.

The more open parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.

The horse-grazed western field has potential to support grassland fungi.

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

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.

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.

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.

The western field is horse-grazed and appears to be in reasonable condition.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive species.
- Consider local woodland management by thinning, and creation of sunny rides and glades.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.
- Consider creating at least one pond.
- Cut back encroaching scrub from eastern marshy grassland field.

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, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus.*

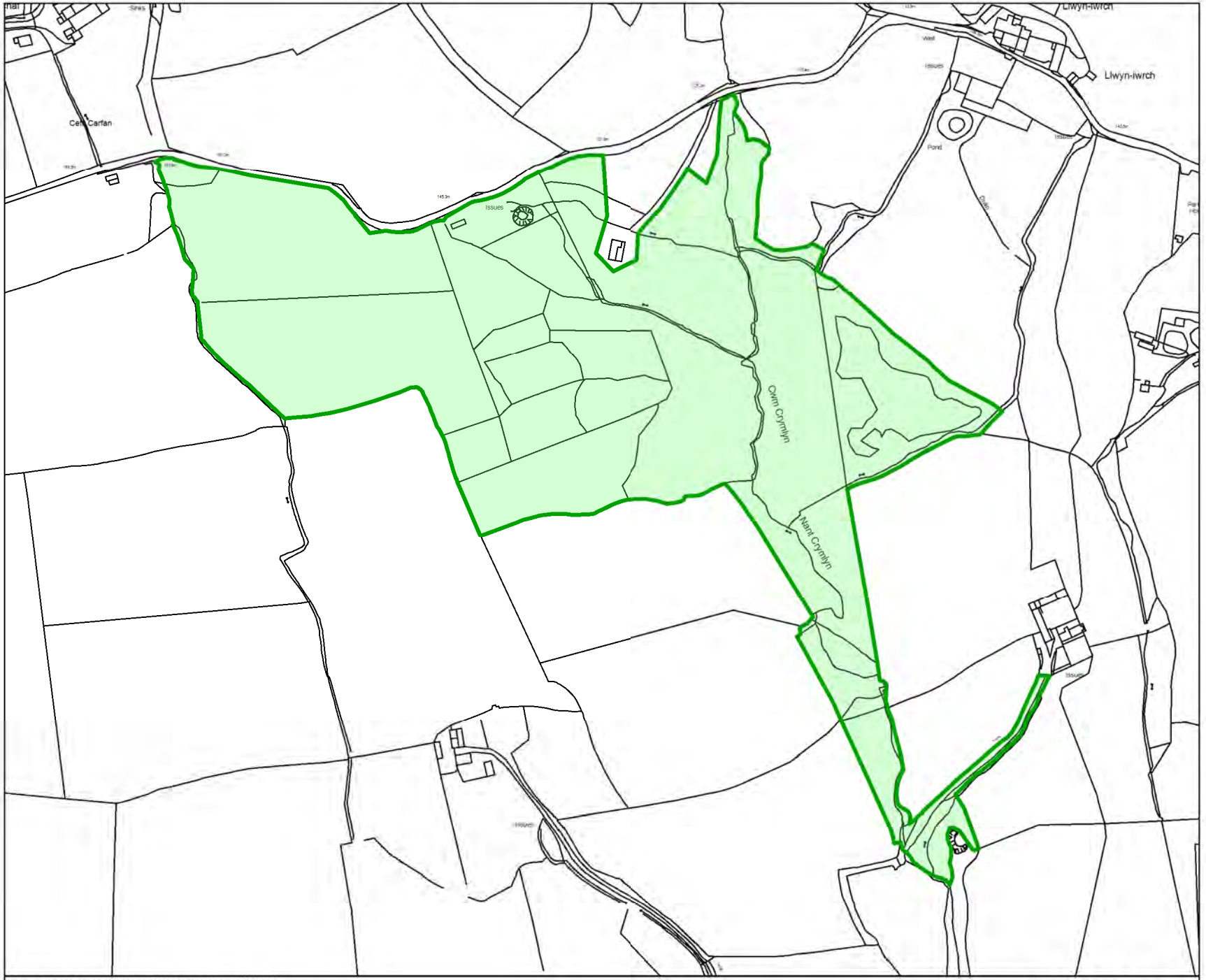
Fauna observations: Bullfinch, Nuthatch, Buzzard, Golden-ringed Dragonfly.

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

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CCH-5-M **SINC name: Blaencrymlyn**

Grid reference: SS937852 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 1 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Moderately diverse semi-improved grassland.

Stream. Scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Potential to support Dormice.

The grassland has potential to support a high diversity of grassland fungi.

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

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.

The northern grassland is grazed by horses and appears to be in reasonable condition.

Recommendations for future management:

- Consider local woodland management by thinning, favouring native species and creating sunny rides and glades.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.

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, Circaea 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, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Agaricus campestris.*

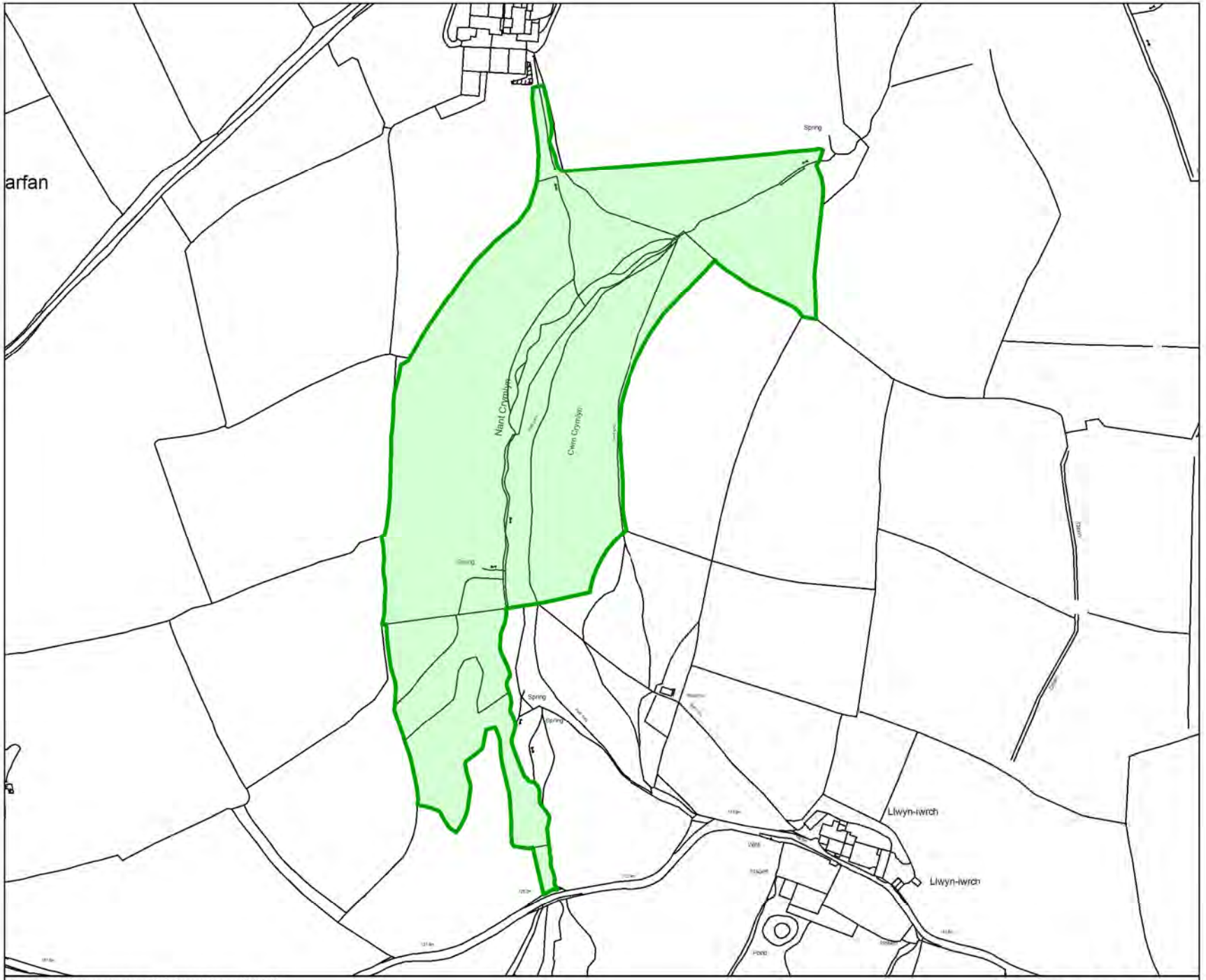
Fauna observations: Badger (disused sett, and recently used latrine), Jay, Buzzard.

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

Blaencrymlyn



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Date: 08/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CCH-6-N	**SINC name: Nant Crymlyn**
Grid reference: SS959832	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 23 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Mosaic of at least three habitat types, several of which approach selection status.

Presence of Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot Trefoil.

Secondary features

Semi-improved grassland. Marshy grassland. Wooded streams. Scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Some marshy grassland habitat has potential to support Marsh Fritillary butterflies.

Much of the site has potential to support reptiles.

The wooded stream corridors have potential to support Dormice.

The area is likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

The stream is likely to be used by Otters, at least occasionally.

The nature conservation value of the south-western grassland could potentially increase significantly if grazing were resumed.

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

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.

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.

Indian Balsam is locally abundant, especially beside the stream.

There is evidence of tipping beside the road, especially near the western boundary.

Recommendations for future management:

- Re-introduction of grazing to south-western part. Preferably light grazing by horses or cattle.

- 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, Rhytidiadelphus 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.*

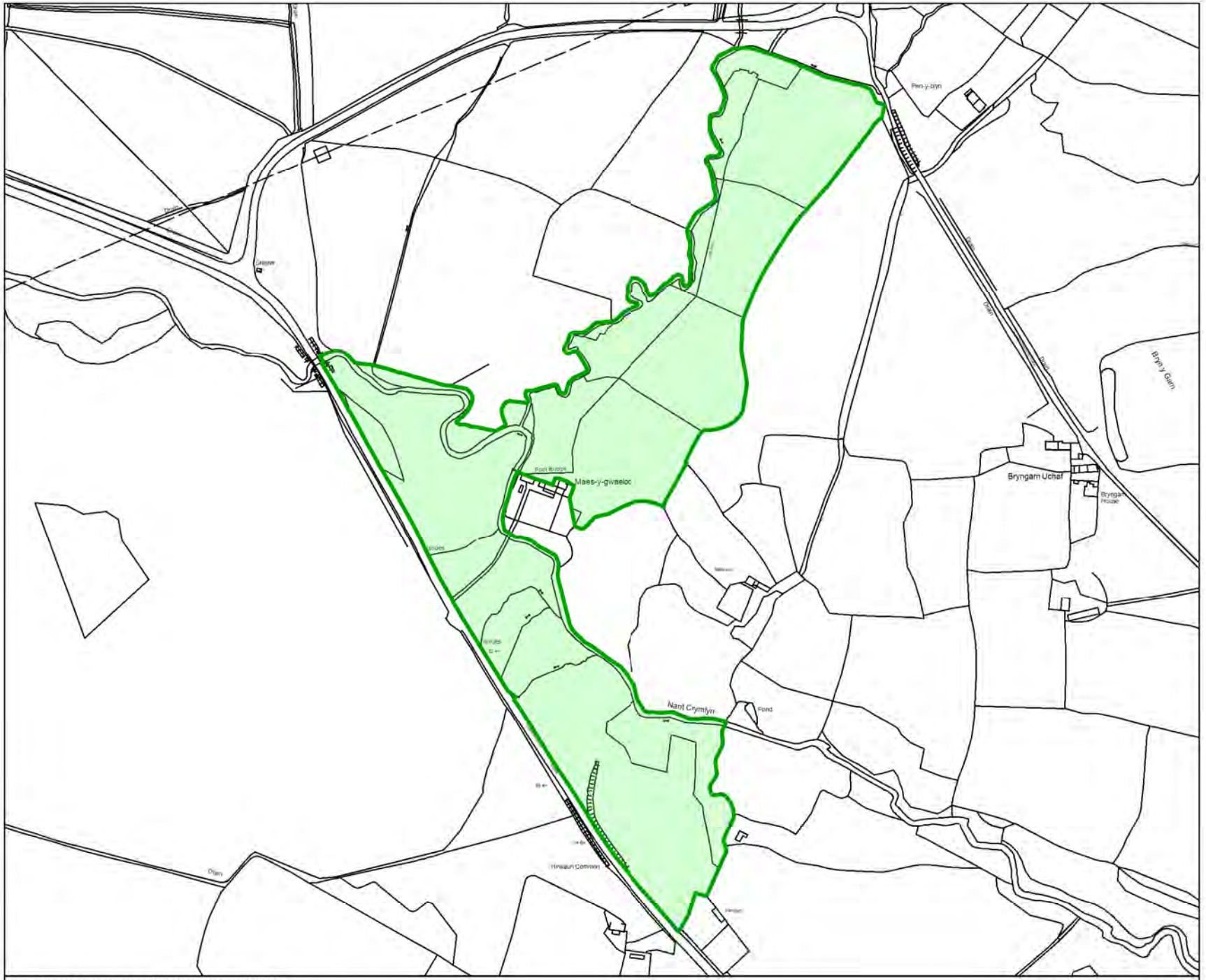
Fauna observations: Bullfinch, Jay.

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

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CCH-7-M **SINC name: Rockwool Grounds**

Grid reference: SS963841 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 23 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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 *Sphagnum* 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.

Qualifying features

Wet woodland with ditches, pools and marshy areas.

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Semi-improved grassland. Ponds. Scrub. Badger sett.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

The woodland has potential to support Dormice.

The ponds may have potential as breeding sites for amphibians.

A spring survey would probably confirm more species of interest in the woodland ground flora.

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

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.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continue with woodland management (thinning) as needed. Consider local creation of additional sunny rides and glades.
- Control of invasive species.
- Consider local cutting back of scrub to allow more light to some parts of the shaded ponds.

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, Circaea 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, Crocosmia 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 porelloides.*

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, Rhytidiadelphus 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.*

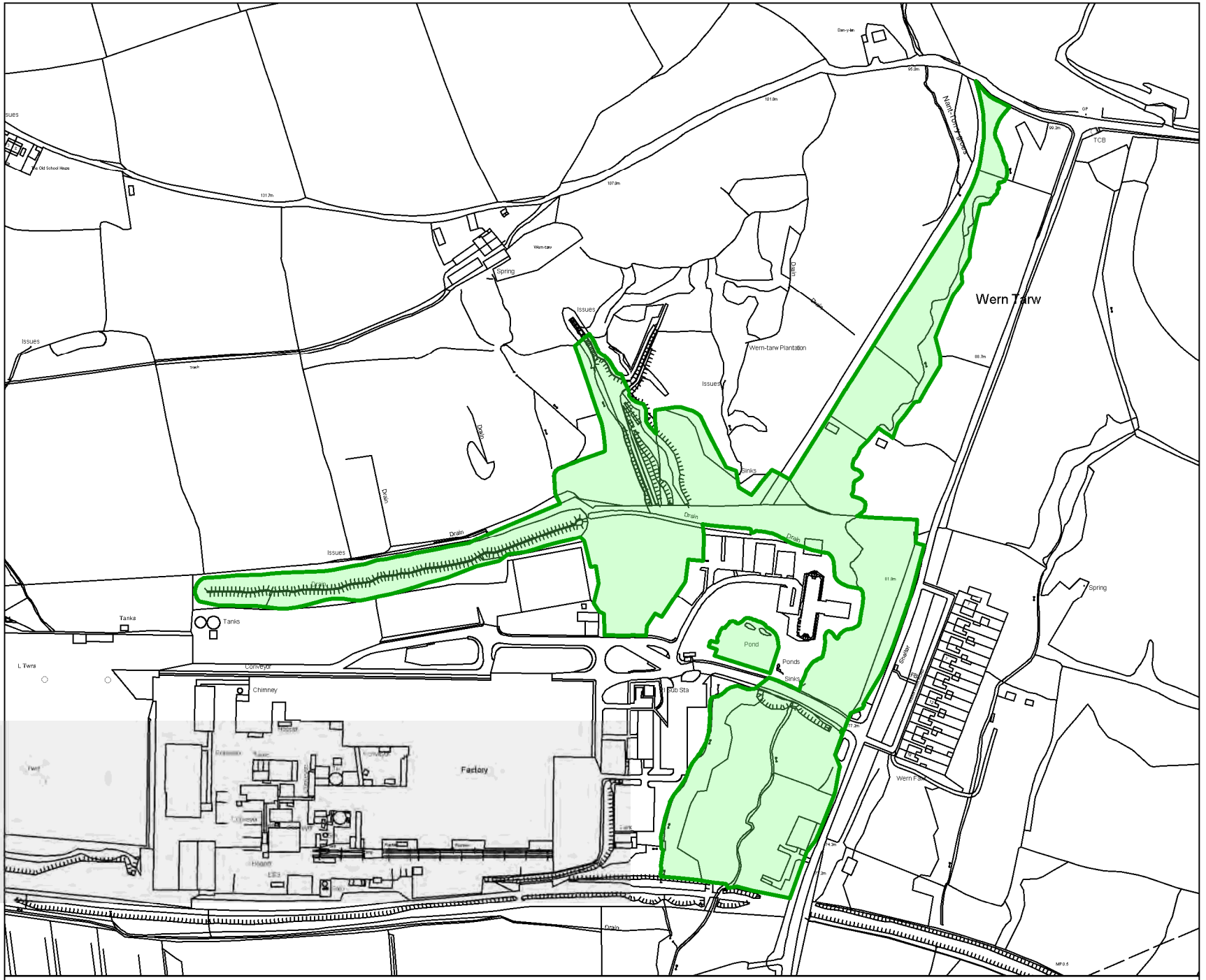
Fauna observations: Badger (sett, latrine and paths), Bullfinch, Blue Tit, Nuthatch, Sparrowhawk.

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

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CCH-8-N	**SINC name: Heol-y-Cyw (west)**
Grid reference: SS944844	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 1 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species (northern part).

Mosaic of at least three habitat types, of which at least one approaches selection status (southern part).

Secondary features

Marshy grassland. Semi-improved grassland.

Scrub/ developing wet woodland. Hedges and ditches.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Potential to support Dormice.

Likely to provide foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

The more open parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.

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

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.

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.

Indian Balsam is present in several parts of the site, and Japanese Knotweed and Montbretia occur near to Ty Gwyn Close.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.
- Re-introduction of grazing, if possible. Preferably light grazing by horses or cattle.
- 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.
- Control of invasive species.
- 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 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.*

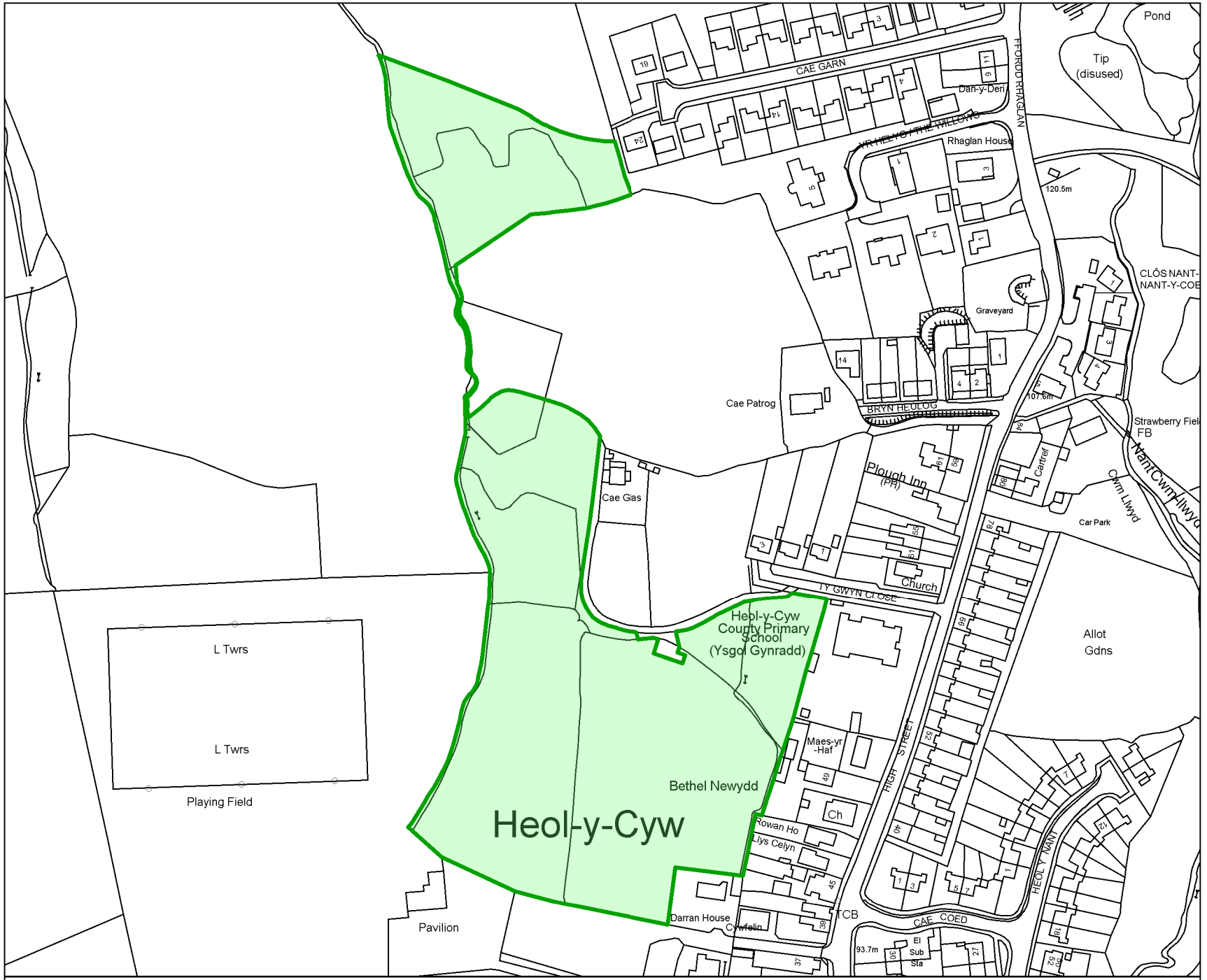
Fauna observations: Bullfinch.

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).

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CCH-8-N

Heol-y-Cyw (West)



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Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CCH-9-N	**SINC name: Gelli-Feddgaer Wood**
Grid reference: SS962868	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 22 August 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

Secondary features

Semi-improved acid grassland.

Scrub.

Ditches.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Potential to support Dormice.

Potential to provide foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

The open parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.

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

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.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Consider local woodland management by thinning, favouring native species such as Oak and Hazel.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.
- Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.

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, Rhytidiadelphus 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.*

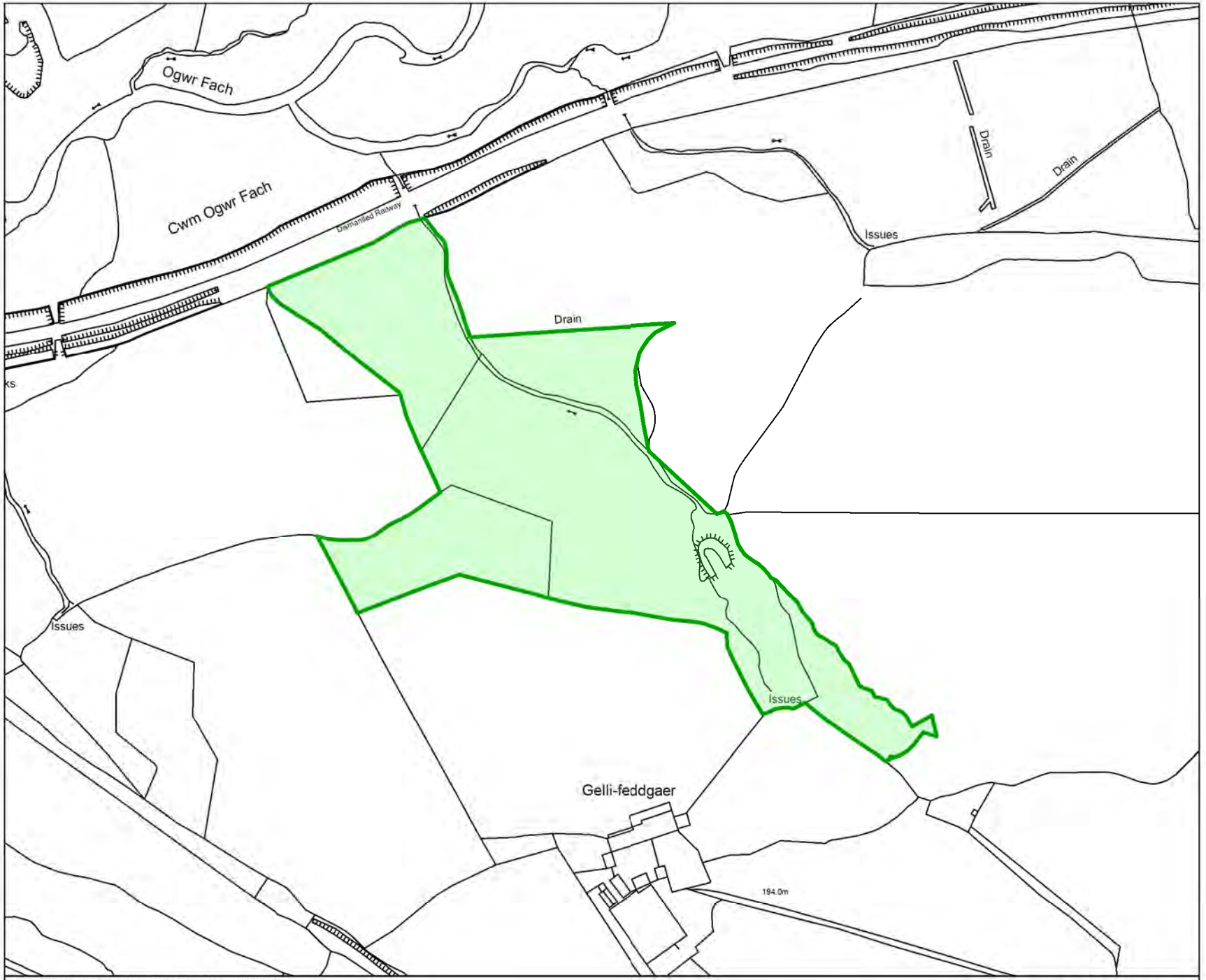
Fauna observations: Buzzard.

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

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CCL-1-N	**SINC name: Moor Farm**
Grid reference: SS946793	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 2 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

Grassland with at least 8 species of waxcap fungi.

Wet woodland, and semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Semi-improved grassland. Scrub, hedges and ditches.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Further survey would be expected to confirm more species of grassland flora and fungi.

The site is likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Several parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.

The woodlands and hedges have potential to support Dormice.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Hygrocybe glutinipes, Hygrocybe chlorophana.*

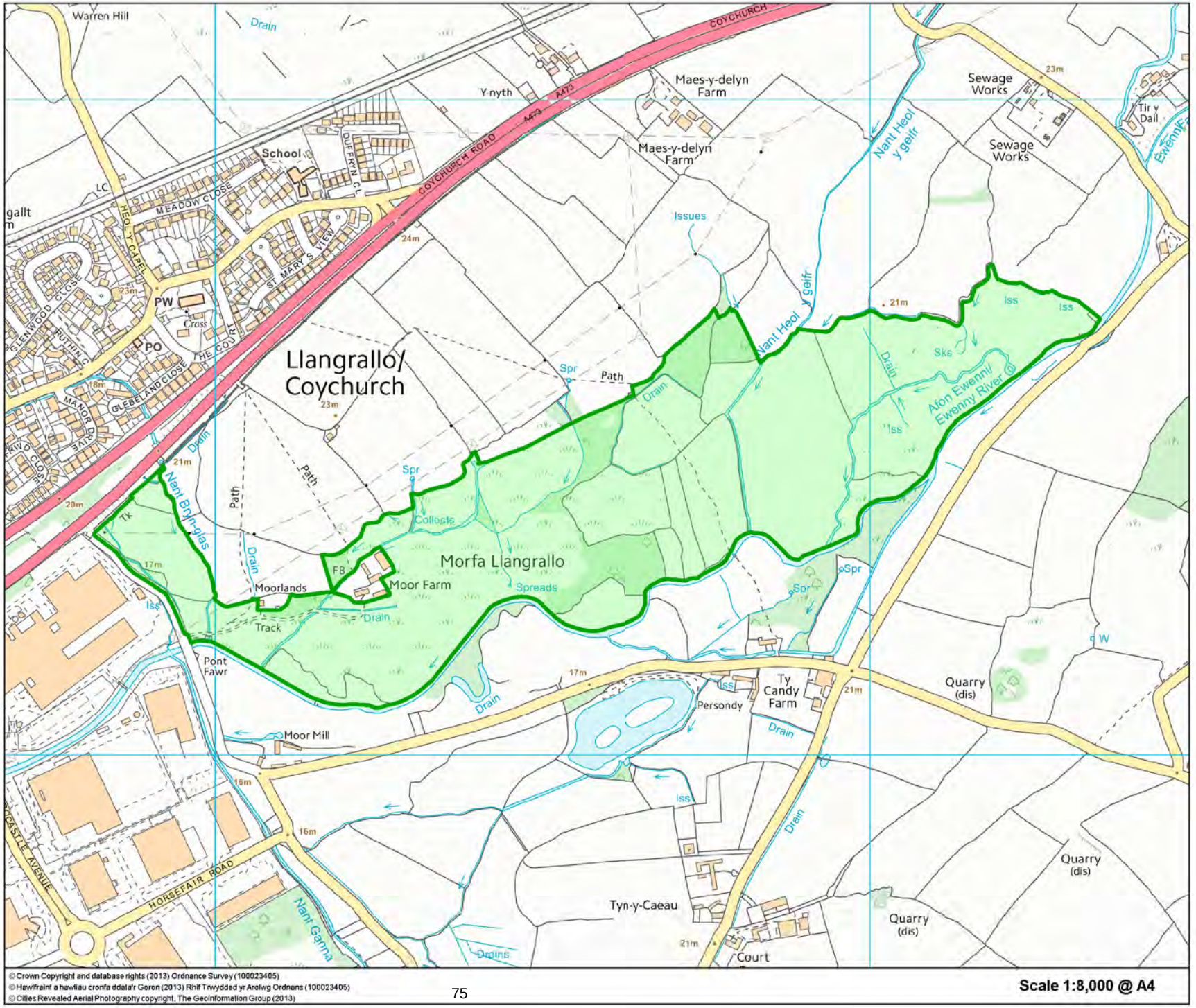
Fauna observations: Blackbird, Jay.

Additional species noted from desk study: *Hygrocybe calyptriformis, 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



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Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CCL-2-S	**SINC name: Crematorium Wood**
Grid reference: SS933802	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 7 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Stream.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Potential habitat for Dormice.

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

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.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Remove tipped cemetery waste, and discontinue use of woodland for tipping.
- Continue woodland management by occasional thinning, preferably favouring native species.
- Consider creation of sunny rides and glades, to favour native woodland-edge ground flora.
- Control non-native plant species.

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, Eurhynchium striatum.*

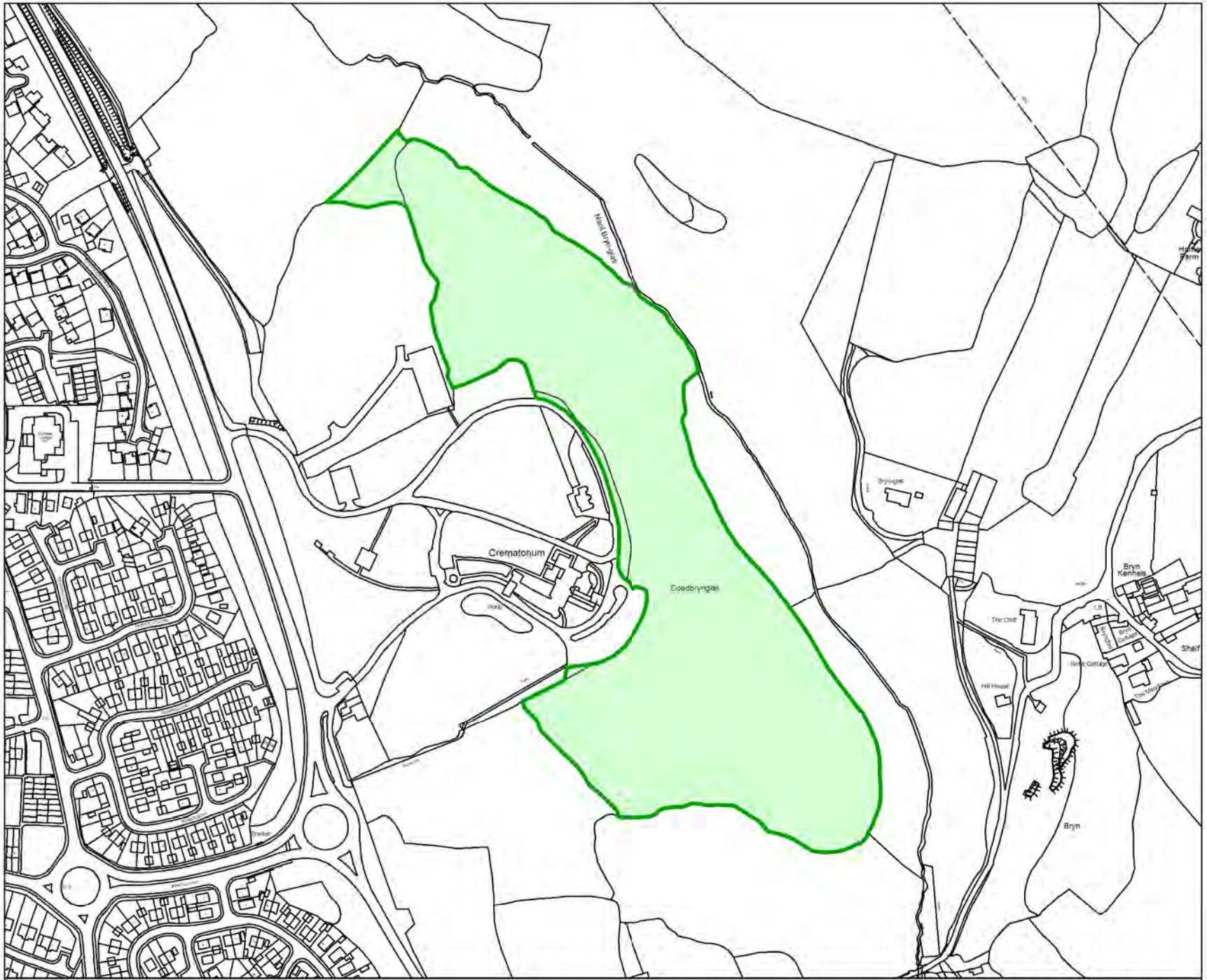
Fauna observations: *Nuthatch, Blue Tit, Great Tit.*

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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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CCL-3-N	**SINC name: Waterton Alderwood**
Grid reference: SS928781	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 1 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Open mosaic habitat on disturbed ground, with more than 20 indicator species.

Secondary features

Wet woodland and scrub. Marshy grassland. Ditches.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Likely to support reptiles.

Likely to have a high value for invertebrates.

Potential to support Badgers (possible tracks noted).

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive species.
- Consider local woodland management by thinning, to encourage ground flora development.
- Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.
- Introduction of grazing, if possible. Preferably light grazing by horses or cattle.
- Create 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 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



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CEC-1-M **SINC name:** Bedford Park

Grid reference: SS 847832 **Area (hectares):** 47.45

Survey date: 30/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Secondary features

Scrub and bracken

Ponds

Rivers

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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 to the well-connected woodlands provide good habitat for a diversity of bird species and small mammals including dormice and bats.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management;

- Control spread of scrub and bracken
- Maintain grazing by cattle for purple moor grass and rush pasture
- Maintenance of facilities and steps to improve the site for the public.

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 *Eupartorium canabinum*, fleabane *Pulicaria dyssenterica*, 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 *Sucissa pratensis*, compact rush *Juncus conglomerata*,

Woodland species

Peduculate oak *Quercus robur*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, guelder rose *Vibernum 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 dilitata*, 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

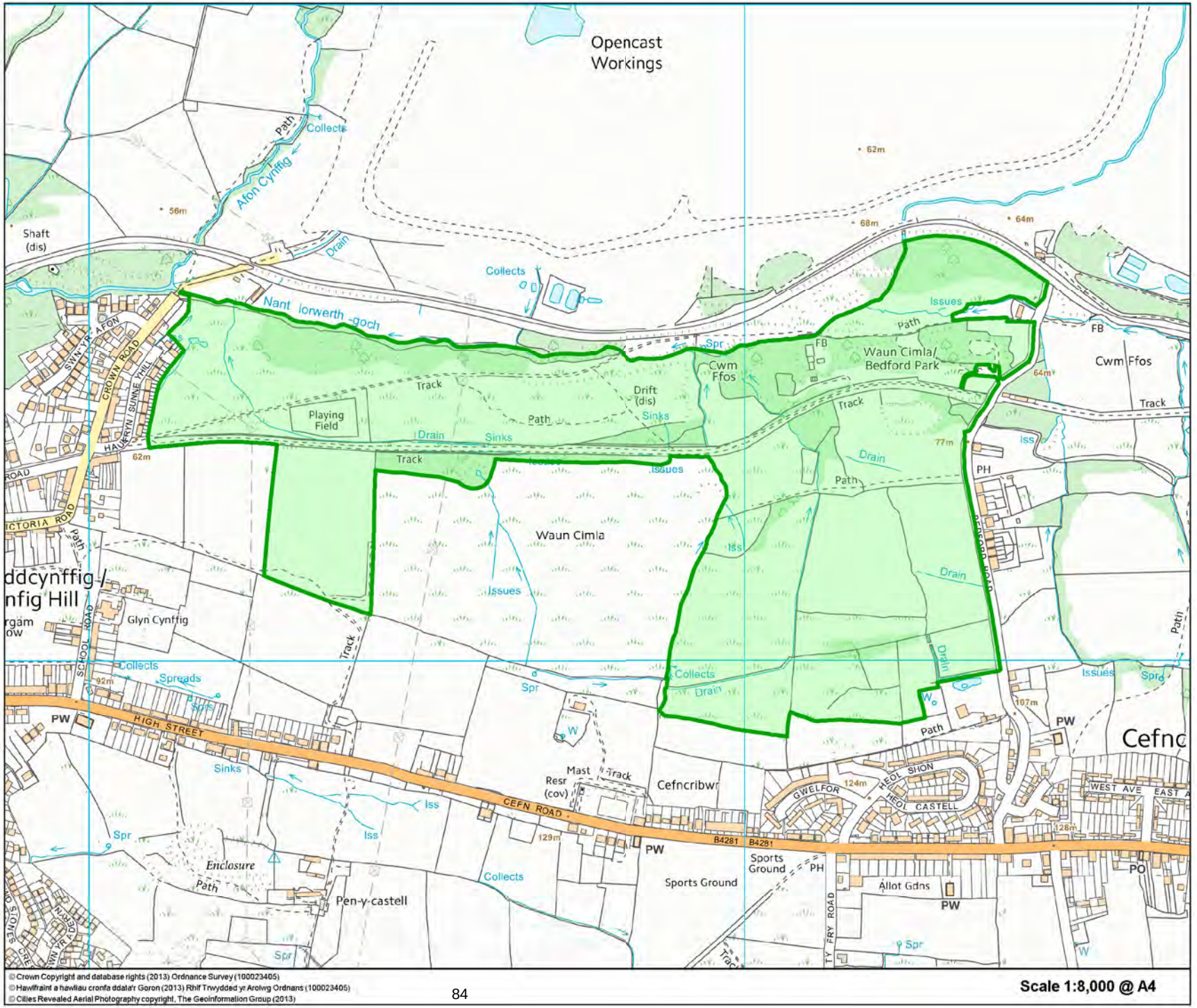
Buzzard, bullfinch, chiffchaff, blackbird, southern hawker dragonfly, speckled wood, red admiral, comma, green woodpecker, toad, lizard, greater potted woodpecker, badger (prints).

Species from data search (0m)

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CEC-1-M

Bedford Park



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CEC-3-M **SINC name:** Mynydd Bach

Grid reference: SS849 825 **Area (hectares):** 12.65

Survey date: 03/10/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Native woodland

Secondary features

Scrub and bracken

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

Recommendations for future management:

- Reduction of area managed as amenity grassland
- Control of invasive species
- Management of scrub and bracken
- Irregular cutting or burning of purple moor grass areas

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. squarrosus*, 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 *Eupatorim cannabinum*, marsh violet *Viola palustris*.

Scrub species

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

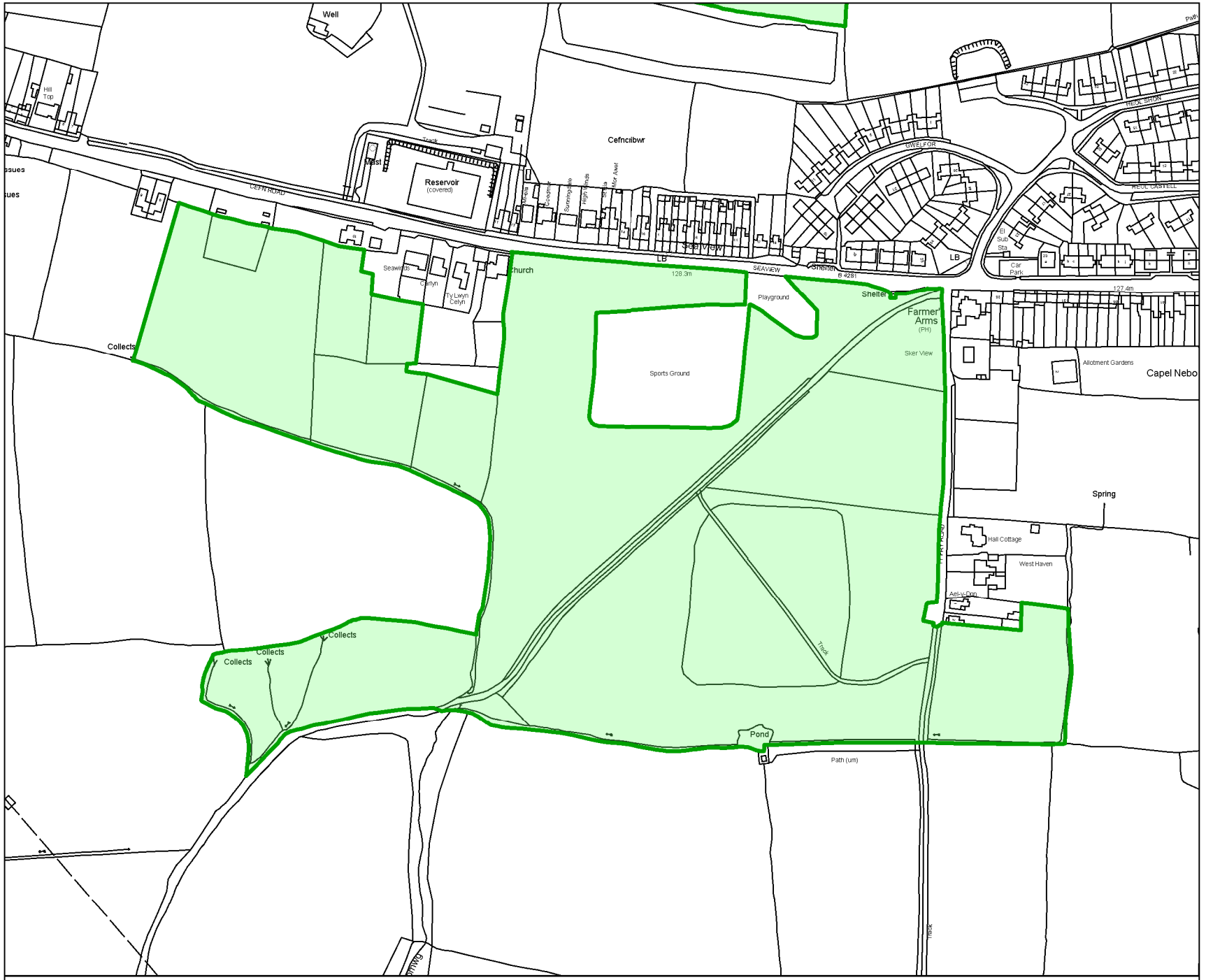
Woodland species

Peduculate 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 *Circaea lutetiana*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, wood sedge *Carex sylvaticum*, remote sedge *C. remota*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris afinis*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, common dog violet *Viola riviniana*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, sanicle *Sanicula europaea*, primrose *Primula vulgaris*, bluebell *Hyacynthoides non-scripta*, yellow pimpernel *Lysimachia nemorum*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, red campion *Silene dioica.*

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CEC-3-M

Mynydd Bach



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CEC-4-N **SINC name:** Waun Dafydd Farm

Grid reference: SS 861 830 **Area (hectares):** 9.98

Survey date: 30/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

Marshy grassland, a small area of neutral grassland and scrub, in fields adjacent to the SSSI Caeau 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.

Qualifying features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Secondary features

Scrub

Neutral grassland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The marshy grasslands have potential to support a range of invertebrate species, amphibians, reptiles and ground nesting birds.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Maintain existing grazing and cutting regime
- Reduce horse grazing on fields to the east if possible

Additional information:

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.

Rights of way are not maintained across this site.

Landowner Mr A Jones, Waun Dafydd Farm, Cefn Cribwr.

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

Grassland flora

Greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uligunosus*, 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 *Sucissa 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. squarrosus*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, meadow thistle *Cirsium dissectum*.

Faunal species

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

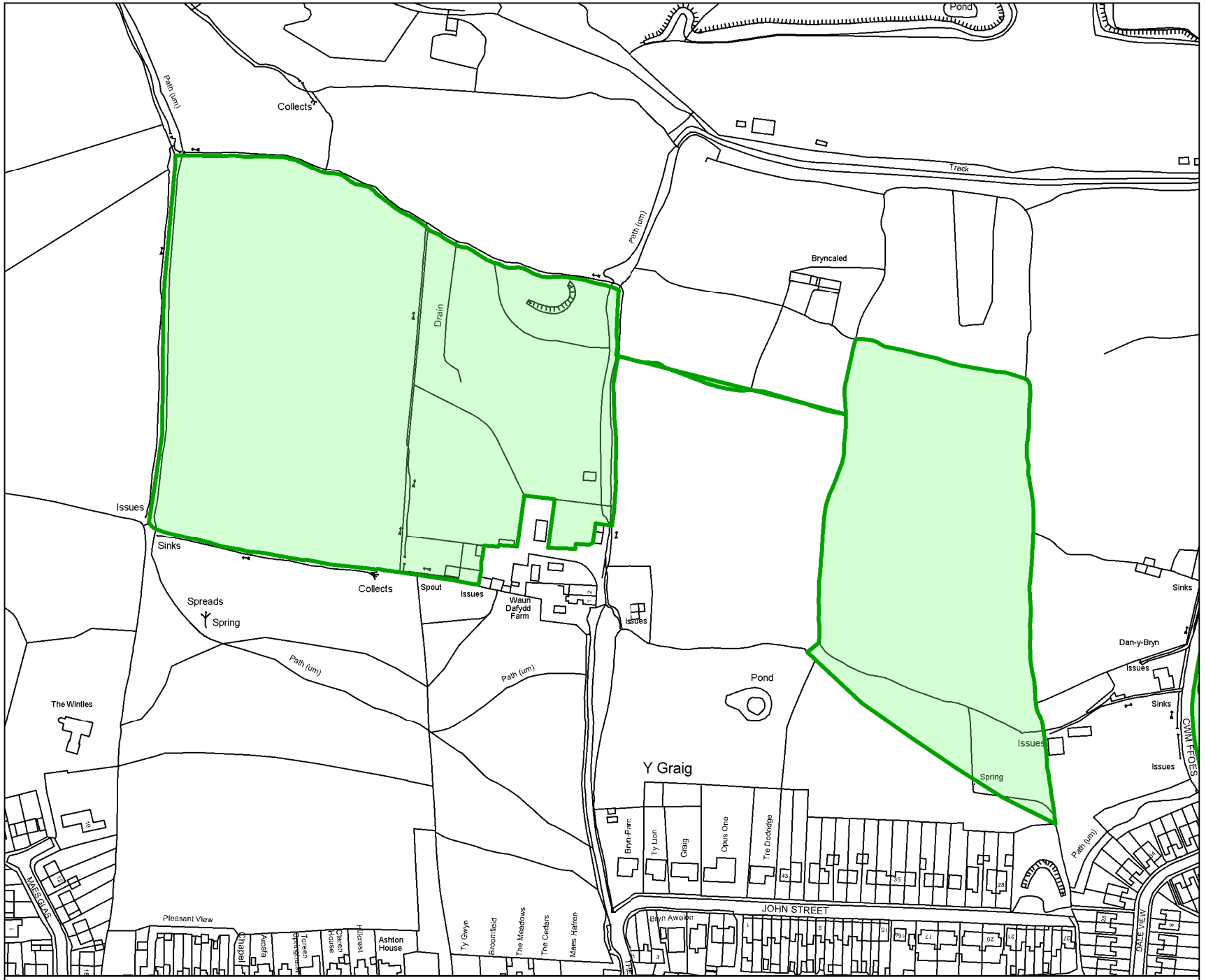
Faunal species from data search (0m)

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

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CEC-4-N

Waun Daffydd Farm



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Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CEC-5-N **SINC name:** Waun Fawr / Coed Uchaf

Grid reference: SS 858 819 **Area (hectares):** 16.89

Survey date: 03/10/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Fence off from livestock
- Control of invasive species

Additional information:

Rights of way to access this site are confusing and not as mapped.

Landowner is Mr Thomas Anthony of Hargrove Farm, Laleston

Only the woodland area was surveyed since the grasslands fall within the SSSI boundary.

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 *Chrsosplenium 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 dilitata*, lady fern *Athyrium fili-femina,* great woodrush *Luzula sylvatica*, thin spiked wood sedge *Carex strigosa*

Faunal species

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

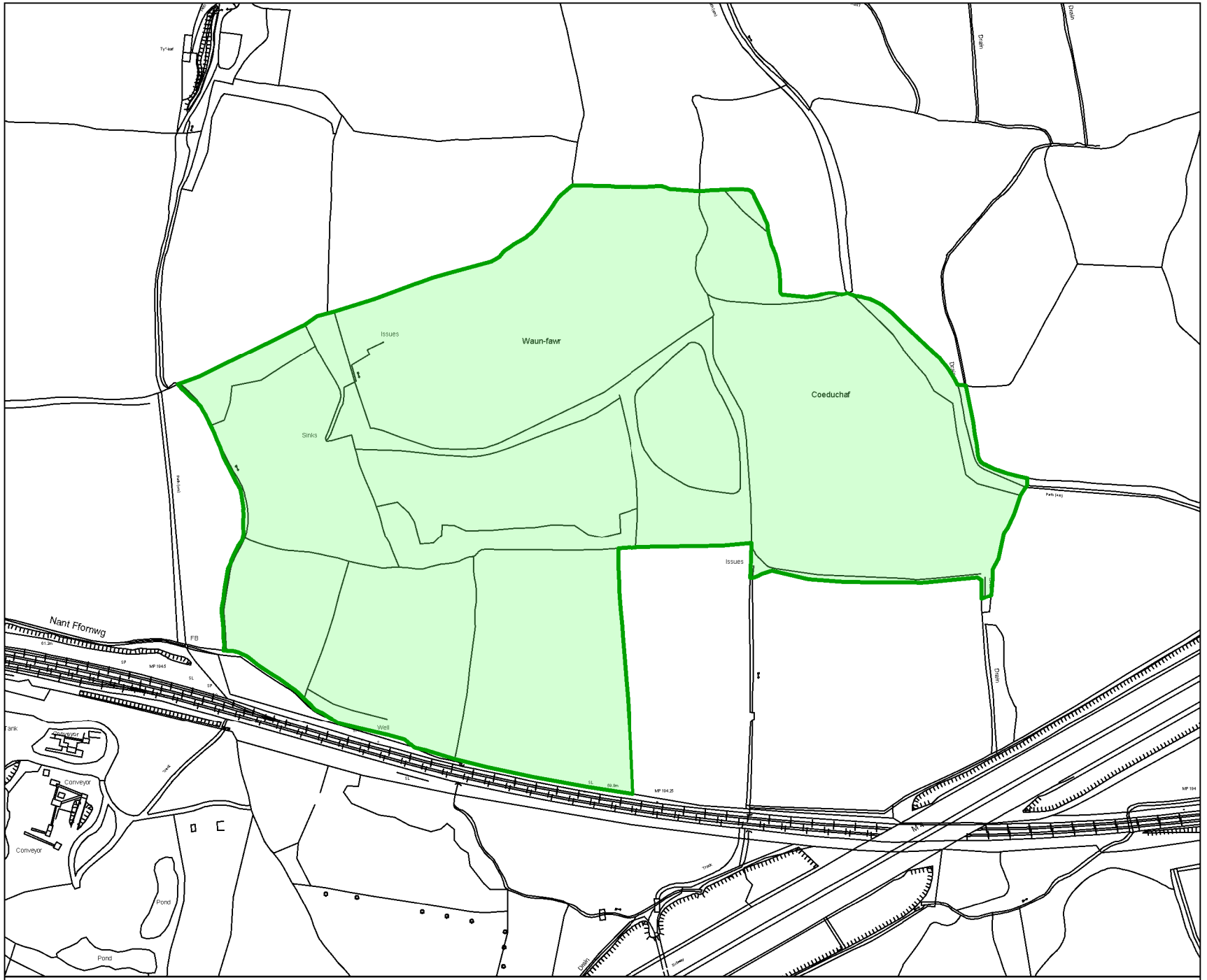
BAP and LBAP species from data search (0m)

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

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CEC-5-N

Waun Fawr/ Coed Uchaf



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CEC-6-N **SINC name:** Cefn Cribwr

Grid reference: SS 855 831 **Area (hectares):** 10.9

Survey date: 30/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Secondary features

Neutral grassland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The site is likely to hold some potential for reptiles and amphibians.

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

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.

Japanese knotweed has been introduced at the top of the fields and may require control.

Recommendations for future management:

- Reduced livestock grazing
- Less intensive management including mowing and muck spreading
- Control of invasive species

Additional information:

Landowner: Mr Parslow, 28 Bedford Road, Cefn Cribwr

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 *Sucissa 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 uligunosus*, marsh willowherb *Epilobium palustre*, hemp agrimony *Eupatrorium cannabinum*, marsh violet *Viola palustris*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*.

Faunal species

nuthatch

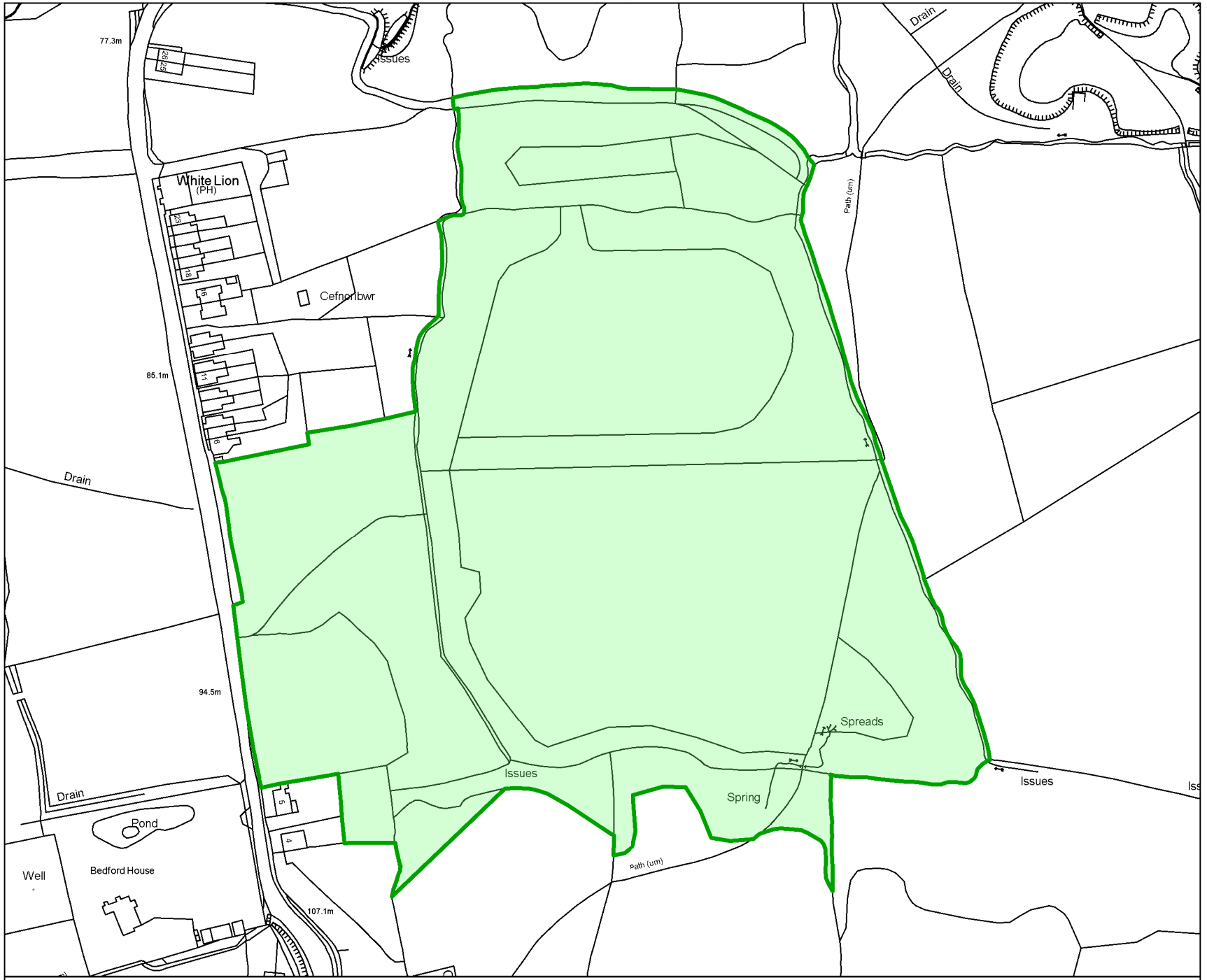
Faunal species from data search (0m)

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

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CEC-6-N

Cefn Cribwr



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CEC-7-N **SINC name:** Cwn Ffos Farm

Grid reference: SS 863 833 **Area (hectares):** 19.4

Survey date: 29/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

A complex site with broad leaved woodland, scrub, mature hedgerows and marshy grassland. Part of the western end of the site extends into the Caeau 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.

Qualifying features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Native woodland

Secondary features

Scrub

Semi-improved grassland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

Management of the grassland areas was apparent from recent mowing. Cattle grazing also takes places 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 devils 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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Woodland management through selective felling
- Lay hedges and control scrub
- Grassland management preferably by low intensity grazing.

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 *Sucissa pratensis*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uligunosus*, 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 mnogyna*, 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 fili-femina*, wild carrot Daucus carota,

Faunal species

Nuthatch, greater spotted woodpecker.

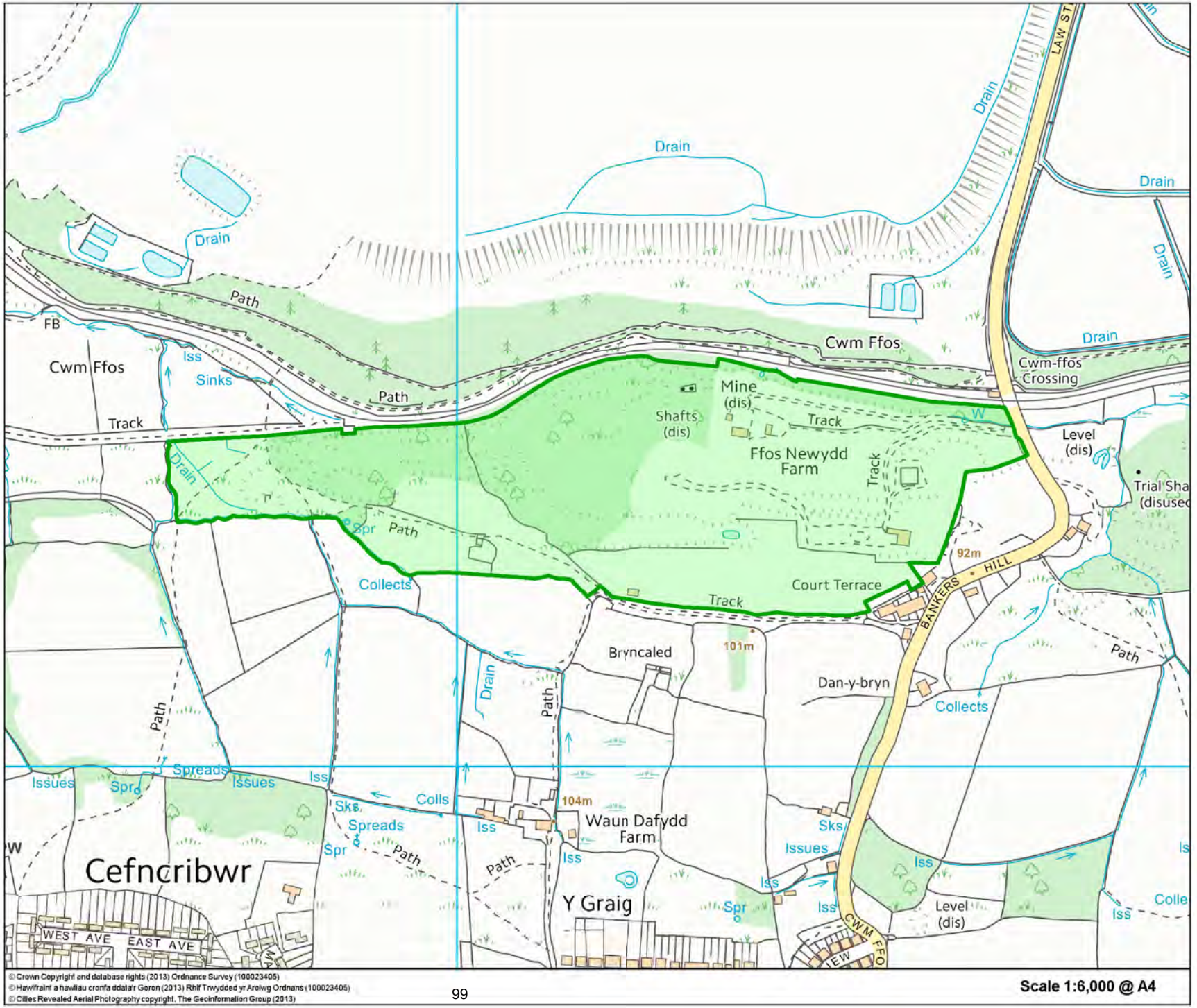
Faunal species from data search (0m)

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

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CEC-7-N

Cwm Ffos Farm



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Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CEC-8-S **SINC name:** Tymaen Farm Entrance Verge

Grid reference: SS 865 820 **Area (hectares):** 0.32

Survey date: 29/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

Wet grassy verge area to the east of a minor road. The small site contains several indicator species as well as orchids.

Qualifying features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture (marshy grassland community).

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Reported to contain bee orchids, which were not seen on the site visit, possibly due to the time of year.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Reduced mowing of verge
- Control of invasive species
- Control of scrub

Additional information:

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 uligunosus*, glaucous sedge *Carex flacca*, zig-zagclover *Trifolium medium*, oxeye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*, creeping cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, common spotted orchid *Dactyhoriza fuchii*, gypsywort *Lycopus europaeus*, marsh ragwort *Senecio aquatilis*, meadow sweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, great willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, Cuckoo flower, *Cardamine pratensis*,

Species found from data search

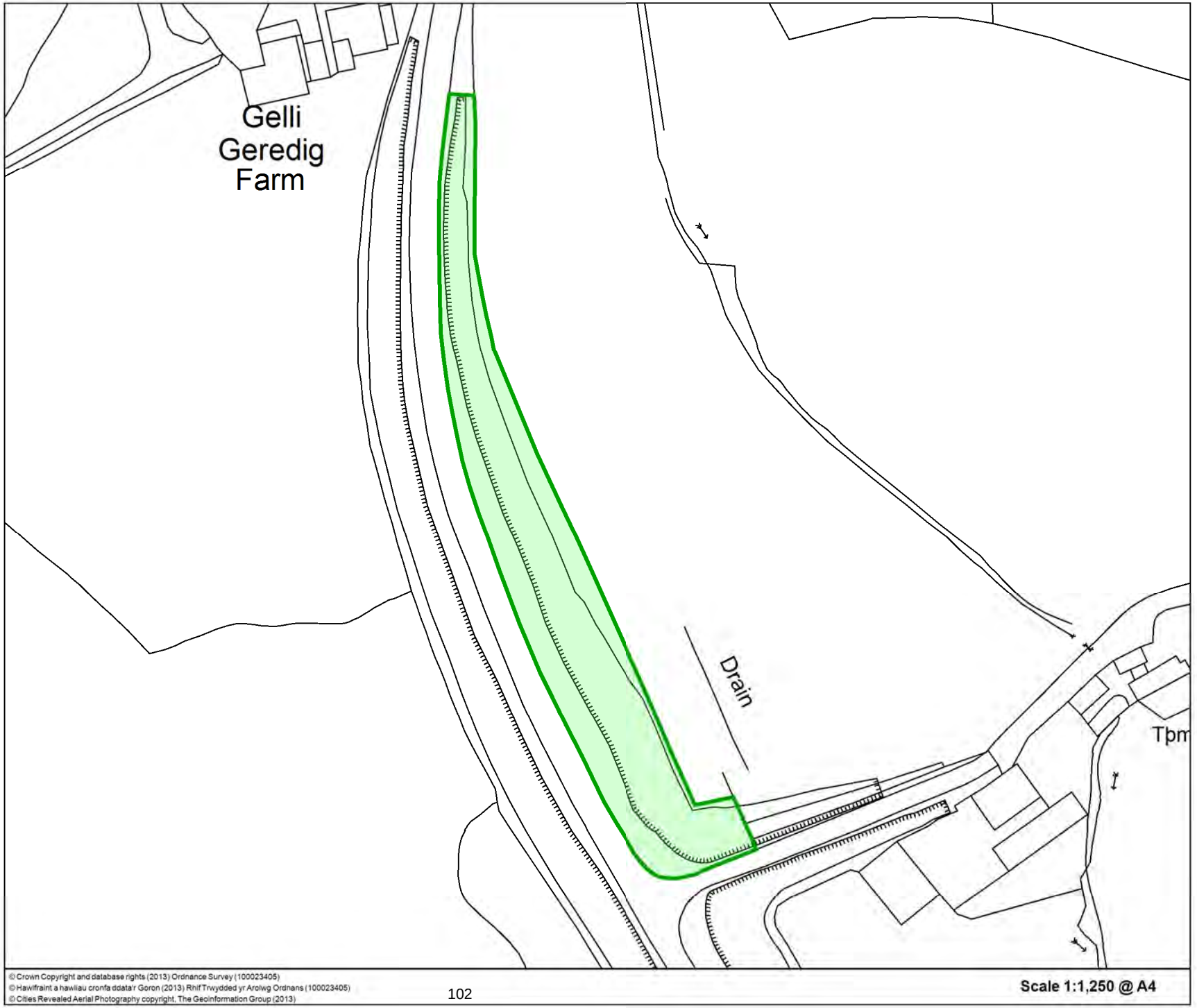
Meadow thistle



BCBC 2011 SINC REVIEW

CEC-8-S

Tymaen Farm
Entrance Verge



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Scale 1:1,250 @ A4

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CEC-9-N **SINC name:** Cwn Ffos (East)

Grid reference: SS 869 830 **Area (hectares):** 53.65

Survey date: 04/10/2011 **Surveyor**: Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Rush pasture

Native woodland

Secondary features

Scrub

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control invasive species
- Woodland management through selective felling and coppicing and scrub control.
- Any management should take account of SSSI status and be carried out after consultation with CCW.

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 dyssenterica*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uligunosus*, jointed rush *Junucs 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

Peduculate oak *Quercus robur*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, black bryony *Tamus communis*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, guelder rose *Vibernum 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-feemina*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, wild angelica *Anglica sylvestris* hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*,

Faunal observations

mole

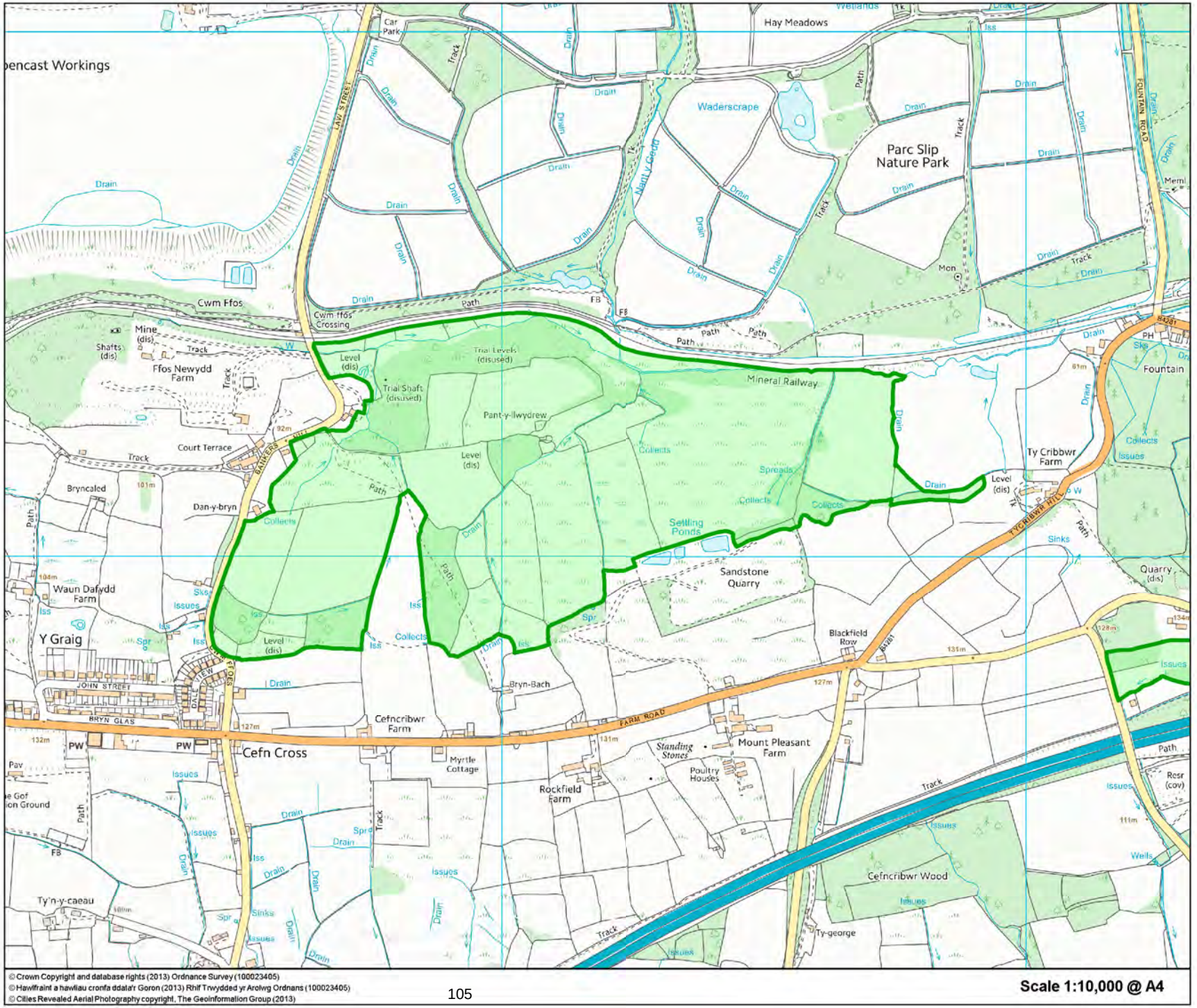
Additional species from desk study

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)



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CTH-1-S	**SINC name: Coed Parc-Gawr**
Grid reference: SS926821	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 7 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Semi-improved neutral grassland.

Rock exposure.

Scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Likely to support reptiles.

Potential to support Dormice.

Likely to support good numbers of birds and invertebrates.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- 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.
- Consider creation of a pond.

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, Circaea 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, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus.*

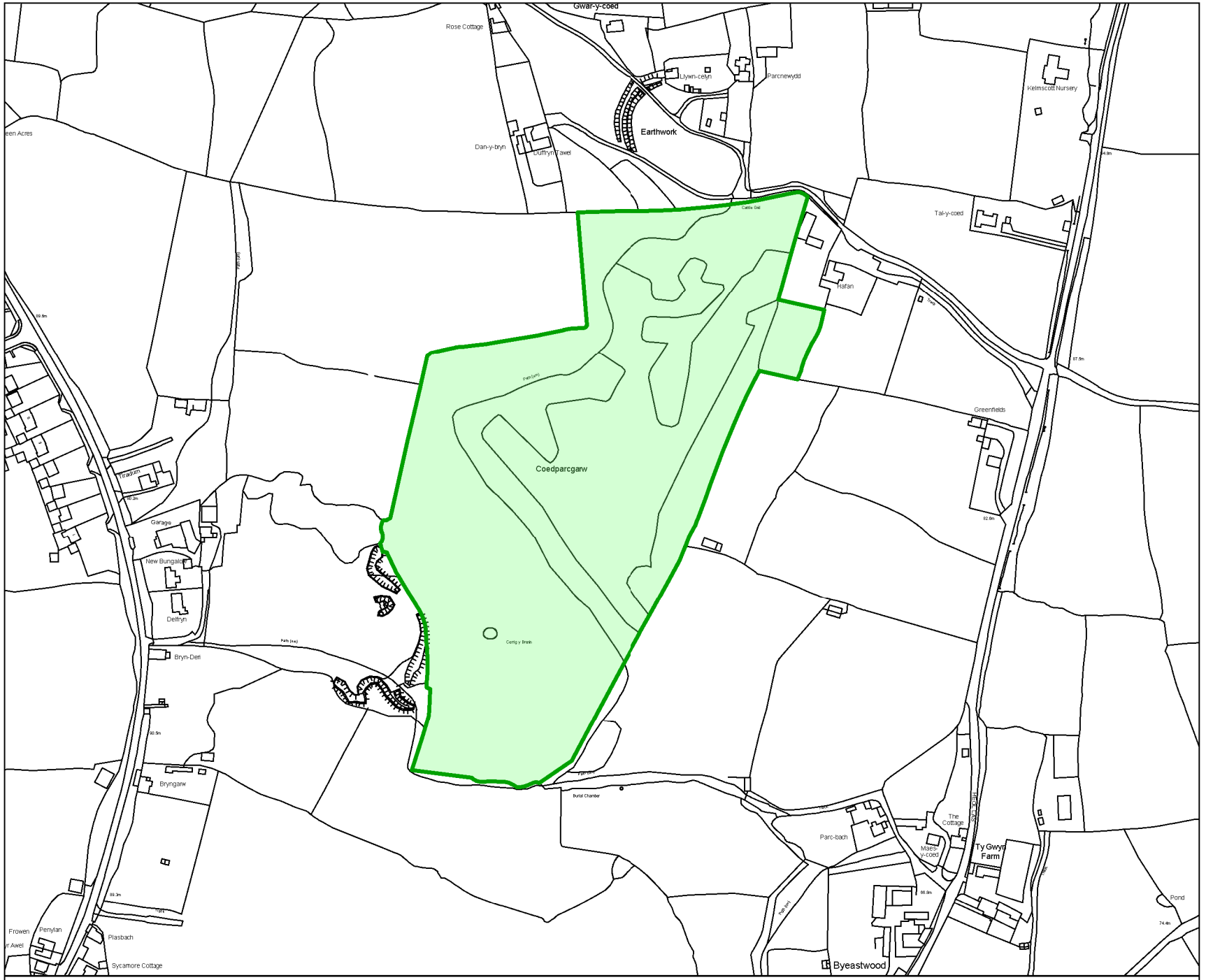
Fauna observations: Bullfinch, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Jay, Speckled Wood Butterfly.

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

BCBC 2011 SINC REVIEW

CTH-1-S

Coed Parc-Gawr



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Date: 02/08/2013

Scale 1:4,000 @ A4

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CTH-2-N	**SINC name: Derwen Wood**
Grid reference: SS913824	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 5 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Replanted ancient woodland with remnants of a semi-natural ground flora.

Secondary features

Banks and ditches.

Scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.

Potential to support Badgers.

Potential to support Dormice (but considered unlikely).

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

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.

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.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Consider local woodland management by thinning, gradually replacing non-native canopy species with native species such as Oak, Hazel, Ash and Field Maple.
- Diversify woodland structure with features such as sunny rides and glades, or a pond.
- Remove tipped material near houses, and try to prevent further tipping.

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..*

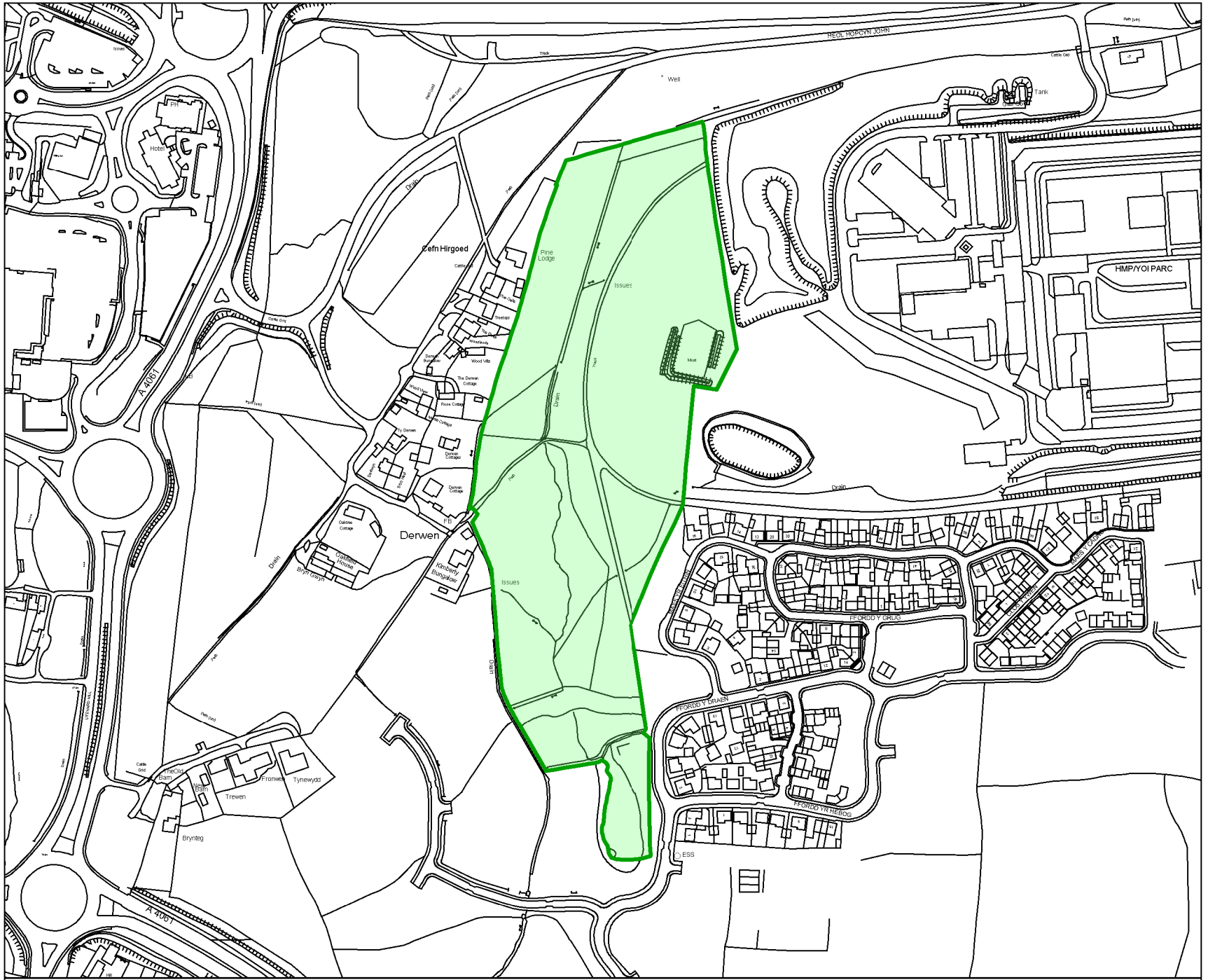
Fauna observations: Speckled Wood Butterfly.

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).

BCBC 2011 SINC REVIEW

CTH-2-N

Derwen Wood



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Date: 02/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CTH-3-N	**SINC name: Coedcraigddu**
Grid reference: SS929813	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 7 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Hedges, banks and ditches.

Rock outcrops.

Scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Potential to support Badgers.

Potential to support Dormice.

Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.

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

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.

Indian Balsam is present in several parts, especially near to the western stream

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive species.
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.

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.*

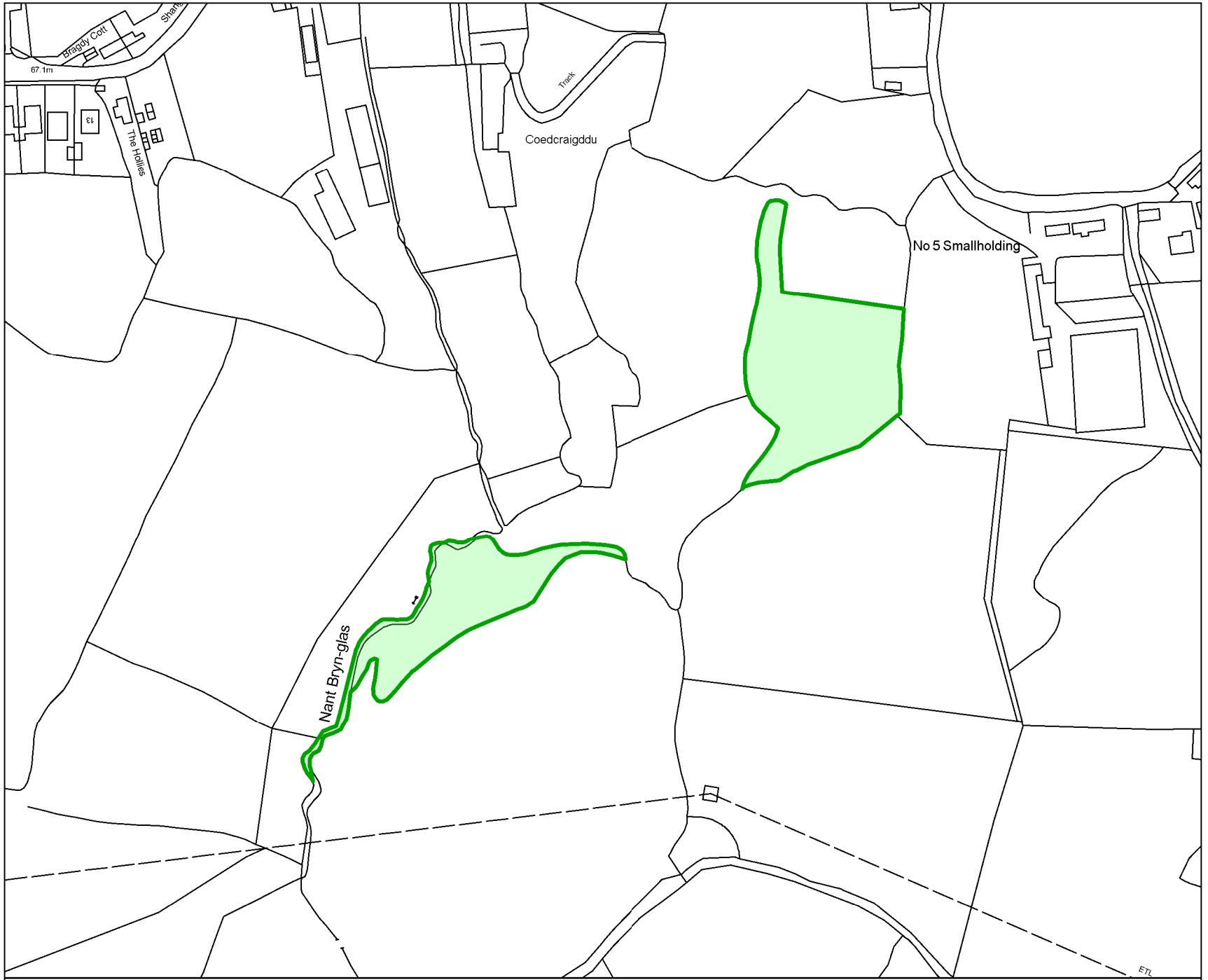
Woodland ground flora species: *Circaea lutetiana, Mercurialis perennis, Urtica dioica, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Galium odoratum, Veronica montana, Ranunculus repens, Geum urbanum, Primula vulgaris, Potentilla sterilis, Lapsana communis, Rumex sanguineus, Impatiens glandulifera, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 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



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Date: 15/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CTH-4-N **SINC name: Coed Lais**

Grid reference: SS934811 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 7 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Rock exposures.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.

Potential to support Badgers.

Potential to support Dormice.

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

The woodlands appear currently unmanaged, but in a good condition for nature conservation.

A large patch of Japanese Knotweed is present in the damp ground in the base of the valley.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of Japanese Knotweed.
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.

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, mosses and liverworts, and ground flora in spring.

Aerial photography shows several other smaller woodlands nearby, and some of these may also support SINC quality habitat.

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, 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 porelloides.*

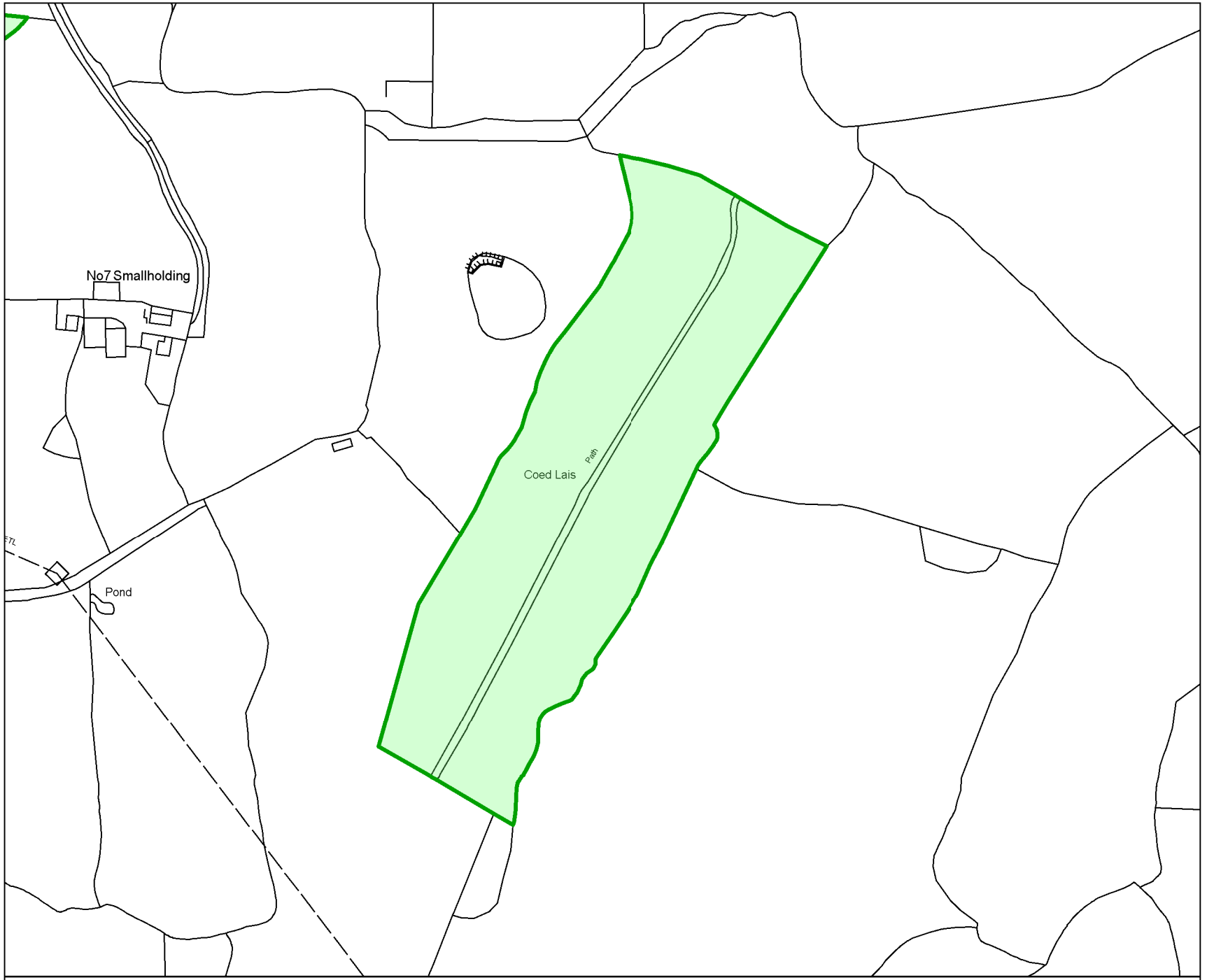
Fauna observations: Buzzard.

Additional species noted from desk study: None.

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CTH-4-N

Coed Lais



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 02/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CTH-5-N	**SINC name: Lime Kiln Wood**
Grid reference: SS935815	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 7 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Scrub. Hedges. Semi-improved grassland. Rock exposures.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.

Potential to support Badgers.

Potential to support Dormice.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Cease tipping and ground reprofiling, to retain the exposed rock habitat.
- Control of invasive species.
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland 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.

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, Eurhynchium striatum, Anomodon viticulosus, 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.*

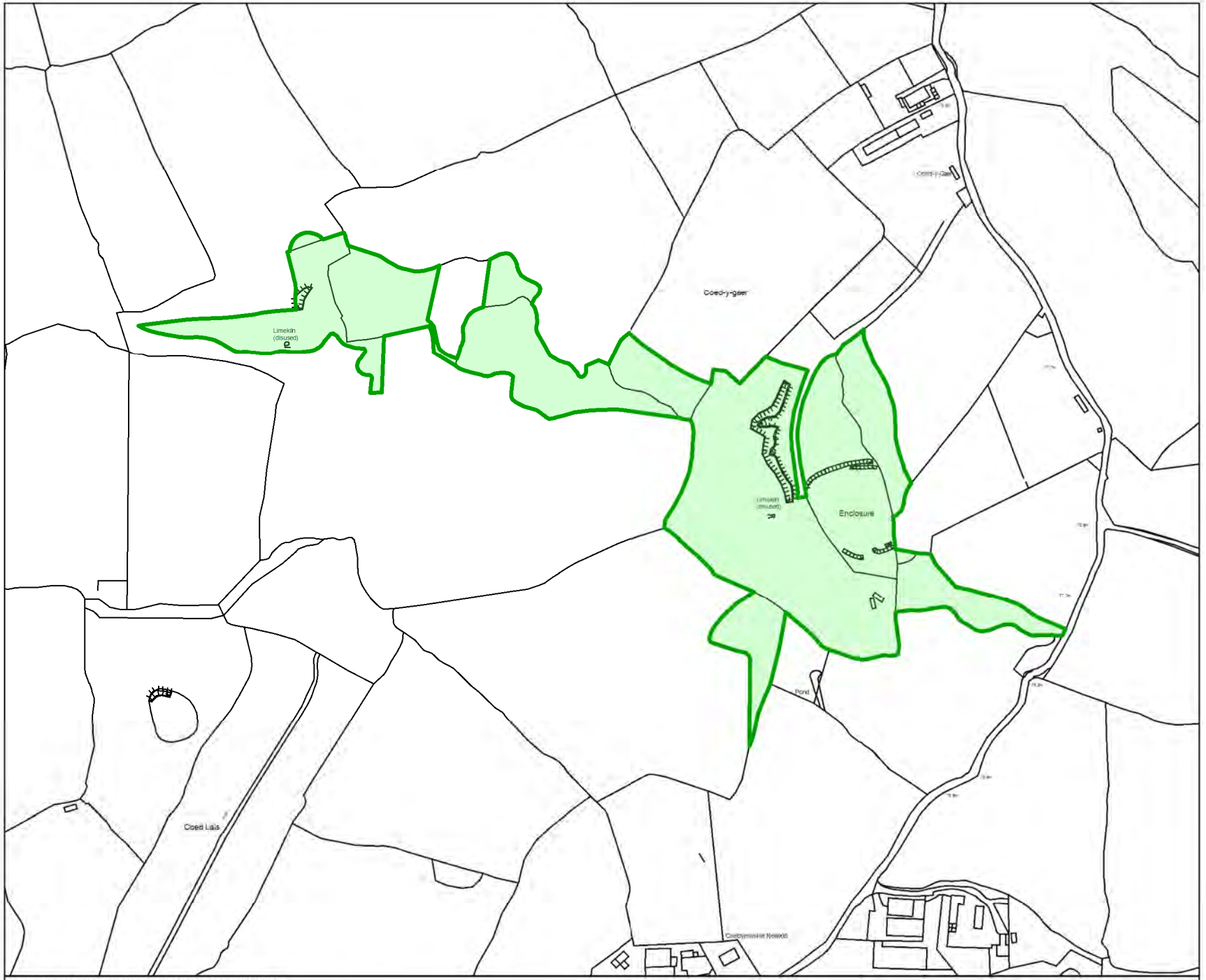
Fauna observations: Buzzard.

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 calyptriformis, *H.irrigata, H.aurantiosplendens, H.pratensis* and *H.russocoriacea* together with several Clavarioid species.

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2011
SINC REVIEW

CTH-5-N

Lime Kiln Wood



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CTH-6-S	**SINC name: Coed-y-Morfa**
Grid reference: SS915805	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 2 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Calcareous grassland with at least 8 indicator species.

Grassland with a high density of ant-hills.

Secondary features

Neutral grassland. Rock outcrops. Scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.

Potential to support locally significant butterflies and other invertebrates.

Potential to support Dormice.

Potential to support Badgers.

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

The woodland appears to be unmanaged. It would benefit from local thinning to create clearings and more structural diversity.

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.

The non-native invasive Wall Cotoneaster is present in some of the calcareous grassland habitat.

The urban location of this site could make it a good area for a local nature reserve.

Recommendations for future management:

- 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.
- Diversify woodland structure with features such as sunny rides and glades, or a pond.
- Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitats.
- 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).

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).

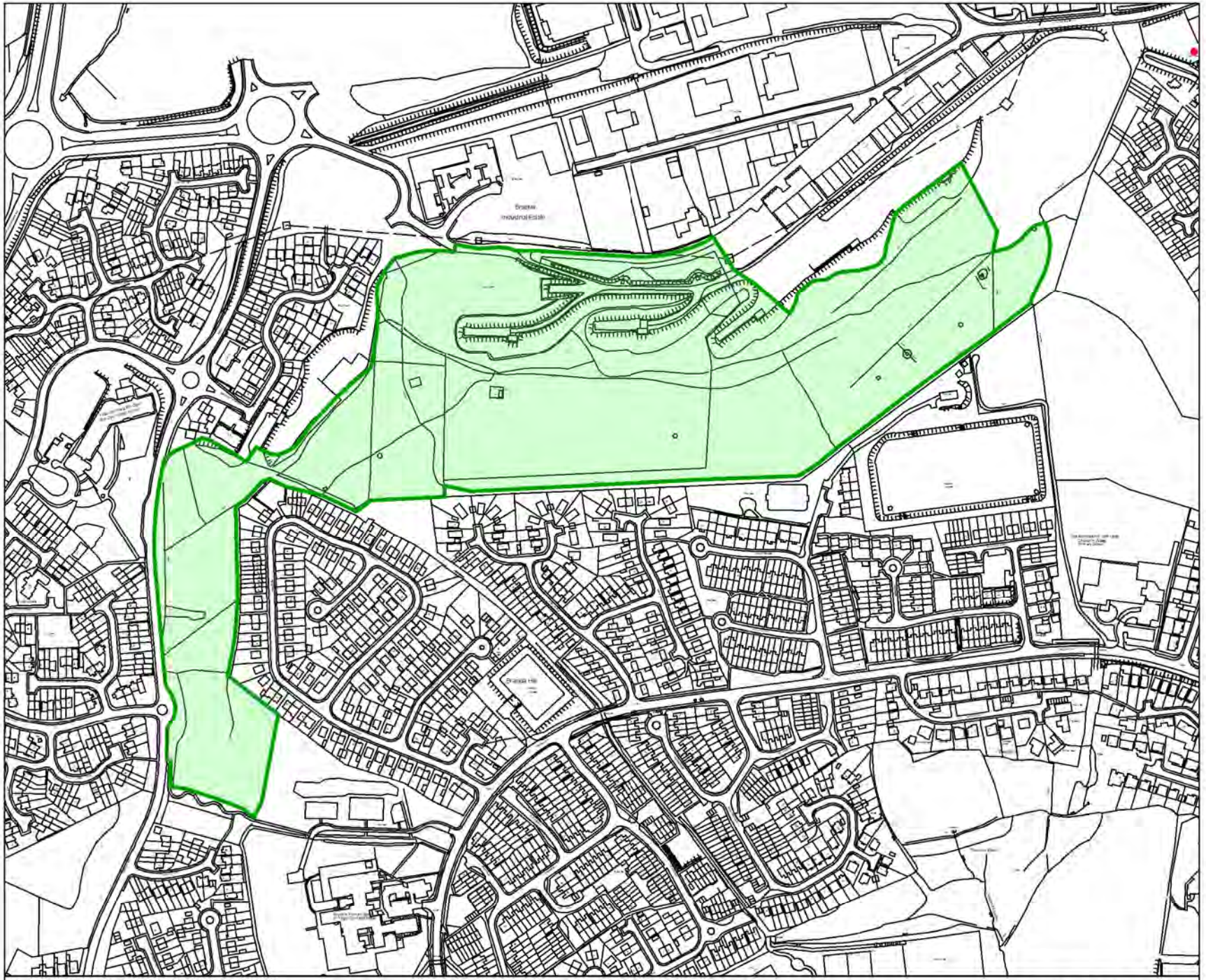
Fauna observations: Common Blue Butterfly, Speckled Wood Butterfly.

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).

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SINC REVIEW

CTH-6-S

Coed-y-Morfa



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CTH-7-N **SINC name: Parc Farm**

Grid reference: SS924821 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 7 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Species-rich Crested Dog's-tail – Common Knapweed grassland.

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Scrub.

Rock exposure.

Presence of grassland fungi.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The field may support a locally important population of grassland fungi.

The woodland margin has potential to support Dormice.

The scrubby margins and areas of longer grass have potential to support reptiles.

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

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.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continue with light grazing by horses.
- Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.
- Remove tipped material from disused quarries.

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, Circaea 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.*

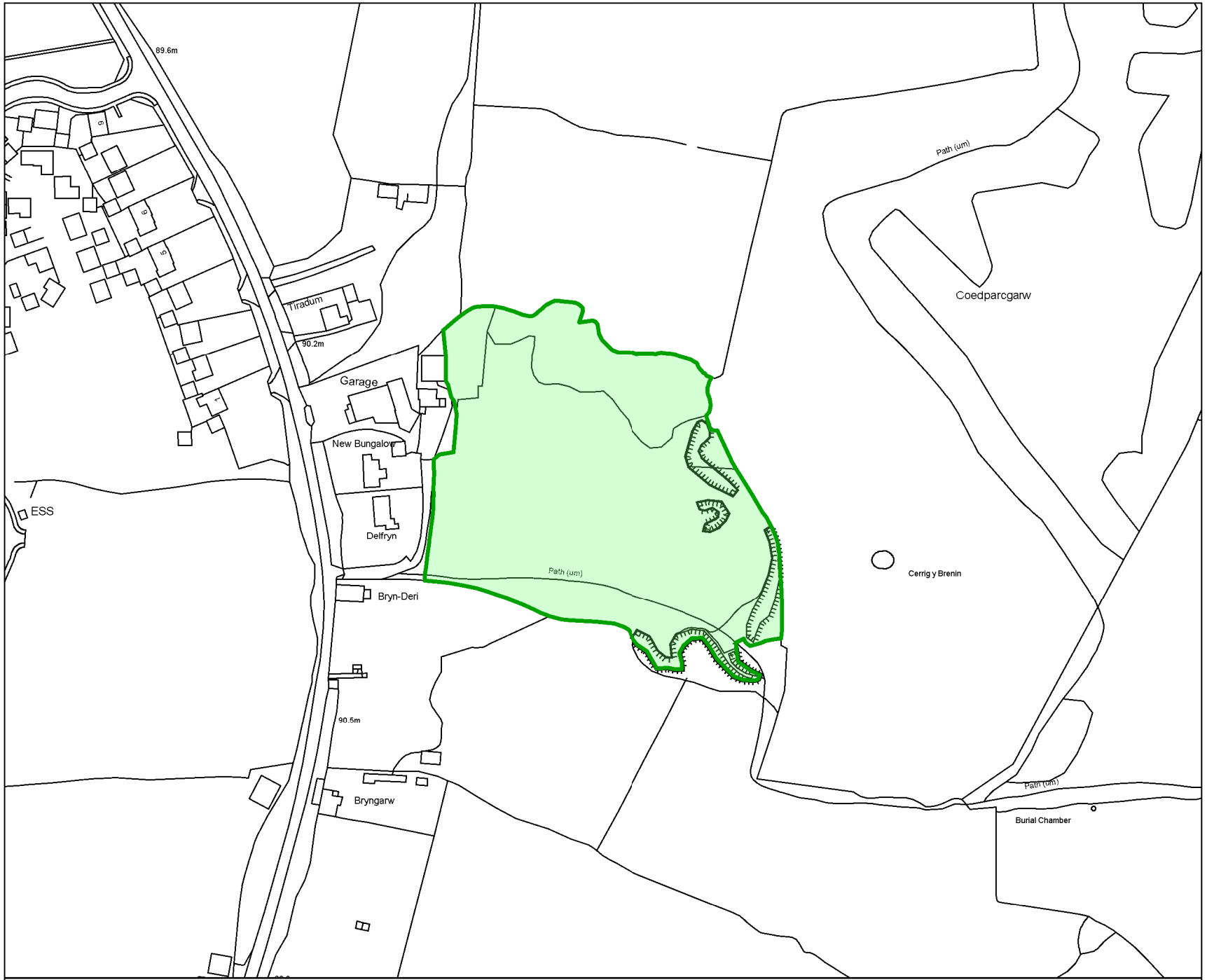
Fauna observations: (None).

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

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CTH-7-N

Parc Farm



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Date: 02/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CTH-8-N **SINC name: Smallhold Wood**

Grid reference: SS931813 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 7 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Rock outcrops.

Scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.

Potential to provide foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Potential to support Dormice.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Consider locally excluding livestock to allow development of areas of dense undergrowth to give cover for nesting birds and small mammals.

Additional information:

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.

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: *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, Circaea 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.*

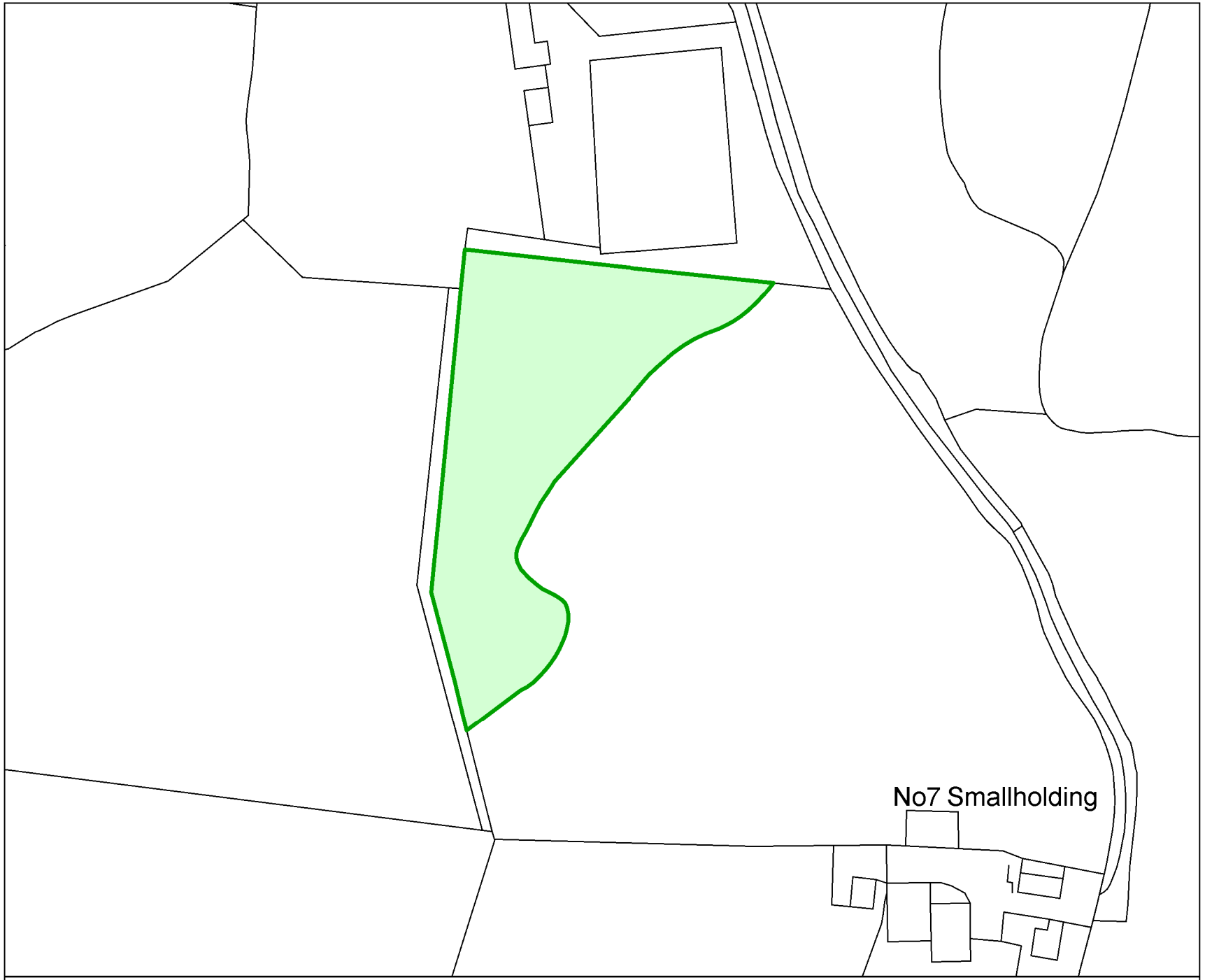
Fauna observations: (None.)

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

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CTH-8-N

Smallhold Wood



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CTH-9-S **SINC name: Junction 36 Heath**

Grid reference: SS910823 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 5 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

Secondary features

Semi-improved acid grassland

Scrub/ young tree planting areas.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The tussocky grassland has potential to support a high density of Common Lizard, and possibly other reptiles.

The drier grassland areas are likely to support additional species of grassland fungi.

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

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.

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.

A small patch of the non-native invasive plant Montbretia is present near to the highway fence.

Bracken is locally prominent on nearby parts of the common and could potentially spread into the drier areas, reducing species diversity.

Recommendations for future management:

- Reduce intensity of sheep grazing on common; light grazing by cattle and/ or horses would be better for the grassland habitat diversity.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- 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.
- Control of invasive species, including local Bracken control to maintain grassland habitat.
- Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.
- Consider creation of a pond.

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, Rhytidiadelphus 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, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Hygrocybe conica, H.psittacina.*

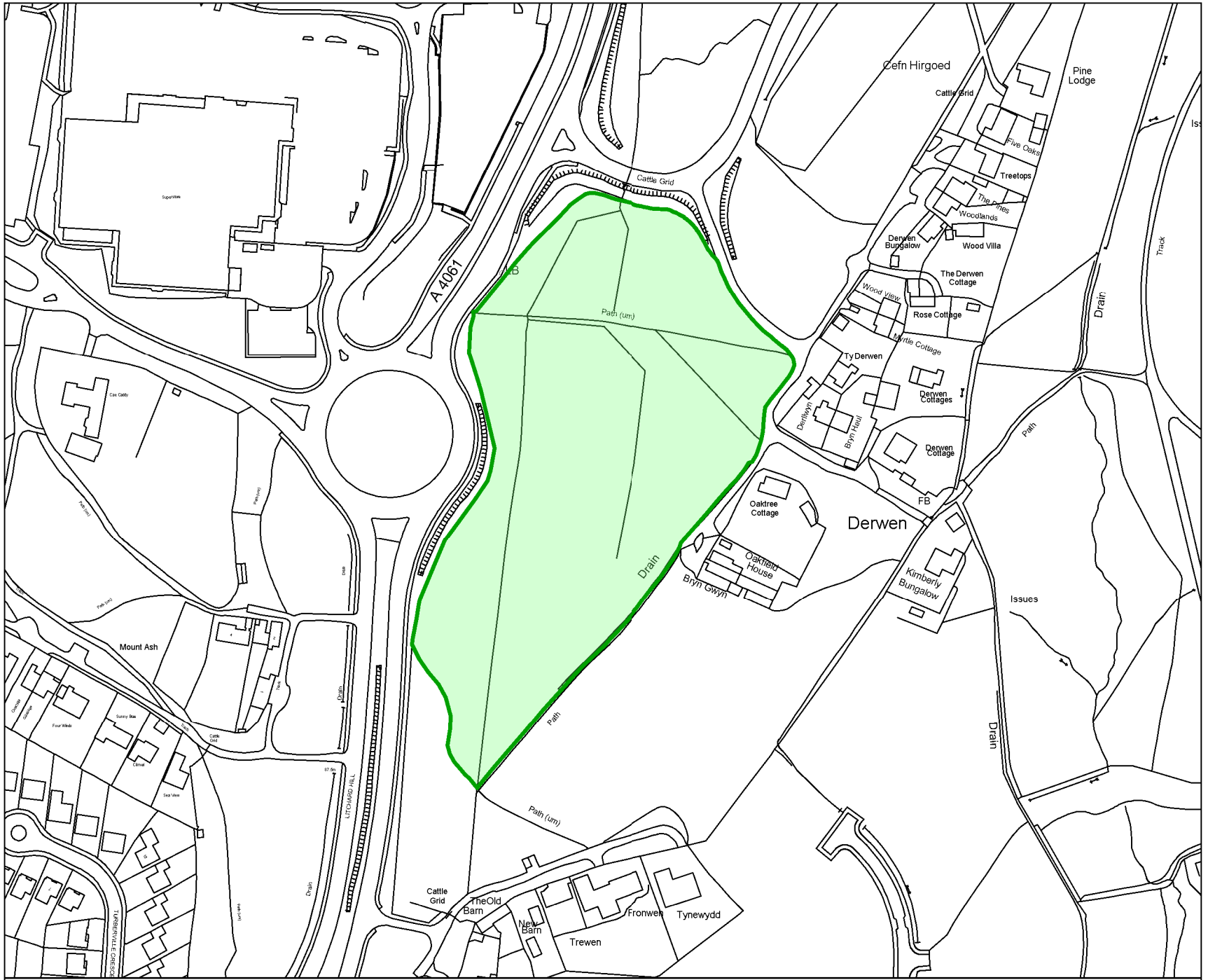
Fauna observations: Common Lizard, Long-tailed Tit.

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

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CTH-9-S

Junction 36, Heath



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Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CYN-1-N	**SINC name: Cornelly Quarry**
Grid reference: SS825802	**Area (hectares): 47.04ha**
Survey date: 8th September 2011	**Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

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.

Peregrine Falcon are known to nest on disused quarry face ledges within the active part of the site (from desk study).

Qualifying features

Semi-natural broadleaved woodland with an assemblage of indicator species. Semi-improved calcareous grassland and semi-improved neutral grassland, scrub.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats.

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

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.

Non-native plants including Buddleia and Cotoneaster are present.

Recommendations for future management:

- Avoid direct harm and disturbance to nesting Peregrine Falcons
- Control of invasive species.
- No works or storage of materials or equipment within site specific BAP ecological management zones (compartment 1 and compartment 2).

- 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 *Viburnam 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,*

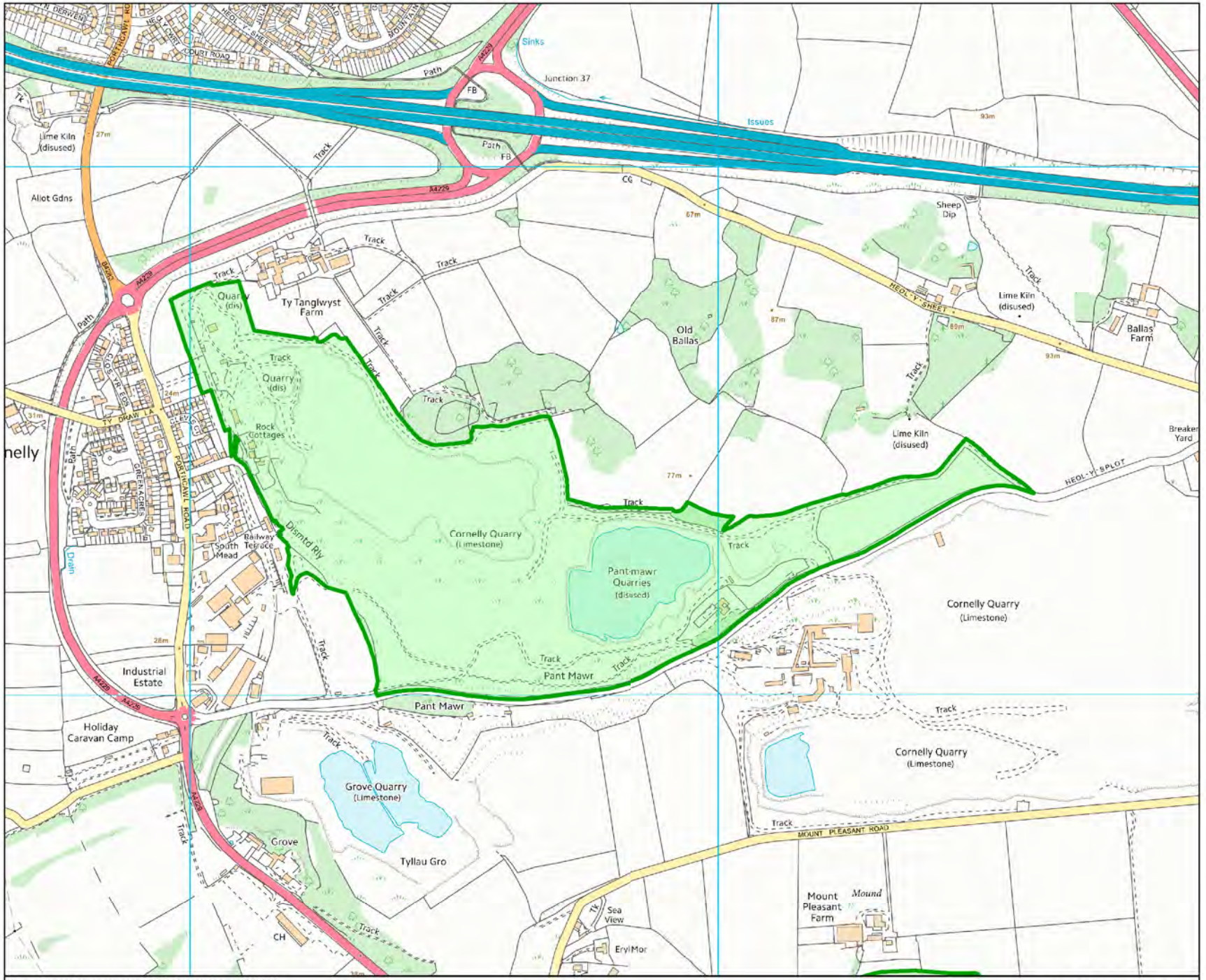
Redwing *Turdus iliacus*, Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, Barn Owl *Tyto alba,* Sky Lark *Alauda arvensis,* Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary *Boloria selene,* Small Heath *Coenonympha pamphilus,* Corn Bunting*, Emberiza calandra,* Dingy Skipper *Erynnis tages,* Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus,* Black-headed 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).

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CYN-1-N

Cornelly Quarry



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Date: 06/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CYN-2-N **SINC name:** North Eastern Dunes

Grid reference: SS 812 824 **Area (hectares):** 35.66 Ha

Survey date: 04/10/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Coastal sand dunes (associated grasslands and scrub)

Secondary features

Bracken

Plantation woodland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Reduce grazing intensity
- Woodland management through selective felling and coppicing
- Control blackthorn scrub
- Control invasive species.

Additional information:

Landowners Thomas Anthny, Hare Grove Farm Laleston. Robert Watkin Stacey

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 *Alchillea 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 hisutum*, 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 ascetosa*, 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

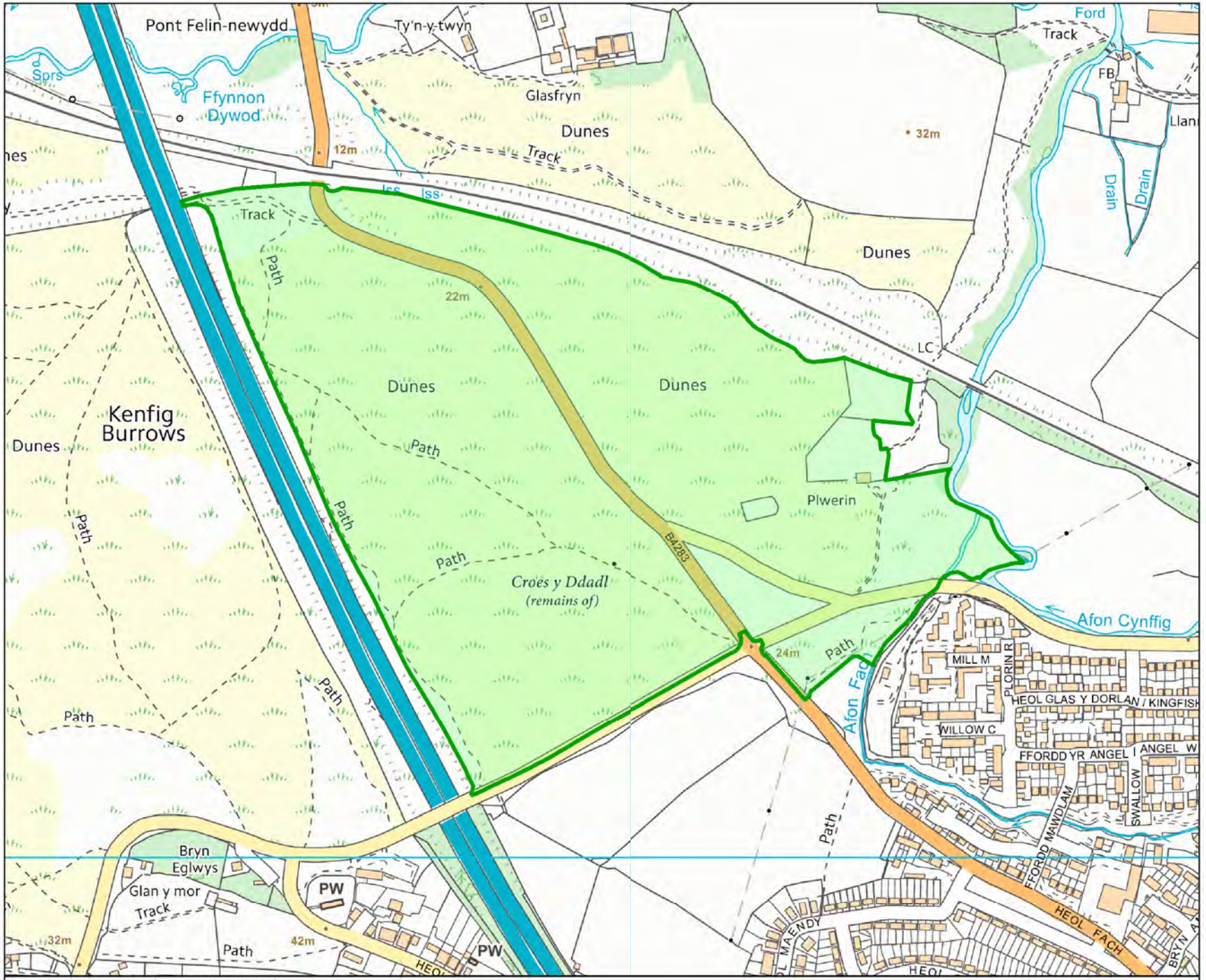
Faunal species from data search (0m)

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

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CYN-2-N

North Eastern Dunes



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 06/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CYN-3-N **SINC name: Old Ballas Wood**

Grid reference: SS831806 **Area (hectares): 14.4Ha**

Survey date: 8th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

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.

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.

Qualifying features

Broad-leaved woodland site registered on the Ancient Woodland Inventories.

Secondary features

Bluebells.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities and tree roosting sites for bats.

Potential breeding populations of qualifying bird, butterfly and mammal species recorded within or locally to the site.

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

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Gradually remove non-native tree species including Pine to allow replacement by naturally regenerating native trees within the canopy.
- To enhance the biodiversity value of grassland areas within the site, avoid any ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats .
- Maintain grazing of grassland with preferably light grazing by horses or cattle.

Additional information:

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:

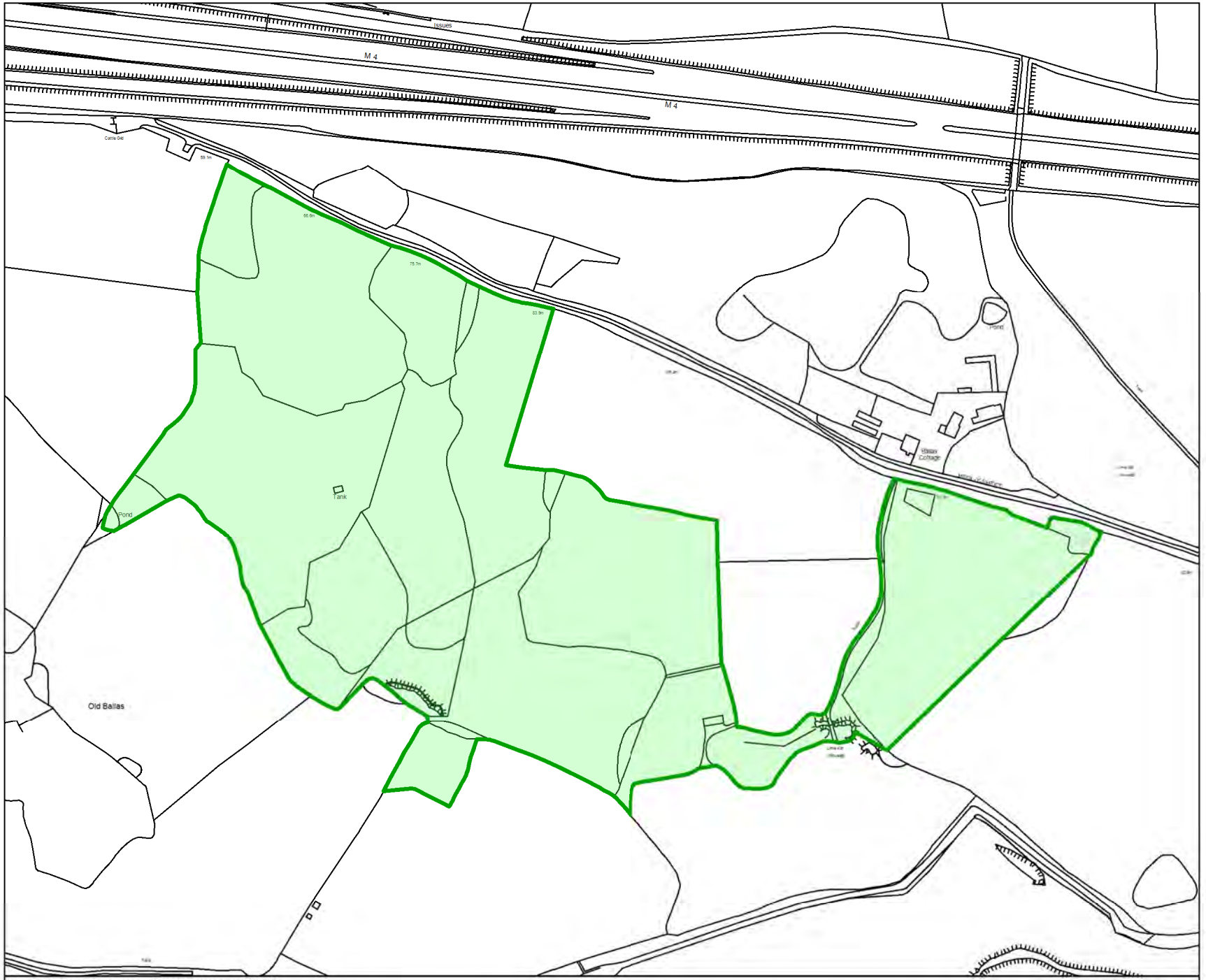
Within site: Redwing *Turdus iliacus*, Field Fare *Turdus pilaris*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*, Skylark *Alauda arvensis,* European Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria,* Starling *Sturnus vulgaris,* Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary *Boloria selene,* Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus.*

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

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CYN-3-N

Old Ballas Wood



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CYN-5-S	**SINC name: Ty Tanglewyst Wood**
Grid reference: SS826805	**Area (hectares): 5.19Ha**
Survey date: 9th September 2011	**Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

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.

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.

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Qualifying features

Broad-leaved woodland site registered on the Ancient Woodland Inventories.

Secondary features

Bluebells, Badger sett towards north of site reported to have been the largest known in Glamorgan in the 1970s.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities and potentially tree roosting sites for bats.

Potential breeding populations of qualifying bird species recorded within the site.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continue local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- 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.

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.*

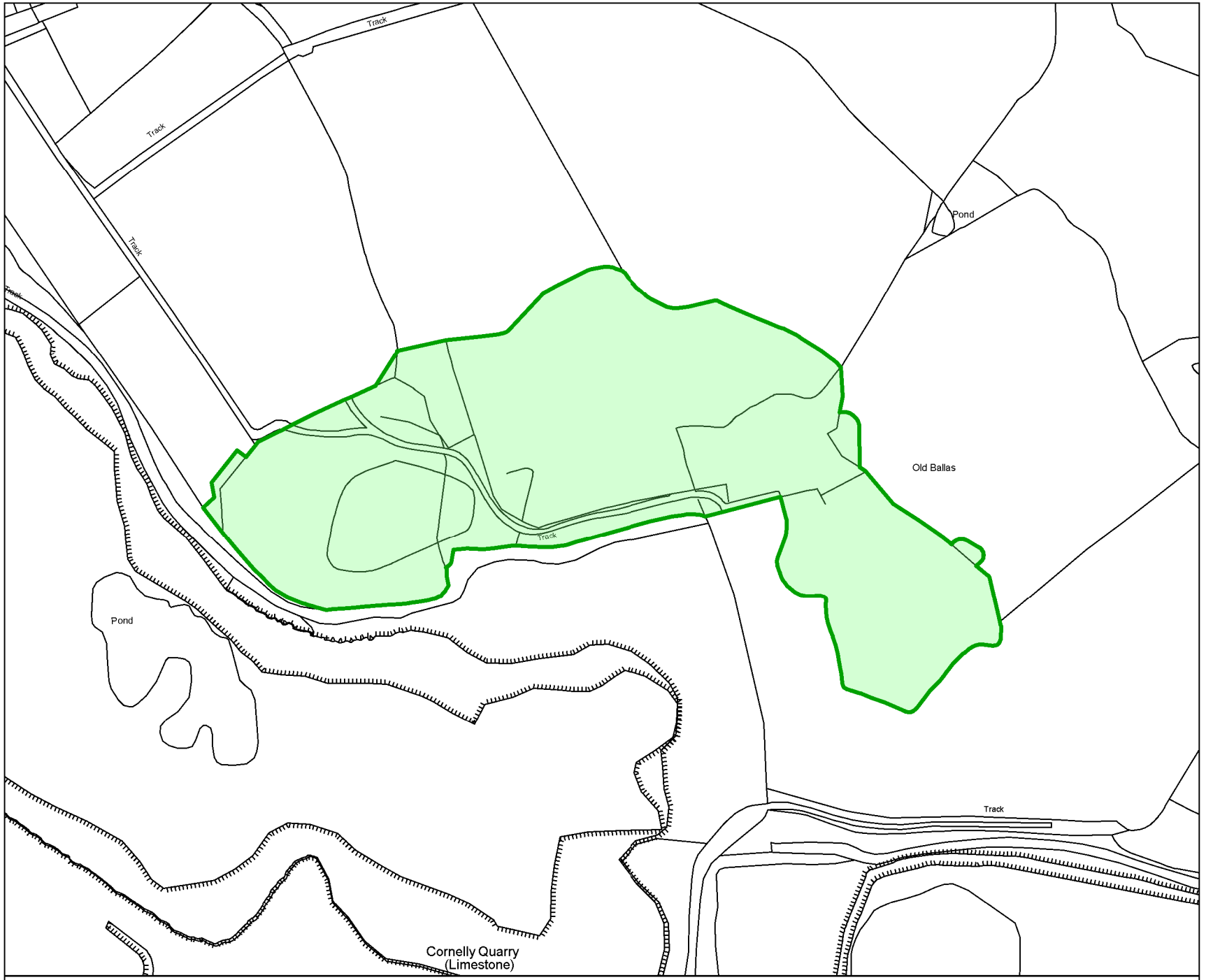
Additional species noted from desk study:

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.*

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CYN-5-S

Ty Tanglwst Wood



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CYN-6-N **SINC name:** St James Church Wood

Grid reference: SS 822825 **Area (hectares):** 4.86

Survey date: 03/10/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Rivers

Secondary features

Inland rock and scree

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive species
- Removal and prevention of fly tipping
- Woodland management through selective felling and coppicing.

Additional information:

Features of cultural heritage interest related to the river.

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

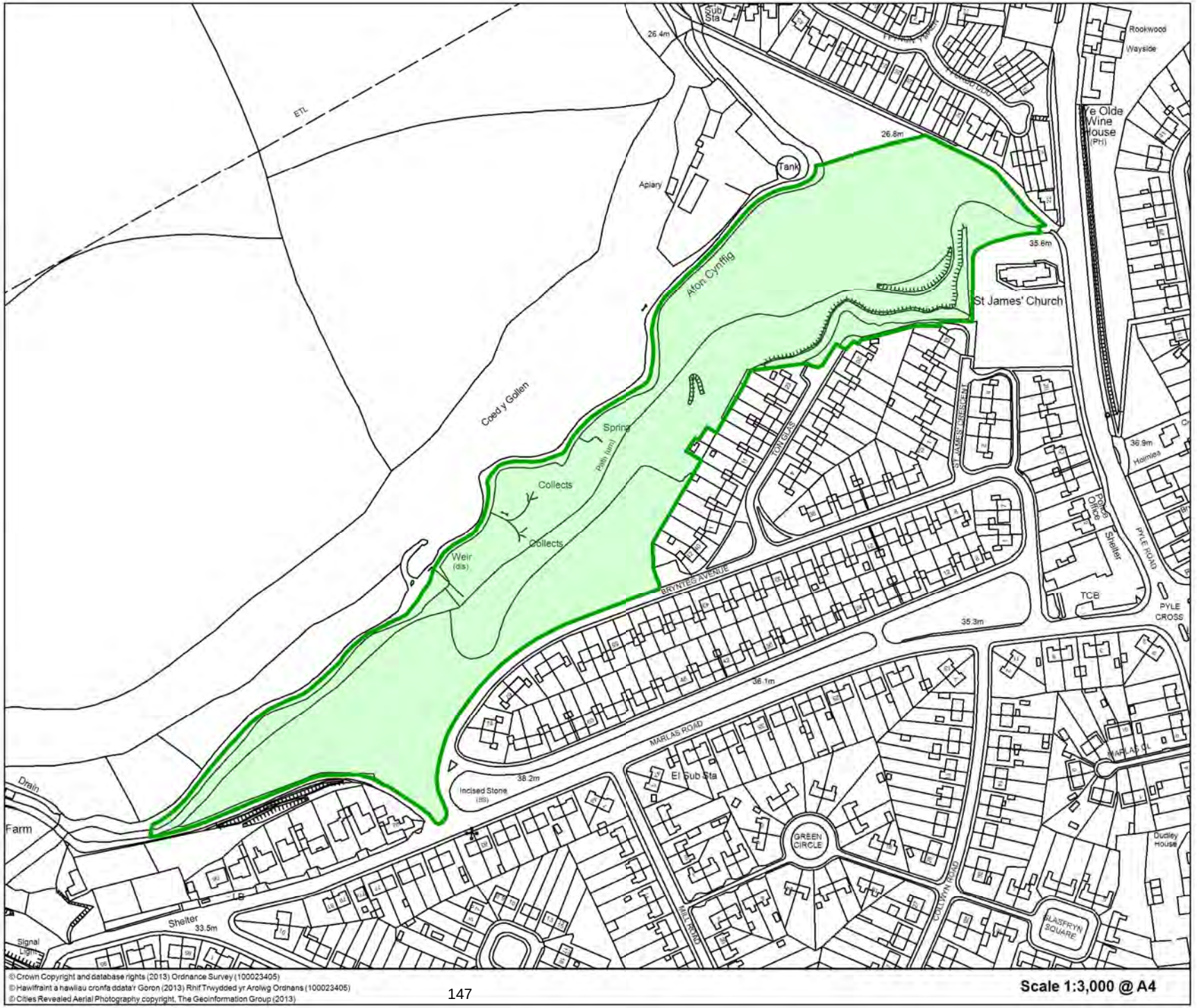
Pedulculate oak *Quercus robur*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, soft shield fern *Polystitchum setiferum*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, figwort *Scrophlaria nodosa*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, ground elder, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysoslenium alternifolium*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, red campion *Silene dioica*, dog's mercury *Mercuralis 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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CYN-6-N

St. James'
Church Wood



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CYN-7-N **SINC name:** North of Pyle

Grid reference: SS 837 834 **Area (hectares):** 9.89 Ha

Survey date: 04/10/2011 **UDP policy reference:**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Scrub

Secondary features

Marshy grassland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Bats may use the trees and coke ovens for roosting. The woodland area and river are likely to provide good foraging habitat.

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

No management was apparent within the woodland area or within the scrub. The improved grassland is mown regularly.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Reduction in the regularity of mowing.

Additional information:

A portion of the designated area lies outside of the borough boundary.

Mapped rights of way do not exist across the eastern part of the site.

Landowner is Mrs Neal of 15 Swynyrafon.

C 26 coke ovens of cultural heritage interest lie within the grassland area of the site

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

Woodland flora

Peduculate oak *Quercus robur*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, guelder rose *Vibernum opulus*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, dog violet *Viola rivinana*, sanicle *Saniclua europaea*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, red campion *Seline dioica*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, 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 erythaea*, 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

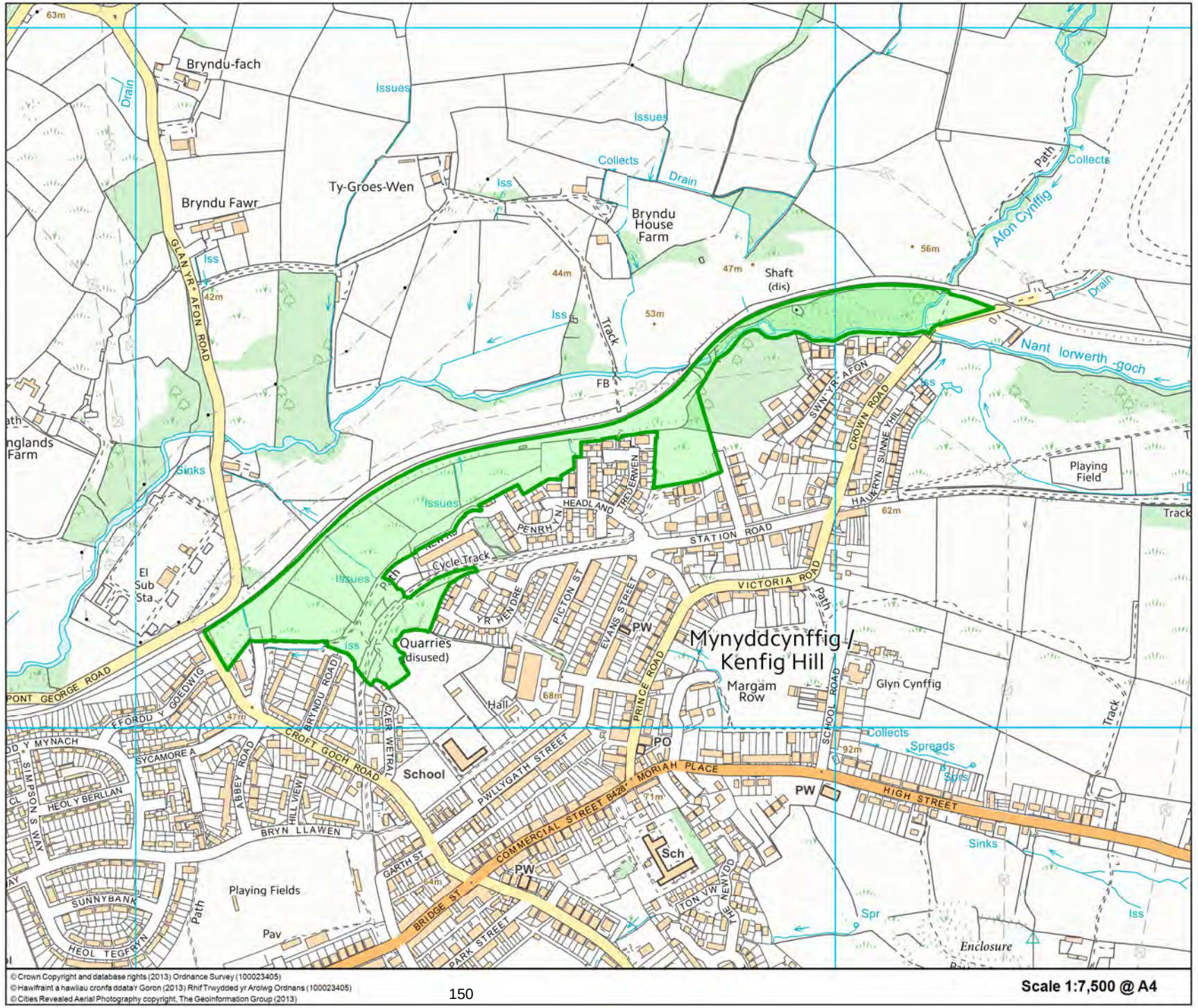
Species from data search

Common pipistrelle, Shrill carder bee,

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CYN-7-N

North of Pyle



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CYN-8-S **SINC name: Sker Rocks/ Pink Bay**

Grid reference: SS797788 **Area (hectares): 31.70ha**

Survey date: 21st September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Unmodified semi-natural intertidal rock with shingle.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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

Generally unmodified rocky shore bordered by coastal footpath and adjoining golf course and agricultural grazing.

Recommendations for future management:

- Avoid any runoff of fertilisers etc. from adjacent farmland and golf course entering the site
- Maintain unaltered nature of rocks avoiding any tipping of concrete rubble etc. (for example as flood defence measures)
- 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.

Additional information:

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

Flora species:
Common Eelgrass *Zostera marina,* Hastate Orache *Atriplex prostrate (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.

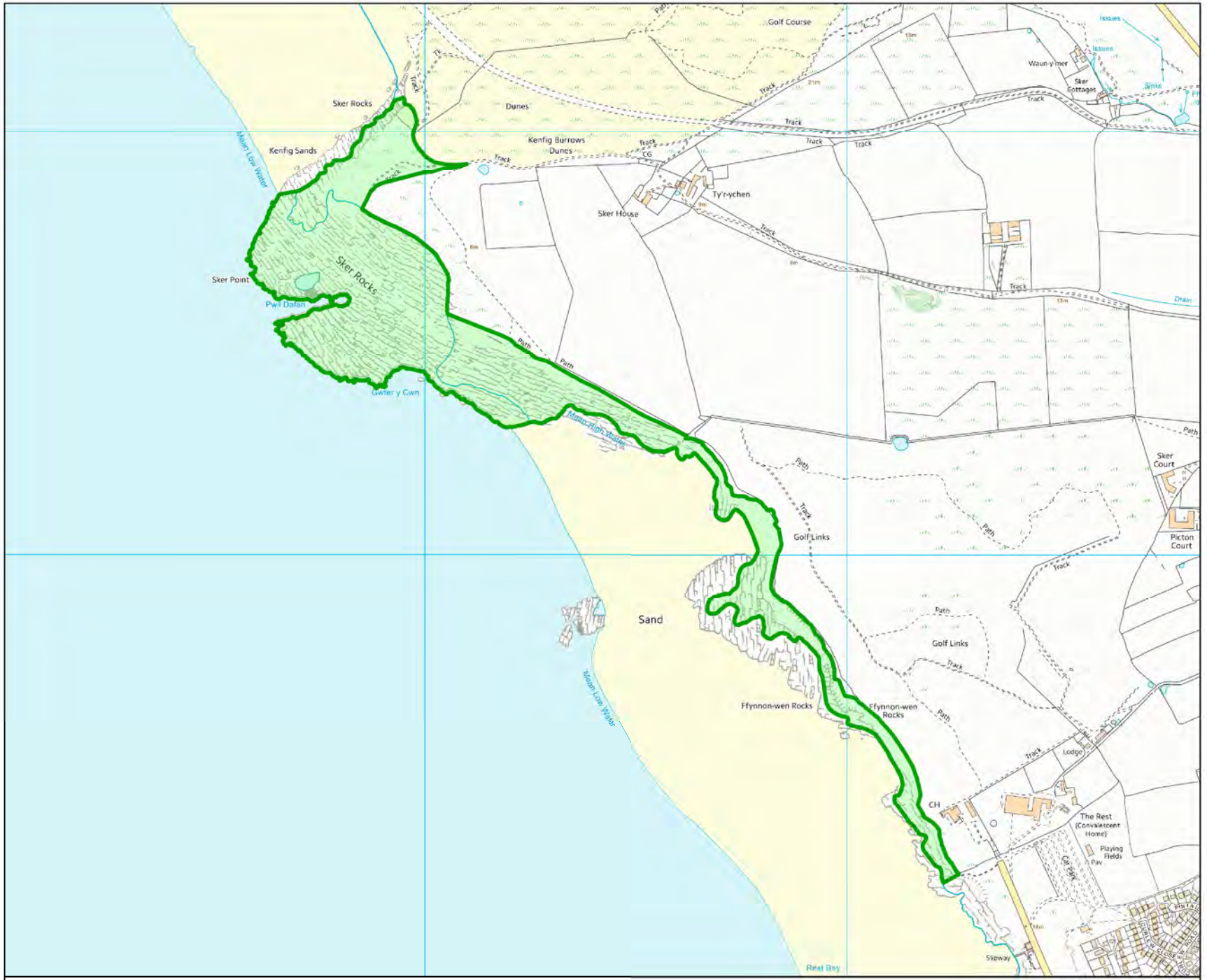
Additional species noted from desk study:
Within site: Purple Sandpiper *Calidris maritima,* Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus,* Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus,* Edible Crab *Cancer pagurus,* Blue-rayed Limpet *Helcion pellucidum,* Hermit Crab *Pagurus bernhardus* (Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus* 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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CYN-8-S

Sker Rocks/Pink Bay



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CYN-9-N **SINC name:** Frog Pond Wood

Grid reference: SS 840 818 **Area (hectares):** 5.09 Ha

Survey date: 03/10/2011 **Surveyor**: Rebecca East

Summary description

Secondary scrub woodland to the north of the site with more mature habitat along the edges of the former railway line, now a tarmacked path. The southern part of the woodland shows a greater diversity of indicator species with areas of still and moving water. The pond contains a diversity of less common species.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Ponds

Secondary features

Scrub

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The woodland holds potential for dormice to be present, as well as bat foraging and possibly roosting. The woodland is likely to support a wide diversity of bird species. The pond appears to be good habitat for great crested newt, although other ponds in the locality may not be present to support a metapopulation. Aquatic invertebrates and other amphibian species are likely to be present, such as common frog, toad, palmate and smooth newt. Grass snakes may be drawn to the pond habitats if amphibian prey is abundant.

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

Some management of the woodland and pond habitats appears to have taken place in recent years. The pond particularly is maintained with patches of dense vegetation with areas of open water.

Himalayan balsam is present on the site and will need to be controlled to retain the biodiversity interest.

Additional information:

Landowner is BCBC

No Aquatic sampling techniques were used during the site visit. Full PSYM methodology should be employed to gather data for a pond score.

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

Grassland flora

Yellow flag iris *Iris pseudacorus*, greater pond sedge *Carex riparia*, common club rush *Schoenoplectus lacustris*, nodding bur-marigold *Bidens cernua*, water mint *Metha aquatica*, water pepper *Polygonum hydropiper*, flote grass *Glyceria fluitans* ,lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, white water lily *Nymphaea alba*, water plantain *Alisma plantago-aquatica*.

Woodland and scrub species

Peduculate oak *Quercus robur*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, guelder rose *Vibernum 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 *Circaea lutetiana*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, yellow pimpernel, wood sedge *Carex sylvatica*, soft shield fern *Polystichum steiferum*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, wood false brome *Brachipodium sylvaticum*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, red campion *Silene dioica*, sanicle *Sanicula europaea*, dog's mercury *Mercuralis perennis*, slender St John's wort *Hypericum pulchrum*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*.

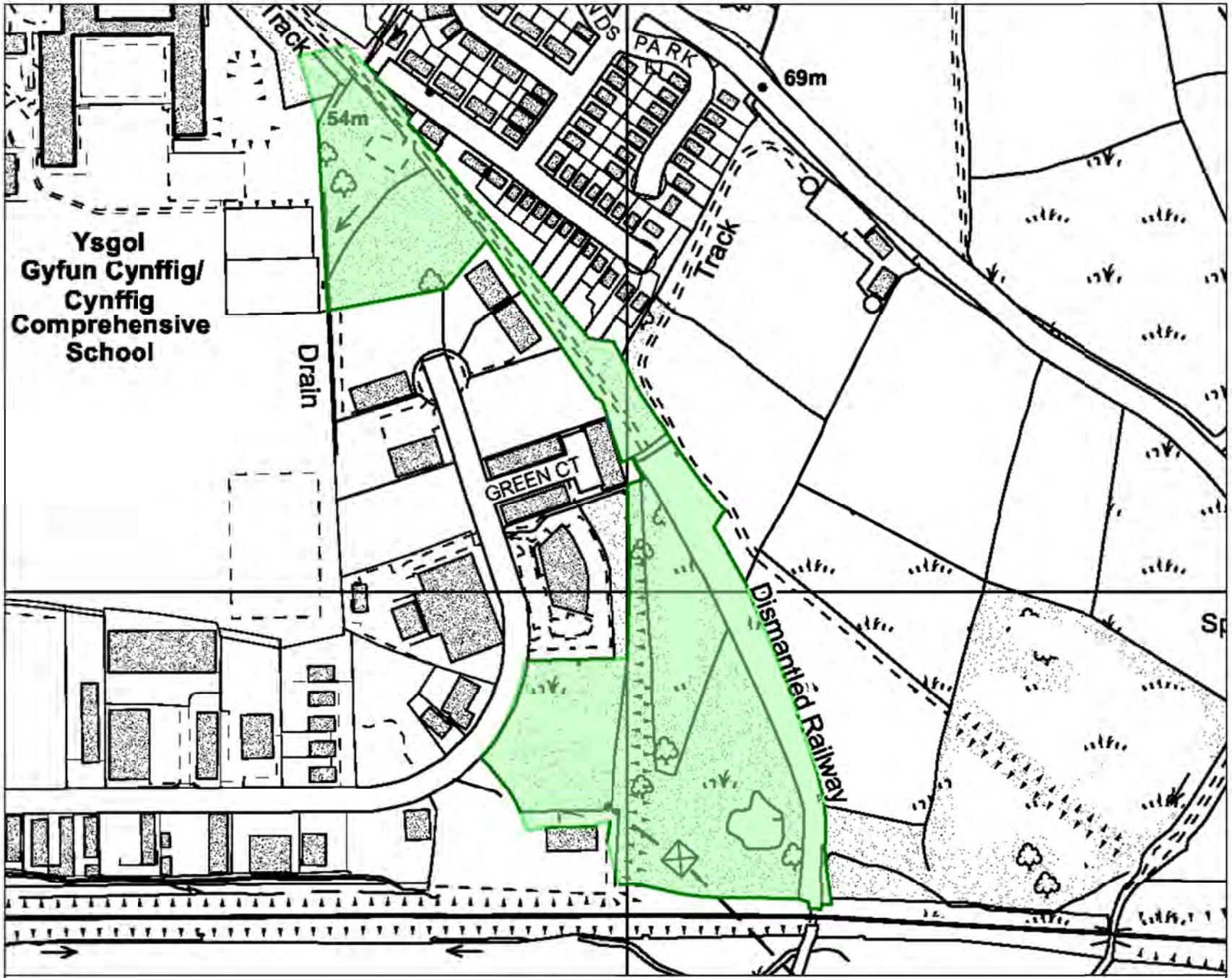
Faunal species

Faunal species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, peregrine, bullhead, palmate newt, common frog, firecrest, redwing, small pearl bordered fritillary, lesser redpoll, small heath, reed bunting dingy skipper, hedge accentor, grizzled skipper, bullfinch, song thrush, sedge warbler, brown argus, nodding bur-marigold, hairy dragonfly, goldfinch, rigid hornwort, meadow thistle, raven, chiffchaff, common club rush, blackbird.

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CYN-9-N
Frog Pond Wood



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CYN-10-S **SINC name: Kenfig NNR Field**

Grid reference: SS799812 **Area (hectares): 5.21Ha**

Survey date: 21st September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

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 & 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.

Qualifying features

Semi-improved neutral grassland.

Secondary features

Scrub, Bracken, grazing marsh. Open water on the lake edge providing grazing and roosting areas for water birds.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- 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.
- 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.

Additional information: Further survey of fungi species would be of benefit.

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 *Pontentilla 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 platyrhyncos*, 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 *Hygrobia 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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CYN-10-S

Kenfig NNR Field



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CYN-11-N **SINC name:** Eastern Frog Pond Wood

Grid reference: SS 841 819 **Area (hectares):** 7.81 Ha

Survey date: 03/10/2011 **Surveyor: Rebecca East**

Summary description

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 *Molinia* 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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Neutral grassland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Reduction of livestock grazing in northern field
- Management of most southerly grassland field

Additional information:

Landowners: John and Martine Flint, 8 Woodlands, Broadlands Estate, North Cornelly

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

Peduculate oak *Quercus robur*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, guelder rose *Vibernum 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 *Circaea lutetiana*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, wood sedge *Carex sylvatica*, soft shield fern *Polystichum steiferum*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, wood false brome *Brachipodium sylvaticum*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, red campion *Silene dioica*, sanicle *Sanicula europaea*, dog's mercury *Mercuralis 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.

BCBC
2011
SINC REVIEW

CYN-11-N

Eastern Frog
Pond Wood



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Date: 06/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CYN-12-N **SINC name: Afon Cynffig**

Grid reference: SS815822 **Area (hectares): 0.85ha**

Survey date: 22nd September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

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.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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).

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

Site contains Sand and Gravel superficial deposits safeguarding zone.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive species (Himalayan Balsam & Japanese Knotweed)
- Litter-picking and removal of tipped material
- Consider installing a raised border between the river bank and adjacent road to prevent runoff
- Consider provision of artificial Otter holt in a quiet part of the river-bank.

Additional information:

Adjacent SINC CYN-2-N North-eastern Dunes lies immediately west of the site.

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.*

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CYN-12-N

Afon Cynffig



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CYN-13-N **SINC name:** Waunbont Road Trianlge

Grid reference: SS 844 818 **Area (hectares):** 3.96

Survey date: 30/09/2011 **Surveyor: Rebecca East**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

The data collected on the day does not contain enough indicator species to qualify as a SINC

Although the woodland, scrub and hedges may qualify under the woodland criteria.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Reduce intensity of grazing
- Reduce mowing to twice a year
- Lay hedges

Additional information:

Landowners: Barbara Lewis, Neuadd Farm, Llanhararan, Pontyclun &

Margaret Griffiths, 124, High Street, Kenfig Hill

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

Peduculate *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 *Seline dioica*, common polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, enchanters nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, black bryony *Tamus communis*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, yellow flag iris *Iris pseudacorus*, reed sweet grass *Glyceria maxima*.

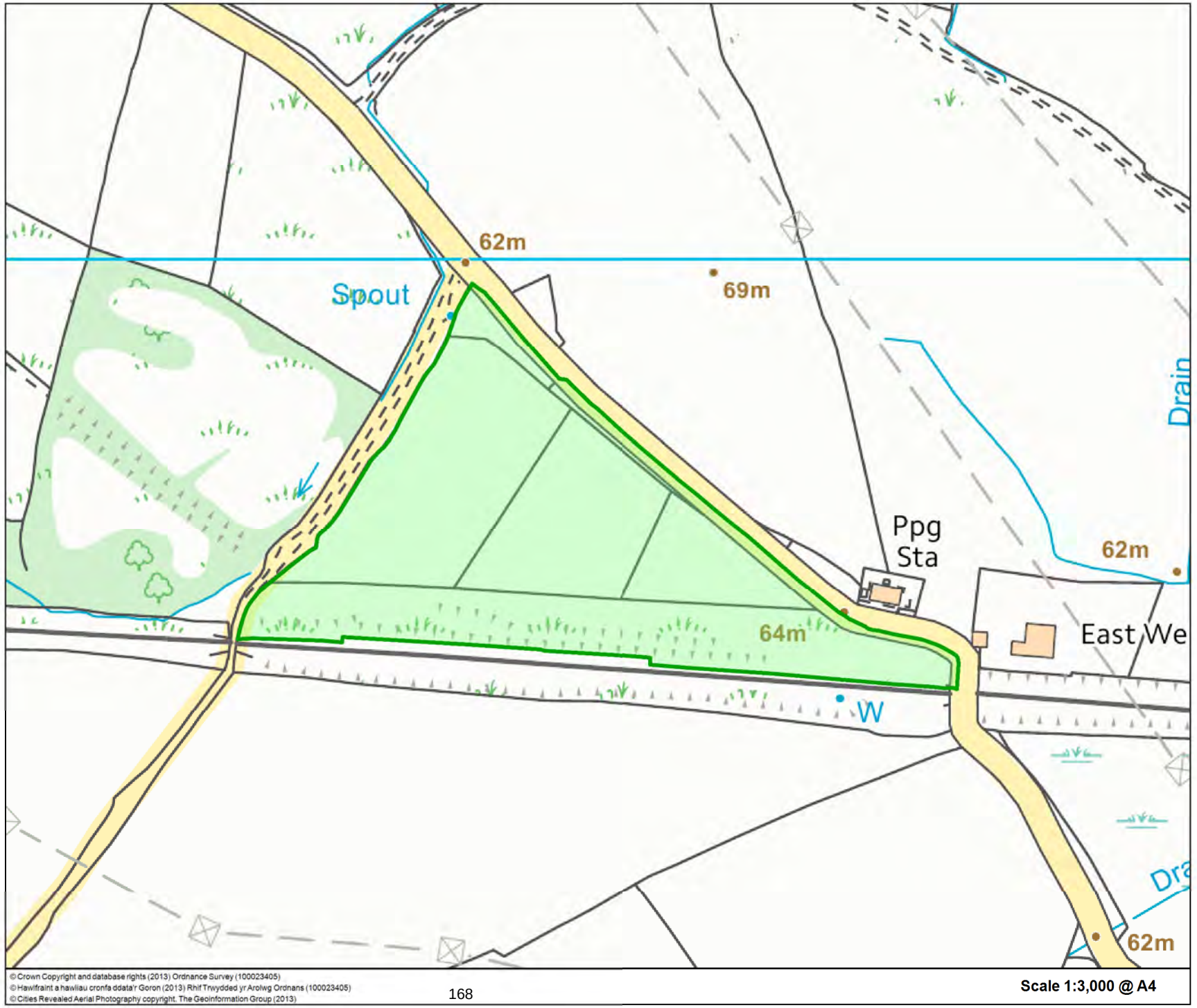
Faunal species

Faunal 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.

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2011
SINC REVIEW

CYN-13-N
Waunbant Rd,
Triangle



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: CYN-14-N	**SINC name: Waunbant Road (north)**
Grid reference: SS843822	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 9 February 2012	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

A mosaic of grassland and scrub, within the Pen-y Castell SSSI (designated for its grassland habitat and Marsh Fritillary butterfly). The site boundaries support dense scrub woodland, with a canopy mainly dominated by Hazel, Ash and Willow, with occasional Dogwood, Field Maple and Oak in the old hedges. The woodland ground flora is generally sparse, except on the older boundary hedgebanks, which include typical woodland flora including greater Stitchwort, Primrose, Bluebell and Wood Avens. Younger stands of Bramble, Blackthorn and Hawthorn scrub are present around the margins of the grassland, and locally form patches within it. The central grassland area mainly supports a sward dominated by Hard Rush, locally grading into damper marshy grassland with Soft Rush. The main grassland species include Common Bent, Crested Dog's-tail, Timothy and Yorkshire Fog, with herbs including Creeping Buttercup, Creeping Jenny, Cuckooflower, Ribwort Plantain and Common Knapweed. Devil's-bit Scabious is present, but not common. A few large anthills are present.

Qualifying features

Mosaic of neutral grassland, marshy grassland, species-rich hedges and scrub/ woodland.

Secondary features

Ditches, road verge.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging habitat for bats.

The scrub habitat has potential to support Dormice.

The grassland areas and hedgebanks may support reptiles.

Likely to be good habitat for a moderate range of birds and invertebrates.

The site has previously supported Marsh Fritillary butterfly, and could feasibly do so again with suitable habitat management, if this species recolonises the wider area.

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

The grassland was ungrazed at the time of the survey but appears to be managed by low density horse grazing during the summer. The sward did not appear to support a very high diversity of plants (this may have been due to the time of year, but it was also considered to be in an unfavourable condition in a recent CCW review).

The grassland area is gradually reducing due to scrub encroachment and would benefit greatly from local scrub clearance.

Recommendations for future management:

- **Because this site is entirely within an SSSI, any changes in management would need to be agreed with CCW.**
- 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, not sheep.
- Consider creation of at least one pond.

Additional information:

A public footpath crossed through the eastern side of the site. The southern edges also adjoin public rights of way.

The hedgerows adjoining the lane to the east of the site also appear to be moderately species-rich.

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

Woodland, scrub and hedge tree and shrub species: *Crataegus monogyna, Rubus fruticosus, Corylus avellana, Fraxinus excelsior, Prunus spinosa, Hedera helix, Alnus glutinosa, Lonicera periclymenum, Acer campestre, Cornus sanguinea, Salix cinerea, Quercus robur, Malus cf domestica, Rosa arvensis, Acer pseudoplatanus, Ilex aquifolium.*

Woodland, scrub and hedge ground flora species: *Geum urbanum, Arum maculatum, Primula vulgaris, Stellaria holostea, Lapsana communis, Ranunculus repens, Ranunculus ficaria, Geranium robertianum, Urtica dioica, Rumex sanguineus, Silene dioica, Angelica sylvestris, Heracleum sphondylium, Anthriscus sylvestris, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Potentilla sterilis, Tamus communis, Epilobium hirsutum, Galium aparine, Vicia sepium, Fragaria vesca, Veronica montana, Lysimachia nummularia, Solanum dulcamara, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Deschampsia cespitosa, Elytrigia repens, Bromopsis ramosa, Carex sylvatica, Carex remota, Phyllitis scolopendrium, Dryopteris filix-mas, Polystichum setiferum, Polypodium vulgare, Polytrichastrum formosum, Fissidens taxifolius, Kindbergia praelonga, Thuidium tamariscinum, Brachythecium rutabulum, Cryphaea heteromalla, .*

Grassland species*: Agrostis capillaris, Dactylis glomerata, Festuca rubra, Phleum pratense, Glyceria cf declinata, Agrostis stolonifera, Juncus inflexus, Juncus effusus, Juncus articulatus, Carex flacca, Ranunculus repens, Prunella vulgaris, Plantago lanceolata, Hypochaeris radicata, Rumex obtusifolius, Cardamine pratensis, Cerastium fontanum, Filipendula ulmaria, Lysimachia nummularia, Veronica beccabunga, Bellis perennis, Lotus corniculatus, Rumex acetosa, Cirsium palustre, Trifolium pratense, Epilobium hirsutum, Ranunculus acris, Centaurea nigra, Urtica dioica, Potentilla reptans, Succisa pratensis, Pulicaria dysenterica, Vicia sativa, Oenanthe crocata, Ulex europaeus, Sagina procumbens, Calliergonella cuspidata.*

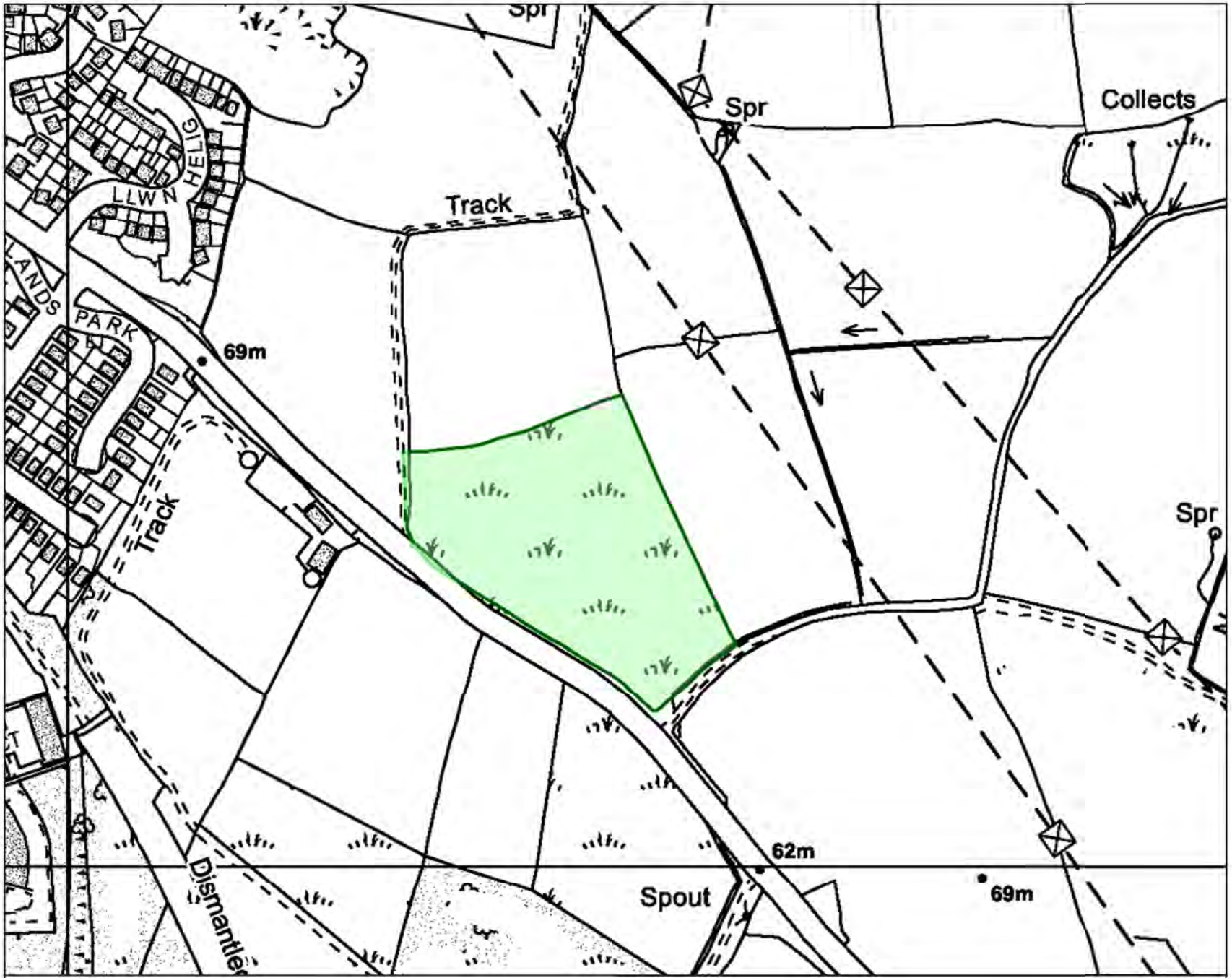
Fauna observations: Chaffinch, Great Tit, Robin, Song Thrush, Blackbird, Wood Pigeon, House Sparrow, Magpie, Anthills, Mole (Molehills).

Additional species noted from desk study: (NB It appears very likely that the data below, provided by SEWBReC, includes species from the wider SSSI/SAC which do not occur within this SINC. For example, the list includes several aquatic species and plants characteristic of acid soils, but there does not appear to be suitable habitat for these on the land north of Waunbant Road). However, they are listed here because the species have all been recorded in the general area.

Pipistrelle (200m from boundary, 1990), Marsh Fritillary (1999), Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary (2000), Dingy Skipper, Grizzled Skipper, Small Heath, Brown Argus, Purple Hairstreak, Common Blue butterfly, Small Phoenix, Shaded Broad Bar, Hairy Dragonfly, Emerald Damselfly, Southern Hawker Dragonfly, Migrant Hawker Dragonfly, Emperor Dragonfly, Broad-bodied Chaser Dragonfly, Common Darter Dragonfly, Four-spotted Chaser Dragonfly, Azure Damselfly, Common Blue Damselfly, Blue-tailed Damselfly, Bog Bush Cricket, Dark Bush Cricket, Peregrine, Reed Bunting, Willow Tit, Bullfinch, Sedge Warbler, Firecrest, Raven, Palmate Newt, Frog, Nodding Bur-Marigold, Rigid Hornwort, Meadow Thistle, Early Marsh Orchid, Blunt Flowered Rush, Common Club-Rush, Moschatel, Sneezewort, Agrimony, Bugle, Bog Pimpernel, Trifid Bur-marigold, Quaking Grass, Lesser Pond-sedge, Spring-sedge, Tawny Sedge, Carnation Sedge, Flea Sedge, Common Spotted-orchid, Heath Spotted-orchid, Southern Marsh-orchid, Common Spike-rush, Canadian Waterweed, Marsh Horsetail, Common Cottongrass, Meadow Fescue, Dyer's Greenweed, Marsh Pennywort, Square-stalked St.John's-wort, Flag Iris, Common Duckweed, Autumn Hawkbit, Lesser Hawkbit, Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil, Field Woodrush, Heath Woodrush, Ragged Robin, Purple Moor-grass, Marsh Lousewort, Tormentil, Greater Spearwort, Eared Willow, Saw-wort, Bog Stitchwort, Marsh Valerian.

BCBC
2011
SINC REVIEW

CYN-14-N
Waunbant Road (North)



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Date 24/04/2014

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Scale 1:3,500 @ A4

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: GV-1-M	**SINC name: Ffroch Wen Mosaic**
Grid reference: SS909912	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 30 August 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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 *Sphagnum* mosses. There are records of Barn Owl in the area, possibly nesting in a disused quarry at the western side of the SINC.

Qualifying features

Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

Heath/ acid grassland with >10% dwarf shrub heath cover and at least 7 indicator species.

Semi-improved acid grassland with significant numbers of anthills.

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Semi-improved neutral grassland.

Rock outcrops with heath vegetation.

Field boundaries (including old hedge banks, stone walls, stream and over-mature trees).

Scrub.

Presence of Barn Owl.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Several parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.

The grassland areas are likely to support grassland fungi.

The northern marshy grassland has potential to support Marsh Fritillary butterflies (but unlikely).

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

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.

The areas with trees are mostly accessed by livestock. Local exclusion of livestock from wooded

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, Rhytidiadelphus 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, Rhytidiadelphus 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.

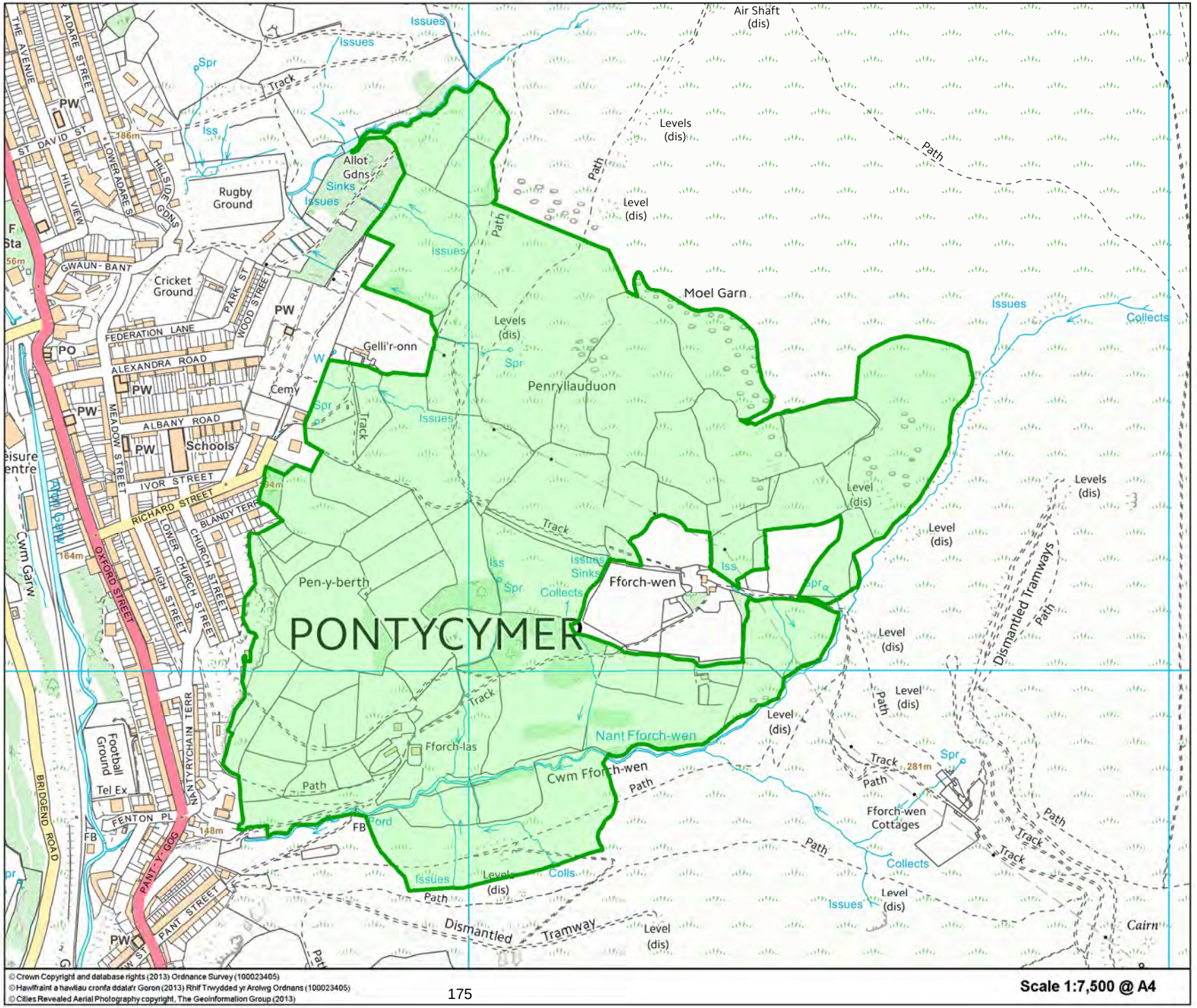
Fauna observations: Stonechat, Raven, Nuthatch, Buzzard, Meadow Pipit, Green Woodpecker, Hedgehog.

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



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: GV-2-N **SINC name:** Craig Ddu

Grid reference: SS 899 900 **Area (hectares**): 27.48

Survey date: 21/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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 Fechan River. A pond is also known to be at the south west edge of the site.

Qualifying features

Bracken

Lowland dry acid grassland

River

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

Recommendations for future management:

- Reduce intensity of grazing in fenced area
- Control of bracken
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

The adjacent forestry plantation contained some woodland indicator species and a variety of fungi. This habitat could be assessed for it 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 uligunosum*, purple moor grass *Molinea caerulea*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, bell heather *Erica cinerea*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtilus*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, eyebright *Euphrasia nemorosa*, hemp agrimony *Eupatorium canabinum*, 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

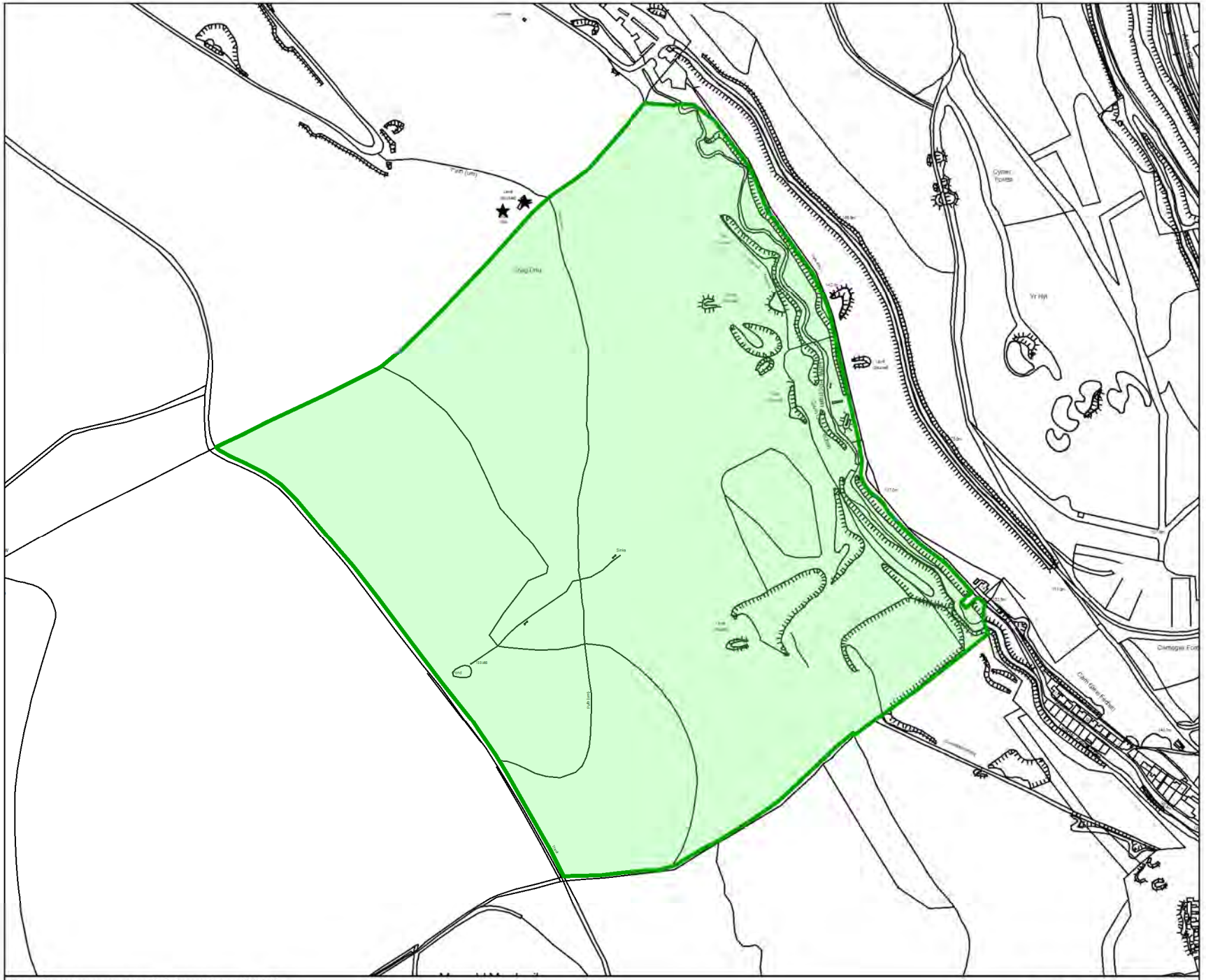
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Common frog

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2011
SINC REVIEW

GV-2-N

Craig Ddu



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: GV-3-M	**SINC name: Blaengarw North-East**
Grid reference: SS907933	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 30 August 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-improved acid grassland with significant numbers of anthills.

Marshy grassland/ flush with at least 12 indicator species.

Heath/ acid grassland with >10% dwarf shrub heath cover and at least 7 indicator species.

Rock outcrops with heath vegetation.

Presence of Bristle Bent.

Secondary features

Species-poor semi-improved grassland.

Dry stone walls.

Scrub/ spruce plantation.

Stream.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Several parts of the site have potential to support reptiles.

Likely to support locally uncommon bryophytes and lichens, especially in quarry.

The quarry has potential to support locally uncommon species of invertebrates.

The grassland areas are likely to support additional species of waxcap fungi.

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

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.

Additional information:

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

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

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, Rhytidiadelphus 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, Pogonatum urnigerum, Polytrichum juniperinum, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Andreaea rothii, Racomitrium lanuginosum, Racomitrium aquaticum, Umbilicaria sp., Cladonia spp..*

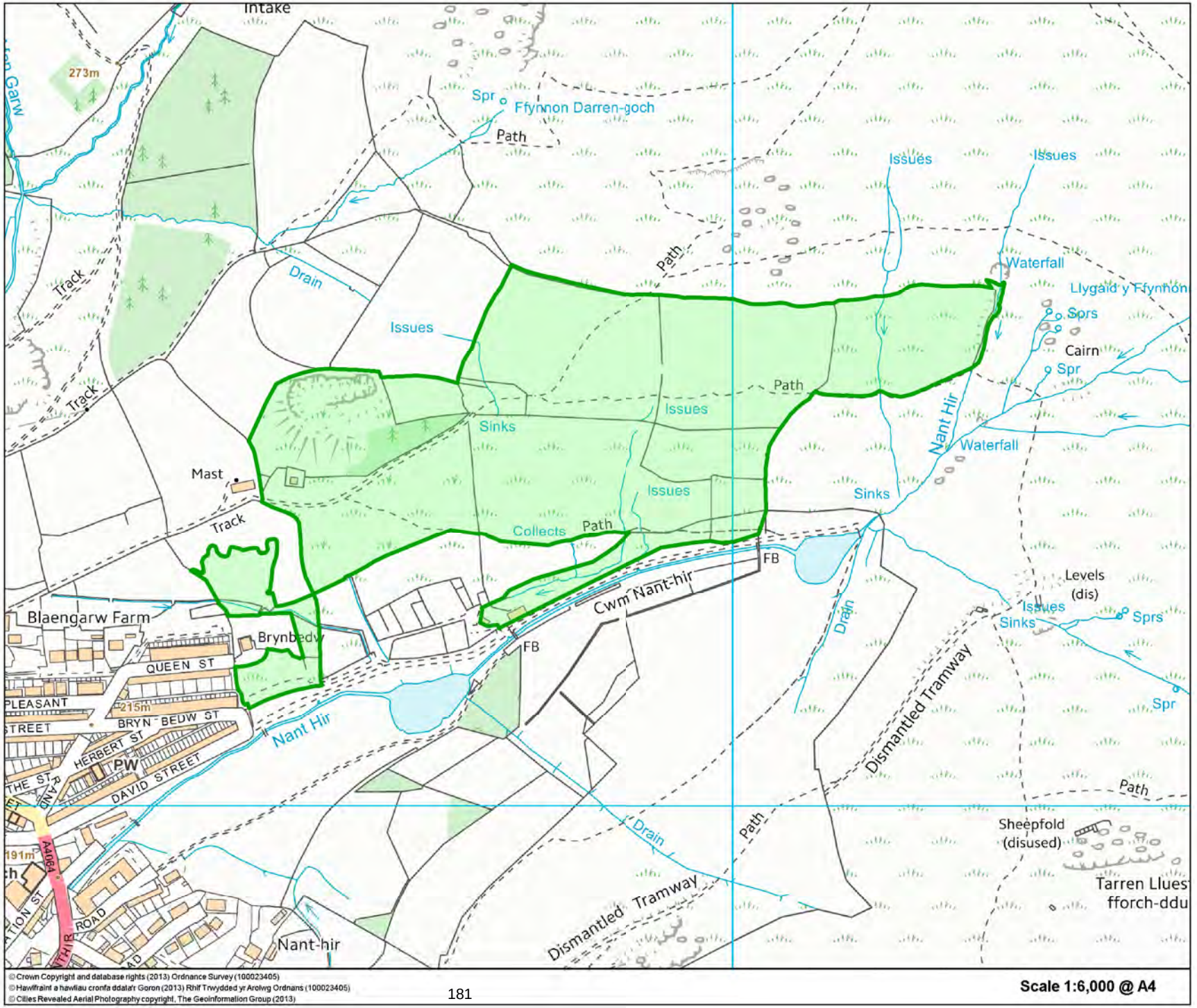
Fauna observations: Stonechat, Peregrine, Raven, Bullfinch, Meadow Pipit, Goldfinch, Long-tailed Tit.

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).

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GV-3-M

Blaengarw North-East



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Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: GV-4-M **SINC name:** Bryngarw Park East

Grid reference: SS 905 861 **Area (hectares):** 22.85

Survey date: 21/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Scrub

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Bracken

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Maintain current woodland management and extend to whole site
- Control of invasive species

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 *Sucissa 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 *Brachypoduim sylvaticum*, wood sedge *Carex sylvatica*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, 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.

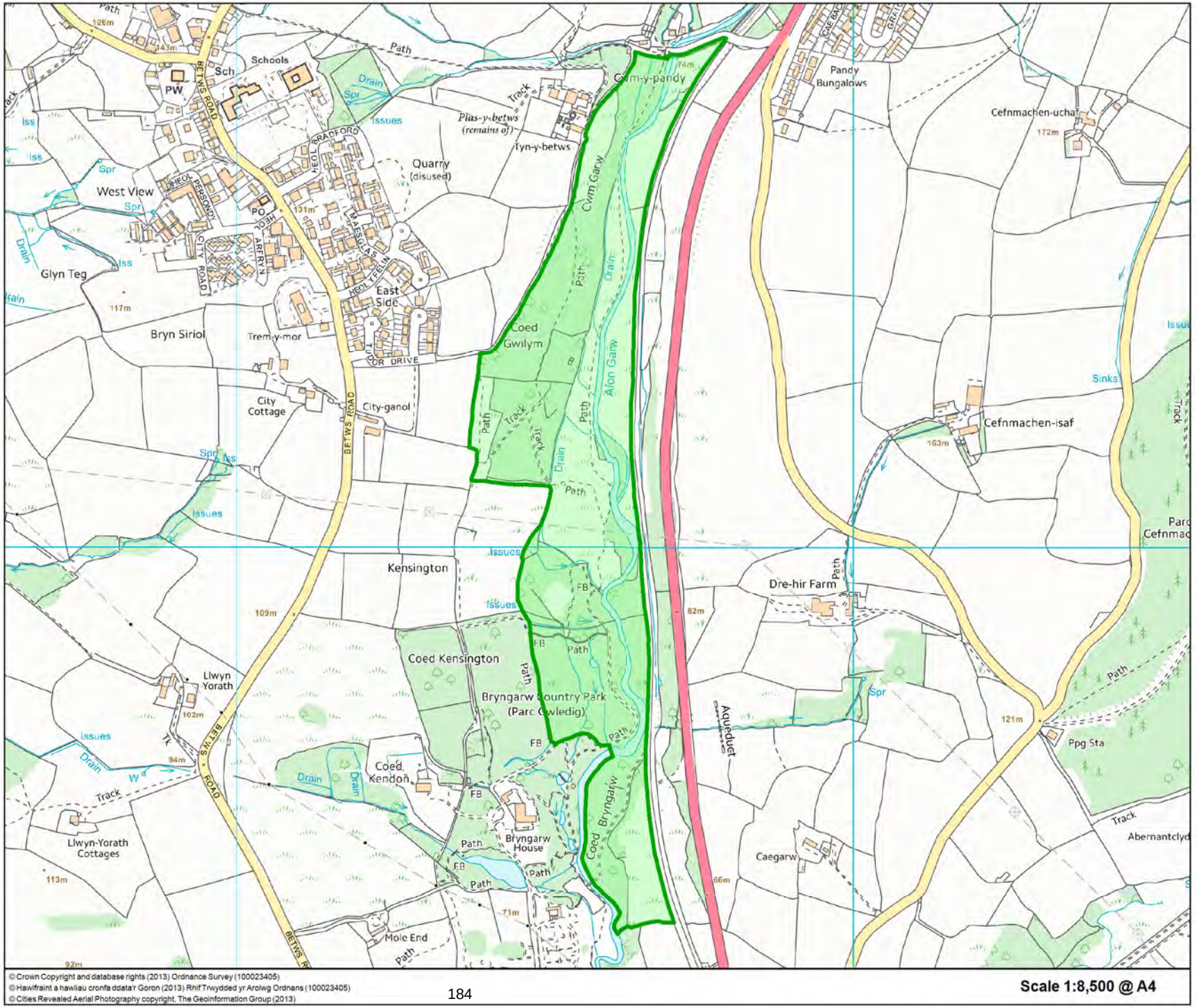
Species from data search (0m)

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



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: GV-5-N **SINC name:** Cwm Garw

Grid reference: SS 908 870 **Area (hectares):** 10.59

Survey date: 21/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Mosaic habitats

Scrub

Bracken

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

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.

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 *Molinea caerulea*, water starwort *Calitriche* sp., lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, round leaved water crowfoot *R. omiophylus*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uligunosus*, ling *Calluna vulgaris.*

Woodland and scrub species

Alder *Alnus glutniosa*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hazel *Crataegus monogyna*, holly *Ilex aquifolium* sessile oak *Quercus petrea*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, rowan *Sorbus auciparia*, 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 dilitata*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea 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
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GV-5-N

Cwm Cefnydfa



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: GV-6-M **SINC name:** Nant Mwrth

Grid reference: SS 892 862 **Area (hectares):** 8.7

Survey date: 22/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland.

Secondary features

Neutral meadow (pasture).

Pond.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Woodland management with coppicing and thinning standards
- Fence woodland from livestock
- Control of invasive species
- Continue with light grazing on grassland areas, ideally by horses

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 dilitata*, 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 *Chysosplenium 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

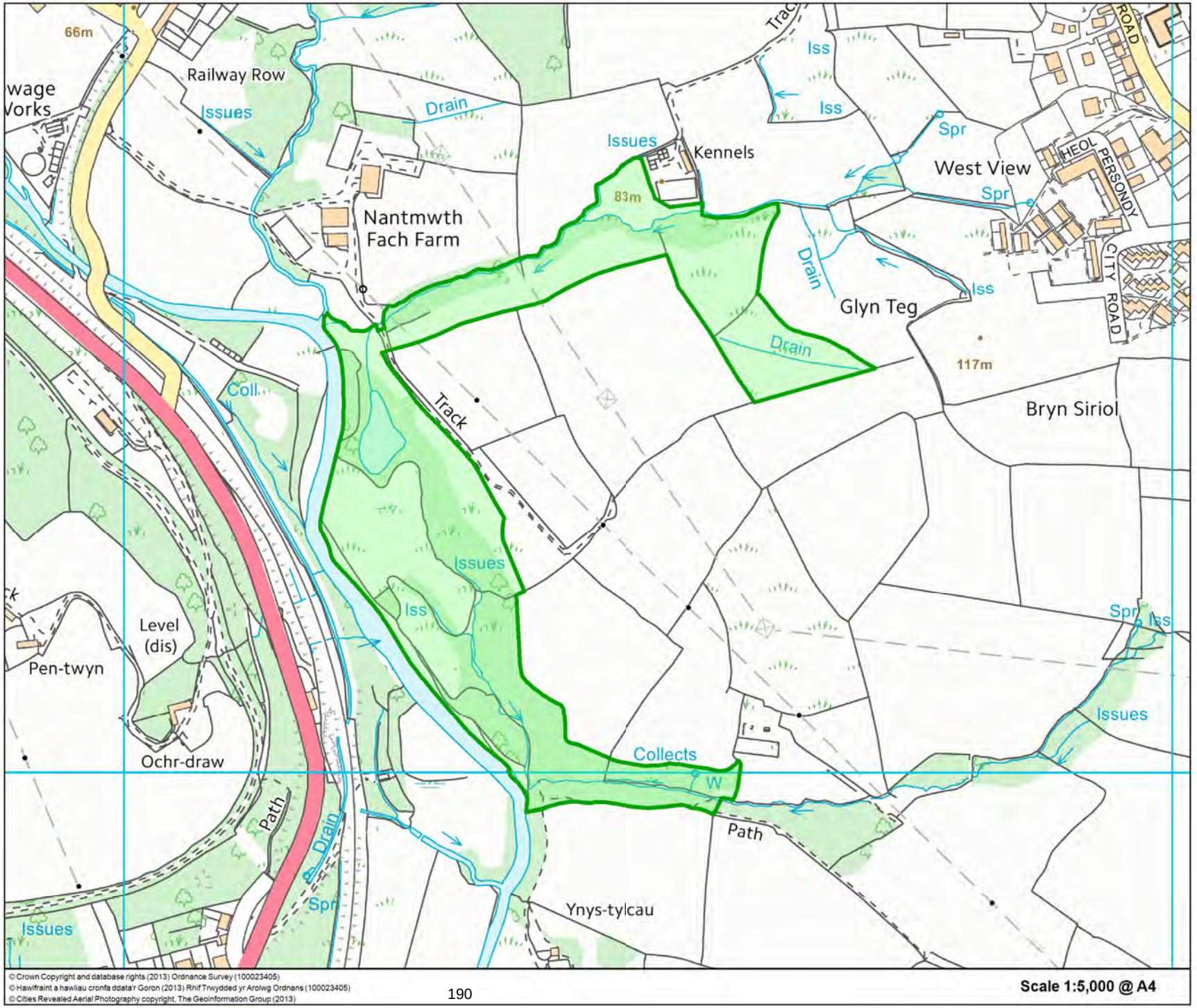
Faunal species from data search (0m)

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

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GV-6-M

Nant Mwrth



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Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: GV-7-S **SINC name:** North Bettws Woodland

Grid reference: SS 901 878 **Area (hectares):** 7.82

Survey date: 20/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Neutral grassland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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 habits and to reduce its vigour which should encourage a more diverse ground flora.

Recommendations for future management:

- Consider locally excluding livestock from woodland to encourage regeneration and provide areas of dense undergrowth to give cover for nesting birds and small mammals
- Selective felling and rotational coppicing of woodland
- Reduce grazing pressure on grassland
- Control bracken.

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 *Chysosplenium oppositifoilum*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, water starwort *Calitriche* 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 uligunosus*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, water pepper *Polygonum hydropipier*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*.

Faunal species

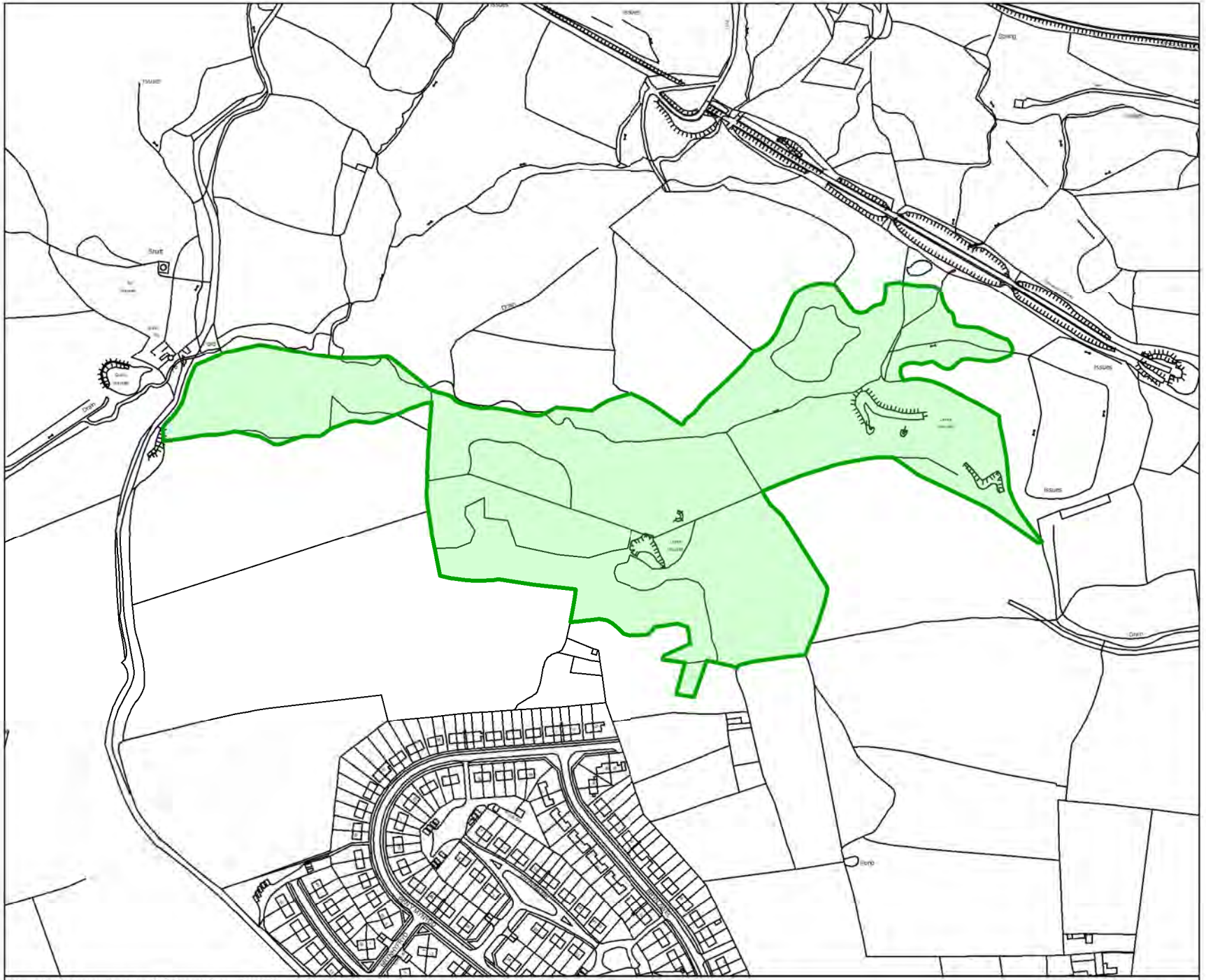
Faunal species from data search (0m)

None

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GV-7-S

North Bettws Woodland



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: GV-8-N **SINC name:** Bettws West

Grid reference: SS 895 871 **Area (hectares):** 6.97

Survey date: 20/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

The main element of the site is rush pasture with gorse scrub, willow and bracken.

Qualifying features

Mosaic habitats.

Secondary features

Native woodland

Scrub

Neutral grassland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses
- Control of invasive species

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 uligunosus*, 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 *Sucissa pratensis*, sphagnum *Sphagnum sp*., water purslane, silver birch *Betula pendula*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, remote sedge *Carex remota*.

Faunal species

Buzzard

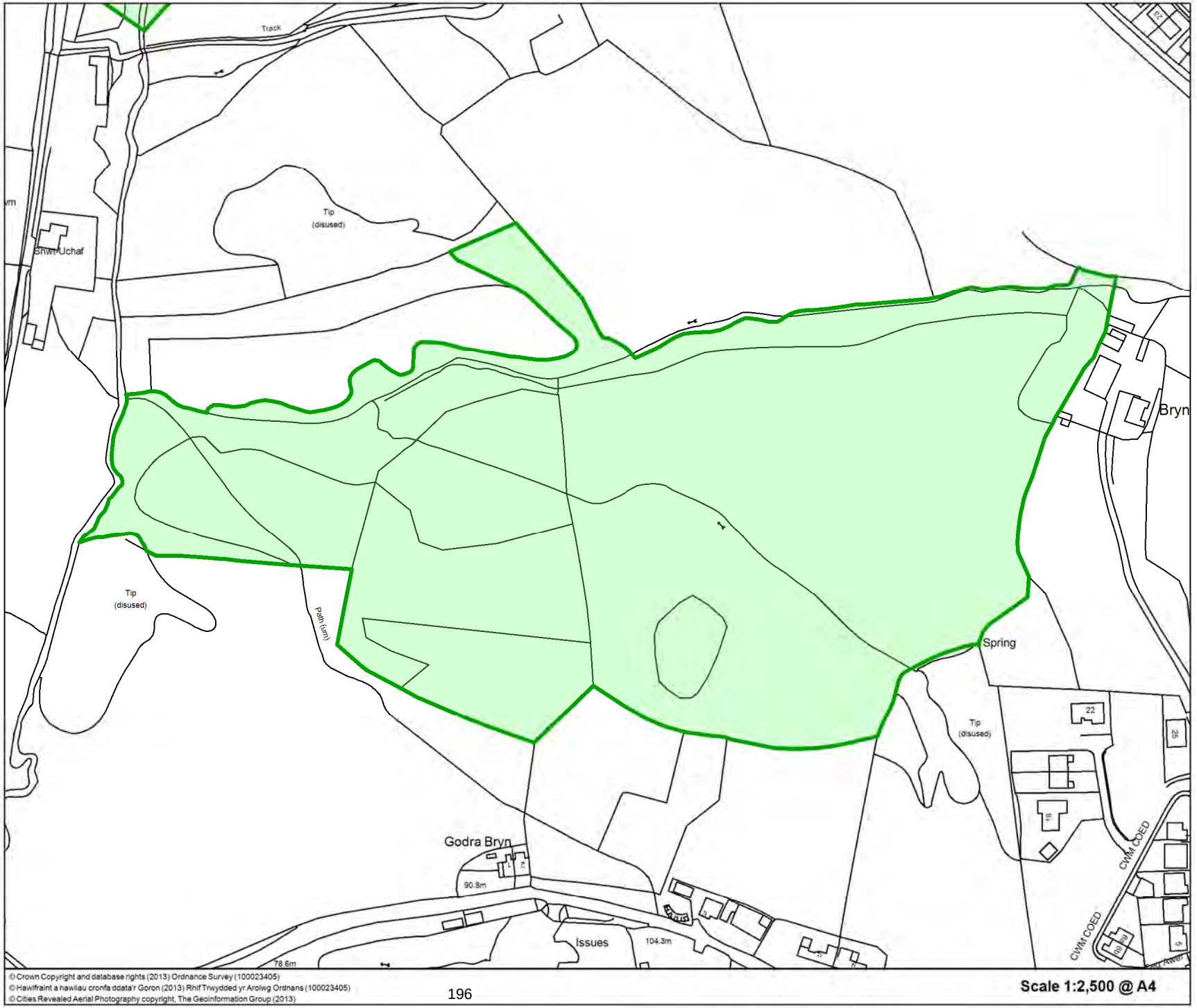
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Noctule, pipistrelle, common piistrelle, 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

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GV-8-N

Bettws West



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: GV-9-N **SINC name:** Oakdale Cottage Wood

Grid reference: SS 909 875 **Area (hectares):** 5.99

Survey date: 21/09/2011 **UDP policy reference:**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Rivers

Secondary features

Bracken

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Re-introduction of grazing, if possible. Preferably light grazing by horses or cattle.
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

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.

Landowner: J. Catton, Oakdale Cottage, CF32 8PY

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)

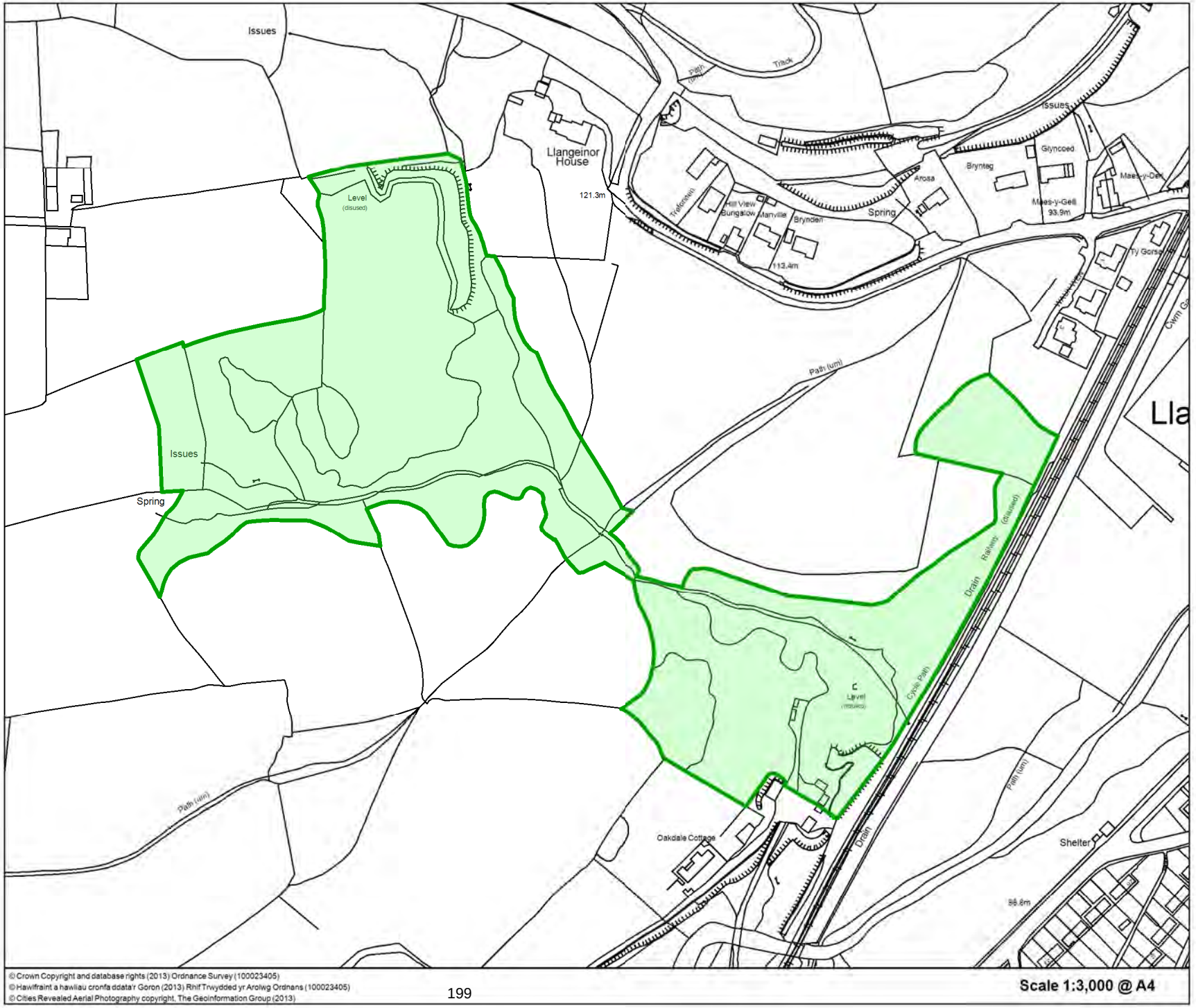
Faunal species from data search (0m)

none

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GV-9-N

Oakdale Cottage Wood



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Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: GV-10-N **SINC name:** Disused Railway Woods

Grid reference: SS 913 881 **Area (hectares):** 5.21

Survey date: 20/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Bracken

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Woodland management with selective tree felling and coppicing
- Bracken control
- Reduce grazing pressure on grassland
- Control of invasive species

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 is 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 dilitata*, 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 *Stachy sylvaticum*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chysosplenium 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

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2011
SINC REVIEW

GV-10-N

Disused Railway
Woods


Celtic Wood
Celtic Wood
Celtic Wood

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: GV-11-S **SINC name:** Moelgilau Fawr

Grid reference: SS 899 880 **Area (hectares):** 1.76

Survey date: 20/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

Small area of woodland and wet woodland which contains representative indicator species.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Woodland management through coppicing and selective felling
- Fence woodland from grazing animals
- Control of invasive species.

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 sylvstris*, guelder rose *Vibernum opulu*s, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, 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 myrtilus*.

Faunal species

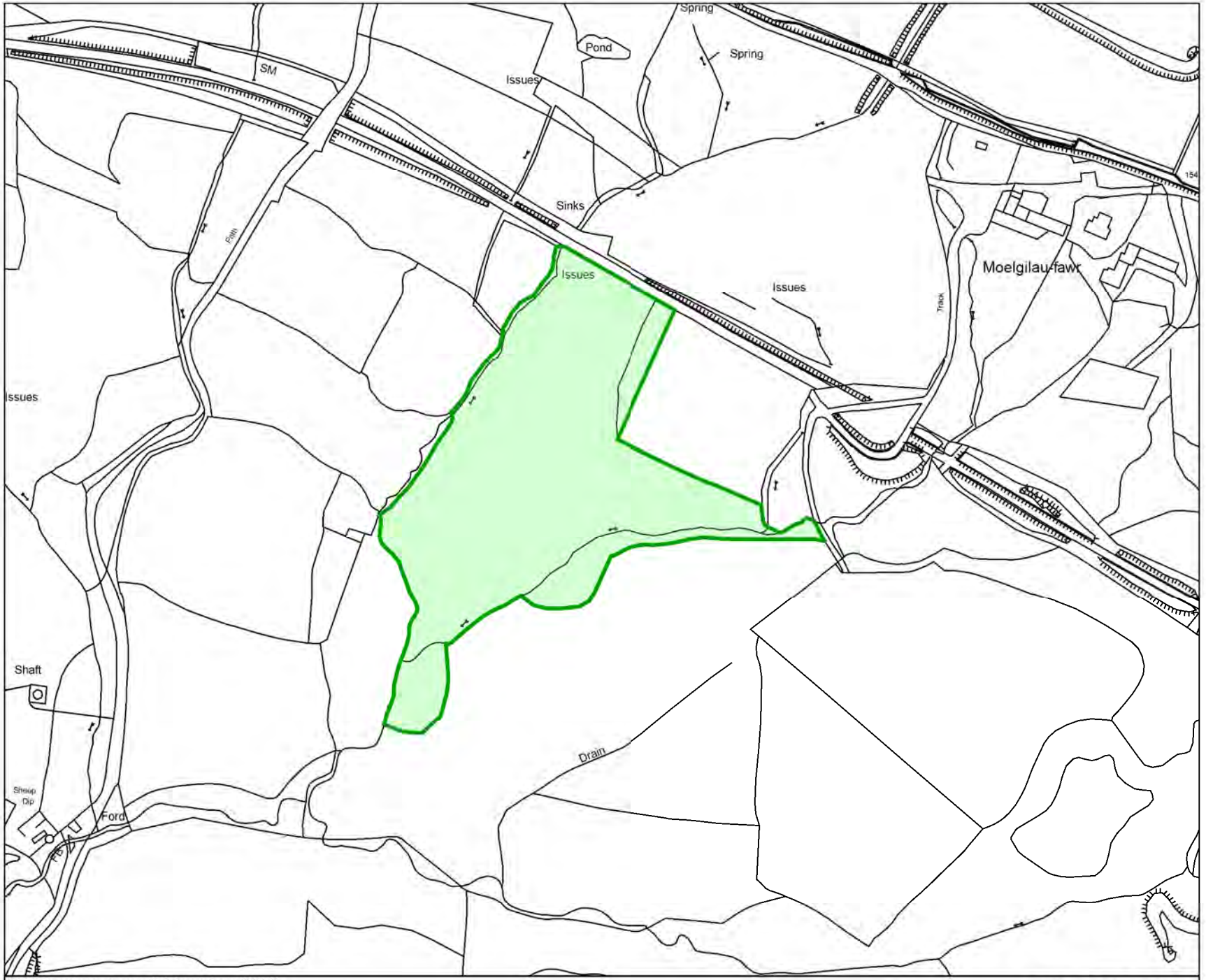
Faunal species from data search (0m)

None

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2011
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GV-11-S

Moelgilau-fawr



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: GV-12-M **SINC name:** Tylacoch North

Grid reference: SS 890 881 **Area (hectares):** 22.95

Survey date: 19/09/2011 **Surveyor**: Rebecca East

Summary description

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

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Scrub

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Some fly-tipping occurs at the roadside.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Maintain grazing regime
- Woodland management through coppicing and selective felling
- Litter-picking and removal of tipped material
- Control of invasive species

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 filed 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 *Glyeria declinata*, ragged robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uligunosus*, 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 dilitata*, 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 *Sucissa 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

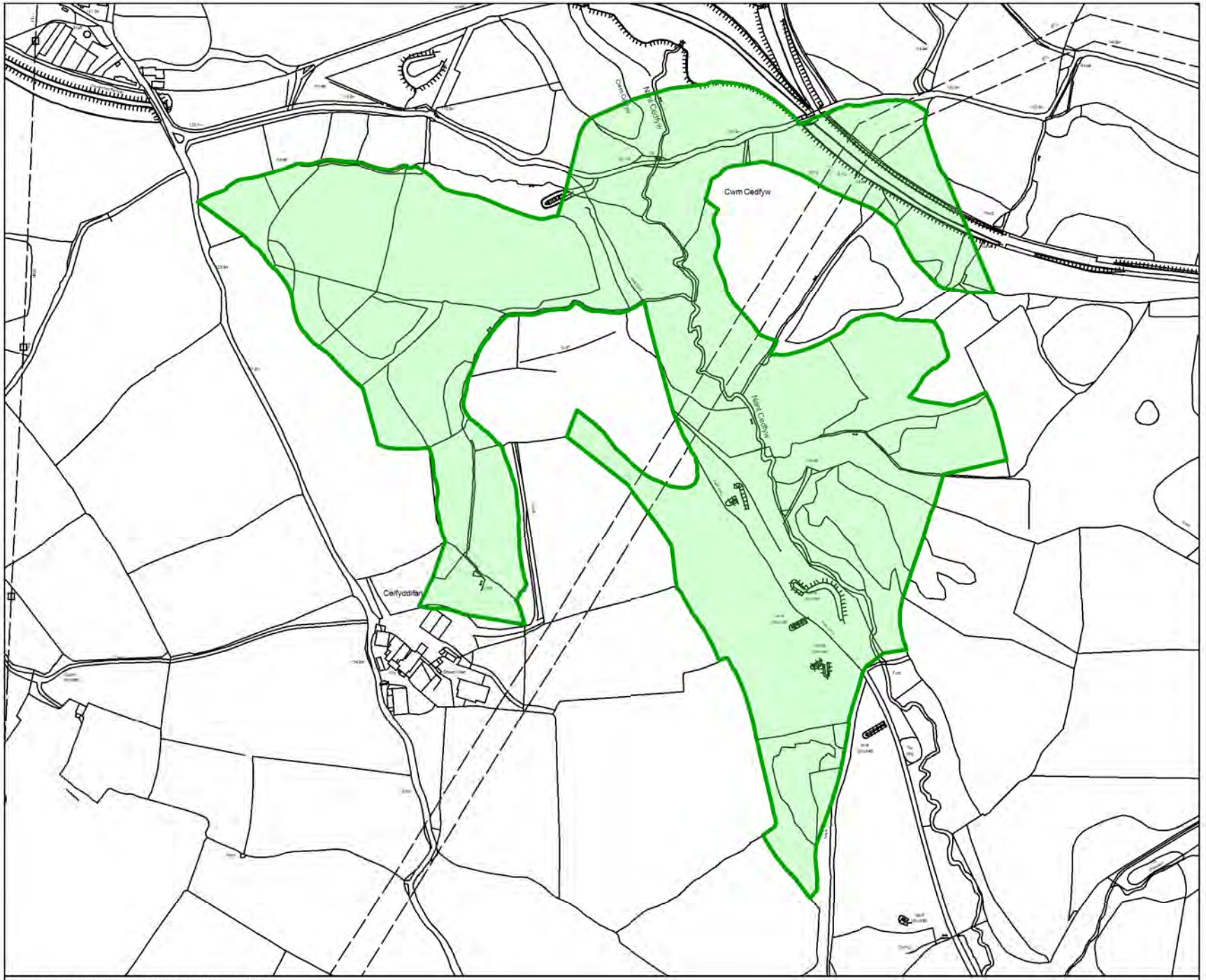
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, lapwing,

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GV-12-M

Tylacoch North



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: GV-13-M **SINC name:** Talycoch South

Grid reference: SS 891 871 **Area (hectares):** 20.82

Survey date: 20/09/2011 **Surveyor**: Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Scrub

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

Council documentation indicates that rare birds breed on this site.

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

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.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Woodland management by coppicing and selective felling where necessary
- Control of invasive species

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 Nythycwm 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 *Sucissa 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*, alde *Alnus glutinos*r, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, guelder rose *Vibernum 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 *Mercuralis perennis*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, wavy hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, wood false brome *Brachipodium sylvaticum*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvaticum*, lady ferm *Athyrium filix-femina*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, tutsan *Hypericum androsaemum*, black bryony *Tamus communis*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chysosplenium oppositifolium*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, sanicle *Sanicula europaea*, puff ball fungi *Lycoperdon* sp.

Faunal species

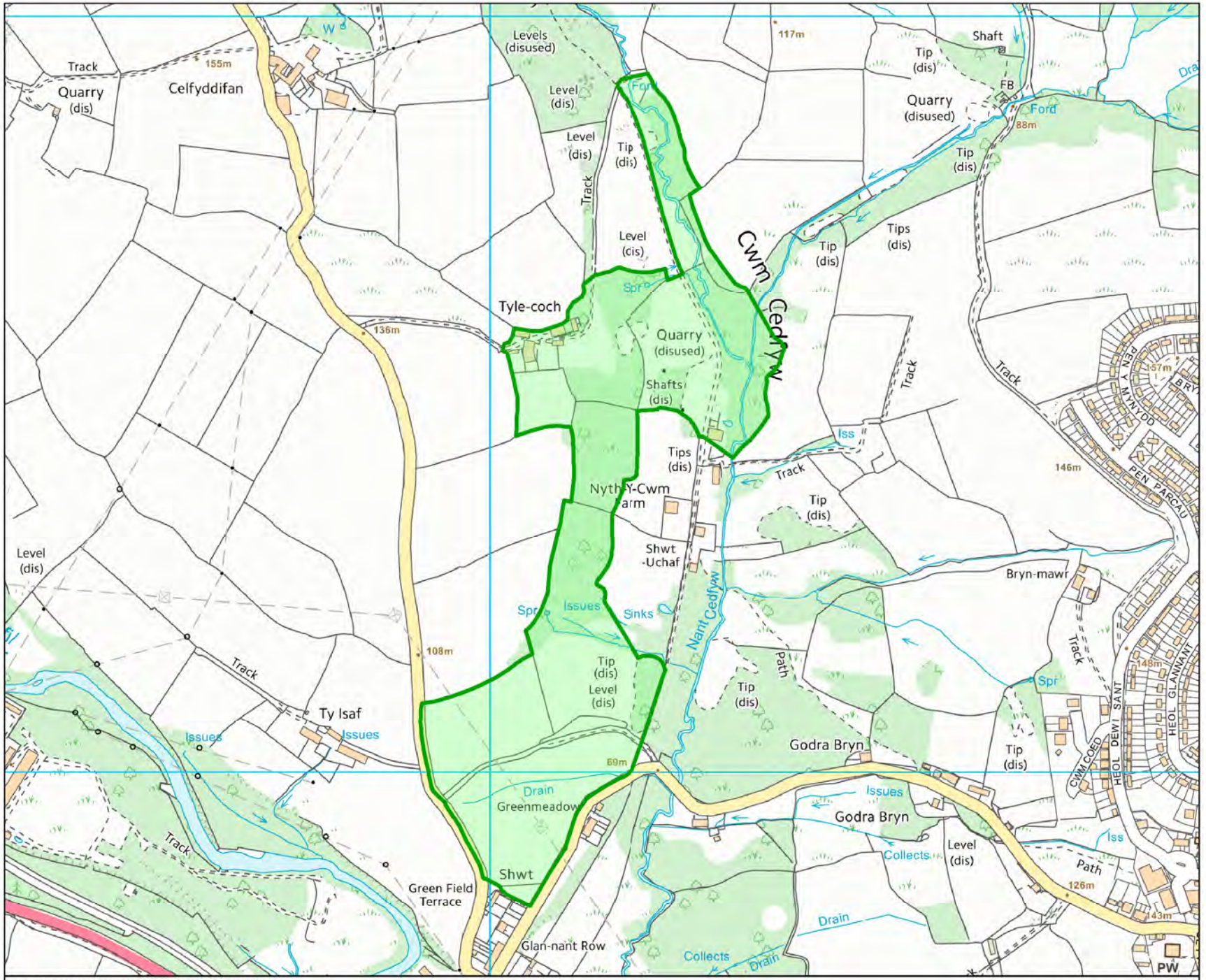
Species from data search (0m)

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.

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GV-13-M

Tylacoch South



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Scale 1:7,000 @ A4

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LAL-1-N	**SINC name: Stormy Down**
Grid reference: SS849809	**Area (hectares): 74.25Ha**
Survey date: 8th September 2011	**Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

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 Molinia 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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Molinia marshy grassland.

Acid grassland.

Small areas of dry heathland.

Secondary features

Dense continuous Bracken with shallow leaf litter and potentially diverse ground flora including Wood Sage.

Continuous scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and potential roosting opportunities for bats.

Potential breeding populations of qualifying bird species recorded close to the site.

Potential to support reptiles including Adder which has been recorded close to the site.

Likely to support adult and possibly breeding Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, recorded previously on the site.

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

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.

Whilst northern areas of the site and particularly the *Molinia* 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.

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 fruiticosus*, 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,* Bilerry *Vaccinum 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:

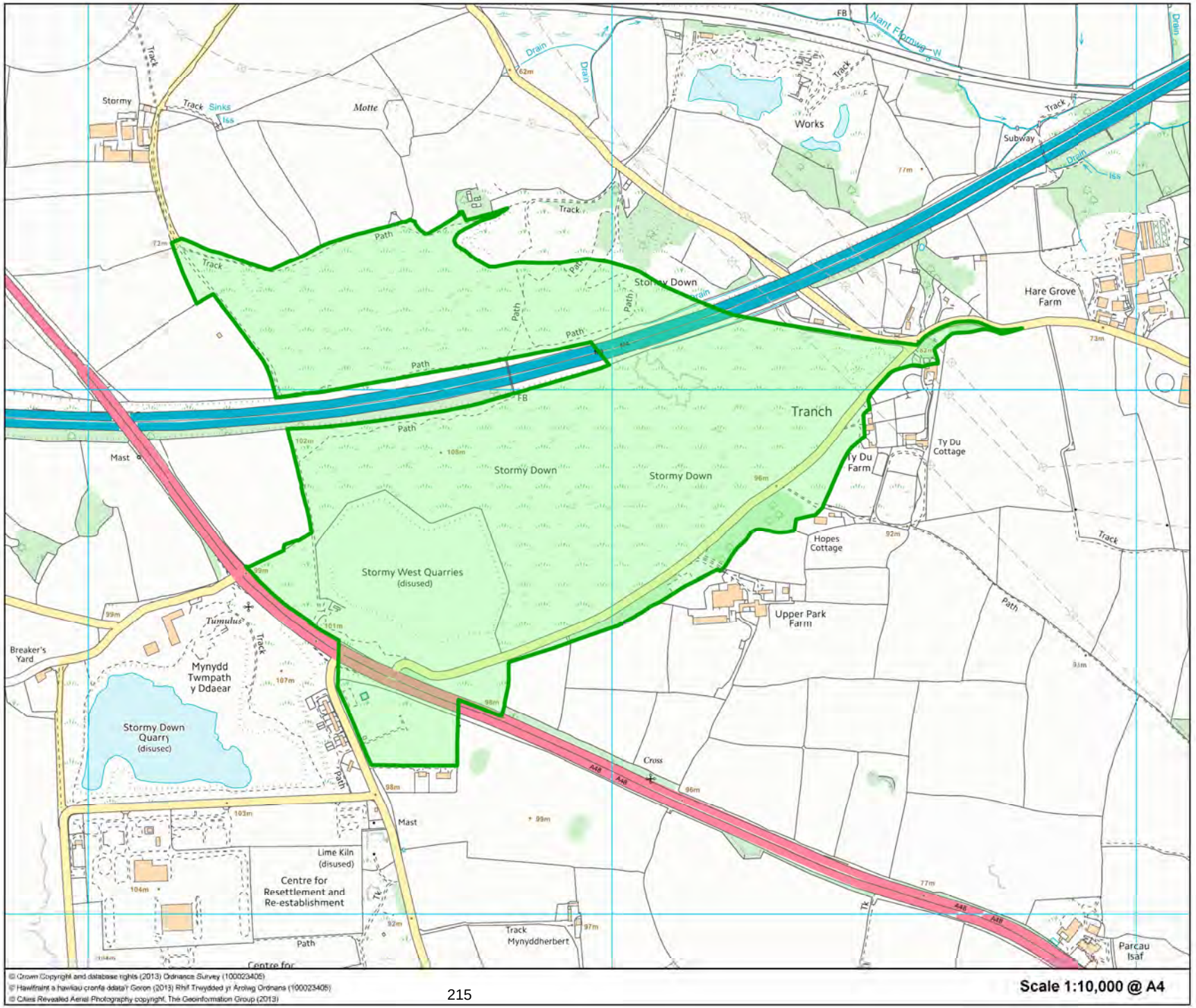
Within Site: Redwing *Turdus iliacus*, Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, Skylark *Alauda arvensis*, Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola,* Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary *Boloria selene* (2000), Golden-ringed Dragonfly *Cordulegaster boltonii*, Common Restharrow *Ononis repens,* Wood Sage *Teucrium scorodonia,* Common 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).

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2011
SINC REVIEW

LAL-1-N

Stormy Down



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Date: 02/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LAL-2-N **SINC name: Coed-Ty-Maen**

Grid reference: SS887813 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 22 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Scrub.

Old ditches, banks and stone walls.

Over-mature trees.

Rock exposures.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.

Potential to support Badgers.

Potential to support Dormice.

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

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.

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, Symphoricarpos albus, Ulmus glabra, Cornus sanguinea, Taxus baccata, Pinus sylvestris, Aesculus hippocastanum, Tilia sp., Acer pseudoplatanus, Larix sp., Picea sp., Fagus sylvatica.*

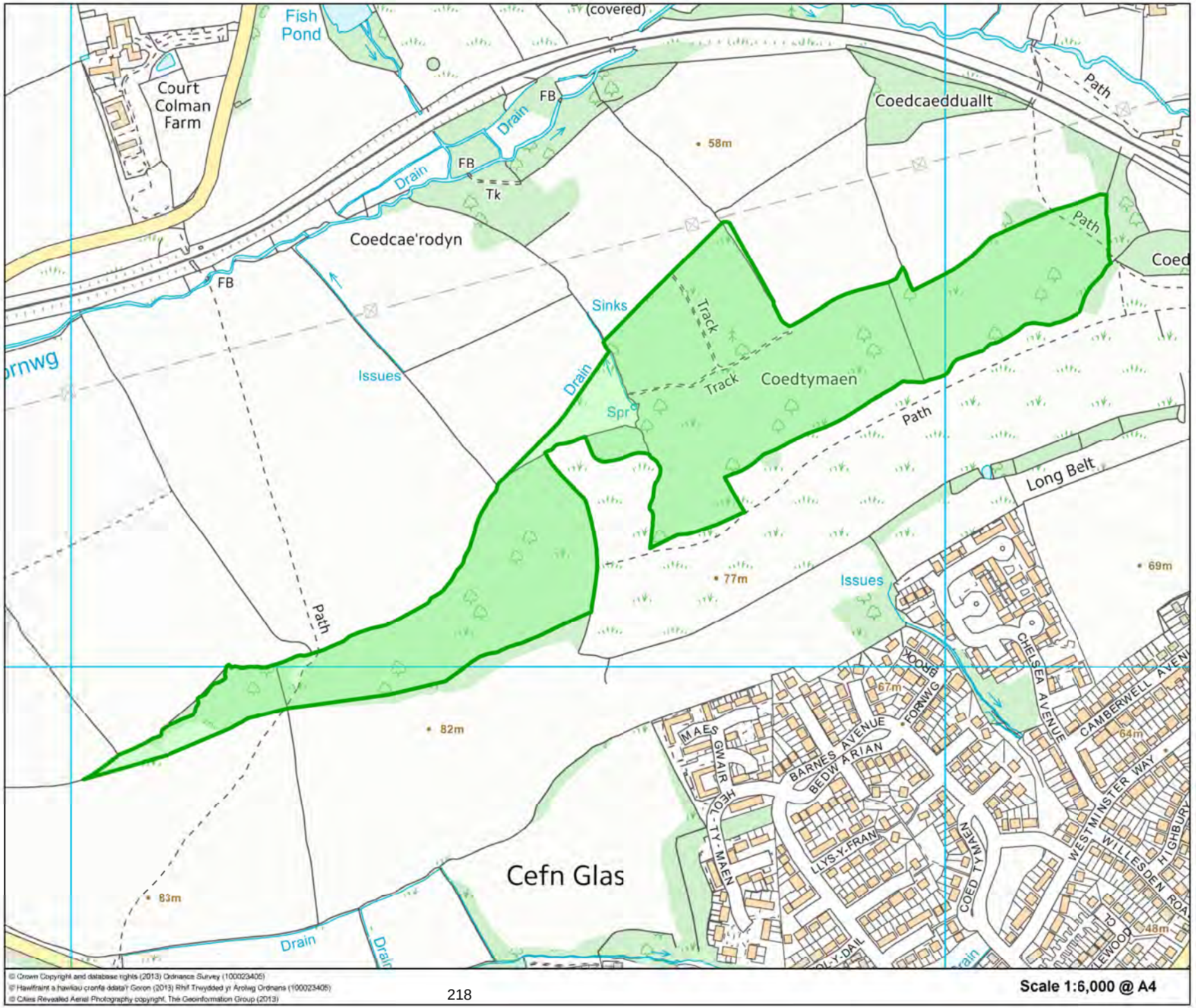
Woodland ground flora species: *Mercurialis perennis, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Circaea lutetiana, Lamiastrum galeobdolon, Geum urbanum, Primula vulgaris, Urtica dioica, Lysimachia nemorum, Ranunculus repens, Viola riviniana, Galium odoratum, Sanicula europaea, Geranium robertianum, Impatiens glandulifera, 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).

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2011
SINC REVIEW

LAL-2-N
Coed-Ty-Maen



Map generated by: AQ
Date: 02/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LAL-3-N	**SINC name: Laleston Meadows**
Grid reference: SS880805	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 22 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Semi-natural woodland with a wet woodland component.

Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

Veteran / over mature trees.

Secondary features

Damp semi-improved neutral grassland. Scrub. Pond.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Woodland has potential to support Dormice.

Several marshy grassland areas have potential to support Marsh Fritillary butterflies.

The old oak trees are likely to support a good diversity of invertebrates, birds, lichens and fungi.

Several grassland areas have potential to support reptiles.

The pond is likely to provide a breeding site for amphibians.

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

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 more beneficial to remove the scrub and tall herbs and restore the fields to marshy grassland managed by grazing.

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, Circaea 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, Crocosmia 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 tetrapterum, Lotus pedunculatus, Mentha aquatica, Cerastium fontanum, Cardamine pratensis, Epilobium hirsutum, Solanum dulcamara, Angelica sylvestris, Calliergonella cuspidata, Rhytidiadelphus 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).

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2011
SINC REVIEW

LAL-3-N

Laleston Meadows



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LAL-4-S **SINC name: Cae Pen-y-Bryn**

Grid reference: SS861811 **Area (hectares): 9.07ha**

Survey date: 28th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland including woodland recorded in the Ancient Woodland Inventories.

Secondary features

Small active Badger sett within the ASNW block.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive Himalayan Balsam through main woodland block
- Maintain woodland areas with grazing excluded and consider enhancing diversity through localised opening of canopy to create sunny rides and/ or glades
- 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.

- 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).

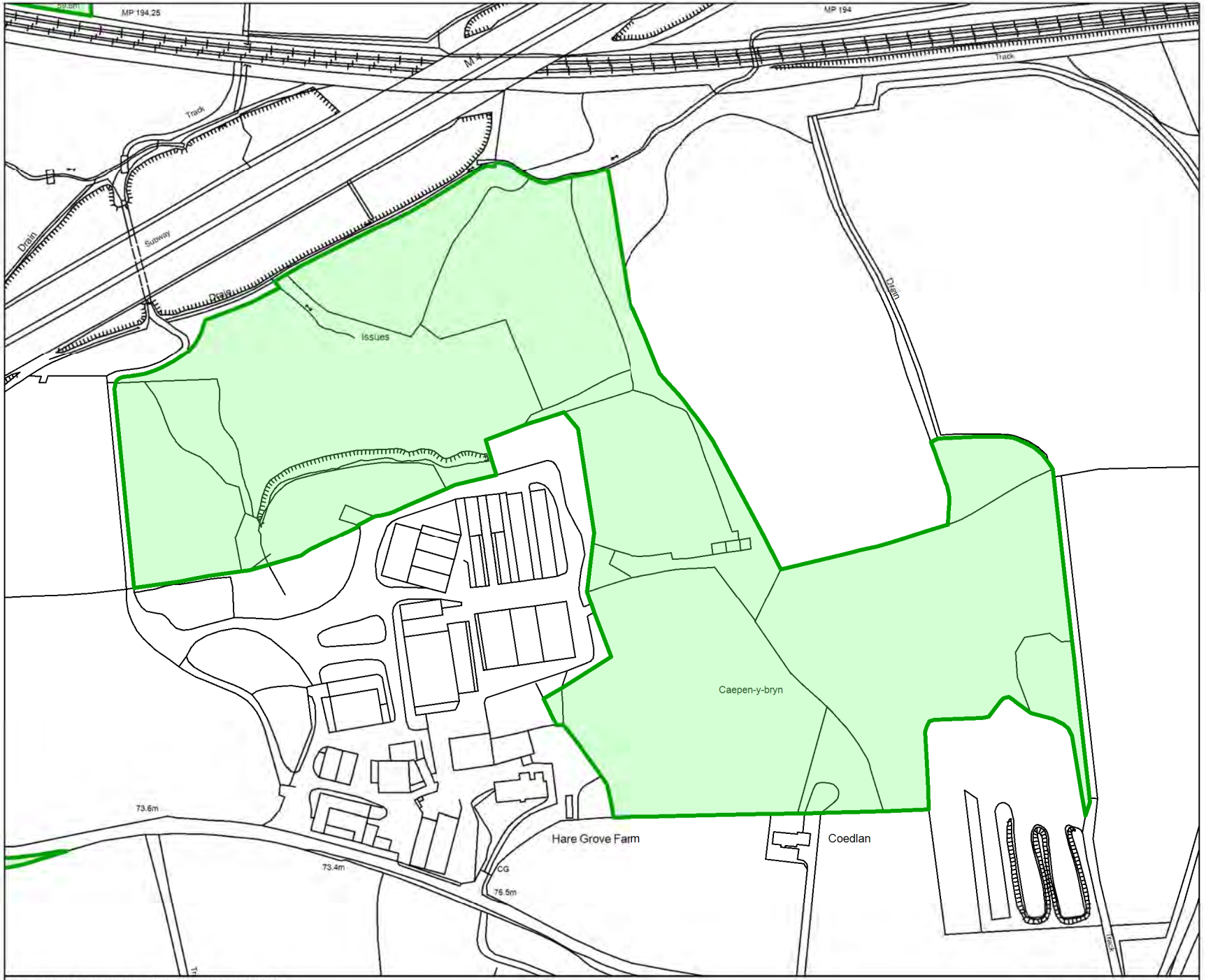
Within site (1993):

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.*

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LAL-4-S

Cae Pen-y-Bryn



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LAL-5-N **SINC name: Craig-y-Parcau**

Grid reference: SS897791 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 2 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Scrub.

River-bank.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Potential to support Dormice.

Potential to provide cover for resting Otters.

Likely to provide habitat for a range of woodland birds.

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

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.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control measures for litter and dog-fouling.
- Control of invasive species.
- Continue local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Consider provision of artificial Otter holt in a quiet part of the river-bank, to limit potential disturbance by dogs.

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.*

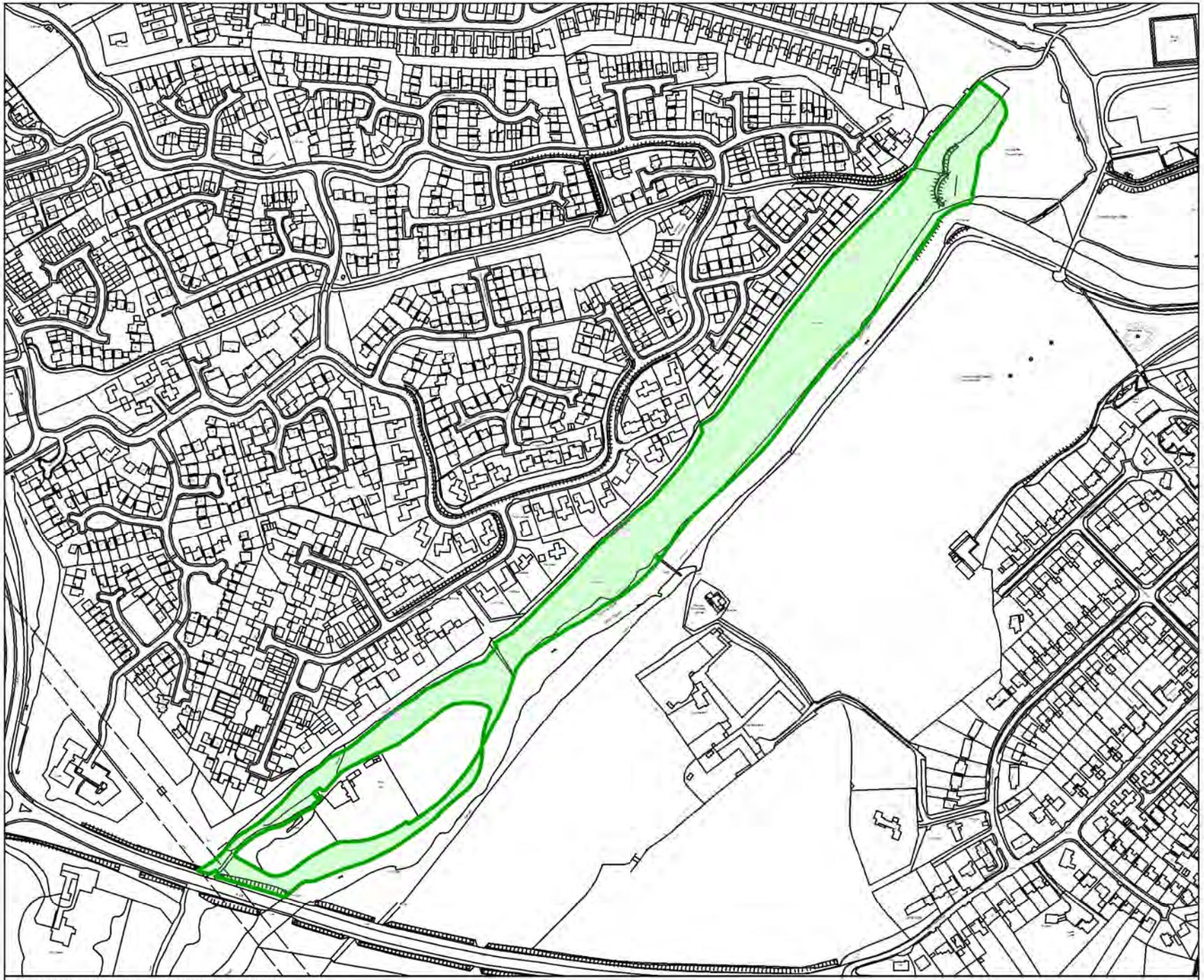
Fauna observations: Kingfisher (on the adjacent Ogmore River).

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



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LAL-6-N	**SINC name: Cae-Porth**
Grid reference: SS871810	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 9 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

(None?)

Secondary features

Broad-leaved woodland mainly comprising over-mature trees.

Semi-improved acid grassland.

Rock outcrops with mosses and lichens.

Field boundaries (including old stone walls, banks and scrub).

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

The rocky outcrops have potential to support uncommon species of moss and/ or lichen.

Potential to support reptiles.

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

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.

The moss and lichen communities would need a specialist survey to determine their condition for nature conservation.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- No further ground reprofiling or tipping.
- Continue with light grazing, but preferably by horses or cattle, without sheep.
- Control of invasive species.
- Local Bracken control to prevent dominance over grassland habitat.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.

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, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Hypnum lacunosum, Grimmia cf trichophylla, Polytrichum piliferum, Homalothecium sericeum.*

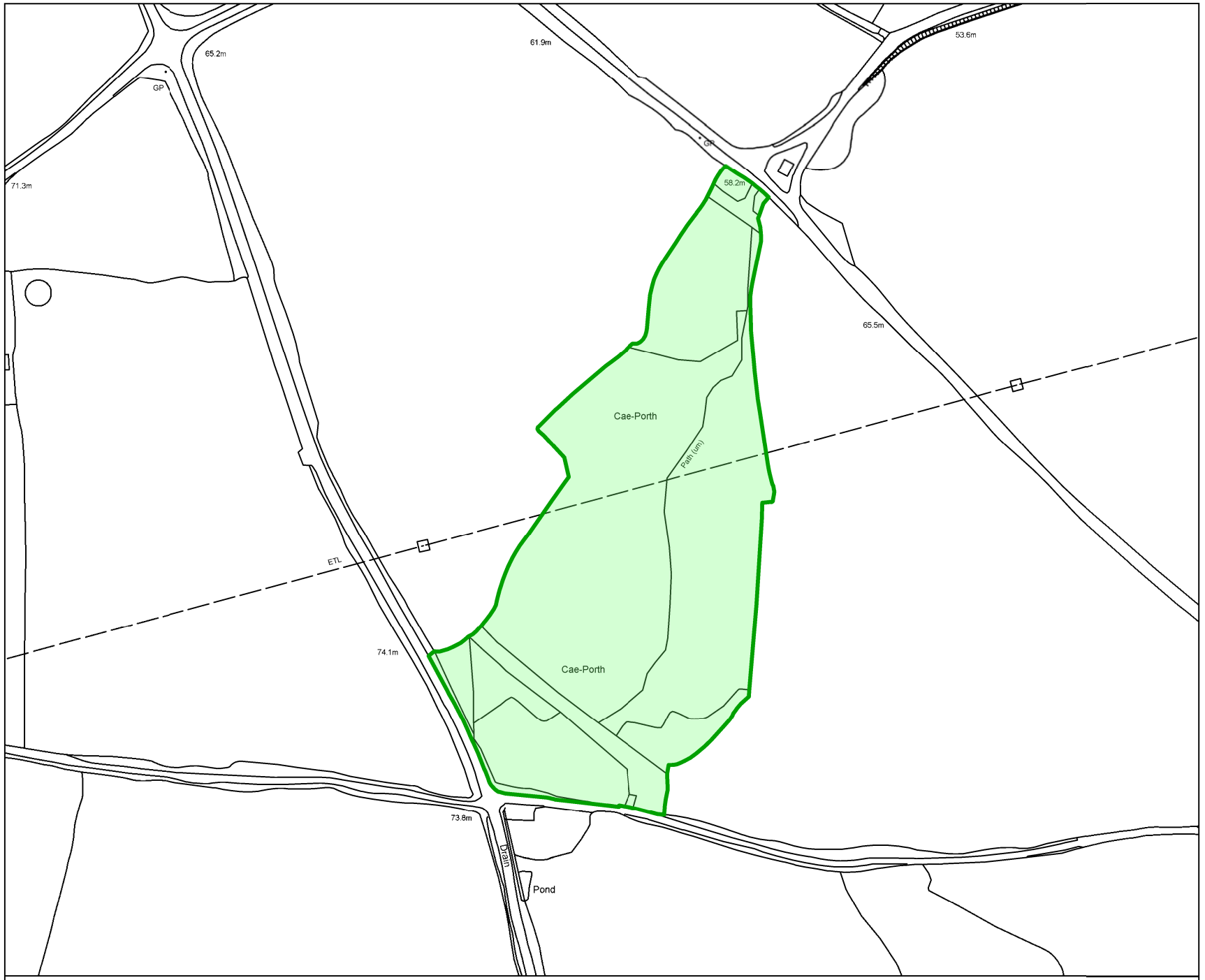
Fauna observations: Meadow Brown butterfly, Jay, Wood Pigeon, Robin.

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

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LAL-6-N

Cae-Porth



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LAL-7-N	**SINC name: Laleston County Primary School**
Grid reference: SS872795	**Area (hectares): 3.64Ha**
Survey date: 16th September 2011	**Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural broadleaved woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide some foraging opportunities for bats as well as potential tree roosting holes

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

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.

Public access including dog walking.

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.

Japanese Knotweed established on road verge immediately north-west of site.

Recommendations for future management:

- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- 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.
- Control measures for litter and dog-fouling.
- Consider creation of a pond within central part of the site.

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 *Circaea 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.*

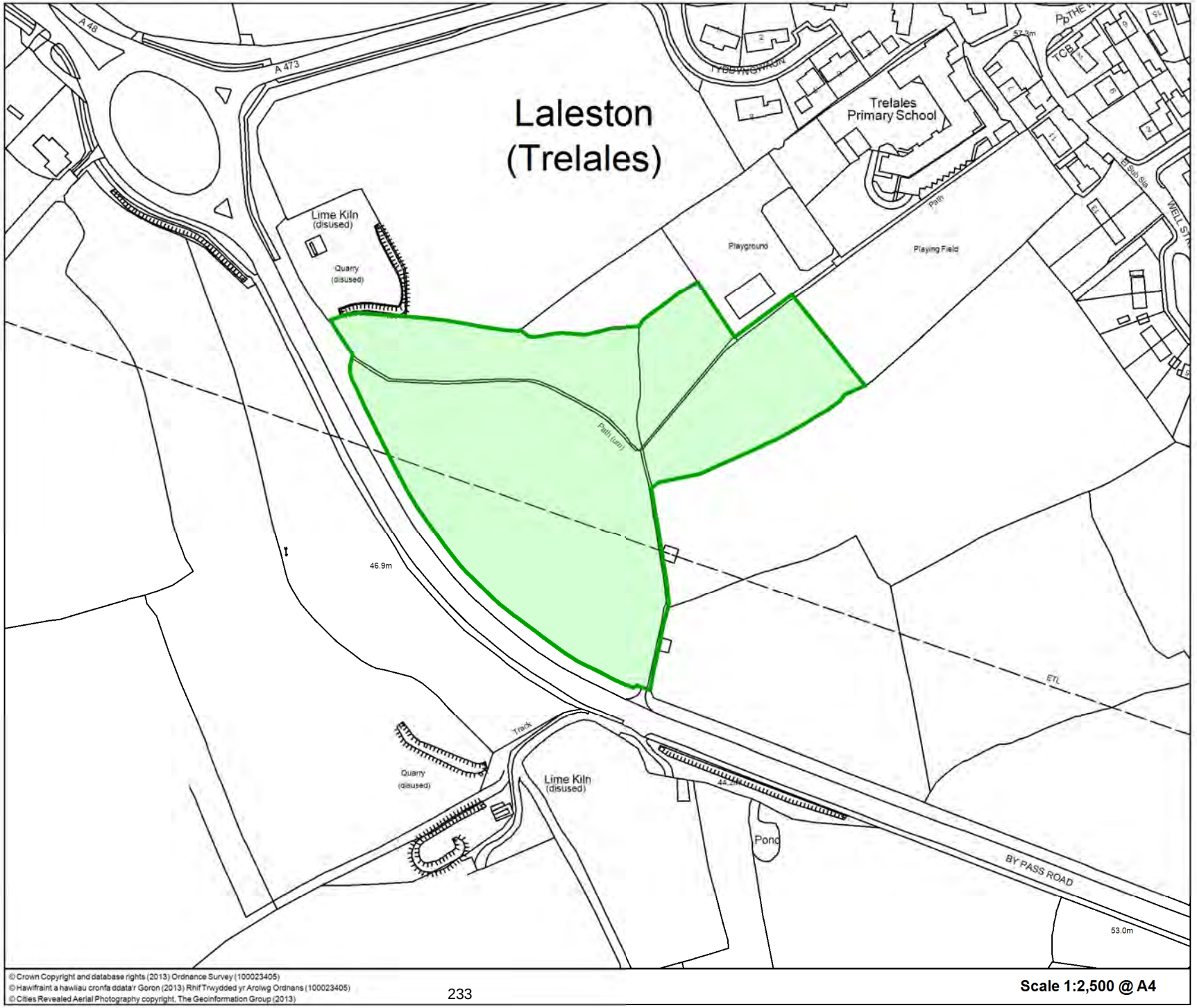
Additional species noted from desk study:

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

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LAL-7-N

Laleston County Primary School



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LAL-8-N	**SINC name: Llangewydd (north of railway)**
Grid reference: SS865817	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 22 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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 steam 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.

Qualifying features

Marshy grassland / damp semi-improved neutral grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Scrub. Stream.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The site is likely to provide foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Potential to support reptiles.

The woodlands and hedges have potential to support Dormice.

With suitable management, the site has potential to support Marsh Fritillary butterflies.

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

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.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Control of invasive species.
- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, not sheep.
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Consider creation of a pond.

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 tetrapterum, Trifolium pratense, Centaurea nigra, Stellaria graminea, Lotus corniculatus.*

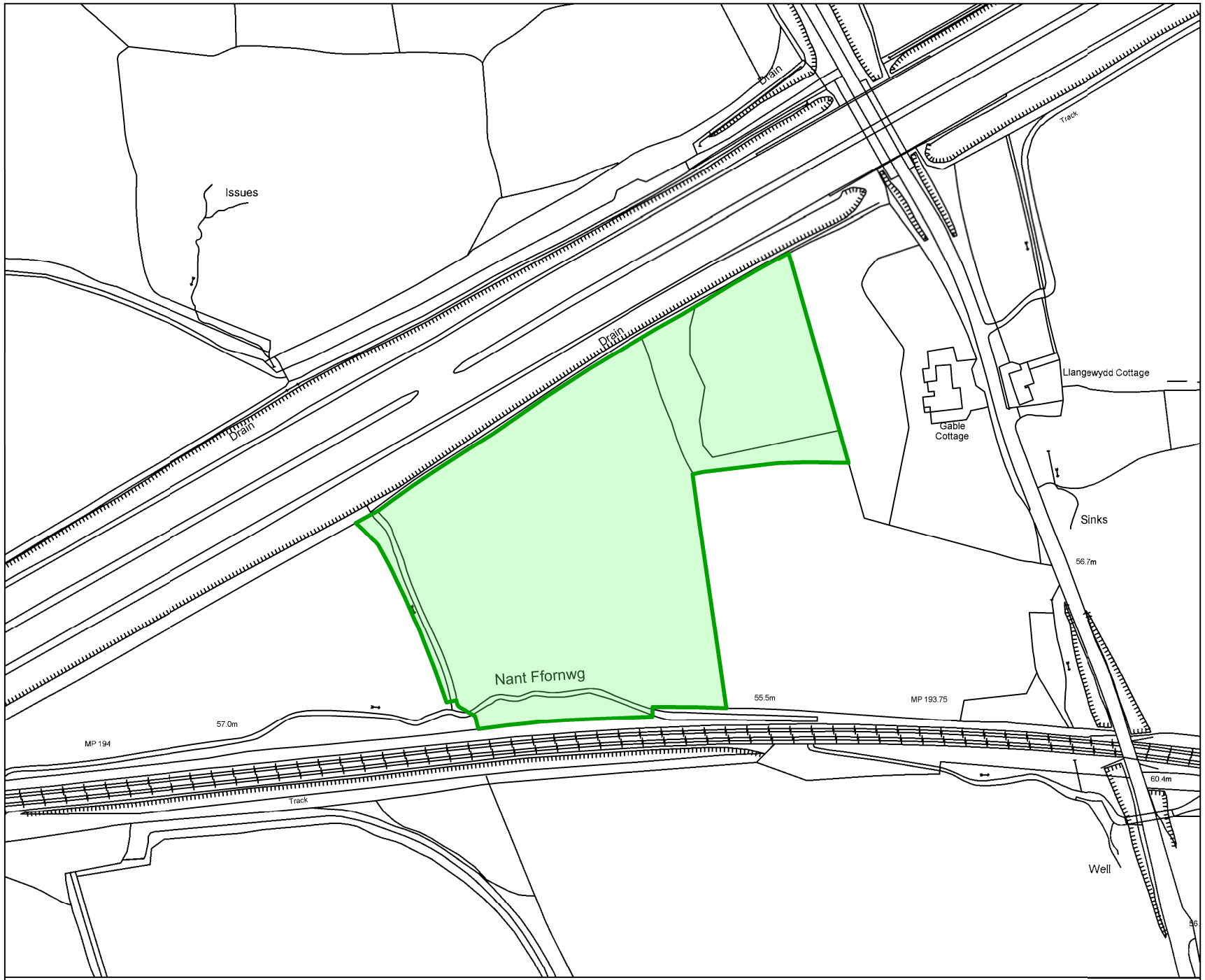
Fauna observations: Long-tailed Tit, Bullfinch.

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).

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2011
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LAL-8-N

Llangewydd
(North of Railway)



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LAL-9-N **SINC name: Coed-y-Gains**

Grid reference: SS893814 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 22 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Presence of Herb Paris.

Secondary features

Scrub.

Old ditches and banks.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.

Potential to support Dormice.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- No further loss of woodland area from ground reprofiling or tipping.
- Control of invasive species.
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.

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, Circaea 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, Eurhynchium striatum, Thuidium tamariscinum, Plagiochila porelloides.*

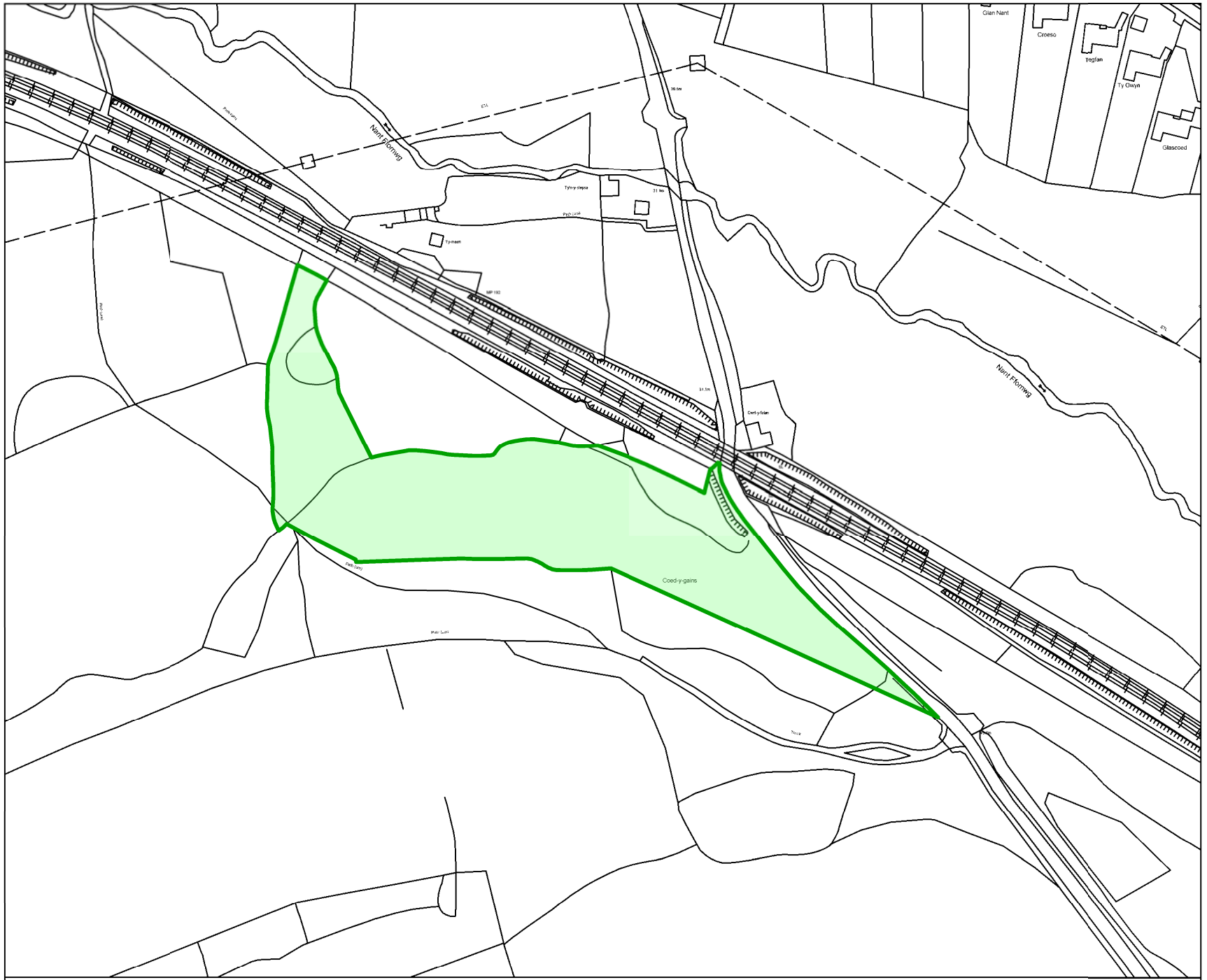
Fauna observations: Nuthatch, Speckled Wood Butterfly.

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

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LAL-9-N

Coed-y-Gains



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LL-1-S **SINC name:** Coed Pentwyn

Grid reference: SS 890 862 **Area (hectares):** 26.15

Survey date: 22/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Stream

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.

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 *Blechum spicant*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, wood sedge *Carex sylvatica*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, 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 *Mercuralis perennis*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, dog violet *Viola riviana*.

Faunal species

Tree creeper

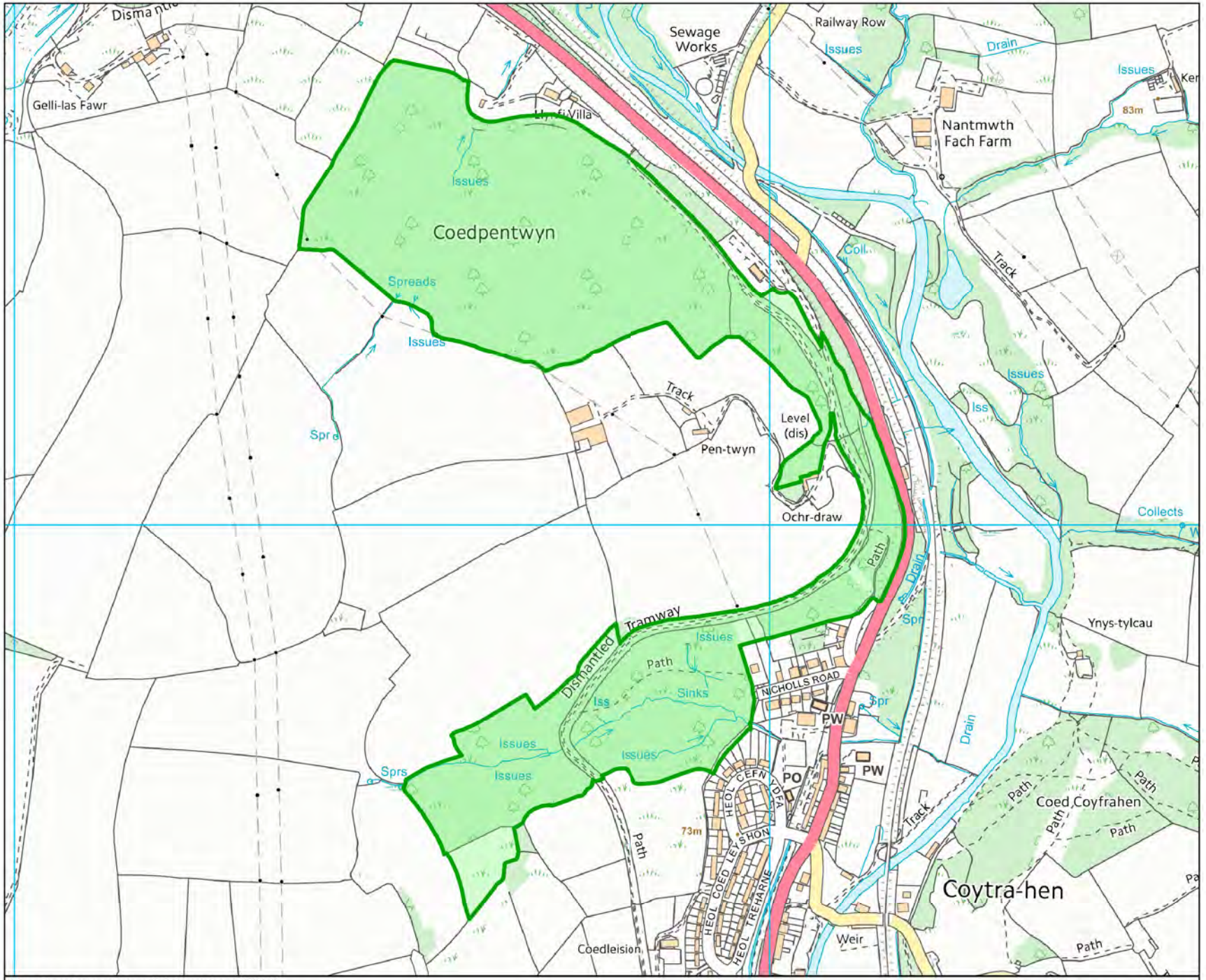
Faunal species from data search (0m)

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.

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LL-1-S

Coed Pentwyn



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LL-2-N **SINC name:** Coed Tondu

Grid reference: SS 888 851 **Area (hectares):** 22.42

Survey date: 23/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Stream

Acidic grassland

Bracken

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Maintain woodland management and include selective felling and rotational coppicing
- Mow grassland areas and remove arisings
- Control bracken and scrub

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*, guleder rose *Vibernum opulus*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, 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

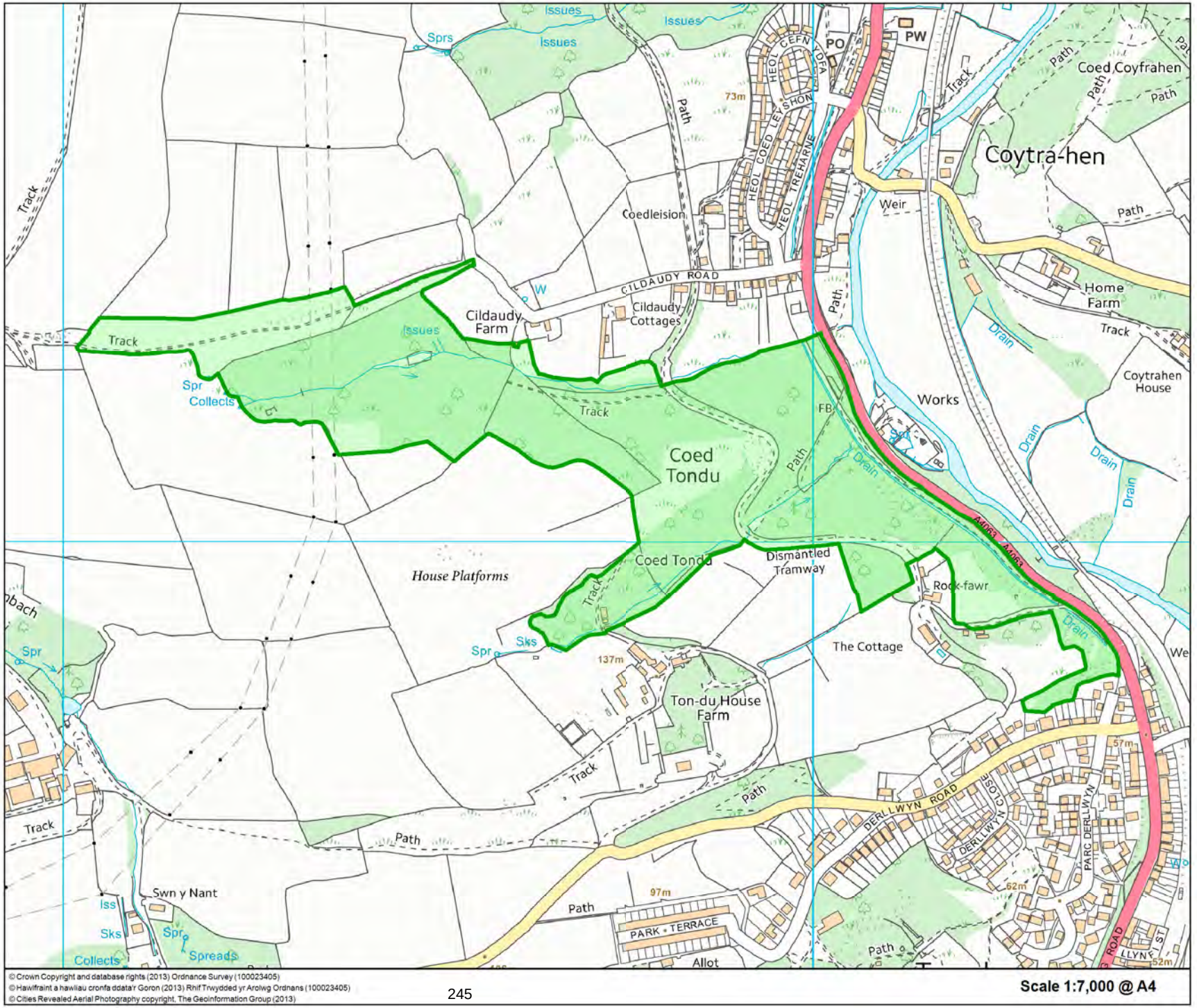
Species from data search (0m)

Bluebell

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LL-2-N

Coed Tondu



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Date: 08/08/2013

Scale 1:7,000 @ A4

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LL-3-N **SINC name:** Nant Cwmbach

Grid reference: SS 879 848 **Area (hectares):** 10.44

Survey date: 23/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

Broadleaved woodland and plantation woodland fragments, linked by narrow areas of woodland along the lane. Within the site are ponds and scrub areas.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Scrub

Ponds

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The woodland has potential to support many species from invertebrates and birds, through to small mammals including bats.

The ponds and surrounding habitat provide opportunity for several amphibian species and reptiles.

The plantation woodland appeared to contain a variety of fungi species.

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

The woodland areas within the SINC boundary are managed according the Cwmrica 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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Woodland management through coppicing and selective felling
- Laying of hedgerows
- Pond management through rotational clearance
- Control of invasive species

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 pseudoplantus*, 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 *Bleachnum spicant*, slender St John's wort *Hypericum pulchrum*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, soft shield fern *Polystitchum setiferum*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, black bryony *Tamus communis*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, golden rod *Solidago virgaugrea*.

Faunal species

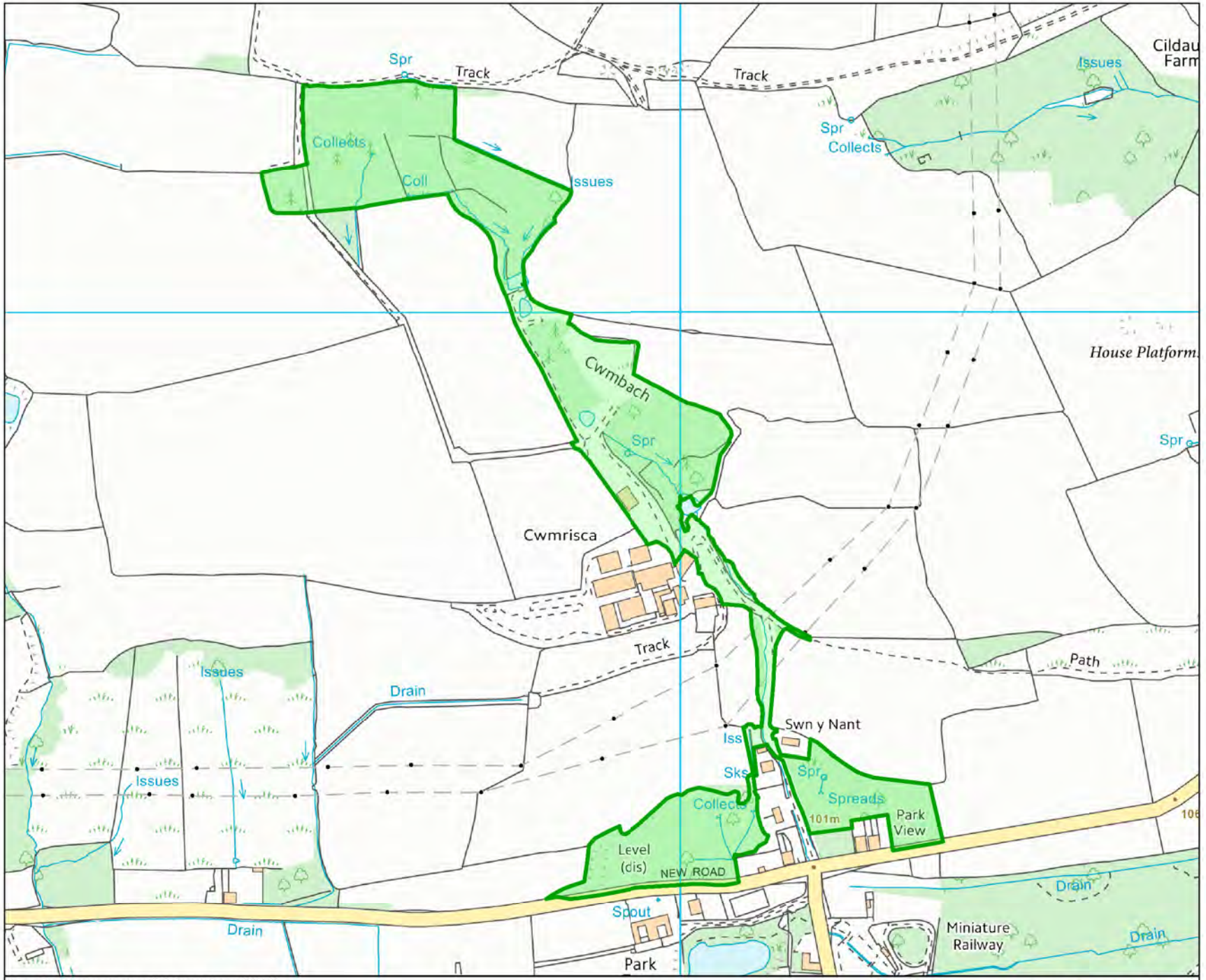
Faunal species from data search (0m)

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.

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LL-3-N

Nant Cwm-bach



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LL-4-S **SINC name:** Coed Coytrahen

Grid reference: SS 894 856 **Area (hectares):** 7.47

Survey date: 23/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Rivers

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Consider locally excluding livestock from woodland to encourage regeneration and provide areas of dense undergrowth to give cover for nesting birds and small mammals
- Woodland management through selective felling, coppicing and scrub control
- Control of invasive species.

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 *Castnea 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 *Circaea 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 *Agrotis curtisii*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, 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.

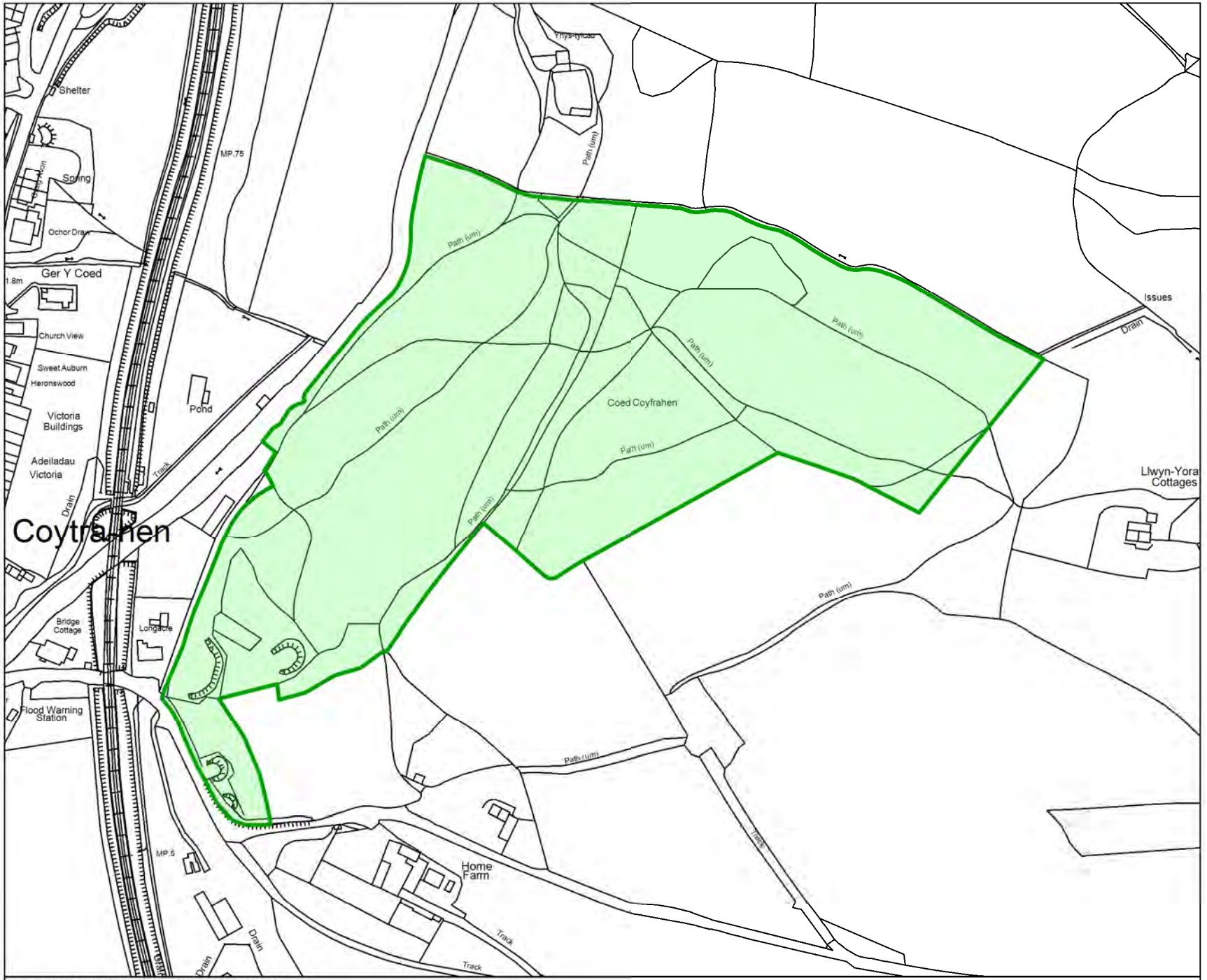
Faunal species from data search (0m)

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

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LL-4-S

Coed Coytrahen



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LL-5-N **SINC name:** Cwm Cefnydfa

Grid reference: SS 880 867 **Area (hectares):** 5.25

Survey date: 22/09/2011 **Surveyor: Rebecca East**

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Stream

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

A resident reported some wildlife sightings around the site; brown hare, buzzard, goshawk, red kite and raven.

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.

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

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.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Woodland management through selective felling and coppicing
-
- Litter-picking and removal of tipped material
- Creation of at least one pond

- 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 *Coryluus 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 *Circaea lutetiana*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, male fern *D. filix-mas*, scaly male fern *D. affinis*, hard fern *Bleachnum 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

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2011
SINC REVIEW

LL-5-N

Cwm Cefnydfa



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LL-6-N **SINC name:** Ton Philip Farm

Grid reference: SS 867 844 **Area (hectares):** 15

Survey date: 29/10/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

Complex of habitats across the designated area. A significant part of the site has been developed since designation.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Pond

Neutral grassland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Reduce grazing by sheep
- Woodland management through selective felling and scrub control
- Lay hedges on rotation
- Creation of ponds set aside for wildlife
- Control of invasive species

Additional information:

Approximately half of the grassland area has been developed and the boundary should be re-drawn 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

Pedunclate oak *Quercus robur*, haze *Corylus avellana*, 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 dilitata*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, enchanter's nightshade *Ciraea lutetiana*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, honeysuckle *Lonicera peryclimen*, 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

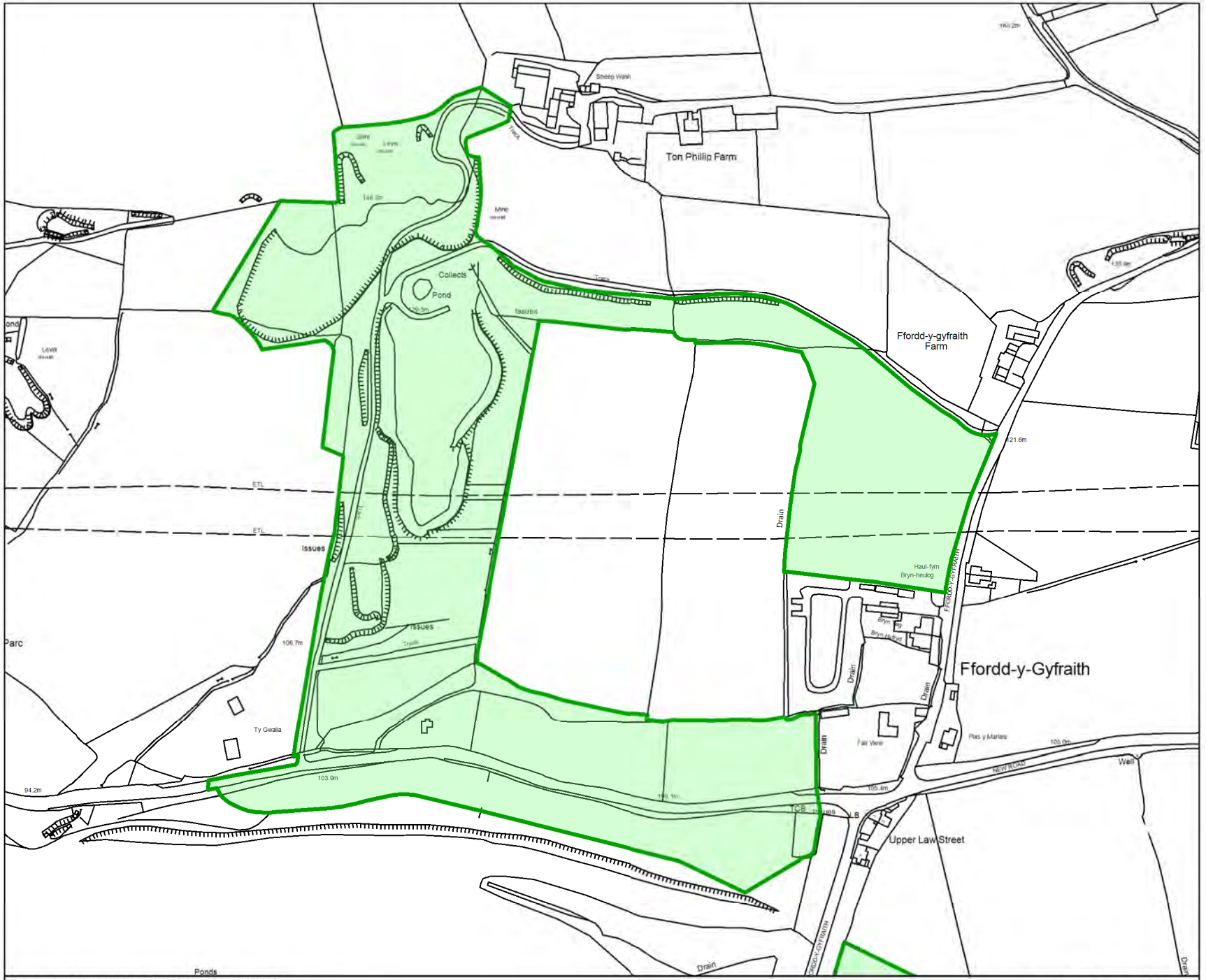
Faunal species from data search (0m)

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

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LL-6-N

Ton Phillip Farm



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LM-1-M **SINC name:** Gilfach Uchaf

Grid reference: SS 841 876 **Area (hectares):** 38.53

Survey date: 17/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Mosaic habitats

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Reduction of grazing by sheep to increase species diversity.
- Reducing drainage to allow wetter conditions if possible.

Additional information:

Landowner: Mr & Mrs Richards Castell Farm, Llangynwyd.

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 *Alopecuris pratensis*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, water starwort *Calitriche* 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 dilitata*, 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.

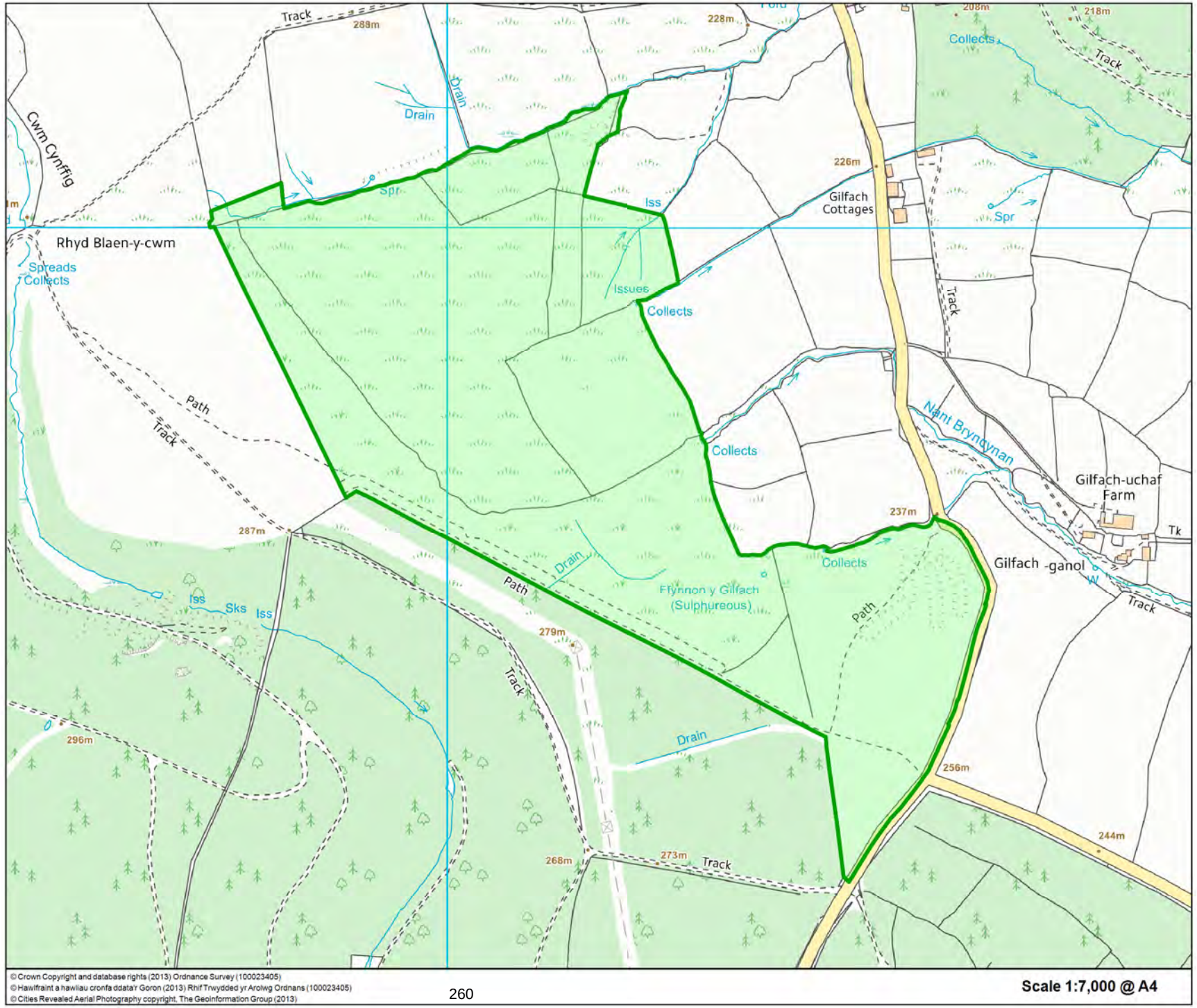
Other flora species from data search (0m)

Bluebell

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LM-1-M

Gilfach Uchaf



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Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LM-2-M
SINC name: Gelliheblyg
Grid reference: SS 881 899
Area (hectares): 36.42
Survey date: 09/09/2011
Surveyor name: Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Lowland dry acidic grassland.

Secondary features

Native woodland

Scrub

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Reduction in grazing pressure, particularly by sheep
- Re-instate stone walls
- Bracken control
- Control of invasive species.

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.

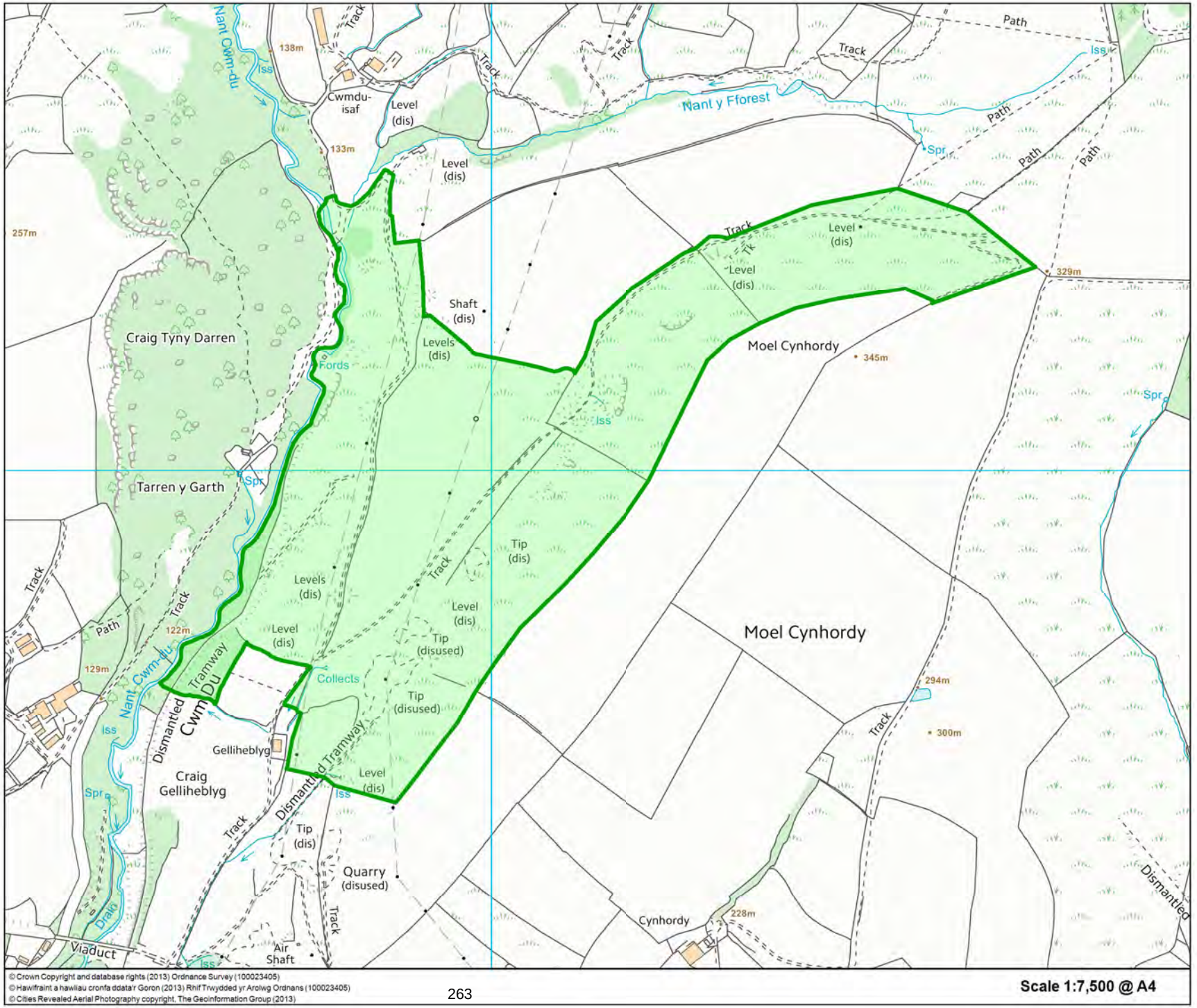
Faunal species from data search (0m)

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.

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LM-2-M

Gelliheblyg



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Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LM-3-S **SINC name:** Nant Bryncynon Woods

Grid reference: SS 862 879 **Area (hectares):** 25.11

Survey date: 13/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

River

Secondary features

Scrub

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam are both present on the site, the latter is particularly dominant and spreading adjacent to the watercourse.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Local management of bramble scrub
- Control of invasive species

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 *Vibernum 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 dilitata*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chysosplenium 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 hollostea*, 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

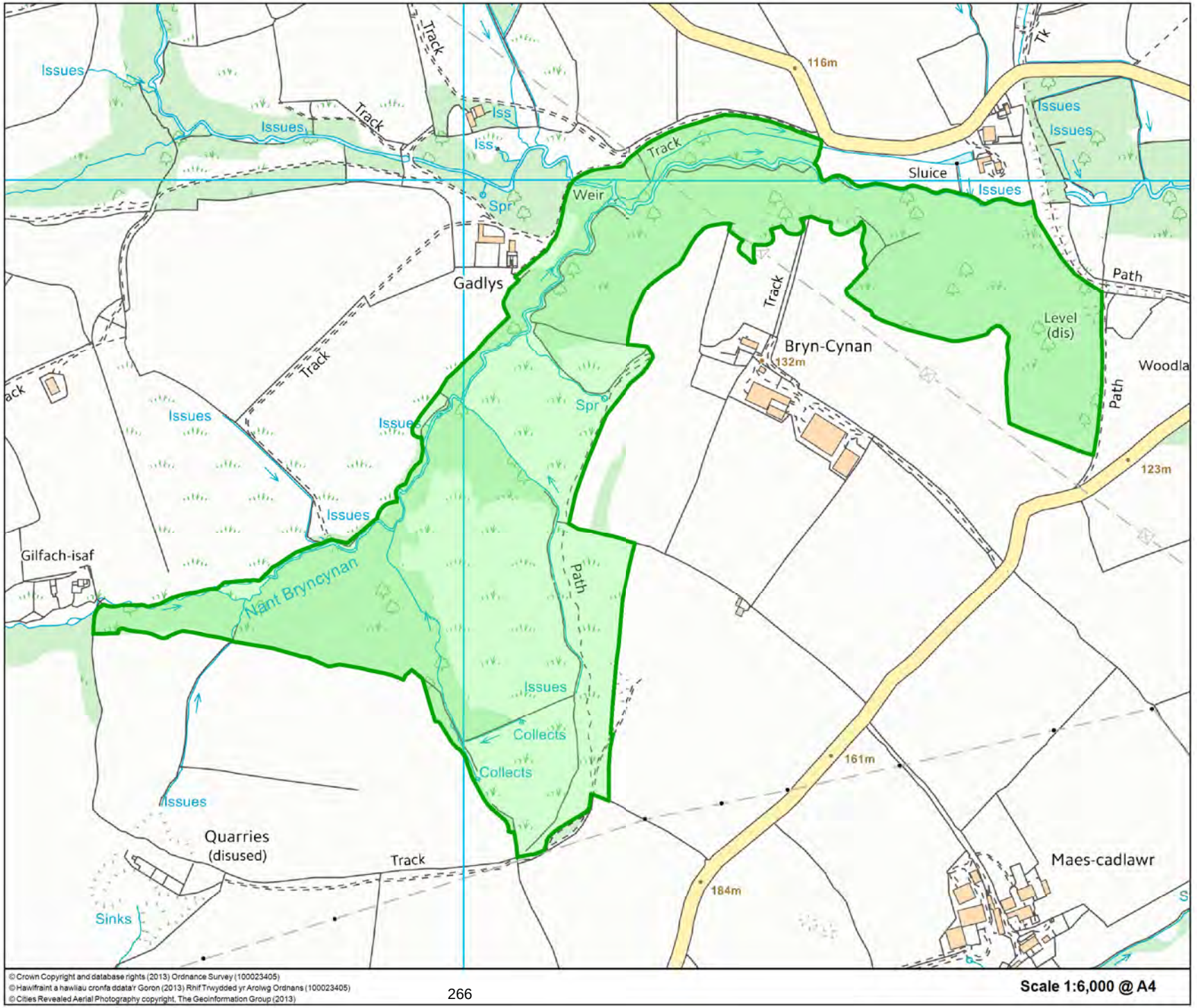
Species from data search (0m)

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.

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Nant Bryncynan Woods



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Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LM-4-N **SINC name:** Waun-y-Gilfach Woods

Grid reference: SS 854 883 **Area (hectares):** 24.2

Survey date: 13/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Scrub

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Woodland management by thinning and coppicing as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Local control of bramble scrub
- Maintain fences to prevent livestock grazing
- Control of invasive species

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 *Vibernum 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 hollostea*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopedrium*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chysosplenium 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

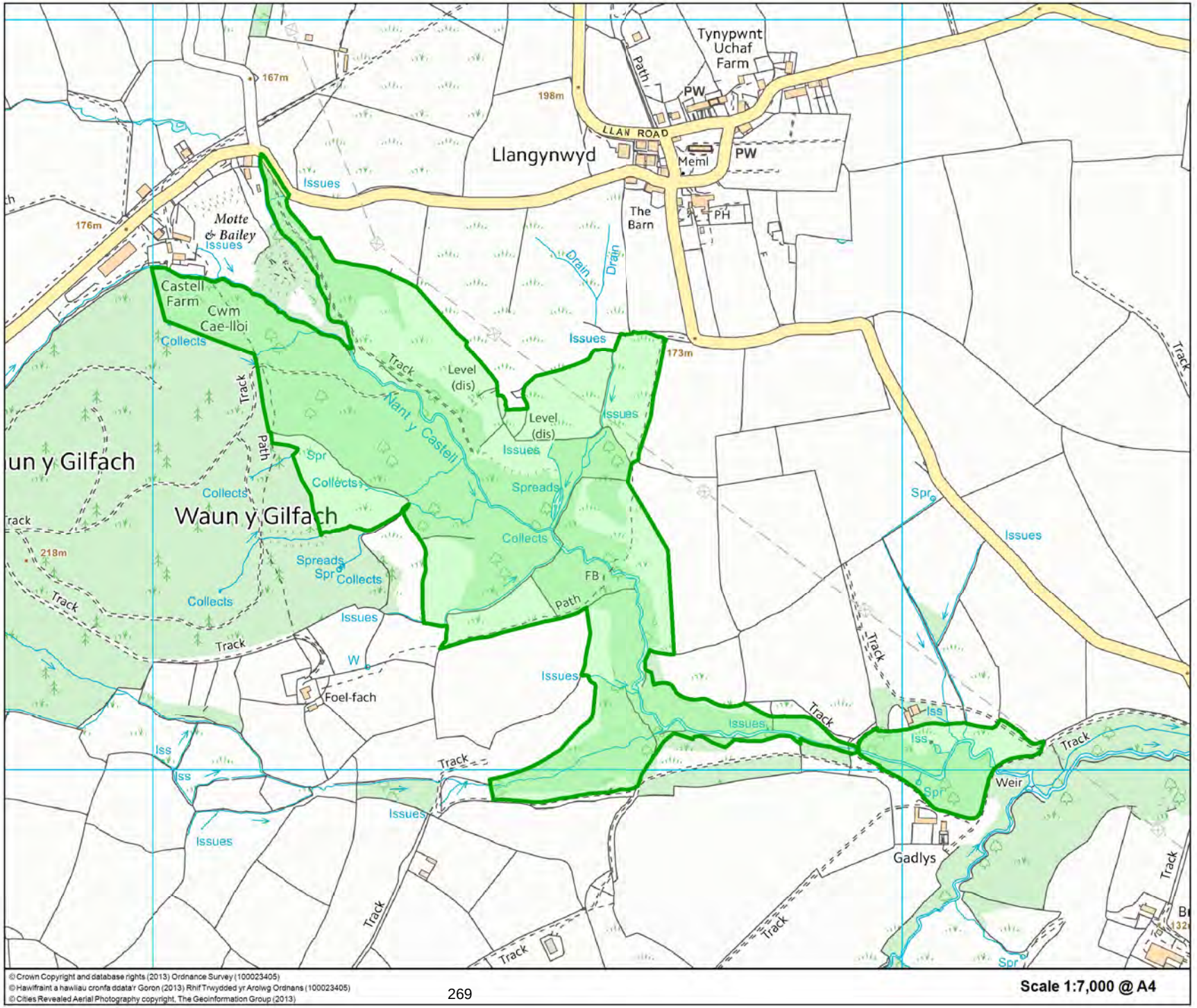
Species from data search (0m)

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

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LM-4-N

Waun-y-Gilfach Woods



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LM-5-N **SINC name:** Llan Road Woods

Grid reference: SS 854 891 **Area (hectares):** 15.22

Survey date: 14/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Rivers

Secondary features

Lowland dry acid grassland

Bracken and scrub

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive species.
- Reduce the intensity of grazing by horses in the southern fields to increase floristic diversity.
- 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.

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 *J. bufonius*, marsh woundwort *Stachys palustris*, yellow sedge *C. viridula*, jointed rush *J. 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 *Drypoteris dilitata*, 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 hollostea*, wood sedge *C. sylvatica*.

Faunal species

Buzzard, meadow pipit, swallow, jay

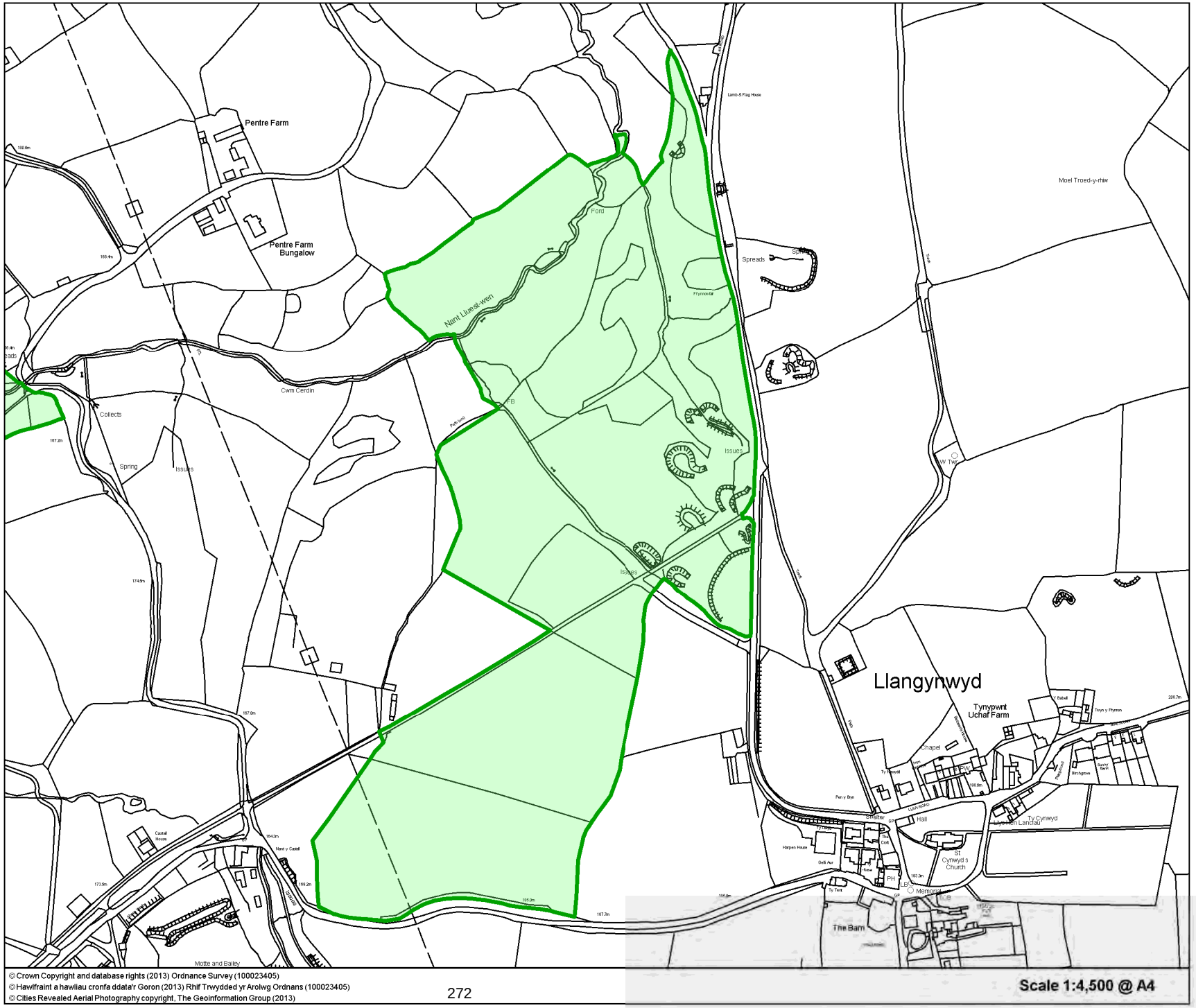
Faunal species from data search (0m)

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

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LM-5-N

Llan Road Woods



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LM-6-S **SINC name:** Cwm Nant Gwyn

Grid reference: SS 870 867 **Area (hectares):** 11.65

Survey date: 22/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

Linear valley broadleaved woodland identified as ancient semi-natural woodland, which retains a good ground flora in places not under grazing pressure.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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. *Lonicera nitida*, 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.

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Consider locally excluding livestock from woodland to encourage regeneration and provide areas of dense undergrowth to give cover for nesting birds and small mammals.
- Coppicing and selective felling in woodland.

- 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 dilitata*, 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

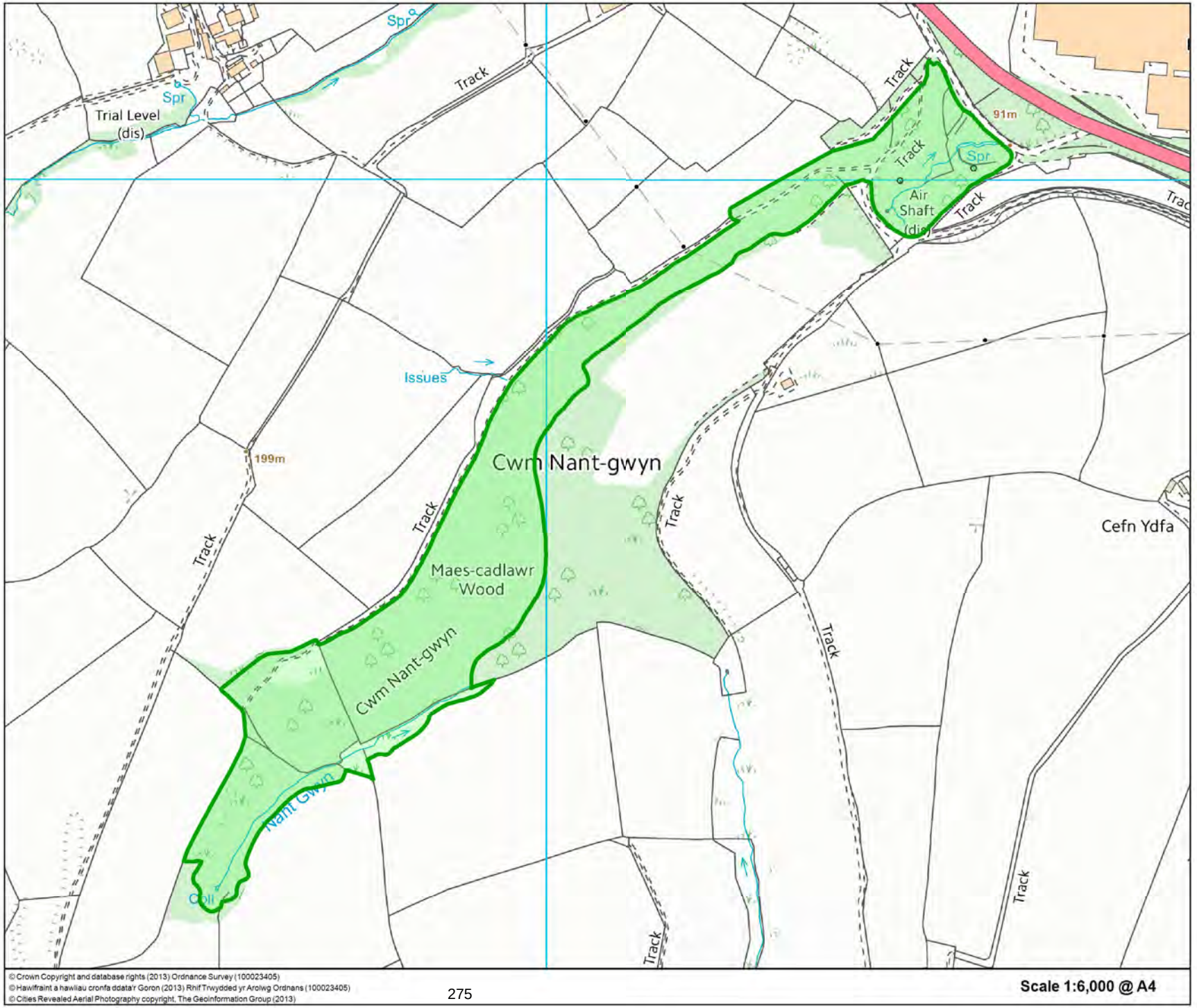
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Buff ermine

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LM-6-S

Cwm Nant Gwyn



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LM-7-N **SINC name:** Drysity'n-y-waun

Grid reference: SS 863 892 **Area (hectares):** 10.27

Survey date: 14/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

The field included in the SINC area appeared to have been agriculturally improved by seeding with *Lolium perenne*.

Recommendations for future management:

- Consider excluding livestock from woodland in the north to encourage regeneration of woodland flora.
- Reduction of scrub in the southern area
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.

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 *Cirea 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 dilitata*, 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?

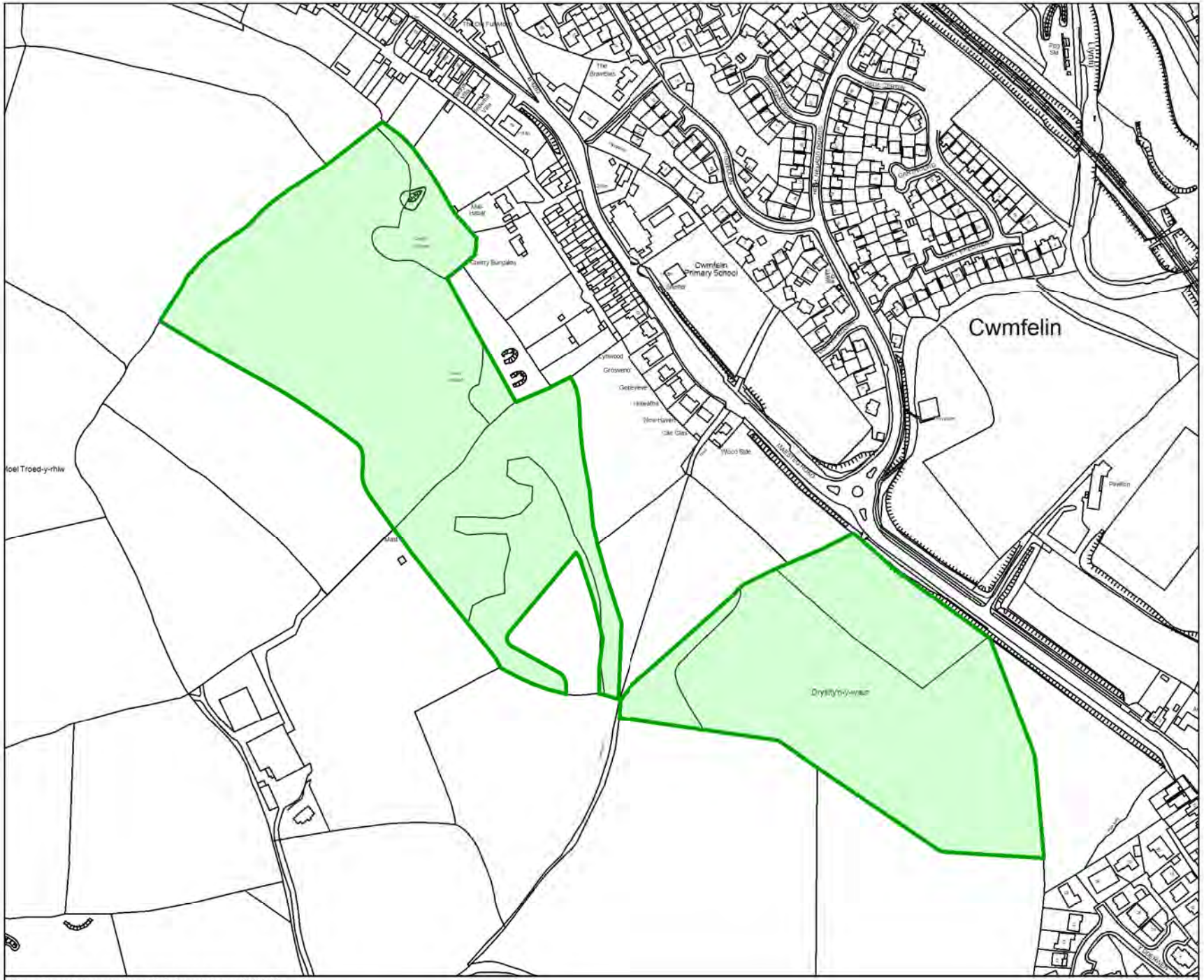
Faunal species from data search (0m)

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.

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LM-7-N

Drysity'n-y-waun



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LM-8-M **SINC name:** Llety Woods

Grid reference: SS 878 889 **Area (hectares):** 7.7

Survey date: 12/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Scrub

Rivers

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Dormouse nest tubes were found in one part of the woodland, potentially left over from a consultant ecologist's survey.

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of Himalayan balsam
- Fence woodland areas from livestock
- Manage woodland through selective felling and coppicing

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 dilitata*, 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 *Callitriche* 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 canabinum*, 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

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LM-8-N

Llety Woods



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LM-9-M **SINC name:** Ty'n-y-Waun

Grid reference: SS 867885 **Area (hectares):** 7.29

Survey date: 13/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Scrub

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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).

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Reduce grazing pressure on the grassland
- Control scrub and lay hedgerows

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 Callitriche 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. dilitata*, 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

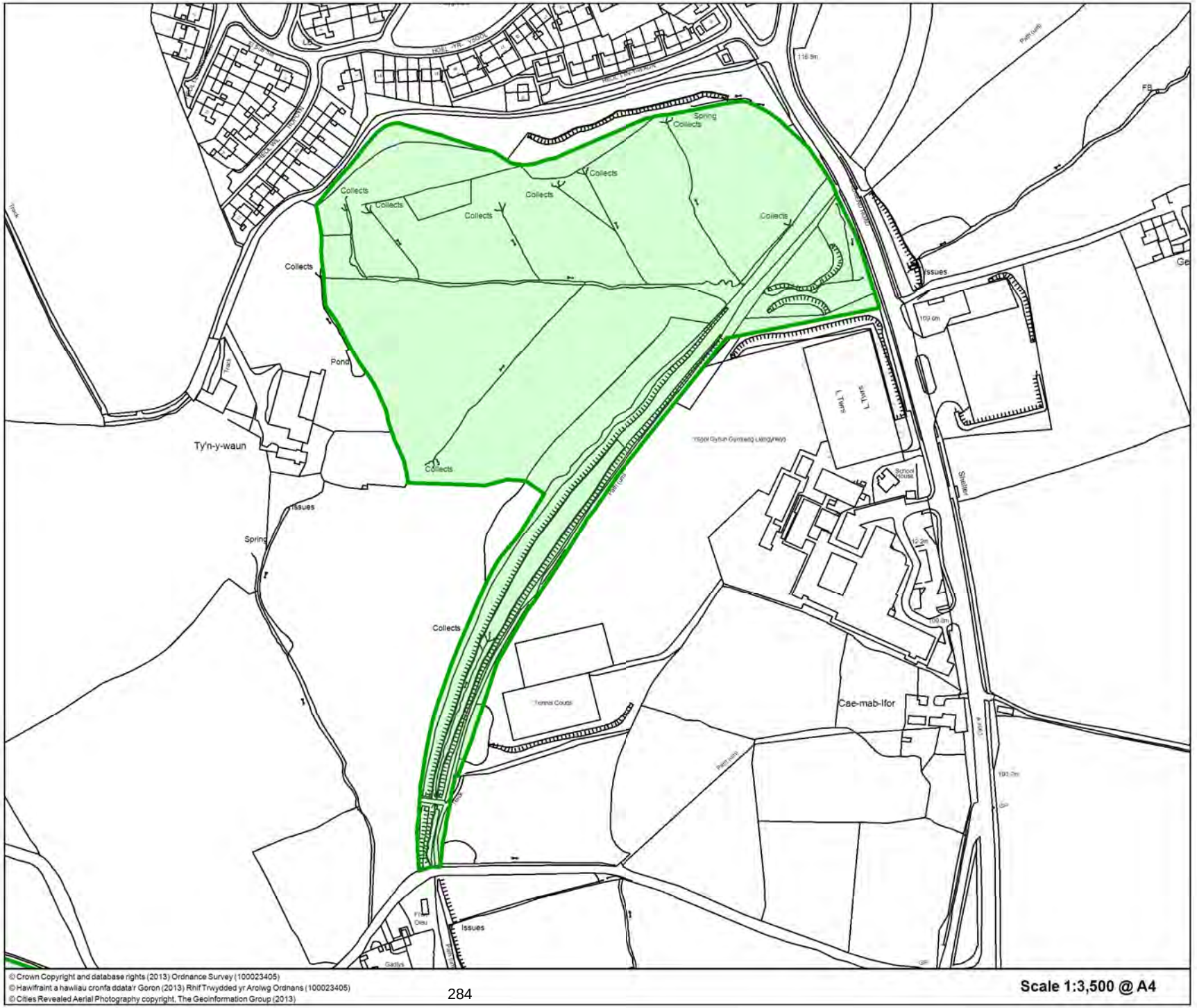
Faunal species from data search (0m)

none

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LM-9-N

Ty'n-y-Waun



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LM-10-N **SINC name:** Nant Y Castell Grasslands

Grid reference: SS 844 885 **Area (hectares):** 2.82

Survey date: 13/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Mosaic habitats?

Secondary features

Scrub and bracken

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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 to potential to dominate the lower growing species, if left unmanaged, its removal is recommended.

Recommendations for future management:

- Re-introduction of grazing, if possible in the un-managed areas. 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).
- Control of invasive species.
- Control of bracken.

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 aquifoilum*, 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 *Vaccinum myrtillus*

Faunal species

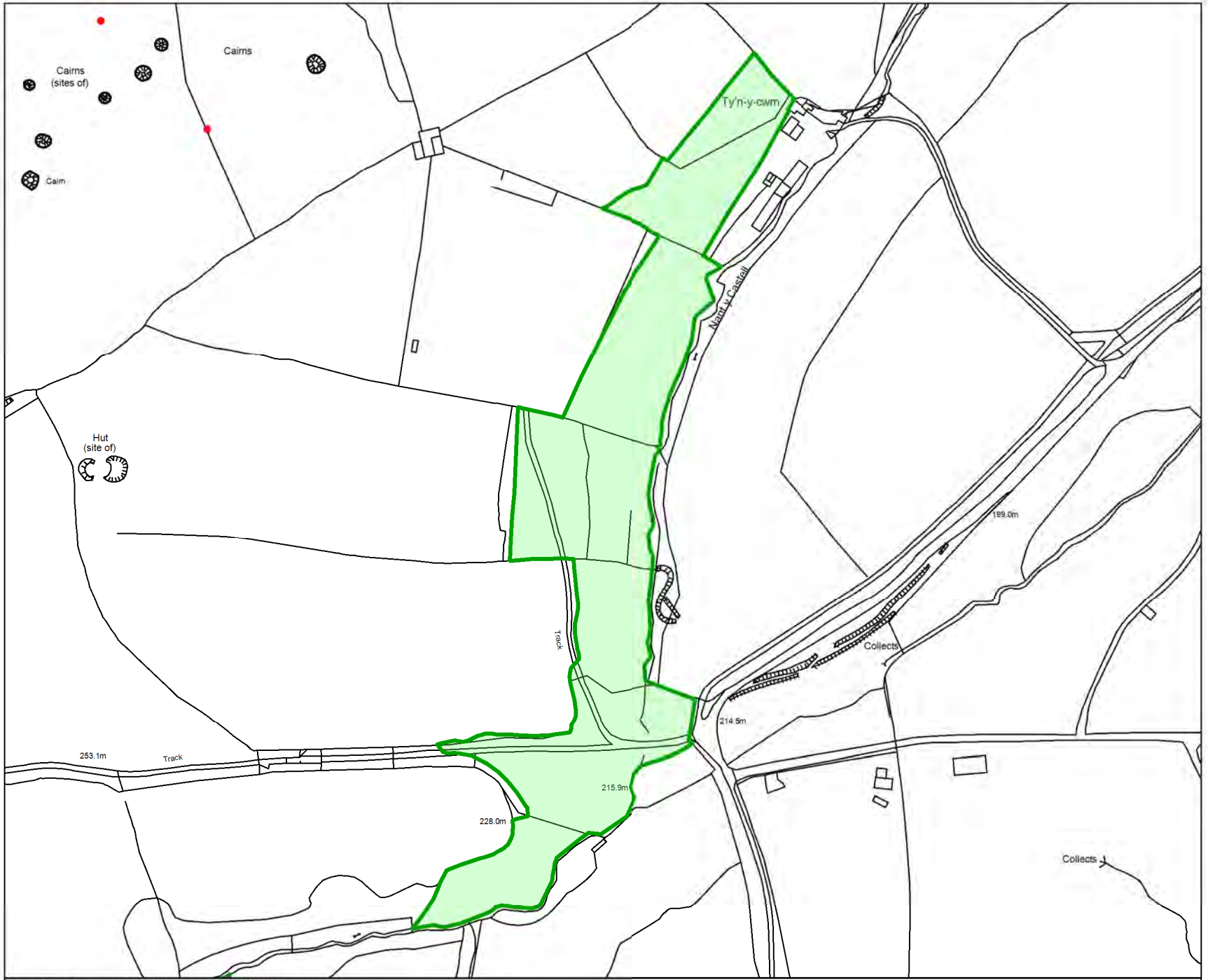
Faunal species from data search (0m)

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.

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LM-10-N

Nant-y-Castell Grasslands



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LM-11-S **SINC name:** LLwyn-y-Brian

Grid reference: SS 878 883 **Area (hectares):** 13.32

Survey date: 12/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Scrub

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The woodland is suitable for a diversity of invertebrate and bird species, but could also be suitable for bats, dormice and otter resting places.

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

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 copping, 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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning and coppicing as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Control of invasive species
- Introduce management of grasslands through grazing or mowing regime

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 *Coylus 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*, peduculate oak *Q. robur*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, 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 chamaerdys*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, meadow sweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, guelder rose *Vibernum opulus*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, sanicle *Sanicula europaeus*, red campion *Silene dioica*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria hollostea*, 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.

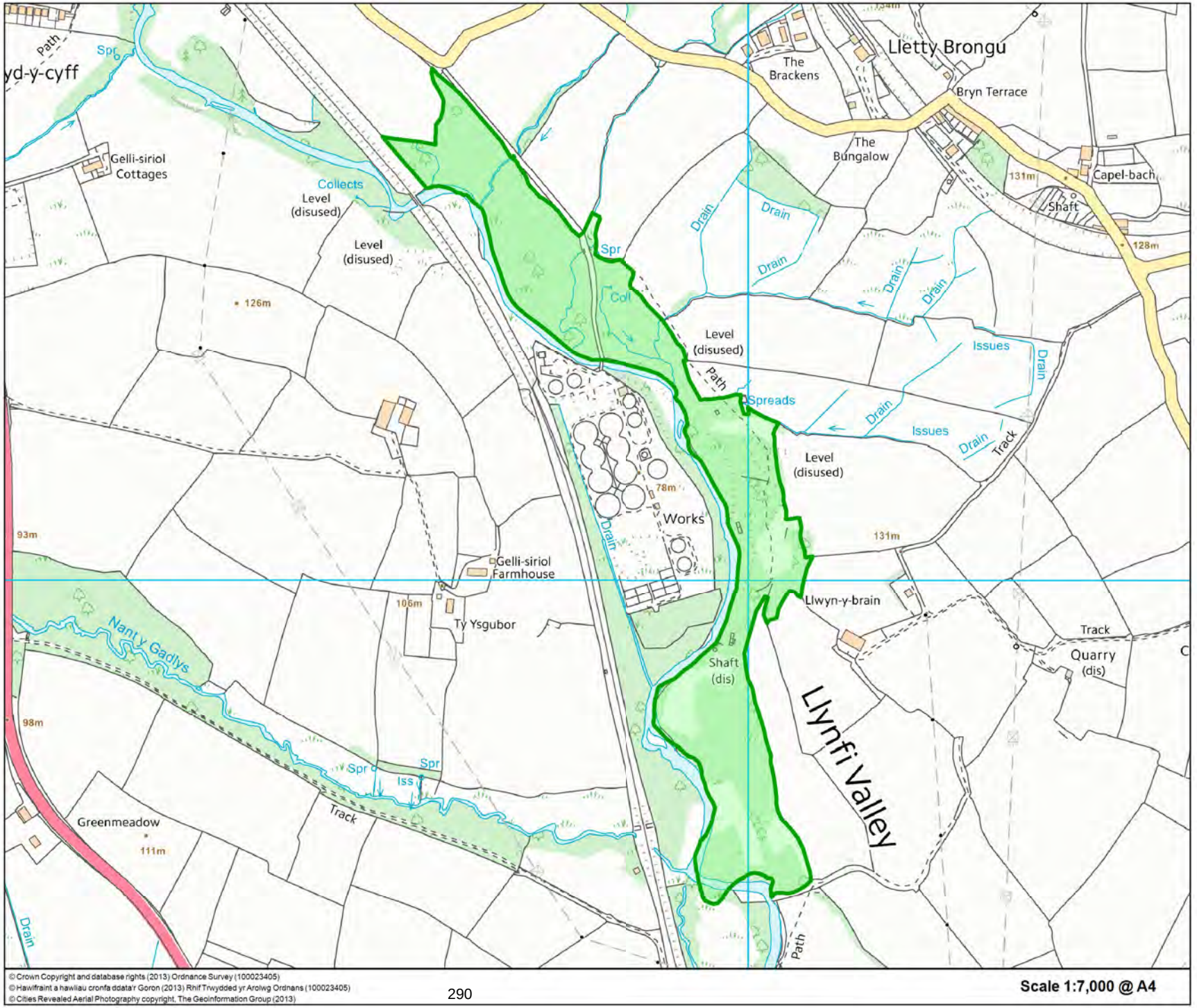
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Bullhead, Atlantic salmon, eel, brown trout,

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LM-11-S

Llywn-y-Brian



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Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: LM-12-N **SINC name:** Llety Brongu

Grid reference: SS 871 887 **Area (hectares):** 6.95

Survey date: 12/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

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.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Rivers

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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.

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

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.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive species.
- Repair fence to exclude grazing animals

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 *Hyacynthoides non-scripta*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, 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 podigraria*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*

Faunal species

Dipper, blackbird

Faunal species from data search (0m)

none

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LM-12-N

Lletty Brongu



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number:MG-1-M **SINC name:** Caerau West

Grid reference: SS 846 938 **Area (hectares):** 61.82

Survey date: 06/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

A large dry acid grassland site with purple moor grass pasture in the more low lying areas. Species diversity increases in the wetter areas. The site also includes areas of dense bracken.

Qualifying features

Dry acid grassland

Secondary features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The site may be suitable for a range of invertebrate and bird species for feeding and possibly ground nesting. Smaller reptile species may be found here and amphibians may use the pools of standing water for breeding.

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

Sheep, cattle and horses graze the area, fairly tightly in places which may limit the biodiversity value.

Himalayan balsam is present in small parts of the site, particularly where past disturbance or tipping has taken place.

The site may benefit from bracken control and limiting livestock numbers.

Recommendations for future management:

- Consider reducing grazing pressure on grassland
- Removal of tipped material.
- Control of invasive species.
- Management of bracken.

Additional information:

A few areas of similar habitat beyond the SINC boundary could be surveyed in the furture with a view to designation.

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

Grassland flora

Purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, wavy hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, cross leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, bell heather *Erica cinerea*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, mat grass *Nardus stricta*, yellow sedge *Carex viridula*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, heath rush *Juncus squarrosus*, green ribbed sedge *Carex binervis*, sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, toad rush *Juncus buffonius*, round leaved water crowfoot *Ranunculus omiophilus*, sphagnum *Sphagnum* sp., lesser skullcap *Scutellaria minor*, selfheal *Prunella vulgaris*

Woodland and scrub species

Faunal species

Skylark, meadow pipit

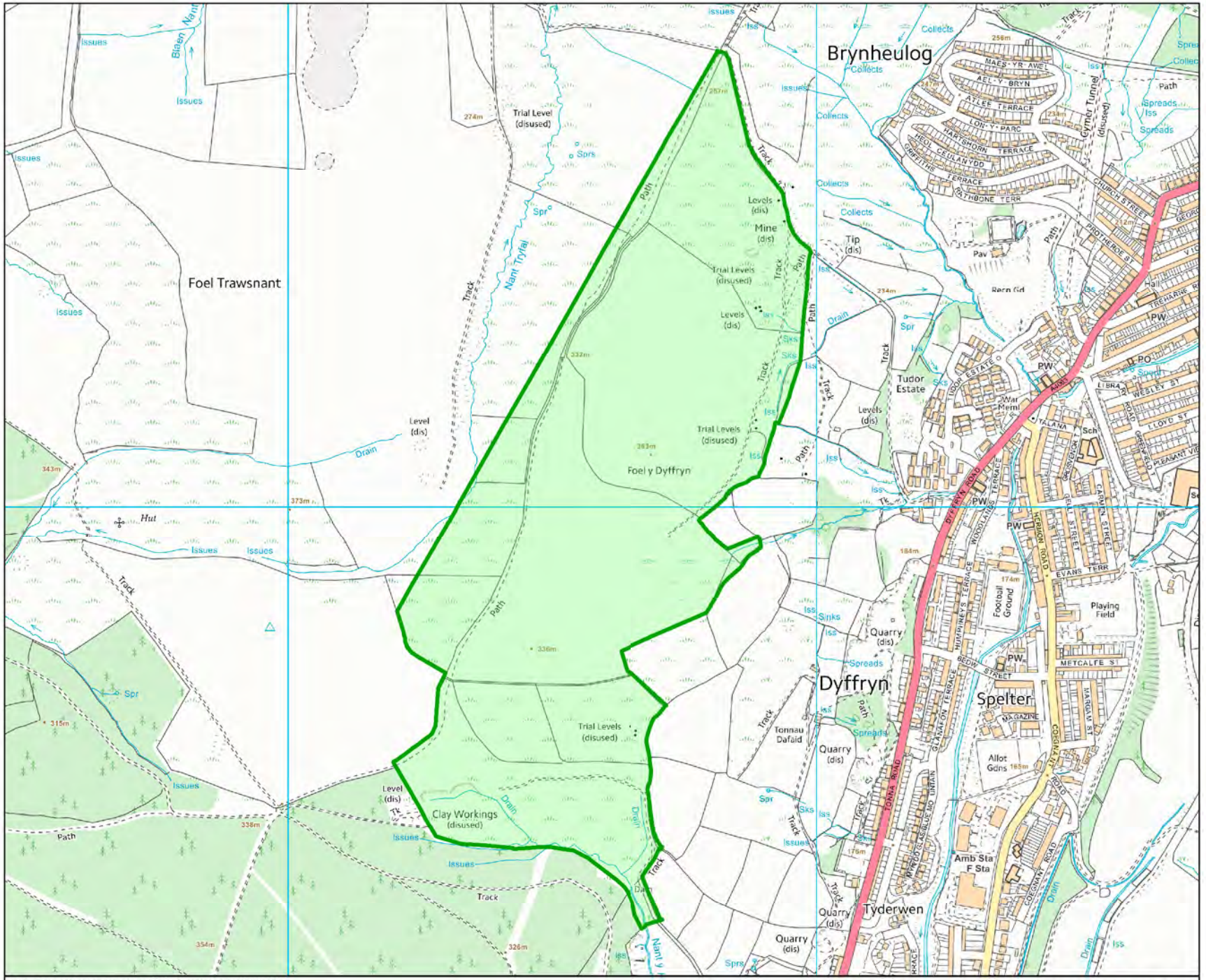
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Goshawk, marsh harrier, hen harrier, merlin, peregrine, crossbill, red kite, honey buzzard, redwing, fieldfare, skylark, tree pipit, lesser redpoll, linnet, small heath, cuckoo, red bunting, kestrel, black headed gull, grasshopper warbler, house sparrow, golden plover, hedge accentor, buff ermine, starling, song thrush, ring ouzel, cinnabar, swift, grey heron, goldfinch, siskin, raven, house martin, wheatear, chiff chaf, whinchat, garden warbler, blackbird.

BCBC
2011
SINC REVIEW

MG-1-M

Caerau West



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 06/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-2-M **SINC name:** Caerau North

Grid reference: SS 851 949 **Area (hectares):** 47.66

Survey date: 06/09/2001 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

A site which lies mostly under 300m elevation, with the most northerly areas covered by plantation woodland and felled plantation. The less dense areas of trees allow some woodland ground flora to persist. Purple moor grass and rush pasture dominate the remainder of the site with small areas of dry heath and a flush occurring near the middle of the site. The south of the site is a steep river valley with scattered sessile oak trees and bracken.

Qualifying features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Dry acid grassland

Lowland raised bog

Secondary features

Coniferous plantation

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The plantation trees provide nesting sites for larger birds in particular. The grassland areas might provide nesting areas for ground nesting birds and reptiles particularly common lizard. Small mammals such as bank voles are likely to be present and provide prey items for larger birds. The site is also likely to support a diversity of invertebrates.

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

The plantation woodland has been thinned in places, where other areas have a very dense canopy. Some parts of the plantation have been burned.

The purple moor grass, bog and rush pasture areas are grazed by sheep and cattle, which appears to be compromising the more sensitive areas with a high degree of sphagnum cover.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Consider locally excluding livestock from pasture areas to maintain floristic value.

Additional information:

Areas of interest nearby could be surveyed with a view to designation, including an area of rock exposure.

Orange discharge noted from groundwater, moving slowly through the bog, may indicate past mining activities.

Landowners: Mr Martin Jackson, Brynhaelog & Mr Guy Jones, Keepers Cottage

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

Grassland flora

Tufted hair grass *Deshampsia cespitosa*, compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, greater bird's trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, velvet bent *Agrostis canina*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, lesser skullcap *Scutelaria minor*, toad rush *Juncus buffonius*, yellow sedge *Carex viridula*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, heath milkwort *Polygala serpylifolia*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, bell heather *Erica cinerea*, cross leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*, sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, heath rush *Juncus squarrosus*, mat grass *Nardus stricta*,

Bog

Green ribbed sedge *Carex binervis*, bog asphodel *Narthecium ossifragum*, marsh violet *Viola palustris*, bog bean *Menyanthes trifoliata*, star sedge *Carex echinata*, multiple *Sphagnum* species *Sphagnum* sp. including *S. squarrosus*, cotton grass *Eriophorum angustifolium*, bog pondweed *Potamogeton polygonifolius* heath rush *Juncus squarrosus*, round leaved sundew *Drossera rotundifolia*, mat grass *Nardus stricta*, compact rush *Juncus conglomerata*

Woodland and scrub species

Larch *Larix* sp., bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg., grey willow *Salix cinerea*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, round leaved water crowfoot *Ranunculus omiophilus*, water starwort *Calitriche* sp., lady fern *Athyrium filix femina*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, sphagnum *Sphagnum* sp., ling *Calluna vulgaris*.

Faunal species

Swallow, greater spotted woodpecker.

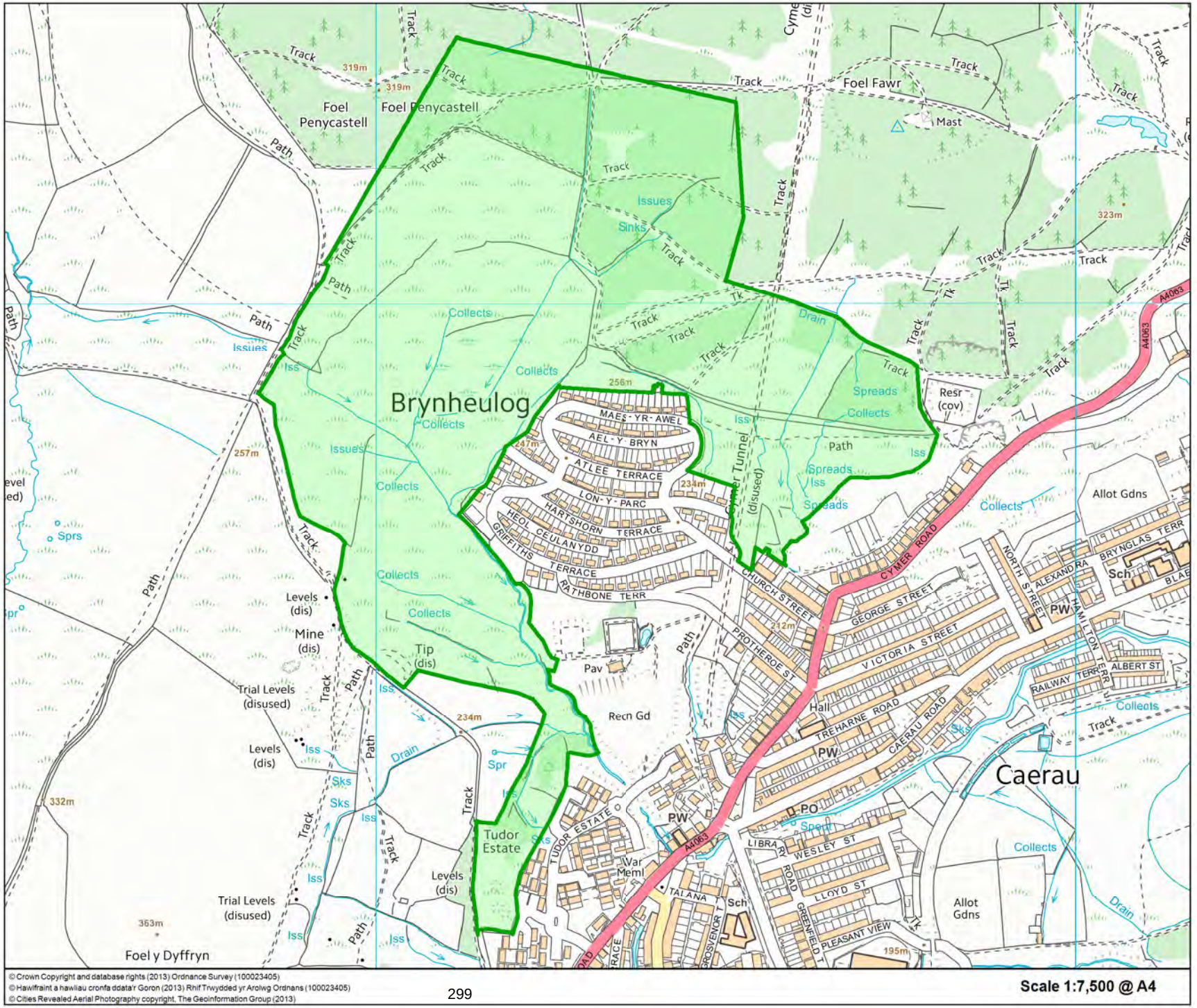
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Goshawk, marsh harrier, hen harrier, merlin, peregrine, crossbill, red kite, honey buzzard, redwing, fieldfare, skylark, tree pipit, lesser redpoll, linnet, small heath, cuckoo, lesser spotted woodpecker, reed bunting, kestrel, black headed gull, house sparrow, grasshopper warbler, hedge accentor, buff ermine, golden plover, starling, song thrush, ring ouzel, cinnabar, swift, grey heron, gold finch, siskin, raven, house martin, wheatear, chiffchaff, whinchat, garden warbler, blackbird.

BCBC
2011
SINC REVIEW

MG-2-M

Caerau North



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Date: 08/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-3-M **SINC name:** Blaen-Cwmdu

Grid reference: SS 873 919 **Area (hectares):** 37.35

Survey date: 07/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

A moderate sized and varied site containing, mainly purple moor grass and rush pasture, with dry acid grassland, small areas of neutral grassland, scrub, heath, broadleaved woodland, ponds and a small watercourse.

Qualifying features

Heath

Dry acid grassland

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Secondary features

Ponds

Native woodland

Rivers

Scrub

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The site has the potential to support a diversity of invertebrate species including yellow meadow ant. Reptiles are likely to be present as well as a variety of birds, including ground nesting birds. Small mammals may be present such as bank voles which may attract smaller birds of prey and owls.

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

The majority of the site is sheep grazed which in small numbers appears to be ineffective against the spread of bracken on to more valuable grasslands and overgrowth of purple moor grass. Part of the site to the east has been used for off-road motorcycling, which has caused damage to the grasslands. The site is thought to be generally in decline with a need for some intervention. The off-road motorcycling has ceased and no longer damaging the habitat, but sheep grazing should be allowed over the whole grassland area in low densities. Scrub and bracken encroachment needs to be controlled, by cutting, rolling or spraying. The pooling of water in some areas could be dug out as ponds and the purple moor grass areas need to be managed, either by cutting or controlled burning.

Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam are both present on this site, mainly in association with the watercourse. Spread of these invasive species may need to be controlled to retain the biodiversity interest, particularly of the woodland and stream.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of bracken to prevent spread into valuable grasslands.
- Localised grazing may be used to control the overgrowth of purple moor grass.
- Employ measures to prevent off-road motorcycling.
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

Several areas of good quality habitat lay adjacent to the site which could be considered for future survey and possible designation. The fields nearest to the road have been agriculturally improved and may no longer meet the SINC criteria.

Right of way across the site could not be found.

Landowner: Robert Lewis/Owen Ford? 'Nancy'

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

Grassland flora

Purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, common sedge *Carex nigra*, hairy sedge *Carex hirta*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, bird's foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, green ribbed sedge *Carex binervis*, lesser trefoil *Trifolium dubium*, eyebright *Euphrasia nemorosa*, creeping cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans*, selfheal *Prunella vulgaris*, yellow sedge *Carex viridula*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, carline thistle *Carlina vulgaris*, compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, hard rush *Juncus inflexus*, crested dog's tail *Cynosaurus cristatus*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, wavy hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, star sedge *Carex echinata*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, cotton grass *Eriophorum angustifolium*, marsh pennywort *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, oval sedge *Carex ovalis*, creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, cross leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, bell heather *Erica cinerea*, sphagnum *Sphagnum* sp., heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, mat grass *Nardus stricta*, sneezewort *Achillea ptarmica*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus,* puff ball fungi, pink waxcap fungi *Hygrocybe calyptriformis*.

Woodland and scrub species

Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, strawberry *Fragaria vesca*

Faunal species

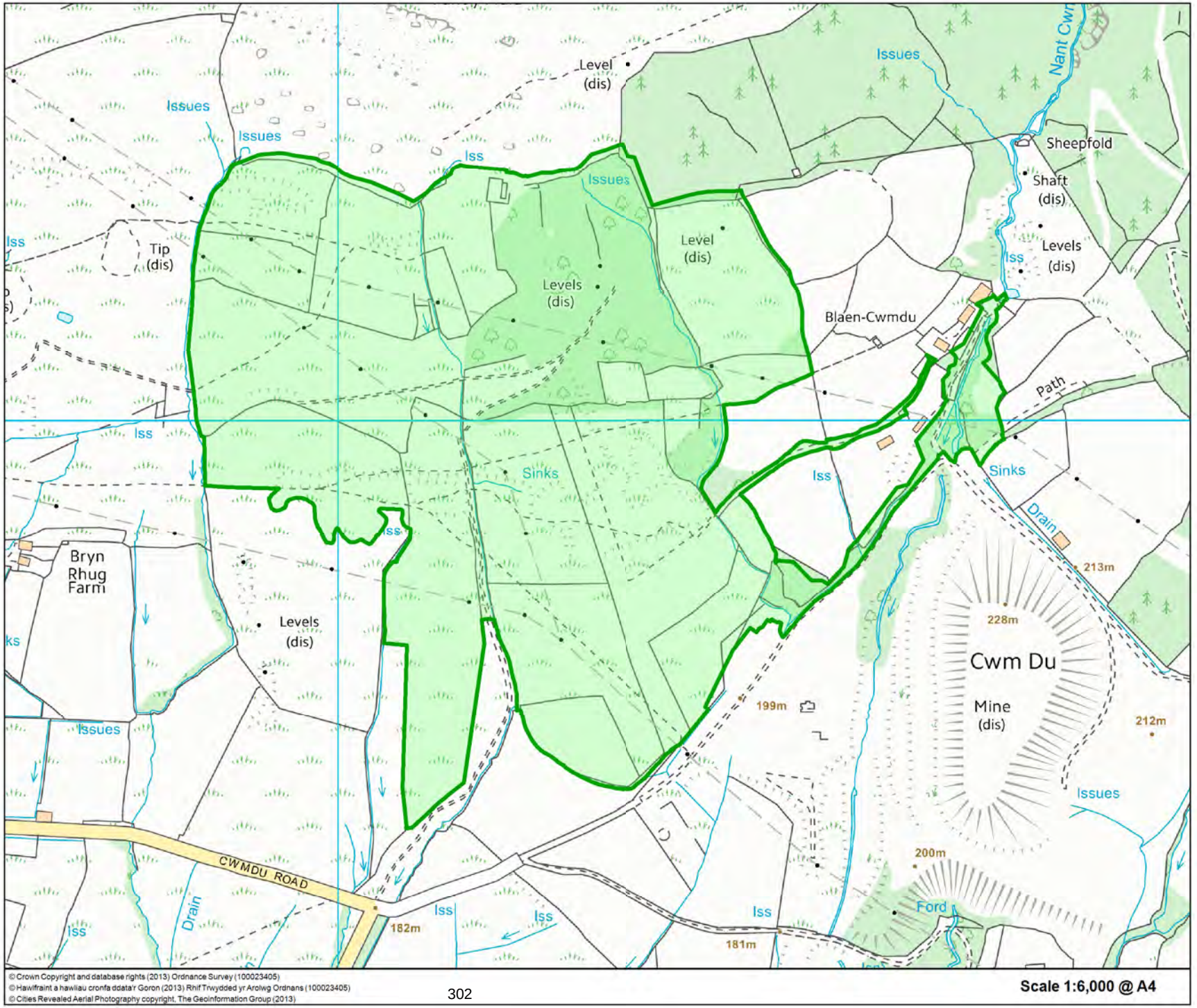
Swallow

Faunal species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary

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MG-3-M
Blaen-Cwmdu



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

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-4-M **SINC name:** Nant-y-Crynwydd

Grid reference: SS 840 919 **Area (hectares):** 27.95

Survey date: 19/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

The site is made up of a patchwork of acidic grassland, rush pastures and small areas of raised bog with some scrub and small woodland fragments.

Qualifying features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Acid grassland

Secondary features

Scrub

Raised bog

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The site is likely to support a diversity of invertebrate species and possibly ground nesting birds. Brown hare and other small mammals may be present, which make it suitable for foraging for birds of prey or owls. Amphibians may use standing water areas for breeding and reptiles are likely to be present, particularly common lizard.

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

The whole site is grazed by cattle or horses. The separate field grazed by horses adjacent to the road is more intensively managed than the rest of the site. The cattle grazed area of former forestry plantation is thought to be improving in its biodiversity value. The enclosed fields of rush pasture could be more diverse than at present. Management might involve occasional mowing to reduce the nutrient content and reducing the stocking densities.

Recommendations for future management:

- Reduce grazing intensity and management of the field adjacent to the road.
- Consider mowing areas of rush pasture.

Additional information:

The forestry area adjacent to the sites and the main right of way has been clear-felled and is developing a good wet heath, rush pasture flora. This area could be surveyed, with the bracken areas to the east for possible designation if appropriate.

Landowner: Mr R Barlow, 75 Neath Road, Maesteg

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

Grassland flora

Bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, bell heather *Erica cinerea*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, eyebright *Euphrasia nemorosa*, sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, marsh woundwort *Stachys palustris*, hemp agrimony *Eupatoria cannabinum*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, sphagnum *Sphagnum* sp., sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, heath rush *J. squarrosus*, mat grass *Nardus stricta*, sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, glaucous sedge *Carex flacca*, water starwort *Calitriche* sp, round leaved water crowfoot *Ranunculus omiophilus*, yellow sedge *C. viridula*, bristle bent *Agrostis curtisii*.

Faunal species

Buzzard, meadow pipit, jay, blackbird, house martin, polecat (scat)?

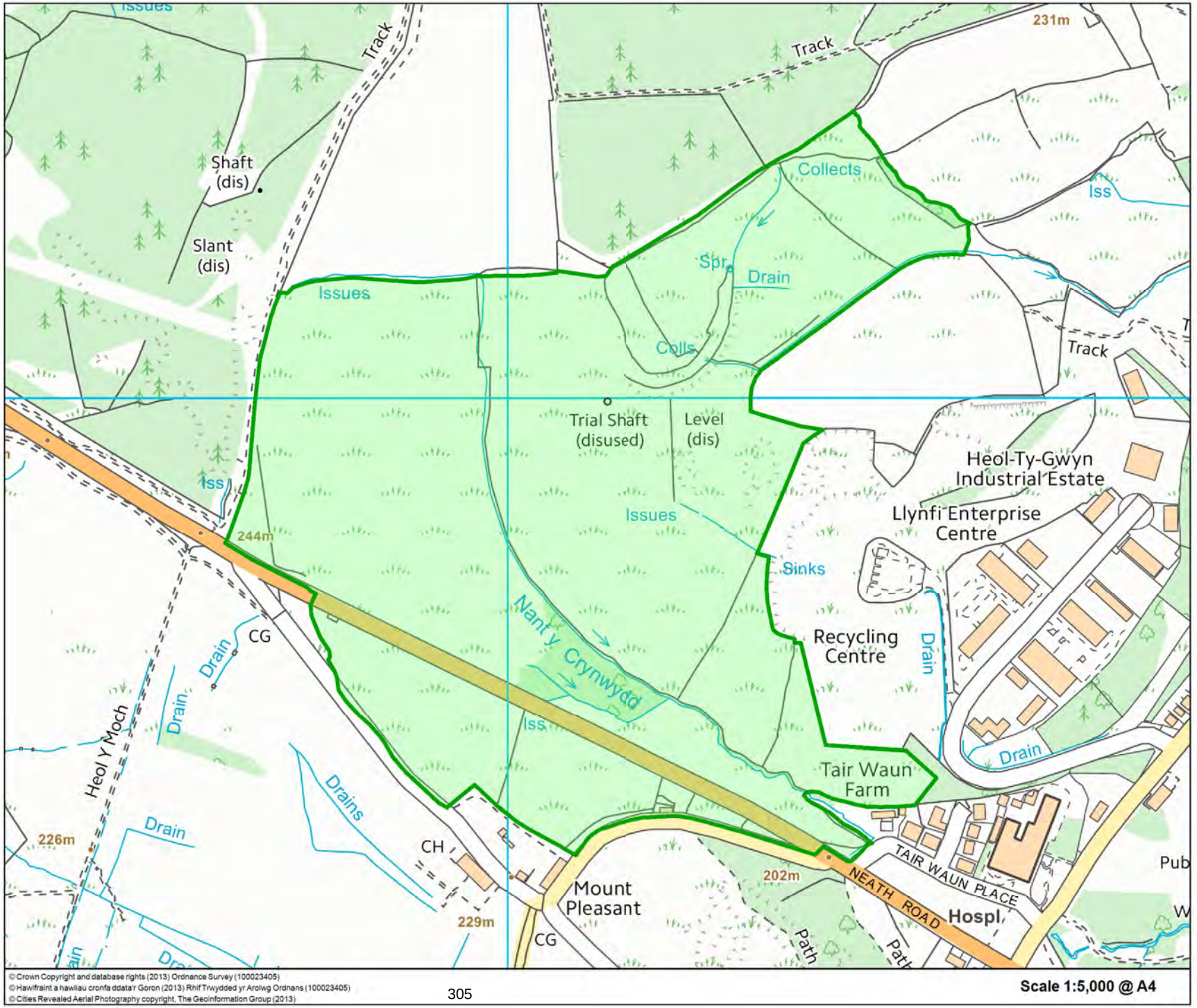
Faunal species from data search (0m)

none

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MG-4-M

Nant-y-Crynwydd



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 06/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-5-N **SINC name:** Abercerdin Wood

Grid reference: SS 852 896 **Area (hectares):** 34.73

Survey date: 14/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

The site is made up mainly of broadleaved woodland, most of which has been identified as of ancient woodland origin. The woodland and scrub follows the Nant Lluest Wen stream and a tributary of it. The site also contains bracken slopes with rosebay willowherb and neutral grassland areas.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

River

Secondary features

Scrub and bracken

Neutral grassland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The woodland and river corridor areas look suitable for many mammalian species, such as dormice, bats, and otter, while a diversity of invertebrate and bird species are likely. The woodland margins and bracken areas could provide habitat for reptiles of several species.

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

At the time of survey the woodland areas appeared largely unmanaged but retained a good structure with understorey and some ground flora. Bracken areas above the river appear to have been rolled in an effort to limit vigorous growth. Cattle grazing was apparent in many areas, heavily so in some places.

Fallow deer seen, during the survey, regularly pass through this area. Although their routes through the woodland are apparent, their numbers are low enough not to cause extensive damage.

Himalayan balsam has become dominant in the absence of management in some areas and the biodiversity interest is at risk of being lost. Japanese knotweed is also present, but not covering large areas as yet.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continued management of bracken.
- Locally reduce grazing intensity.
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

Some parts of the site were inaccessible due to the overgrown nature of the habitat. This particularly applies to the fields to the west and east.

Rights of way were confusing to follow through the site and not present at all at the far western end of the site, except a footbridge.

A few adjacent pieces of land appeared to be of good quality and could be surveyed with a view to designation.

Landowner: Mr D Mathias, Gellienor Farm,

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

Woodland and scrub species

Holly *Ilex aquilfolium*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, beech *Fagus sylvatica*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, black bryony *Tamus communis*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, dog violet *Viola canina*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina,* hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, red campion *Silene dioica*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria hollostea*, wood *sedge Carex sylvatica*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvaticum*, opposite leaved-golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, navelwort *Umbilicus rupestris*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, puffball fungi.

Faunal species

Blackbird, meadow pipit, house martin, rook, buzzard

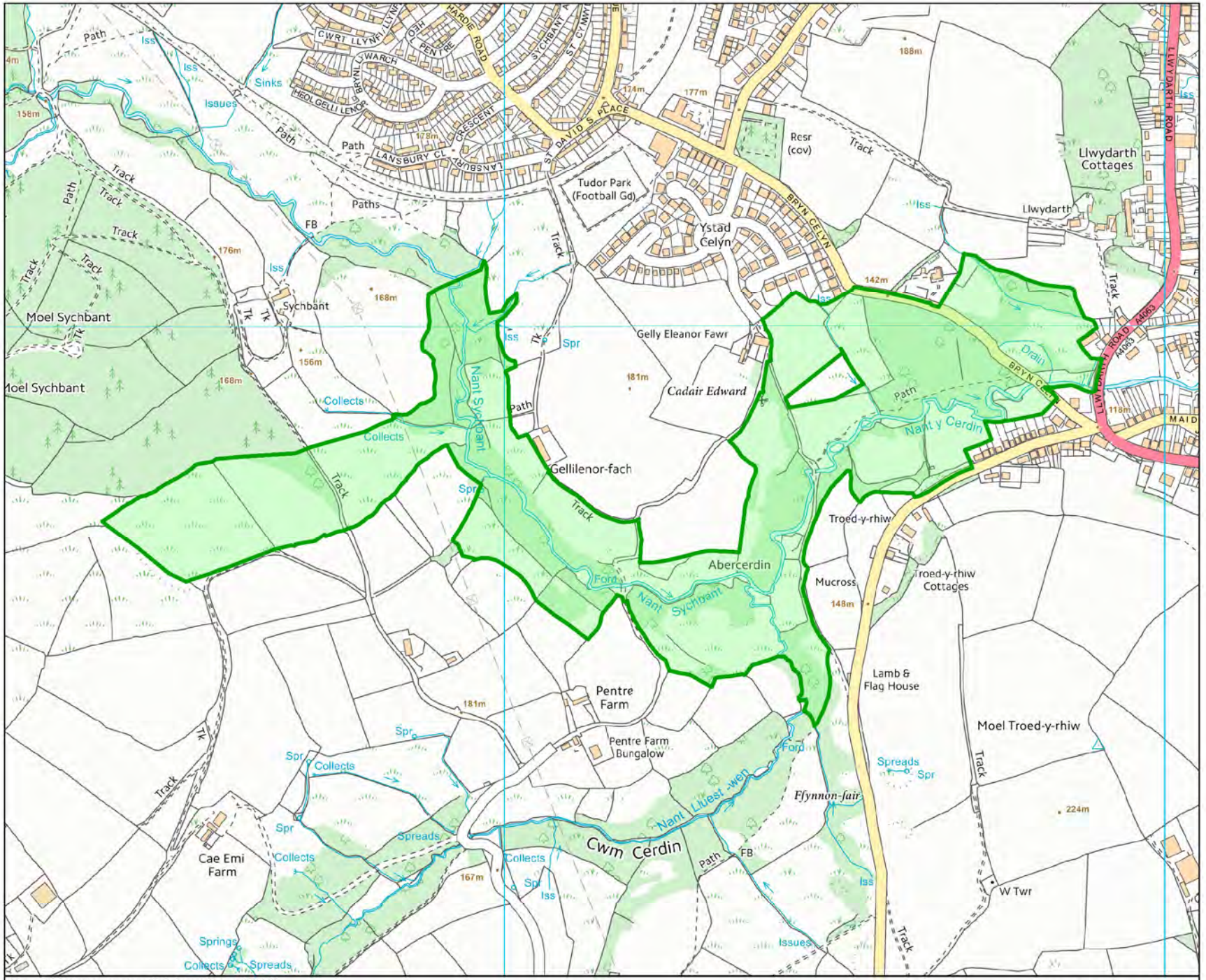
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Bullhead, salmon, fuscous flat-body, eel, brown trout, white ermine, golden ringed dragonfly, fen square spot, Devon carpet, red sword grass.

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MG-5-N

Abercerdin Wood



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Date: 15/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-6-M **SINC name:** Y Parc (north)

Grid reference: SS 848 908 **Area (hectares):** 25.21

Survey date: 19/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

A complex site consisting mainly of acidic grassland and purple moor grass pasture. Other habitats include broadleaved woodland with a degraded ground flora, scrub, bracken with a floristically diverse understorey, raised bog and a small area of heath.

Qualifying features

Lowland dry acid grassland

Raised bog

Heath

Secondary features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Native woodland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

This site is likely to support a diversity of invertebrate species, reptiles and possibly ground nesting birds. Brown hare and more common small mammals may be present attracting birds of prey to hunt at the site The woodland area may support bats for roosting and foraging.

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

The majority of the site is not fenced and used widely for informal recreation. Fly-tipping occurs within easy access of the road. A few horses graze the site, but not intensively. Evidence was found to suggest that the purple moor grass pasture to the north and scrub had been burnt this year. The site could benefit from some additional management. Within the woodland areas selective felling and coppicing could be increased, with the control of bracken and scrub. Bracken areas could be rolled to decrease its vigour and allow a more diverse ground flora or sustain those areas where bluebell is already present as ground flora. The purple moor grass areas could be grazed more evenly or low temperature controlled burning could be employed. Ensuring the bog area continues to receive adequate moisture and of a reasonable water quality will be important for this particular habitat area. Regular removal of rubbish and public education regarding arson and fly tipping on this site will be important to sustaining its biodiversity value. Himalayan balsam, rhododendron and Japanese knotweed are both present within the wooded areas and most likely associated with fly-tipping, removal of invasive species is recommended.

Recommendations for future management:

- Fence off areas of woodland to reduce stress from recreation and undertake selective

felling and coppicing.

- Control of scrub and bracken
- Remove tipped material near houses, and try to prevent further tipping.
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

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

Grassland flora

Gorse *Ulex europaeus*, bell heather *Erica cinerea*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, eyebright *Euphrasia nemorosa*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, bird's foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*, sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, sphagnum *Sphagnum* sp., jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, zig-zag clover *Trifolium medium*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, common spike rush *Eleocharis palustris*, cross leaved heath *Erica tetralix*,

Woodland and scrub species

Sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, scot's pine *Pinus sylvestris*, larch *Larix deciduas,* sycamore *Acer pseudoplantaus*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, bittervetch *Lathyrus montanus*, rosebay willowherb *Chamaenerion angustifolius*, germander speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*, wavy hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, raspberry *Rubus idaeus*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, wood sage *Teucrium scorodonia*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*,

Faunal species

Meadow pipit, sparrowhawk?

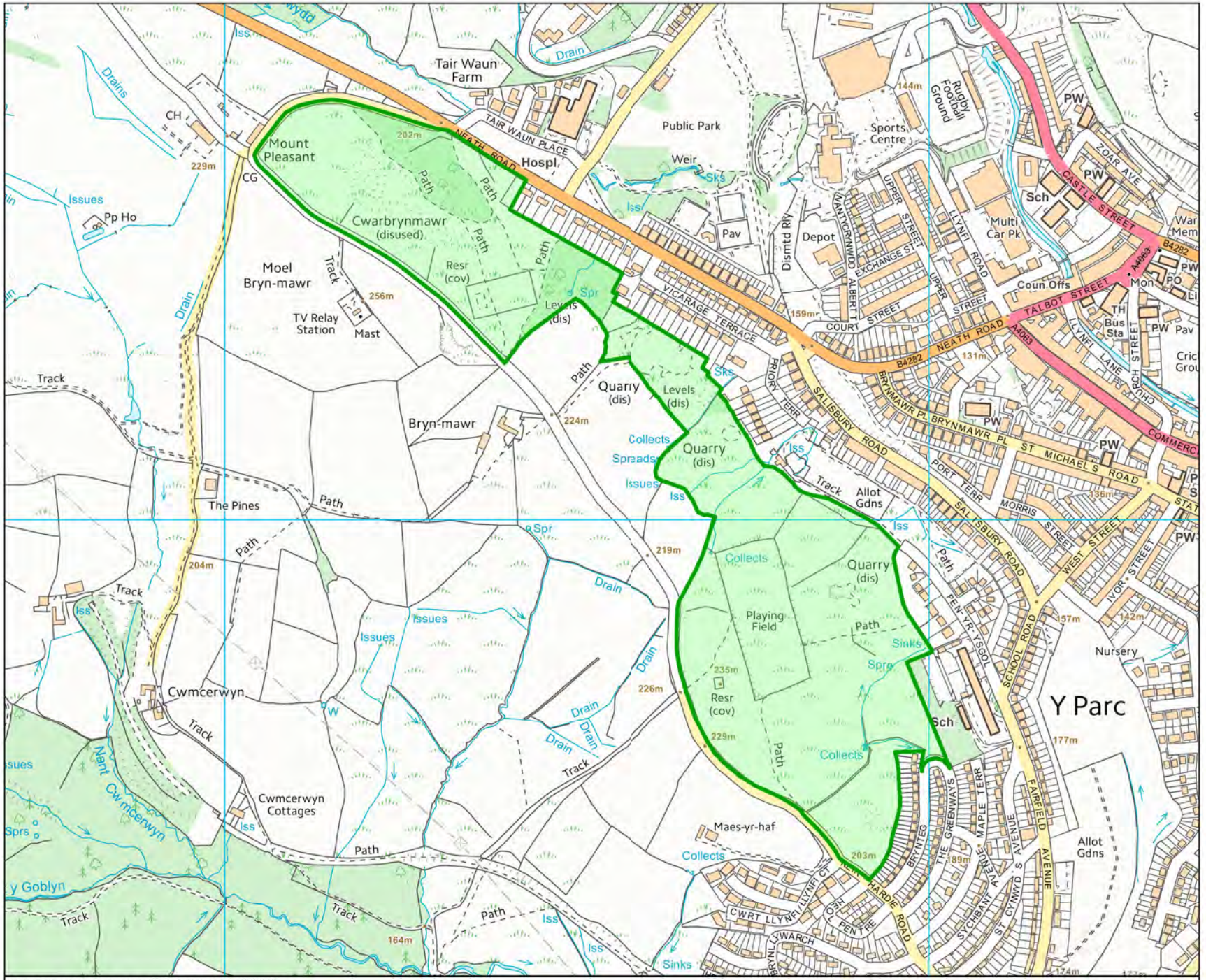
Faunal species from data search (0m)

none

BCBC
2011
SINC REVIEW

MG-6-M

Y Parc (North Pyle)



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 06/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-7-N **SINC name:** Garth Grassland

Grid reference: SS 870 911 **Area (hectares):** 24.63

Survey date: 08/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

The site is made up primarily of purple moor grass and rush pastures, with areas of neutral grassland. Streams run through the site surrounded by broadleaved woodland which occurs on steep banks. Some of the woodland has the characteristics of wet woodland.

Qualifying features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Neutral grassland

Acid grassland

Native woodland

Secondary features

Rivers

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The site has the potential to support a number of invertebrate species including marsh fritillary butterfly. Birdlife is most likely varied given the varying habitats available. Small mammals including dormice and bats could be present. The stream could be suitable for smaller fish species and possibly salmonids. Otters are likely to travel into the area in search of food and possibly resting places.

The tunnel through which the stream travels underneath the former railway line to the south is likely to have at least some potential for bat roosting.

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

Cattle graze most of the site in relatively low numbers and fields are occasionally mown, particularly those near to the farm access track. Cattle enter the woodland area where it is not too steep, but could be fenced to prevent their access. Selective felling and coppicing is recommended to enhance the woodland areas which are typically very shaded. Hedgerow could be layed to increase the habitat connectivity across the site. Artificial otter holts could be added along the stream corridor while the grassland areas do not require much of a change in management. Grazing could be undertaken at a slightly lower intensity, while other areas could be mown or grazed more often, where they have become overgrown and rank. Regular removal of rubbish and public education may help reduce fly-tipping in the woodland area which occurs occasionally. Himalayan balsam is present on the site near to the roads and water courses and will require control to retain biodiversity interest of these areas.

Recommendations for future management:

- Woodland could be fenced to prevent cattle grazing.
- Selective felling and coppicing is recommended to enhance the woodland areas which are typically very shaded.
- Hedgerow could be layed to increase the habitat connectivity across the site.
- Removal of tipped material and try to prevent further tipping.
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

Landowners: Mr Stuart Kennedy/ 'Nancy'

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

Grassland flora

Purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg., Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, timothy *Phleum pratense*, sneezewort *Achillea ptarmica*, velvet bent *Agrostis canina*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, ragwort *Senecio jacobea*, common sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, bird's foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, soft rush *Juncus effusus*, cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*, sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*, saw-wort *Serrulata tinctoria*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, yellow sedge *Carex viridula*, carnation sedge *Carex panacea*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, betony *Betonica officinalis*, lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*, heath rush *Juncus squarrosus*, sphagnum *Sphagnum* sp, star sedge *Carex echinata*.

Woodland and scrub species

Grey willow *Salix cinerea*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, guelder rose *Vibernum opulus*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, nipplewort *Lapsana communis*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, soft shield fern *Polystitchum setiferum*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, red campion *Silene dioica*, bluebell *Hyacynthoides non-scripta*, lady's mantle *Alchemilla vulgaris*,

Faunal species

Swallow, greater spotted woodpecker, badger (hair on fence)

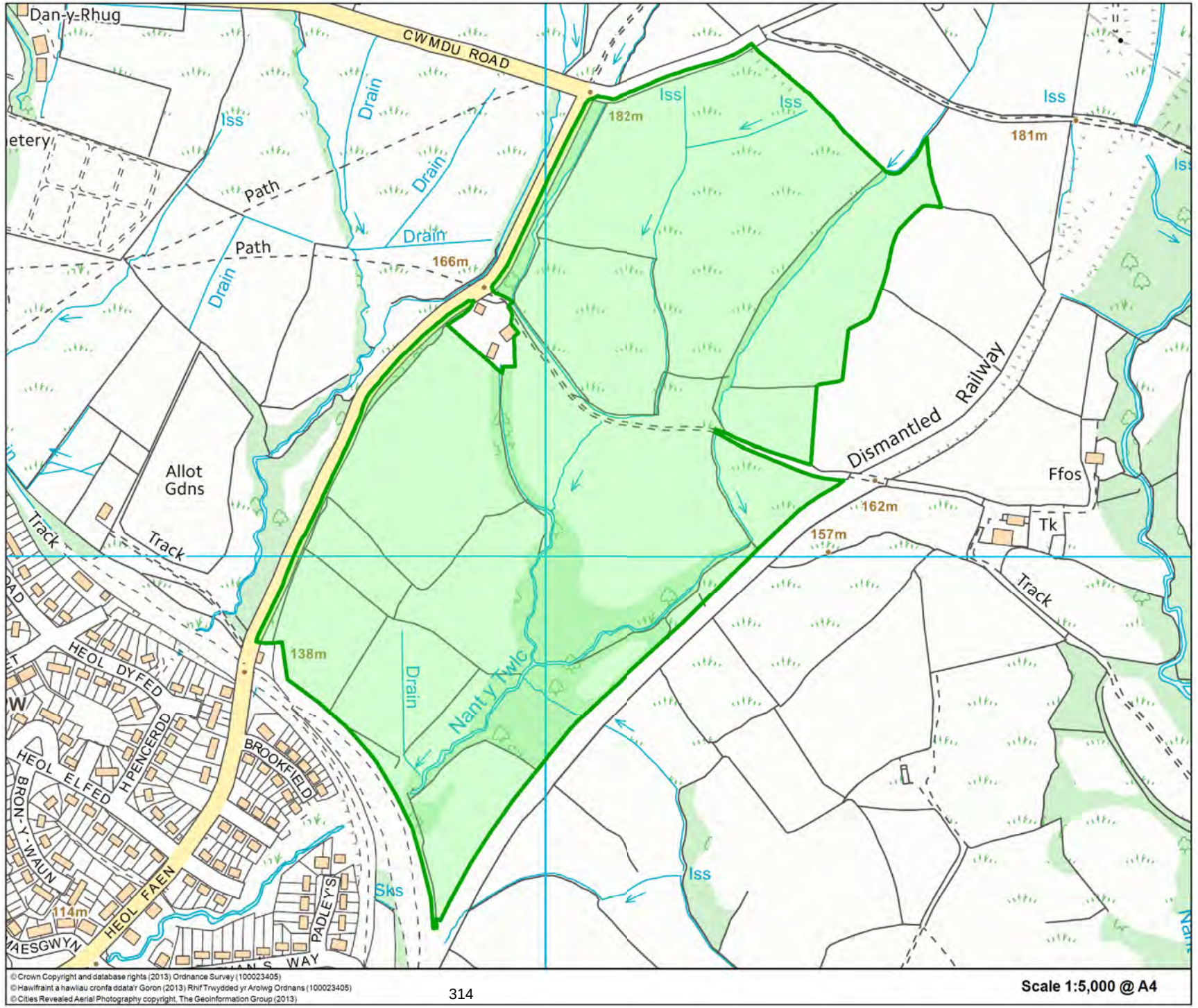
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, peregrine, cuckoo, yellowhammer, kestrel, pied flycatcher, wood warbler, dipper, raven, blackbird.

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MG-7-N

Garth Grassland



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Scale 1:5,000 @ A4

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-8-M **SINC name:** Nant -y-Fforest

Grid reference: SS 883 905 **Area (hectares):** 24.16

Survey date: 09/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

The SINC broadly follows the Nant-y-Fforest valley and contains a variety of habitats. The base of the valley contains sessile oak woodland and dry acid grassland with small patches of heath and a small area of scree. The dry grassland gives way to purple moor grass and rush pastures on higher ground, with a pond which is dominated by rushes.

Qualifying features

Lowland dry acid grassland

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Secondary features

Native woodland

Inland rock and scree

Ponds

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The grassland has a high potential to support reptiles, particularly common lizard. Ground nesting birds may also use the area as well as small mammals or larger mammals such as hares. This may draw in smaller birds of prey to hunt in the area. Amphibians are likely to use the pond for breeding.

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

The grassland areas of the site are grazed by moderate numbers of cattle and sheep, which appear to manage the habitat reasonably well except around bracken where grazing intensity is increased. Bracken and Himalayan balsam may become more of a problem, encroaching on acid grassland particularly and may require control.

Recommendations for future management:

- The stocking densities of the grassland areas could be reduced.
- Management of bracken to prevent encroaching onto acid grassland.
- Control of Himalayan balsam.
- Selective felling and coppicing of woodland to lift the dense canopy.
- Vegetation clearance of the pond to maintain areas of open water.
- Stone walls could be repaired to provide cover to small animals in this otherwise open habitat.

- The purple moor grass area may benefit from occasional cutting or controlled burning at intervals for several years.
- Maintaining the impeded drainage of this area is important for this habitat.

Additional information:

The woodland was not accessed for safety reasons and therefore not recorded fully.

Several areas of similar habitat lay beyond the current boundary of the SINC. These could be surveyed in the future with a view to designation.

Rights of way became confusing to follow at the far east of the site.

Landowner: Mr Robert. M Jones, Cwmdu Isaf

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

Grassland flora

Tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, bell heather *Erica cinerea*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, bristle bent *Agrostis curtisii*, lesser skullcap *Scutellaria minor*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, heath milkwort *Polygala serpyllifolia*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, common mouse ear *Cerastium fontanum*, compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, mouse ear hawkweed *Pilosella officinarum*, marsh pennywort *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, sphagnum *Sphagnum* sp., marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, toad rush *Juncus buffonius*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, yellow flag iris *Iris pseudacorus*, bog asphodel *Nathecium ossifragum*, cross leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, spike rush *Eleocharis palustris*, heath rush *Juncus squarrosus*, cotton grass *Eriopherum angustifolium*, star sedge *Carex echinata*, green ribbed sedge *Carex binervis*, water pepper *Polygonum hydropiper*, water starwort *Callitriche* sp., carnation sedge *Carex panacea,*

Woodland and scrub species

Sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*,

Faunal species

Greater spotted woodpecker, mole, meadow pipit, badger (dung pit)

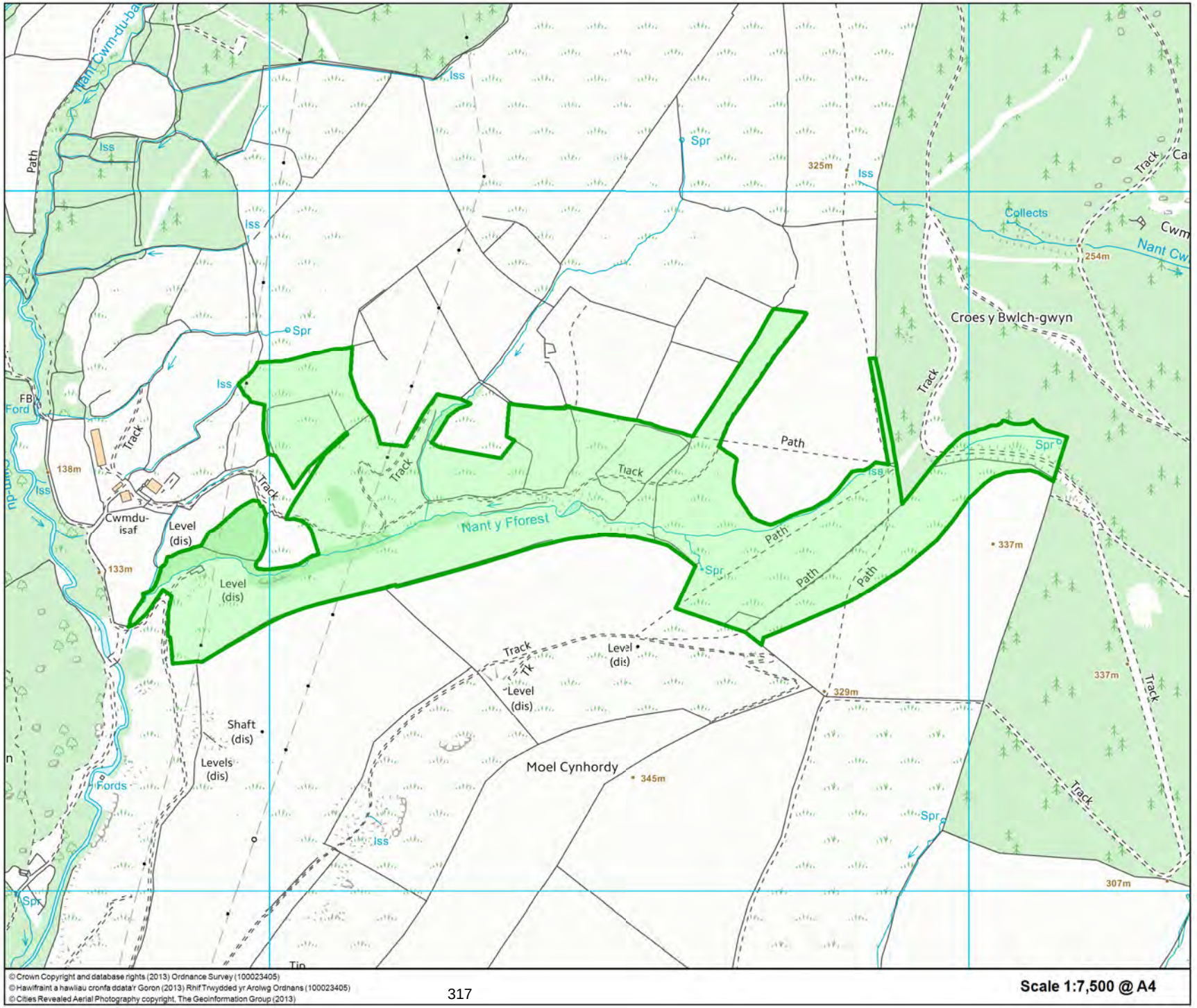
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Flounced chestnut, green brindled crescent, small pearl bordered fritillary, small phoenix, shoulder striped wainscot, white ermine, skylark, spectacle Devon carpet.

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2011
SINC REVIEW

MG-8-M

Nant-y-Fforest



Scale 1:7,500 @ A4

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-9-M **SINC name:** Caergymrig

Grid reference: SS 873 906 **Area (hectares):** 17.99

Survey date: 08/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

A site containing a variety of habitats, including purple moor grass and rush pastures, acid grassland, neutral grassland, broadleaved woodland and wet woodland as well as ponds, bracken and scrub. The site lies at the base of and half way up Garth Hill and is adjacent to the Cwmdu Woods SSSI which is designated for its sessile oak woodland.

Qualifying features

Mosaic habitats with 7 distinct habitat types with grasslands approaching SINC quality.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The site could be utilised by a number of species from invertebrates and birds to reptiles and amphibians. The woodland may hold potential for small mammals such as dormice and bats.

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

The majority of the site is grazed lightly by horses, which appear to avoid the rush species and graze more intensively on the species between. The highest areas, acid and neutral grasslands are grazed intensively by sheep.

The pond is overgrown with willow and will require management to retain its value.

Himalayan balsam is present on the site particularly near to the former railway and near the Nant Cwmdu and may require control to prevent its spread into more valuable habitat including the adjacent SSSI.

Recommendations for future management:

- Reduction in grazing intensity in particular in the acid and neutral grasslands grazed by sheep.
- Vegetation clearance of pond to maintain open areas and prevent shading from willow.
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

Adjacent similar habitats could be surveyed in the future with a view to designation.

Rights of way were confusing to follow through this site, not marked and sometimes overgrown.

Landowners: Mr Jones, Ty Maen Farm Garth & Mr Stewart Kennedy

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

Grassland flora

Compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, soft rush *Juncus effusus*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, meadow buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, water pepper *Polygonum hydropiper*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, crested dog's tail *Cynosaurus cristatus*, Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, hemlock water dropwort *Oenanthe croccata*, lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, cat's ear *Hypochaeris radicata*, bird's foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, red clover *Trifolium pratense*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, toad rush *Juncus buffonius*, velvet bent *Agrostis canina*, cross leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, eyebright *Euphrasia nemorosa*, heath rush *Juncus squarrosus*, sphagnum *Sphagnum* sp..

Woodland and scrub species

Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*,

Faunal species

Blackbird, swallow, fox, meadow pipit

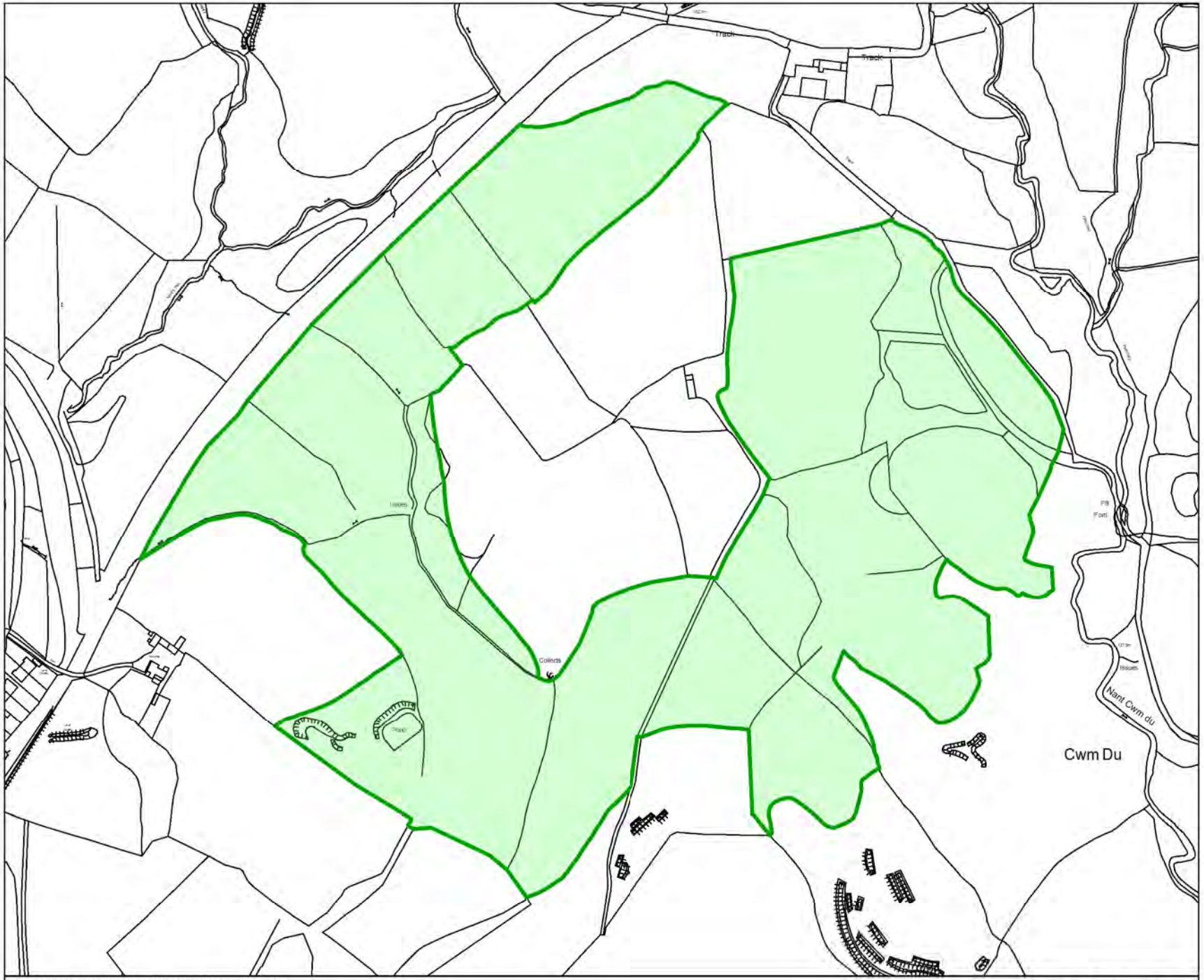
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, peregrine, flounced chestnut, green brindled crescent, small pearl bordered fritillary, cuckoo, yellowhammer, kestrel, pied flycatcher, shoulder striped wainscot, wood warbler, spectacle, dipper, raven, blackbird

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2011
SINC REVIEW

MG-9-M

Caergymrig



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-10-N **SINC name:** Cwm Cerdin

Grid reference: SS 848 891 **Area (hectares):** 17.46

Survey date: 13/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

Cwm Cerdin is made up of primarily of broadleaved woodland and scrub. The scrub areas are extremely dense, due to a lack of management but the woodland retains a moderately open canopy, with an under storey and ground flora. Bracken occurs in a few places and a stream runs through the centre of the site.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Rivers

Secondary features

Scrub and bracken

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The habitats present are likely to be of value for a range of invertebrate and bird species and the woodland could be used by small mammals such as dormice and bats. The Nant Lluest Wen is likely to support smaller fish species and occasionally otters. Amphibians and reptiles are likely to use suitable areas on scrub margins and standing water.

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

Little management of the woodland and scrub was evident at the time of survey. Blackthorn scrub has become quite dense in places making access difficult and the site is considered to be in decline. The woodland is in need of selective felling and coppicing while scrub is controlled throughout. Bracken areas have become very dense at the expense of the ground flora. This should be controlled by rolling or spraying to reduce the bracken vigour. In addition artificial holts could be built for otters along the river corridor and the pond reinstated. Further ponds could be created to add to the habitat diversity.

Recommendations for future management:

- Woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Management of blackthorn scrub
- Management of bracken to improve ground flora.
- In addition artificial holts could be built for otters along the river corridor.
- The pond could be reinstated and additional ponds created to improve the habitat diversity.

Additional information:

Landowners: Mr Cliff Harding, Caeremi Farm & Mr Griffiths Lleust Wen Farm, 739684 & Mr & Mrs Richards, Castell Farm, Alun Richards, Ty'n Cwm Farm.

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

Woodland and scrub species

Hazel *Corylus avellana*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, goat willow *S. caprea*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, male fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, wood anemone *Anemone nemorosa*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, wavy hair grass *D. flexuosa*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvaticum*, nipplewort *Lapsana communis*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, hemp agrimony *Eupatorium canabinum*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, red campion *Silene sioica*,

Faunal species

Swift, meadow pipit

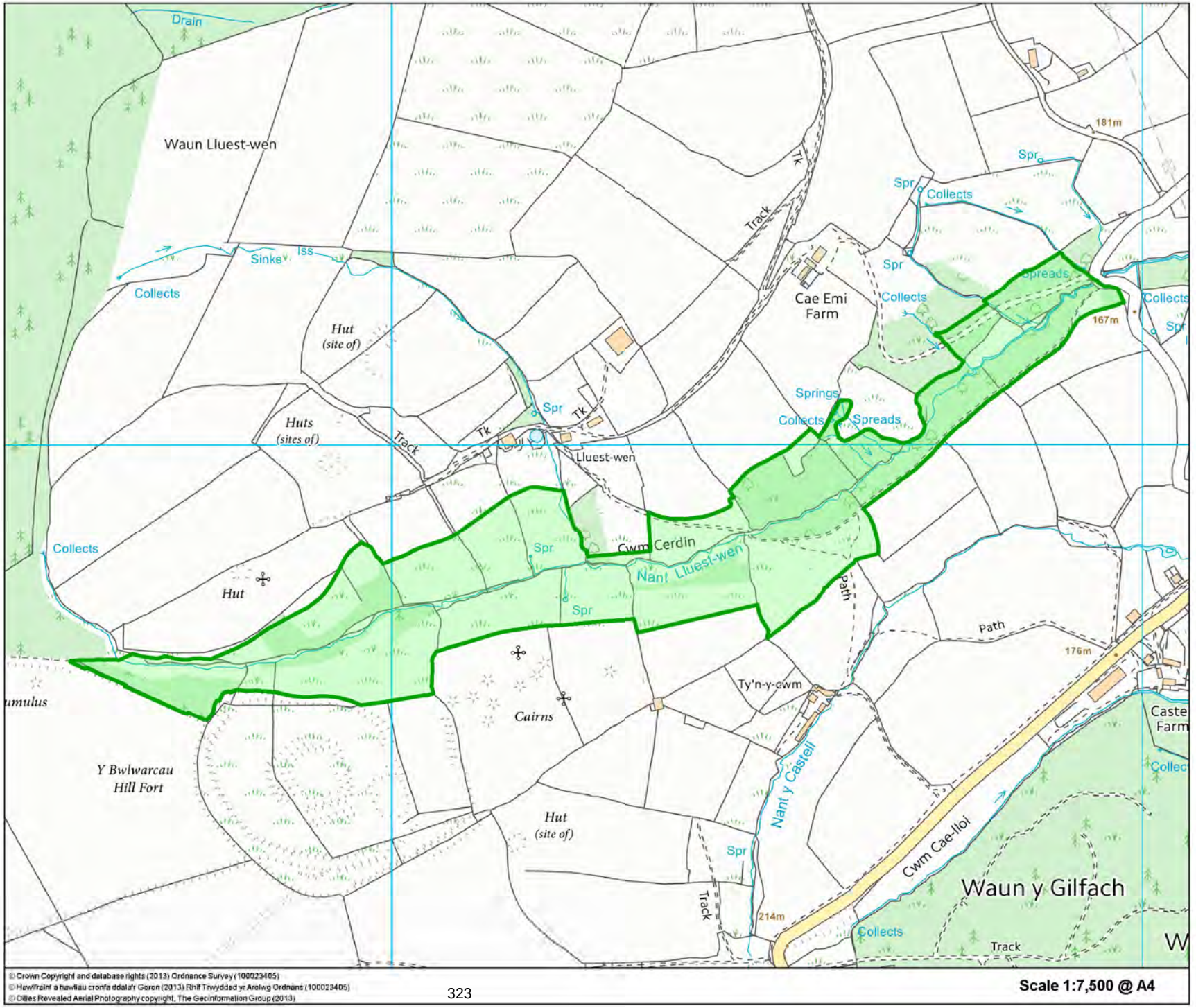
Faunal species from data search (0m)

none

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MG-10-N

Cwm Cerdin



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-11-M **SINC name:** Cwm Sychbant

Grid reference: SS 838 899 **Area (hectares):** 17.31

Survey date: 16/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

A comparatively large site which covers mainly forestry plantation woodland on one side of a small side valley. Other habitats included in the SINC are acid grassland with areas of marshy grassland, scrub, broadleaved woodland, bracken, a watercourse and ponds. Parts of the plantation have no ground flora, but others retain some indicator species.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Lowland dry acidic grassland

Rivers

Secondary features

Scrub

Bracken

Coniferous woodland

Neutral grassland

Ponds

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

As this site has such a diversity of habitats, it is likely to support a diversity of invertebrate and bird species, as well as several amphibians and reptiles including adder. The tall conifer plantation is likely to provide undisturbed nesting areas for larger birds of prey. The ground flora of the conifer plantation includes a diversity of fungi, which could be surveyed and documented.

A Mustelid scat was found during the survey, which is likely to be polecat.

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

The majority of the land is planted with commercial coniferous species. It is likely that this area will be clear-felled within the next few years, as the trees mature. Until then no management is likely as thinning has taken place some years in the past, but further thinning would be beneficial. Off-road motorcycles regularly use the area of woodland closest to the lane. Erosion has occurred and may be a result of motorcycles. Their use of the site should be eliminated to prevent further erosion, particularly to watercourse banks. If or when plantation is clear felled, broadleaved trees should be planted in their place to enhance the woodland ground flora still present. Fallow deer roam freely through these woods but appear to be at low enough densities not to cause any damage. Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam are present in some areas of the site and is recommended for removal to maintain the biodiversity value of the site. The ponds at the far west of the site should partially cleared periodically to maintain at least some open water with emergent and marginal vegetation. Further ponds could be dug along the valley to increase the habitat diversity of the site.

Recommendations for future management:

- Further thinning of the conifer woodland
- Motorcycle use of the site should be eliminated to prevent further erosion, particularly to watercourse banks.
- If or when plantation is clear felled, broadleaved trees should be planted in their place to enhance the woodland ground flora still present.
- Control of invasive species
- Rotational pond clearance and creation of further ponds.

Additional information:

It was not possible for the surveyor to access the ponds safely and this area was not recoded in detail.

Adjacent areas of habitat appear to be of a similar quality and could be surveyed with a view to designation.

Local people reported possible escaped species; eagle owl and a big cat.

Landowner: Forest Enterprise

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

Grassland flora

Purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, toad rush *Juncus buffonius*, cross leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, bell heather *E. cinerea*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*.

Woodland and scrub species

Commercially grown conifer species, sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, goat willow *S.caprea*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris,* rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, sphagnum *Sphagnum* sp.

Faunal species

Raven, blackbird buzzard, tree creeper, fallow deer

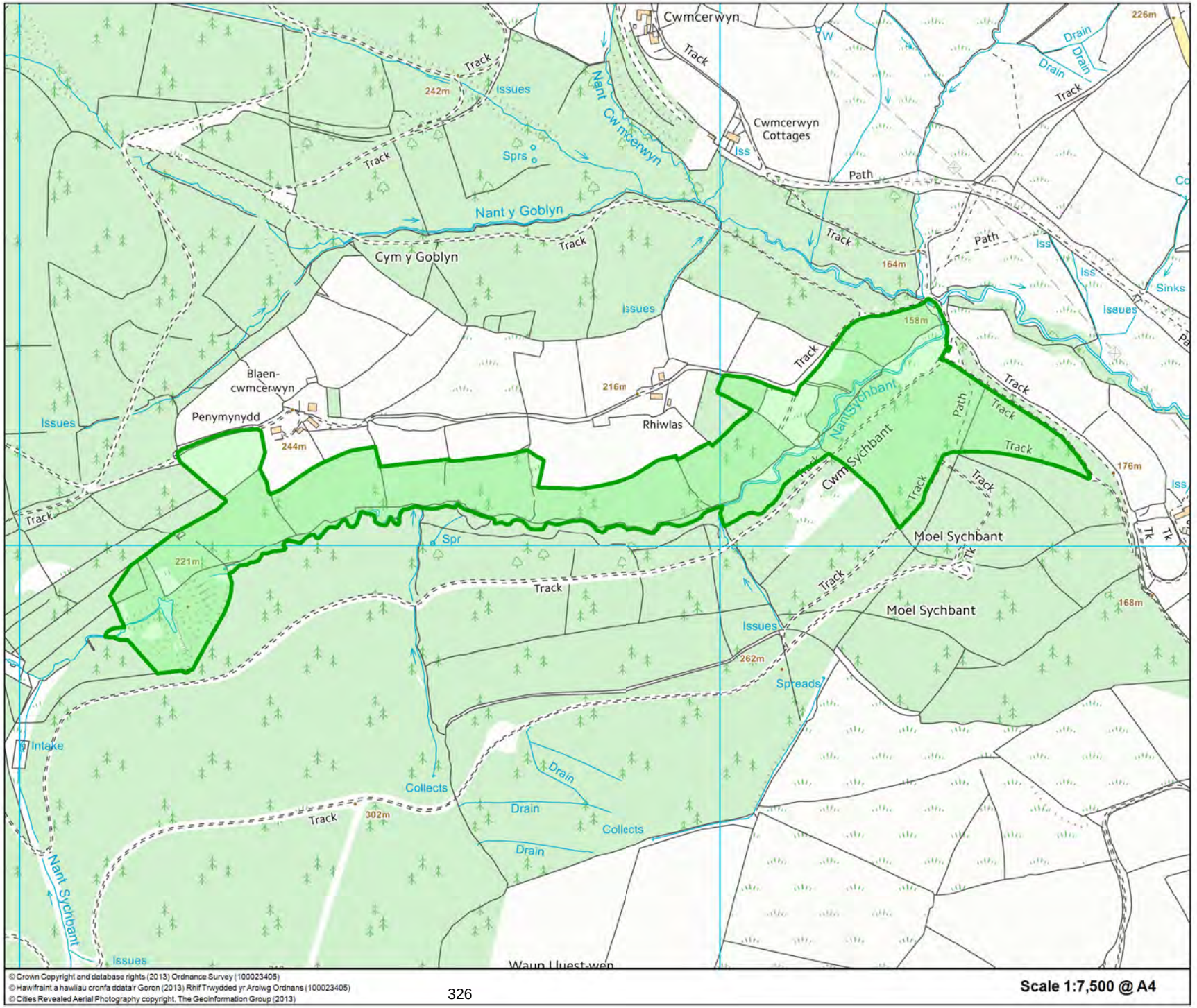
Species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, Atlantic salmon, slow worm, bluebell, eel, brown trout,

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MG-11-M

Cwm Sychbant



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Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-12-M **SINC name:** Y Parc (South)

Grid reference: SS 846 942 **Area (hectares):** 13.77

Survey date: 16/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

A site composed mainly of broadleaved woodland some of which has been identified as of ancient woodland origin following the river corridor of the Nant Sychbant. The woodland is drier at the top of the valley and wet near the stream. The second largest habitat area is purple moor grass pasture with a diversity of species. The pasture becomes more rush dominated to the western end. Bracken is found on the upper slopes with a diverse ground flora, with areas of scrub and neutral grassland.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

River

Secondary features

Lowland meadows

Scrub

Bracken

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The site holds potential for numerous species, particularly reptiles including adder and grass snake, but also a diversity of invertebrates and possibly ground nesting birds. The stream, Nant Sychbant holds potential for many fish species including salmonid, eel, bullhead and small lamprey species. Otters are likely to use the stream for foraging and the banks for lying up. The woodland could be used by small mammals such as dormice and bats.

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

Little evidence of any woodland management was noted during the site visit apart from accidental cow grazing where they have passed through a hole in the fence. It is likely that deer browse the shrubs and ground flora since they pass through the woodland The purple moor grass and rush pastures appear to be mainly unmanaged as they are not fenced from the road. Informal recreation takes places here regularly in the form of walking and horse riding. Grazing takes place in the field nearest the housing, most likely by horses.

Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam are present and spreading through the site. These species threaten the biodiversity interest of the site.

Recommendations for future survey:

- Fencing repairs to prevent livestock and deer grazing in the woodland.
- Selective felling and the re-introduction of coppicing.
- The impeded drainage will need to be maintained.

- Control of bracken through spraying or rolling to enhance ground flora diversity.
- Control of invasive species.
- The purple moor grass area has become quite species poor and should be managed by either cutting or controlled burning.
- The grassland appears to be enriched and could benefit from mowing and the removal of cuttings, with less intensive grazing.

Additional information:

Rights of way through this site were confusing at best and overgrown in places

Landowner: Mr Raymond and Mr Mark Filer, Cwmcerwyn Farm

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

Grassland flora

Water mint *Mentha aquatica*, meadow sweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, sphagnum *Sphagnum* sp., greater tussock sedge *Carex paniculata,* greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus,* hemp agrimony *Eupatorium canabinum*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, common valerian *Valeriana officinalis*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*, bog asphodel *Narthecium ossifragum*, spike rush *Eleocharis palustris*, cross leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, carnation sedge *Carex panacea*, yellow rattle *Rhinanthus minor*, heath rush *Juncus squarrosus.*

Woodland and scrub species

Sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, guelder rose *Vibernum opulus*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, wavy hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, goldenrod *Solidago vigaurea*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, red campion *Silene dioica*, tufted hair grass *D. cespitosa*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, wood sedge *Carex sylvatica*, remote sedge *C. remota*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, wood horsetail *Equisetum sylvaticum*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria hollostea*,

Faunal species

Greater spotted woodpecker

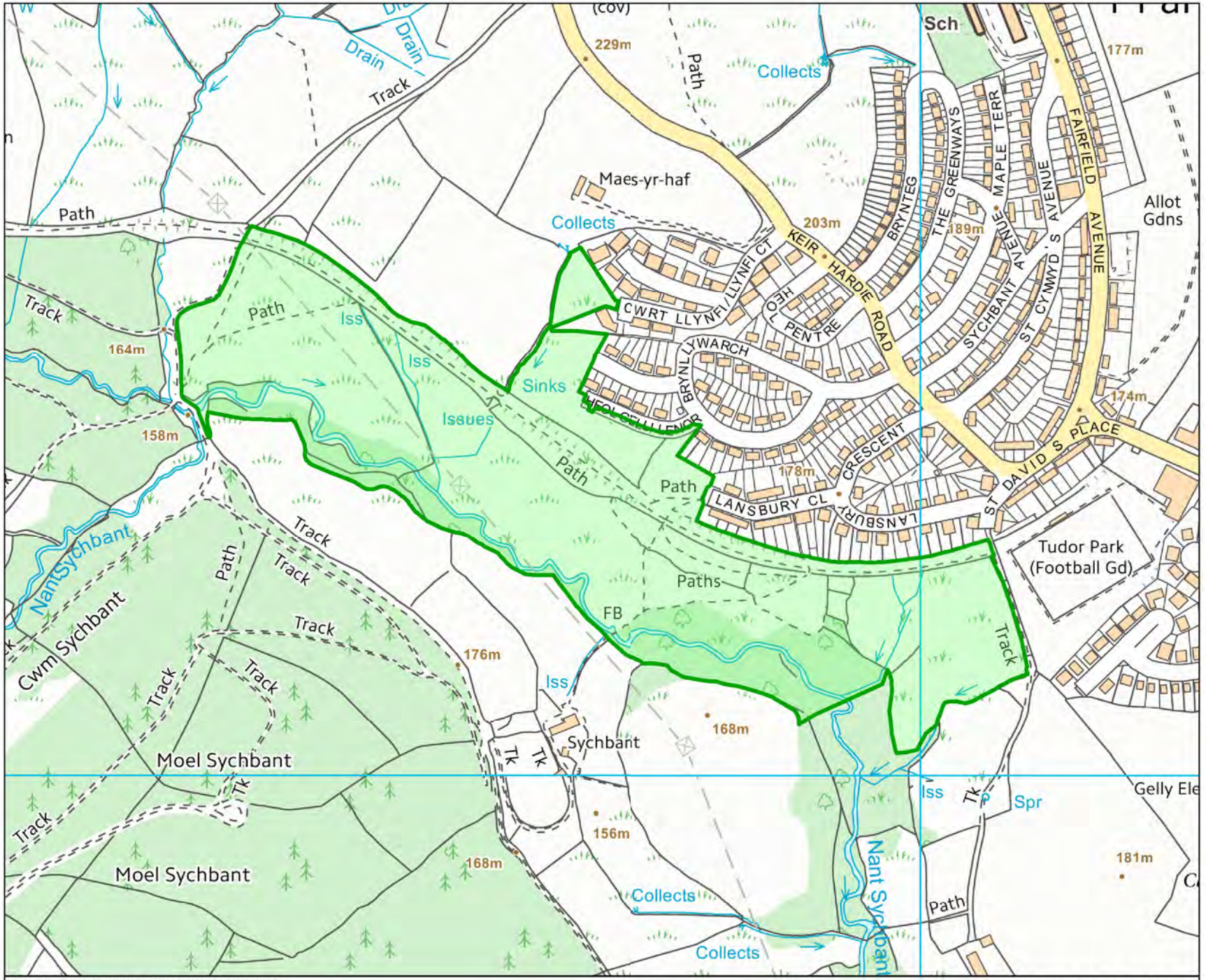
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, Atlantic salmon, slow worm, bluebell, brown trout.

BCBC
2011
SINC REVIEW

MG-12-M

Y Parc (South)



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 06/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-13-N **SINC name:** Cemetery Fields

Grid reference: SS 867 913 **Area (hectares):** 14.09

Survey date: 07/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

The site is primarily purple moor grass pasture, with small areas of dry acid grassland and heath. A small flush area is dominated by sphagnum species near the centre of the site and a small woodland area runs along the stream to the east.

Qualifying features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Native woodland

Rivers

Secondary features

Scrub

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The site has the potential to support a variety of invertebrate species including marsh fritillary butterfly, reptiles, amphibians and birds. Small mammals may be present and otters are likely to occasionally use the stream. The watercourse may be important for aquatic invertebrates, riparian birds and smaller fish species.

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

Intentional management of the council owned part of the site is restricted to the paths, while the area shows signs of recent arson. Locals reported that the fields are burned every year by children and youths. Uncontrolled, widespread burning annually will have had a serious negative impact on the breeding success of marsh fritillary. Also reported was the amount of devil's bit scabious which has been shaded out due to scrub and Himalayan balsam encroachment. Parts of the fields were used to tip hardcore material.

The privately owned area of this site is lightly grazed by cattle.

Much fly-tipping has occurred into the woodland from the lane into the stream.

Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam are present on the site and starting to impact on the biodiversity value of the site.

Recommendations for future management:

- Remove tipped material and try to prevent further tipping.
- Control of invasive species.
- Management of scrub encroachment.

- Re-instating low level grazing on this habitat area is likely to have a beneficial impact, and possibly the use of controlled irregular burning.
- A slight reduction in stock levels within the privately owned land might be of benefit.

Additional information:

Some adjacent fields appeared to be of similar habitat and could be surveyed with a view to designation.

Landowner: Mr Len Fields & Mr Stewart Kennedy, Porthcawl

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

Grassland flora

Ribbed mellilot *Melilotus officinalis*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, wild carrot *Daucus carrota*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, red *clover Trifolium pratense*, red bartsia *Odonites verna*, tufted vetch *Vicia cracca*, common mouse ear *Cerastium fontanum*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg., cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*, rosebay willowherb *Chamaenerion angustifolium*, hemp agrimony *Eupatorium canabinum*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, ragwort *Senecio jacobea*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, toadflax *Linaria vulgaris*, tormentil *potentilla erecta*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, sphagnum *Sphagnum* sp., ling *Calluna vulgaris*, cross leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, spike rush *Eleocharis palustris*, green ribbed sedge *Carex binervis*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, bell heather *Erica cinerea*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, yellow flag iris *Iris pseudacorus*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, sneezewort *Achillea ptarmica*, common valerian *Valeriana officinalis*, meadow sweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, hemlock water dropwort *Oenanthe croccata*, lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*.

Woodland and scrub species

Hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn Crataegus monogyna, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg., hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, remote sedge *Carex sylvatica*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, golden rod *Solidago virgaurea*, guelder rose *Vibernum opulus*, red campion *Silene dioica*

Faunal species

Blackbird, buzzard,

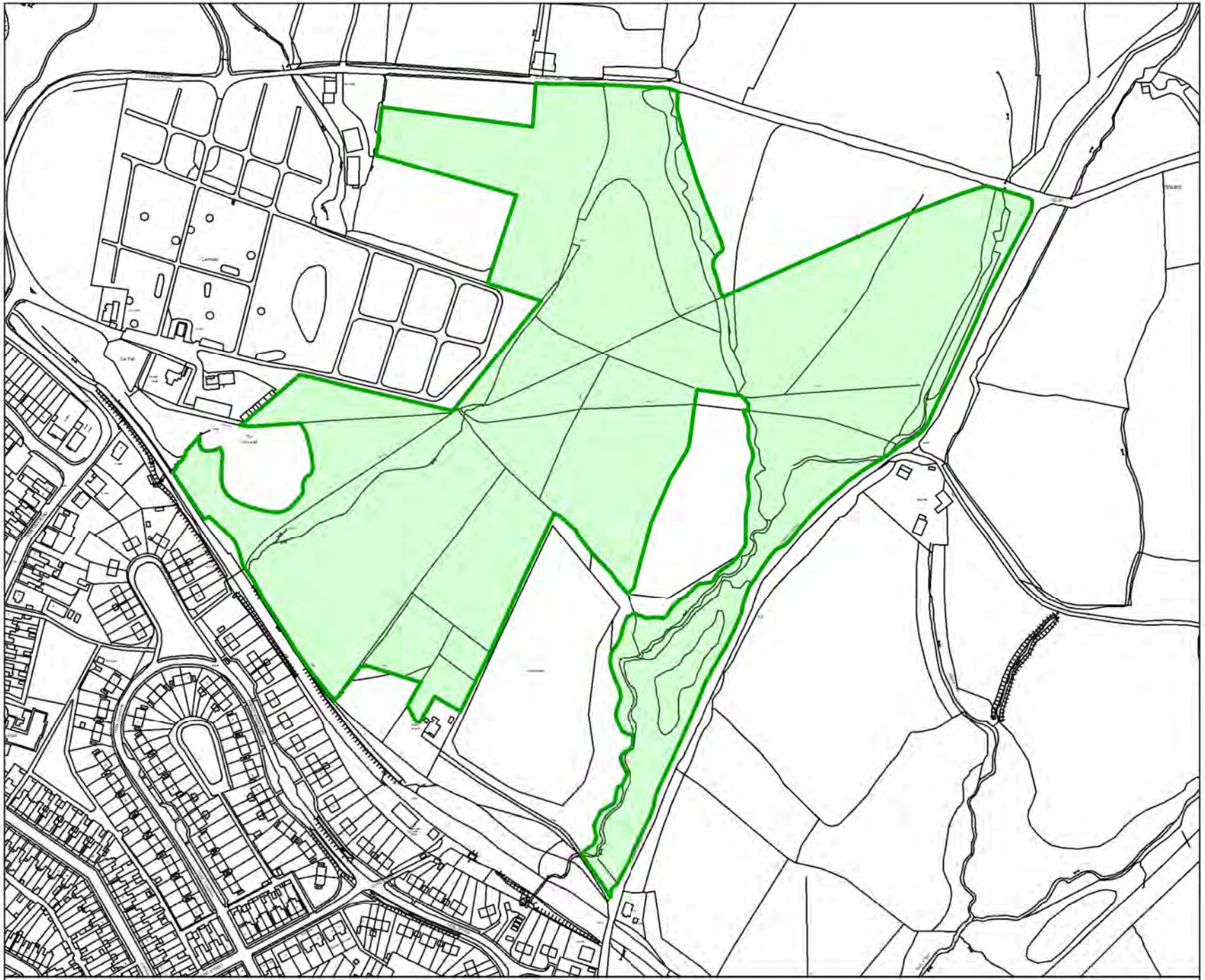
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary

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2011
SINC REVIEW

MG-13-N

Cemetery Fields



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-14-M **SINC name:** Nant Cwm-Du-Bach

Grid reference: SS 878 912 **Area (hectares):** 12.89

Survey date: 09/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

The SINC covers two small wooded valleys which border improved pastures and forestry plantation. The woodlands have a closed canopy and in places a very dense understorey, but retain a diversity of indicator species. The woodland at the base of the valleys is much wetter than that of the slopes and is dominated by alder rather than oak. Two streams and a pond are also included in the designated area.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Rivers

Secondary features

Scrub

Ponds

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The habitats within the designated area are suitable for a diversity of invertebrates and birds, as well as small mammals including bats and dormice. The streams are suitable for small fish species and therefore otters are likely to forage occasionally. The pond was noted to have several dragonfly species around it and amphibians are likely to breed here.

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

The woodlands are fenced in places but generally very steep sided and thickly vegetated. The canopy is dense for much of the site and no signs of active management were noted. Both Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam were found on the site, primarily around the streams. Himalayan balsam has covered over one field and compromised the biodiversity value.

Recommendations for future management:

- The woodland could benefit from some selective felling and coppicing where appropriate.
- Control of invasive species
- Management and control of bracken and scrub, particularly where this borders grassland habitats.
- Artificial otter holts could be added to provide otter resting sites near to the river.
- The pond along the driveway to the farm is well managed by the current owners, but should be maintained with some open water at all times, by partially clearing vegetation from different areas in rotation.

Additional information:

Areas of similar habitat were highlighted in areas adjacent to the SINC. These could be surveyed with a view to designation in the future. A field included in the designation is now dominated by Himalayan balsam.

Most westerly fork of the woodland was impassable. Rights of way are neglected and overgrown.

A waterfall was noted in the woodland area nearest the Cwmdu Canol access track.

Landowners: Mr Stewart Kennedy (also Ffos Farm) Porthcawl? Simon Jones, Cwmdu Canol Farm.

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

Woodland and scrub species

Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, downy birch *Betula pubescens*, peunculate oak *Quercus robur*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, sessile oak *Q. petrea*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris,* hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, sheep's fescue *Festuca oviana,* bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, hard fern *Blechnum spipcant*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, wavy bittercress *Cardamine flexuosa*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, common cow wheat *Melampyrum pratense*, wood horsetail *Equisteum sylvaticum*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chysosplenium oppositifolium*, red campion *Silene dioica*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria hollostea*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, broad leaved willowherb *Epilobium montanum*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvatica,* puff ball fungi, toad rush *Juncus buffonius*, male fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, golden rod *Solidago vigaurea*,

Aquatic species

Common pondweed *Potamogeton natans*, reedmace *Typha latifolia*, branched bur-reed *Sparganium erectum*, hemlock water dropwort *Oenathe croccata*, brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*

Faunal species

Swallow, badger (prints)

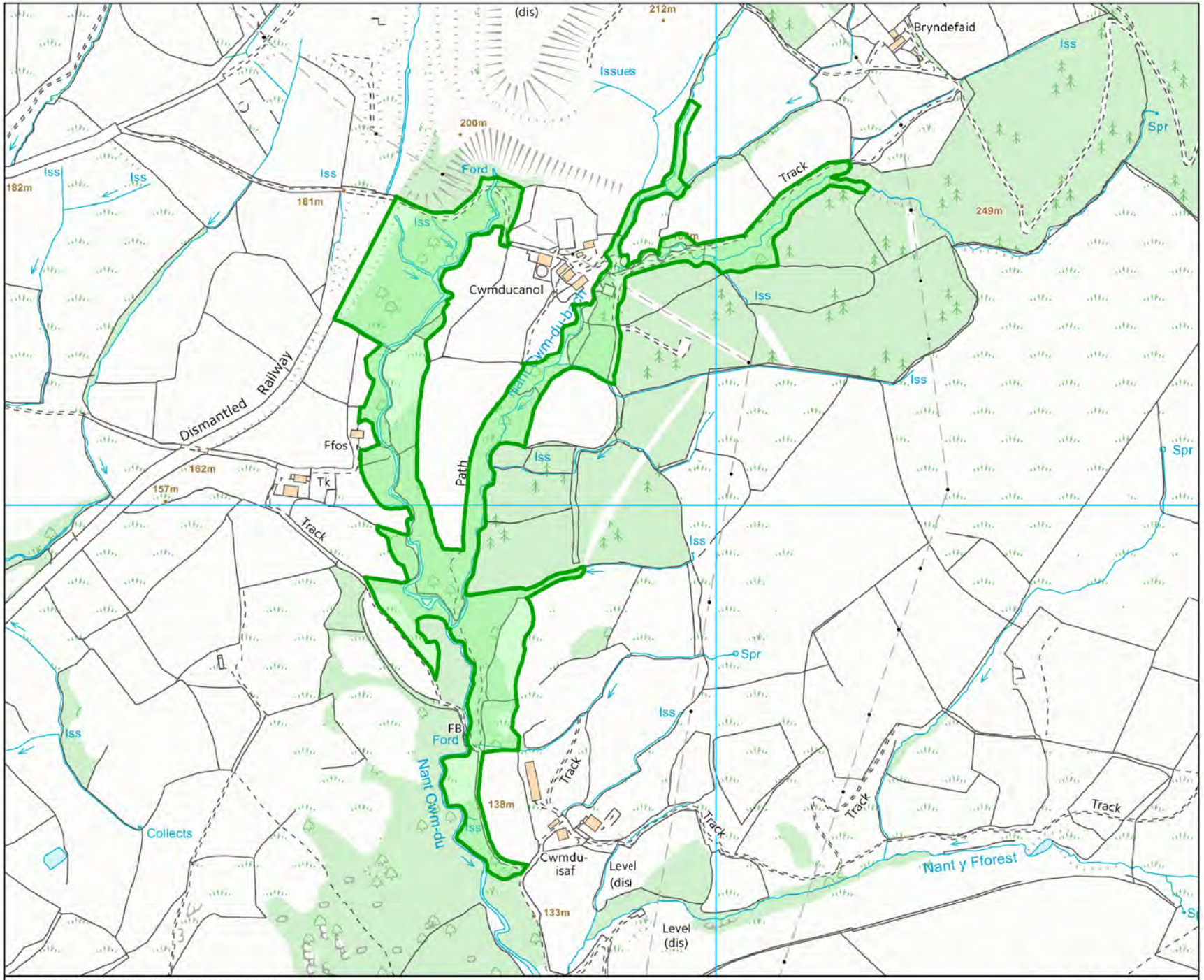
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, peregrine, flounced chestnut, green brindled crescent, small pearl bordered fritillary, cuckoo, small phoenix, yellowhammer, kestrel, pied flycatcher, shoulder striped wainscot, wood warbler, white ermine, spectacle, raven, dipper, Devon carpet, blackbird.

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2011
SINC REVIEW

MG-14-M

Nant Cwm-du-bach



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Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-15-M **SINC name:** Cwm Cerwyn

Grid reference: SS 842 907 **Area (hectares):** 10.53

Survey date: 16/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

The site is made up primarily of rush pasture with a stream and a small area of woodland to the south including plantation woodland.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Secondary features

Lowland meadows

Rivers

Plantation woodland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Local people reported adder nearby adjacent to the houses, as well as grass snake. Also reported were dormice and goshawk, but were sceptical about salmonid species in the immediate area.

The site overall is suitable for a number of invertebrate and bird species, including ground nesting birds. Small mammals including brown hare and vole could be present. Otters are likely to use the stream to the south of the site and possibly use the smaller watercourse on the site occasionally.

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

The fields are lightly grazed by cattle and the woodland area showed no signs of active management. Part of it is used for informal recreation.

Japanese knotweed is particularly dominant along the route of the former railway line on the site and is having an impact on the biodiversity as it spreads through the woodland habitat. Himalayan balsam is also present and beginning to have a similar effect.

Fly-tipping at the crossing of the lane and former railway line is common.

Recommendations for future management:

- Woodland would benefit from selective felling and the re-introduction of rotational coppicing.
- Control of invasive species.
- Fly-tipping at the crossing of the lane and former railway line is common and should be removed regularly, with public education regarding waste disposal.
- The fields could benefit from a decrease in stocking densities, or occasional mowing.

Additional information:

One area within the SINC was cut for hay at the time of survey and could not be accurately assessed.

Adjacent woodland and grassland habitats appeared to be of good quality and may be investigated in the future with a view to designation.

Known locally as 'the Waun'.

Landowner: Raymond & Mark Filer, Cwmcerwyn Farm, Maesteg/ Mr A Fawcett, Brynmawr Farm, Maesteg.

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

Grassland flora

Compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, sphagnum *Sphagnum* sp., greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, carnation sedge *Carex panacea*, yellow sedge *C. viridula*, water purslane *Lythrum portua*, imperforate St John's wort *Hypericum montanum*, meadow vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, hemp agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, Marsh woundwort *Stachys palustris*.

Woodland and scrub species

Sessile oak *Quercus pertraea*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, wild angelica, goldenrod *Solidago virgaurea*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria hollostea*, red campion *Silene dioica*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*.

Faunal species

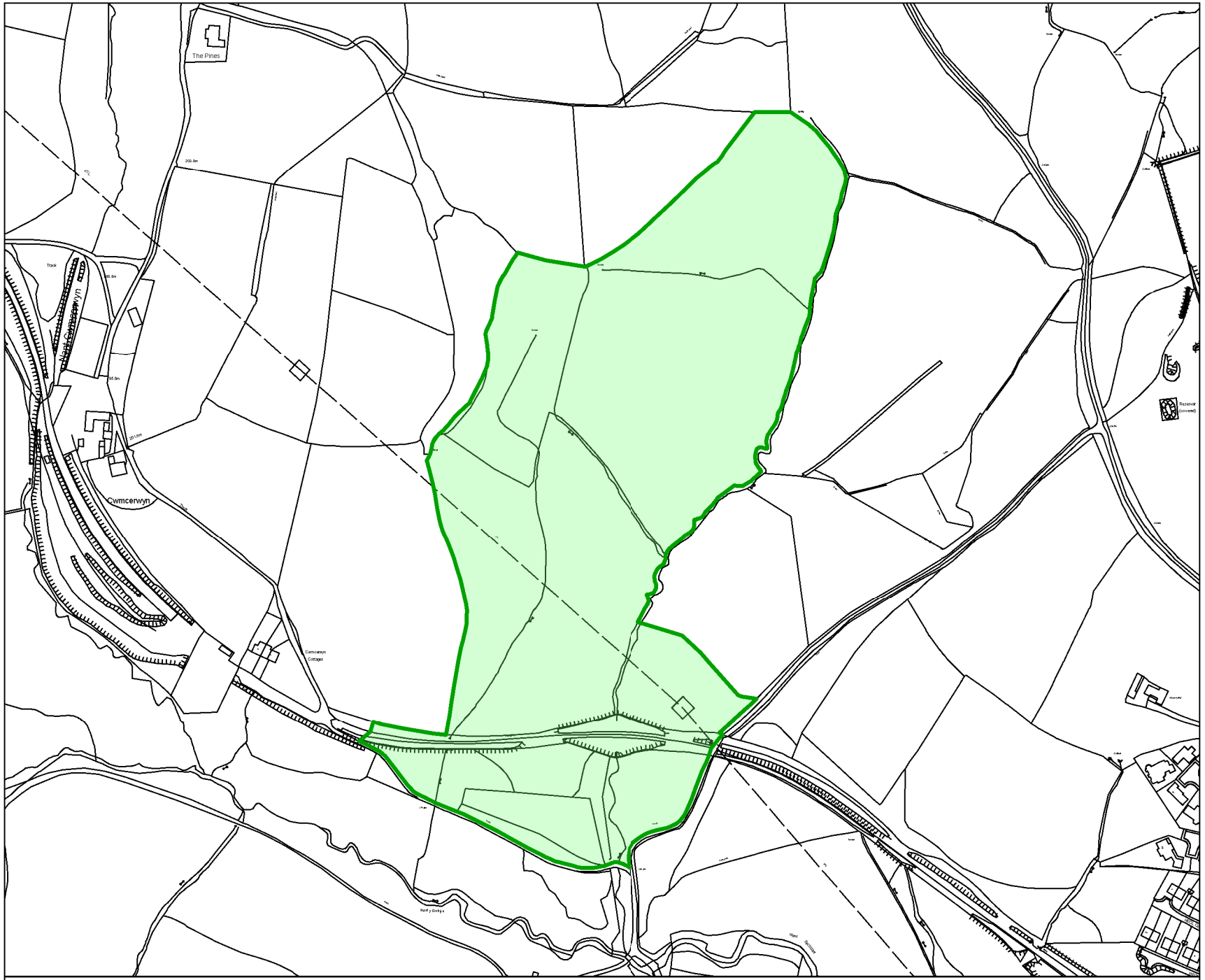
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, slow worm, bluebell, brown trout

BCBC 2011 SINC REVIEW

MG-15-N

Cwm Cerwyn



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-16-N **SINC name:** Craig Talyfan

Grid reference: SS 859 919 **Area (hectares):** 2.44

Survey date: 07/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

A small site composed mainly of woodland and wet woodland which follows the path of three small watercourses. Bracken and scrub feature in the sites as well as ponds. Much of the land surrounding this site is reclaimed after industry. The mature trees pre-date the reclamation planting and are still fairly isolated from similar habitat.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Bracken and scrub

Secondary features

Rivers

Ponds

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The site has potential to support a diversity of species including invertebrates and birds to mammals including bats and possibly otters. The ponds are suitable for breeding amphibians including great crested newts.

Many nest boxes had been put up in the trees.

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

The ponds appear unmanaged and suffering with a build-up of leaf litter, fly tipping and overgrowth of vegetation. The pond at the southern part of the site is mostly dried up. The middle section of the woodland is fenced and therefore not grazed, while the top section is open and grazed by sheep.

Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam are both present on the site and may begin to compromise the wet woodland interest if allowed to spread.

Recommendations for future management:

- Management of ponds to reduce shading.
- Creation of ponds to replace the pond that has dried up and to increase habitat diversity.
- Fencing of the top section of the woodland to prevent grazing by sheep.
- Removal of tipped material.
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

The footpath has officially been diverted away from the front of the house.

Landowner: Mr Henry Rhys, Cwrt y Mwnws, Maesteg.

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

Woodland and scrub species

Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina,* broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, dog violet *Viola rivinana*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*, soft shield fern *Polystichum setiferum*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, wood false brome *Brachipodium sylvaticum*, germander speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, common sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, soft rush *Juncus effusus*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg., bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, round leaved water crowfoot *Ranunculus omiophilus*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, Water startwort *Callitriche sp*., opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysplenium oppositifolium*

Faunal species

Mole, swallow, house martin.

Faunal species from data search (0m)

none

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2011
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MG-16-N

Craig Tal-y-Fan



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-17-N **SINC name:** Llwydarth Woods

Grid reference: SS 859 901 **Area (hectares):** 4.08

Survey date: 16/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

This site is composed almost entirely of broadleaved woodland on the western side of the Llynfi valley. The canopy of the woodland is quite closed and bramble is dominant in the ground flora. However it retains representative indicator species, but not in great abundance.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Scrub

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Mr Roberts reported redwing, spotted flycatcher and fieldfare at the site. He also reported having buzzards nesting here and a possible badger sett, although he'd not seen it himself.

The woodland is suitable for a range of invertebrate and bird species as well as small mammals.

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

The woodland is fenced from stock animals which are periodically kept in adjacent fields, although in the past animals were allowed to graze under the canopy. Bramble as a ground layer is dominant under a dense canopy and could be controlled. However unofficial paths through the wood are kept clear.

The woodland is used for informal recreation, although on private land.

Landowners are interested in wildlife but would find it difficult to manage the site themselves.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Control of bramble scrub.

Additional information:

Adjacent grasslands could be of interest and surveyed with a view to designation, if appropriate.

Landowner: Mrs Katherine Roberts, Llwydarth Farm, Cwmfelin, CF349HB

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

Woodland and scrub species

Sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilitata*, wood sage *Teucrium scorodonia*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, red campion *Silene dioica*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria holstea*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*, yellow pimpernel *Lysmachia nemorum*.

Faunal species

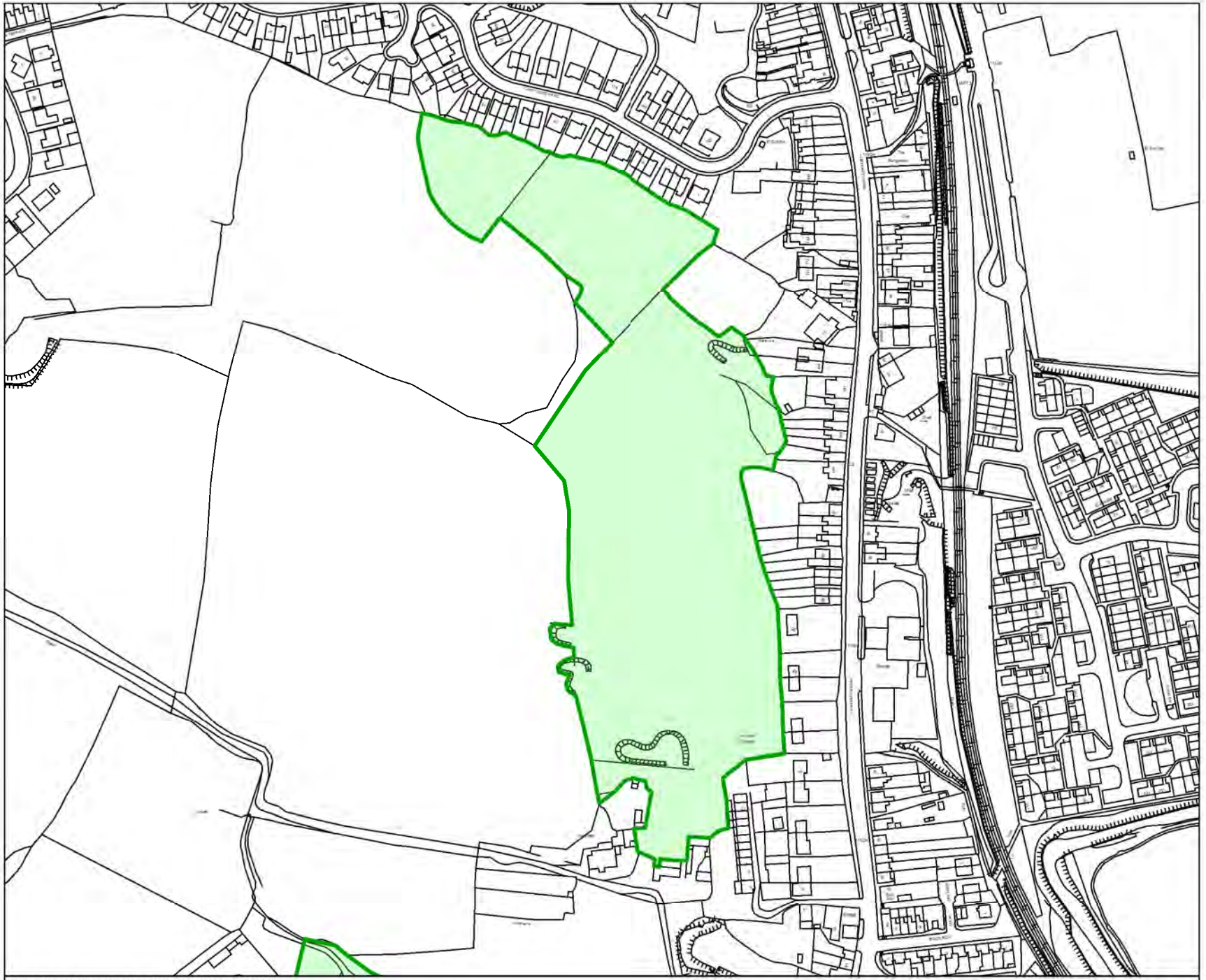
Faunal species from data search (0m)

(Bullhead, Atlantic salmon, eel, brown trout?) Golden ringed dragonfly

BCBC
2011
SINC REVIEW

MG-17-N

Llwydarth Road



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-18-M **SINC name:** Tudor West

Grid reference: SS 850 940 **Area (hectares):** 3.83

Survey date: 06/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

A relatively small site on a steep east facing slope contains a series of different grassland habitats and a small acid flush. The grasslands are mainly acid and purple moor grass or rush pasture with some broadleaved woodland and bracken.

Qualifying features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Raised bog

Secondary features

Native woodland

Bracken

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The site is likely to be of value to a range of invertebrate and bird species particularly. Reptiles such as common lizard and amphibians are also likely to be present as well as small mammals such as bank voles. Some birds of prey may visit the site.

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

The site was thought to be grazed a little too heavily by sheep cattle and horses. It is not fenced from adjacent open grazing land, but may be preferred by animals since shelter is nearby. Bracken was thought to be encroaching on areas of more valuable acid grassland.

Himalayan balsam is present on the site and may need to be controlled to retain the full biodiversity interest of the site.

Recommendations for future management:

- Reduction in grazing intensity by livestock to encourage regeneration and provide areas of dense undergrowth to give cover for nesting birds and small mammals.
- Control of bracken to prevent encroaching onto grassland
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

No map provided of this site by BCBC, maps labelled as MG-18-M are of MG-19-M

Adjacent areas of similar habitat could be surveyed with a view to designation, while those grasslands which have been agriculturally improved and no longer qualify as SINC status might be considered for removal.

Landowner: Mr Jerome Mathias,

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

Grassland flora

Heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea,* marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, yellow sedge *Carex viridula*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, marsh pennywort *Hydrocotyle vulgaris,* marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus,* sphagnum *Sphagnum* sp, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, star sedge *Carex echinata*, bell heather *Erica cinerea*, marsh violet *Viola palustris*, lesser skullcap *Scutellaria minor*, heath rush *Juncus squarrosus*, mat grass *Nardus stricta*, bog pondweed *Potomogeton polygonifolius*, round leaved water crowfoot *Ranunculus omiophylus*, bog asphodel *Narthecium ossifragum*, cotton grass *Eriopherum angustifolium*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, green ribbed sedge *Carex binervis*, spike rush *Eleocharis palustris*, yellow waxcap fungi, puff ball fungi.

Woodland and scrub species

Small leaved lime *Tilia cordata*, sessile oak *Quercus pertraea*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*,

Faunal species

Greater spotted woodpecker

Faunal species from data search (0m)

Goshawk, marsh harrier, hen harrier, merlin, peregrine, crossbill, red kite, honey buzzard, redwing, fieldfare, skylark, tree pipit, lesser redpoll, linnet, small heath, cuckoo, reed bunting, kestrel, black headed gull, grasshopper warbler, house sparrow, golden plover, hedge accentor, buff ermine, starling, song thrush, ring ouzel, cinnabar, swift, grey heron, goldfinch, siskin, raven, house martin, wheatear, chiffchaff, whinchat, garden warbler, blackbird.

BCBC
2011
SINC REVIEW

MG-18-M
Tudor West



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-19-M	**SINC name: Sychbant Fields**
Grid reference: SS841900	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 8 February 2012	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

A mosaic of upland habitats on a north-east facing slope that had largely been shaded by coniferous plantation (Larch, Pine and a few Sitka Spruce). The conifers had mostly been felled shortly before the survey, but had not yet removed from the site. Several young Rowan and Sessile Oak trees have been left standing, and the northern slope supports a mix of Birch and Willow scrub. The south-western boundary is formed by a steep, rocky channel which is fringed by old, moss-covered Sessile Oak trees. The ground flora beneath most of the trees is mainly dominated by Common Bent and mosses, particularly *Hypnum jutlandicum, Rhytidiadelphus loreus* and *Dicranum scoparium*, with occasional Wood Sorrel and Bilberry. The steeper, northern slope also includes several damp flushes, with locally abundant *Polytrichum commune* and *Sphagnum fimbriatum*. A more open habitat in the north of the area supports locally abundant Bracken with scattered trees and patches of damp grassland and rushes. The south-eastern part of the site includes a wide forestry track with dry heath (mainly Bell Heather) and acid grassland at its margins, bordered to the south by relatively sparse conifers in tussocky Purple Moor-grass, with occasional Heather, Bilberry, Cross-leaved Heath and Devil's-bit Scabious. The whole site is criss-crossed by deer trails, and several deer were seen during the survey.

Qualifying features

Mosaic of coniferous plantation, broadleaved woodland, acid grassland, heath, scrub and marshy grassland.

Secondary features

Bracken. Rock outcrops. Earth banks. Flushes. Stream channel (seasonally dry).

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to be used by foraging bats. Several of the older Sessile Oaks have potential to provide bat roosting sites.

The open heath and grassland areas are likely to support populations of reptiles.

Likely to support upland woodland birds (e.g. Pied Flycatcher, Redstart). The clear-felled area has potential to support Nightjar.

Potential to support locally uncommon bryophytes and lichens.

Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)
Most of the conifers have recently been clear-felled, but the felled trees have not yet been removed. The area has high potential for restoration to Sessile Oakwood or heath vegetation after the timber has been extracted. Ideally, the timber should be removed as soon as possible and the area should not be replanted with conifers.

The area appears to support a moderate density of deer. Deer grazing does not appear to be a problem and may be beneficial in limiting scrub encroachment in the open heath and grassland habitats.

Bracken has potential to expand into the clear-felled areas, and it may be beneficial to control it in the longer term, to favour native woodland or heath vegetation.

The tracks appear to be regularly used by off-road motorcyclists. This doesn't appear to be causing damage to the adjoining habitats, and in some areas may actually be helping to prevent scrub encroachment.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continue with removal of conifers, but allow natural regeneration of heath, or replant with Sessile Oak to create a broadleaved woodland.
- Local Bracken control, particularly if it becomes dominant after removal of conifers.
- Occasional cutting back of scrub on woodland rides, to maintain mix of heath and grassland vegetation.

Additional information:

A high proportion of the site was difficult to survey because of the recently felled conifers, so the inspection involved walking the boundary and unforested habitats and making occasional spot-checks into the felled area to examine the ground flora.

Some of the low-diversity scrub, plantation and bracken habitats may not meet the SINC selection criteria themselves, but are included as secondary features within the mosaic, and to provide continuity with the adjacent SINC.

It is likely that other parts of the wider forestry area also meet the SINC selection criteria.

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

Woodland / scrub tree and shrub species: *Larix sp., Pinus sylvestris, Pinus cf nigra, Picea sitchensis, Quercus petraea, Sorbus aucuparia, Betula pendula, Ilex aquifolium, Alnus glutinosa, Corylus avellana, Rubus fruticosus, Salix cinerea.*

Woodland / scrub ground flora species: *Oxalis acetosella, Vaccinium myrtillus, Digitalis purpurea, Lysimachia nemorum, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Hedera helix, Ranunculus repens, Potentilla erecta, Galium saxatile, Solidago virgaurea, Callitriche sp., Agrostis capillaris, Deschampsia flexuosa, Molinia caerulea, Deschampsia cespitosa, Holcus mollis, Juncus effusus, Juncus tenuis, Carex remota, Pteridium aquilinum, Blechnum spicant, Dryopteris filix-mas, Dryopteris dilatata, Phyllitis scolopendrium, Rhytidiadelphus loreus, Hypnum jutlandicum, Mnium hornum, Dicranum scoparium, Kindbergia praelonga, Dicranum majus, Polytrichastrum formosum, Polytrichum commune, Sphagnum fimbriatum, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Plagiomnium affine, Plagiothecium undulatum, Hookeria lucens, Atrichum undulatum, Diplophyllum albicans, Pellia sp., Lophocolea bidentata.*

Prominent epiphytes on the older Oaks include *Polypodium vulgare, Hypnum jutlandicum, Ulota bruchii, Metzgeria furcata, Frullania dilatata, Evernia prunastri, Usnea subfloridana, Parmotrema perlatum, Parmelia sulcata, Platismatia glauca, Cladonia cf coniocraea.*

Heath/ acid grassland/trackside species: *Vaccinium myrtillus, Calluna vulgaris, Erica cinerea, Erica tetralix, Ulex gallii, Ulex europaeus, Rubus idaeus, Potentilla erecta, Cirsium palustre, Hypericum pulchrum, Galium saxatile, Pilosella officinarum, Rumex acetosella, Digitalis purpurea, Chamerion angustifolium, Agrostis capillaris, Veronica officinalis, Molinia caerulea, Deschampsia flexuosa, Nardus stricta, Holcus lanatus, Deschampsia cespitosa, Luzula multiflora, Juncus effusus, Juncus articulatus, Juncus tenuis, Pteridium aquilinum, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Pleurozium schreberi, Dicranum scoparium, Hypnum jutlandicum, Plagiothecium undulatum, Didymodon fallax.*

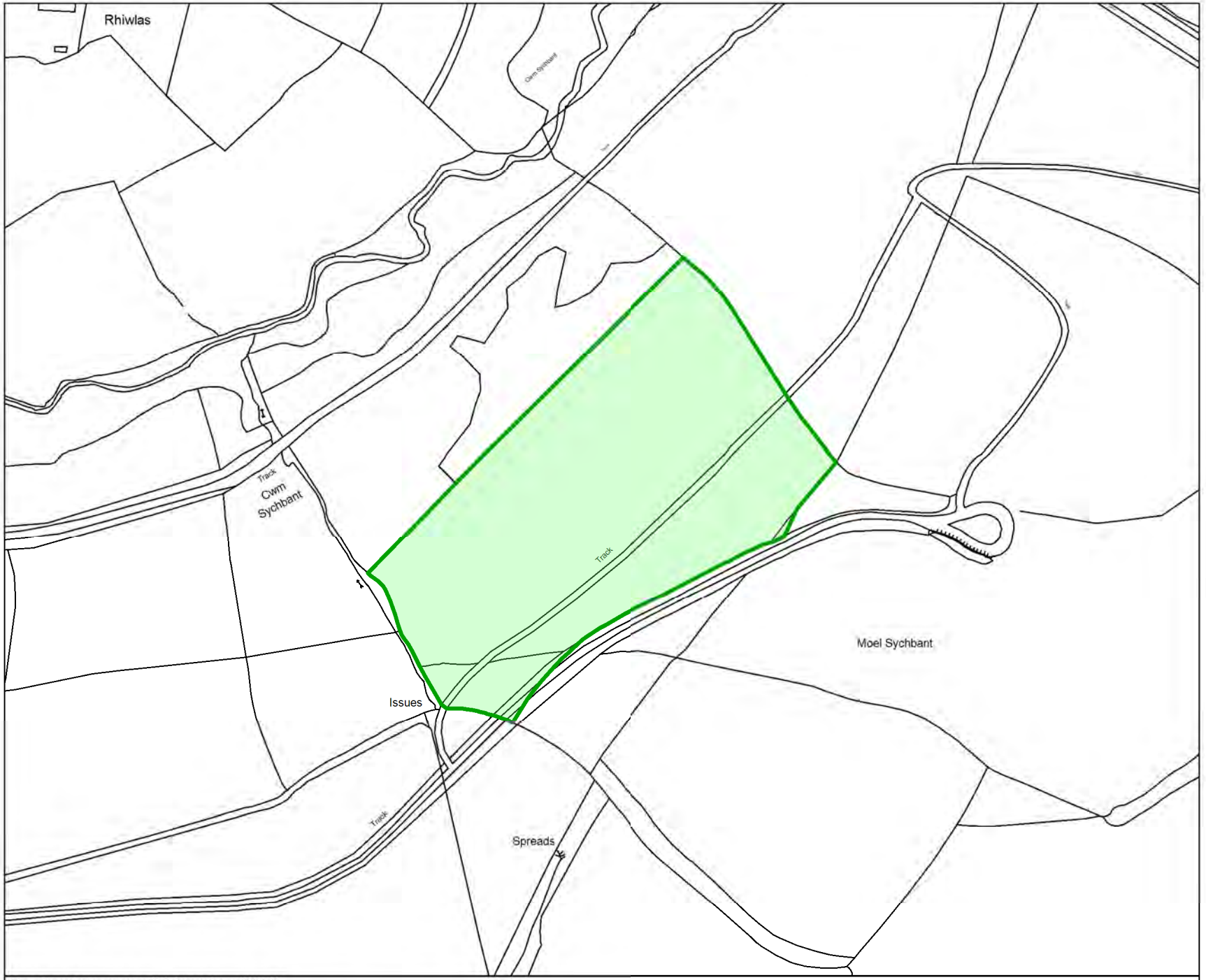
Fauna observations: Fallow Deer (live sightings), Badger (latrine), Raven, Treecreeper, Crossbill (flying over), Coal Tit, Wren, Robin.

Additional species noted from desk study: Marsh Fritillary (2002), Salmon, Slow Worm, Bluebell, Brown/ Sea Trout, Holly Blue, Bog Asphodel, Purple Hairstreak, Devil's-bit Scabious, Common Dog Violet, Pipistrelle (2006, 100m from boundary), Cuckoo (2011, 100m from boundary), Nightjar (2002, 100m from boundary), Barn Owl (2003, 100m from boundary), Reed Bunting (2009, 100m from boundary).

BCBC 2011 SINC REVIEW

MG-19-M

Sychbant Fields



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MG-20-N **SINC name:** St John's Colliery Field

Grid reference: SS 871 914 **Area (hectares):** 0.85

Survey date: 07/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

A very small site which holds similar biodiversity interest as its neighbouring sites. Purple moor grass and rush pasture are the most dominant habitat types with a narrow strip of broadleaved woodland following a small watercourse. Scattered trees can be found within the grassland area.

Qualifying features

Mosaic habitats

Rivers

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The site may be used by a variety of invertebrates and birds, but is relatively disturbed in comparison to adjacent, more extensive habitats.

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

The grassland habitat appeared to be unmanaged at the time of survey and bramble was thought to be encroaching onto more valuable habitat and therefore in a state of decline. The site has been used for the tipping of hardcore material for some kind of construction, further impacting on the sites hydrology. Bramble scrub will require control to prevent encroachment and hedges could be layed to give them longevity. The purple moor grass pasture is in need of some cutting or controlled burning as the grass tussocks are becoming very high and dense, shading out other species, but continuing grazing at an appropriate density and maintaining moisture levels will be essential.

Recommendations for future management:

- Management of bramble scrub
- Lay hedgerows
- Manage purple moor grass through cutting or burning and then grazing
- Remove tipped material and try to prevent further tipping.

Additional information:

Local people believe this land is subject to a planning application for trout ponds.

Landowners: Mr Mike Harris / 'Nancy'

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

Grassland flora

Wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, soft rush *Juncus effusus*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, selfheal *Prunella vulgaris*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg., sneezewort *Achillea ptarmica*, great willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, common mouse ear *Cerastium fontanum*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, bell heather *Erica cinerea*, crested dog's tail *Cynosaurus cristatus*.

Woodland and scrub species

Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa,*

Faunal species

Faunal species from data search (0m)

none

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MG-20-N

St. John's
Colliery Field



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MM-1-M **SINC name: Llyn-y-Felin**

Grid reference: SS874772 **Area (hectares): 44.79Ha**

Survey date: 15th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

An extensive site dominated by woodland, large parts of which are coniferous and mixed plantation with some semi-natural areas, together with a small areas of semi-improved neutral grassland at the northern extent of the site and some dune scrub and dune grassland bordering the Merthyr Mawr Warren National Nature Reserve.

Woodland areas are dominated by conifers including Pine, together with predominantly Ash, Sycamore and Beech. Also Holly, English Elm, Spindle, Hazel, Sessile, Pedunculate and Holm Oak, Goat Willow, Alder and Birch, with ground flora species including Bluebells, Enchanter's Nightshade, Dog's Mercury and Redcurrant. Grassland species include Crested Dog's-tail, Self-heal, Meadowsweet, rushes and Mint with Sea Buckthorn, Bramble and Old Man's-Beard dominant within dune scrub areas.

Parts of the site around the car park for Merthyr Mawr Warren NNR are well used including by dog walkers and horse riders, including the area containing the ruins of Candlestone Castle. Large parts of the site, however, are relatively undisturbed including the area bordering the Ogmore River to the east of the site.

Qualifying features

Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Dune grassland and dune scrub.

Secondary features

Bluebells.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and potential roosting opportunities for bats.

Potential breeding populations of qualifying bird species recorded close to the site.

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

Invasive species including Himalayan Balsam and Japanese Knotweed are present on the river corridor at the south-east of the site with Himalayan Balsam also recorded at the north-western part of the site.

Recommendations for future management:

- Gradually remove conifers from woodland canopy, allowing regenerations of native species in their place.
- Control of non-native Himalayan Balsam and Japanese Knotweed
- Consider increased control measures for dog-fouling, possibly with additional interpretation

explaining the benefits of this for nature conservation
- Consider provision of artificial Otter holt in a quiet part of the river-bank.

Additional information:

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

Site is covered by historical, archaeological and landscape designations.

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*, Downy Birch *Betula pubescens,* English Elm *Ulmus procera,* Grey Poplar *Populus canescens*, Goat Willow *Salix caprea,* Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium,* Holm Oak *Quercus ilex*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur,* Pine *Pinus* sp., Red Campion *Silene dioica*, Sea Buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides*, Sessile Oak *Quercus petraea*, Spindle *Euonymus europaeus*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus.*

Ground flora species: Agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria,* Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum,* Broad-leaved Willowherb *Epilobium montanum,* Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata,* Compact Rush *Juncus conglomeratus,* Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea,* Hard Rush *Juncus inflexus*, 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,* Large-flowered Evening Primrose *Oenothera erythrosepala*, Lesser Burdock *Arctium minus,* Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, Old Man's-beard *Clematis vitalba*, Ragwort *Senecio jacobea*, Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Redcurrant *Ribes rubrum*, Silverweed *Potentilla anserina*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum.*

Fauna observations:
Blackbird *Turdus merula,* Buzzard *Buteo buteo,* Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*, Emperor Dragonfly *Anax imperator*, Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*, European Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus,* Raven *Corvus corax,* Robin *Erithacus rubecula,* Small Tortoiseshell *Aglais urticae,* Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus.*

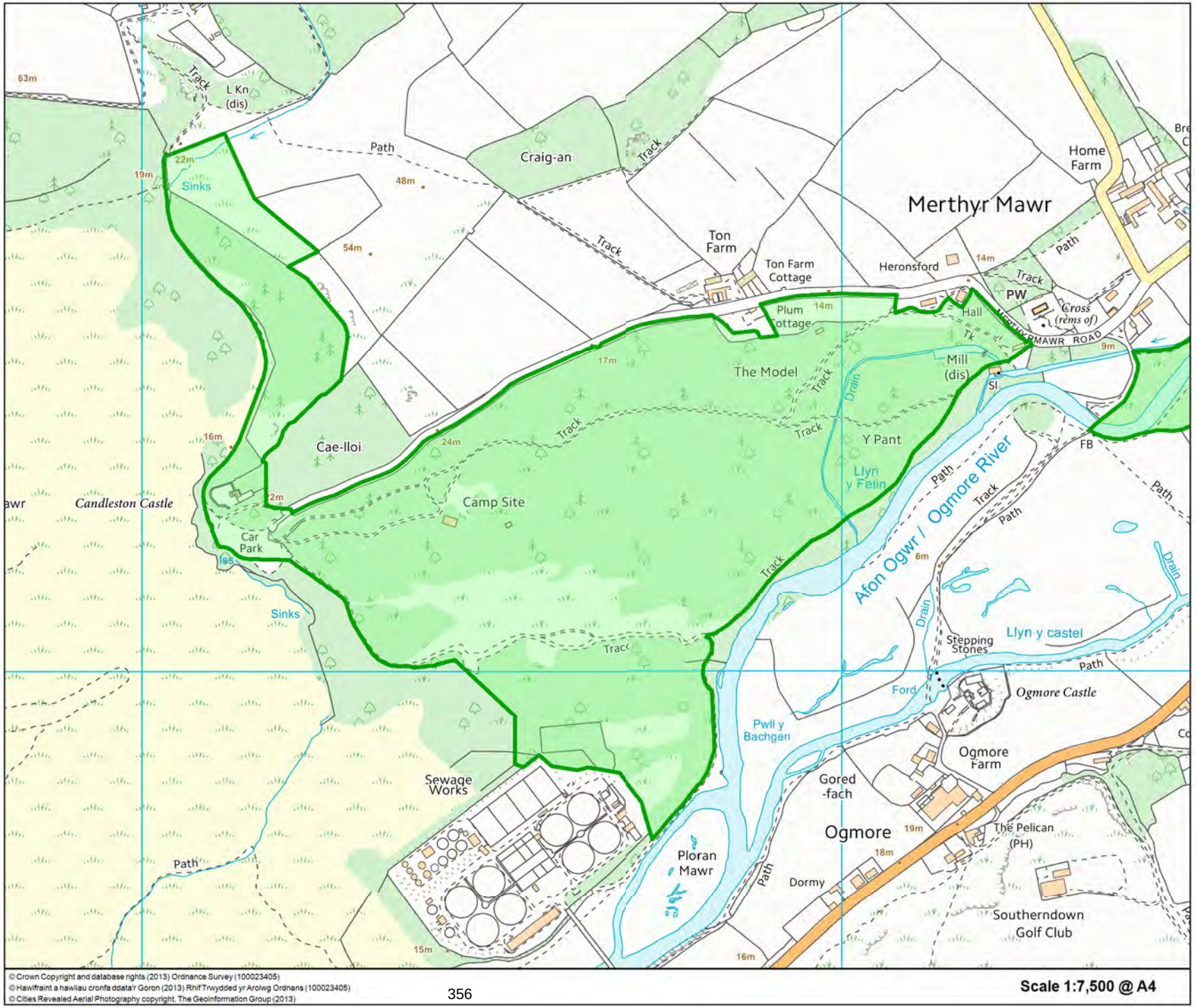
Additional species noted from desk study:

Within site: Brown Long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus.*

Bullhead *Cottus gobio,* Lesser Horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros,* Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar,* Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, Wood Lark *Lullula arborea,* Firecrest *Regulus ignicapillus,* Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*, European Eel *Anguilla anguilla,* Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis,* Common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus,* Lesser Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos minor,* Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata,* Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula,* Brown/ Sea Trout *Salmo trutta,* Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* (100m outside of site boundary).

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MM-1-M
Llyn-y-Felin



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MM-2-S **SINC name: Coed Cwintin**

Grid reference: SS871781 **Area (hectares): 17.68Ha**

Survey date: 15th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Mixed semi-natural broadleaved woodland on an ancient woodland site, with Ash and Sycamore dominating the canopy, other species include Hawthorn, Elder, Hazel and Elms, with woodland ground flora species including Dog's Mercury, Enchanter's Nightshade, ferns and Herb Robert. The site is contained within a traditional stone boundary wall and lies close to Merthyr Mawr dunes. Himalayan Balsam is present towards the southern edge.

Qualifying features

Broad-leaved woodland site registered on the Ancient Woodland Inventories.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats.

Potential breeding populations of qualifying bird species recorded locally to the site.

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

Low level management, fenced/ walled off from adjacent agricultural grazing.

Himalayan Balsam establishing at the southern end of the site.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Control of invasive non-native Himalayan Balsam

Additional information:

Site within Merthyr Mawr historical designations.

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*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, English Elm *Ulmus procera,* Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Hazel *Corylus avellana,* Ivy *Hedera helix,* Sweet Chestnut *Castanea sativa*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus,* Wych Elm *Ulmus glabra.*

Ground flora species:
Common Polypody *Polypodium vulgare,* Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis,* Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, Field Maple *Acer campestre*, Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera,* Common Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, Maidenhair Spleenwort *Asplenium trichomanes*, Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, Nipplewort *Lapsana communis*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum.*

Fauna observations:

Badger *Meles meles,* Bank Vole *Myodes glareolus,* Grey Squirrel *Sciurus carolinensis.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

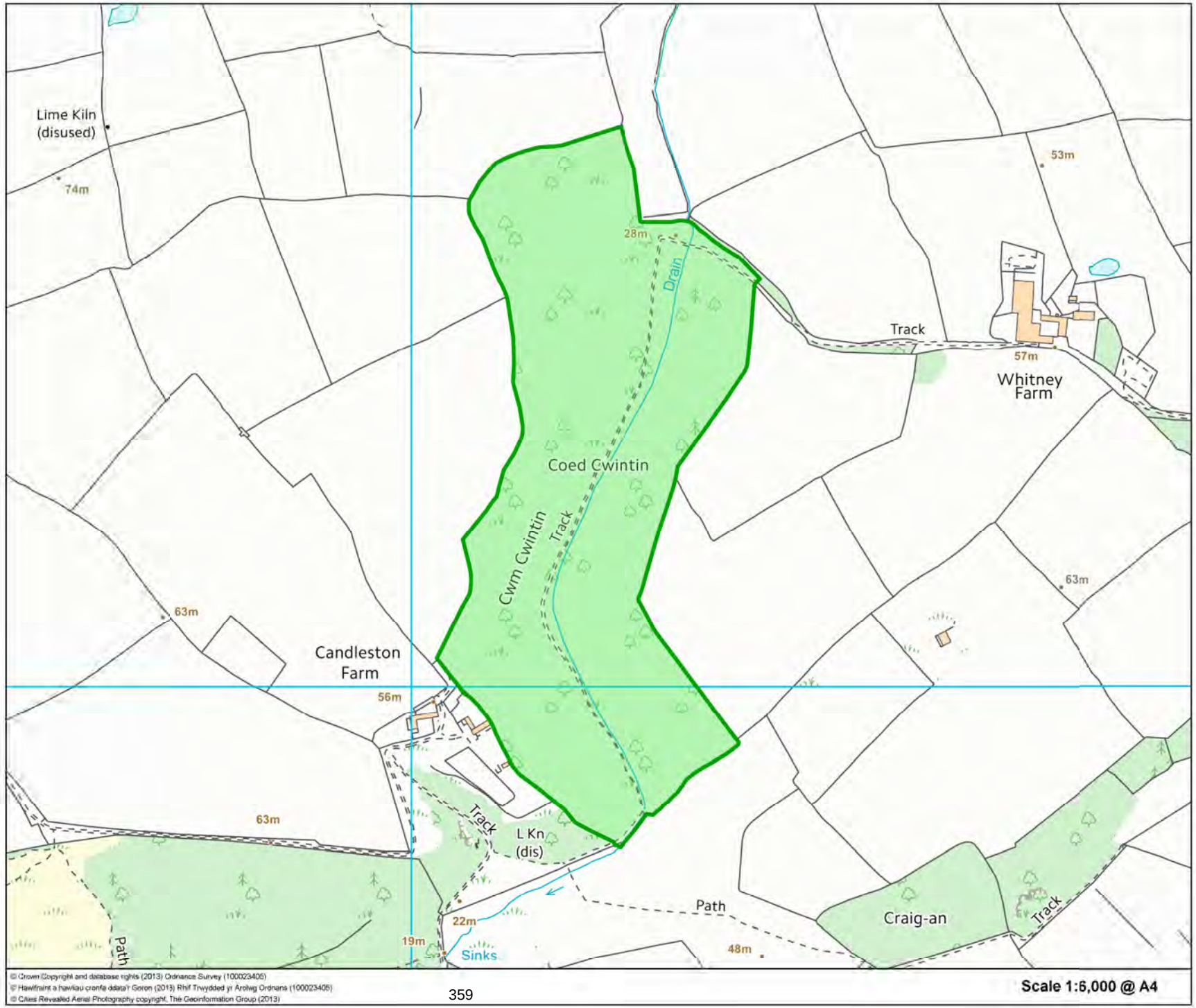
Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus* (250m from site boundary), Lesser Horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros,* Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus* sp(p). (300m from site boundary), Brown Long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus* (500m from site boundary), Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* (150m from site boundary).

Within site: *Conops ceriaeformis, Machimus atricapillus, Myopa tessellatipennis.*

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MM-2-S

Coed Cwintin



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Date: 02/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MM-3-N **SINC name: Cwm-y-Befos**

Grid reference: SS859780 **Area (hectares): 12.27Ha**

Survey date: 16th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

A mosaic of habitats dominated by improved grassland with semi-improved neutral grassland, scattered scrub, and dense Bracken on the sloping sides either side of the central valley of the site, leading down to the edge of Merthyr Mawr Site of Special Scientific Interest, which the site borders, the lowest part of the SINC site falling within this designation. The semi-improved neutral grassland is concentrated on the eastern slopes of the site with Meadow Thistle, Tormentil, Cinquefoil and Lesser Stitchwort. Meadowsweet was also recorded towards the centre of the site where a rain fed occasionally wet ditch flows. Scrub along the eastern slopes of the site includes Gorse with Elder, Ash and Hawthorn. At the south end of the sit Bramble scrub with Hawthorn and some Elder borders the Merthyr Mawr SSSI, with Bracken to the north east of this within the site. The site is open as one grazing unit with horses present. Historical records for the site include a relatively large number of Waxcap fungi species.

Qualifying features

Semi-improved neutral grassland.

Grassland supporting more than 8 species of waxcap (13 from desk study).

Secondary features

Scattered scrub, Bracken.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Potential habitat for nesting birds including Tree Pipit.

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

Current grazing by horses could be managed to favour the semi-natural grassland habitat with management of Bracken also a consideration to favour scattered growth pattern allowing ground flora to flourish.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Consider local Bracken control at to maintain grassland habitat.

Additional information:

Sothern-most part of site covered by Merthyr Mawr SSSI designation and so not surveyed.

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*, Gorse *Ulex europaeus,* Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Hazel *Corylus avellana,* Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa.*

Ground flora species Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum,* Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata,* Creeping Cinquefoil *Potentilla repens*, Crested Dog's Tail *Cynosurus cristatus*, Curled Dock *Rumex crispus*, Dandelion *Taraxacum* sp*.,* Dove's-foot Cranesbill *Geranium molle,* Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, European Honeysuckle *Lonicera pericylmenum,* Lesser Stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*, Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria,* Meadow Thistle *Cirsium dissectum*, Nipplewort *Lapsana communis,* Red Campion *Silene dioica*, Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Red Fescue *Festuca rubra*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata,* Silverweed *Pontentilla anserine,* Common Nettle *Urtica dioica,* Lesser Stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*, Tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, White Clover *Trifolium repens,* Wood Avens *Geum urbanum,* Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus,* Waxcaps *Hygrocybe sp*(p).

Fauna observations: Blackbird *Turdus merula,* Buzzard *Buteo buteo*, Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*, European Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus,* Swallow *Hirundo rustica,* Stonechat *Saxicola torquata.*

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

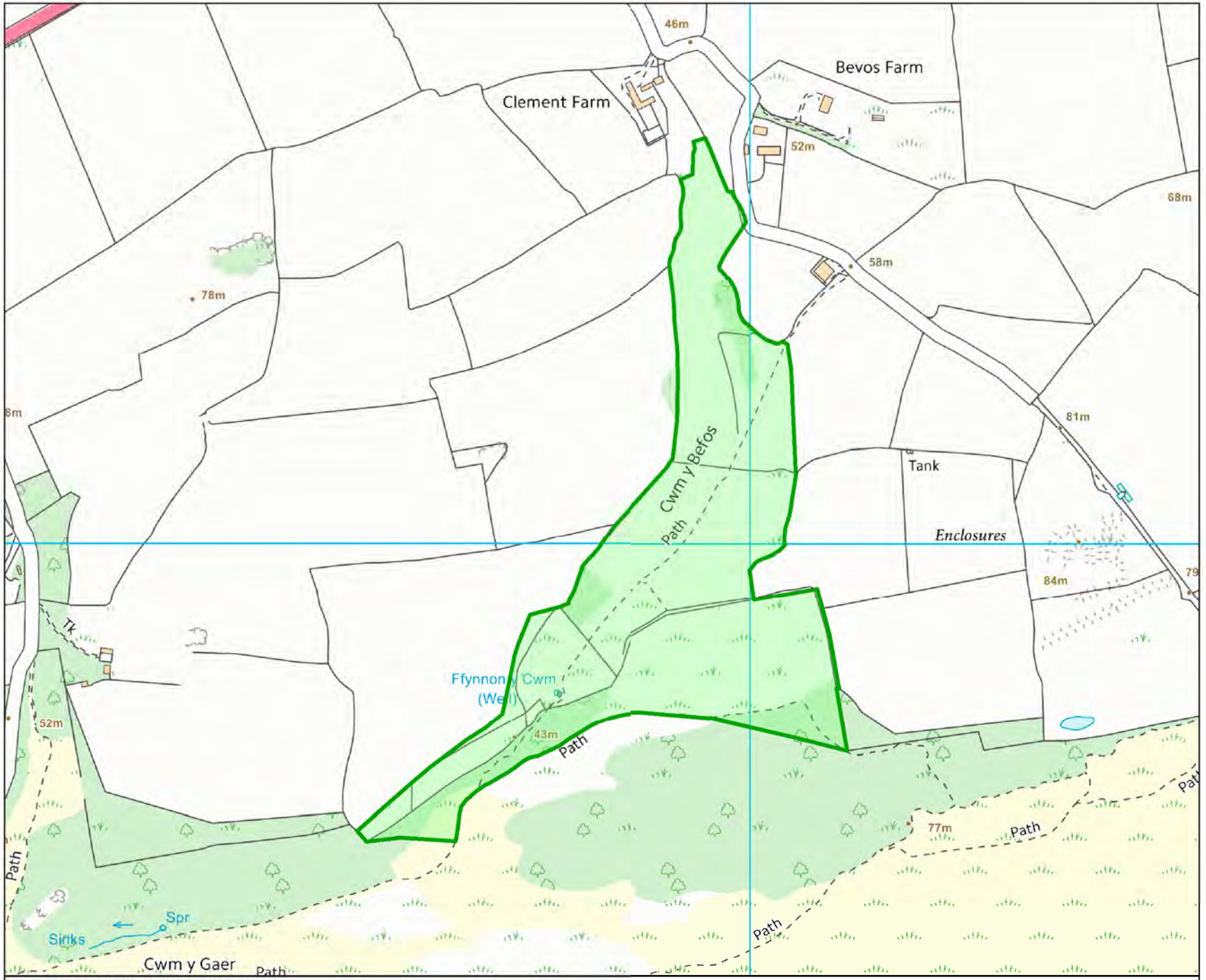
Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus* (400m from site boundary).

Within site: Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis*, Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula,* Glaucous Sedge *Carex flacca,* Heath Grass *Danthonia decumbens,* Butter Waxcap *Hygrocybe ceracea*, Golden Waxcap *Hygrocybe chlorophana*, Scarlet Waxcap *Hygrocybe coccinea*, Blackening Waxcap *Hygrocybe conica*, Yellow Foot Waxcap *Hygrocybe flavipes*, Earthy Waxcap *Hygrocybe fornicata*, Glutinous Waxcap *Hygrocybe glutinipes var.glutinipes*, Spangle Waxcap *Hygrocybe insipida*, Fibrous Waxcap *Hygrocybe intermedia*, Slimy Waxcap *Hygrocybe irrigata*, Parrot Waxcap *Hygrocybe psittacina var. psittacine*, Oily Waxcap *Hygrocybe quieta*, Snowy Waxcap *Hygrocybe virginea var. virginea,* Rough Hawkbit *Leontodon hispidus,* Trailing Tormentil *Potentilla anglica*.

BCBC 2011 SINC REVIEW

MM-3-N

Cwm-y-Befos



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MM-4-N	**SINC name: Home Wood and Long Belt**
Grid reference: SS854792	**Area (hectares): 7.60Ha**
Survey date: 16th September 2011	**Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Mixed semi-natural broadleaved woodland on an ancient woodland site, comprising of a block to the main western part of the site plus a shelter belt of similar woodland extending along the hilltop to the east of the block. The canopy is dominated by Ash with some Sycamore, Oak, Beech and occasional Spindle, Hazel, Hawthorn, Cherry and Horse Chestnut. Ground flora include Bluebells, Hart's-tongue Fern and Dogs Mercury.

Qualifying features

Broad-leaved woodland site registered on the Ancient Woodland Inventories.

Secondary features

Bluebells.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats.

Potential breeding populations of qualifying bird species recorded close to the site.

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

Site is within estate and covered by historic landscape designation.

Some Winter Heliotrope, invasive non-native species, on roadside close to site.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Continue exclusion of livestock from woodland
- Localised maintenance of boundaries

Additional information:

Historic well outside of site within field to east of main woodland block.

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species:,
Ash *Fraxinus excelsior,* Beech *Fraxinus excelsior,* Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Field Rose *Rosa arvensis*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Sessile Oak *Quercus petrea*, Spindle *Euonymus europaeus*, Sweet Chestnut *Castanea sativa*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus,* Wayfaring Tree *Viburnum lantana.*

Ground flora species: Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis,* Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, Hart's-tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium,* Lady Fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, Lord's-and-Ladies *Arum maculatum*, Common Polypody Fern *Polypodium vulgare*, Winter Heliotrope *Petasites fragrans.*

Fauna observations:

Badger *Meles meles,* Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta*, Speckled Wood Butterfly *Pararge aegeria.*

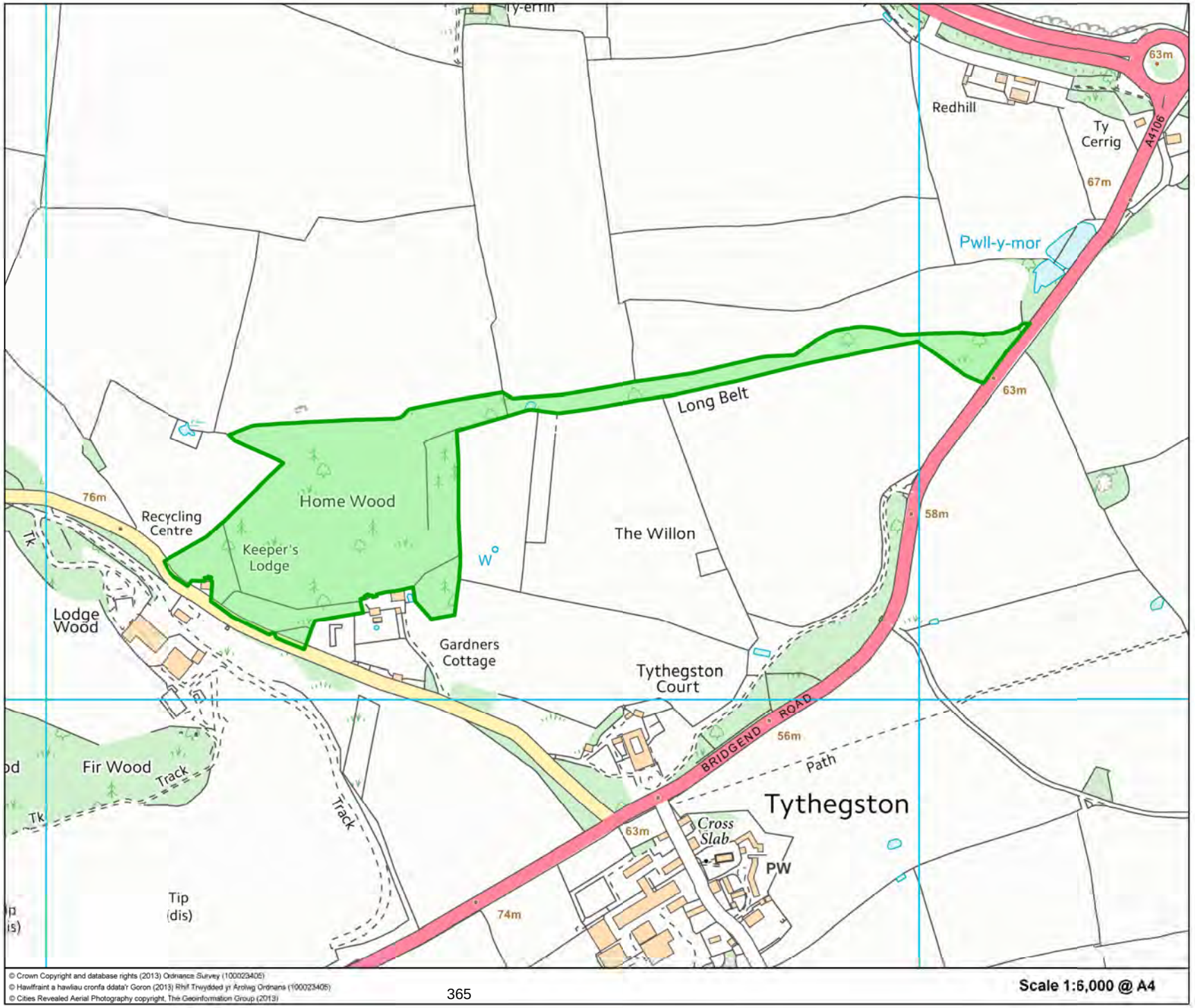
Additional species noted from desk study:

Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* (within 200m of site boundary).

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2011
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MM-4-N

Home Wood &
Long Belt Wood



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MM-5-S **SINC name: Coed Pwll-du**

Grid reference: SS886776 **Area (hectares): 7.68ha**

Survey date: 28th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland with Ash and Sycamore dominating the canopy away from the River Ogmore, the banks of which are dominated by Alder woodland. Characteristic woodland ground flora are present including Bluebell, Dog's Mercury and Foxglove with invasive species forming significant stands along the river boundary in particular. The site forms part of the Merthyr Mawr estate.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of ancient woodland indicator species including Bluebell.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats and riparian habitat with shelter for Otter.

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

Within Special Landscape Area, Historic Landscape Area, Conservation Area and Archaeologically Sensitive Area designations (LDP).

Areas of extensive Japanese Knotweed along river and some more localised Himalayan Balsam and Bamboo. North side of river includes some recently thinned woodland, to the south the woodland is scrubby and open to grazing horses.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive non-native Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam.
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Consider locally excluding livestock from woodland to encourage regeneration and provide areas of dense undergrowth to give cover for nesting birds and small mammals.
- Consider provision of artificial Otter holt in a quiet part of the river-bank.

Additional information:

Survey is based on spot checks rather than walking the entire site boundary. Within Cadw's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales and Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest. The site forms an important link between other local sites and the Merthyr Mawr dunes.

Horse grazed pasture to the south of the site and on the north banks of the Ewenny river form areas of floodplain grazing marsh with reens/ drainage channels and temporary pools used by migratory wildfowl including swans and geese; these areas could be considered for inclusion within the SINC or a separate designation.

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*,, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Ivy *Hedera helix*.

Ground flora species:
Bamboo species, Bluebell *Hyacinthodes non-scripta*, Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, Burdock *Arctium minus,* Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius,* Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, Foxglove *Digitalis purpurea,* Ground Elder *Aegopodium podagraria,* Common Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Pine species *Pinus* sp*.,* Red Campion *Silene dioica*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica,* Wood Avens *Geum urbanum.*

Fauna observations: Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*, Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula,* Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina*, Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta,* Small Tortoiseshell *Aglais urticae.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

Pipistrelle bat *Pipistrellus* sp(p)., Lesser Horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros,* Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar* Bullhead *Cottus gobio,* Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* (within 100m of site boundary), Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*, House Martin *Delichon urbicum* (within site).

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MM-5-S

Coed Pwlldu



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MM-6-S	**SINC name: Chapel Hill**
Grid reference: SS889781	**Area (hectares): 7.30ha**
Survey date: 28th September 2011	**Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Semi-natural woodland plantation with canopy species dominated by Beech, including standing deadwood and large specimens, as well as Ash with occasional Chestnut, Pine trees, Holly and Hazel with characteristic woodland ground flora including Ivy, Dog's Mercury and Herb Robert. Boundary stone walls are present in places with some apparently more recent woodland areas around the chapel hill itself. The site forms part of the parkland setting of grounds of Merthyr Mawr house which lies to the immediate south of the site.

Qualifying features

Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland plantation including Beech with occasional veteran trees set in parkland.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and potential roosting opportunities for bats and riparian habitat for Otter.

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

Within Special Landscape Area, Historic Landscape Area and Archaeologically Sensitive Area designations (LDP).

Areas of Himalayan Balsam invading woodland along north-east site boundary with New Inn Road.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, targeting conifer species where relevant, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Control of invasive species
- Local maintenance of boundaries

Additional information:

Within Cadw's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales and Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest.

Chapel Hill contains a 15th Century chapel (Scheduled Ancient Monument) on the remains of a hill fort, which has no roof and may provide bat roosting opportunities. Whilst the perimeter areas of the site were surveyed, this central part of the site was not surveyed due to permission being denied prior to written request from the local authority. Further survey of this central area would therefore be beneficial.

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species: Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Beech *Fagus sylvatica,* Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Pine species *Pinus* sp*.,* Sweet Chestnut *Castanea sativa.*

Ground flora species:
Bluebell *Hyacinthodes non-scripta*, Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana,* Hart's-tongue Fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum,* Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*, Lady Fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar* (within/ adjacent to site), Bullhead *Cottus gobio,* European Otter *Lutra lutra*, Pipistrelle bat *Pipistrellus* sp(p)., Lesser Horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros* (100m from site boundary), Brown Long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus* (400m from site boundary).

Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis,* Redwing *Turdus iliacus* (100m from site boundary), Red Kite *Milvus milvus* (150m from site boundary), Barn Owl *Tyto alba* (250m).

BCBC 2011 SINC REVIEW

MM-6-S

Chapel Hill



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MM-7-N **SINC name: Merthyr Mawr Common**

Grid reference: SS852782 **Area (hectares): 6.84Ha**

Survey date: 16th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Main common area has apparently been ploughed and reseeded in the recent past, with improved grazing pasture now present, several small areas of semi-natural woodland are present with the site providing greater biodiversity interest; a fenced area to the south-east of the site, a small area within the north part of the field which is open to the field and a strip along the opposite side of the lane at the west of the site which borders the adjacent campsite. The canopy of each woodland area is dominated by Ash with Hawthorn. The western strip also has Blackthorn and a diverse ground flora including Bluebells, Red Currant, Enchanter's Nightshade, Ivy and Hart's-tongue Fern. The southern woodland contains English Elm, Sycamore, Hazel and Holly with ground flora including Primrose, The woodland within the north-east part of the field contains Blackthorn, Bramble Sycamore and Black Bryony and provides valuable local shelter to birds and invertebrates with some tree holes within the Ash. The hedgerows around the field contain Honeysuckle with Bracken and extensive Himalayan Balsam along the north-east site boundary.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species

Secondary features

Bluebells

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and potential roosting opportunities for bats.

Potential breeding populations of qualifying fauna species recorded locally

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

Non-native Himalayan Balsam is prevalent along the north site boundary. Main part of site re-seeded presumably for improved grazing with sheep present. Woodland at south-east of site fenced off, woodland strip along west of lane open to road with flytipping.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control invasive species
- Remove flytipping and try to prevent further problem
- No further re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.

Additional information:

Common Land Survey Site 90

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species:,
Ash *Fraxinus excelsior,* Black Bryony *Tamus communis*, Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, Bramble *Rubus fruiticosus*, Buddleia *Buddleia davidii,* Elder *Sambucus nigra* English Elm *Ulmus procera* Field Rose *Rosa arvensis,* Ground Elder *Aegopodium podagraria,* Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Hazel *Corylus avellana*,
Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Red Currant *Ribes rubrum*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*,

Ground flora species:
Bluebells *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, Cleavers *Galium aparine*, Columbine *Aquilegia vulgaris*, Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata,* Cutleaf Cranesbill *Geranium dissectum*, Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, Greater Burdock *Arctium lappa* Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium,* Honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, Stinging Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Red Campion *Silene dioica,* Rosebay Willowherb *Chamaenerion angustifolium*, Hart-s-tongue Fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum* Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens gladulifera,* Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas* Primrose *Primula vulgaris*, Stinging Nettle *Urtica dioica,* Wood Avens *Geum arbanum*

Fauna observations:
Badger *Meles meles*, Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*, Mole *Talpa europaeus*, Raven *Corvus corax*, Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta*, Robin *Erithacus rubecula*, Speckled Wood *Pararge aegaria*, Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus* Buddleia *Buddleia davidii*

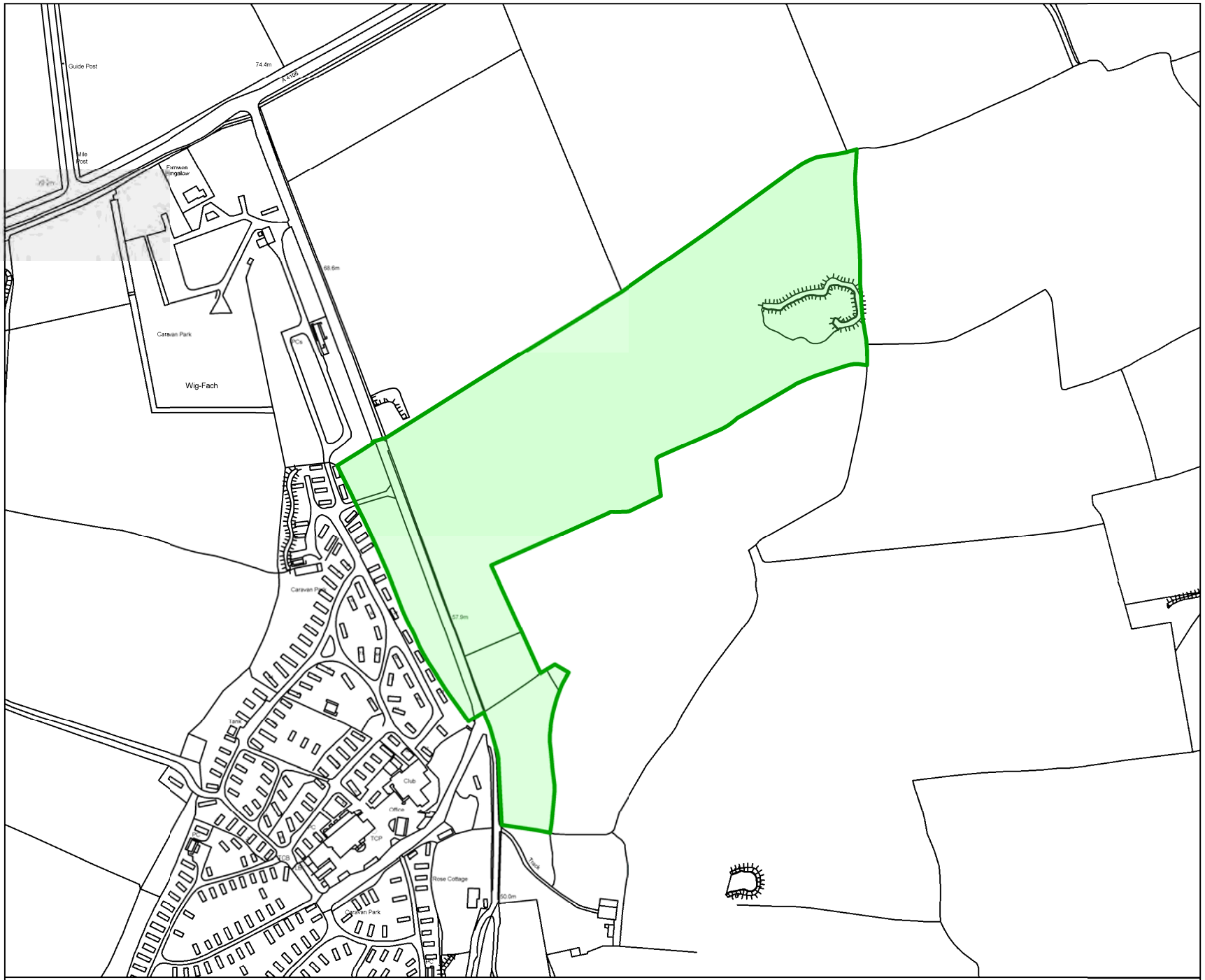
Additional species noted from desk study:

Within site: Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus sp.,* Slow-worm *Anguiis fragilis*, Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*, Mole Cricket *Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa*, Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus*, Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, Firecrest *Regulus ignicapilla*, Adder *Vipera berus*, Skylark *Alauda arvensis*, Common Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*, Ringed Plover Charadrius hiaticula, Bunting *Emberiza scheoniculus*, Dingy Skipper *Eynnis tages*, Fragrant Orchid *Gymnadnia conopsea*, Common Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia*, Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata*, Powdered Quaker *Orthosia gracili s*, House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*, Hedge Accentor *Prunella modularis*, Grizzled Skipper *Pyrgus malvae*, Common Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, Cinnebar *Tyria jacobaeae*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos,* Common Starling *Stumus vulgaris*

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MM-7-N

Merthyr Mawr Common



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MM-8-S	**SINC name: Coed y Tyle**
Grid reference: SS888785	**Area (hectares): 3.95ha**
Survey date: 28th September 2011	**Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Mixed woodland with Ash dominating, particularly in the section south-west of the road dividing the woodland, which has Beech and banks of Bluebells and wet areas with Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage. The north-eastern section has a more mixed canopy with Ash, Oak, Sycamore and Hazel as well as a small conifer plantation and species diverse ground flora including Redcurrant and Solomon's Seal.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of ancient woodland indicator species and some wet woodland areas.

Secondary features

Badger activity, sett not identified but likely to be within or close to the woodland.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats.

Potential habitat for Dormice.

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

Low level management with some standing and fallen deadwood either side of the road. The central north-east section of woodland lies on rough previously worked (quarried?) ground. The southern edge of this part of the woodland is open to the road and has some tipped litter and garden waste.

Recommendations for future management:

- Litter-picking and removal of tipped material
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora. Consider coppicing Hazel.
- Consider removal of conifers to allow regeneration of native woodland

Additional information:

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species: Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Beech *Fagus sylvatica*, Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa,* Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Dog Rose *Rosa canina*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Field Maple *Acer campestre*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Hazel *Corylus avellana,* Ivy *Hedera helix,* Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus,* Wayfaring Tree *Viburnum lantana.*

Ground flora species: Black Bryony *Tamus communis*, Bluebell *Hyacinthodes non-scripta,* Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis,* Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana,* Hart's-tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum,* Lords-and-Ladies *Arum maculatum,* Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas,* Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, Primrose *Primula vulgaris,* Redcurrant *Ribes rubrum*, Solomon's Seal *Polygonatum multiflorum*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*.

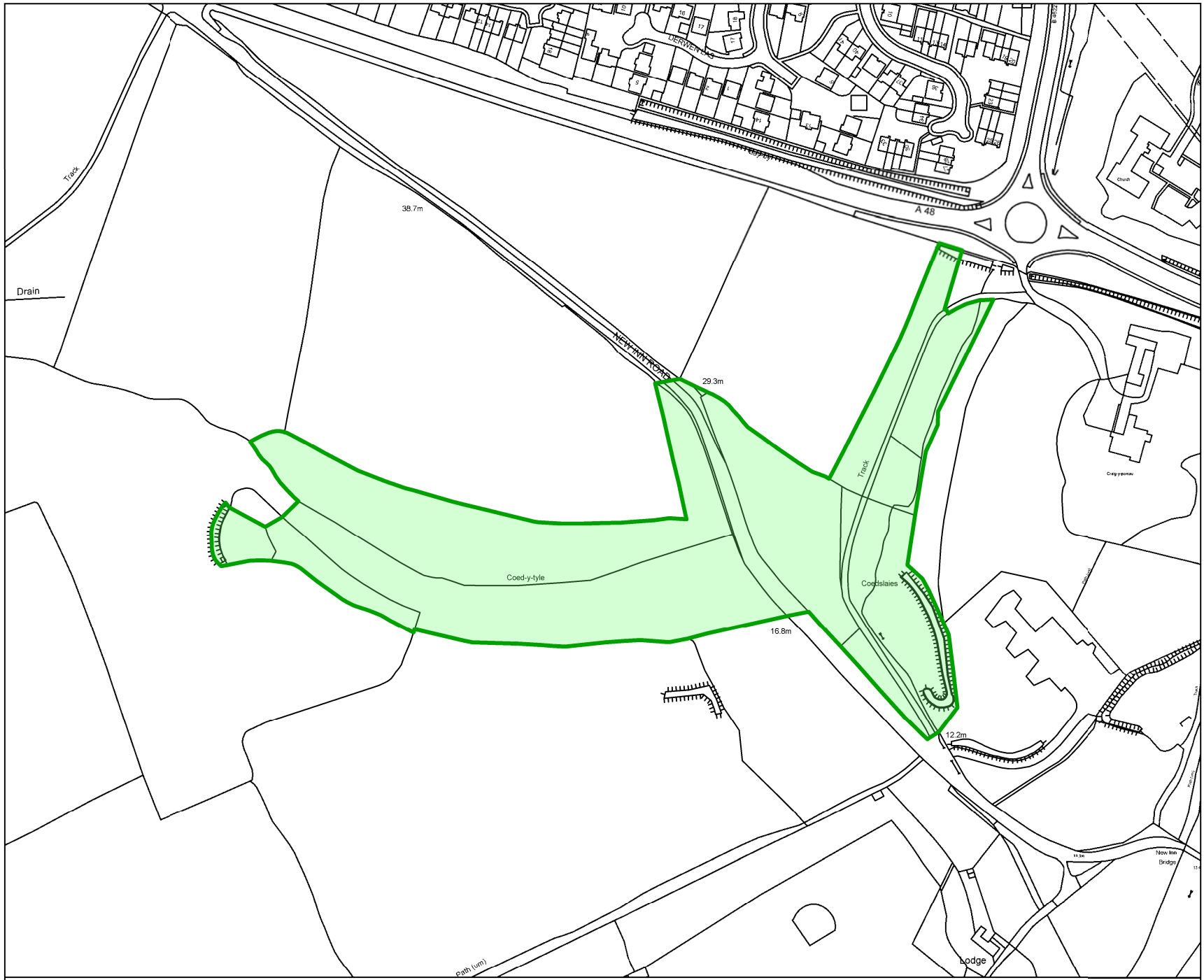
Fauna observations: Badger *Meles meles*, Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*, Nuthatch *Sitta europaea*, European Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus.*

Additional species noted from desk study: European Otter *Lutra lutra* (200m from boundary), Lesser Horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros* (100m from boundary), Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar (*200m from boundary), Bullhead *Cottus gobio* (250m from boundary). Hedge Accentor *Prunella modularis*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* (100m from boundary).

BCBC 2011 SINC REVIEW

MM-8-S

Coed-y-Tyle



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MM-9-N	**SINC name: Island Farm POW Camp**
Grid reference: SS898784	**Area (hectares): 14-03ha**
Survey date: 29th September 2011	**Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Semi-natural broadleaved woodland including Ash, Goat Willow, Sycamore, Elder and Pedunculate Oak, with some non-native plants including conifers and Buddleia, some areas of established Hazel scrub woodland with associated ground flora (north-east corner) close to the retained prison camp hut which is a known bat roost. Areas of open rank semi-improved species-poor grassland, scrub with dense Bramble and ruderal herbs are present in mosaic over an extensive area.

Qualifying features

Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland, resident and breeding European Protected Species (Hazel Dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* and Lesser Horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros*).

Secondary features

Site supports a wide range of breeding and migratory birds (from desk study records).

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide foraging opportunities in grassland areas for birds of prey including Barn Owl.

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

Within Archaeologically Sensitive Area and Employment designation (UDP). Site appears well used for informal recreation including cycling, horse riding and dog walking. The site is in BCBC ownership with minimal management and has been surveyed several times in recent years in connection with proposals to develop the surrounding land with the site forming part of this unit. A scheme has been agreed in principle to develop the surrounding land, retaining SINC including the archaeological and bat interest of the hut on site, which is fenced off from public access although with holes broken through, and areas containing and of value to Dormice. An extension area into an agricultural field to the south-west is proposed which would retain scrub and hedgerow of value to Dormice.

Dormouse nest boxes and tubes from former surveys are present within the existing SINC in a state of disrepair, replacing the boxes is likely to enhance breeding opportunities on site for this species. Bird boxes could also provide site enhancement.

Recommendations for future management:

- Replacement of Dormouse nest boxes
- Consider installing a range of bird boxes in woodland areas
- Repair of fencing around building used as bat roost
- Local woodland management by thinning/ re-coppicing as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora

- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats
- Manage grassland by mowing, as grazing is unlikely to be practical at this site, with two cuts a year, the second in late summer after plants have flowered and dropped seed, with arisings removed from the site.

Additional information:

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species: Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Beech *Fagus sylvatica,* Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa,* Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Bird Cherry *Prunus avium,* Dog Rose *Rosa canina*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Goat Willow *Salix caprea,* Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Laurel species, Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur,* Pine species *Pinus* sp., Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia,* Silver Birch *Betula pendula*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus.*

Ground flora species:
Common Agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*, Barren Strawberry *Potentilla sterilis*, Black Bryony *Tamus communis*, Black Knapweed *Centaurea nigra,* Black Medick *Medicago lupulina,* Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum,* Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Broad-leaved Willowherb *Epilobium montanum,* Buddleia *Buddleia davidii*, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus,* Common Cat's-ear *Hypochaeris radicata,* Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens,* Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense,* Daisy *Bellis perennis,* Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, Hart's-tongue Fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Hemp Agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Horsetail *Equisetum* sp*.,* Imperforate St. John's-wort *Hypericum maculatum*, Common Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium,* Lady's Mantle *Alcehmilla vulgaris,* Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris,* Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria,* Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*, Prickly Sow-thistle *Sonchus asper*, Primrose *Primula vulgaris,* Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea,* Red Campion *Silene dioica*, Red Clover *Trifolium pratense,* Rosebay Willowherb *Epilobium angustifolium*, Selfheal *Prunella vulgaris,* Silverweed *Potentilla anserina,* Smooth Hawk's-beard *Crepis capillaris,* Snowberry species *Symphoricarpos* sp*.,* Soft Rush *Juncus effusus*, Teasel *Dipsacus fullonum*, Tufted Vetch *Vicia cracca*, Violet species *Viola* sp*.* Water Mint *Mentha aquatica,* Yarrow *Achillea millefolium.*

Fauna observations: Blackbird *Turdus merula,* Blue Tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*, Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*, Jay *Garrulus glandarius*, Magpie *Pica pica,* Nuthatch *Sitta europaea*, European Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus,* Robin *Erithacus rubecula* Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

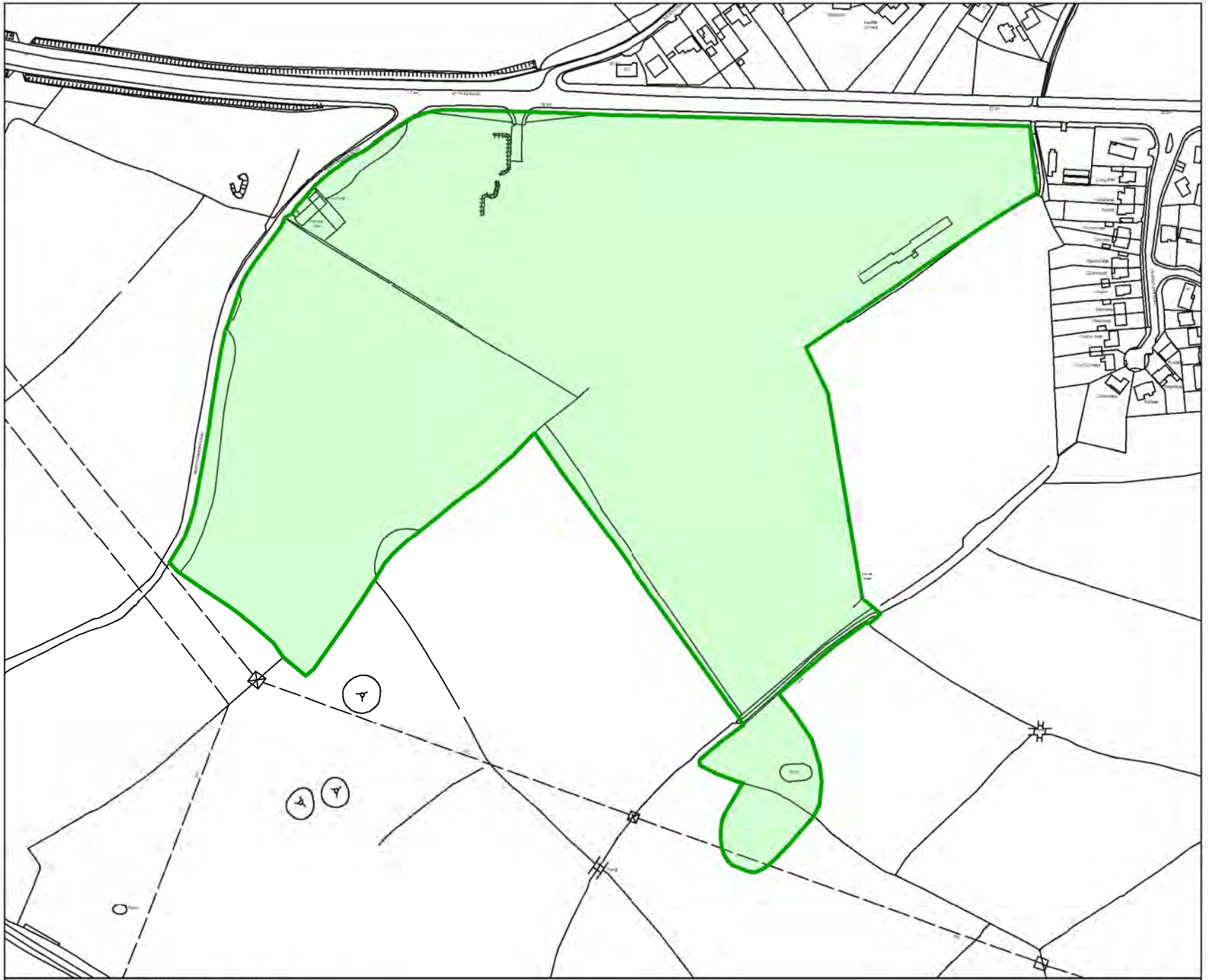
Hazel Dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius,* Lesser Horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros* (within site), Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar*, Bullhead *Cottus gobio,* European Otter *Lutra lutra,* Brown Long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus* (100m from site boundary), Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus* sp*.* (300m from site boundary), Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris* (within site), Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta,*(within 100m), Redwing *Turdus iliacus*, Barn Owl *Tyto alba* (within 150m).

Within site; Various records including West European Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*, Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*, Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus,* Dingy Skipper *Erynnis tages,* Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus,* Golden-ringed Dragonfly *Cordulegaster boltonii.*

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MM-9-N

Island Farm
POW Camp



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MM-10-S **SINC name: Verville**

Grid reference: SS889774 **Area (hectares): 3.32ha**

Survey date: 28th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Semi-natural woodland along the north boundary of the site with the river bank contains Beech and Ash, with Hawthorn hedges to the east and south field boundaries, the central part of the site is a ploughed field with an ancient earthwork at the western site boundary, this appears as an unploughed area between this and the adjacent field with a large Ash tree at the southern end.

Qualifying features

Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland including Beech within the field margin along the river Ogmore banks at the north of the site, although this forms only a small part of the site with the main part appearing not to qualify as s SINC from current information.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats and riparian habitat offering shelter to Otter.

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

Within Special Landscape Area, Historic Landscape Area, Archaeologically Sensitive Area and Limestone Resource Safeguarding Zone designations (LDP).

Areas of Himalayan Balsam.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive non-native species (Himalayan Balsam)
- Local woodland management as needed, by selective thinning of some trees to open up the canopy providing more diverse height and species within the tree, shrub and ground flora layers
- Consider provision of artificial Otter holt in a sheltered area of the river bank

Additional information:

Within Cadw's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales and Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest (Merthyr Mawr designation).

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species: Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Beech *Fagus sylvatica,* English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Oak species *Quercus* sp*..*

Ground flora species:
Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, Hart's-tongue Fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*, Lords-and-Ladies *Arum maculatum*, Nipplewort *Lapsana communis,* Red Campion *Silene dioica,* Common Nettle *Urtica dioica,* Wood Spurge *Euphorbia amygdaloides.*

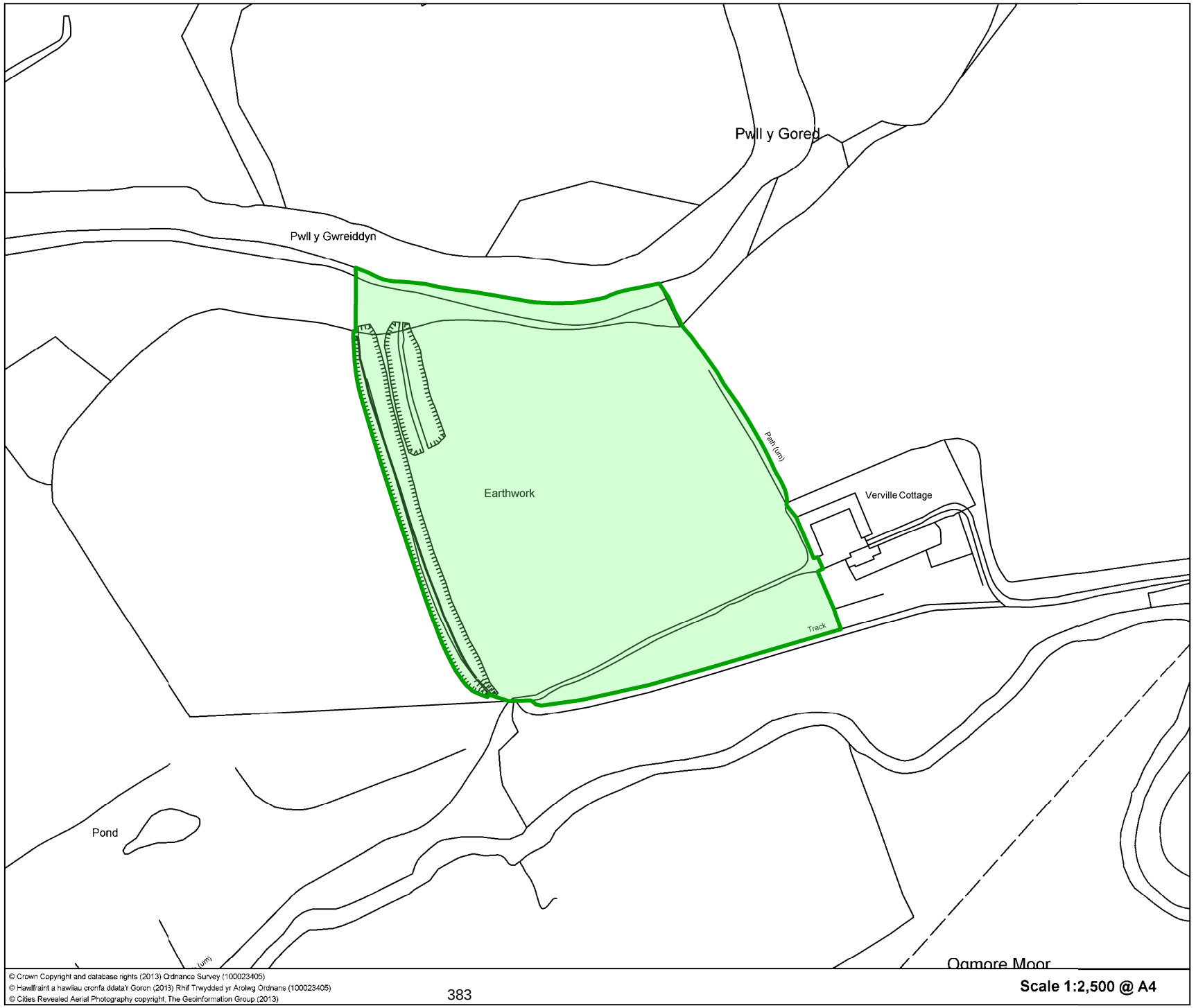
Additional species noted from desk study:

Pipistrelle bat *Pipistrellus* sp., Lesser Horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros* (100m from site boundary), Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar,* Bullhead *Cottus gobio* (within 350m of site boundary), Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* (100m from site boundary),Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*, House Martin *Delichon urbicum* (within site).

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MM-10-S

Verville



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MM-11-N	**SINC name: Ar-Graig Field**
Grid reference: SS867796	**Area (hectares): 2.18Ha**
Survey date: 16th September 2011	**Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Attractive and locally unusual species rich semi-improved neutral/ wet grassland with herbs dominating over grasses in significant parts of the site. The species identified during this survey give close to the threshold criteria for both neutral grassland and marshy grassland SINC status, with large patches of Devil's-bit Scabious, Fleabane, Hemp Agrimony, Meadowsweet, Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil and Betony recorded as well as Tall Fescue, Lesser Stitchwort, Meadow Thistle, Dewberry and Tufted Vetch among others. Open water with Typha and rushes as well as Grey Willow is present with a large pond at the south-west part of the site, which has an undisturbed and sheltered character provided by the overgrown hedgerows which include Ash, Hawthorn, Blackthorn and English Elm. The sward was high at the time of survey so that herbs and grasses had flowered over recent months.

Qualifying features

Semi-improved neutral grassland/ semi-improved marshy grassland.

Open water.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

With appropriate management the site could be suitable for Marsh Fritillary butterfly *Euphydryas aurinia.*

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

Low level management, aerial photography indicates hay cut.

Consideration could be given to introducing appropriate low level grazing or other management to encourage Marsh Fritillary butterfly although this would be likely to involve altering the current valuable structure and diversity of the site.

Recommendations for future management:

- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats
- Continue to manage grassland with a late summer cut after plants have flowered and dropped seed, with arisings removed from the site (as hay).
- Local cutting back of boundary trees to maintain hedgerow structure and minimise encroachment onto grassland habitats
- Monitor encroachment of Willow scrub into pond and consider cutting back to retain open areas of water.

Additional information:

Further survey in early summer would be likely to identify further species.

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species: Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa,* Dewberry *Rubus caesius*, Elder *Sambucus nigra,* English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Grey Willow *Salix cinerea.*

Ground flora species:
Black Knapweed *Centaurea nigra,* Betony *Stachys officinalis,* Devil's-bit Scabious *Succisa pratensis,* Fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica,* Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus,* Great Reedmace *Typha latifolia,* Great Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, Hard Rush *Juncus inflexsus*, Hemp Agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, Imperforate St. John's-wort *Hypericum maculatum*, Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris,* Lesser Stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*, Marsh Willowherb *Epilobium palustre*, Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria,* Meadow Fescue *Festuca pratensis,* Meadow Thistle *Cirsium dissectum*, Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea,* Red Bartsia *Odontites vernus,* Red Clover *Trifolium pratense,* Selfheal *Prunella vulgaris,* Silverweed *Potentilla anserina,* Tall Fescue *Festuca arundinacea,* Tufted Vetch *Vicia cracca.*

Fauna observations: House Sparrow *Passer domesticus,* Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

Barn Owl *Tyto alba* (150m outside site boundary), Brown Hare *Lepus europaeus* (200m outside site boundary).

Within site; Orange-tip *Anthocharis cardamines.*

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MM-11-N

Ar-Graig Field



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MM-11-S	**SINC name: Coed y Nawern**
Grid reference: SS884781	**Area (hectares): 2.45ha**
Survey date: 28th September 2011	**Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Semi-natural broadleaved woodland plantation forming a shelter belt for most of its length, including some very large veteran trees and on the edge of parkland (associated with Merthyr Mawr house). Canopy dominated by Beech with Sycamore, Ash and English Elm with characteristic woodland ground flora including Bluebells.

A row of large mature Beech trees along the lane opposite the south-western corner of the woodland is also proposed for inclusion.

Qualifying features

Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland plantation including Beech and Bluebell with occasional veteran trees.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and potential roosting opportunities for bats.

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

Low level management with stock proof boundaries maintained, including a stone wall along the northern boundary with a right of way.

Within Special Landscape Area, Historic Landscape Area and Archaeologically Sensitive Area designations (LDP).

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by selective thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland round flora
- Continue maintenance of boundary walls and fences to exclude livestock
- Consider installing and maintaining bat and bird boxes to provide additional roosting/ nesting sites

Additional information:

Within Cadw's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales and Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest.

A row of large mature Beech trees on the opposite side of the lane to the north of the south-western part of the woodland should be considered for inclusion within the SINC.

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species: Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Beech *Fagus sylvatica,* Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Pine species *Pinus* sp*.,* Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus,* Sweet Chestnut *Castanea sativa.*

Ground flora species:
Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta,* Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana,* Hard Fern *Blechnum spicant*, Hairy Brome *Bromus ramosus,* Hart's-tongue Fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum,* Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas,* Nipplewort *Lapsana communis,* Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Violet species *Viola* sp..

Fauna observations: Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Blue Tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*, Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*, Fox *Vulpes vulpes*, Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus.*

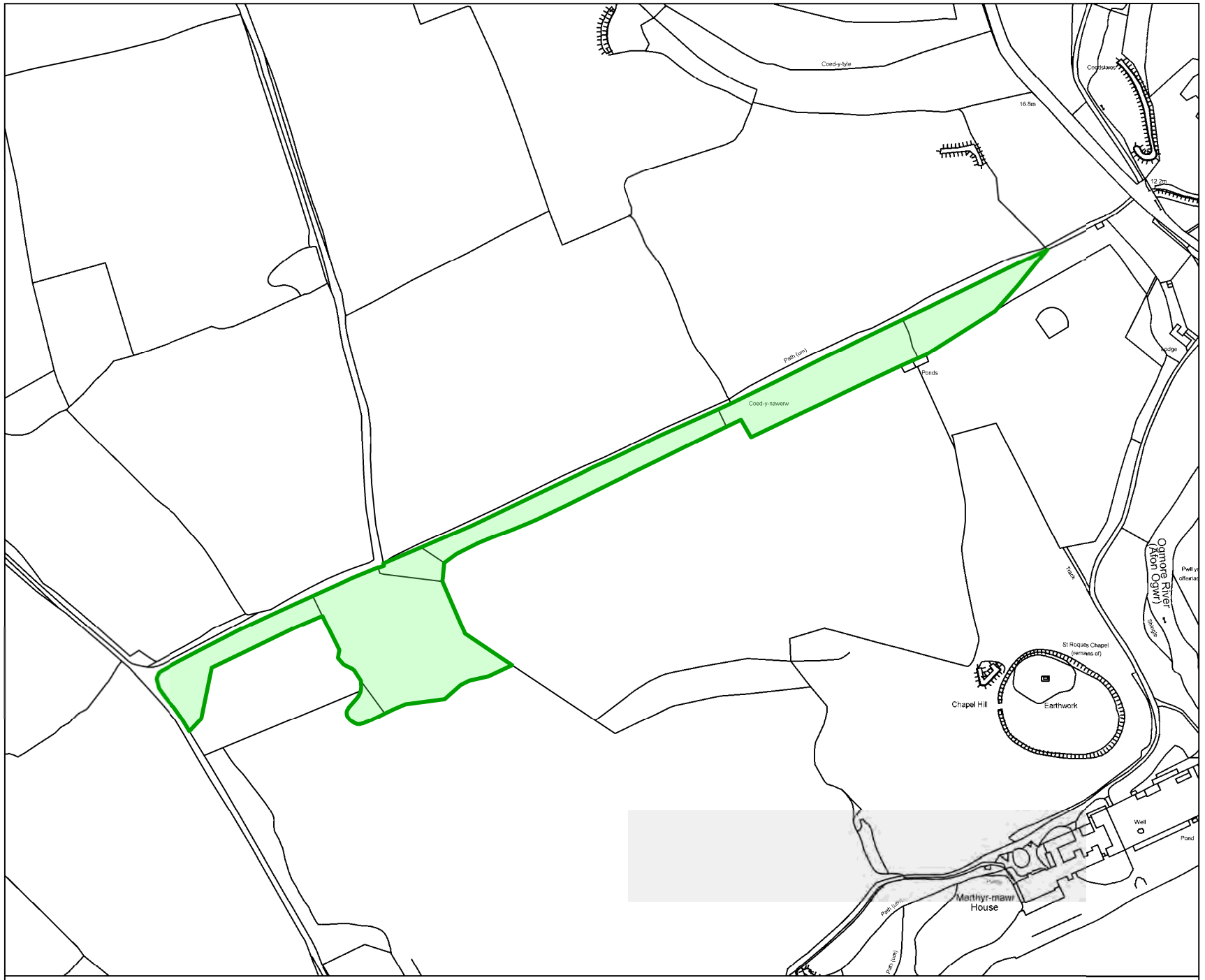
Additional species noted from desk study:

Lesser Horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros* (100m from site boundary), *European* Otter *Lutra lutra*, Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar* (200m from site boundary), Bullhead *Cottus gobio,* (within 250m of site boundary), Pipistrelle bat *Pipistrellus* sp. (within 450m of site boundary) Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis,* Redwing *Turdus iliacus* (100m from site boundary), Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*, Red Kite *Milvus milvus* (150m from site boundary).

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MM-11-S

Coed-y-Nawern



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MM-13-S **SINC name: Craig-an-Wood**

Grid reference: SS876777 **Area (hectares): 1.81Ha**

Survey date: 15th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Mixed semi-natural broadleaved woodland with Sycamore dominating the canopy, other species include Ash, Hazel, Elm, Cherry, Ivy and Pedunculate Oak with woodland ground flora species including Bluebells, Dog's Mercury, Enchanter's Nightshade and Herb Robert. The site is contained within a traditional stone boundary wall with an additional woodland area adjoining the site to the east.

Qualifying features

Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Bluebells.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats.

Potential breeding populations of qualifying bird species recorded locally to the site.

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

Low level management, fenced/ walled off with cattle having recently been into woodland. Rough ground indicates previous worked areas.

Recommendations for future management:

- Low level woodland management by selective thinning of some trees (consider removal of Sycamore) to open up the canopy providing more diverse height and species within the tree, shrub and ground flora layers
- Continued maintenance of site boundaries including traditional stone walls to exclude livestock from the woodland (to maintain ground flora and shrub layers of woodland plants)
- Consider installing and maintaining bat boxes and a range of bird boxes on trees to provide additional roosting and nesting sites.

Additional information:

Site within Merthyr Mawr historical designations.

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species:,
Ash *Fraxinus excelsior,* Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Bird Cherry *Prunus avium,* Wych Elm *Ulmus glabra*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Hazel *Corylus avellana,* Ivy *Hedera helix,* Old Man's Beard *Clematis vitalba,* Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur,* Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus.*

Ground flora species:

Bluebells *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Hart's-tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis,* Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum.*

Fauna observations:

European Mole *Talpa europaea,* Badger *Meles meles,* Buzzard *Buteo buteo,* Raven *Corvus corax.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

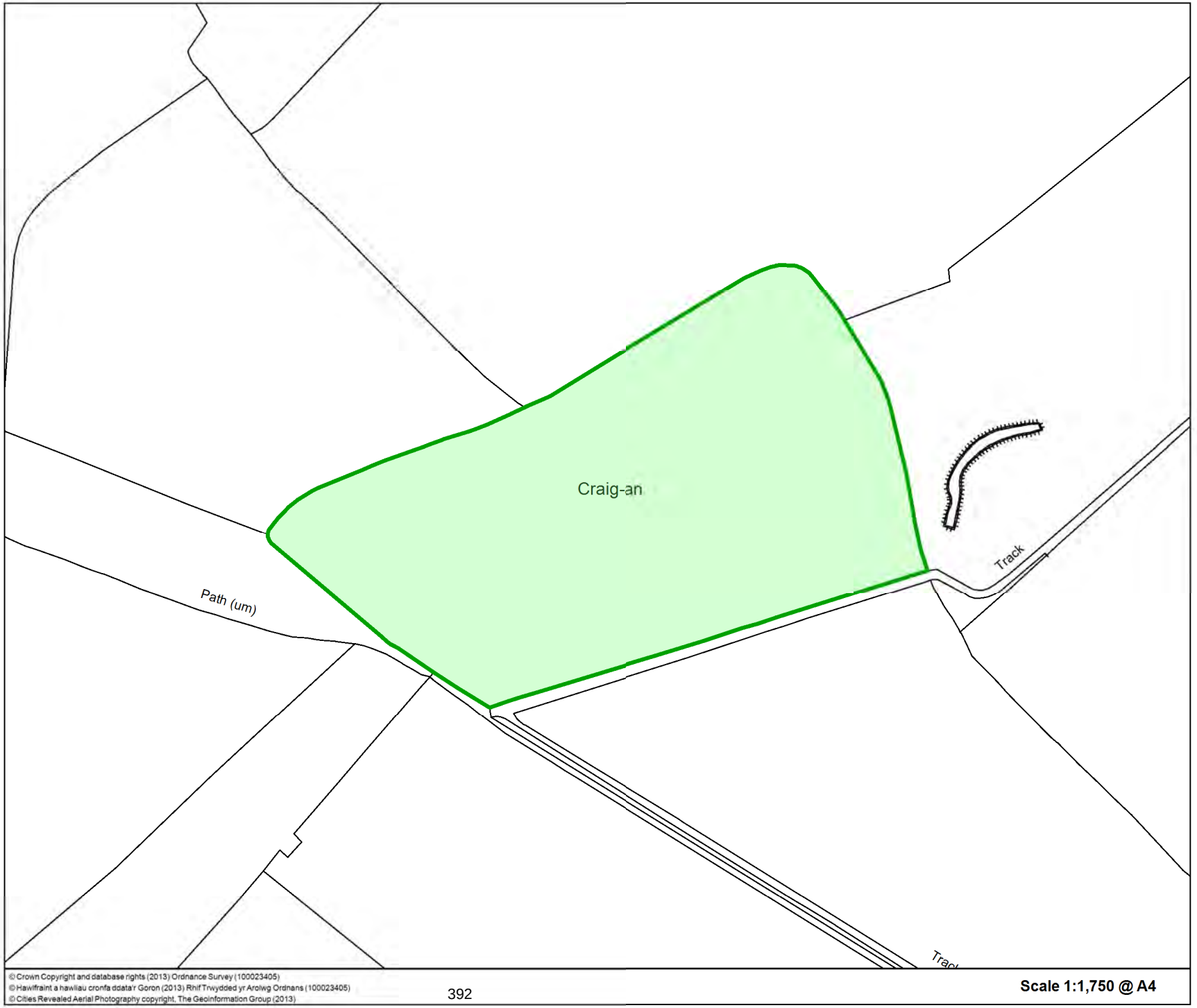
Lesser Horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros* (100m from site boundary), Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus* sp. (250m from site boundary), Brown Long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus* (450m from site boundary), Lesser Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos minor,* Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata,* (200m from site boundary), Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* (100m from site boundary).

Within site: *Conops ceriaeformis, Machimus atricapillus, Myopa tessellatipennis.*

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MM-13-S

Craig-an Wood



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MM-14-S **SINC name: Kiln Field**

Grid reference: SS872788 **Area (hectares): 1.13Ha**

Survey date: 15th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Semi-improved neutral species-rich grassland with wet areas within the central field (area B) of three making up the site, surrounded by mixed hedgerows, and with an additional area of semi-improved grassland to the south in a separate field (area A), on raised ground with a large number of ant hills. The third adjacent part of the site (area C) is the southern corner of a larger grazing unit, being much less diverse and could be considered for exclusion from the SINC.

Area A contains Cocksfoot, Crested Dog's-tail and Red Fescue grasses with Lesser Stitchwort, Meadow Thistle, Lesser Bird's-foot Trefoil and Meadowsweet. Anthills are prevalent throughout this part of the site with fungi including waxcap(s) also present.

Area B contains Foxtail Crested Dog's-tail, Meadow Fescue and Red Fescue grasses with Selfheal, Bush Vetch, Black Knapweed, Black Medic, Lesser Stitchwort and Devil's-bit Scabious, with trees around the site including Ash with tree holes, Alder, Hazel, Elm, Hawthorn and Blackthorn.

Area C is less diverse and more improved grassland which could potentially be excluded from the SINC designation, with Cocksfoot Grass, Meadowsweet, Meadow Buttercup and Lady's Mantle.

Qualifying features

Semi-improved neutral grassland.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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

Area A to the south is part of a larger sheep grazed field, Area B, the central field, was un-grazed with a medium height sward at the time of survey. Area C is open to the adjacent field to the north and grazed by cattle.

Recommendations for future management:

- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats
- Continue to manage grassland in the central Area B by mowing, with a late summer cut after plants have flowered and dropped seed, with arisings removed from the site (as hay).
- Continue with light grazing of Area A to the south (and C to the north), preferably by cattle

or ponies rather than sheep

Additional information:

Further survey including of ant and fungi species in particular would be of benefit.

Area C could be considered for removal from the SINC designation area as it is less diverse than areas A and B.

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*, Crab Apple *Malus sylvestris,* English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Field Rose *Rosa arvensis,* Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Hazel *Corylus avellana,* Sessile Oak *Quercus petraea.*

Ground flora species:
Black Knapweed *Centaurea nigra,* Black Medic *Medicago lupulina*, Betony *Stachys officinalis,* Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata,* Common Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus,* Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, Crested Dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus,* Devil's-bit Scabious *Succisa pratensis,* Lady's Mantle *Alchemilla* sp.*,* Lesser Stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*, Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria,* Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris,* Meadow Fescue *Festuca pratensis*, Meadow Foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis*, Meadow Thistle *Cirsium dissectum*, Hoary Ragwort *Senecio erucifolius,* Red Bartsia *Odontites verna,* Red Clover *Trifolium pratense,* Red Fescue *Festuca rubra*, Selfheal *Prunella vulgaris,* Tormentil *Potentilla erecta,* Tufted Vetch *Vicia cracca,* White Clover *Trifolium repens.*

Fauna observations: Ant hills, Buzzard *Buteo buteo,* Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*, Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina*, Small Copper *Lycaena phlaeus*, Speckled Wood *Pararge aegeria.*

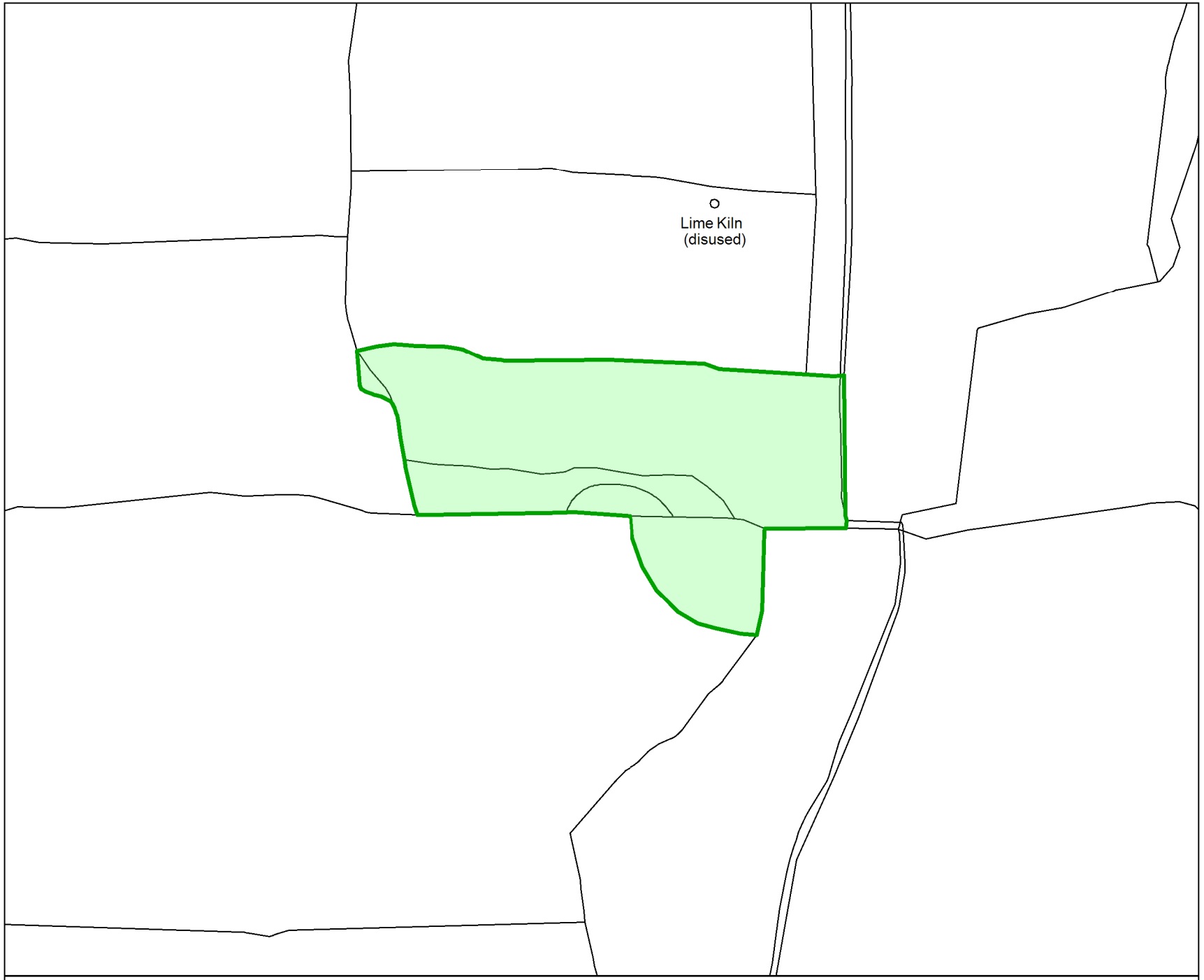
Additional species noted from desk study:

Within site; Barren Strawberry *Potentilla sterilis*, Common Bugle *Ajuga reptans,* Pignut *Conopodium majus,* Downy Oat-grass *Helictotrichon pubescens,* Meadow Vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis,* Cowslip *Primula veris,* Bulbous Buttercup *Ranunculus bulbosus,* Salad Burnet *Sanguisorba minor,* Yellow Oat-grass *Trisetum flavescens.*

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MM-14-S

Kiln Field



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: MM-15-N **SINC name: Pwll-y-Mor**

Grid reference: SS861795 **Area (hectares): 0.45Ha**

Survey date: 16th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

A small area of semi-natural woodland dominated by wet woodland and a pond, with the pond being overshadowed by the trees particularly Willow with a small central area of shallow open water at the time of survey, the pond area is most evident at the northern part of the site with the southern part being dominated by woodland plants including Ash and Sycamore with dense scrubby areas on the perimeter of the site. Shrub species include Blackthorn, Field and Dog Rose, Bramble and Dewberry.

Qualifying features

Wet woodland/ semi-natural pond.

Secondary features

Semi-natural woodland with indicator species.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats.

Potential breeding populations of qualifying bird species recorded close to the site.

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

Fenced off from livestock, low level management with canopy trees shading out the pond area, immediately adjacent to the road with potential for runoff into the pond.

Recommendations for future management:

- Remove Willow growth from the pond itself and areas immediately adjacent to open the canopy above the pond
- Consider mechanical removal of silt from within the pond to restore open water area, this should be carried out between October and February inclusive where possible to minimise disturbance to wildlife
- Diversify woodland structure by selective thinning of some trees to open up the canopy providing more diverse height and species within the tree, shrub and ground flora layers

Additional information:

Adjoins MM-4-N Home Wood and Long Belt SINC at the south end of this site.

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species:,
Ash *Fraxinus excelsior,* European Beech *Fagus sylvatica,* Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Dewberry *Rubus caesius*, Dog Rose *Rosa canina*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Field Maple *Acer campestre*, Field Rose *Rosa arvensis*, Goat Willow *Salix caprea*, Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum,* Ivy *Hedera helix,* Sweet Chestnut *Castanea sativa*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus,* Wayfaring Tree *Viburnum lantana.*

Ground flora species:
Black Bryony *Tamus communis*, Common Polypody Fern *Polypodium vulgare*, Greater Burdock *Arctium lappa,* Ground Elder *Aegopodium podagraria,* Hart's-tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum,* Lady Fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, Yarrow *Achillea millefolium.*

Fauna observations:

Blue Tit *Cyanistes caeruleus* , Buzzard *Buteo buteo*, Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*, Long-tailed Tit *Aegithalos caudatus*, Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta.*

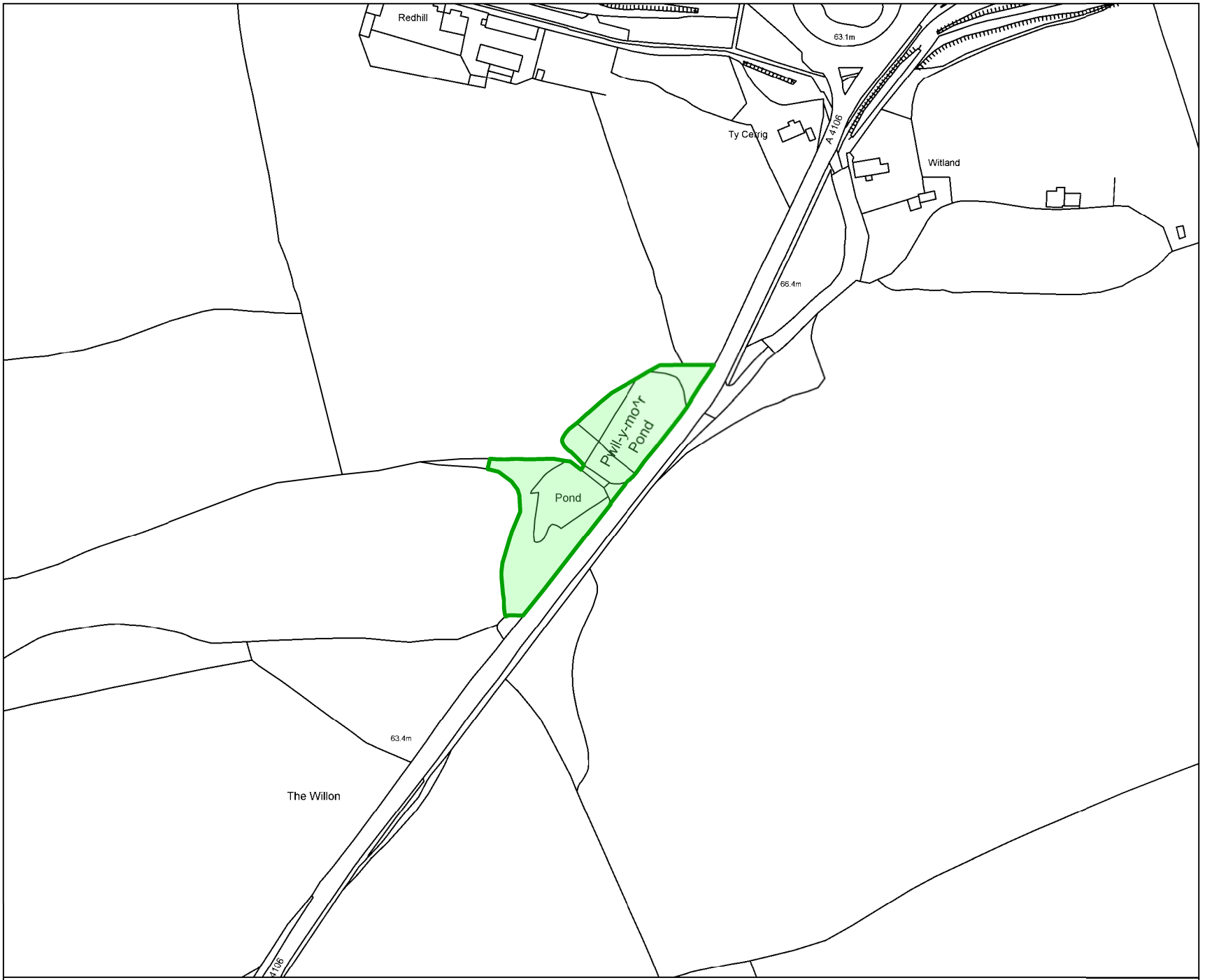
Additional species noted from desk study:

Water Germander *Teucrium scordium*, Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*, Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* (within 100m of site boundary).

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MM-15-N

Pwll-y-Mor



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: NH-2-N **SINC name:** Pennsylvania Wood

Grid reference: SS 886 832 **Area (hectares):** 34.68

Survey date: 25/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

Reasonably large area of mixed planation woodland with pockets of broadleaved woodland and scrub. The plantation retains a fairly diverse ground flora, particularly along open rides and the lane. Small rocky outcrops can be found at the far south of the site.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Adjacent marshy grasslands were not examined during the survey but could be investigated in the future for their biodiversity value and possible designation.

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

No recent management was apparent at the time of the survey, but thinning is likely to take place from time to time. Since the majority of the woodland is a forestry crop, the timber could be harvested in the future by clear felling. In its current state the woodland could benefit from some selective felling to thin the canopy and allow more light to the ground flora. If the plantation area is felled completely re-planting with broadleaved native trees and shrubs would be preferential. Himalayan balsam is present at the site and will require management to prevent its spread and retain biodiversity value, its removal is recommended. Public access to the site is minimal and could be improved for the enjoyment of local people.

Recommendations for future management:

- Woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage woodland ground flora.
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

Landowner: Forest Enterprise

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

Grassland flora

Woodland and scrub species

Commercially planted conifer species with pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, Scots pine *Pinus sylvestris*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, horse chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum,* wood sage *Teucrium scorodonia*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, red campion *Silene dioica*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, yellow pimpernel *Lysimachia nemorum*, welsh poppy *Meconopsis cambrica*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, lord's and ladies *Arum maculatum*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, dog's mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, golden rod *Solidago virgaurea*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*.

Faunal species

Greater spotted woodpecker

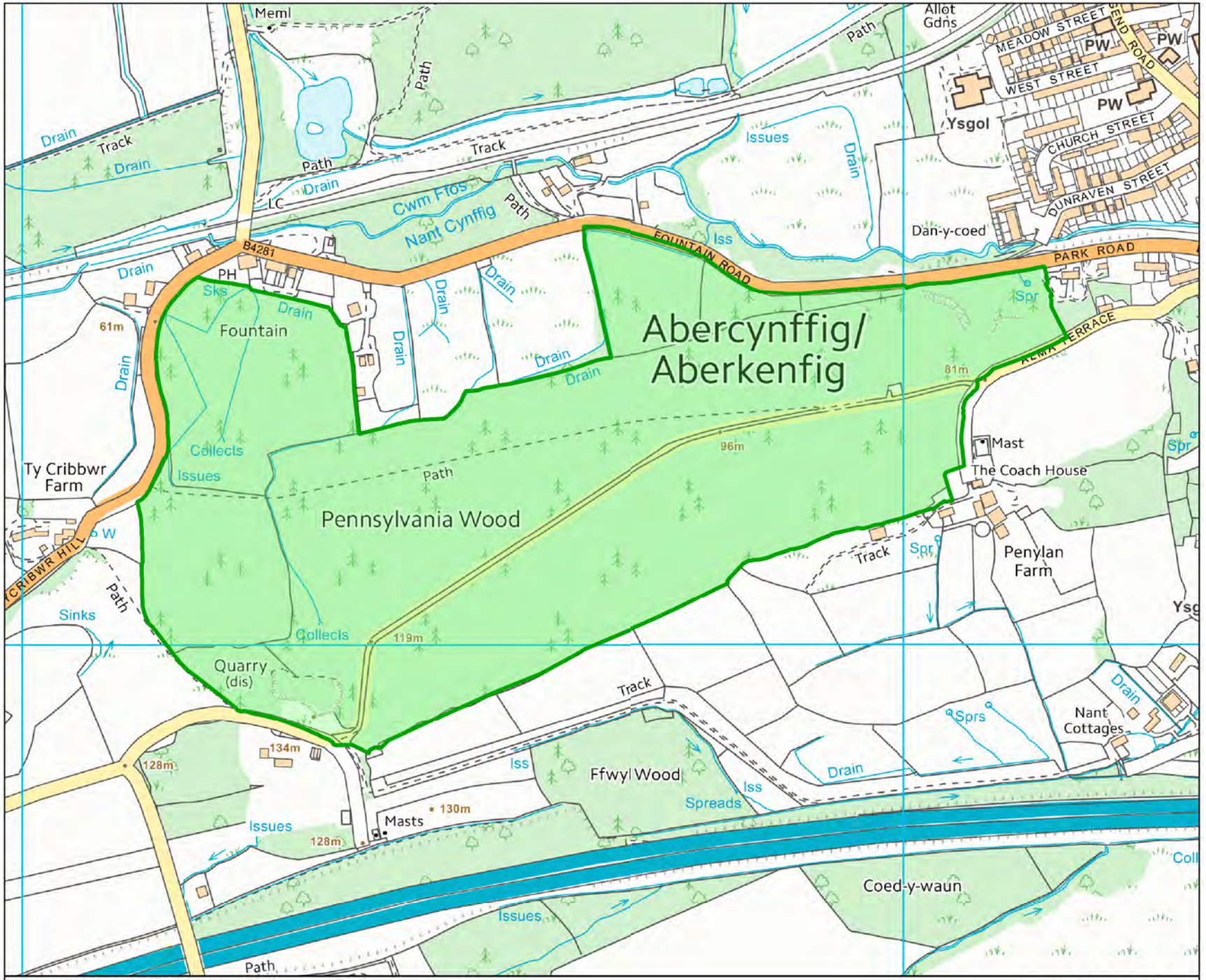
Faunal species from data search (0m)

None

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NH-2-N

Pennsylvania Wood



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: NH-3-M **SINC name: Penyfai Common**

Grid reference: SS894827 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 21 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

This large area of common mostly comprises a mosaic of semi-improved acid grassland, bracken and tall herbs, scrub and woodland. The wooded areas are generally rather young, species-poor stands of Grey Willow and Bramble scrub, but there are a few areas of older woodland with canopy species including Oak and Downy Birch with ground flora species including Bluebell and Common Dog-violet. Alder is locally common beside the Ogmore River at the eastern boundary. The grassland areas are ungrazed and most are becoming dominated by tall, tussocky grasses, Bracken and tall herbs including abundant Indian Balsam. A few small patches have occasional marshy grassland indicator species, including Devil's-bit Scabious, Tormentil and Sawwort, but these are relatively rare. A few patches include elements of neutral grassland, with Fleabane, Hard Rush, Agrimony, Common-spotted Orchids and ant-hills.

Qualifying features

Mosaic of at least three habitat types, at least one of which approaches selection status.

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Dense and scattered scrub. Dense Bracken and tall herb vegetation.

Semi-improved grassland. Streams, river and ponds.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The site is likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Likely to support a good range of breeding birds.

Potential to support Dormice.

Several parts have potential to support reptiles.

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

The common generally appears to be in a poor condition for nature conservation, as scrub and tall herbs have largely replaced the more diverse grassland communities. The scrub woodland areas may gradually increase in value as the habitat matures.

None of the area appears to be grazed. The only vegetation management appears to be for amenity purposes, with playing fields, paths and areas near to houses being maintained by regular mowing. The few remaining open patches would need urgent intervention if they are to retain their nature conservation value as grassland habitat.

Tipping of domestic and garden refuse was noted at several places near to roads.

Indian Balsam is widespread and locally abundant. Japanese Knotweed also occurs in a few places, especially in the east of the area.

Recommendations for future management:

- Re-introduction of grazing through the whole site if possible. Preferably light grazing by horses or cattle. This would need to be implemented very soon if the last remnants of semi-natural grassland are to be retained.
- Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.
- Local Bracken control to maintain grassland habitat (in addition to re-instating grazing).

- Control of invasive species, especially Indian Balsam.
- Remove tipped material, and try to prevent further tipping.
- Control measures for litter and dog-fouling near paths.
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Creation of at least one new pond.
- Create an artificial Otter holt in a quiet location beside the river.

Additional information:

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

Several parts within this SINC would not meet the selection criteria if assessed on their own. However, they have been retained within the designated area as secondary features or because they form part of a habitat mosaic.

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

Woodland and scrub canopy species: *Salix cinerea, Quercus robur, Betula pubescens, Crataegus monogyna, Alnus glutinosa, Hedera helix, Fraxinus excelsior, Corylus avellana, Prunus spinosa, Lonicera periclymenum, Rubus fruticosus, Ilex aquifolium, Ulex europaeus, Malus domestica, Populus cf canadensis, Acer pseudoplatanus, Fagus sylvatica, Sorbus aucuparia, Aesculus hippocastanum, Rosa arvensis, Rosa canina, Salix viminalis, Vaccinium myrtillus, Crataegus x lavallei, Prunus avium.*

Woodland and scrub ground flora species: *Urtica dioica, Ranunculus repens, Impatiens glandulifera, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Circaea lutetiana, Lysimachia nemorum, Viola riviniana, Geum urbanum, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Geranium robertianum, Heracleum sphondylium, Filipendula ulmaria, Epilobium montanum, Equisetum arvense, Iris pseudacorus, Lapsana communis, Caltha palustris, Fallopia japonica, Angelica sylvestris, Apium nodiflorum, Solanum dulcamara, Deschampsia cespitosa, Bromopsis ramosa, Deschampsia flexuosa, Agrostis capillaris, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Carex remota, Pteridium aquilinum, Dryopteris filix-mas, Athyrium filix-femina, Dryopteris dilatata, Phyllitis scolopendrium, Polystichum setiferum, Blechnum spicant, Brachythecium rutabulum, Atrichum undulatum, Kindbergia praelonga, Plagiomnium undulatum, Thuidium tamariscinum, Mnium hornum, Polytrichastrum formosum, Eurhynchium striatum.*

Grassland species (all patches combined, often merging with scrub ground flora)*: Dactylis glomerata, Holcus lanatus, Lolium perenne, Arrhenatherum elatius, Phleum pratense, Agrostis capillaris, Cynosurus cristatus, Festuca rubra, Molinia caerulea, Deschampsia cespitosa, Phalaris arundinacea, Phragmites australis, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Deschampsia flexuosa, Elytrigia repens, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Bromopsis ramosa, Carex flacca, Carex hirta, Carex otrubae, Juncus effusus, Juncus acutiflorus, Juncus inflexus, Juncus tenuis, Juncus articulatus, Ranunculus repens, Impatiens glandulifera, Pulicaria dysenterica, Trifolium repens, Plantago lanceolata, Trifolium pratense, Ranunculus acris, Fallopia japonica, Ranunculus flammula, Heracleum sphondylium, Rumex crispus, Lotus corniculatus, Dactylorhiza fuchsii, Agrimonia eupatoria, Vicia sepium, Vicia cracca, Centaurea nigra, Angelica sylvestris, Galeopsis tetrahit, Cirsium palustre, Achillea millefolium, Typha latifolia, Epilobium hirsutum, Chamerion angustifolium, Cirsium arvense, Lathyrus pratensis, Potentilla anserina, Senecio jacobaea, Senecio erucifolius, Eupatorium cannabinum, Prunella vulgaris, Cerastium fontanum, Torilis japonica, Tussilago farfara, Potentilla erecta, Hieracium sp., Succisa pratensis, Serratula tinctoria, Solidago virgaurea, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Stachys officinalis, Pteridium aquilinum, Calliergonella cuspidata, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus.*

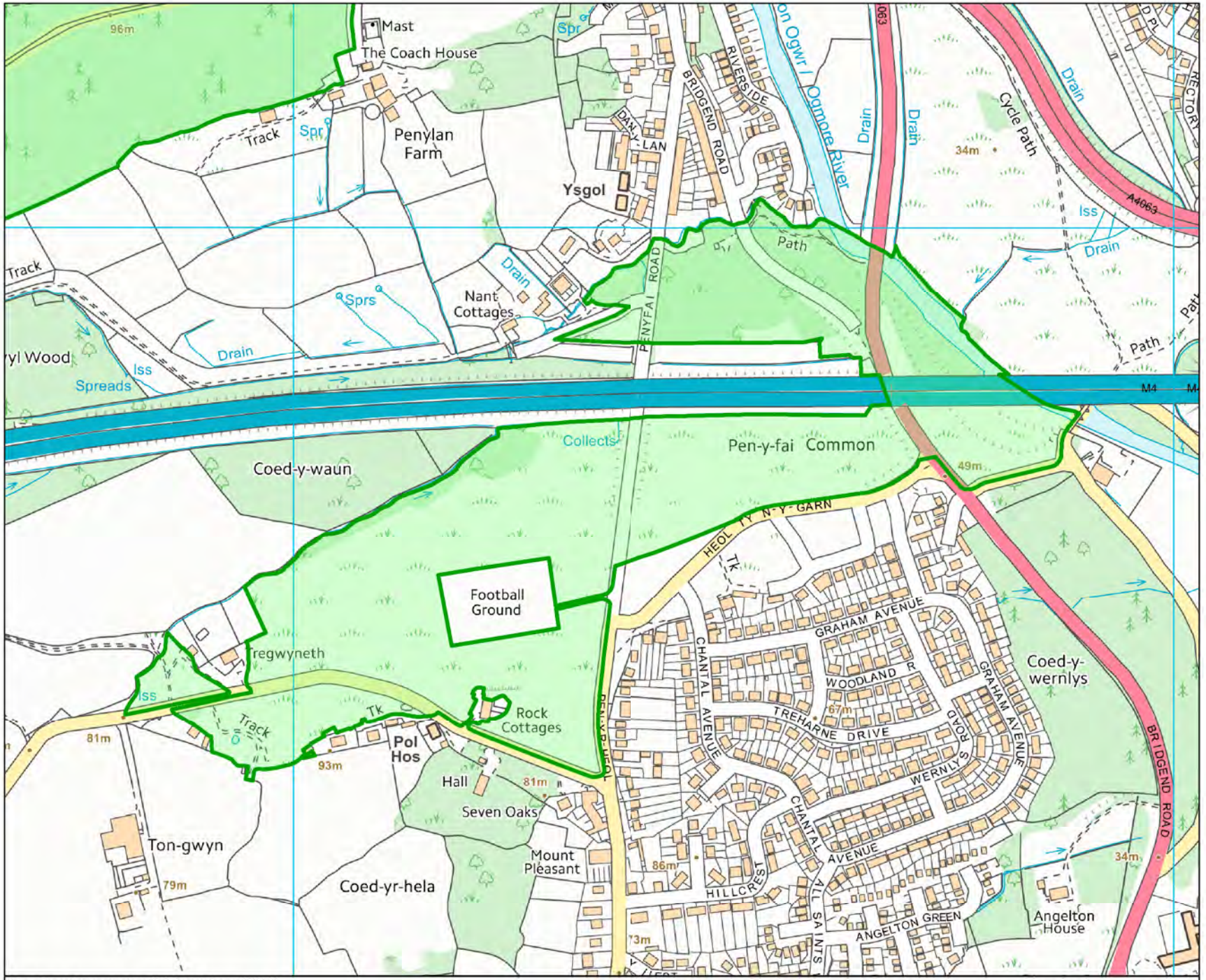
Fauna observations: Goldfinch, Jackdaw, Bullfinch, Chaffinch, Jay.

Additional species noted from desk study: Meadow Thistle (1990), Whorled Caraway (1986), Barn Owl (within 100m of boundary, 2008), Dingy Skipper (within 150m of boundary, 2011), Common Pipistrelle (within 350m of boundary, 2004).

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NH-3-M

Penyfai Common



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: NH-4-S **SINC name: Cefn Cribwr Wood**

Grid reference: SS878824 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 21 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

A block of broad-leaved woodland which comprises a mosaic of woodland age and species composition. The older parts have a canopy of Oak, Ash and Hazel. Some of the oldest trees are present beside a steep-sided small stream that flows through the wood. Younger parts include Ash, Beech, Sweet Chestnut and occasional conifers. Cherry Laurel is dominant in a few places. A few more open patches support Birch with a ground flora of Bracken and Bramble. The ground flora is variable, but generally consists of Bramble and Ivy with locally abundant Broad Buckler-fern and a sparse mix of typical woodland indicators including Bluebell, Wood Speedwell and Common Dog-violet. A few damper areas include Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage, Remote Sedge, Angelica and Meadowsweet.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Stream.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Potential to support Dormice.

Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.

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

The woodland generally appears to be in a reasonable condition for nature conservation. Several vehicle tracks through the woodland appear to be kept clear for access. The site appears to have been managed by coppicing until more recently than most other woods in the county. Some of the woodland appears to be relatively young plantation, but there does not appear to have been any recent felling, coppicing or thinning. It would be beneficial to remove the Cherry Laurel.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Consider gradually replacing non-native canopy species with native species such as Oak, Hazel, Ash and Field Maple.
- Remove non-native Cherry Laurel and Rhododendron.
- Diversify woodland structure with features such as sunny rides and glades, or a pond.

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.

Some of the younger parts of the woodland would not meet the SINC criteria if assessed on their own, but are included because they form part of a larger woodland block. The adjoining hedges and motorway tree planting are not included in the SINC area but are likely to have a role in connecting this woodland with wildlife in the wider landscape.

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

Woodland canopy species: *Quercus robur, Corylus avellana, Fraxinus excelsior, Crataegus monogyna, Rubus fruticosus, Castanea sativa, Betula pubescens, Pinus sylvestris, Hedera helix, Ilex aquifolium, Prunus avium, Lonicera periclymenum, Fagus sylvatica, Prunus laurocerasus, Taxus baccata, Picea sitchensis, Alnus glutinosa, Salix cinerea, Ribes uva-crispa.*

Woodland ground flora species: *Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Viola riviniana, Veronica montana, Hypericum androsaemum, Lysimachia nemorum, Ajuga reptans, Ranunculus repens, Tamus communis, Circaea lutetiana, Geum urbanum, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Urtica dioica, Angelica sylvestris, Filipendula ulmaria, Galium palustre, Deschampsia cespitosa, Carex remota, Pteridium aquilinum, Dryopteris dilatata, Dryopteris filix-mas, Dryopteris affinis, Blechnum spicant, Kindbergia praelonga, Thuidium tamariscinum, Atrichum undulatum, Mnium hornum, Polytrichastrum formosum, Plagiochila porelloides.*

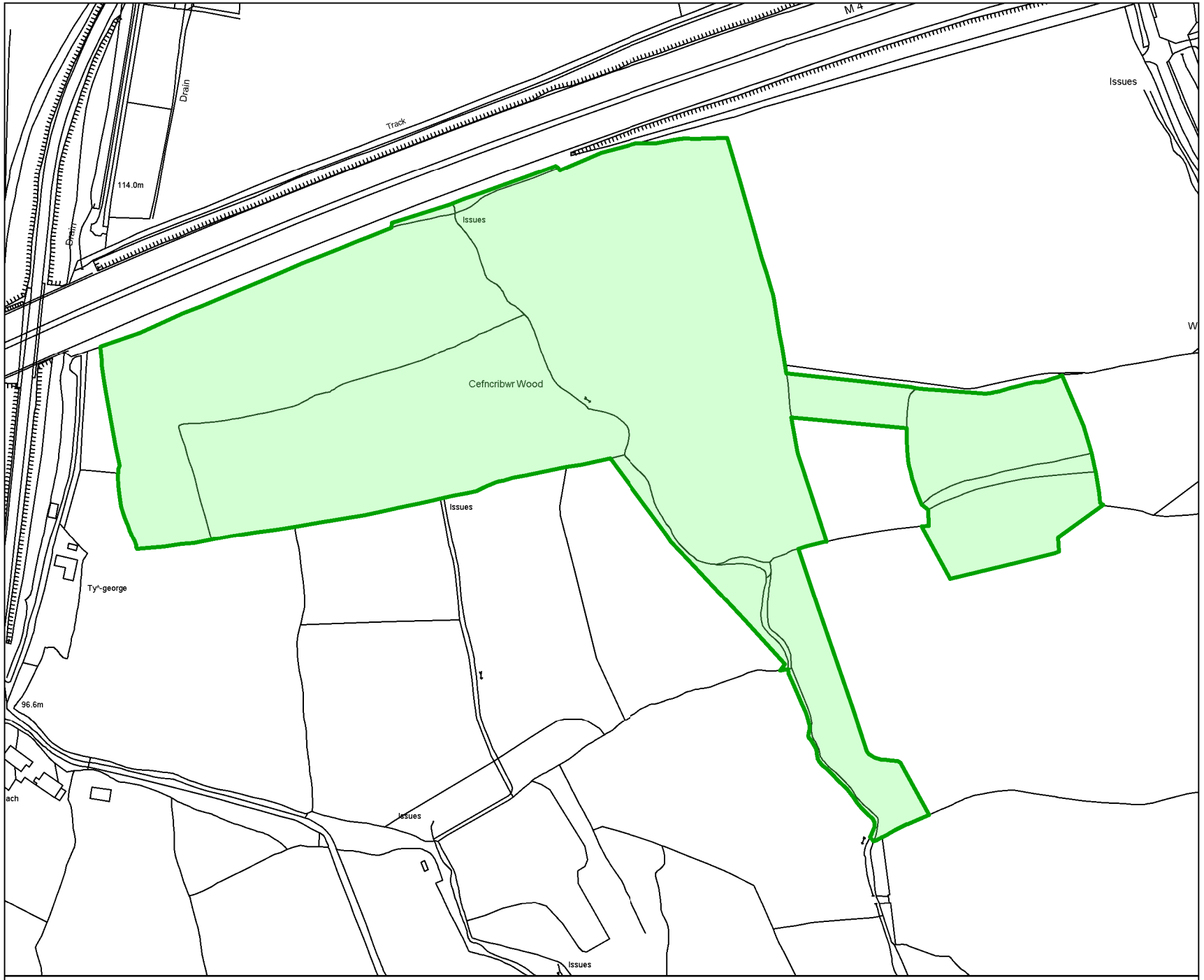
Fauna observations: (None.)

Additional species noted from desk study: Unidentified bat (within 150m of boundary, 2009), Marsh Fritillary (within 300m of boundary, 1994).

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NH-4-S

Cefn Cribwr Wood



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 02/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: NH-5-N	**SINC name: Ffwyl Wood (South)**
Grid reference: SS885826	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 21 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

A mixed plantation woodland with a canopy mainly dominated by mature Larch, Sycamore, Oak and Ash. The ground flora generally consists of Bramble, Broad Buckler-fern and Ivy with a range of typical woodland plants including Bluebell, Common Dog-violet, Wood Sorrel and Wood Sedge. There are local areas of wet ground with Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage. The lane along the southern side of the site has old hedge-banks on both sides, shaded by mature oak trees. The hedge banks have a diverse hedge ground flora, locally including Bilberry and Devil's-bit Scabious.

Qualifying features

Mixed woodland that has an assemblage of semi-natural ground flora indicator species.

Green lane with continuous semi-natural woody boundaries on both sides.

Secondary features

Banks and ditches.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Potential to support Dormice.

Potential to support Badgers.

Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.

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

The woodland canopy includes a high proportion of non-native trees, but the ground flora mostly appears to be in a reasonable condition for nature conservation. There does not appear to be any active woodland management. Gradual replacement of the canopy by native broadleaved trees would be beneficial for wildlife.

Indian Balsam, Montbretia, Cherry Laurel and Wilson's Honeysuckle occur patchily in the woodland, especially near to the boundary. It would be beneficial to remove these to limit their spread into the woodland.

Recommendations for future management:

- Consider gradually replacing the conifer trees with native species such as Oak, Ash and Hazel.
- Control of invasive species, particularly Indian Balsam.
- Remove non-native Cherry Laurel and Wilson's Honeysuckle.
- Removal of litter.

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 eastern part contains a tarpaulin shelter, apparently used by someone sleeping rough in the woodland.

The adjacent field (SS888826) supports dense scrub / young Willow and Ash trees (new plantation or naturally sown?). It is feasible that this may become continuous with the other nearby woodland if it develops to mature woodland. Indian Balsam appears to be locally abundant in the field.

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

Woodland and hedge-bank canopy species: *Larix sp., Pinus sylvestris, Crataegus monogyna, Rubus fruticosus, Acer pseudoplatanus, Quercus robur, Corylus avellana, Fraxinus excelsior, Hedera helix, Ilex aquifolium, Lonicera periclymenum, Fagus sylvatica, Taxus baccata, Salix cinerea, Ulmus glabra, Betula pubescens, Prunus laurocerasus, Lonicera nitida, Vaccinium myrtillus, Rosa arvensis, Malus domestica.*

Woodland and hedge-bank ground flora species: *Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Viola riviniana, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Geranium robertianum, Impatiens glandulifera, Arum maculatum, Crocosmia crocosmiiflora, Oxalis acetosella, Fragaria vesca, Solidago virgaurea, Geum urbanum, Circaea lutetiana, Succisa pratensis, Urtica dioica, Lysimachia nemorum, Ranunculus repens, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Festuca gigantea, Deschampsia cespitosa, Carex remota, Carex sylvatica, Dryopteris dilatata, Dryopteris filix-mas, Athyrium filix-femina, Dryopteris affinis, Pteridium aquilinum, Blechnum spicant, Kindbergia praelonga, Thuidium tamariscinum, Mnium hornum, Plagiomnium undulatum, Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans, Polytrichastrum formosum, Eurhynchium striatum, Pseudoscleropodium purum, Plagiochila porelloides.*

Fauna observations: (Possible Badger path?)

Additional species noted from desk study: Marsh Fritillary (within 300m of boundary, 1994).

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NH-5-N

Ffwyl Wood



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: NH-6-N **SINC name:** Ffwyl Wood North

Grid reference: SS 886 828 **Area (hectares):** 2.44

Survey date: 28/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

Small area of broadleaved woodland which is adjacent to the highway planting on the M4. The woodland retains some indicator species in its ground flora.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Ponds

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The woodland may be suitable for dormice since it is reasonably well connected to other woodland and hedgerow habitat. Bats are likely to use the area for foraging and possibly roosting and a diversity of birds are likely to using the habitat. Mammal tracks noted on the survey may indicate a badger sett nearby. The pond is likely to support breeding amphibians and grass snake. Other reptile species may be found around the woodland edge.

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

The woodland is fenced from the horses kept in surrounding fields, but appears unmanaged. The exception to this is a large rabbit enclosure where bramble is kept to a minimum. Since the woodland ground flora is dominated with bramble, this suggests a decline in the biodiversity value due to shading. The woodland would benefit from selective felling and coppicing with some bramble scrub control. The pond present at the edge of the woodland would benefit from some marginal species, but some open water would need to be maintained into the future where the pond is partially cleared, periodically. Himalayan balsam is present within the site boundary and may compromise the biodiversity value of the woodland ground flora if left unmanaged. It is therefore recommended that invasive species are removed.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning and coppicing, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora
- Rotational clearance of areas of the pond
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

A pond has been created in the field adjacent to the woodland and might be considered for inclusion in the designation boundary. No pond sampling was undertaken at the time of this visit.

Landowner: Mrs Delyth Thomas, Penylan Farm, Aberkenfig

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

Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, beech *Fagus sylvatica*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, wood sedge *Carex sylvatica*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, yellow pimpernel *Lysimachia nemorum*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, red campion *Silene dioica*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, raspberry *Rubus idaeus*, wood sage *Teucrium scorodonia.*

Faunal species

Mammal pathways leading down steep embankment

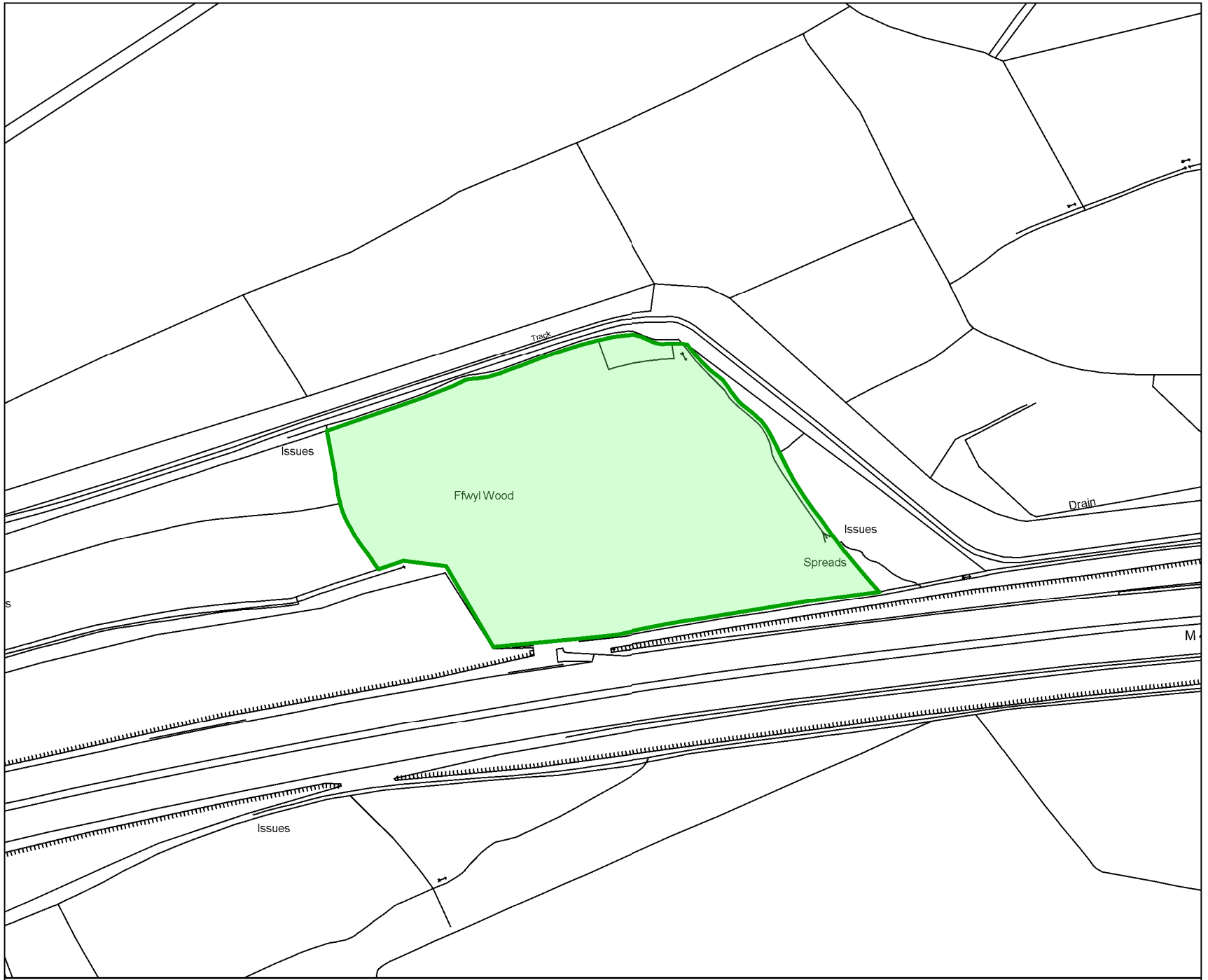
Faunal species from data search (0m)

None

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NH-6-N

Ffwyl Wood (North)



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Date: 02/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: NH-7-S **SINC name: Coed-y-Waun**

Grid reference: SS890827 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 21 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

Broad-leaved woodland which is classified as semi-natural ancient woodland. It has a canopy of Ash, Oak and Sycamore, with occasional Beech, Wych Elm and Alder. The oldest trees appear to be a row of Oaks along the southern boundary bank. There is a dense understorey of Bramble, Guelder Rose and Hazel. The ground flora includes several typical old woodland indicator species. Bluebells are locally abundant in drier parts, while damper areas support Remote Sedge and Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural ancient woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Banks and ditches.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Potential to support Dormice.

Potential to support Badgers.

Likely to provide good habitat for a range of woodland birds.

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

The woodland appears to be in a reasonable condition for nature conservation. There does not appear to be any active woodland management. Indian Balsam is present in a few places, especially along the southern boundary. It would be beneficial to remove this to limit its spread into the woodland.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive Indian Balsam.
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.

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 adjacent field (SS888826) supports dense scrub / young Willow and Ash trees (new plantation or naturally sown?). It is feasible that this may become continuous with the other nearby woodland if it develops to mature woodland. Indian Balsam appears to be locally abundant in the field.

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

Woodland and hedge-bank canopy species: *Fraxinus excelsior, Quercus robur, Corylus avellana, Rubus fruticosus, Crataegus monogyna, Acer pseudoplatanus, Ulmus glabra, Viburnum opulus, Lonicera periclymenum, Fagus sylvatica, Rosa arvensis, Hedera helix, Ilex aquifolium, Salix cinerea, Ribes uva-crispa.*

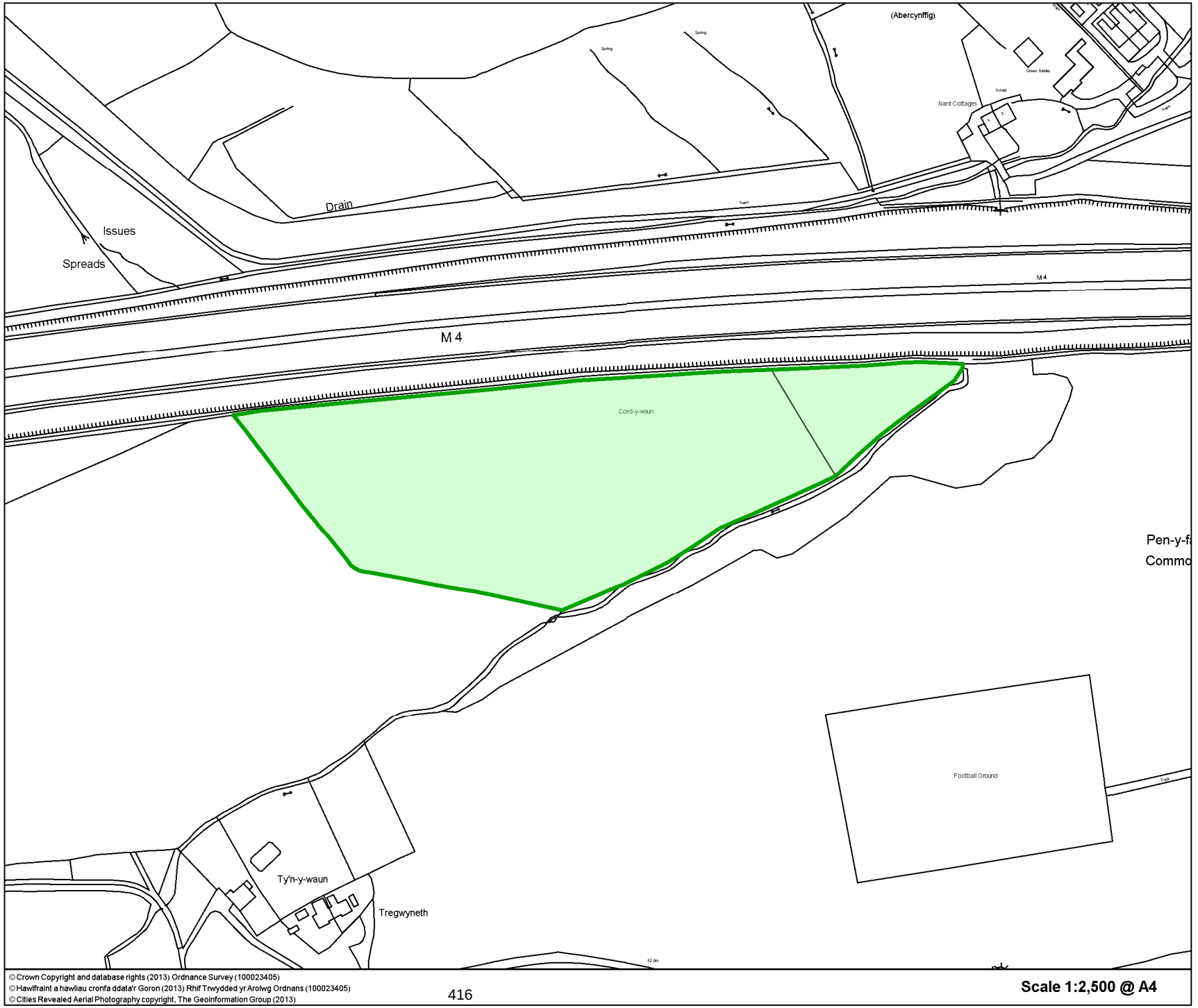
Woodland and hedge-bank ground flora species: *Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Lysimachia nemorum, Veronica montana, Solidago virgaurea, Viola riviniana, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Impatiens glandulifera, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Deschampsia cespitosa, Carex sylvatica, Carex remota, Carex pendula, Dryopteris dilatata, Dryopteris filix-mas, Athyrium filix-femina, Blechnum spicant, Eurhynchium striatum, Thamnobryum alopecurum, Mnium hornum, Thuidium tamariscinum, Plagiomnium undulatum, Plagiochila porelloides.*

Fauna observations: Nuthatch.

Additional species noted from desk study: (None).

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NH-7-S
Coed-y-Waun



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: NH-8-S **SINC name: Coed-yr-Hela**

Grid reference: SS892823 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 21 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

Mature broad-leaved woodland with a canopy dominated by Oak. Other tree species include Ash, Wych Elm and occasional Beech and Sycamore. There is an understorey of Bramble, Hawthorn, Hazel and Holly, and the ground flora is dominated by Ivy, ferns and Dog's Mercury. Bracken is locally frequent. There are several shallow shaded pools near the centre of the woodland, possibly resulting from former mining or quarrying. The pools are bordered by a damp woodland ground flora that includes Tufted Hair-grass, Wood Sedge, Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage and Sanicle. There is a recently constructed footpath around the wood.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Temporary pools.

Scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Likely to provide good habitat for woodland birds.

Potential habitat for Dormice.

Potential breeding and foraging habitat for amphibians.

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

The woodland is generally in good condition for nature conservation. It appears to be actively managed, and signs of this include recently installed nest boxes, recent thinning and ditch maintenance and the new footpath.

The woodland is used for tipping garden refuse from gardens at the south-east side. There is a break in the southern fence which is used as an access into the wood, and Indian Balsam appears to be spreading from this point. It would be beneficial to control the Indian Balsam before it becomes well established within the wood. A few small plants of the invasive Himalayan Cotoneaster are also present and would best be removed from the woodland.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive species.
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Local tree felling to allow more light and direct rainfall into some of the shallow woodland ponds.

Additional information:

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

The adjoining hedges and scrub are not included in the SINC area but are likely to have a role in connecting this woodland with wildlife in the wider landscape. The scrub at the northern side of the wood may qualify for inclusion in the SINC in future if it continues to develop as woodland habitat.

The shaded pools appear to be derived from former mining or quarrying and may be of historic or archaeological significance.

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

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

Ground flora species: *Mercurialis perennis, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Circaea lutetiana, Geum urbanum, Arum maculatum, Geranium robertianum, Anthriscus sylvestris, Veronica montana, Digitalis purpurea, Silene dioica, Impatiens glandulifera, Urtica dioica, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Ranunculus repens, Scrophularia nodosa, Primula vulgaris, Sanicula europaea, Alliaria petiolata, Deschampsia cespitosa, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Festuca gigantea, Carex sylvatica, Carex remota, Dryopteris dilatata, Dryopteris filix-mas, Polystichum setiferum, Pteridium aquilinum, Phyllitis scolopendrium, Kindbergia praelonga, Isothecium myosuroides, Mnium hornum, Thamnobryum alopecurum.*

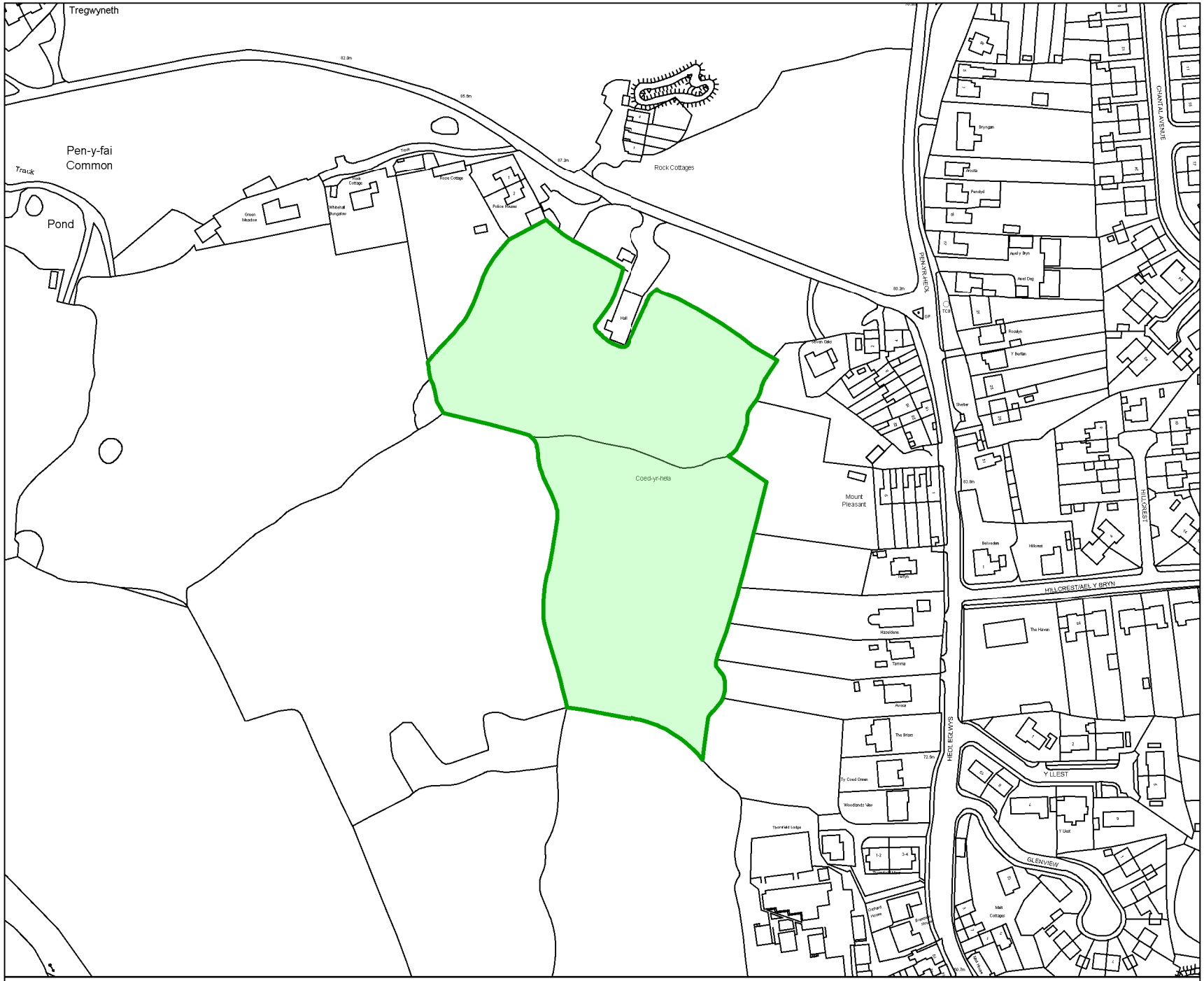
Fauna observations: Nuthatch, Blackbird, Coal Tit, Jay, Bullfinch.

Additional species noted from desk study: Orange-tip, Brimstone and Small White butterflies (records from 1999).

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NH-8-S

Coed-yr-Hela



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: NH-9-N **SINC name:** Longacre Meadow

Grid reference: SS 882 828 **Area (hectares):** 1.67

Survey date: 28/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

Small site consisting of an area of marshy grassland with scrub woodland on either side.

Qualifying features

The data collected on this site contains insufficient indicator species for either habitat area to qualify as SINC quality.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Although the woodland area itself is small, in combination with adjacent woodlands and hedgerows, dormice could be present. The site as a whole may be used by foraging bats and birds.

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

The grassland areas appear to be intensively managed by the owner possibly to create a garden lawn, but the wooded areas are fenced and are presumably not managed. The biodiversity interest of the site is in decline due to inappropriate management. The rush pasture area is mown too regularly to allow flowering species to become established. Grazing would be a more appropriate management technique, but failing this irregular cutting could mimic grazing. The small woodland areas are dense and could benefit from some selective felling while the other areas could be treated as hedges and layed. Himalayan balsam is present within the site and may encroach on any remaining biodiversity interest if allowed to spread; its removal is therefore recommended.

Recommendations for future management:

- Land owner should be encouraged to reduce the intensity of the management of the grassland.
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

The grassland area had been cut very recently at the time of survey making species identification difficult.

A further survey may be required to find more marshy grassland indicators while the sward is longer.

Landowner: Mr G Badesha, Coahmans's Lane, Court Coleman, Longacre

Note: The landowner was reluctant to allow the survey to go ahead and may not be receptive to any further contact from BCBC

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

Grassland flora

Fleabane, marsh bedstraw, water mint, marsh thistle, hard rush, marsh pennywort, common sedge, cuckoo flower

Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum,* wood avens *Geum urbanum*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, red campion *Silene dioica*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, bluebell *Hyacynthoides non-scripta*.

Faunal species

Faunal species from data search (0m)

Kingfisher, common toad, hobby, crossbill, green sandpiper, red kite, redwing, fieldfare, adder, skylark, lesser redpoll, linnet, cuckoo, lesser spotted woodpecker, reed bunting, kestrel, herring gull, yellow wagtail, house sparrow, marsh tit, hedge accentor, grizzled skipper, bullfinch, starling, songthrush, cinnabar, lapwing, sedge warbler, reed warbler, grey heron, goldfinch, siskin, raven, coot emerald damselfly, bee orchid, black tailed skimmer, chiffchaff, lesser black throat, black darter, ruddy darter, little grebe, blackbird

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NH-9-N

Longacre Meadow



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: NH-10-N	**SINC name: Court Colman Fish Pond**
Grid reference: SS883817	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 9 September 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

A pond measuring approximately 40m x 50m, with banks shaded by over-mature landscape garden planting. Rhododendron and Grey Willow dominate the bank vegetation, and the boundary supports a number of mature specimen trees including some very large Wellingtonias (with one at least 3m diameter at the base). The ground flora comprises a relatively low diversity of common plants of damp woodland. The pond is largely shaded and turbid, with pondweed over much of its surface. There is a low, shaded island near the northern end. Several domesticated waterfowl were observed during the survey. There is a disused Badger sett below Rhododendrons at the top of the eastern bank.

Qualifying features

Mosaic of at least three habitat types, at least one of which approaches selection status.

(In this case, large parkland trees, pond and damp woodland)

Secondary features

Specimen trees.

Pond.

Stream.

Scrub/ shrubs.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Likely to provide habitat for woodland birds and waterfowl.

Potential breeding and foraging habitat for amphibians.

Potential to support Badgers (disused sett present).

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

The pond is part of a large domestic garden but it seems to be largely unmanaged. It appears to have little semi-natural aquatic or waterside vegetation and as such it would appear to be in a relatively poor condition. However, it is still a relatively large water feature, and as such still undoubtedly supports a good range of common wetland birds and invertebrates.

Several non-native invasive species are present. Rhododendron dominates much of the bank vegetation, and Indian Balsam and Japanese Knotweed are also locally abundant. It would be beneficial to remove these to allow more valuable flora and fauna to colonise the site.

Recommendations for future management:

- Remove all invasive Rhododendron, Indian Balsam and Japanese Knotweed.
- Consider locally cutting back the scrubby pond margin to encourage growth of marginal plants.
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.

Additional information:

The survey was based on spot-checks and use of binoculars from the eastern bank. The domestic garden previously included in this SINC has mostly been excluded because it does not appear to meet the SINC criteria.

Several areas around Court Colman support mature parkland/ gardens with good numbers of specimen trees. These are likely to be of local value to wildlife, but most probably fall short of the SINC criteria.

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

Tree and shrub species: *Rhododendron ponticum, Salix cinerea, Acer pseudoplatanus, Fraxinus excelsior, Quercus robur, Castanea sativa, Taxus baccata, Sequoiadendron giganteum, Hedera helix, Ilex aquifolium, Fagus sylvatica, Rubus fruticosus, Corylus avellana, Lonicera periclymenum.*

Bank species: *Impatiens glandulifera, Urtica dioica, Mercurialis perennis, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Circaea lutetiana, Solanum dulcamara, Fallopia japonica, Vinca cf minor, Silene dioica, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Geranium robertianum, Lapsana communis, Ranunculus repens, Festuca gigantea, Deschampsia cespitosa, Carex sylvatica, Carex remota, Pteridium aquilinum, Athyrium filix-femina, Dryopteris filix-mas, Polypodium vulgare, Phyllitis scolopendrium, Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans, Kindbergia praelonga, Thamnobryum alopecurum, Plagiomnium undulatum.*

Aquatic/ marginal species: *Lemna minor, Potamogeton cf natans, Typha latifolia, Apium nodiflorum, Angelica sylvestris.*

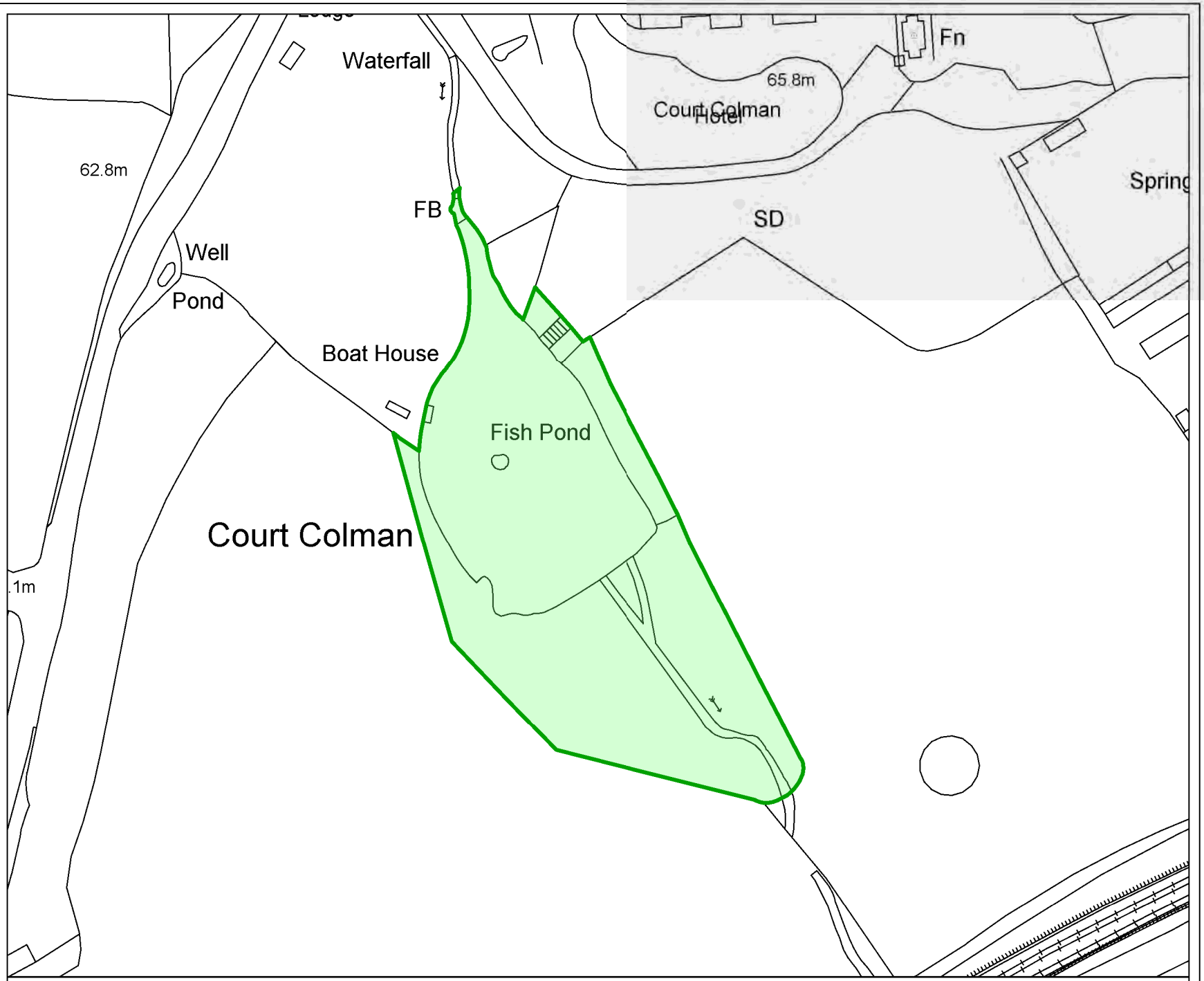
Fauna observations: Moorhen, Badger (disused sett).

Additional species noted from desk study: Unspecified bat (150m from boundary, 2009).

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NH-10-N

Court Colman Fish Pond



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: NH-11-S **SINC name**: Penylan Farm Wood

Grid reference: SS 892 831 **Area (hectares)**: 0.98

Survey date: 28/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

Small woodland area, most likely of ancient origin but retains very few indicator species.

Qualifying features

Secondary features

Native woodland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The woodland habitat is likely to be used by many bird species, bats and a diversity of invertebrates. There is a possibility of dormice using the site as it remains well connected to similar habitat.

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

The woodland is not fenced from grazing horses kept in the adjacent field which are likely to browse the ground flora. The degree of shading is quite high indicating that little management has taken place in recent years to open the canopy, which makes the ground flora very sparse. Himalayan balsam is dense on the north side of the woodland edge and encroaching into it, further compromising the biodiversity value of the habitat. The site is in decline and needs some intervention to halt and hopefully reverse the loss of ground flora species. Selective tree felling and the re-instatement of coppicing is the most obvious management action, with the fencing of the woodland from horses. Elimination of the invasive species present would be desirable.

Recommendations for future management:

- Consider locally excluding livestock from woodland to encourage regeneration and provide areas of dense undergrowth to give cover for nesting birds and small mammals.
- Local woodland management by thinning and coppicing as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

The adjacent woodland areas appear to have a greater abundance and diversity of ground flora and might be suitable for designation instead of or as well as Penylan Farm Wood. Should this area be managed more sensitively ground flora species may be able to re-colonise from the adjacent area.

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

Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, red campion *Silene dioica*, great woodrush *Luzula sylvatica*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*.

Faunal species

Badger latrine noted at the woodland edge, blackbird.

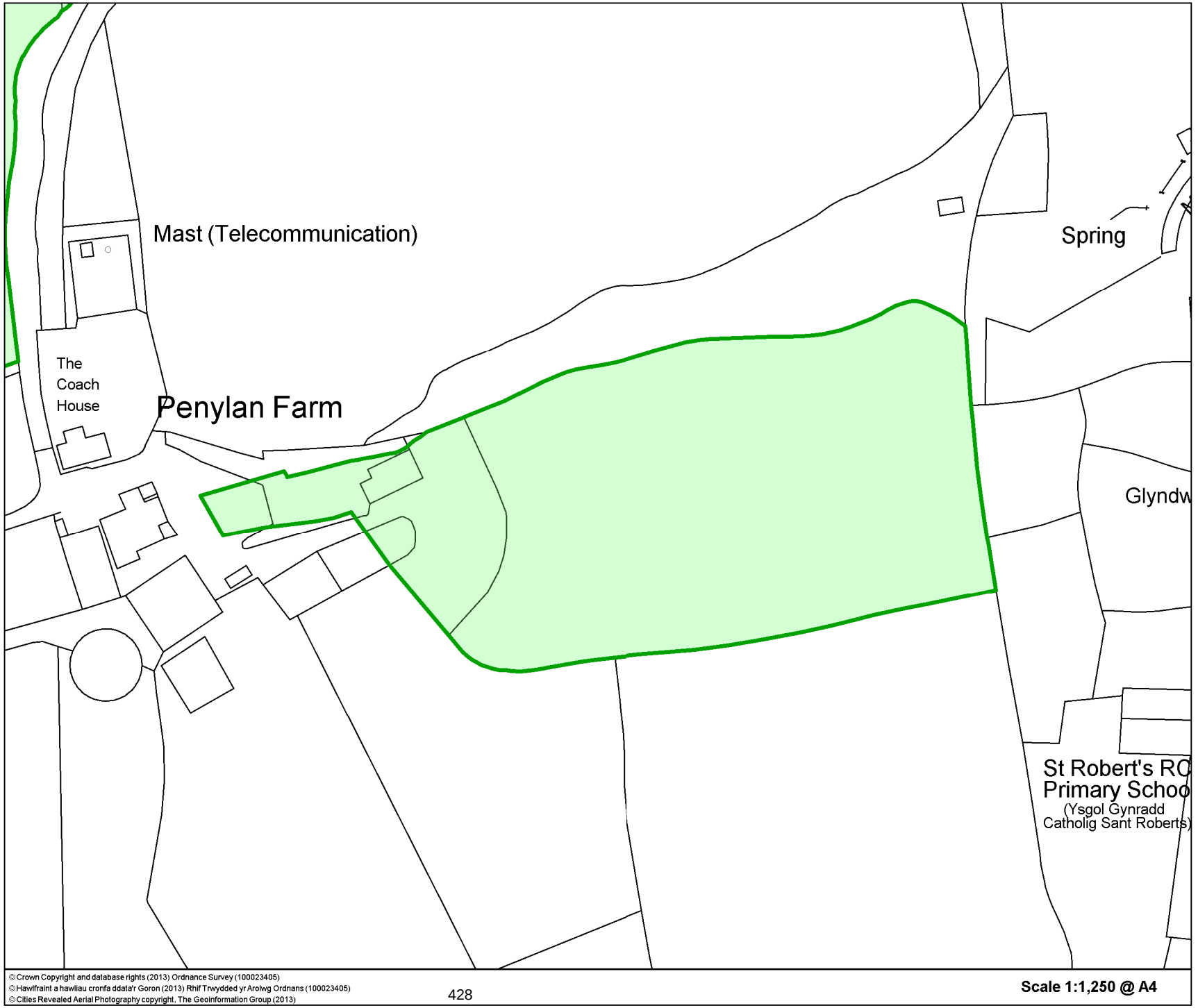
Faunal species from data search (0m)

none

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Penylan Farm Wood



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: NH-12-N **SINC name:** Parc pond

Grid reference: SS 880 842 **Area (hectares):** 0.95

Survey date: 28/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

Parc pond consists mainly of open water with a small margin of scrub and woodland included in the site boundary. The pond is maintained for nature conservation and has diverse marginal plants and equally diverse invertebrate, amphibian and bird life.

Qualifying features

Ponds

Secondary features

Scrub

Native woodland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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

The pond is currently under Wildlife Trust management for nature conservation.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continued management under the Wildlife Trust.

Additional information:

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

Woodland and scrub species

Faunal species

Juvenile grass snake

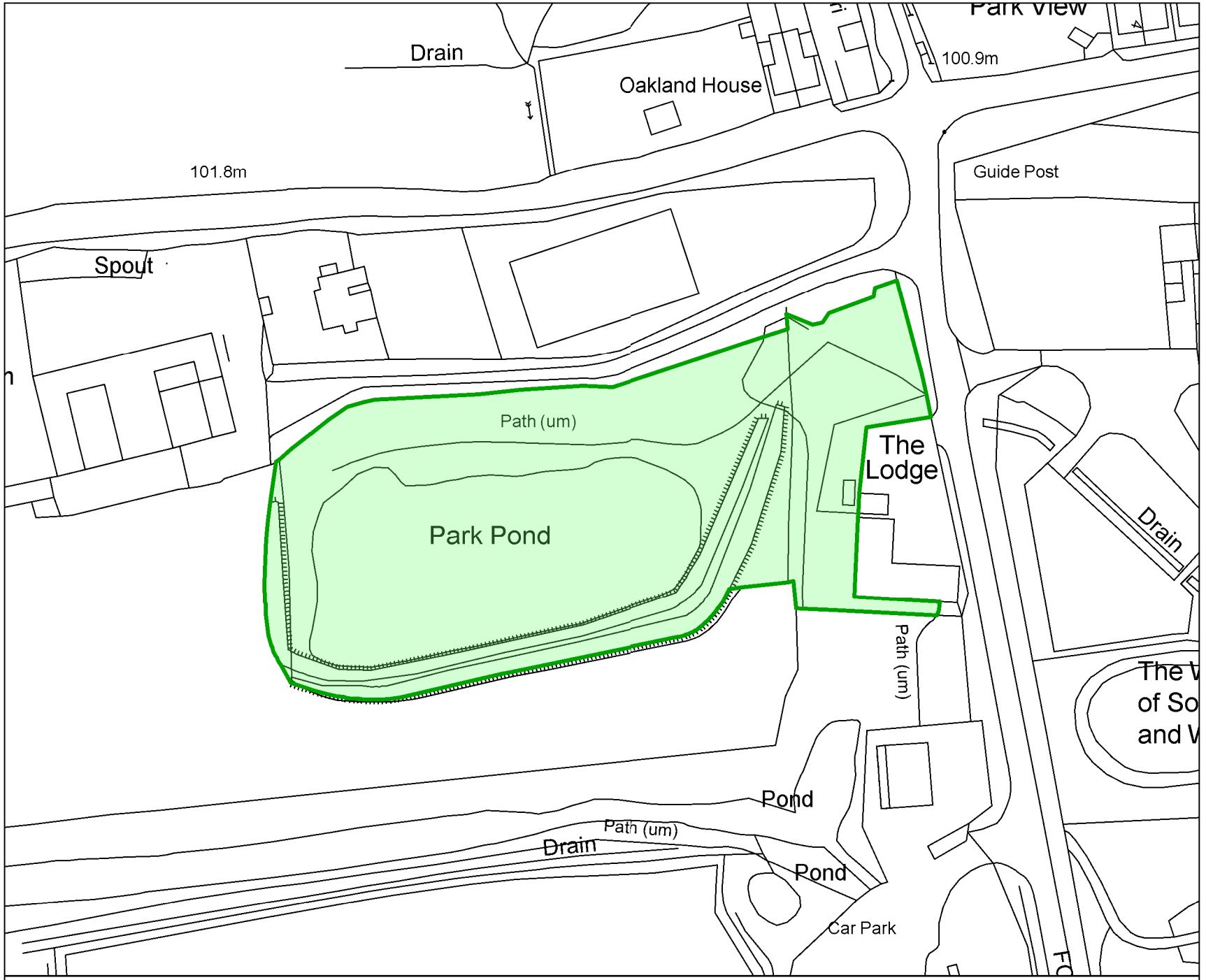
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Small heath, dingy skipper, wall, blood vein, cinnabar

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NH-12-N

Parc Pond



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: NH-13-N **SINC name: Angelton Common**

Grid reference: SS900814 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 9 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

This small area of common land supports a mosaic of scrub, tall herbs and woodland. The woodland component is dominated by Sycamore, Grey Willow, Alder and Ash with occasional Hawthorn, Oak and Hazel. Bramble and Japanese Knotweed are both abundant, leaving little space for other ground vegetation. The limited ground flora mostly includes Ivy, ferns and Indian Balsam.

Qualifying features

None.

Secondary features

Dense scrub/ woodland.

Tall herb vegetation.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Potential resting site for Otters.

Potential to provide foraging and roosting opportunities for bats.

Likely to support common breeding birds.

Potential to support Dormice (but unlikely).

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

The common generally appears neglected and in an extremely poor condition for nature conservation. There is no grazing, and the only recent management that has been carried out appears to be the mowing part of the common as private lawn. Much of the area has been converted to alternative uses such as car-parking. Garden refuse (apparently from the adjacent large house) has been tipped in the east of the site.

Indian Balsam and Japanese Knotweed are both widespread and abundant through the site.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive species.
- Remove tipped material, and take measures to prevent more tipping.
- If possible, reinstate the parts of the common that have been fenced off or built on, and return it to grassland or woodland habitat to be managed for biodiversity. (This would probably be a complex option as the current occupants are unlikely to give up the land willingly.)

Additional information:

The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography. The parts of the common that have been fenced off as car-parks, yards and gardens were not accessed.

The quality of the site has deteriorated to such an extent that it would be extremely difficult and very costly to restore the area to a habitat of county significance. It is therefore recommended that its SINC status should be removed. [Alternatively the wooded part closest to the river could be retained as a secondary feature of the Ogmore River SINC, when this is designated.]

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

Woodland / scrub canopy species: *Salix cinerea, Acer pseudoplatanus, Fraxinus excelsior, Crataegus monogyna, Alnus glutinosa, Hedera helix, Prunus spinosa, Rubus fruticosus, Buddleja davidii, Ilex aquifolium, Symphoricarpos albus, Malus domestica, Quercus robur, Corylus avellana, Ulex europaeus, .*

Woodland / scrub ground flora species (including tall herbs and scrub margins): *Fallopia japonica, Impatiens glandulifera, Urtica dioica, Aegopodium podagraria, Ranunculus repens, Trifolium pratense, Rumex acetosa, Pulicaria dysenterica, Potentilla anserina, Galium aparine, Taraxacum officinale, Heracleum sphondylium, Epilobium hirsutum, Dactylis glomerata, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Carex pendula, Equisetum arvense, Pteridium aquilinum, Dryopteris filix-mas, Phyllitis scolopendrium, Brachythecium rutabulum, Kindbergia praelonga.*

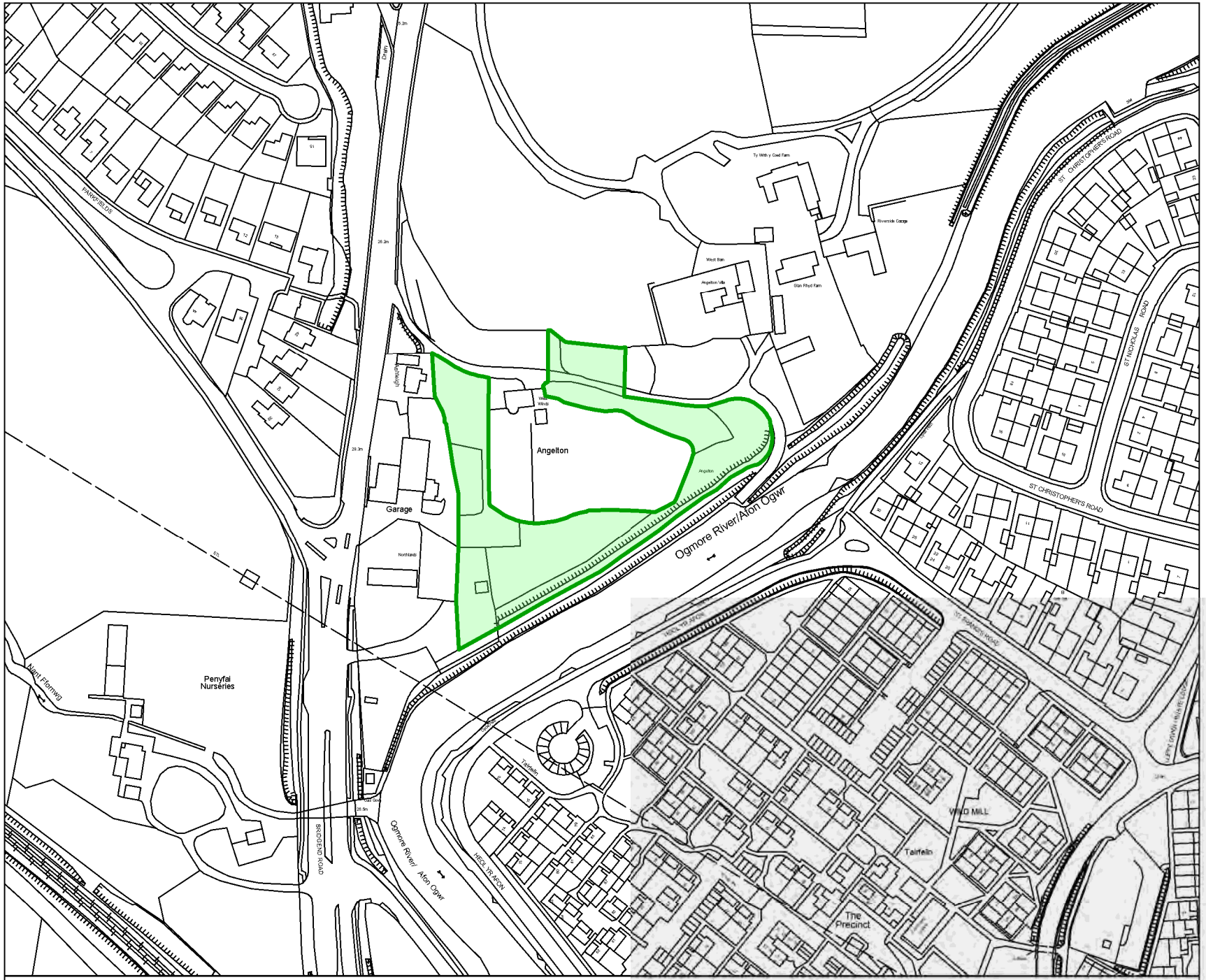
Fauna observations: Bullfinch.

Additional species noted from desk study: Kingfisher (within 150m of boundary, 2007), unspecified bat (within 200m of boundary, 2004), Bullhead (within 350m of boundary, 1989), Brown/ Sea Trout, Eel (within 150m of boundary, 1995),

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NH-13-N

Angelton Common



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: NH-14-N **SINC name:** Aberkenfig West

Grid reference: SS 888 835 **Area (hectares):** 6.46

Survey date: 28/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

The site lies to the north of the River Cynfig and a mature woodland corridor forms part of the site. The main interest in terms of woodland flora can be found in this area. The remainder of the site consists of scrub with a diverse ground flora indicating its transition from grassland fairly recently.

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Scrub

Secondary features

Bracken

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The river corridor is undisturbed and is likely to provide shelter for otters. The woodland may be suitable for dormice and bats as well as other small mammals, invertebrates and birds. Scrub margins may support common reptile species.

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

The site appears to be unmanaged at present and scrub has covered much of the grassland interest and the biodiversity interest is being lost. Scrub and bracken clearance is required as a priority followed by regular clearance or mowing or light to moderate grazing to maintain the grassland. The woodland area could benefit from some selective felling and the re-instatement of rotational coppicing. Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed were recorded in abundance, particularly in close proximity to the railway embankment, river and road. If left unmanaged these invasive species could further compromise the biodiversity value of the site. The removal of the invasive species by spraying or pulling is recommended.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of scrub and bracken to increase floristic diversity of grassland.
- Woodland management through selective felling and coppicing.
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

Access on to the site is very difficult since there are no official paths.

Landowner Bridgend County Borough Council

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

Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, crack willow *Salix fragilis*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, red campion *Silene dioica*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, ground elder *Aegopodium podagraria*, gypsywort *Lycopus europaeus*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, golden rod *Solidago virgaurea*.

Faunal species

Tree creeper, nuthatch, great tit

Species from data search (0m)

Noctule, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, great crested newt, slow worm, bluebell, palmate newt, red kite, grass snake, common frog, redwing, fieldfare, common lizard, knot grass, dusky brocade, eel, shrill carder bee, linnet, small square spot, small phoenix, reed bunting, kestrel, rustic, herring gull, black headed gull, dot moth, rosy minor, oblique carpet, house sparrow, hedge accentor, bullfinch, brown trout, buff ermine, starling, blood vein, song thrush, dark barred twin spot carpet, spectacle, swift, grey heron, siskin, goldfinch, raven, coronet, house martin, chiffchaff, small seraphim, common shrew, slender ground hopper, blackbird.

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NH-14-N

Aberkenfig West



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: OG-1-M	**SINC name: Cwm Dyfolog**
Grid reference: SS976900	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 22 August 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

An extensive area of upland moorland, including heath, acid grassland, marshy grassland, areas of Bracken, rock outcrops, and small streams. The habitats form mosaics, often merging with one another. Rock outcrops and heath vegetation tend to occur on the steeper valley sides, and are dominated by Heather, Bell Heather, Bilberry and Wavy Hair-grass. The upper plateau area is dominated by acid grassland and heath, dominated by Mat-grass, Bilberry and Heath Rush. Locally there are wetter areas of marshy grassland/ bog habitat, with Purple Moor-grass, *Sphagnum* mosses, Cross-leaved Heath and Common Cotton-grass. Locally, the acid grassland occurs with patchy Bracken and anthills, and some parts support waxcap fungi. There are several small plantations in the western part of the site, and the southern part includes several fields of Bracken with mature broad-leaved trees.

Qualifying features

Extensive area of open countryside where semi-natural upland features predominate.

Heath/ acid grassland with >10% dwarf shrub heath cover and at least 7 indicator species.

Semi-improved acid grassland with significant numbers of anthills.

Marshy grassland/ flush with at least 12 indicator species.

Upland wet-heath with Cross-leaved Heath (locally grading to bog vegetation).

Rock outcrops with heath vegetation.

Secondary features

Species-poor semi-improved grassland. Dry stone walls. Streams. Bracken.

Small coniferous and broad-leaved plantations.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to support good populations of reptiles.

The grassland areas are likely to support additional species of waxcap fungi.

Potential to support locally uncommon vascular plants, bryophytes and lichens.

Potential to support locally uncommon upland birds.

Potential to support locally uncommon invertebrates.

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

The majority of the site is extensively grazed by sheep, horses and cattle. The site is in a good condition for nature conservation.

There are local problems with encroachment by scrub and Indian Balsam and Japanese Knotweed in the lowland habitats in the southern part of the site. Particularly beside the stream and near to the urban areas.

Several parts of the site appear to have been burned earlier during the year. The most extensive burning was of tussocky Purple Moor-grass near to the urban area.

Bracken is locally abundant and appears to be expanding. It may be beneficial to control it in some places, to limit its spread into areas of diverse grassland vegetation.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, with fewer sheep.
- Local control of Bracken and scrub, where this is encroaching into grassland habitat.
- Control of invasive species.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.

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

The adjacent unenclosed upland habitats to the north also 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)

Heath/ acid grassland species (including rock-outcrops): *Calluna vulgaris, Vaccinium myrtillus, Erica cinerea, Ulex gallii, Ulex europaeus, Potentilla erecta, Polygala serpyllifolia, Digitalis purpurea, Hieracium sp., Rumex acetosella, Galium saxatile, Nardus stricta, Molinia caerulea, Deschampsia flexuosa, Agrostis capillaris, Festuca ovina, Danthonia decumbens, Aira praecox, Luzula multiflora, Carex binervis, Carex pilulifera, Juncus effusus, Juncus squarrosus, Pteridium aquilinum, Dryopteris filix-mas, Blechnum spicant, Pleurozium schreberi, Pseudoscleropodium purum, Polytrichum juniperinum, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Racomitrium aciculare, Racomitrium aquaticum, Cladonia spp., Hygrocybe helobia.*

Semi-improved acid grassland species (including reclamation grassland near northern stream)*: Agrostis capillaris, Holcus lanatus, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Lolium perenne, Cynosurus cristatus, Festuca rubra, Aira caryophyllea, Juncus effusus, Juncus tenuis, Carex flacca, Carex binervis, Luzula campestris, Trifolium repens, Rumex acetosella, Galium saxatile, Pilosella officinarum, Potentilla erecta, Plantago lanceolata, Senecio jacobaea, Rumex acetosa, Linum catharticum, Euphrasia sp., Carlina vulgaris, Hypochaeris radicata, Lotus corniculatus, Vicia hirsuta, Trifolium pratense, Viola riviniana, Pteridium aquilinum, Calliergonella cuspidata, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Polytrichum piliferum, Pseudoscleropodium purum, Dicranum scoparium, Racomitrium ericoides, Pogonatum urnigerum, Climacium dendroides, Cladonia sp., Hygrocybe conica.*

Marshy grassland/ flush/ wet heath species*: Molinia caerulea, Nardus stricta, Agrostis capillaris, Holcus lanatus, Deschampsia cespitosa, Deschampsia flexuosa, Agrostis canina, Carex echinata, Carex demissa, Eriophorum angustifolium, Eriophorum vaginatum, Juncus acutiflorus, Juncus bulbosus, Juncus effusus, Juncus squarrosus, Calluna vulgaris, Erica tetralix, Vaccinium myrtillus, Galium palustre, Cirsium palustre, Angelica sylvestris, Lotus pedunculatus, Potentilla erecta, Epilobium palustre, Viola palustris, Narthecium ossifragum, Galium saxatile, Digitalis purpurea, Anagallis tenella, Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Scutellaria minor, Ranunculus flammula, Stellaria alsine, Wahlenbergia hederacea, Impatiens glandulifera, Pteridium aquilinum, Athyrium filix-femina, Calliergonella cuspidata, Sphagnum spp., Polytrichum commune, Aulacomnium palustre, Philonotis fontana, Racomitrium aciculare, Dicranum scoparium.*

Tree and scrub species (streamside woodlands, small plantations and scattered scrub): *Quercus petraea, Quercus robur, Fraxinus excelsior, Alnus glutinosa, Sorbus aucuparia, Salix cinerea, Picea sitchensis, Rubus fruticosus, Ulex europaeus, Crataegus monogyna, Alnus incana, Ilex aquifolium, Sambucus nigra, Fagus sylvatica, Pinus sylvestris, Larix sp., Cotoneaster cf bullatus.*

Tree and scrub ground flora species: *Oxalis acetosella, Vaccinium myrtillus, Viola riviniana, Urtica dioica, Ranunculus repens, Geranium robertianum, Lysimachia nemorum, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Viola palustris, Impatiens glandulifera, Angelica sylvestris, Senecio jacobaea, Juncus effusus, Dryopteris dilatata, Athyrium filix-femina, Polytrichastrum formosum, Pseudoscleropodium purum.*

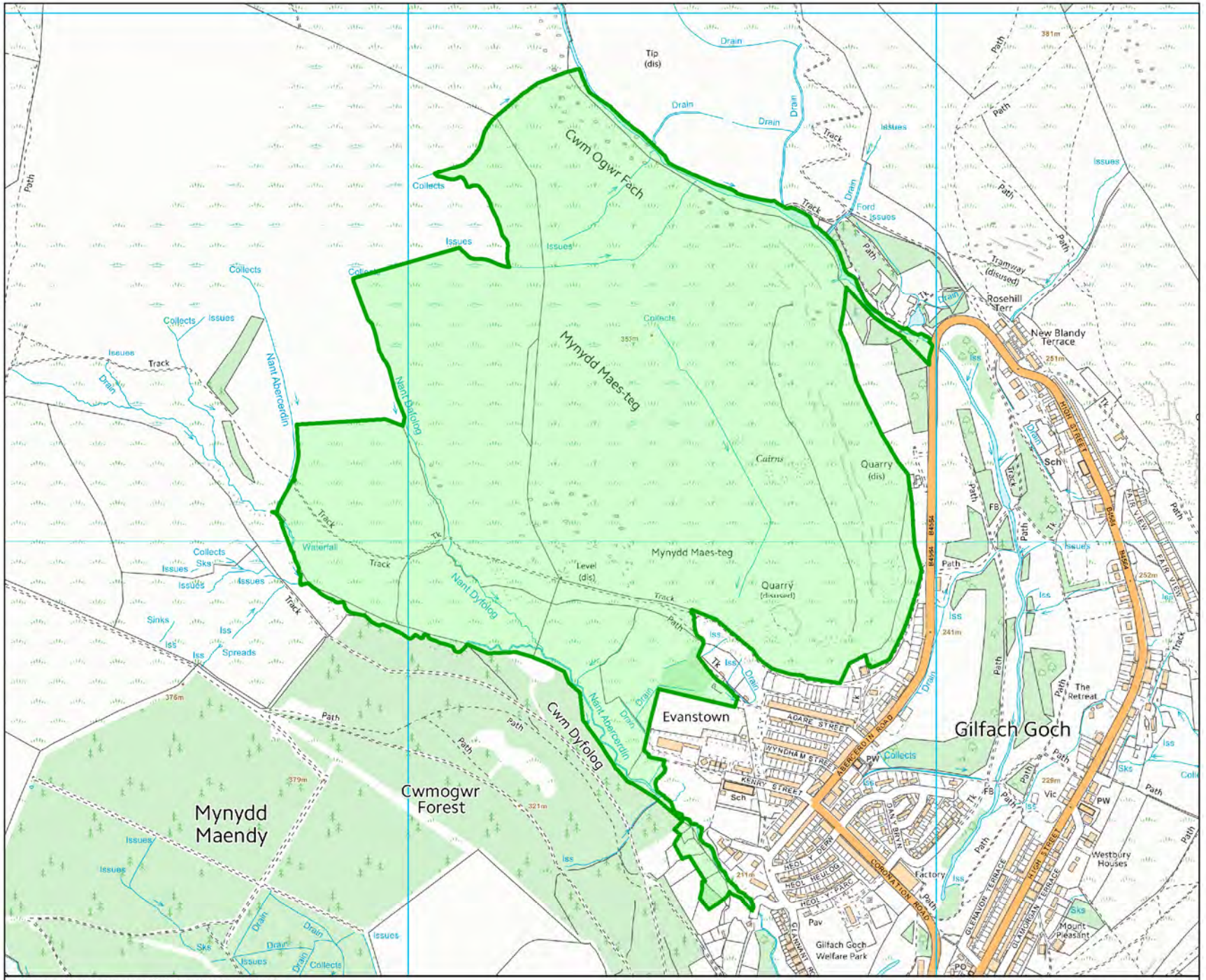
Fauna observations: Common Lizard, Slow Worm, Raven, Red Kite, Buzzard, Peregrine, Wheatear, Skylark, Meadow Pipit, Linnet, Small Heath Butterfly, Speckled Wood, Green-veined White, Ringlet, Meadow Brown, Common Blue Butterfly, Golden-ringed Dragonfly.

Additional species noted from desk study: Hen Harrier (2009), Merlin (2005), Dipper (2006), Whinchat (2006), Reed Bunting (2006), Grayling butterfly (2006), Wall Brown (2006).

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2011
SINC REVIEW

OG-1-M

Cwm Dyfolog



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

Scale 1:10,000 @ A4

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: OG-2-M **SINC name: Mynydd yr Aber**

Grid reference: SS936906 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 15 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

An area of steep valley sides, woodland and upland moorland. The majority of the site supports sheep-grazed semi-improved pasture, which occurs with patchy bracken and ant-hills and locally supports good numbers of waxcap fungi. The northern part supports a mix of acid grassland and heath, dominated by Bilberry and Wavy Hair-grass. The western side supports an area of Sessile Oak woodland, which is classified as ancient woodland. The woodland includes several rock faces and vegetated spoil heaps from quarrying in the past. The south and east of the site support a mosaic of acid grassland with patchy heath, marshy grassland and flushes, and scattered Gorse scrub. Some of the flushes show a strong element of base-enrichment from former coal workings further up the slope. A disused railway line follows the line of a small stream to an area of disused coal workings which have become vegetated by acid grassland and Bracken.

Qualifying features

Extensive area of open countryside where semi-natural upland features predominate.

Ancient semi-natural woodland with an upland oak woodland component.

Heath/ acid grassland with >10% dwarf shrub heath cover and at least 7 indicator species.

Semi-improved acid grassland with significant numbers of anthills.

Marshy grassland/ flush with at least 12 indicator species.

Secondary features

Bracken. Rock outcrops. Stone walls. Stream. Scrub. Disused railway.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to support good populations of reptiles.

The grassland areas are likely to support additional species of waxcap fungi.

Potential to provide good roosting and foraging habitats for bats.

Potential to support locally uncommon vascular plants, bryophytes and lichens.

Potential to support locally uncommon upland birds.

Potential to support locally uncommon invertebrates (e.g. Violet-feeding Fritillary butterflies).

Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)
The majority of the site is extensively grazed by sheep. It is generally in a good condition for nature conservation.

The woodland is grazed by sheep and this means that there is very little ground flora or regeneration of new trees. It may be beneficial to temporarily exclude grazing from some parts of the woodland to allow its structural diversity to increase (perhaps on a trial basis to begin).

Bracken and Gorse scrub are locally abundant and appear to be expanding. It may be beneficial to control these in some places, to limit their spread into areas of grassland with diverse vegetation or waxcap communities.

Evidence of off-road motorcycling is widespread within the site. This has the potential to become damaging if it increases, but does not appear to be having a significant impact on nature conservation at present.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, with fewer sheep.
- Local Bracken and Gorse control to maintain grassland habitat.
- Consider locally excluding livestock from woodland to encourage regeneration and provide areas of dense undergrowth to give cover for nesting birds and small mammals.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.

Additional information:

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

The SINC boundary is drawn rather arbitrarily for this site. The adjacent unenclosed upland habitats to the north and east also support SINC quality habitat, including acid grassland, heath and marshy grassland.

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

Heath/ acid grassland/ semi-improved acid grassland species (combined because they merge into each other so frequently at this site): *Vaccinium myrtillus, Calluna vulgaris, Erica cinerea, Potentilla erecta, Galium saxatile, Polygala serpyllifolia, Digitalis purpurea, Hieracium sp., Pilosella officinarum, Rumex acetosella, Veronica officinalis, Oxalis acetosella, Viola riviniana, Rumex acetosa, Cirsium palustre, Hypericum pulchrum, Jasione montana, Agrostis capillaris, Festuca ovina, Nardus stricta, Deschampsia flexuosa, Molinia caerulea, Danthonia decumbens, Aira caryophyllea, Festuca rubra, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Cynosurus cristatus, Luzula multiflora, Carex binervis, Carex pilulifera, Juncus effusus, Juncus squarrosus, Pteridium aquilinum, Polytrichum commune, Pleurozium schreberi, Dicranum scoparium, Hypnum jutlandicum, Pseudoscleropodium purum, Polytrichum juniperinum, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Cladonia spp., Hygrocybe chlorophana, H.pratensis, H.conica, H.psittacina, H.reidii.*

Marshy grassland/ flush species*: Molinia caerulea, Nardus stricta, Holcus lanatus, Agrostis capillaris, Deschampsia cespitosa, Carex echinata, Carex demissa, Carex flacca, Eriophorum angustifolium, Juncus effusus, Juncus acutiflorus, Juncus bulbosus, Erica tetralix, Vaccinium myrtillus, Galium palustre, Cirsium palustre, Potentilla erecta, Wahlenbergia hederacea, Viola palustris, Viola riviniana, Anagallis tenella, Stellaria alsine, Lemna minor, Callitriche sp., Athyrium filix-femina, Aulacomnium palustre, Sphagnum spp., Polytrichum commune, Calliergonella cuspidata, Philonotis fontana, Cratoneuron filicinum, Plagiomnium undulatum, Bryum pseudotriquetrum.*

Tree and scrub species (including oak woodland and streamside scrub): *Quercus petraea, Fagus sylvatica, Pinus sylvestris, Ulex europaeus, Betula pubescens, Alnus glutinosa, Sorbus aucuparia, Salix cinerea, Acer pseudoplatanus, Picea sitchensis, Rubus fruticosus, Crataegus monogyna, Ilex aquifolium.*

Tree and scrub ground flora species: *Oxalis acetosella, Vaccinium myrtillus, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Urtica dioica, Lysimachia nemorum, Molinia caerulea, Deschampsia flexuosa, Agrostis capillaris, Juncus effusus, Pteridium aquilinum, Blechnum spicant, Dryopteris filix-mas, Polytrichastrum formosum, Rhytidiadelphus loreus, Pseudoscleropodium purum, Hypnum jutlandicum, Dicranum scoparium, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Kindbergia praelonga, Plagiothecium undulatum, Diplophyllum albicans, Scapania nemorea.*

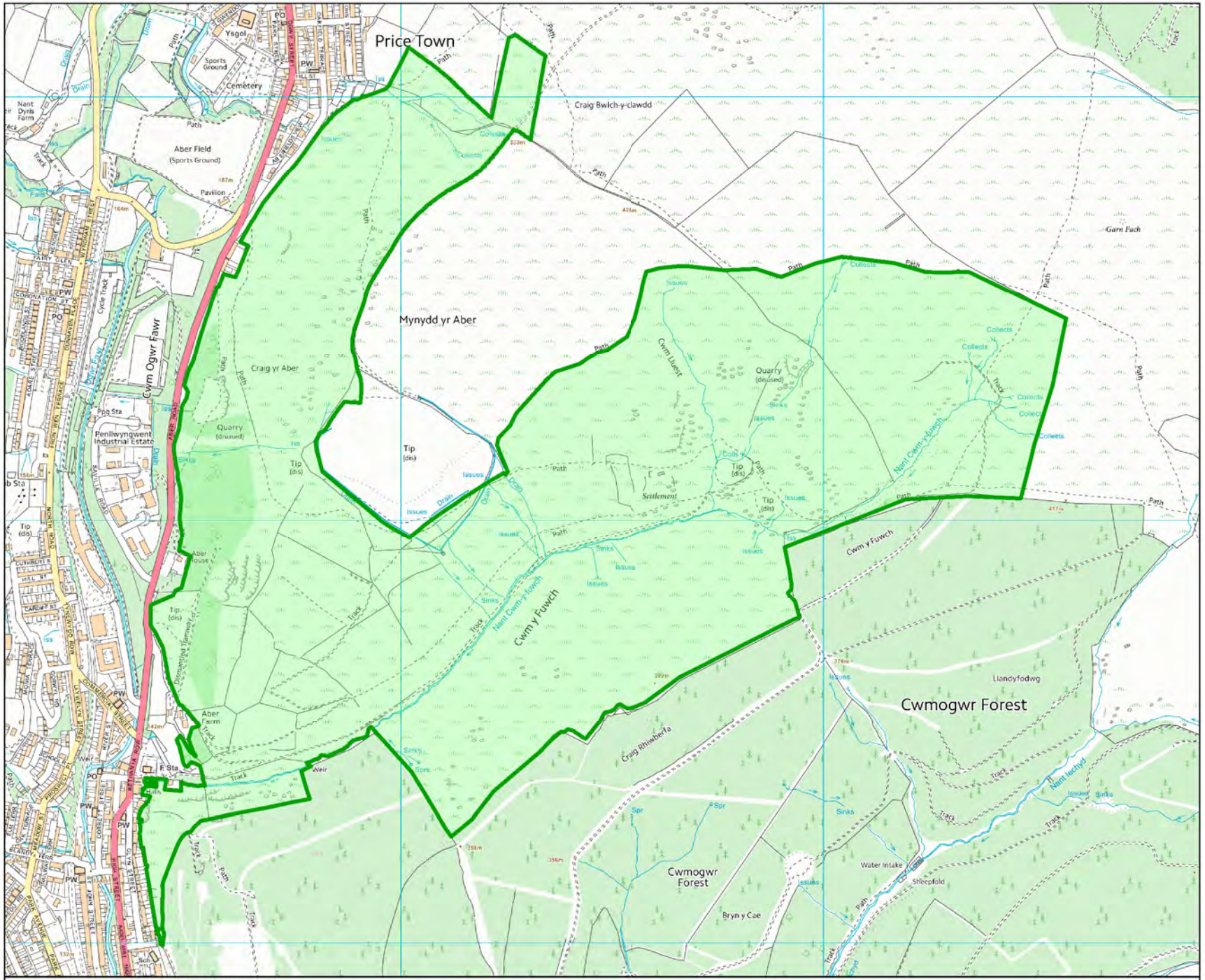
Fauna observations: Raven, Buzzard, Meadow Pipit, Long-tailed Tit, Pied Wagtail, Bullfinch, Nuthatch.

Additional species noted from desk study: Common Pipistrelle (within 150m of boundary, 2004), Soprano Pipistrelle (within 300m of boundary, 2005), Wood Warbler (within 100m of boundary, 2008), Red Kite (within 100m of boundary, 2009), Grayling and Small Heath butterflies (within 100m of boundary, 1998).

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SINC REVIEW

OG-2-M

Mynydd yr Aber



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Scale 1:12,500 @ A4

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: OG-3-M **SINC name: Cwm Dimbath**

Grid reference: SS949887 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 23 August 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

This linear site follows the line of the Nant Lechyd stream north to Daren y Dimbath. Most of the site supports broadleaved woodland, classified as semi-natural ancient woodland. The northern part of the woodland is dominated by Sessile Oak. It has a sparse upland Oakwood ground flora with Bilberry, Wood Sorrel, and a high proportion of mosses, particularly *Rhytidiadelphus loreus* and *Dicranum majus*. One damp flushy area was found to support the locally uncommon moss *Leucobryum glaucum*. The southern wooded area is wetter and has a more diverse canopy, with Oak, Ash, Rowan and Alder, with an understorey including Hazel and Alder Buckthorn. The ground flora includes Remote Sedge, Enchanter's Nightshade, Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage, Angelica and *Sphagnum* mosses. The locally uncommon liverwort *Trichocolea tomentella* is locally frequent near a small tributary stream at SS9550087557. The north-eastern side of the site supports a mosaic of acid grassland, heath, Bracken and marshy grassland.

Qualifying features

Ancient semi-natural woodland with an upland oak woodland component.

Ancient semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Extensive area of open countryside where semi-natural upland features predominate.

Heath/ acid grassland with >10% dwarf shrub heath cover and at least 7 indicator species.

Stream with unpolluted water, relatively unmodified banks and a native fish population.

Secondary features

Bracken. Marshy grassland. Rock outcrops. Stone walls. Streams. Scrub. Pond.

Locally uncommon mosses and liverworts (*Trichocolea tomentella* and *Leucobryum glaucum*)

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good roosting and foraging habitats for bats.

The heath and grassland areas are likely to support good populations of reptiles.

Potential to support locally uncommon vascular plants, bryophytes and lichens.

Potential to support locally uncommon upland and woodland birds.

Potential to support Dormouse and Otter.

Potential to support locally uncommon invertebrates.

Current condition and management (including problems and opportunities for biodiversity)
The site is generally in a good condition for nature conservation. The majority of the northern part of the site is extensively grazed by sheep and the southern part by cattle. The northern part of the woodland has been subject to recent disturbance by construction of several new vehicle tracks up to the quarry near the top of the eastern slope.

The stream corridor is locally dominated by Indian Balsam and Japanese Knotweed. The Indian Balsam appears to be spreading into the woodland higher up the slopes beside the new vehicle tracks. It would be beneficial to control the invasive species to prevent their continued spread.

Bracken is locally abundant and expanding in the north-east grassland area. It would be beneficial to control this to prevent further loss of more valuable grassland and heath vegetation.

There appears to be occasional tipping of garden and domestic refuse by the road.

Recommendations for future management:

- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland or heath habitats.
- Manage grassland habitats by light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle rather than sheep.
- Control invasive species, especially beside river.
- Local Bracken control to maintain grassland habitat.
- Local woodland management by thinning, as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Occasional cutting back of trees and scrub to maintain grassland glades in valley floor.

Additional information:

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

Existing data for this site includes several rare species, including Killarney Fern, Tunbridge Filmy Fern, Hay-scented Buckler-fern and High Brown Fritillary butterfly, which if still present would all be additional qualifying features for the SINC designation.

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

Woodland tree and shrub species: *Quercus petraea, Fagus sylvatica, Betula pubescens, Sorbus aucuparia, Alnus glutinosa, Fraxinus excelsior, Quercus robur, Crataegus monogyna, Ilex aquifolium, Corylus avellana, Rubus fruticosus, Salix cinerea, Frangula alnus.*

Woodland ground flora species: *Oxalis acetosella, Vaccinium myrtillus, Lysimachia nemorum, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Urtica dioica, Ranunculus repens, Potentilla erecta, Galium saxatile, Solidago virgaurea, Circaea lutetiana, Oenanthe crocata, Angelica sylvestris, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Impatiens glandulifera, Veronica montana, Filipendula ulmaria, Stellaria holostea, Potentilla sterilis, Calluna vulgaris, Deschampsia flexuosa, Agrostis capillaris, Molinia caerulea, Deschampsia cespitosa, Festuca gigantea, Holcus lanatus, Holcus mollis, Fallopia japonica, Juncus effusus, Juncus tenuis, Carex remota, Pteridium aquilinum, Blechnum spicant, Dryopteris filix-mas, Dryopteris dilatata, Athyrium filix-femina, Rhytidiadelphus loreus, Dicranum majus, Polytrichastrum formosum, Leucobryum glaucum, Sphagnum spp., Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Hypnum jutlandicum, Dicranum scoparium, Kindbergia praelonga, Mnium hornum, Plagiomnium undulatum, Rhizomnium punctatum, Hookeria lucens, Hyocomium armoricum, Chiloscyphus polyanthos, Diplophyllum albicans, Trichocolea tomentella, Scapania nemorea.*

Heath/ acid grassland species (north-eastern part of the site): *Vaccinium myrtillus, Calluna vulgaris, Erica cinerea, Ulex gallii, Potentilla erecta, Galium saxatile, Pilosella officinarum, Rumex acetosella, Digitalis purpurea, Veronica officinalis, Polygala serpyllifolia, Agrostis capillaris, Festuca ovina, Molinia caerulea, Nardus stricta, Deschampsia flexuosa, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Luzula multiflora, Carex binervis, Juncus effusus, Juncus squarrosus, Juncus bulbosus, Pteridium aquilinum, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Pleurozium schreberi, Dicranum scoparium, Hypnum jutlandicum, Polytrichum juniperinum.*

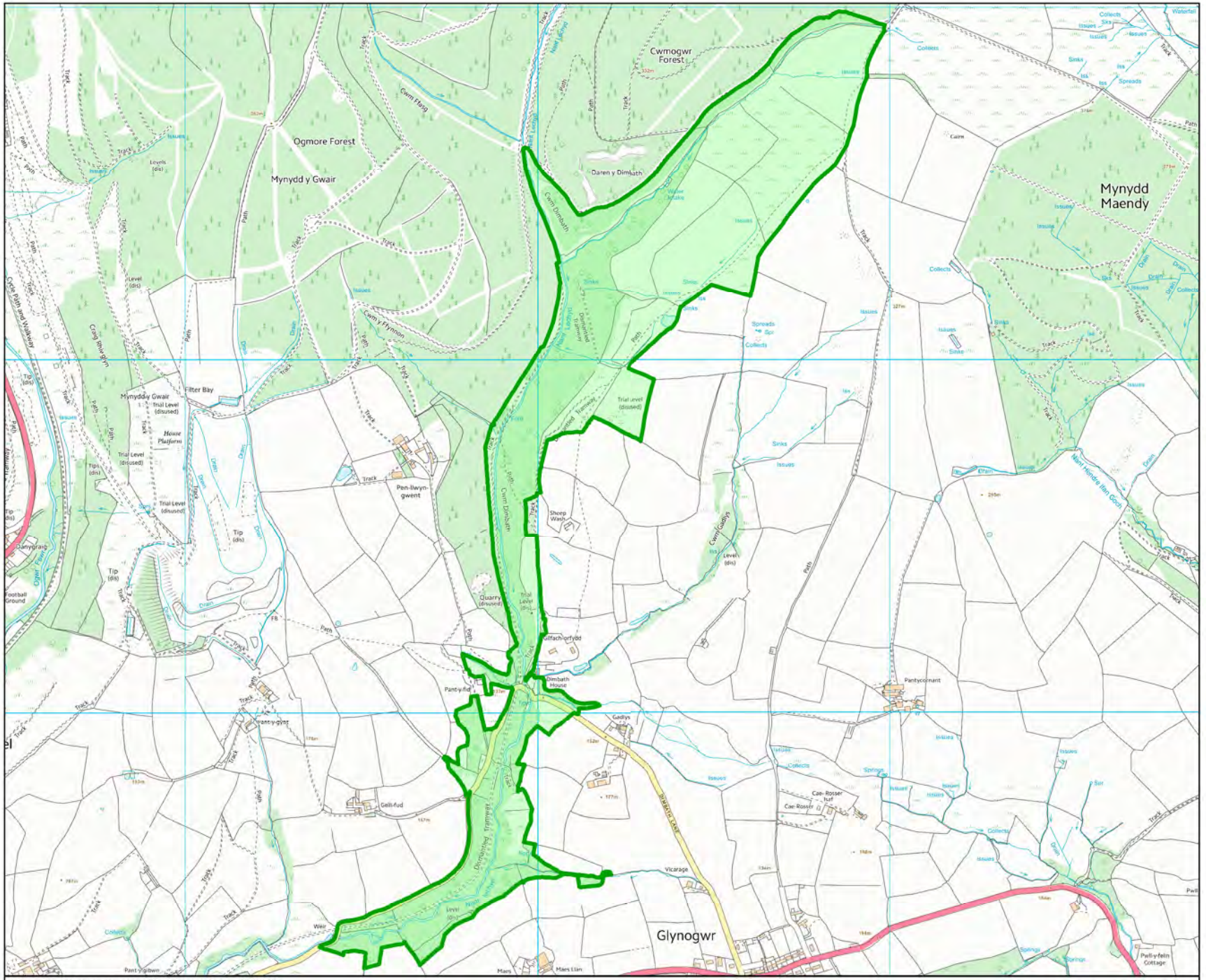
Fauna observations: Badger (sett), Common Lizard, Buzzard, Grey Wagtail, Mistle Thrush, Coal Tit, Jay, Grey Squirrel.

Additional species noted from desk study: Unidentified bat (2005), Bullhead, Salmon, Eel, Brown/ Sea Trout (1997 records), Killarney Fern, Tunbridge Filmy-fern, Hay-scented Buckler-fern (1998 records), Tree Pipit (2009), High Brown Fritillary (1995), Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary (2007), Wood Warbler (2009), Spotted Flycatcher (2010), Pied Flycatcher (2001), Dipper (2010).

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2011
SINC REVIEW

OG-3-M

Cwm Dimbath



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Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: OG-4-M **SINC name: Bryn y Wrach**

Grid reference: SS920869 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 22 August 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

The majority of this site lies within an area of common land which supports a mosaic of Bracken, acid grassland, semi-improved acid grassland and marshy grassland. The majority of the grassland is semi-improved acid grassland and this is heavily grazed by sheep and cattle. The most frequent species include Common Bent, Sweet Vernal-grass, Red Fescue and Crested Dog's-tail. Ant-hills are locally prominent and several species of grassland fungi are present. A few damper areas support marshy grassland, mostly dominated by Purple Moor-grass and Soft Rush, with a moderate diversity of associated species including Devil's-bit Scabious, Cross-leaved Heath and Bog Asphodel. There are two small rushy ponds near the south-eastern boundary.

Qualifying features

Semi-improved acid grassland with at least 7 indicator species and significant numbers of anthills.

Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

Secondary features

Bracken. Stone walls. Scrub. Ponds.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to support good populations of reptiles.

Likely to support additional species of grassland fungi.

The ponds have potential to provide breeding sites for amphibians.

Potential to support locally uncommon breeding birds.

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

The majority of the site is grazed by sheep and horses, and the western area of marshy grassland is grazed by cattle. The site is generally in a reasonable condition for nature conservation, although Bracken appears to be becoming increasingly dominant.

Indian Balsam is locally frequent beside the north-eastern margin and adjacent scrub. It would be beneficial to control this to prevent it from spreading further into the site.

There is evidence of litter and fly-tipping beside the road.

There appears to be occasional disturbance of the area by off-road vehicles and motorcycles.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, with fewer sheep.
- Remove tipped material and litter near roads, and try to prevent further tipping.
- Local Bracken control to maintain grassland habitats.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Control of Indian Balsam.
- 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 damp semi-improved grassland to the north-east of the site could potentially also qualify as a SINC, but at the time of the survey it was too heavily grazed to be certain. Further survey earlier in the year is recommended.

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

Tree and shrub species: *Crataegus monogyna, Corylus avellana, Rubus fruticosus, Salix cinerea.*

Acid / semi-improved acid grassland species: *Agrostis capillaris, Festuca ovina, Deschampsia flexuosa, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Cynosurus cristatus, Festuca rubra, Lolium perenne, Nardus stricta, Danthonia decumbens, Aira praecox, Luzula campestris, Luzula multiflora, Carex binervis, Carex flacca, Juncus effusus, Potentilla erecta, Galium saxatile, Polygala serpyllifolia, Vaccinium myrtillus, Digitalis purpurea, Rumex acetosa, Lotus corniculatus, Cerastium fontanum, Trifolium repens, Cirsium palustre, Viola riviniana, Calluna vulgaris, Rumex acetosella, Veronica officinalis, Ulex gallii, Linum catharticum, Prunella vulgaris, Pteridium aquilinum, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Hygrocybe chlorophana, H.conica, H.psittacina, H.flavipes, H.reidii, Entoloma sp..*

Marshy grassland species*: Molinia caerulea, Nardus stricta, Holcus lanatus, Agrostis capillaris, Deschampsia cespitosa, Agrostis canina, Carex echinata, Carex demissa, Carex flacca, Carex binervis, Carex panicea, Juncus effusus, Juncus bulbosus, Juncus squarrosus, Juncus acutiflorus, Juncus articulatus, Potentilla erecta, Cirsium palustre, Galium palustre, Calluna vulgaris, Erica tetralix, Narthecium ossifragum, Scutellaria minor, Viola palustris, Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Stellaria alsine, Oreopteris limbosperma, Athyrium filix-femina, Sphagnum spp., Polytrichum commune, Calliergonella cuspidata.*

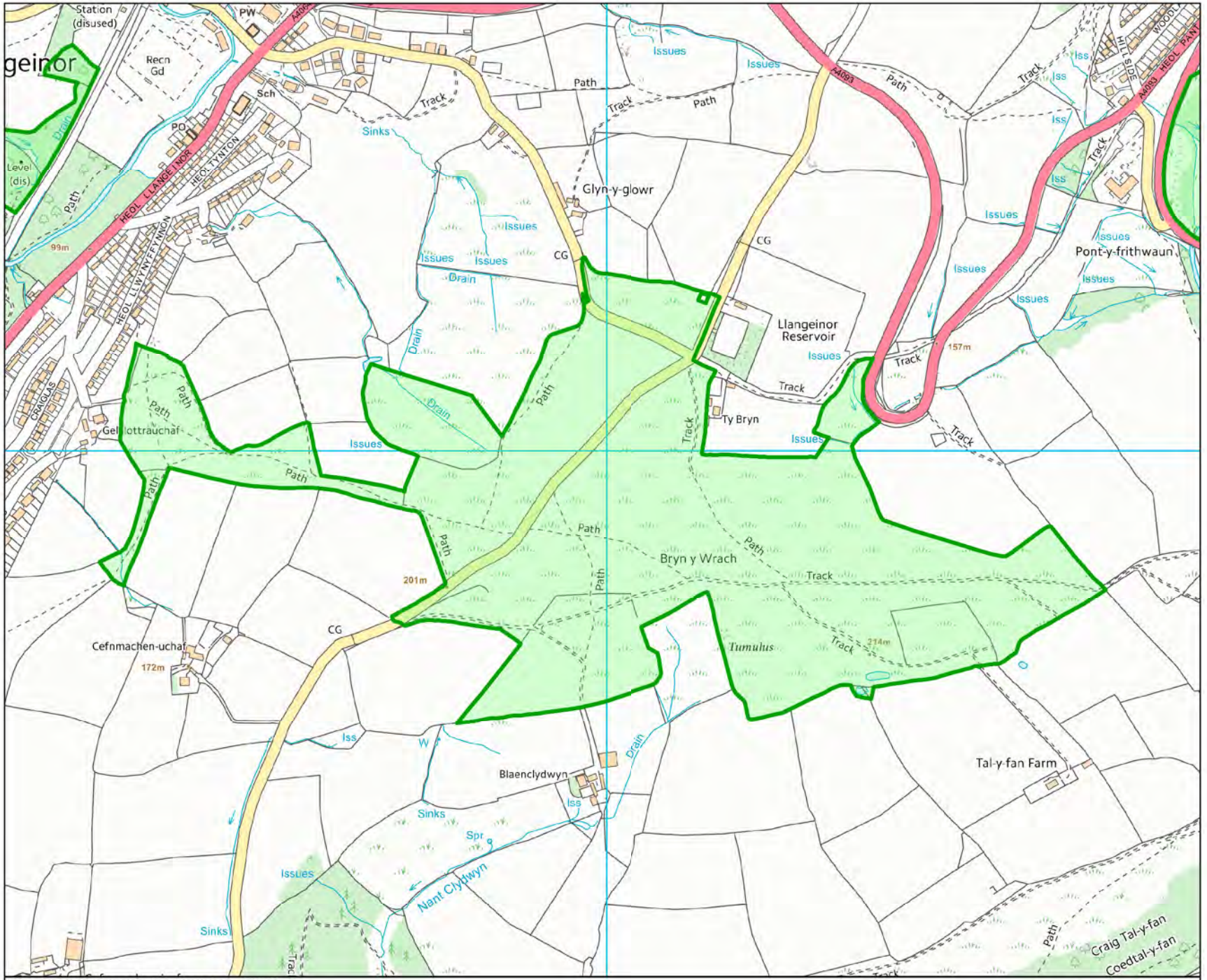
Fauna observations: Common Lizard, Meadow Pipit, Linnet, Skylark.

Additional species noted from desk study: Whinchat (1990), Lapwing (1990), Small Heath butterfly (1990), Red Kite (within 100m of boundary, 2009).

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2011
SINC REVIEW

OG-4-N

Bryn y Wrach



Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: OG-5-M **SINC name: Glynogwr Woods**

Grid reference: SS960869 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 22 August 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

This site comprises a mosaic of habitats aligned along the Ogwr Fach valley. The Ogwr Fach river and a disused railway line provide almost continuous sheltered wooded habitat along most of the valley floor. The river is mostly fringed by Alders and Indian Balsam, and locally by wet woodland with Oak and Grey Willow. The ground flora includes a high proportion of Creeping Buttercup, Remote Sedge and Indian Balsam. Several parts of the steeper valley sides support drier broadleaved woodland, including semi-natural ancient woodland. The drier woodland has a high proportion of Sessile Oak and is fringed by Bracken and semi-improved grassland. The eastern part of the disused railway line is mostly bordered by wet woodland and scrub. The western part has been made into a cycle path. Several more open sections of the railway support flower-rich grassland, locally including Heather, Devil's-bit Scabious and Hawkweed Ox-tongue. Patches of marshy grassland are present. These are mostly dominated by tussocky Purple Moor-grass and rushes. A strip of grassland south of the river includes a mosaic of marshy grassland, scrub, Bracken and semi-improved grassland with locally frequent ant-hills and several grassland fungi.

Qualifying features

Ancient semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

River with unpolluted water, relatively unmodified banks and a native fish population.

Secondary features

Semi-improved acid grassland with ant-hills and grassland fungi (only small patches so not treated as a qualifying feature).

Bracken. Stone walls/ old hedgebanks. Streams. Scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good roosting and foraging habitats for bats.

Potential to support Dormouse and Otter.

The grassland and Bracken areas are likely to support good populations of reptiles.

Potential to support locally uncommon woodland birds, and Sand Martins beside the river (possible nest holes observed in river cliffs).

Likely to support additional species of grassland fungi.

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

The site is generally in a reasonable condition for nature conservation. The land to the north of the river is mostly grazed by horses, while the land to the south is mostly grazed by sheep. The woodland areas appear to be only lightly grazed. No evidence was seen to indicate that there is any active management of the woodland or Bracken.

The river corridor and much of the adjoining wet woodland and grassland supports abundant Indian Balsam and Japanese Knotweed. It would be beneficial to control these to prevent their continued spread. Bracken control is also recommended as it is locally dominant over a large part of the valley sides, and appears to be gradually reducing the area of the more diverse grassland habitat.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.
- Control of invasive species.
- Local Bracken control to maintain grassland habitat.
- Local cutting back of scrub, where this is encroaching into grassland habitat.

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.

Additional information:
The site was surveyed by a combination of spot-checks, scanning with binoculars and use of aerial photography. Further survey during the spring would be beneficial at this site, particularly to check woodland ground flora and breeding birds.
The south-western boundary of this SINC site adjoins a large area of open acid grassland and heath (SS946867), which also appears to be of SINC quality. The horse-grazed fields south-east of Glyn Ogwr Church (SS957871) were not accessed but they support semi-improved neutral grassland with abundant Common Knapweed and Bird's-foot Trefoil. They may also be worthy of further investigation as a possible SINC.
The lane south from Glynogwr (SS956871) which is shown on the Ordnance Survey map as a byway open to all traffic has 'keep out' notices at each end.

Species list (Dominant species, SINC Criteria, RDB or other notable indicator species)
Woodland and scrub tree species: *Quercus petraea, Alnus glutinosa, Fraxinus excelsior, Quercus robur, Corylus avellana, Rubus fruticosus, Crataegus monogyna, Betula pubescens, Sorbus aucuparia, Ilex aquifolium, Salix cinerea, Populus sp., Ulex europaeus, Malus cf sylvestris, Acer pseudoplatanus, Rosa canina, Hedera helix, Salix aurita.*

Woodland and scrub ground flora species: *Oxalis acetosella, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Urtica dioica, Lysimachia nemorum, Ranunculus repens, Solidago virgaurea, Filipendula ulmaria, Stellaria holostea, Circaea lutetiana, Oenanthe crocata, Angelica sylvestris, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Impatiens glandulifera, Potentilla sterilis, Digitalis purpurea, Viola riviniana, Galium saxatile, Potentilla erecta, Fragaria vesca, Veronica chamaedrys, Fallopia japonica, Epilobium palustre, Senecio aquaticus, Rubus idaeus, Geum urbanum, Hypericum pulchrum, Molinia caerulea, Deschampsia cespitosa, Agrostis capillaris, Holcus lanatus, Holcus mollis, Glyceria maxima, Juncus effusus, Carex remota, Pteridium aquilinum, Blechnum spicant, Athyrium filix-femina, Dryopteris filix-mas, Dryopteris dilatata, Phyllitis scolopendrium, Equisetum sylvaticum, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Mnium hornum, Dicranum scoparium, Eurhynchium striatum, Sphagnum spp., Plagiomnium undulatum, Rhizomnium punctatum, Kindbergia praelonga, Thuidium tamariscinum, Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans.*

Semi-improved grassland / Bracken areas species: *Pteridium aquilinum, Potentilla erecta, Galium saxatile, Cirsium palustre, Galium palustre, Pilosella officinarum, Rumex acetosella, Digitalis purpurea, Cardamine pratensis, Ranunculus flammula, Lotus corniculatus, Centaurea nigra, Hypochaeris radicata, Euphrasia sp., Ranunculus omiophyllus, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Viola riviniana, Wahlenbergia hederacea, Pilosella officinarum, Aira praecox, Agrostis capillaris, Holcus lanatus, Festuca rubra, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Lolium perenne, Cynosurus cristatus, Deschampsia flexuosa, Luzula campestris, Carex ovalis, Juncus effusus, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Calliergonella cuspidata, Campylopus introflexus. Hygrocybe flavipes, Hygrocybe conica, Entoloma spp.. (*Additional species in grassy patches/ disturbed ground beside disused railway*: Succisa pratensis, Calluna vulgaris, Nardus stricta, Picris hieracioides, Potentilla reptans, Daucus carota, Pastinaca sativa, Melilotus altissimus).*

Marshy grassland species*: Molinia caerulea, Deschampsia cespitosa, Holcus lanatus, Agrostis capillaris, Carex paniculata, Carex laevigata, Carex ovalis, Juncus acutiflorus, Juncus effusus, Potentilla erecta, Cirsium palustre, Galium palustre, Angelica sylvestris, Succisa pratensis, Erica tetralix, Scutellaria minor, Viola palustris, Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Stellaria alsine, Lotus pedunculatus, Epilobium palustre, Ranunculus flammula, Valeriana officinalis, Wahlenbergia hederacea, Rumex acetosa, Filipendula ulmaria, Hypericum tetrapterum, Impatiens glandulifera, Athyrium filix-femina, Oreopteris limbosperma, Sphagnum spp., Polytrichum commune, Calliergonella cuspidata.*

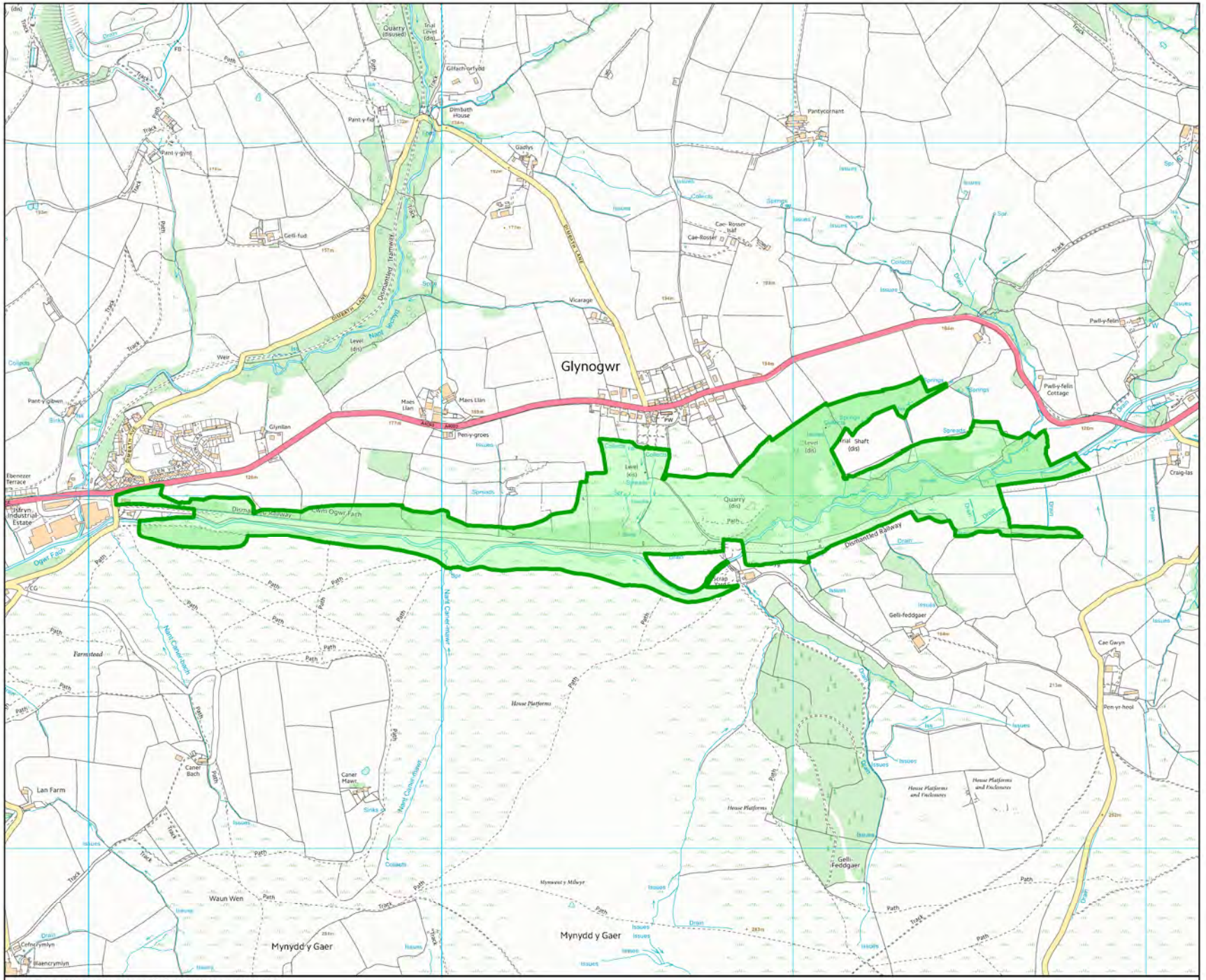
Fauna observations: Badger (footprints), Otter (spraint), Common Lizard, Bullfinch, Speckled Wood butterfly, Common Blue butterfly, Meadow Brown butterfly, Buzzard, Sand Martin.

Additional species noted from desk study: Bullhead, Salmon, Eel, Brown/ Sea Trout (1997 records), High Brown Fritillary (1996), Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary (2001), Cranberry (1969).

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SINC REVIEW

OG-5-M

Glynogwr Woods



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Scale 1:15,000 @ A4

Map generated by: AQ

Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: OG-6-M	**SINC name: Cwm Cyffog**
Grid reference: SS927903	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 30 August 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

This site mostly comprises a mix of marshy grassland, semi-improved acid grassland and Bracken on the side of the Nant Cwmcyffog valley. There are also several areas of heath and rock-outcrop which are associated with former quarrying. The marshy grassland habitat is dominated by tussocky Purple Moor-grass and rushes, and supports a range of wetland plants including *Sphagnum* mosses, Bog Asphodel, Marsh Pennywort and Lesser Skullcap. The drier areas of grassland support a short-grazed turf with typical semi-improved acid grassland species, mostly within a mosaic with Bracken. The grassland in the northern part of the site also supports frequent ant-hills. Several areas of rock exposure and disused quarry tips support acid grassland and heath, with dominant species including Heather, Mat Grass and Wavy Hair-grass. The site has streams along the southern and eastern boundaries.

Qualifying features

Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

Rock-exposures with heath vegetation.

Semi-improved acid grassland with at least 7 indicator species and local anthills.

Secondary features

Bracken. Scrub. Streams.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to support good populations of reptiles.

The semi-improved grassland areas are likely to support grassland fungi.

Potential to support locally uncommon invertebrates and breeding birds.

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

The majority of the site is grazed by cattle. It is generally in a reasonable condition for nature conservation, although would probably benefit from a slight reduction in grazing pressure and local control of the Bracken.

There has been agricultural improvement in most of the areas of dry and level ground, but it appears to have had little effect on the steeper slopes or wettest areas. There appear to be recently dug drains in some of the wet areas, and this is likely to lead to further deterioration of the site's value for wildlife as the soil becomes drier.

Indian Balsam is locally frequent beside the eastern margin, and locally extends into the adjacent Bracken and scrub. It would be beneficial to control this to prevent it from spreading further into the site.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continue management by grazing, ideally light grazing by horses or cattle.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Control of Indian Balsam.
- Local Bracken control to maintain grassland habitat.
- 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.

A substantial area has been removed from the SINC because of agricultural improvement since it was first designated. There are signs of improvement within the remaining area, but it still retains enough value for wildlife to meet the SINC selection criteria. Several patches within the SINC support improved grassland, but they have been retained within the designated area as they form a relatively small proportion of the total area.

The adjoining acid grassland and marshy grassland to the north and south of this site also appears to be of suitable quality to qualify for SINC status.

The route of the public footpath that crosses the small stream at SS928906 appears to have been blocked or diverted.

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

Tree and shrub species: *Crataegus monogyna, Rubus fruticosus, Salix cinerea, Sorbus aucuparia.*

Acid grassland/ heath/ semi-improved acid grassland species (combined because they form a mosaic at this site): *Agrostis capillaris, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Cynosurus cristatus, Festuca ovina, Festuca rubra, Lolium perenne, Nardus stricta, Deschampsia flexuosa, Aira praecox, Luzula campestris, Carex binervis, Juncus effusus, Potentilla erecta, Galium saxatile, Polygala serpyllifolia, Trifolium repens, Cerastium fontanum, Digitalis purpurea, Rumex acetosa, Calluna vulgaris, Erica cinerea, Leontodon autumnalis, Pteridium aquilinum, Blechnum spicant, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Pleurozium schreberi, Polytrichum juniperinum, Polytrichastrum formosum.*

Marshy grassland species*: Molinia caerulea, Deschampsia cespitosa, Agrostis canina, Holcus lanatus, Carex echinata, Carex demissa, Carex panicea, Isolepis setacea, Juncus acutiflorus, Juncus effusus, Juncus bulbosus, Cirsium palustre, Galium palustre, Narthecium ossifragum, Scutellaria minor, Viola palustris, Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Stellaria alsine, Ranunculus omiophyllus, Ranunculus flammula, Potentilla erecta, Epilobium palustre, Impatiens glandulifera, Epilobium parviflorum, Potamogeton polygonifolius, Erica tetralix, Angelica sylvestris, Athyrium filix-femina, Sphagnum spp., Polytrichum commune, Aulacomnium palustre, Calliergonella cuspidata.*

Fauna observations: Brown Hare, Raven, Meadow Pipit.

Additional species noted from desk study: Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary butterfly (2009), Grayling butterfly (within 100m of boundary, 1990), Small Heath butterfly (within 100m of boundary, 1996).

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SINC REVIEW

OG-6-M

Cwm Cyffog



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Date: 15/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: OG-7-M **SINC name: Rhiw Fer**

Grid reference: SS929920 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 15 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

This site follows the Nant Dyri stream from its source in an area of upland marshy grassland and down through a steep wooded valley. The stream flows in a steep, rocky channel with numerous water-falls. It is bordered by steep banks supporting Sessile Oak, Ash, Holly and Hazel. The woodland ground flora includes Bracken, Bluebell, Wood Sorrel, Wood Sage and Creeping Soft-grass. A few areas at the tops of the valley sides support a mix of self-sown Birch and Oak trees with younger plantation trees, including Wild Cherry and Sweet Chestnut. The fields adjacent to the wooded valley support a mix of semi-improved acid grassland and marshy grassland, with patchy Bracken. The semi-improved grassland includes waxcap fungi and local ant-hills. The marshy grassland is dominated by Purple Moor-grass and Sharp-flowered Rush with a good diversity of wetland plants including Bog Asphodel, Star Sedge, Marsh Violet and Sphagnum mosses.

Qualifying features

Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

Semi-natural broadleaved woodland with an upland Oak woodland component.

Semi-improved acid grassland with at least 7 indicator species, waxcap fungi and local anthills.

Secondary features

Bracken. Scrub. Streams.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good roosting and foraging habitats for bats.

Potential to support Dormouse.

The tussocky grassland areas are likely to support reptiles.

Potential to support locally uncommon vascular plants, mosses and lichens.

The semi-improved grassland areas are likely to support additional species of grassland fungi.

Potential to support locally uncommon invertebrates and breeding birds.

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

The grassland areas are grazed by sheep, and some fields are also managed by cutting. The woodland and stream appear to be left undisturbed, and there is no sign of any recent woodland management. The area seems to be in a good condition for nature conservation, although would probably benefit from local Bracken control.

Indian Balsam and Japanese Knotweed are present in a few areas near to tracks, especially east of the yard at SS930919. It would be beneficial to control these to prevent any further spread through the site.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Control of invasive species.
- Local Bracken control to maintain grassland habitat.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle rather than sheep.

Additional information:

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

The stream banks near to the houses at the eastern boundary (SS932917) have been extensively modified by garden planting and therefore removed from the SINC designated area. The stream itself would still be expected to be of local value for wildlife.

The unenclosed upland area adjoining the western boundary supports a mosaic of acid grassland, heath, marshy grassland and rock outcrops, and is of suitable quality to qualify as a SINC.

The route of the public footpath that crosses the southern part of the site appears to be blocked at SS93109173.

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

Woodland and scrub canopy species: *Quercus petraea, Betula pubescens, Fraxinus excelsior, Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna, Rubus fruticosus, Salix cinerea, Sorbus aucuparia, Ulex europaeus, Ilex aquifolium, Hedera helix, Alnus glutinosa, Castanea sativa, Prunus avium.*

Woodland ground flora species: *Oxalis acetosella, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Lysimachia nemorum, Ranunculus repens, Filipendula ulmaria, Urtica dioica, Stellaria holostea, Anemone nemorosa, Teucrium scorodonia, Circaea lutetiana, Viola palustris, Angelica sylvestris, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Oenanthe crocata, Impatiens glandulifera, Digitalis purpurea, Viola riviniana, Fallopia japonica, Solidago virgaurea, Deschampsia flexuosa, Agrostis capillaris, Holcus mollis, Deschampsia cespitosa, Dactylis glomerata, Juncus effusus, Carex remota, Pteridium aquilinum, Blechnum spicant, Athyrium filix-femina, Dryopteris filix-mas, Polystichum setiferum, Dryopteris dilatata, Phyllitis scolopendrium, Mnium hornum, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Dicranum scoparium, Kindbergia praelonga, Atrichum undulatum, Eurhynchium striatum, Sphagnum spp., Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans, Plagiomnium undulatum, Polytrichastrum formosum, Polytrichum commune, Lophocolea bidentata.*

Acid grassland/ semi-improved acid grassland species: *Agrostis capillaris, Cynosurus cristatus, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Festuca rubra, Holcus lanatus, Nardus stricta, Deschampsia flexuosa, Festuca ovina, Luzula campestris, Juncus effusus, Potentilla erecta, Trifolium repens, Cerastium fontanum, Galium saxatile, Digitalis purpurea, Rumex acetosa, Centaurea nigra, Succisa pratensis, Pteridium aquilinum, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Pseudoscleropodium purum, Pleurozium schreberi, Hygrocybe chlorophana, Hygrocybe psittacina.*

Marshy grassland species*: Molinia caerulea, Deschampsia cespitosa, Holcus lanatus, Carex echinata, Juncus acutiflorus, Juncus effusus, Juncus bulbosus, Galium palustre, Narthecium ossifragum, Cirsium palustre, Viola palustris, Ranunculus flammula, Potentilla erecta, Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Scutellaria minor, Stellaria alsine, Lotus pedunculatus, Rumex acetosa, Ranunculus repens, Succisa pratensis, Valeriana officinalis, Chamerion angustifolium, Pedicularis sylvatica, Angelica sylvestris, Erica tetralix, Calluna vulgaris, Athyrium filix-femina, Oreopteris limbosperma, Sphagnum spp., Polytrichum commune, Aulacomnium palustre, Calliergonella cuspidata.*

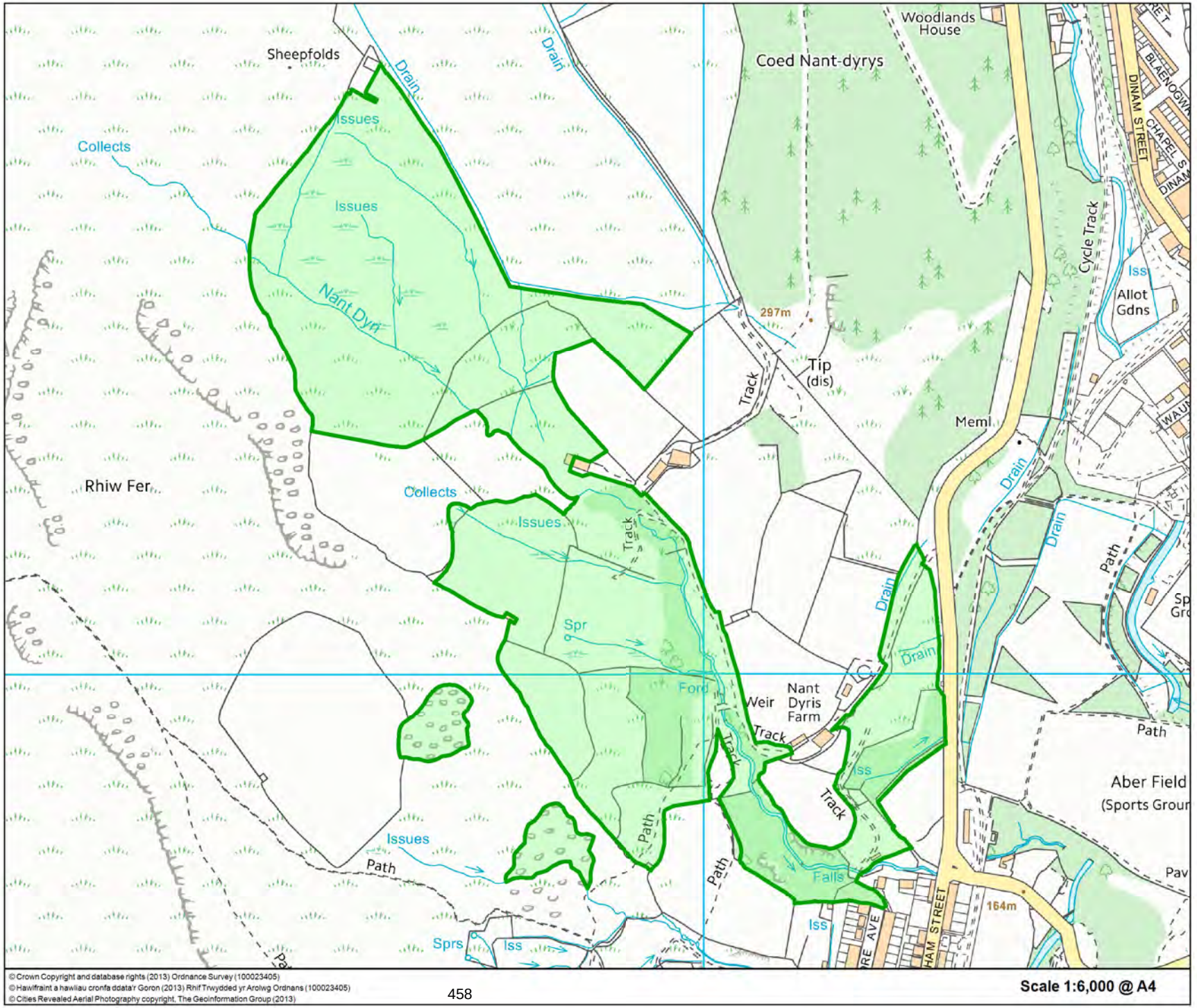
Fauna observations: Badger (latrine), Nuthatch, Tawny Owl, Buzzard, Jay, Meadow Pipit, Speckled Wood butterfly, Green-veined White Butterfly.

Additional species noted from desk study: Hen Harrier (2001), Golden Plover (2005), Wood Warbler (within 100m of boundary, 1995), Soprano Pipistrelle (within 300m, 2005), Salmon, Bullhead, Eel, Brown/Sea Trout (within 200m, 1997).

BCBC 2011 SINC REVIEW

OG-7-M

Rhiw Fer



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Date: 15/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: OG-8-N	**SINC name: Pant-yr-Awel**
Grid reference: SS934880	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 30 August 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

This linear site follows the course of the Ogwr Fawr river and a disused railway track which is now used as a cycle-path. The majority of the site is shaded by dense woodland. Most has a canopy of Ash, Alder and Pedunculate Oak, but Sessile Oak is present in a few places. A few open areas beside the river support species-poor semi-improved grassland but they are mostly dominated by Japanese Knotweed and Indian Balsam. The woodland ground flora immediately beside the railway contains a relatively low number of old woodland indicator species, but a few adjacent older woodland areas have a more diverse flora that includes Bluebell, Wood Sorrel and Wood Sage. Common species in the wooded areas closest to the river include Remote Sedge, Angelica, Nettle, Creeping Buttercup and Indian Balsam. A field of marshy grassland on the east side of the river is dominated by Purple Moor-grass and Soft Rush and a range of other wetland plants including *Sphagnum* mosses, Cross-leaved Heath, Bog Asphodel, Star Sedge, Marsh Violet and Devil's-bit Scabious.

Qualifying features

Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

River with unpolluted water, relatively unmodified banks and a native fish population.

Semi-natural broadleaved woodland with assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Disused railway line with secondary woodland on both sides, forming a continuous linear habitat.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good roosting and foraging habitats for bats.

Potential to support Dormouse and Otter.

The marshy grassland has potential to support reptiles.

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

The woodland and river generally appear to be left undisturbed, and there is no sign of any recent woodland management. The marshy grassland and the woodland immediately adjacent to it are grazed by cattle.

The woodland and riverbanks are in a reasonable condition for wildlife, but apparently declining as they are increasingly dominated by Japanese Knotweed and Indian Balsam. However, the linear habitats formed by the river and cycleway are likely to remain valuable habitats for bats and any animals using the river, despite the relatively low diversity of the adjacent woodland flora.

Control of Indian Balsam and Japanese Knotweed is recommended, to prevent them from continuing to spread to the adjacent habitats. (However, effective control would only be possible if it can remove these species from the riverbanks upstream of the site).

There has been a considerable amount of refuse tipping along the disused railway in the past. Most of the refuse is now covered by vegetation and the problem appears to have reduced in recent years.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- Control of invasive species.
- Litter-picking and removal of tipped material
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitat.
- Continue with light grazing in grassland, ideally by horses or cattle, not sheep.
- Consider provision of artificial Otter holt in a quiet part of the river-bank.

Additional information:

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

Much of the woodland is secondary woodland that would not normally be considered of SINC quality. However, in this case it provides valuable continuity within a linear habitat mosaic, and its relationship with the river also raises its likely value for wildlife. The SINC could potentially be extended further along the route of the disused railway or river at future review.

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

Woodland canopy species: *Fraxinus excelsior, Salix cinerea, Alnus glutinosa, Crataegus monogyna, Rubus fruticosus, Quercus petraea, Betula pubescens, Corylus avellana, Quercus robur, Ilex aquifolium, Acer pseudoplatanus, Hedera helix, Salix caprea, Malus cf sylvestris, Prunus spinosa, Lonicera periclymenum.*

Woodland ground flora species: *Ranunculus repens, Urtica dioica, Circaea lutetiana, Impatiens glandulifera, Lysimachia nemorum, Oenanthe crocata, Angelica sylvestris, Fallopia japonica, Galium palustre, Veronica chamaedrys, Solidago virgaurea, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Teucrium scorodonia, Galium aparine, Viola riviniana, Valeriana officinalis, Geranium robertianum, Oxalis acetosella, Filipendula ulmaria, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Eupatorium cannabinum, Deschampsia cespitosa, Holcus mollis, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Arrhenatherum elatius, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Agrostis capillaris, Carex remota, Pteridium aquilinum, Dryopteris filix-mas, Athyrium filix-femina, Polystichum setiferum, Dryopteris dilatata, Phyllitis scolopendrium, Blechnum spicant, Kindbergia praelonga, Atrichum undulatum, Fissidens taxifolius, Mnium hornum, Eurhynchium striatum, Polytrichastrum formosum, Plagiomnium undulatum, Pellia sp..*

In river*: Fontinalis antipyretica, Hygroamblystegium fluviatile.*

Marshy grassland species*: Molinia caerulea, Deschampsia cespitosa, Holcus lanatus, Festuca ovina, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Carex flacca, Carex binervis, Carex demissa, Juncus effusus, Juncus acutiflorus, Juncus articulatus, Galium palustre, Cirsium palustre, Lotus pedunculatus, Ulex gallii, Angelica sylvestris, Potentilla erecta, Epilobium palustre, Calluna vulgaris, Scutellaria minor, Erica tetralix, Pedicularis sylvatica, Succisa pratensis, Ranunculus flammula, Ranunculus repens, Narthecium ossifragum, Dactylorhiza maculata, Viola palustris, Impatiens glandulifera, Athyrium filix-femina, Calliergonella cuspidata, Sphagnum spp., Polytrichum commune.*

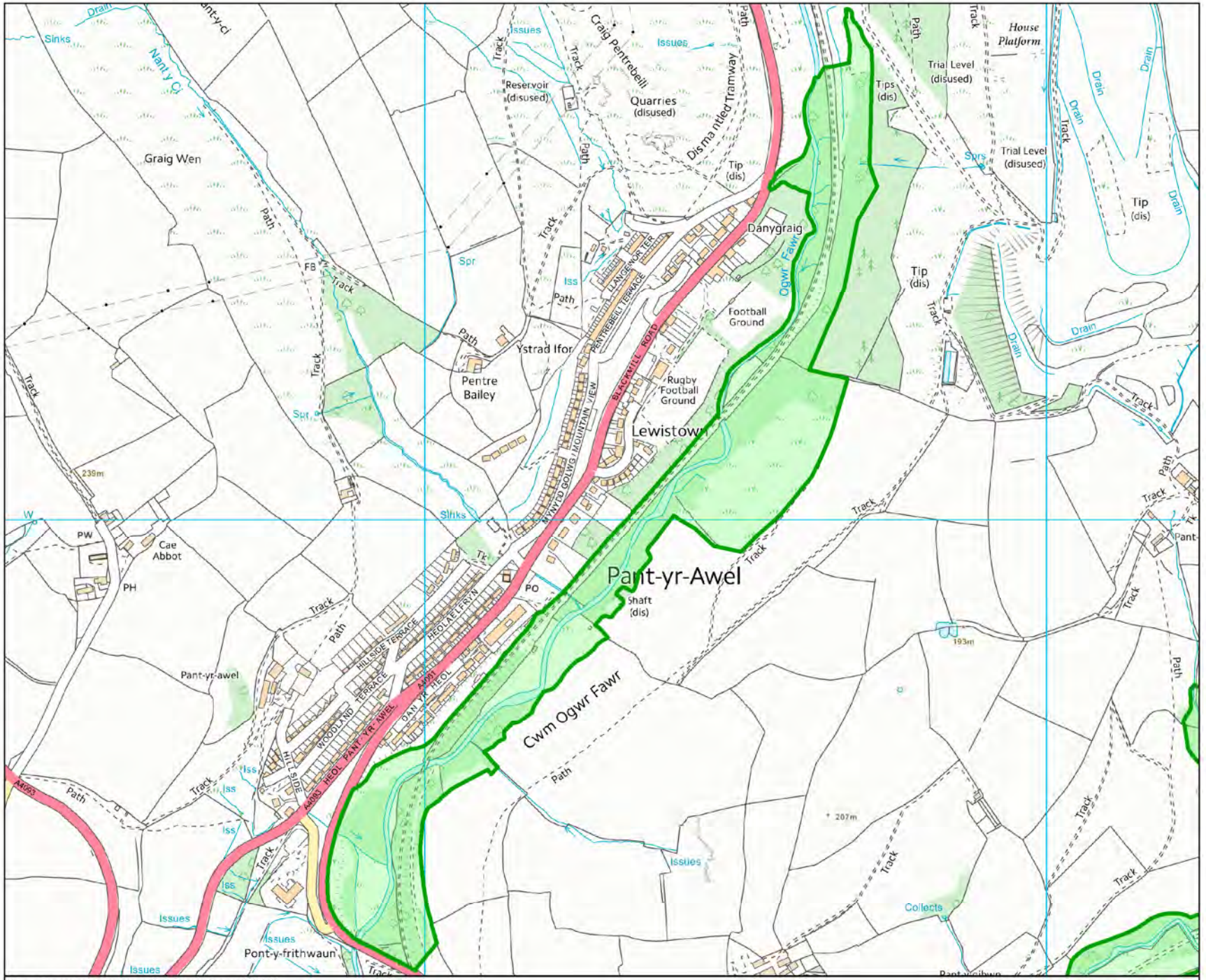
Fauna observations: Dipper, Nuthatch, Song Thrush, Great Spotted-woodpecker.

Additional species noted from desk study: Common Frog, Greater Tussock-sedge, Flag Iris, Golden-ringed Dragonfly, Southern Hawker Dragonfly (all 2001 records), Salmon, Brown/ Sea Trout, Bullhead, Eel (1997 records), Spotted Fly-catcher (with 100m of boundary, 2010).

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SINC REVIEW

OG-8-N

Pant-yr-Awel



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: OG-9-M **SINC name: Nant-y-Moel Farm**

Grid reference: SS932935 **Area (hectares): ####**

Survey date: 15 September 2011 **Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

This site is bordered to its south and east sides by streams that flow in steep rocky channels and include several waterfalls. They have wooded banks that include Sessile Oak, Sycamore and Ash. The ground flora has a high diversity of ferns, mosses and Ivy, with local Japanese Knotweed. Several small fields in the north of the site support damp semi-improved acid grassland grazed by sheep and horses. Ant hills are locally very abundant. The fields also include patchy Bracken and scrub and several small flushes. The other parts of the valley sides support a mosaic of Bracken, scrub, damp semi-improved grassland, marshy grassland and small stands of broad-leaved woodland.

Qualifying features

Semi-improved acid grassland with at least 7 indicator species and abundant anthills.

Semi-natural broadleaved woodland with an upland Oak woodland component.

Secondary features

Bracken. Scrub/ trees. Stone walls/ old hedge-banks. Streams. Flushes.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good roosting and foraging habitats for bats.

Potential to support Dormouse and Otter.

The areas of taller grassland are likely to support reptiles.

Potential to support locally uncommon mosses and lichens.

The semi-improved grassland is likely to support grassland fungi.

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

The main semi-improved grassland areas are grazed by sheep and horses, and these are in reasonable condition for nature conservation. However, several areas (mainly in the eastern part of the site) are ungrazed and these support a mix of taller, species-poor grassland, Bracken and scrub, some of which is becoming colonised by Indian Balsam. These ungrazed areas are declining in botanical diversity but still have value for other wildlife such as birds and invertebrates. They would benefit from reinstatement of grazing, or control of tall herbs and bracken. The stream corridors would especially benefit from control of Japanese Knotweed.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep. If possible, re-introduce grazing to eastern part of site.
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats.
- Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.
- Control of invasive species.
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.

Additional information:

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

A few parts of the site have a relatively low diversity that would not normally qualify for SINC status. However, in this case they have been retained within the designated area as secondary features and as part of the overall habitat mosaic.

Several parts of the nearby valley sides to the west and north of the site (some of which is within forestry land) also appear to support acid grassland and marshy grassland communities that may meet the SINC selection criteria. The unenclosed uplands to the north-west would probably also qualify as SINC habitat.

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

Woodland and scrub tree and shrub species: *Fraxinus excelsior, Quercus petraea, Crataegus monogyna, Acer pseudoplatanus, Betula pubescens, Salix caprea, Corylus avellana, Rubus fruticosus, Salix cinerea, Sorbus aucuparia, Ulex europaeus, Ilex aquifolium, Hedera helix, Alnus glutinosa.*

Woodland ground flora species: *Lysimachia nemorum, Urtica dioica, Ranunculus repens, Oxalis acetosella, Digitalis purpurea, Viola riviniana, Fallopia japonica, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Iris pseudacorus, Epilobium hirsutum, Oenanthe crocata, Crocosmia crocosmiiflora, Circaea lutetiana, Angelica sylvestris, Deschampsia cespitosa, Holcus mollis, Agrostis capillaris, Dactylis glomerata, Juncus effusus, Carex remota, Pteridium aquilinum, Blechnum spicant, Athyrium filix-femina, Dryopteris filix-mas, Dryopteris dilatata, Dryopteris affinis, Phyllitis scolopendrium, Kindbergia praelonga, Brachythecium rutabulum, Thamnobryum alopecurum, Racomitrium aciculare, Isothecium myosuroides, Mnium hornum, Polytrichastrum formosum, Atrichum undulatum, Rhynchostegium confertum, Peltigera membranacea.*

Semi-improved acid grassland species (includes small flushes which merge into the grassland): *Agrostis capillaris, Nardus stricta, Holcus lanatus, Cynosurus cristatus, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Festuca rubra, Poa pratensis, Molinia caerulea, Luzula campestris, Juncus effusus, Juncus acutiflorus, Juncus bulbosus, Carex demissa, Carex binervis, Potentilla erecta, Digitalis purpurea, Trifolium repens, Galium saxatile, Cirsium palustre, Pilosella officinarum, Urtica dioica, Cerastium fontanum, Rumex acetosa, Scutellaria minor, Ranunculus flammula, Anagallis tenella, Stellaria alsine, Galium palustre, Pteridium aquilinum, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Dicranum scoparium, Polytrichum juniperinum, Pseudoscleropodium purum, Sphagnum sp..*

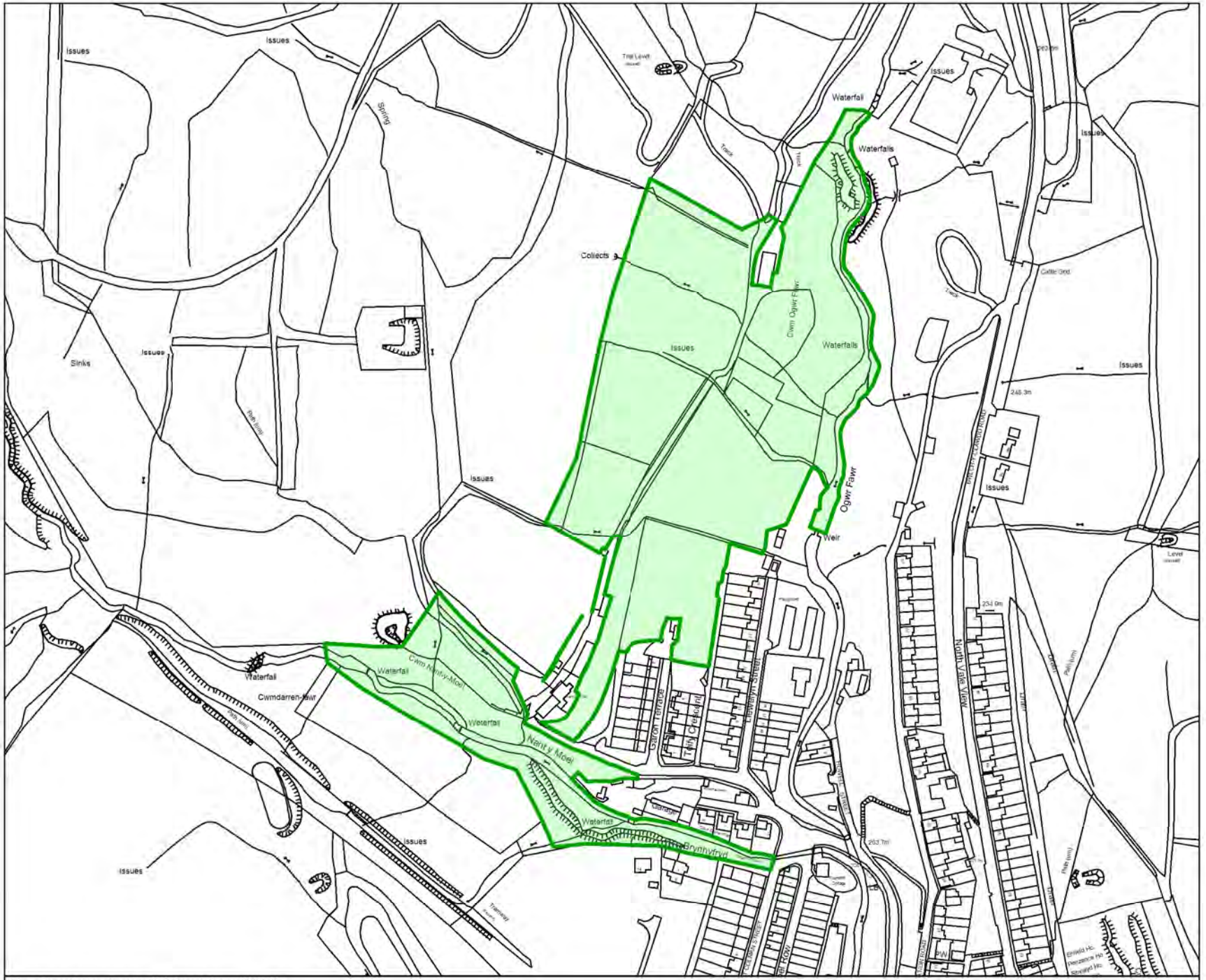
Fauna observations: Hedgehog (droppings), Raven, Buzzard.

Additional species noted from desk study: Unspecified bat (within 150m of boundary, 2008), Crossbill (within 200m, 1990), Lesser Spotted-woodpecker (within 200m, 2004).

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OG-9-M

Nant-y-Moel Farm



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Date: 08/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: OG-10-M	**SINC name: Glynllan West**
Grid reference: SS942873	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 23 August 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

This site follows the route of the Nant Lechyd stream, which is mostly bordered on both sides by Alder trees and damp scrubby woodland, and several more open areas that support marshy grassland, semi-improved grassland and Bracken. The main woodland trees are Ash and Grey Willow in the damp areas near the stream, and Oak, Downy Birch and Hazel in drier parts further away. The ground flora also varies, with the main species in the drier woodland being Bracken, Bluebell, Wood Sorrel and Creeping Soft-grass while the wet woodland areas support Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage, Yellow Pimpernel, Creeping Buttercup, Remote Sedge and Indian Balsam. The marshy grassland communities are dominated by Purple Moor-grass and Tufted Hair-grass, and locally by rushes. They support a good diversity of wetland plants including Greater Tussock-sedge, Devil's-bit Scabious, Ivy-leaved Bell-flower and *Sphagnum* mosses.

Qualifying features

River with unpolluted water, relatively unmodified banks and a native fish population.

Marshy grassland with at least 12 indicator species.

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species.

Secondary features

Scrub woodland.

Bracken.

Semi-improved grassland.

Hedge-banks.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good roosting and foraging habitat for bats.

Potential to support Otters and Dormice.

The grassland areas are likely to support good populations of reptiles.

Potential to support locally uncommon invertebrates and breeding birds.

The marshy grassland habitat appears potentially suitable for Marsh Fritillary butterflies.

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

The majority of the site appears to have no active management, although the larger areas of marshy grassland do appear to be grazed occasionally. It is generally in a reasonable condition for nature conservation. The grassland habitats would probably be enhanced by an increase in grazing to limit the dominance of scrub and tussocky grasses.

Indian Balsam is locally frequent, especially near to the stream. It would be beneficial to control this to prevent it from spreading further into the site.

Tipped garden and domestic refuse was observed at several places near to the road. There also appears to be a problem with vandalism and fires, especially in the wooded areas closest to the houses.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora.
- 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.
- Local Bracken control to maintain grassland habitat.
- Continue with light grazing in grassland areas, ideally by horses or cattle, not sheep.
- Remove tipped material near houses, and try to prevent further tipping.
- Consider provision of artificial Otter holt in a quiet part of the river-bank.

Additional information:

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

Several patches within the site support species-poor grassland and woodland that would not normally qualify for SINC status. They have been retained within the SINC in this case as they form part of the overall habitat mosaic and only occupy a small proportion of the total area.

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

Woodland and scrub tree species: *Fraxinus excelsior, Quercus robur, Quercus petraea, Alnus glutinosa, Corylus avellana, Rubus fruticosus, Salix cinerea, Crataegus monogyna, Betula pubescens, Sorbus aucuparia, Frangula alnus, Ilex aquifolium, Ulex europaeus, Acer pseudoplatanus, Rosa arvensis, Hedera helix, Prunus spinosa, Buddleja davidii.*

Woodland and scrub ground flora species: *Lysimachia nemorum, Ranunculus repens, Geum urbanum, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Urtica dioica, Circaea lutetiana, Mercurialis perennis, Anemone nemorosa, Oxalis acetosella, Rubus idaeus, Digitalis purpurea, Viola riviniana, Fragaria vesca, Conopodium majus, Angelica sylvestris, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Impatiens glandulifera, Veronica beccabunga, Stellaria holostea, Fallopia japonica, Deschampsia cespitosa, Agrostis capillaris, Holcus mollis, Deschampsia flexuosa, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Juncus effusus, Carex remota, Pteridium aquilinum, Blechnum spicant, Athyrium filix-femina, Dryopteris filix-mas, Phyllitis scolopendrium, Mnium hornum, Kindbergia praelonga, Thuidium tamariscinum, Pseudoscleropodium purum, Polytrichastrum formosum,*

Marshy grassland species*: Molinia caerulea, Deschampsia cespitosa, Holcus lanatus, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Festuca rubra, Carex echinata, Carex paniculata, Carex laevigata, Eriophorum angustifolium, Juncus acutiflorus, Juncus effusus, Juncus squarrosus, Succisa pratensis, Cirsium palustre, Galium palustre, Stellaria alsine, Potentilla erecta, Epilobium palustre, Erica tetralix, Pedicularis sylvatica, Viola palustris, Dactylorhiza cf maculata, Wahlenbergia hederacea, Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Angelica sylvestris, Lotus pedunculatus, Iris pseudacorus, Eupatorium cannabinum, Impatiens glandulifera, Ranunculus flammula, Lotus corniculatus, Persicaria hydropiper, Cardamine flexuosa, Ranunculus repens, Polytrichum commune, Sphagnum spp., Calliergonella cuspidata.*

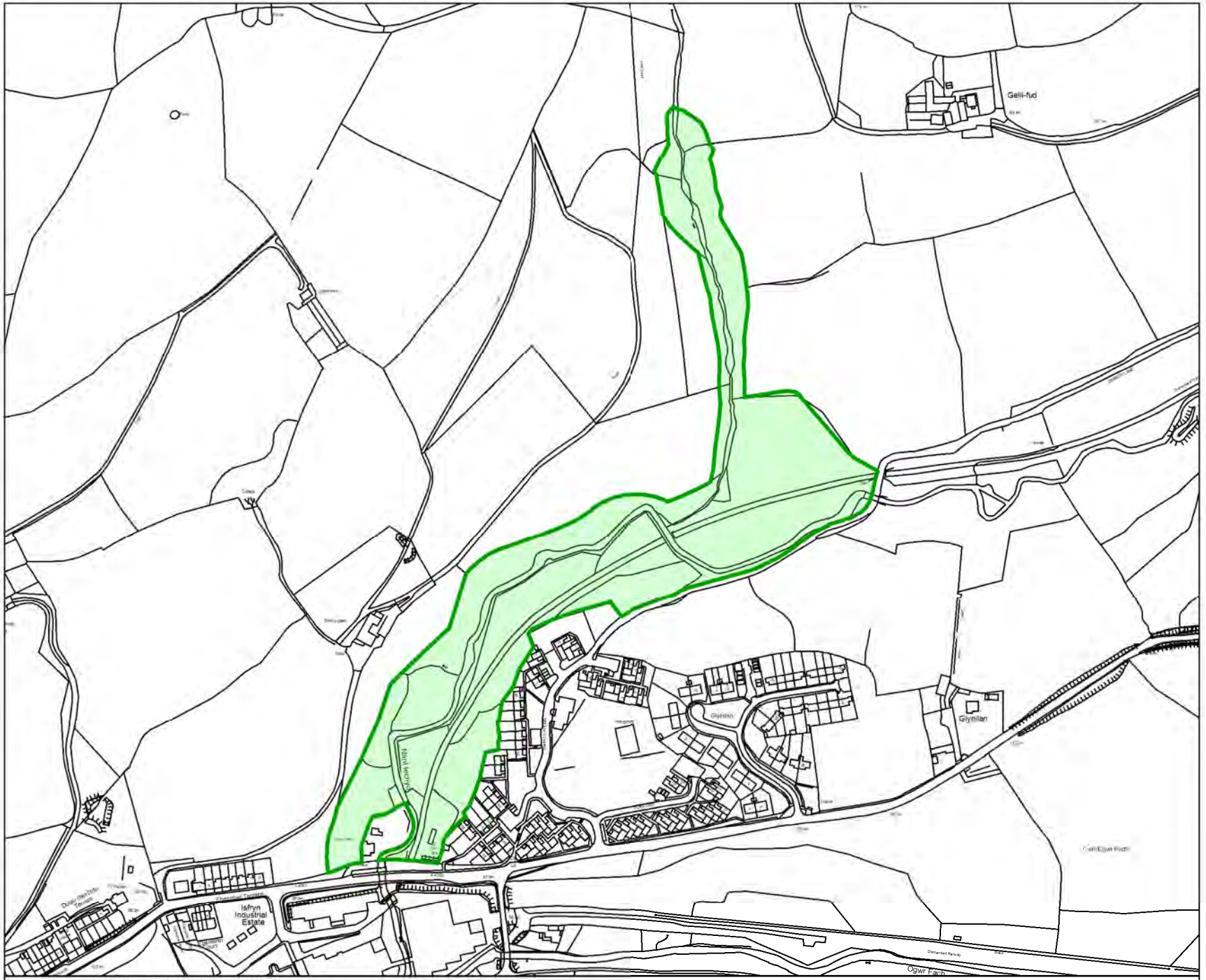
Fauna observations: Otter (spraint), Slow Worm, Common Lizard, Brown Trout, Golden-ringed Dragonfly, Grey Heron.

Additional species noted from desk study: Bullhead, Salmon, Eel, (1997 records), Unspecified bat (2005), Spotted Flycatcher (within 150m of boundary, 2010), High Brown Fritillary butterfly (within 150m of boundary, 1996).

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2011
SINC REVIEW

OG-10-M

Glynllan West



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: PEN -1-N **SINC name:** Hirwaun Common

Grid reference: SS 944 828 **Area (hectares):** 121.8

Survey date: 27/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

Large common land area with a variety of habitats including acidic grassland, neutral grassland, marshy grassland, scrub, dense bracken and small areas of woodland,

Qualifying features

Marshy grassland

Scrub

Secondary features

Acidic grassland

Neutral grassland

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Ground nesting birds are likely to utilise the open spaces, as are amphibian and reptile species including adders. The common provides good hunting habitat for birds of prey and the prey animals such as hares and small birds. The diverse habitats available are likely to support a variety of invertebrate species.

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

Some of the bracken areas are being rolled to prevent it encroaching on the species rich grassland areas. The remainder of the common land is grazed by a few ponies and sheep. Rolling bracken in most areas of the common will be necessary to prevent its spread, with some scrub control. Stocking by low densities of cattle would be preferable as they are less selective in their feeding. Where wet grasslands have become rank, cutting may be necessary to give grazing animals a head start. Laying hedges on the perimeter of fields and some selective felling of wooded areas is also recommended.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continued management of bracken and introduce scrub control.
- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.
- Consider cutting rank grassland.
- Lay hedges.

Additional information:

The Bridgend common was subject to an extensive survey of the habitat and species. It was thought that this information would be more detailed than what could be achieved on the day of the SINC review survey, therefore this information should be included.

Adjacent high quality habitats should be surveyed and considered for inclusion into the SINC designated boundary.

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

Grassland flora

Hard rush *Juncus inflexus*, soft rush *J. effusus*, carnation sedge *Carex panicea*, mat grass *Nardus stricta*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, bell heather *Erica cinerea*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, heath rush *J. squarrosus*, cotton grass *Eriophorum angustifolium*, jointed rush *J. articulatus*, sphagnum species *Sphagnum* sp., gorse *Ulex europaeus*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum.*

Woodland and scrub species

Faunal species

Swallow

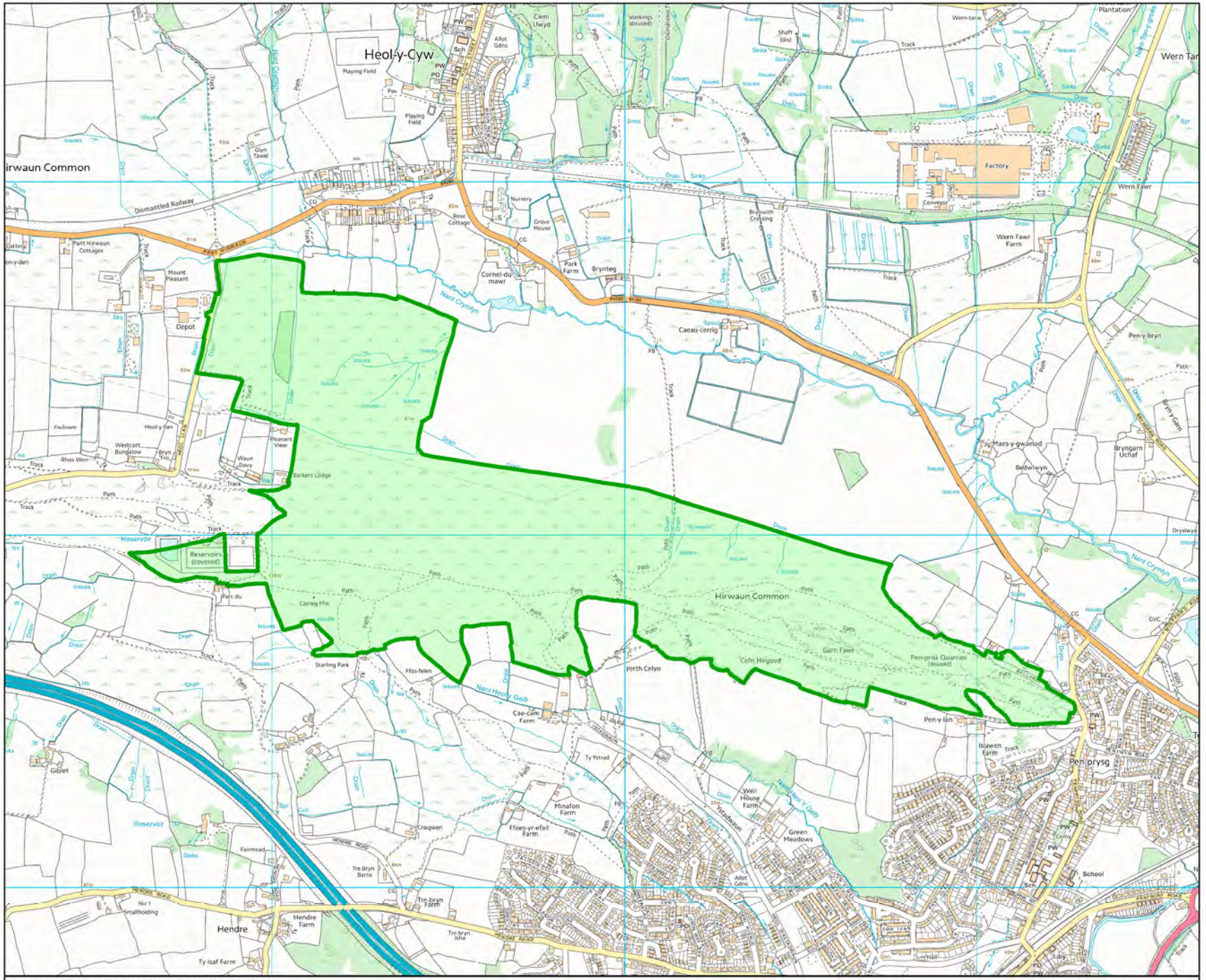
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, small pearl bordered fritillary, small heath, kestrel, brown hare, green hairstreak, meadow thistle

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SINC REVIEW

PEN-1-N

Hirwaun Common



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: PEN-2-N **SINC name:** Bryngwenith and Ty Chwith

Grid reference: SS 940 827 **Area (hectares):** 40.39

Survey date: 27/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

Low lying common land whose area is divided up by scrub, woodland and old field boundaries. Marshy grasslands and bracken make up the most dominant habitat types, in a mosaic site.

Qualifying features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Mosaic habitats

Secondary features

Native woodland

Scrub

Bracken

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The grassland habitats may be of value to a wide variety of fauna, including invertebrate species, small mammals including hares and prey species for birds of prey. There is potential for amphibians and reptiles of several species given the diversity of habitats. The woodland scrub and old hedges are likely to support many bird species. Small watercourses could provide conditions suitable for water vole or water shrew.

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

Evidence of bracken rolling having taken place prior to the survey was noted. Cattle and sheep roam freely through the site providing light grazing. Bracken and scrub encroach on to the grassland areas and the site is thought to be in decline. A greater density of stock might be required to sustain this site into the future however, some further bracken rolling and scrub clearance will be required first. Some cutting of the rush pasture and purple moor grass may be required to start with before turning out cattle to graze. Maintaining soil moisture levels and a lack of chemical fertilizers or manure will be important for the conserving the biodiversity interest of this site.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continued management of bracken to prevent a decrease in floristic value of the grassland.
- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.
- Cutting rush pasture prior to grazing may be necessary.

Additional information:

The site as common land has been the subject of a recent study of the habitats and species present. The information gathered for such a study would be of greater value than what is presented through the SINC review survey and should therefore be included in this data sheet.

The paths which are marked rights of way through this area deviate from the map and are difficult to follow due to scrub encroachment.

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

Grassland flora

Met grass *Nardus stricta*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, gorse, *Ulex europaeus*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, round leaved water crowfoot *Ranunculus omiophilus*, water purslane *Lythrum portula*, sphagnum species *Sphagnum* sp, lesser spearwort *R. flammula*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, flote grass *Glyceria fluitans*, brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*, water starwort *Calithriche* sp., devil's bit scabious *Sucissa pratensis*, cross leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, yellow sedge *Carex virdula*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, hard rush *J. inflexus*, lesser skullcap *Scutellaria minor*, star sedge *C. echinata*, common milkwort *Polygala vulgaris*.

Woodland and scrub species

Hazel *Corylus avellana*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, grey willow *S. cinerea*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hawthorn *Crataegus mongyna*, white poplar *Populus alba*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, enchanter's nightshade *Circea lutetiana*,

Faunal species

Buzzard, greater spotted woodpecker, wren, blackbird, kestrel

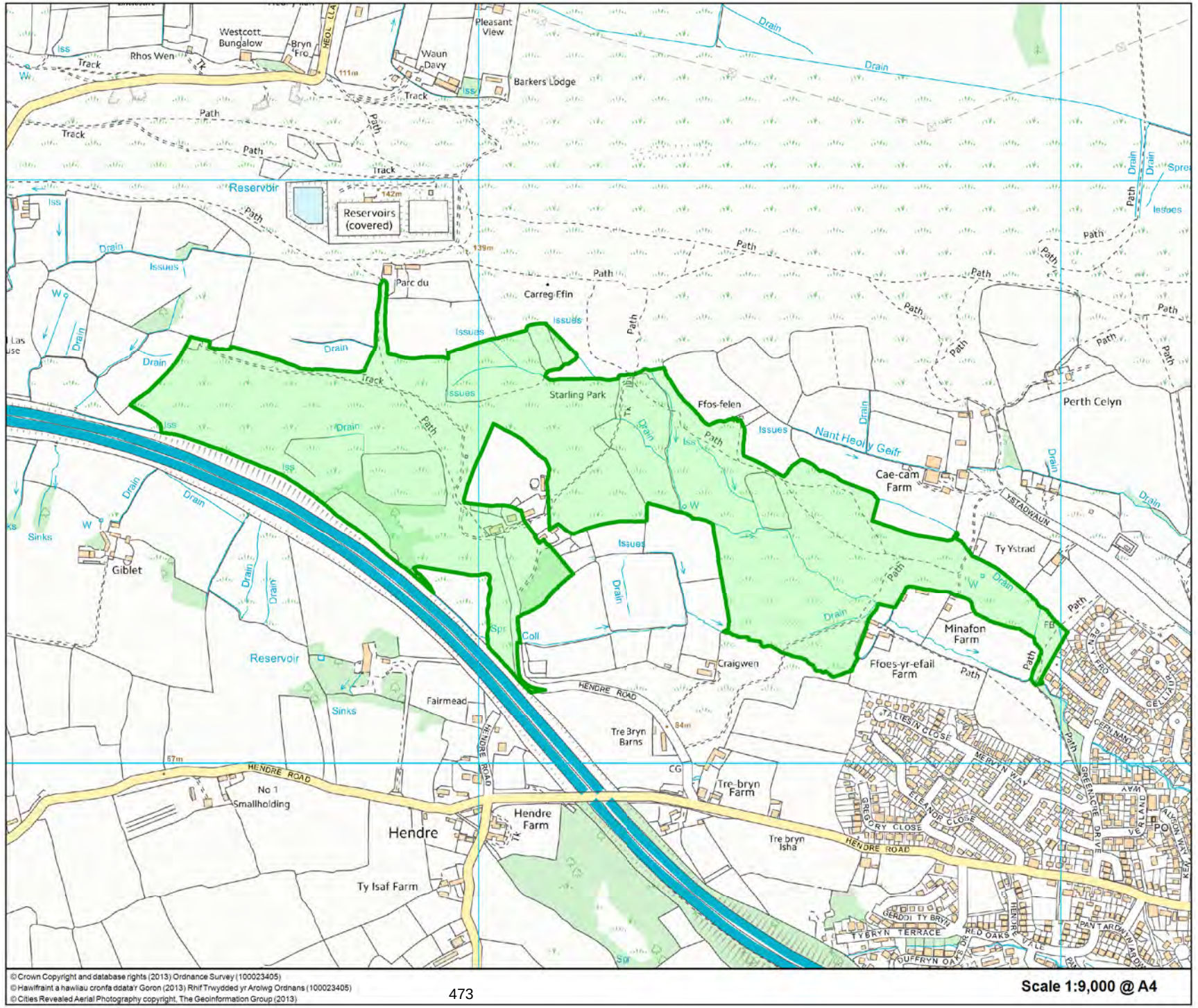
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, small pearl bordered fritillary, small heath, kestrel, green hairstreak, meadow thistle

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PEN-2-N

Bryngwenith and Ty-Chwith



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: PEN-3-N **SINC name:** Brynau Gwynian

Grid reference: SS 972 827 **Area (hectares):** 27.75

Survey date: 28/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

This site is composed primarily of one corner of the Brynna a Wern Tarw SSSI, designated for it mixture of species rich marshy grasslands, neutral grasslands, with areas of woodland and heath. The SSSI also supports marsh fritillary butterfly The SINC designation covers two additional areas which, may not contain the diversity of indicator species required to qualify as SINC status.

Qualifying features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Native woodland

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The stream has potential for a variety of fish species such as salmon, brown trout, eel and bullhead as well as a diversity of invertebrates and bird species such as kingfisher, dipper and grey wagtail.

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

The SSSI portion of the site is managed sensitively for wildlife. However the small areas within the SINC designation, which are not SSSI are heavily grazed and mown. Moderate to light cattle grazing is generally carried out and its continuation is recommended. In addition to the grassland management, hedges could be layed to extend the life of the hedgerows, while controlling scrub encroachment.

Recommendations for future management:

- The SSSI must continue to be managed in accordance with CCW requirements
- The SINC should have a reduction of livestock density to prevent overgrazing and therefore increase the floristic value of the site
- Lay hedges and control scrub.

Additional information:

The grassland portion of the SINC outside of the SSSI boundary holds little biodiversity interest and should be considered for removal from the boundary.

Landowner: Mr David Evans, Ty Draw Farm, Pencoed.

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

Grassland flora

Devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, marsh foxtail *Alopecurus geniculatus*, water pepper *Persicaria hydropiper*, silverweed *Potentilla anserina*, cuckoo flower *Cardamine pratensis*.

Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, dig violet *Viola riviana*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, dog rose *Rosa canina*.

Faunal species

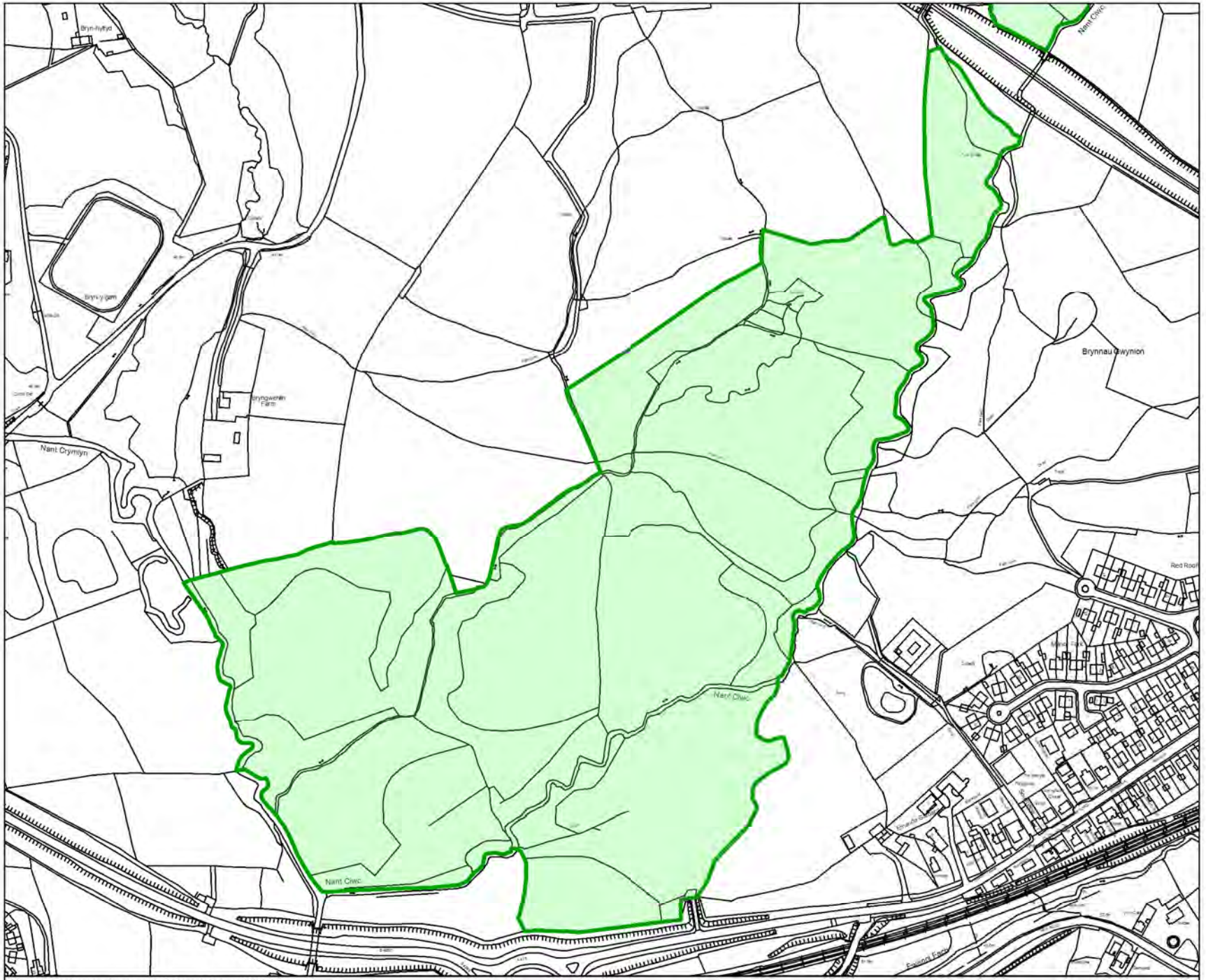
Species from data search (0m)

Marsh fritillary, small pearl bordered fritillary, meadow thistle slender ground hopper.

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PEN-3-N

Brynau Gwynian



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: PEN-4-S **SINC name:** Coed Isetyn

Grid reference: SS 954 821 **Area (hectares):** 5.15

Survey date: 28/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

Broadleaved woodland and ponds with a good structure and species diversity. Neutral grasslands are also included in the SINC

Qualifying features

Native woodland

Secondary features

Ponds

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The ranger carried out his PhD research on great crested newts at this site and reported eggs present earlier this year. Other amphibian species are likely to be present and possibly some reptile species.

The site is suitable for a range of mammalian species including dormice, bats, harvest mice and voles. Otters may be able to visit the ponds from a nearby stream.

It is likely that a diversity of woodland and aquatic invertebrate species are present with a diversity of bird species.

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

The woodland is under active management by Pencoed town council. Selective felling and some clearance was taking place at the time of survey and its continuation throughout the site on a rotational basis is recommended. The ponds were in reasonably good condition but requiring some scrub and litter removal as they were becoming shaded and silted with a moderate degree of willow encroachment. A good proportion of open water should be maintained to maximise the value of this habitat. The grasslands to the north of the site were quite intensively grazed, to restore the plant diversity and biodiversity interest of this area and less intensive grazing would be required in the absence of fertilizers and manure.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continued management of the woodland by the council, extension to remainder of the site.
- Clearance of the ponds to leave open areas and remove litter.
- Possible creation of at least one additional pond.

Additional information:

No PSYM aquatic monitoring techniques were used during the site visit.

Landowner: Pencoed Town Council

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

Grassland flora

Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, soft shield fern *Polystichum setiferum*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, lady *fern Athyrium filix-femina*, dog violet *Viola riviniana*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, wood sedge *C. sylvatica*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, yellow pimpernel *Lysimachia nemorum*.

Faunal species

Moorhen, mallard, mole, nuthatch, long-tailed tit, blackbird, grater spotted woodpecker

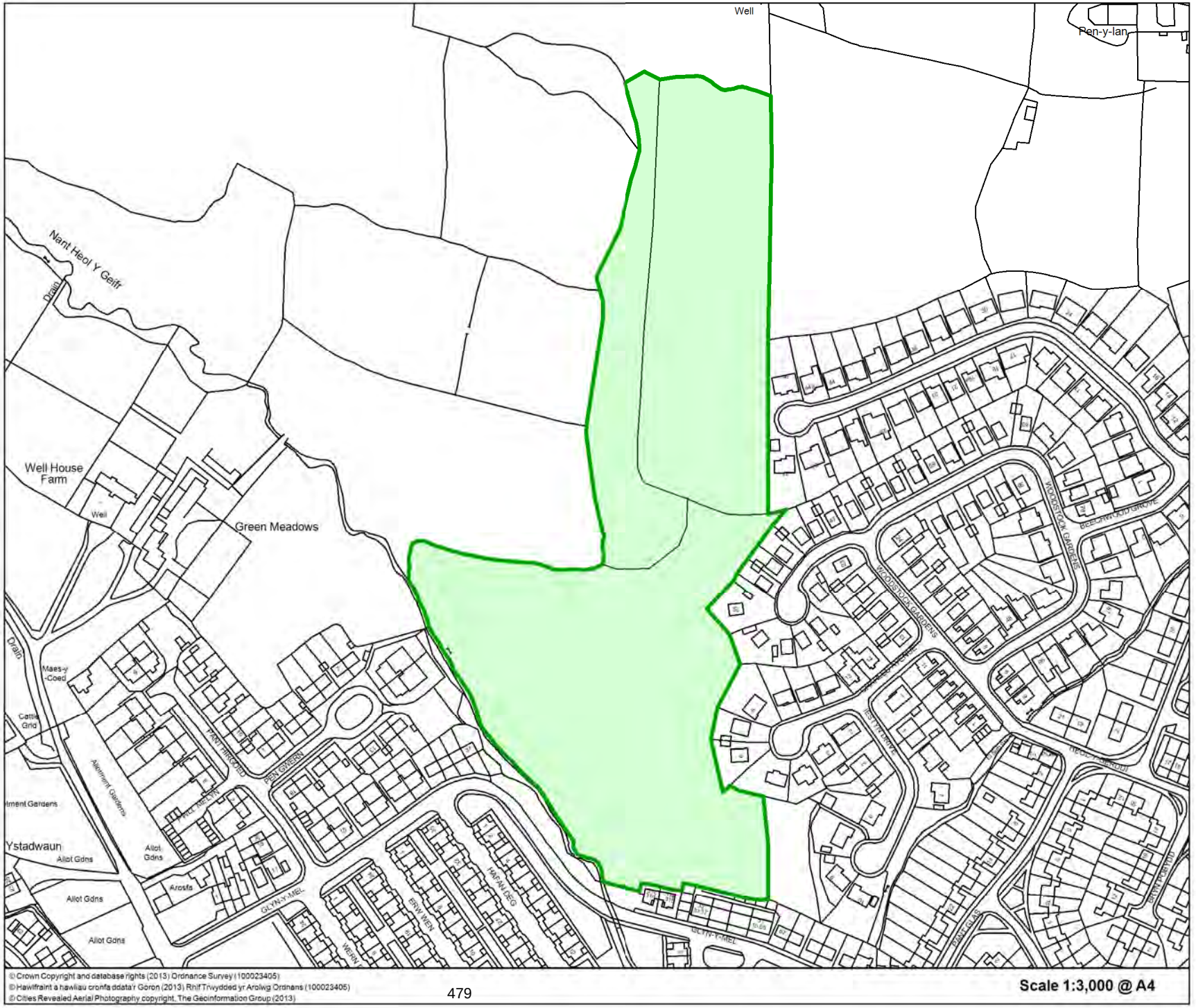
Faunal species from data search (0m)

None

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PEN-4-S

Coed Iestyn



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Date: 08/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: PEN-5-N	**SINC name: Ewenny River Fields**
Grid reference: SS959803	**Area (hectares): ####**
Survey date: 29 August 2011	**Surveyor: Peter Sturgess**

Summary description

This area comprises several fields of neutral grassland and part of the Ewenny River. The fields have been unmanaged for several years and are undergoing a natural succession to tussocky grassland with tall herbs and patchy scrub. Most of the area appears compacted and poorly drained and supports a damp grassland flora, with frequent species including Hard Rush, Fleabane, Meadow Sweet, Creeping Buttercup, Red Clover, Glaucous Sedge, and Bird's-foot Trefoil. Anthills are present in a few places. Several lines of dense scrub which cross the site might be former hedgerows. The fields appear to have been subject to disturbance in the past, and there are still several sparsely vegetated areas. These areas of shallow soil support a relatively diverse flora, including Blue Fleabane, Common Centaury, Ox-eye Daisy and locally abundant Common Spotted Orchids. Japanese Knotweed and Indian Balsam are locally dominant in some places in the west of the site, and locally on the river bank. The river bank in this location is heavily armoured by block-stone on both sides. The top of the banks are mostly fringed by Alders, locally widening to scrubby plantation woodland dominated by Hawthorn, Hazel and Sycamore in the west of the area.

Qualifying features

Mosaic of at least three habitat types, at least one of which approaches selection status. (In this case the site supports a diverse grassland community, river with a native fish population, scrub and tall herb vegetation).

Secondary features

Semi-improved grassland.

Dense and scattered scrub.

Bracken and tall herb vegetation.

River.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The site has potential to provide good foraging habitat for bats.

Potential to provide good resting sites for Otters.

Likely to support a good range of breeding birds.

Likely to support reptiles.

Potential to support locally uncommon species of invertebrates.

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

None of the area appears to be actively managed. The site generally appears to be in a reasonable condition for nature conservation, although its value is probably declining as scrub and tall herbs gradually replace the grassland communities.

Indian Balsam and Japanese Knotweed are widespread and locally abundant, especially in the west of the area and beside the river. Wildlife at the site would benefit from the removal of these non-native species, and establishment of grassland maintenance by grazing. The area would appear to be a good location for creation of a wildlife pond, and this would also complement the existing habitat mosaic.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive species.
- Local cutting back of scrub to limit encroachment into grassland habitat.
- Creation of at least one pond.
- Re-introduction of grazing, if possible. Preferably light grazing by horses or cattle.

Additional information:

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

Several parts within this SINC would not meet the selection criteria if assessed on their own. However, they have been retained within the designated area as secondary features or because they form part of a habitat mosaic.

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

Woodland and scrub canopy species: *Salix cinerea, Crataegus monogyna, Alnus glutinosa, Hedera helix, Prunus spinosa, Fraxinus excelsior, Rubus fruticosus, Corylus avellana, Ilex aquifolium, Ulex europaeus, Acer pseudoplatanus, Rosa canina, Salix alba, Salix viminalis, Alnus cordata.*

Woodland and scrub ground flora species (often merging with the grassland communities): *Urtica dioica, Impatiens glandulifera, Circaea lutetiana, Ranunculus repens, Heracleum sphondylium, Stachys sylvatica, Veronica chamaedrys, Fallopia japonica, Petasites fragrans, Deschampsia cespitosa, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Carex remota, Dryopteris filix-mas, Athyrium filix-femina, Dryopteris dilatata, Phyllitis scolopendrium, Polystichum setiferum, Pteridium aquilinum, Brachythecium rutabulum, Atrichum undulatum, Kindbergia praelonga.*

Grassland species (all areas combined)*: Dactylis glomerata, Holcus lanatus, Agrostis capillaris, Elytrigia repens, Festuca rubra, Cynosurus cristatus, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Deschampsia cespitosa, Phleum pratense, Carex flacca, Carex hirta, Luzula campestris, Juncus inflexus, Juncus articulatus, Juncus effusus, Pulicaria dysenterica, Trifolium repens, Plantago lanceolata, Ranunculus repens, Impatiens glandulifera, Fallopia japonica, Trifolium pratense, Ranunculus acris, Heracleum sphondylium, Lotus corniculatus, Dactylorhiza fuchsii, Vicia cracca, Vicia sepium, Centaurea nigra, Achillea millefolium, Cirsium palustre, Stachys palustris, Hypericum maculatum, Medicago lupulina, Pastinaca sativa, Cirsium arvense, Hypochaeris radicata, Centaurium erythraea, Glechoma hederacea, Erigeron acer, Torilis japonica, Senecio jacobaea, Tussilago farfara, Taraxacum officinale, Mentha sp., Leucanthemum vulgare, Eupatorium cannabinum, Prunella vulgaris, Rumex acetosa, Daucus carota, Lycopus europaeus, Lathyrus pratensis, Potentilla anserina, Conyza canadensis, Sagina procumbens, Typha latifolia, Iris pseudacorus, Filipendula ulmaria, Silene dioica, Persicaria hydropiper, Epilobium hirsutum, Oenanthe crocata, Galium palustre, Mentha aquatica, Pteridium aquilinum, Calliergonella cuspidata, Pogonatum urnigerum, Cladonia sp., Hygrocybe conica.*

Fauna observations: Mole (Mole-hills), Goldfinch, Green Woodpecker, Mistle Thrush, Long-tailed Tit, Jay, Magpie, Green-veined White butterfly, Common Blue butterfly, Speckled Wood butterfly, Meadow Brown butterfly, Gatekeeper butterfly, Elephant Hawk-moth (caterpillar).

Additional species noted from desk study: Common Pipistrelle (within 150m of boundary, 2001), Bullhead, Salmon, Brown/ Sea Trout, Eel (within 250m of boundary, 1997), Otter (within 350m of boundary, 2002), Hobby (within 100m of boundary, 2007), Adder (within 150m of boundary, 2001).

BCBC 2011 SINC REVIEW

PEN-5-N

Ewenny River Fields



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-1-M **SINC name: Newton Burrows**

Grid reference: SS837769 (area A), SS842773 (area B), SS850775 (area C)

Area (hectares): 38.70Ha (including areas covered by SSSI and therefore not surveyed)

Survey date: 14th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

The majority of the SINC is covered by the Merthyr Mawr Site of Special Scientific Interest, with three small blocks of the SINC remaining outside along the north-west boundary of the site. Area A to the south comprises of an area of spoil, a small car park and track and edge of dune with ephemeral/ short perennial and dune grassland habitats, species include Dewberry, Restharrow, Fennel, Hare's-foot Clover, Lady's Bedstraw, English Stonecrop and Large-flowered Evening Primrose. Area B is covered by a playing field/ amenity grassland and does not appear to meet SINC criteria. Area C contains an area of scattered scrub and ruderal herbs with Ash, Hazel, Sycamore, Field Maple and Rosebay Willowherb, Hemp Agrimony, Spear Thistle, Strawberry and Wild marjoram. South of a lane through this area is semi-natural broadleaved scrub woodland with Hazel, Hawthorn, Blackthorn and ground flora including Bluebells, Lord's-and-Ladies, Hart's-tongue Fern, Herb Robert, Nipplewort and Ivy. There is some Japanese Knotweed along the lane through this part of the site.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural broadleaved woodland with an assemblage of indicator species, dune grassland

Secondary features

Bluebells, scattered scrub

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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

Subject to Newton Burrows Proposed Local Nature Reserve Management Plan

Some Japanese Knotweed along lane in centre of Area C

Additional information:

Majority of site covered by Merthyr Mawr SSSI designation and so not surveyed.

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

Area A:

Flora species:

Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus,* Dandelion *Taraxacum sp.,* Dewberry *Rubus caesius*, Dove's-foot Cranesbill *Geranium molle*, Fennel *Foeniculum vulgare*, Gorse *Ulex europaeus,* Hare's-foot Clover *Tridfoloium arvense,* Lady's Bedstraw *Galium verum,* Large-flowered Evening Primrose *Oenothera erythrospala,* White Clover *Trifolium repens,* Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea,* Restharrow *Ononsis repens,* Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Sand Sedge *Carex arenaria*, Sea Rocket *Cakile maritima*, English Stonecrop *Sedum anglicum*, *Vicia sp*., Yarrow *Achullea millefolium*

Fauna observations: various grasshopper species

Area C:

Woodland canopy and shrub species: Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* Bramble *Rubus fruiticosus*, Field Maple *Acer campestre*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Hazel *Corylus avellana,* Ivy *Hedera helix*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*

Ground flora species: Black Bryony *Tamus communis*, Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa,* Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Field Bindweed *Convulvulus arvensis*,Hart's-tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Hemp Agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum,* Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium,* Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica,* Lord's-and-Ladies *Arum maculatum*, Mint *Mentha sp.,* Nipplewort *Lapsana communis,* Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea,* Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Rosebay Willowherb *Chamaenerion angustifolium,* Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare,* Stinging Nettle *Urtica dioica,* Wild Marjoram *Origanum vulgare,* Wild Strawberry *Fragaria vesca*

Fauna observations:Badger *Meles meles*, Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Blue Tit *Cyanistus caeruleus*, Mole *Talpa europaeus,* Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta,* Small Tortoiseshell *Aglais urticae*

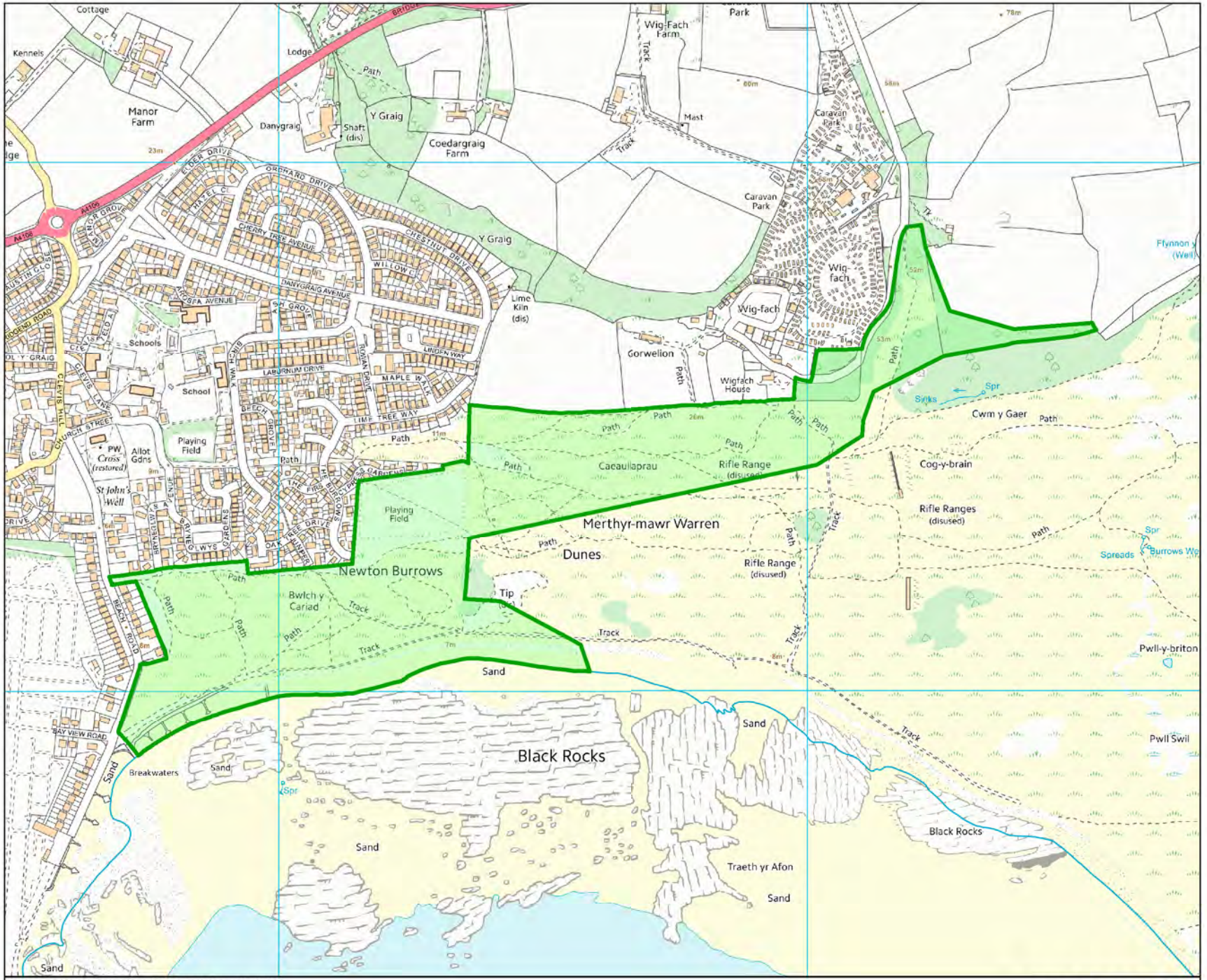
Additional species noted from desk study (relating to full SINC site): Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus sp.* (200m outside site boundary), Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Noctule *Nycatuls noctula*, (350m outside site boundary)

Within site: Slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla,* Mole Cricket *Gryllotapla gryllotalpa* (1937), Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus,* Firecrest *Regulus ignicapilla,* Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris,* Adder *Viperia berus*

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2011
SINC REVIEW

POR-1-M

Newton Burrows



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Date: 15/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-2-S	**SINC name: Locks Common**
Grid reference: SS805775	**Area (hectares): 34.47ha**
Survey date: 11th September 2011	**Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Extensive open mosaic of grassland habitats and Gorse dominated scrub, with some areas of semi-improved calcareous grassland, some of which is damp with Kidney Vetch, Salad Burnet and Wild Thyme, and some semi-improved neutral grassland with species including Devil's-bit Scabious, Common-Bird's-Foot Trefoil and Glaucous Sedge. Areas of scrub include Hawthorn, Blackthorn and ground flora including Lords-and-Ladies together with Bracken. Some amenity grassland, intertidal rocks, heathland and coastal grassland areas are included within the site as well as exposed limestone pavement rocks at the north end of the site.

Qualifying features

Inland rock exposures (limestone pavement).

Dense scrub with Gorse.

Semi-improved neutral and calcareous grassland.

Secondary features

Heathland.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

May support breeding or otherwise significant populations of species of fauna including birds and reptiles recorded within the site (from desk study).

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

Subject to Locks Common Proposed Local Nature Reserve Management Plan, well-used for public access including dog walking.

Recommendations for future management:

- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats
- Control measures for litter and dog-fouling
- Consider introduction of light grazing by cattle or ponies, rather than sheep, where issues around public access/ fencing can be resolved
- Alternatively continue management by mowing, with two cuts a year, the second in late summer after plants have flowered and dropped seed, with arisings removed from the site
- Consider installing a range of nest boxes to encourage breeding birds in suitable sheltered locations protected from likely disturbance by users of the site including dogs.

Additional information:

Survey is based on spot checks rather than a full walk of site boundaries.

Information board about the site on display at the northern end close to the beach.

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

Flora species:
Alexanders *Smyrnium olusatrum,* Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Buck's-horn Plantain *Plantago coronopus*, Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, Common Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea,* Common Scurvy-grass *Cochlearia officinalis*, Devil's-bit Scabious *Succisa pratensis*, Dove's-foot Crane's-bill *Geranium molle*, Great Plantain *Plantago major*, Glaucous Sedge *Carex flacca*, Gorse *Ulex europaeus,* Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Heather *Calluna vulgaris*, Common Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, Kidney Vetch *Anthyllis vulneraria,* Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Rock Samphire *Crithmum maritimum,* Rosebay Willowherb *Epilobium angustifolium,* Sea Rocket *Cakile maritima,* Silverweed *Potentilla anserina*, Spring Squill *Scilla verna*, Yarrow *Achillea millefolium.*

Fauna observations:

Anthills, Mole *Talpa europaeus,* Black-headed gull *Larus ridibundus* Starling *Sturnus vulgaris.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

Within site: various including; Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros*, Chough *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax,* Common Centaury *Centaurium erythraea,* Common Cockchafer *Melolontha melolontha,* Common Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*, Common Lizard *Lacerta [Zootoca] vivipara,* Common Mallow *Malva sylvestris*, Common Whitlow Grass *Erophila verna* ,Curlew *Numenius arquata* Dartford Warbler *Sylvia undata*, Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia*, Hairy Sedge *Carex hirta*, Harebell *Campanula rotundifolia*, Heath Bedstraw *Galium saxatile,* Lady's Bedstraw *Galium verum*, Lords-and-Ladies *Arum maculatum,* Merlin *Falco columbarius,* Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, Salad Burnet *Sanguisorba minor*, Skylark *Alauda arvensis,* Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*, Spring Sedge *Carex caryophyllea,* Stoat *Mustela erminea*, Wild Basil *Clinopodium vulgare*, Wild Thyme *Thymus polytrichus*, Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra.*

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POR-2-M

Locks Common



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Date: 15/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-3-M **SINC name: Pant-y-Hyl**

Grid reference: SS833790 **Area (hectares): 34.09ha**

Survey date: 27th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

An extensive area with mosaic of scrub, woodland and semi-improved grassland habitats. Woodland to the north-western part of the site is dominated by Ash with areas of Sycamore, Hazel coppice and Sweet Chestnut with the central part of the site dominated by dense areas of Gorse scrub with Bracken and Hawthorn and Blackthorn scrub along field boundaries. Further small woodland areas and mature trees along the south-eastern site boundary are dominated by Ash and Sycamore. The north-eastern part of the site contains two fields, one which was recently harvested crop with some scrub patches and another improved grassland with stands of Gorse, Bracken and Hawthorn scrub at the northern part of the site. A flock of Goldfinch (c.20) were seen feeding on thistles here. Reptile records are known from the site with the central part of the site offering extensive areas of suitable habitat.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland to the north-western and south-eastern parts of the site, Gorse scrub, dense Bracken and semi-improved grassland present in mosaic towards central areas.

Secondary features

An active badger sett is present along the south-west boundary.

Reptiles present including Adder and Slow-worm (from desk study).

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats and specialist habitat for various birds and invertebrates, including diverse range of spiders.

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

Site within Limestone and High Purity Limestone Safeguarding Zone (LDP).

The central area of the site is grazed by sheep and cattle with horses accessing the woodland to the north-west.

Recommendations for future management:

- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats
- Continue with light grazing, where possible by cattle or ponies rather than sheep to encourage greater diversity of structure and species within grassland plants
- Local woodland management by thinning/ re-coppicing as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora. Consider removal of Sycamore to allow replacement by native species through natural regeneration or planting locally typical species
- Consider installing and maintaining a range of bat boxes and a range of bird boxes
- Consider providing artificial reptile hibernacula features (which can be made following

widely available designs based on loosely piled stones covered with earth and allowed to grass/ scrub over) on the edges of central grassland areas in sheltered, sunny spots bordering woodland.
Additional information: Fields at the north-eastern part of the site were of limited ecological interest at the time of survey and do not appear to meet the SINC criteria, although it is noted that they connect remaining parts of the site with the adjacent SINC POR-10-S The Beacons.

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*, Bird Cherry *Prunus avium*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Gorse *Ulex europaeus*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Hazel *Corylus avellana,* Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum,* Ivy *Hedera helix,* Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus.*

Ground flora species: Barren Strawberry *Potentilla sterilis,* Betony *Betonica officinalis,* Black Bryony *Tamus communis*, Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum,* Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis,* Greater Burdock *Arctium lappa,* Hairy Brome *Bromus ramosus*, Hart's-tongue Fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Hawkweed Species *Hieracium* sp., Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum,* Lady Fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, Old Man's Beard *Clematis vitalba*, Red Clover *Trifoium pratense*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Self-heal *Prunella vulgaris,* Silverweed *Potentilla anserina*, Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica,* Tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, Violet species *Viola* sp. Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*.

Fauna observations: Badger *Meles meles* Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Buzzard *Buteo buteo*, Carrion Crow *Corvus corone,* Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis,* Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis,* Hedge Accentor (Dunnock) *Prunella modularis*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula,* Large White butterfly *Pieris brassicae*, Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina*, Peacock butterfly *Inachis Io,* European Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta*, Seven-spot Ladybird *Coccinella 7-punctata*, Small Copper butterfly *Lycaena phlaeas,* Speckled Wood butterfly *Pararge aegeria,* Stonechat *Saxicola torquata.*

Unidentified spiders on Gorse.

Additional species noted from desk study:

Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus* sp. (350m outside site boundary).

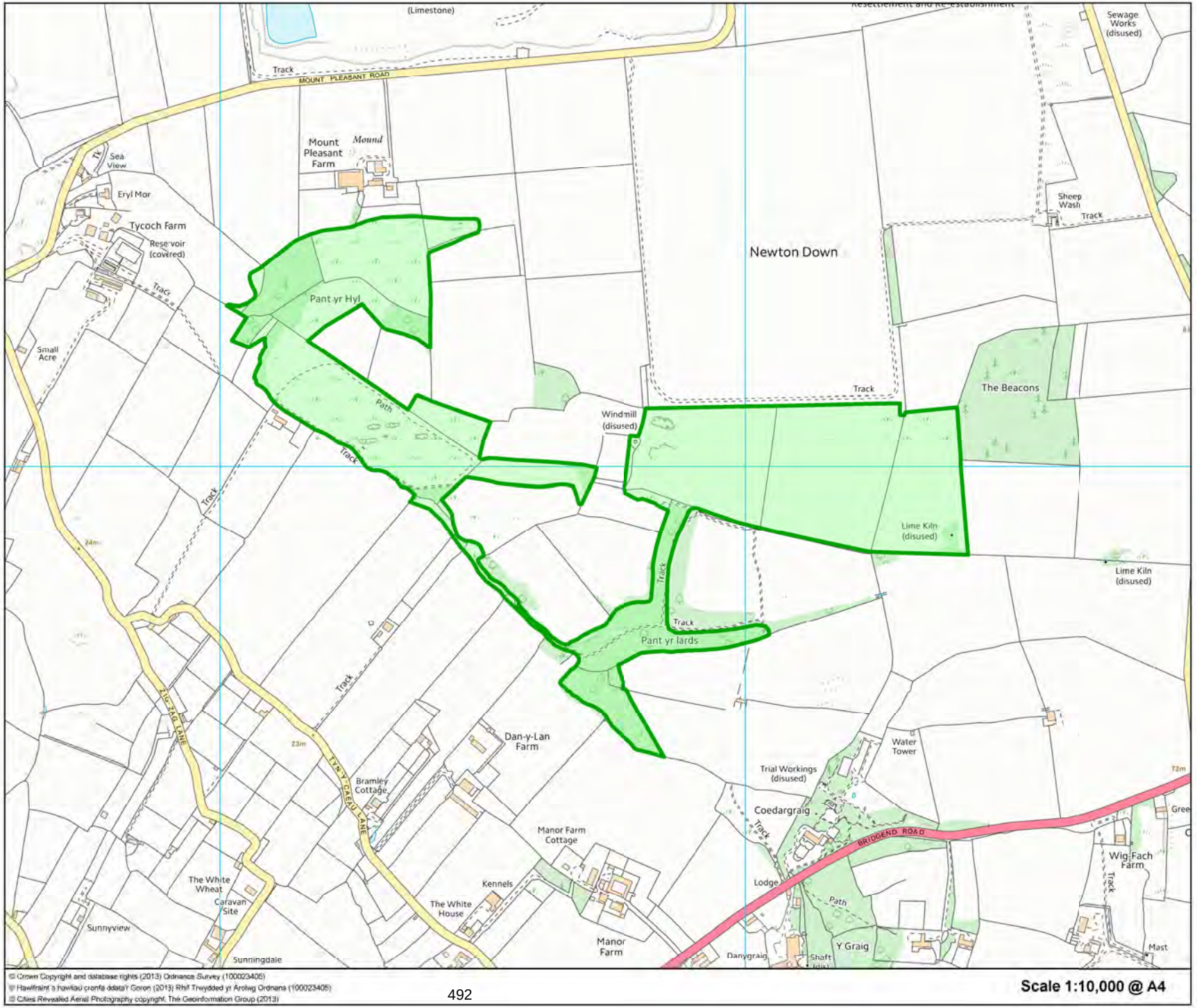
Within site: Slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla,* Mole Cricket *Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa,* Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus,* Firecrest *Regulus ignicapilla,* Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris,* Adder *Vipera berus,* Skylark *Alauda arvensis*, Common Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*, Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, Small Heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*, Common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*, Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*, Dingy Skipper *Erynnis tages*, Fragrant Orchid *Gymnadenia conopsea*, Common Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia*, Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata*, Powdered Quaker *Orthosia gracilis*, House Sparrow *Passer domesticus,* Grizzled Skipper *Pyrgus malvae*, Common Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula,* Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*, Cinnabar *Tyria jacobaeae* (also 16 further LBAP species).

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus,* Merlin *Falco columbarius* (100m outside site boundary), Barn Owl *Tyto alba* (200m outside site boundary).

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2011
SINC REVIEW

POR-3-M

Pant-Y-Hyl



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Date: 02/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-5-S **SINC name: Graig Wood**

Grid reference: SS842779 **Area (hectares): 8.94Ha**

Survey date: 14th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Mixed semi-natural broadleaved woodland on an ancient woodland site, comprising of a wider block adjacent to the road extending into a narrower belt of similar woodland extending along the hilltop to the east of the block. The canopy is dominated by Ash with some areas of Sycamore, others of Oak or Beech with an understory of occasional Spindle, Hazel, Hawthorn, Elm and Horse Chestnut. Ground flora include Bluebells, Hart's-tongue Fern, Red Currant and Dog's Mercury.

Qualifying features

Broad-leaved woodland site registered on the Ancient Woodland Inventories.

Secondary features

Bluebells.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and potential roosting opportunities for bats.

Potential breeding populations of qualifying bird species recorded close to the site.

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

Some garden waste tipped along western boundary, invasive species including Himalayan Balsam are present on the roadside near the site to the north.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive, non-native species including Himalayan Balsam
- Remove tipped waste along western boundary and try to prevent further tipping through fencing or liaising with local residents/ businesses
- Local woodland management by thinning/ re-coppicing as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora
- Consider installing and maintaining bat and bird boxes to provide additional roosting/ nesting sites

Additional information:

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species:,
Ash *Fraxinus excelsior,* European Beech *Fagus sylvatica,* Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Field Rose *Rosa arvensis*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium,* Ivy *Hedera helix*, Large-leaved Lime *Tilia platyphyllos*, Oak *Quercus* sp., Spindle *Euonymus europaeus*, Sweet Chestnut *Castanea sativa*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus.*

Ground flora species: Barren Strawberry *Potentilla sterilis*, Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, Hart's-tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Lords-and-Ladies *Arum maculatum*, Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, Nipplewort *Lapsana communis,* Redcurrant *Ribes rubrum.*

Fauna observations:

Badger *Meles meles.*

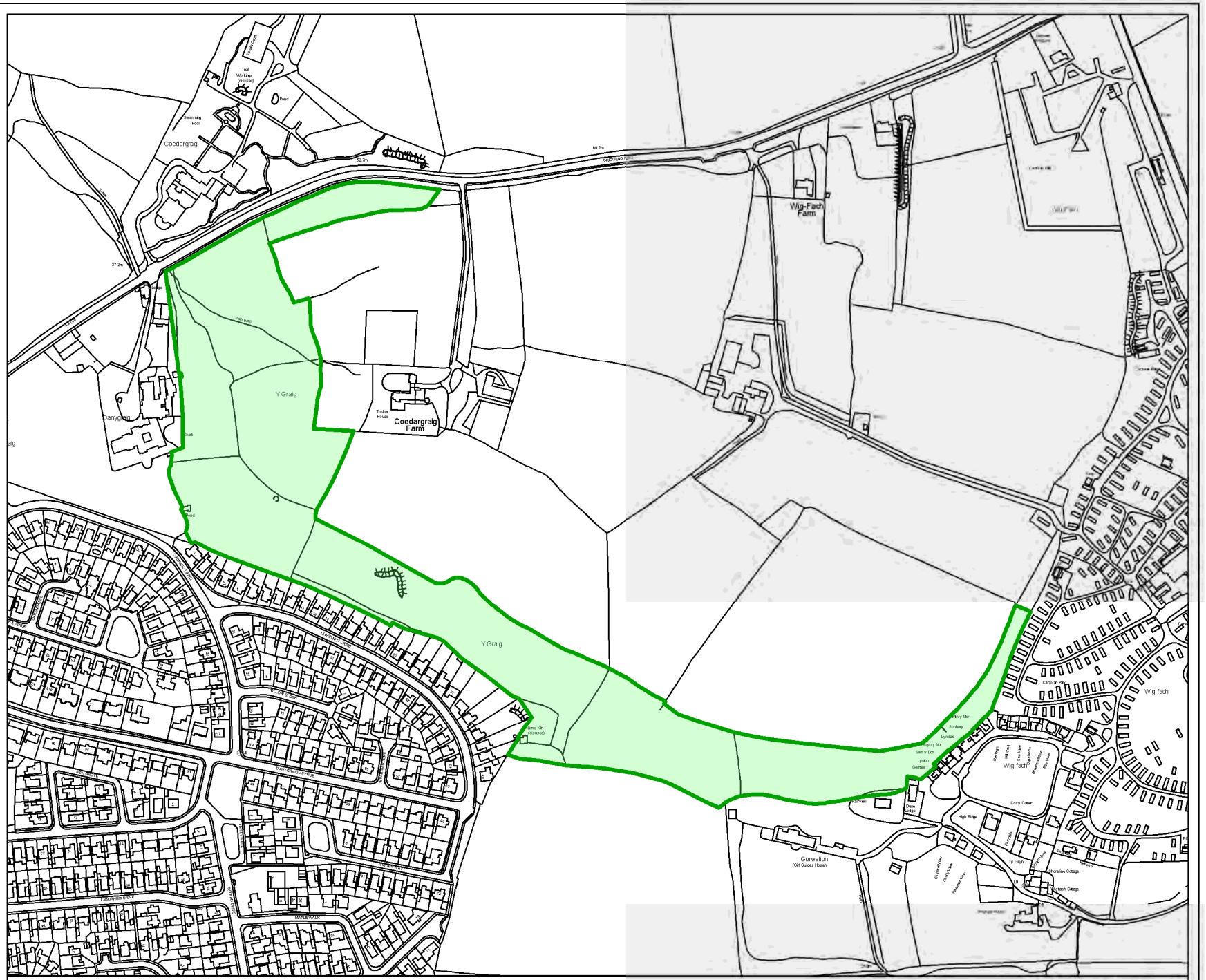
Additional species noted from desk study:

Pipistrelle bat *Pipistrellus* sp.(300m outside site boundary), Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros,* Firecrest *Regulus ignicapilla* (100m outside site boundary), Barn Owl *Tyto alba* (150m outside of site boundary), Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* (within 250m of site boundary).

BCBC 2011 SINC REVIEW

POR-5-S

Graig Wood



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Date: 02/08/2013

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-6-S **SINC name: The Wilderness**

Grid reference: SS822776 **Area (hectares): 8.79Ha**

Survey date: 20th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Amenity site with a range of semi-natural habitats around a lake which is used for recreational access and fishing. Broadleaved semi-natural woodland has established on islands in the lake with scrub around the margins and broadleaved woodland plantation on the sides of the lake, with Willows, Alder and Cherry dominant in the canopy and Elder, English Elm, thorn species and Field Maple present. Areas of amenity grassland and improved grassland are also present around the main site, with a separate wet semi-improved neutral grassland field at the north-west part of the site with Willows, Reedmace, Flag Iris, Water Mint and Meadowsweet.

Qualifying features

Open water, scrub.

Secondary features

Semi-natural broadleaved woodland, wet semi-improved neutral grassland.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats.

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

Wilderness Lake Management Committee/ Plan.

Some *Phragmites* reed has been planted in a basket in the centre of the lake recently.

Amenity lake with public access and fishing, some non-native plants.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning/ re-coppicing as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats at the north-west wet meadow part of the site
- Repair and maintenance of field boundaries to the north-west wet meadow part of the site
- Grazing of wet meadow area at low intensity by cattle or ponies where possible, rather than sheep

Additional information:

Majority owned by BCBC.

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 fruiticosus*, Buddleia *Buddleia davidii*, Cherry *Prunus* sp., Elder *Sambucus nigra*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Field Maple *Acer campestre*, Goat Willow *Salix caprea*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Ivy *Hedera helix*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus,* Willow *Salix* sp(p).

Ground flora species:
Amphibious bistort *Persicaria amphibia,* Black Knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Common Agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*, Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa,* Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens,* Creeping Cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans,* Daisy *Bellis perennis*, Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*, Great Reedmace *Typha latifolia*, Hemp Agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum,* Hedge Bindweed *Calystegia sepium*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Horsetail *Equisetum* sp*.,* Marsh Mallow *Althaea officinalis*, Meadow Foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis*, Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, Montbretia *Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora,* Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*, Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea,* Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Common Reed *Phragmites australis*, Shaggy Ink Cap fungus *Coprinus comatus,* Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*, Yellow Flag Iris *Iris pseudacorus.*

Fauna observations:
Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus*, Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*, Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*, Magpie *Pica pica*, Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus* sp. (350m outside of site boundary), Common Frog *Rana temporaria* (100m from site boundary).

Within site: House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos, Mediterranean Gull Larus melanocephalus,* Firecrest *Regulus ignicapilla*, Redwing *Turdus iliacus*, West European Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*, Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*, Hedge Accentor *Prunella modularis*, Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*, Beautiful Demoiselle *Calopteryx virgo*, European Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*, Common Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*, Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*, Ruddy Darter *Sympetrum sanguineum*, Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis.*

White Poplar *Populus alba*, Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus,* Fox *Vulpes vulpes,* Cinnabar *Tyria jacobaeae,* Hemlock Water-dropwort *Oenanthe crocata*, Common Blue Dragonfly *Enallagma cyathigerum,* European Eel *Anguilla anguilla,* Speckled Wood butterfly *Pararge aegeria,* Bream *Abramis brama,* Roach *Rutilus rutilus,* Tench *Tinca tinca.*

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POR-6-S

The Wilderness



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-7-N **SINC name: Manor Farm Fields**

Grid reference: SS836780 **Area (hectares): 7.18Ha**

Survey date: 20th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Improved agricultural fields grazed by sheep with small area of mixed semi-natural scrub woodland with Sycamore, Ash, Field Maple, English Elm and Blackthorn. A semi-natural hedgerow is present around the south-west of the site and traditional stone wall around the north-east, with some plantation scattered trees (Pine and Cherry). Site is recorded as main wintering area for Curlew using Ogmore estuary.

Qualifying features

Wintering population of Curlew (from desk study).

Secondary features

Semi-natural woodland.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide some foraging opportunities for bats.

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

Sheep grazed pasture.

Japanese Knotweed established on road verge immediately adjacent to site.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive non-native Japanese Knotweed on road verge
- To aid restoration of more valuable habitats, no ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats
- Continue with light grazing preferably by cattle or ponies rather than sheep to aid restoration of more valuable habitats, allowing more rough and varied height grassland to develop
- Where possible consider re-instating wet nature of pasture likely to have been present prior to previous drainage to benefit Curlew
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora
- Consider installing and maintaining bat and bird boxes to provide additional roosting/ nesting sites

Additional information:

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*, Cherry *Prunus* sp., Dog Rose *Rosa canina*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Field Maple *Acer campestre,* Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus.*

Ground flora species:

Black Bryony *Tamus communis*, Broad-leaved Plantain *Plantago major*, Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa,* Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense,* Field Bindweed *Convolvulus arvensis*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum,* Common Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium,* Lesser Stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*, Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris,* Pine species *Pinus* sp., Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea,* Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Rosebay Willowherb *Epilobium angustifolium,* Scentless Mayweed *Matricaria maritima,* Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Yarrow *Achillea millefolium.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

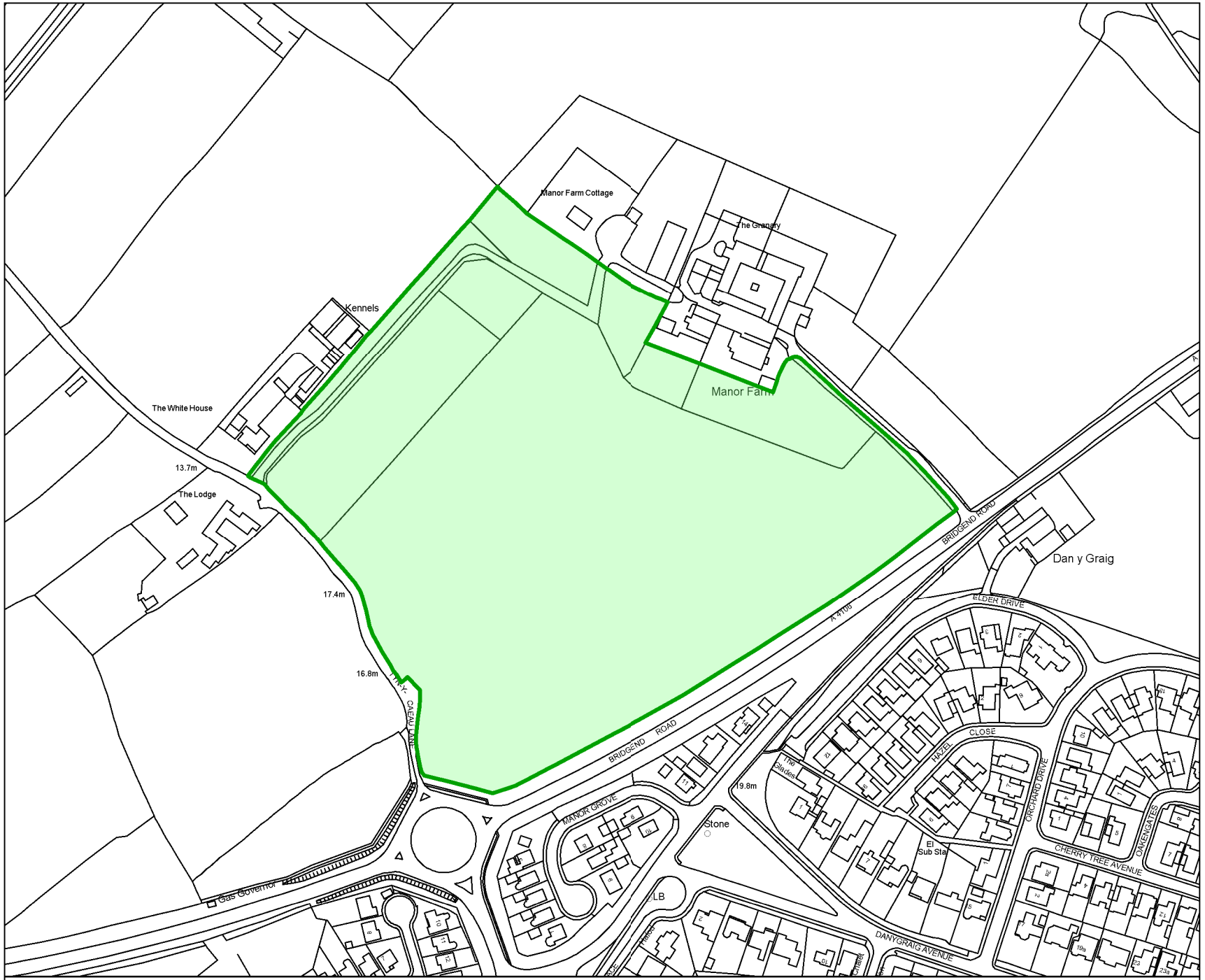
Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (350m outside of site boundary).

Within site: Slow-worm *Anguis fragilis,* Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla,* Mole Cricket *Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa,* Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus,* Firecrest *Regulus ignicapilla*, Redwing *Turdus iliacus,* Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris,* Adder *Vipera berus*, Skylark *Alauda arvensis*, Common Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*, Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, Small Heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*, Common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*, Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*, Dingy Skipper *Erynnis tages*, Fragrant Orchid *Gymnadenia conopsea*, Common Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia,* Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata*, Powdered Quaker *Orthosia gracilis*, House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*, Hedge Accentor *Prunella modularis*, Grizzled Skipper *Pyrgus malvae*, Common Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*, Cinnabar *Tyria jacobaeae.*

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POR-7-N

Manor Farm Fields



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-8-S **SINC name: Coedargraig**

Grid reference: SS841783 **Area (hectares): 7.23Ha**

Survey date: 14th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

A range of different semi-natural habitats set around a private house and gardens, with semi-natural broadleaved woodland along the road to the south-east of the site, dominated in the canopy by Ash with ground flora including Dog's Mercury, Enchanter's Nightshade, Wood Avens and Wood Spurge as well as ornamental non-native species dominating the ground flora. An area of dense scrub is present at the central, western part of the site with Gorse, Blackthorn, Hawthorn and Bramble as well as occasional Sycamore and Elm. The main central part of the site is covered by a recent house and gardens including historic features, with scattered Ash, Sycamore and conifers towards the north-western boundary. The western and northern parts of the site comprise of agricultural grazing pasture which appeared to be improved. The desk study suggests a much wider range of grassland species indicative of semi-improved/ wet meadows which appear to have been lost from the site since the early 1980s.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural woodland with an assemblage of indicator species (including those identified from desk study), dense continuous scrub with Gorse dominant in places.

Secondary features

Bluebells (from desk study).

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging and potential roosting opportunities for bats.

Potential breeding populations of qualifying bird species recorded historically within the site.

Potential high invertebrate diversity within Gorse scrub.

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

Ornamental non-native species at the south-east part of the site including Rhododendron, Laurel and Winter Heliotrope.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning/ re-coppicing as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora
- To aid restoration of more valuable habitats, no ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats
- Continue with light grazing preferably by cattle or ponies rather than sheep to aid restoration of more valuable habitats
- Where possible consider re-instating wet nature of pasture likely to have been present prior to previous drainage
- Consider installing and maintaining bat and bird boxes to provide additional roosting/ nesting sites

- Consider control of non-native ornamental plants within woodland areas

Additional information:

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species:,
Ash *Fraxinus excelsior,* European Beech *Fagus sylvatica,* Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Cherry *Prunus* sp., English Elm *Ulmus procera,* Gorse *Ulex europaeus,* Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Laurel sp., Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum,* Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, Wych Elm *Ulmus glabra.*

Ground flora species:
Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata,* Common Mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum,* Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum,* Meadow Foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis,* Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Wood Spurge *Euphorbia amygdaloides,* Winter Heliotrope *Petasites fragrans,* Wood Avens *Geum urbanum.*

Fauna observations:

Buzzard *Buteo buteo*, Fox *Vulpes vulpes*, House Martin *Delichon urbicum*, Small Copper *Lycaena phlaeas*, Large White *Pieris brassicae,* Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina* Robin *Erithacus rubecula.*

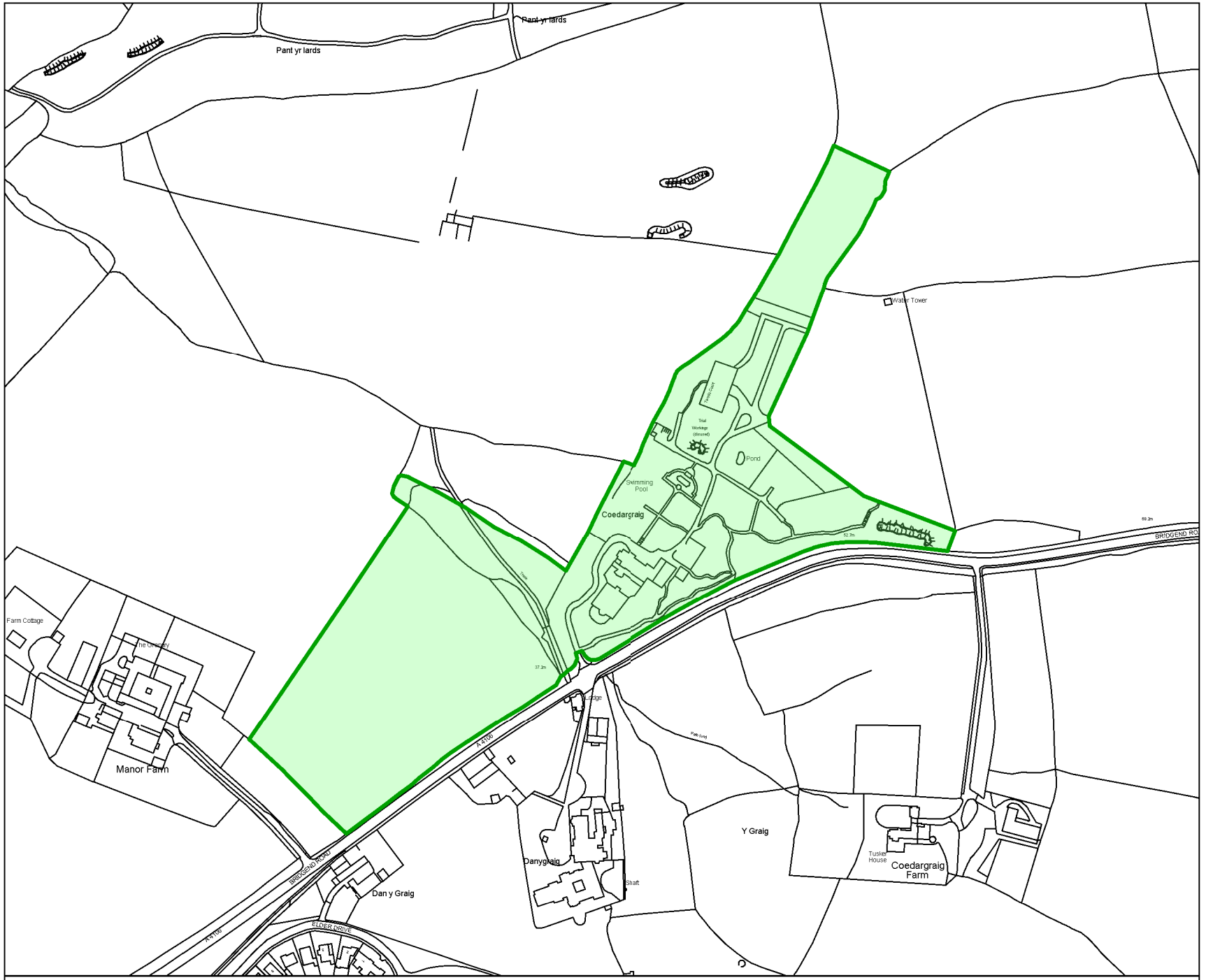
Additional species noted from desk study:

Within site: Slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*, Mole Cricket *Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa*, Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus*, Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, Adder *Vipera berus*, Red Kite *Milvus milvus*, Redwing *Turdus iliacus*, Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*, Skylark *Alauda arvensis*, Common Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*, Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, Small Heath *Coenonypmpha pamphilus* Cuckoo *Cuculus cuculus*, Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*, Dingy Skipper *Erynnis tages*, Fragrant Orchid *Gymnadenia conopsea*, Common Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia*, Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata*, Powdered Quaker *Orthosia gracilis*, House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*, Hedge Accentor *Prunella modularis*, Grizzled Skipper *Pyrgus malvae*, Common Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, Cinnabar *Tyria jacobaeae,* Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros,* Firecrest *Regulus ignicapilla*, Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos.*

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POR-8-S

Coedargraig



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-9=S **SINC name: Newton Point**

Grid reference: SS834762 **Area (hectares): 7.11ha**

Survey date: 11th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Rocky intertidal outcrop covering a significant area and bordered to the west by sand and to the east by shingle and smaller areas of rock. There is a small area of grassland with the majority of the site comprising of limestone rocks sloping gently away from the land with small crags and crevices, coastal plants among the rock towards the land include Sea Aster and Sea Spurge.

Qualifying features

Unmodified semi-natural intertidal rock.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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

Generally unmodified rocky shore bordered by car park and large caravan park, with some localised tipping and evidence of dog walking on site, including rubble which may be to provide a barrier between the site and the car park.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control measures for litter and dog-fouling
- Remove tipped waste
- Consider removal of rubble or future use of more natural locally typical rock where suitable
- Consider installing interpretation of the site's wildlife and its value at this busy site

Additional information:

A large amount of the rock was covered by the tide at the time of survey.

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

Flora species:
Rock Samphire *Crithmum maritimum,* Sea Aster *Aster tripolium,* Sea Spurge *Euphorbia paralias*, Sea Mayweed *Tripleurospermum maritimum,* Wall Barley *Hordeum murinum.*

Fauna observations: Turnstone *Arenaria interpres.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

Common Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena* (450m outside site boundary).

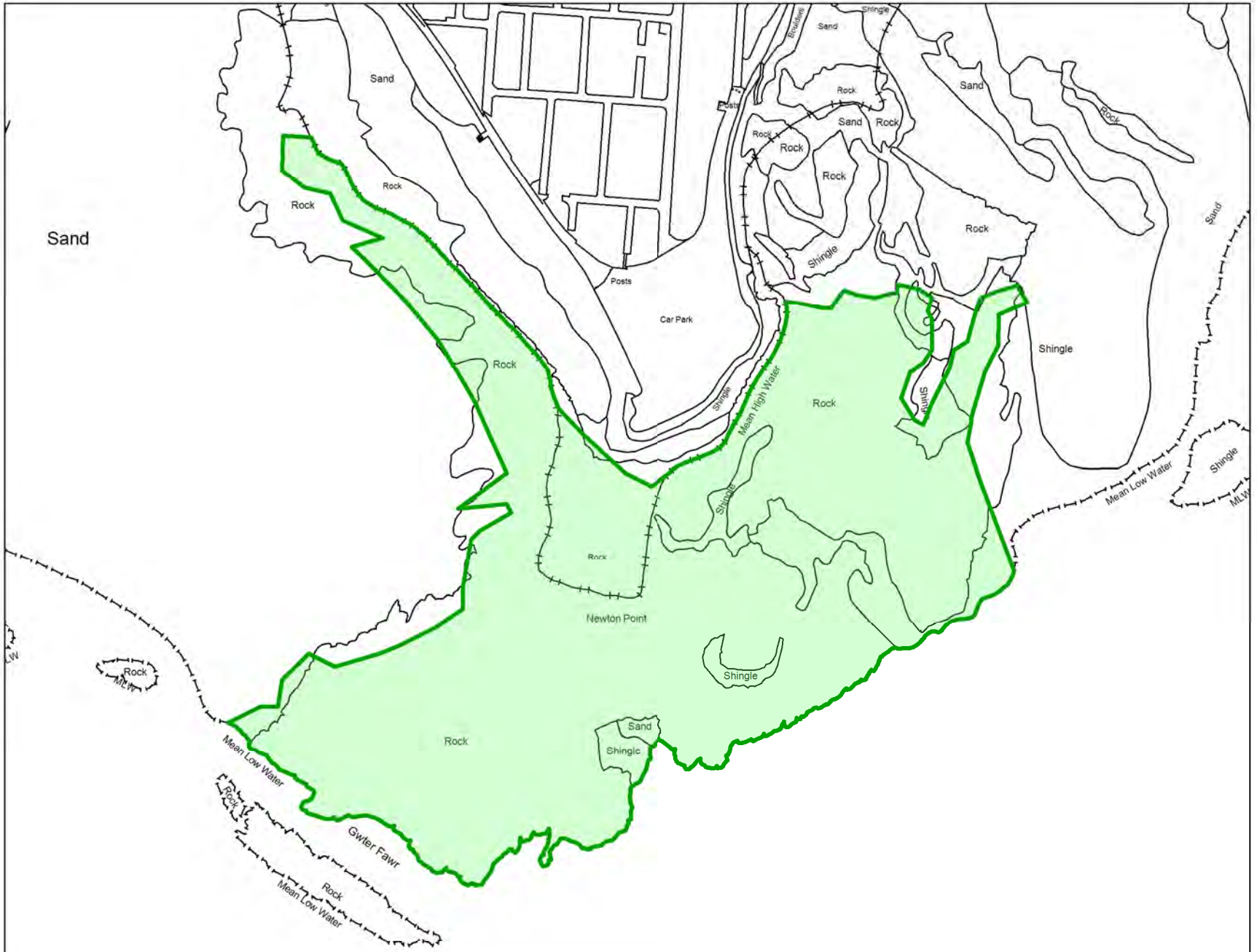
Within site: Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus,* Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus,* Serrated Wrack *Fucus serratus.*

Northern Pintail *Anas acuta* (100m from site boundary).

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POR-9-S

Newton Point



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-10-S **SINC name: The Beacons**

Grid reference: SS845791 **Area (hectares): 5.19ha**

Survey date: 27th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Coniferous woodland with Pine trees and occasional broad-leaved trees particularly Sycamore, with occasional woodland ground flora and scrub (Bramble, Hawthorn) on woodland edge.

Qualifying features

None identified other than as a connecting unit of mixed habitat including woodland and scrub together with the adjacent SINC to the west.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide nesting opportunities for birds including birds of prey and potentially Goshawk which was observed perching in a tree which may have a nest in it.

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

Site within Limestone and High Purity Limestone Safeguarding Zone (LDP). Low level management, stock-fenced from adjacent agricultural land.

Recommendations for future management:

- Breeding bird survey to be carried out to inform other future management recommendations
- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure, allowing replacement of at least some conifers as appropriate with naturally regenerated native woodland species and encourage diverse woodland ground flora
- Consider installation and maintenance of a range of bird and bat boxes as appropriate

Additional information:

Adjacent SINC site POR-3-M Pant-y-Hyl lies immediately west of this site so that the two sites together form a large linked area of mixed habitats including native woodland and scrub.

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species: Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Ivy *Hedera helix,* Pine species *Pinus* sp*.,* Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus.*

Ground flora species:
Enchanter's Nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, Hart's-tongue Fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum,* Common Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, Lady Fern *Athyrium filix-femina*,

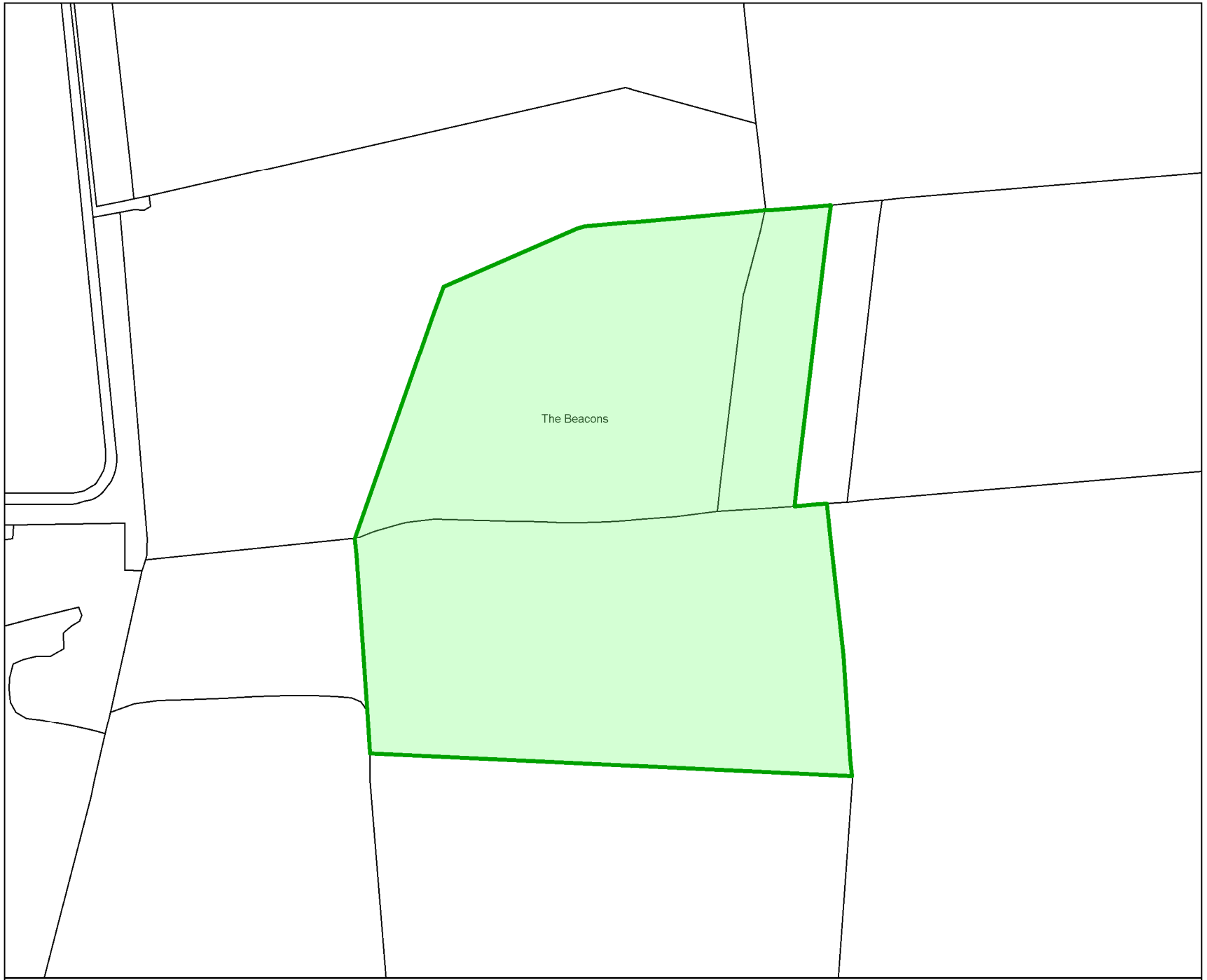
Fauna observations:
Blue Tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*, Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis,* European Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*.

Additional species noted from desk study: Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*, Redwing *Turdus iliacus*, Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris,* Sylark *Alauda arvensis*, Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*, Grey Partridge *Perdix perdix,* European Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*, Hedge Accentor *Prunella modularis*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*, Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* (250m outside of site boundary).

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POR-10-S

The Beacons



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-11-N **SINC name: Nottage Court Wood**

Grid reference: SS820784 **Area (hectares): 4.89ha**

Survey date: 20th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Mixed semi-natural broadleaved woodland on an ancient woodland site within the centre of the site, with cattle grazed improved grassland areas surrounding this. The woodland is dominated by Ash in the canopy with ground flora including Herb Robert, Hart's-tongue Fern and Wood Avens. Hedgerows around the central part of the site are dominated by Hawthorn with some scrub with Elm and Ash at the north-western site boundary, adjacent to the historical covered stone well with ferns.

Qualifying features

Ancient woodland recorded in the Ancient Woodland Inventories.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats.

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

Woodland fenced from pasture areas which are grazed by sheep within main part of the site. North-west part of the site, containing St. David's Well is open to adjacent lane which cuts through northern part of the site. Central woodland areas fenced with recent tree planting in the south-east part of the site.

Recommendations for future management:

- Local woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora
- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats to aid restoration to more valuable habitats
- Continue light grazing with cattle or ponies rather than sheep being preferable to benefit biodiversity

Additional information:

Site partly covered by Conservation Area and High Purity Limestone Resource Safeguarding Zone.

Historical St. David's stone well within north-western part of the site.

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species: Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, European Beech *Fagus sylvatica,* Elder *Sambucus nigra*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Silver Birch *Betula pendula*, Sweet Chestnut *Castanea sativa*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus.*

Ground flora species:
Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum,* Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*, Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens* Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense*, Daisy *Bellis perennis,* Great Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, Hard Fern *Blechnum spicant,* Hart's-tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Common Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, Lords-and-Ladies *Arum maculatum,* Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, Common Mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum* Pineappleweed *Matricaria discoidea,* Common Polypody Fern *Polypodium vulgare,* Red Clover *Trifolium pratense,* Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*, Yarrow *Achillea millefolium.*

Fauna observations: Robin *Erithacus rubecula.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus* sp. (350m from site boundary), Common Frog *Rana temporaria*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* (150m from site boundary).

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POR-11-N

Nottage Court Wood



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-12-S **SINC name: Rych Point**

Grid reference: SS827763 **Area (hectares): 5.51ha**

Survey date: 14th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Rocky intertidal outcrop on the end of a land point made up of dunes with sandy beach to either side. Limestone rocks on a shallow slope away from the land with sizeable rock pools and crags.

Qualifying features

Unmodified semi-natural intertidal rock.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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

Generally unmodified rocky shore bordering a grassy point with some grass clippings and tipped rubble on landward side which may be to provide a barrier between the site and the land.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control measures for litter and dog-fouling
- Remove tipped waste
- Consider removal of rubble or future use of more natural locally typical rock where suitable
- Consider installing interpretation of the site's wildlife and its value

Additional information:

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

Flora species:
Buckshorn Plantain *Plantago coronopus*, Rock Samphire *Crithmum maritimum,* Sea Spurge *Euphorbia paralias*, Sea Mayweed *Tripleurospermum maritimum.*

Fauna observations:

Carrion Crow *Corvus corone corone*, Common Limpet *Patella vulgata*, Edible Crab *Cancer pagurus* Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*, Large White butterfly *Pieris brassicae*, Meadow Brown butterfly *Maniola jurtina*, Prawn *Palaemon* sp., Starling *Sturnus vulgaris.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

Common Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena* (150m outside site boundary).

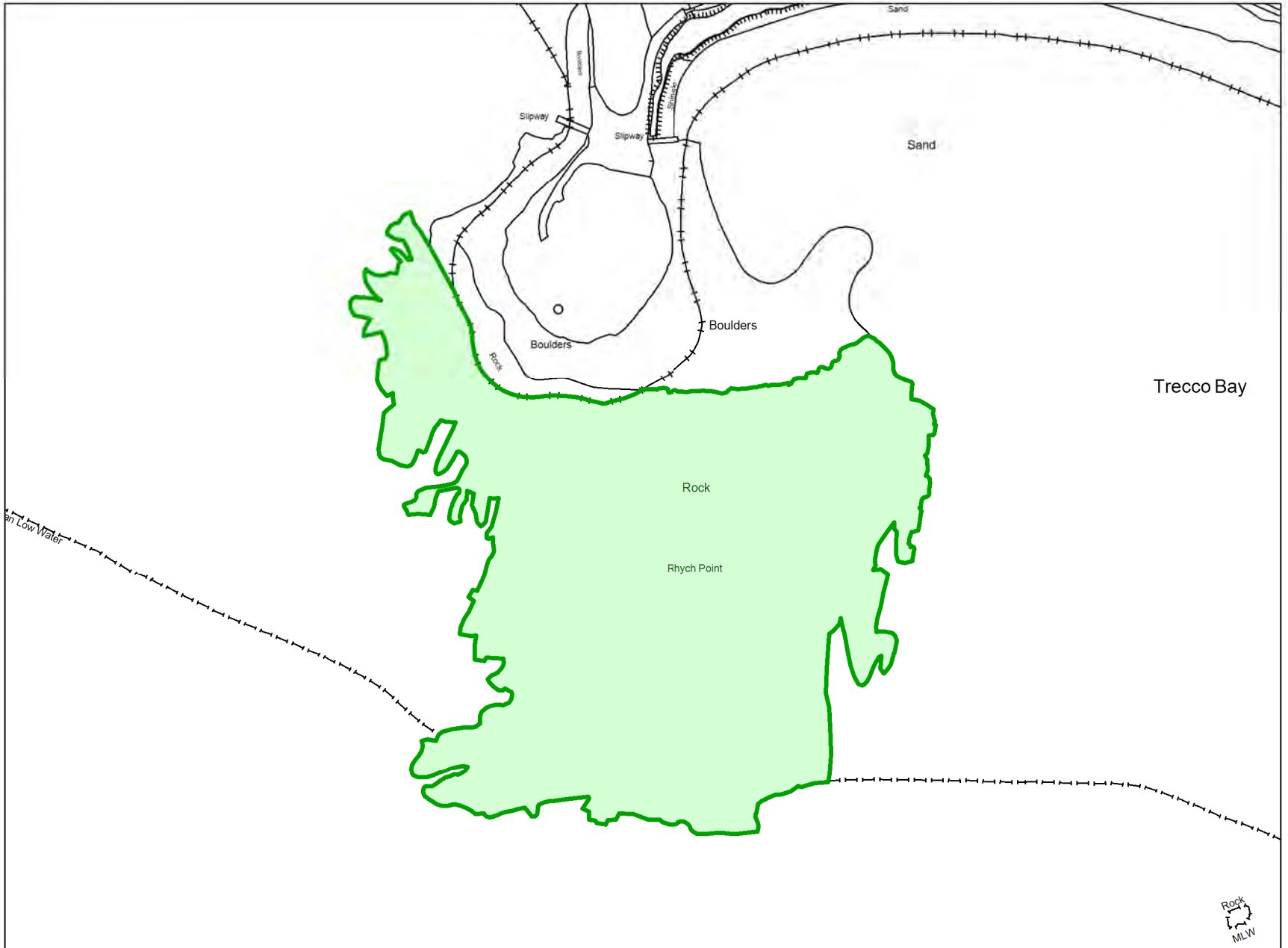
Northern Pintail *Anas acuta* (100m from site boundary).

Within site: Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula,* Honeycomb worm *Sabellaria alveolata,* Common Pill Woodlouse *Armadillidium vulgare,* Brown centipede *Lithobius (Lithobius) forficatus.*

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POR-12-S

Rych Point



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-13-N **SINC name: Pwll-y-waun**

Grid reference: SS829776 **Area (hectares): 4.56Ha**

Survey date: 20th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Mixed semi-natural habitats around a lake which is used for private fishing, with associated parts of the site along the south and east banks containing areas of wet woodland dominated by Willows with some Alder, thorns and occasional ornamental trees around the lake. The lake is well used by ducks, geese and other water birds with a vegetated island and undisturbed inaccessible areas offering good shelter and potential nesting areas to these species. Horse grazed marshy grassland to the east of the site contains a range of typical species including Meadowsweet, Flag Iris, Amphibious Bistort and Selfheal with associated scrub with thorn species, Dog Rose and Bramble.

Qualifying features

Open water, semi-natural wet woodland, marshy grassland.

Secondary features

Scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats.

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

Amenity lake with private fishing (Porthcawl Anglers Association), this part of the site is Common Land. Grassland areas grazed by horses.

Recommendations for future management:

- No ploughing, draining, re-seeding or fertiliser input to grassland habitats
- Continue with light grazing by ponies as existing, with these or cattle rather than sheep being favourable for conservation of grassland habitats
- Consider installing and maintaining bat and bird boxes to provide additional roosting/ nesting sites
- Consider installing interpretation of the site's wildlife and its value at this busy site

Additional information:

Partly owned by BCBC.

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*, Dog Rose *Rosa canina*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Grey Willow *Salix cinerea*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Ivy *Hedera helix*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, Weeping Willow *Salix babylonica.*

Ground flora species:
Amphibious Bistort *Persicaria amphibia,* Betony *Stachys officinalis,* Black Bryony *Tamus communis*, Black Knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Broad-leaved Plantain *Plantago major*, Cleavers *Galium aparine*, Common Agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, Common Mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum,* Common Polypody Fern *Polypodium vulgare*, Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa,* Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens,* Hawkweed *Hieracium* sp., Hedge Bindweed *Calystegia sepium*, Marsh Thistle *Cirsium palustre*, Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris,* Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea,* Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Self-heal *Prunella vulgaris*, Silverweed *Potentilla anserina*, Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*, Yarrow *Achillea millefolium,* Yellow Flag Iris *Iris pseudacorus.*

Fauna observations:
Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*, Fox *Vulpes vulpes*, House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula,* Magpie *Pica pica*, Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos,* Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina*, Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus,* Mute Swan *Cygnus olor,* Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

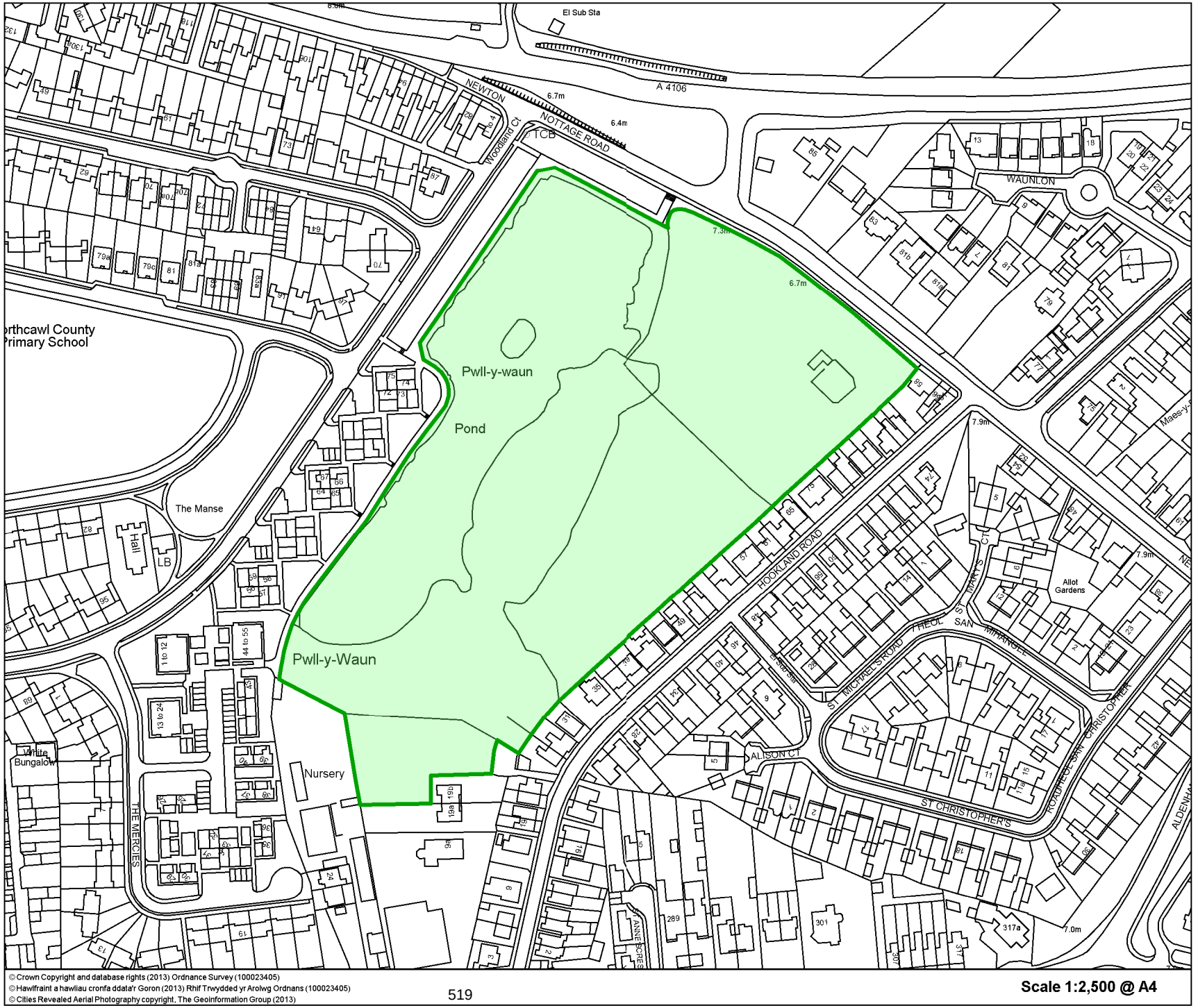
Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Noctule bat *Nyctalus noctula* (350m outside of site boundary).

Within site: Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*, Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*, Black-throated Diver *Gavia arctica*, House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos,* Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus,* Firecrest *Regulus ignicapillus*, Redwing *Turdus iliacus* Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*, Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*, European Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*, Common Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata*, Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, Rustic *Hoplodrina blanda*, Lackey *Malacosoma neustria*, Common Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*, Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*, Common Swift *Apus apus*, Cuckoo Flower *Cardamine pratensis*, Common Sedge *Carex nigra*, Common Spike-rush *Eleocharis palustris*, marsh Bedstraw *Galium palustre*, Floating Sweet-grass *Glyceria fluitans*, Tufted Forget-me-not *Myosotis laxa*, Reed Canary Grass *Phalaris arundinacea*, Common Fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, Lesser Spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, Marsh Speedwell *Veronica scutellata.*

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POR-13-N

Pwll-Y-Waun



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-14-M **SINC name: Grove Common**

Grid reference: SS826794 **Area (hectares): 1.74ha**

Survey date: 22nd September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Dense scrub dominated by Hawthorn with Blackthorn and occasional Gorse, areas of Bramble, occasional English Elm and Elder. The southern part of the site in particular is over rough ground with more open areas bordering the roadside to the south-east of the site and some non-native plants establishing on this edge of the site.

Qualifying features

Dense continuous scrub and continuous Bracken.

Secondary features

Establishing semi-natural broadleaf woodland through succession from scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

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

Some non-native plants; Japanese Knotweed and Buddleia, no recent active management noted.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of invasive non-native species including Japanese Knotweed and Buddleia
- Localised woodland management by thinning/ coppicing as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora
- Remove localised areas of scrub to create sunny open areas restoring a mosaic of grassland and scrub together
- Localised woodland management by thinning/ coppicing as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora
- Consider installing and maintaining bat and bird boxes to provide additional roosting/ nesting sites

Additional information:

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*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Field Maple *Acer campestre*, Gorse *Ulex europaeus*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus.*

Ground flora species:
Black Knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, Black Bryony *Tamus communis,* Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, Hart's-tongue Fern *Asplenium scolopendrium,* Greater Burdock *Arctium lappa*, Hedge Bindweed *Calystegia sepium*, Hemp Agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum,* Common Honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum,* Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica.*

Fauna observations: Long-tailed Tit *Aegithalos caudatus,* European Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus,* Robin *Erithacus rubecula*, Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus* sp. (350m from site boundary), Wood Calamint *Clinopodium menthifolium* (150m from site boundary), Corn Bunting *Emberiza calandra*, Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*, Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* (150m from site boundary).

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POR-14-M

Grove Common



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-15-S **SINC name: Trafalgar Wood**

Grid reference: SS816775 **Area (hectares): 0.46ha**

Survey date: 20th September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Small semi-natural broadleaved woodland with Sycamore dominating the canopy and a small central area of Ash, Hawthorn, Blackthorn and English Elm are also present to a much lesser degree, particularly to the southern more scrubby part of the site. The site is well used for informal recreation with access readily available from adjacent housing and sports areas, with some tree damage apparent. The ground flora is relatively sparse with Redcurrant, Herb Robert and Wood Avens noted although the disturbance to the site may contribute to the apparent low biodiversity. Tree holes are present and the woodland is isolated from similar habitat making it a valuable habitat locally.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural broadleaved woodland with an assemblage of woodland indicator species although the diversity of these was low, scrub.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide good foraging opportunities for bats. Tree holes may offer bat roosting as well as bird nesting opportunities.

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

Low level management, open to adjacent playing field and housing with informal recreation access, litter and some tree damage are present. Non-native species including Japanese Knotweed. Woodland biodiversity would benefit from treatment of invasive species and fencing where possible.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of non-native, invasive species including Japanese Knotweed
- Creation of gaps in canopy through selective removal of Sycamore in particular followed by ongoing woodland management by thinning as needed, to maintain good canopy structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora
- Consider fencing off at least part of the site to reduce disturbance leaving the remainder open to public access
- Consider the installation and maintenance of a range of bird and bat boxes to provide additional nesting and roosting opportunities

Additional information:

Owned by BCBC, TPOs on trees within site.

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*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Ivy *Hedera helix*, Laurel species, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus.*

Ground flora species:
Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica*, Montbretia *Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora*, Redcurrant *Ribes rubrum*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*.

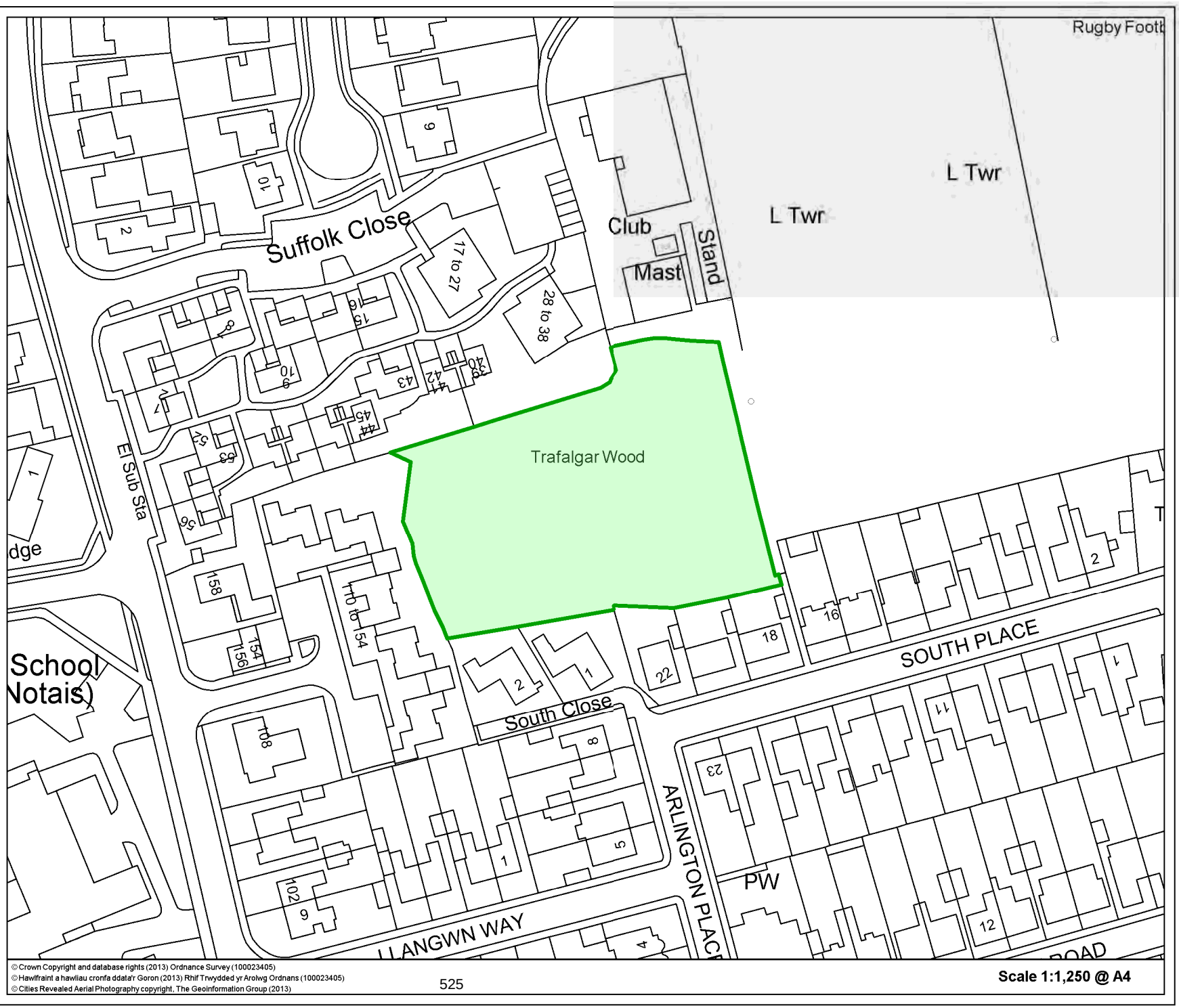
Additional species noted from desk study:

Common Frog *Rana temporaria*, House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* (150m from site boundary).

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POR-15-S

Trafalgar Wood



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-16-S **SINC name: Pink Bay Pond**

Grid reference: SS801792 **Area (hectares) <1.0 ha**

Survey date: 21st September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Semi-natural pond with emergent vegetation including Grey Willow to the rear of the pond, dominant Great Reedmace and Branched Bur-weed and Marsh Willowherb, with no open water at the time of survey, the centre of the pond being wet and the edges with no water at surface level. Terrestrial species invading the drier margins of the pond include Yarrow and Silverweed. The pond appears to have deteriorated by the invasion of Reedmace significantly since a previous pond survey in 2001 which is likely to be a significant disadvantage to the three species of newt (including Great Crested Newt) previously recorded at the site.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural pond with good quality water and features assessed during pond survey (2001) although during 2011 no open water was present due to lower water table and domination by emergent plants.

Secondary features

Great Crested Newt presence (2010), presence of a reptile species (Grass Snake).

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Likely to provide foraging opportunities for bats.

Potential good population/ breeding Great Crested Newt.

May support four or more amphibian species (all three newt species have been recorded).

Potential good population of Grass Snake.

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

Relatively unmanaged pond on the edge of a golf course with associated semi-improved rough grassland, over dominated and dried out by invading Reedmace, the clearance of which would be of great benefit to the pond and encourage its sustained use by newts and potentially other amphibians.

Recommendations for future management:

- Clearance of Reedmace and associated silt from within the pond, potentially by sensitive use of a small mechanical digger preferably between the months of October and February where possible to minimise disturbance to wildlife to reinstate lower pond level suitable to collect open water
- Monitor development of scrub and other emergent vegetation and control as necessary in the longer term to provide some open un-shaded water together with diverse in-pond plants suitable for wildlife including newt egg-laying.
- Retain existing semi-natural rough grassland buffer around the pond through existing mowing regime
- Consider installing habitat piles/ ‘hibernacula’ (which can be made following widely available designs based on piles of logs, stones and other natural materials) for reptiles

and amphibians close to the pond

Additional information:

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species:
Grey Willow *Salix cinerea,* Dewberry *Rubus caesius.*

Ground flora species:
Black Horehound *Ballota nigra*, Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, Branched Bur-reed *Sparganium erectum*, Curled Dock *Rumex crispus*, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, Creeping Cinquefoil *Potentilla repens*, Great Reedmace *Typha latifolia*, Hedge Bindweed *Calystegia sepium*, Lesser Stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*, Marsh Pennywort *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, Marsh Horsetail *Equisitum palustre,* Marsh Willowherb *Epilobium palustre*, Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris,* Silverweed *Potentilla anserina*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Yarrow *Achillea millefolium.*

Fauna observations:

Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*, Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula,* Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra,* Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

Within site: Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus,* Lesser Marshwort *Apium inundatum*, Nodding Bur-marigold *Bidens cernua,* Creeping Bent *Agrostis stolonifera,* Water Plantain *Alisma plantago-aquatica,* Fool's Water-cress *Apium nodiflorum*, Sea Club-rush *Bolboschoenus maritimus*, Common Sedge, *Carex nigra*, Fragile Stonewort *Chara globularis*, Common Spike-rush *Eleocharis palustris,* Short-fruited Willowherb *Epilobium obscurum*, Marsh Bedstraw *Galium palustre*, Floating Sweet-grass *Glyceria fluitans*, Marsh Pennywort *Hydrocotyle vulgaris,* Jointed Rush *Juncus articulatus*, Common Duckweed *Lemna minor*, Ragged Robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, Tufted Forget-me-not *Myosotis laxa*, Broad-leaved Pondweed *Potamogeton natans*, Lesser Spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, Bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara.*

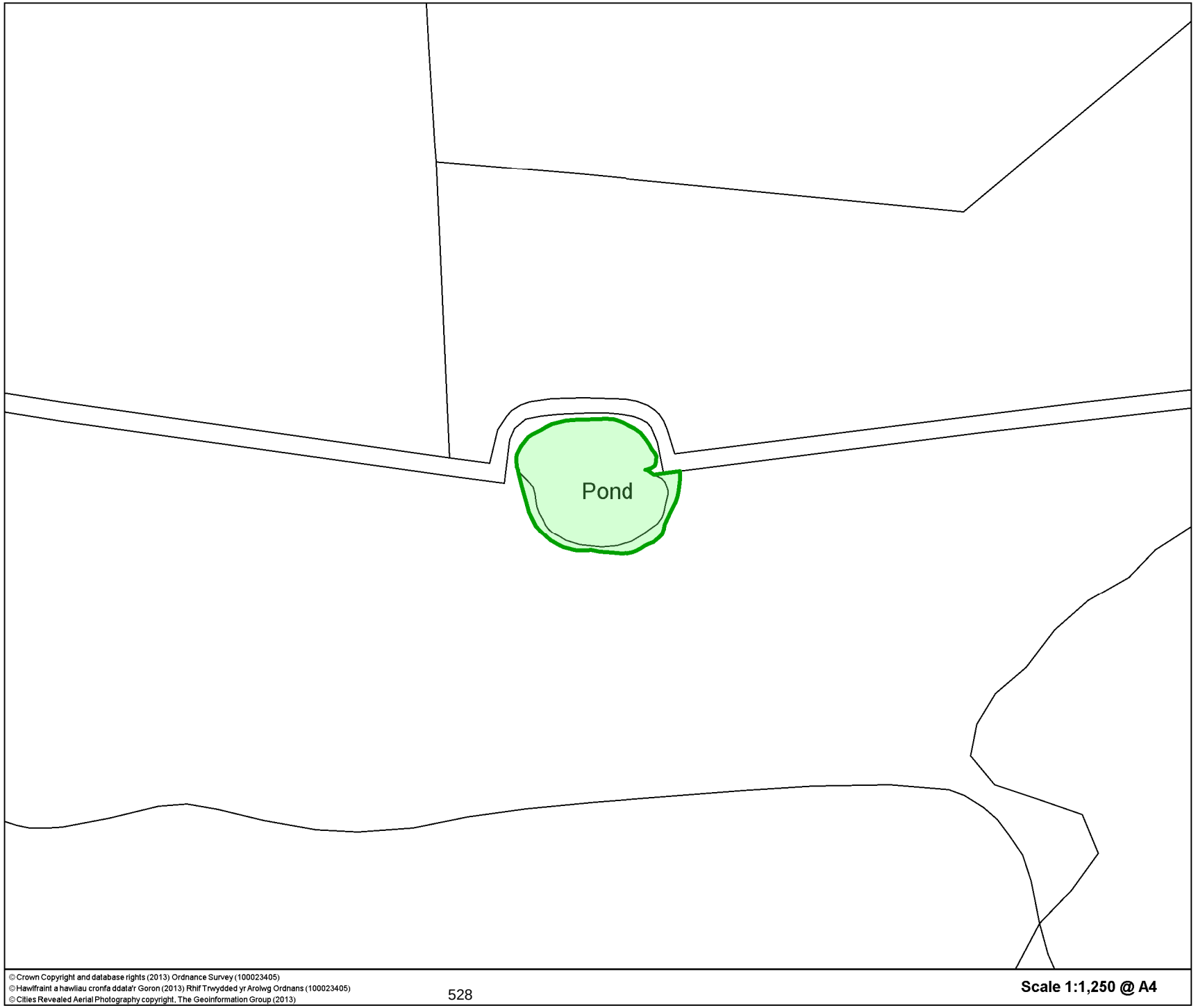
Palmate Newt *Lissotriton helveticus,* Smooth Newt *Lissotriton vulgaris*, Grass Snake *Natrix natrix*,(100m from site boundary).

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus,* Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix* (250m from site boundary).

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POR-16-S

Pink Bay Pond



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: POR-17-S **SINC name: Moor Lane Pond**

Grid reference: SS815791 **Area (hectares): 0.035ha**

Survey date: 22nd September 2011 **Surveyor: Abbey Sanders**

Summary description

Seasonally dry pond developing into wet woodland with Grey Willow being extremely dominant within the vegetation, surrounded by semi-natural broadleaved scrub woodland, with tree species including Alder, Sycamore, English Elm, Hawthorn and Blackthorn.

Qualifying features

Semi-natural pond and wet woodland.

Secondary features

Scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Great Crested Newt, with a record 100m approx. from the site, would be likely to use the site if it was in a suitable condition.

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

Pond is completely overgrown with Grey Willow with no water at the time of survey and would benefit greatly from tree clearance and potentially de-silting. Fenced from adjacent field in places.

Recommendations for future management:

- Remove Willow growth from the pond itself and areas immediately adjacent to open the canopy above the pond and adjacent area between the pond and adjacent field.
- Consider mechanical removal of silt from within the pond to restore open water area, this should be carried out between October and February inclusive where possible to minimise disturbance to wildlife.
- Monitor development of scrub and other emergent vegetation and control as necessary in the longer term to provide some open un-shaded water together with diverse in-pond plants suitable for wildlife including newt egg-laying.
- Diversify woodland structure by selective thinning of some trees to open up the canopy providing more diverse height and species within the tree, shrub and ground flora layers

Additional information:

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

Woodland canopy and shrub species:
Grey Willow *Salix cinerea* dominant within pond area. Surrounding woodland also; Alder *Alnus glutinosa,* Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, English Elm *Ulmus procera*, Field Maple *Acer campestre*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Spindle *Euonymus europaeus*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus.*

Ground flora species:
Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, Hart's-tongue Fern *Asplenium scolopendrium,* Hedge Bindweed *Calystegia sepium*, Old Man's Beard *Clematis vitalba*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica.*

Fauna observations: Jackdaw *Corvus monedula.*

Additional species noted from desk study:

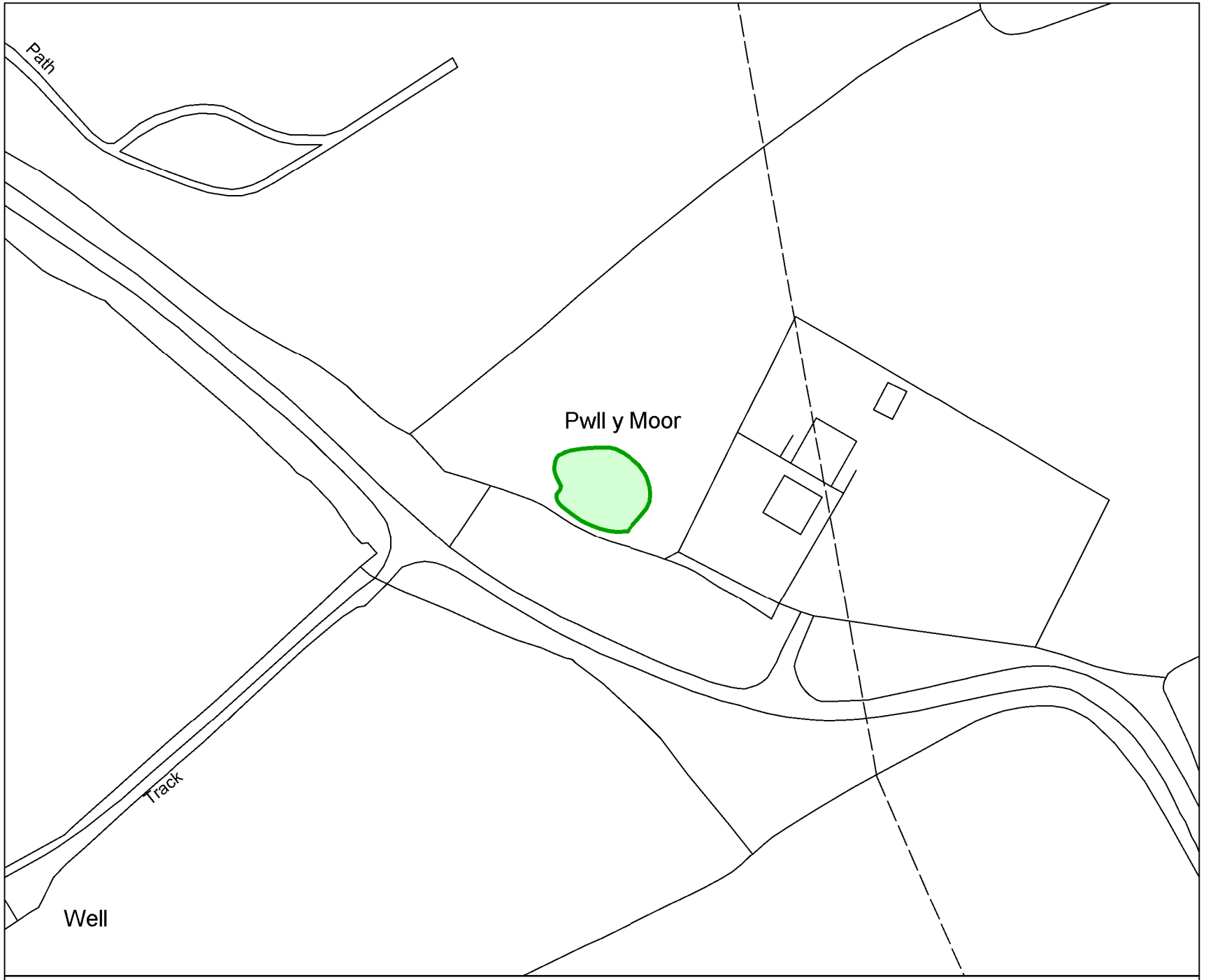
Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus* (100m from site boundary), Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus* sp., (350m from site boundary), Common Toad *Bufo bufo,* Palmate Newt *Lissotriton helveticus*,, Smooth Newt *Lissotriton vulgaris*, Common Frog *Rana temporaria* (200m from site boundary) Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* (150m from site boundary).

From site: Common Duckweed *Lemna minor,* Common Water Plantain *Alisma plantago-aquatica,* Intermediate Water-starwort *Callitriche hamulata.*

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POR-17-S

Moor Lane Pond



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: SBM-1-M **SINC name:** Cefn Hirgoed

Grid reference: SS 924 834 **Area (hectares):** 277

Survey date: 27/09/2011 **Surveyor name:** Rebecca East

Summary description

A very large site comprised of common land made up of acidic grassland, small areas of wet heath, species rich marshy grassland, bracken, scrub and small areas of woodland and plantation.

Qualifying features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture.

Bracken.

Acidic grassland.

Secondary features

Scrub.

Native woodland.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The diverse habitats and large areas of habitat available make this site likely to support many species. The grassland could support a variety of invertebrates, birds including ground nesting birds such as skylark, reptiles such as adder, and small mammals such as brown hare and possibly water vole. The scrub and woodland areas are likely to support other types of birds and small mammals.

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

Management of the grasslands and bracken areas appears minimal, with small numbers of cattle and horses grazing the site. The bracken areas are quite extensive and appear to be spreading into the acidic grassland particularly. Some areas of the site are in reasonably good conservation state whereas others are not. The main management recommendation will be to roll or spray the bracken, to control its spread onto neighbouring habitats and to reduce its vigour and allow a more diverse ground flora where a bracken habitat is desired. The whole site could benefit from slightly greater numbers of grazing cattle with the maintenance of soil moisture levels and water quality.

Recommendations for future management:

- Control of bracken to prevent reduction in floristic diversity of grasslands.
- Maintain grazing at low levels but with slightly higher stock density.

Additional information:

This area of common land has been the subject of a study of the habitats and species present and the information gathered is thought to be more detailed than that of the SINC review survey. The information from this existing survey work should be included in this data sheet.

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

Grassland flora

Fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, devil's bit scabious *Sucissa pratensis*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, carnation sedge *Carex panicea*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, glaucous sedge *Carex flacca*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, cross leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, marsh violet *Viola palustris*, marsh pennywort *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, sphagnum species *Sphagnum* sp, round leaved water crowfoot *Ranunculus omiophyllus*, heath speedwell *Veronica officinalis*, heath rush *Juncus squarrosus*, lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*, hard rush *Juncus inflexus*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, ragged robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, star sedge *Carex echinata*, cotton grass *Eriophorum angustifolium*, bog asphodel *Narthecium ossifragrum*, green ribbed sedge *Carex binervis*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, quaking grass *Briza media*, water pepper *Persicaria hydropiper*, water purslane *Lythrum portula*, mat grass *Nardus stricta*, flote grass *Glyceria fluitans*, bog pondweed *Potamogeton polygonifolius*, branched bur-reed *Sparganium erectum*, marsh willowherb *Epilobium paulstre*.

Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, black poplar species *Populus nigra* sp, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, yellow pimpernel *Lysimachia nemorum*, remote sedge *Carex remota*.

Faunal species

Meadow pipit, common lizard, mole, swallow.

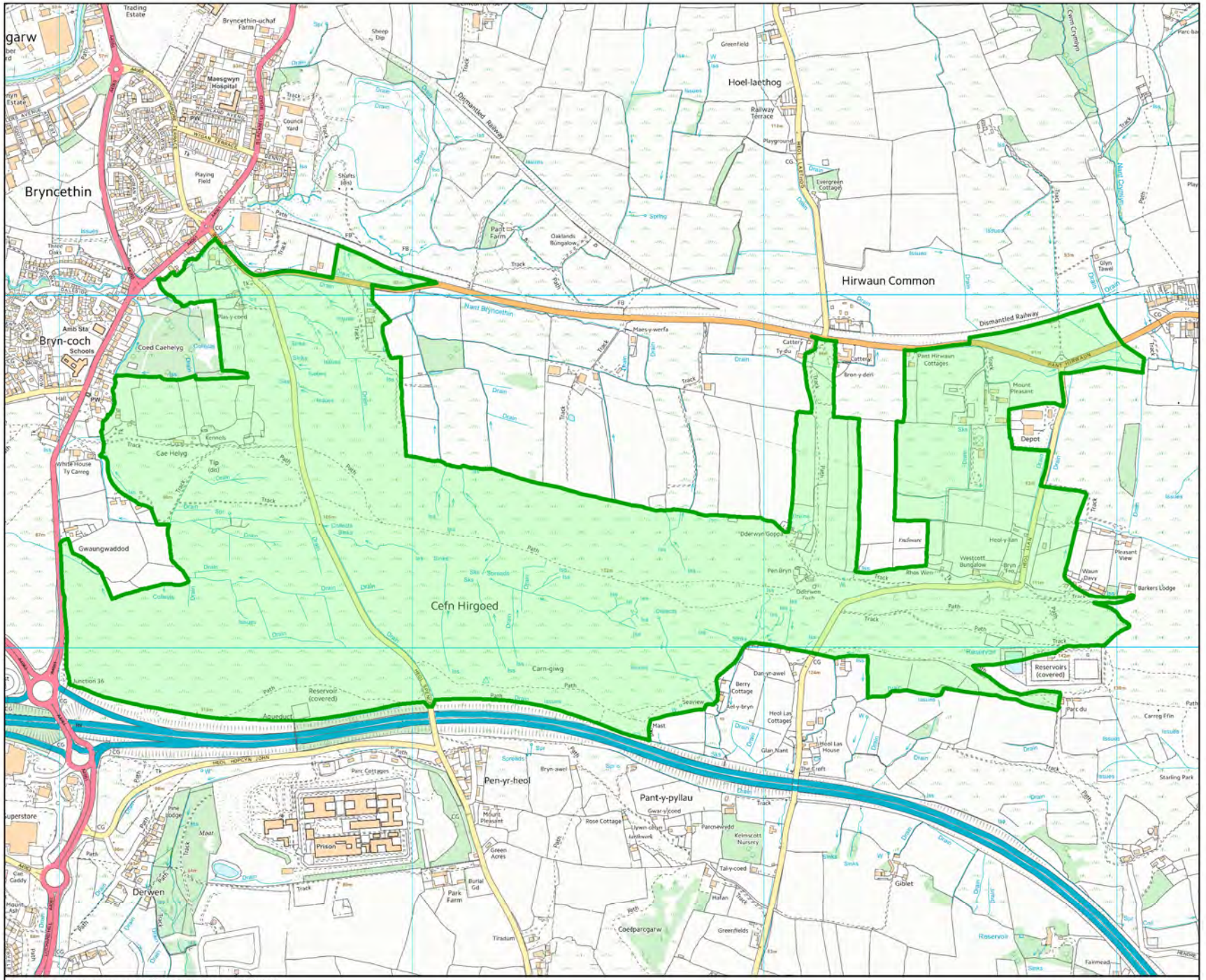
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Red kite, common frog, fieldfare, common lizard, grey dagger, knot grass, skylark, green brindled crescent, tree pipit, linnet, small heath, small square spot, reed bunting, autumnal rustic, kestrel, ghost moth, brown hare, dot moth, broom moth, oblique carpet, house sparrow, hedge accentor, bullfinch, large wainscot, shaded broad bar, white ermine, buff ermine, marsh stitchwort, anomalous, starling, hedge rustic, blood vein, song thrush, cinnabar, oak hook-tip, sallow, spectacle, swift, grey heron, green hairstreak, goldfinch, siskin, golden-ringed dragonfly, raven, house martin, coot, grey shoulder knot, keeled skimmer, chiffchaff, whinchat, garden warbler, slender ground hopper, round winged muslin, blackbird, barred sallow.

BCBC
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SBM-1-M

Cefn Hirgoed



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: SBM-2-N **SINC name:** Cefn Hirgoed

Grid reference: SS837834 **Area (hectares):** 17.89

Survey date: 27/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

An area of common land close to Sarn with acid and marshy grassland, scrub and bracken.

Qualifying features

Purple moor grass and rush pasture.

Secondary features

Scrub.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

A local resident with a keen interest in birds reported stonechat, willow warbler, reed bunting, goldfinch, tree pipit, and high brown fritillary.

The site has potential for several amphibian and reptile species, small mammals and a variety of invertebrates and birds.

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

The area is grazed by horses, very tightly in some places, as the horses may preferentially graze the softer grasses, while scrub is left unmanaged. The site is used regularly for informal recreation activities.

The site also contains Himalayan balsam which may have implications for the biodiversity value of the site, if it is left unmanaged.

Recommendations for future management:

- Management of scrub.
- Reduction in stock density to prevent over-grazing and increase the floristic diversity.
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

Access on to the site is easy via well used paths.

This site has been the subject of a detailed study of the commons habitats and species. The information from that survey is thought to contain more information than gathered for the SINC review and should be included in this data sheet.

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

Grassland flora

Fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, grey willow *Salix cinerea*, water pepper *Polygonum hydropiper*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, compact rush *Juncus conglomerata*, soft rush *Juncus effusus*, red bartsia *Odontites vernus*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, devil's bit scabious *Sucissa pratensis*, lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*, sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, green ribbed sedge *Carex binervis*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, cross leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, sphagnum species *Sphagnum* sp., carnation sedge *Carex panicea*, hard rush *Juncus inflexus*, hemp agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, fool's watercress *Apium nodiflorum*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, great reedmace *Typha latifolia*, wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris*, round leaved water crowfoot *Ranunculus omiophyllus*.

Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, common honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum.*

Faunal species

Green woodpecker, common lizard, blackbird, meadow pipit, bank vole, robin, red admiral, swallow, comma.

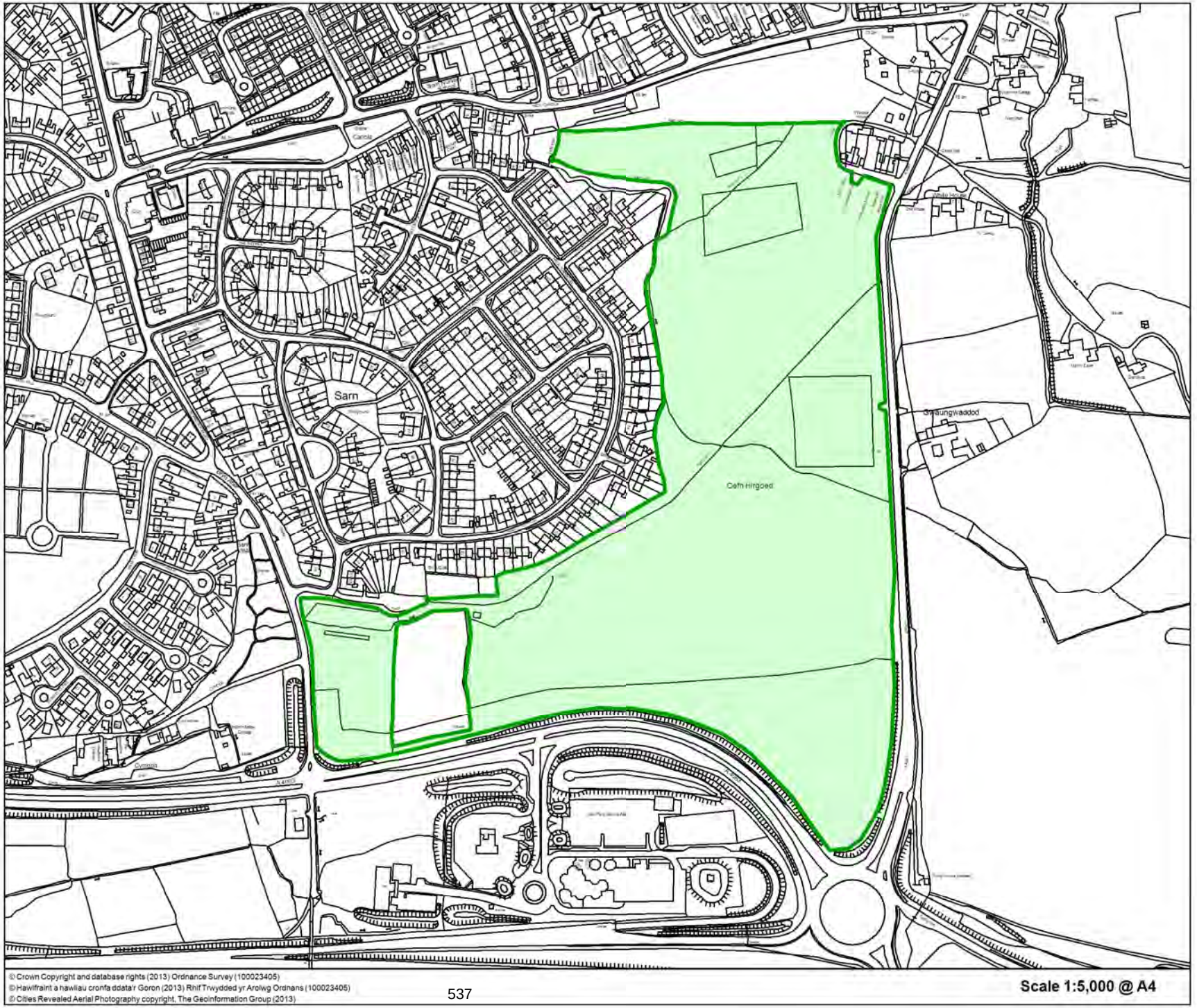
Faunal species from data search (0m)

None.

BCBC
2011
SINC REVIEW

SBM-2-N

Cefn Hirgoed



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Date: 15/08/2013

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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: SBM-3-N **SINC name:** Pant Farm/Hirwaun Common

Grid reference: SS 919 841 **Area (hectares):** 10.36

Survey date: 26/09/2011 **UDP policy reference:**

Summary description

The site is made up predominantly of rush dominated pasture, with areas of dense gorse scrub and bracken. Wet ditches and small watercourses are also present.

Qualifying features

Mosaic habitats.

Secondary features

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The site could be of value to common amphibian and reptile species particularly, but also to a diversity of invertebrates, small mammals and ground nesting birds. The site is likely to provide good hunting areas for birds of prey.

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

The common land is grazed un-intensively by sheep and ponies and is in reasonable condition. However species diversity could be greater and scrub may need to be managed to prevent it spreading and compromising the grasslands. The bracken area in particular has become very dense and could benefit from rolling or spraying to reduce its vigour and encourage a more diverse ground flora. Scrub control would also be important along with laying of hedges. Some cutting of the rush pasture may be helpful to reduce the nutrient levels but the soil water levels must be maintained rather than having the site drainage improved.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continue with light grazing, ideally by horses or cattle, without sheep.
- Lay hedges and management of scrub to increase the floristic diversity of the grasslands.

Additional information:

With other common land in the borough, this site had been surveyed in detail for its habitats and species. The data gathered for that study is likely to be more detailed than gathered for the SINC review and should be included within this data sheet.

Several adjacent fields to the site boundary appeared to be of similar habitats and should be considered for future survey and be included within the site boundary. This also applies to the disused railway line, adjacent to the site which contains some calcareous grassland indicators such as carline thistle.

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

Grassland flora

Compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, yellow waxcap species *Hygrocybe* sp., carnation sedge *Carex panicea*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, ling *Calluna vulgaris*, mat grass *Nardus stricta*, hard rush *Juncus inflexus*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella,* heath rush *Juncus squarrosus*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, fool's water cress *Apium nodiflorum*, apple mint *Mentha suaveolens,* bracken *Pteridium aquilinum.*

Faunal species

Jay.

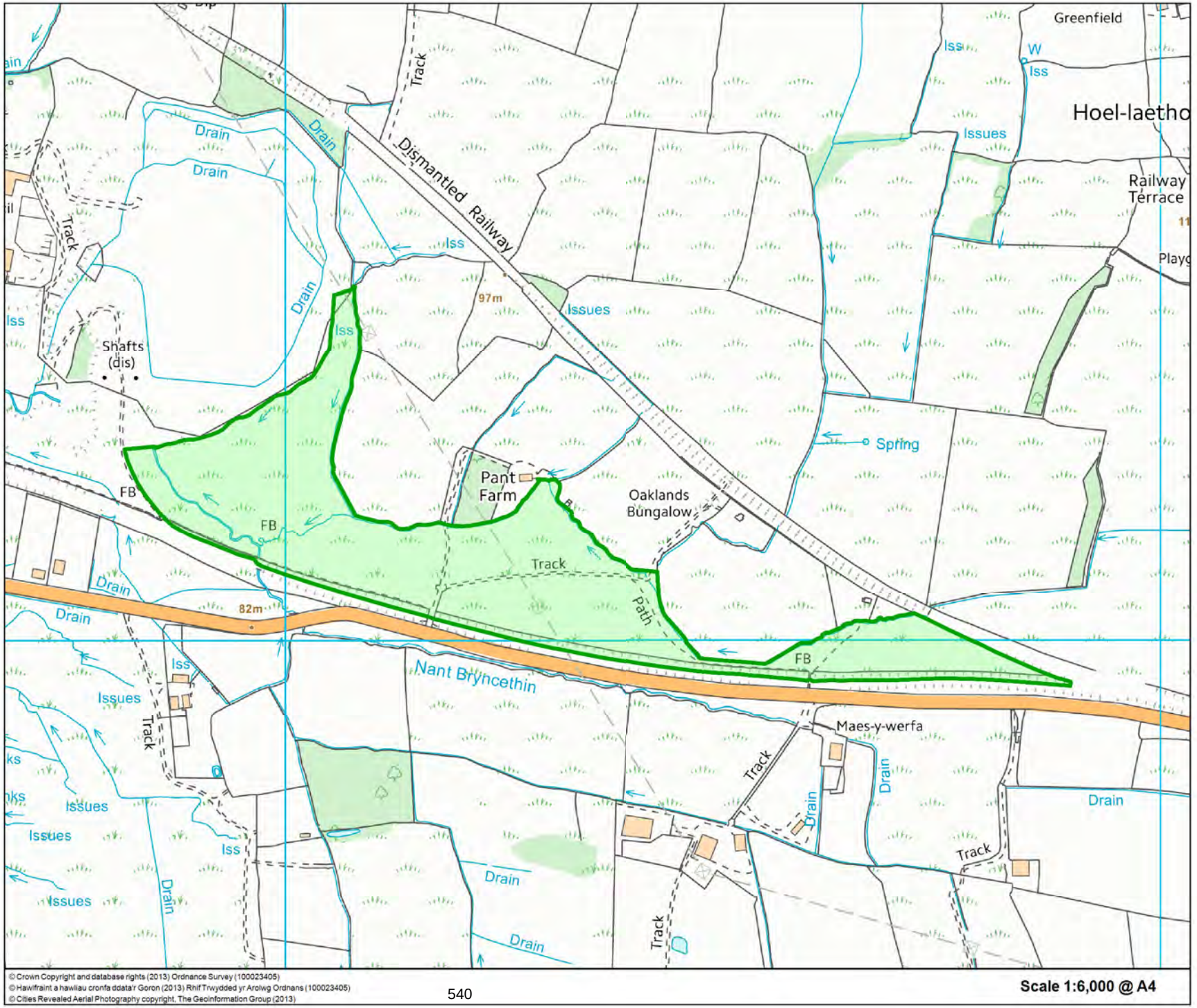
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Red kite, fieldfare, skylark, linnet, small heath, reed bunting, kestrel, house sparrow, hedge accentor, starling, song thrush, grey dagger, swift, green hairstreak, goldfinch, siskin, raven, house martin, coot, chiffchaff, garden warbler, blackbird.

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2011
SINC REVIEW

SBM-3-N

Pant Farm/
Hirwaun Common



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: SBM-4-N **SINC name:** Coed Caehelyg

Grid reference: SS 913 838 **Area (hectares):** 5.33

Survey date: 26/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

An isolated area of woodland surrounded by grassland habitats and housing. Although the ground flora is degraded, it retains representative examples of indicator species. A small stream runs though the woodland.

Qualifying features

Native woodland.

Secondary features

Rivers.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Due to the relatively isolated position of this woodland it is less likely to contain poor dispersing species such as dormice, but a relict population could be present. A diversity of invertebrates and birds are likely to make use of the habitat available and there could be bat roosting and feeding opportunities within the site. Common amphibian species may be present making use of the wetter areas and standing water.

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

The woodland is not fenced from grazing animals, mainly horses in adjacent fields. The ground flora and understorey is very sparse most likely due to the grazing and trampling. The woodland is quite wet and animals moving around regularly disturb the ground. A small portion of the woodland is managed as an unintentional open ride where overhead cabling is present. The woodland would benefit greatly from some fencing to exclude stock animals and horses with some selective felling and coppicing where appropriate. The soil moisture levels will need to be maintained to sustain this wet woodland habitat, rather than encourage drainage. Where hedge banks are still visible, re-introducing hedge laying may be appropriate. Grazing or cutting should be allowed to continue over the rush pasture area.

Recommendations for future management:

- Fencing of woodland to prevent livestock grazing
- Selective felling and coppicing to maintain good woodland structure and encourage diverse woodland ground flora. Maintain open ride
- Grazing or cutting rush pasture
- Lay hedges.

Additional information:

Landowner: Megan Thomas, Pant Rythin Farm.

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

Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, great woodrush *Luzula sylvatica*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, flote grass *Glyceria fluitans*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, yellow pimpernel *Lysimachia nemorum*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, slender St John's wort *Hypericum pulchrum.*

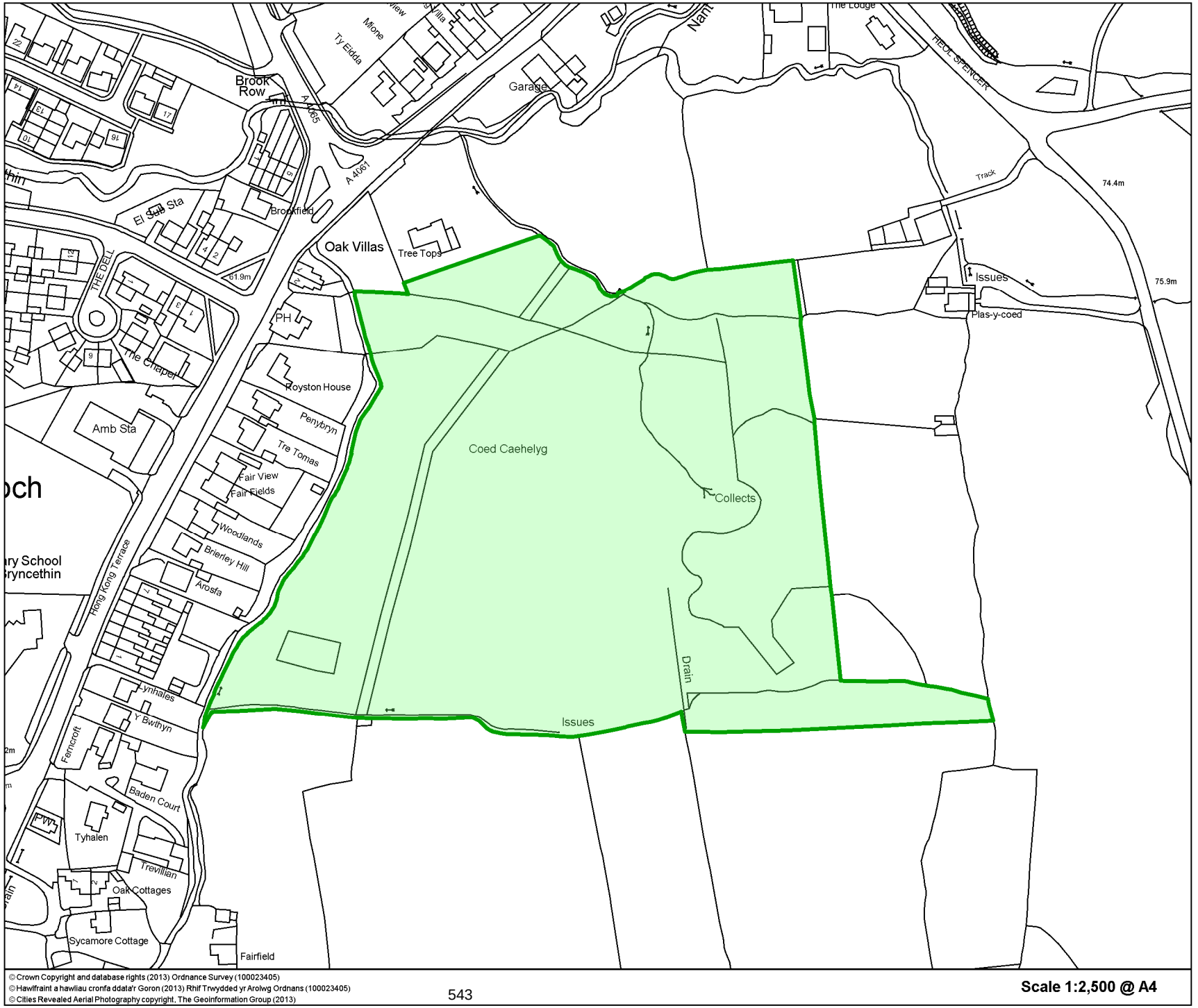
Faunal species

Faunal species from data search (0m)

None.

BCBC 2011 SINC REVIEW

SBM-4-S
Coed Caehelyg



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: SBM-5-N **SINC name:** Tyncoed Farm, Bryncethin

Grid reference: SS 907 841 **Area (hectares):** 31.71

Survey date: 26/09/2011 **UDP policy reference:**

Summary description

The former Tyncoed site is now taken up primarily by the Parc Tyncoed housing development. However areas of habitat have been retained between the housing and the river corridor is unaffected by the scheme. The grasslands retain some biodiversity interest.

Qualifying features

Mosaic habitats.

Rivers.

Secondary features

Woodland.

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Given the variety of habitats available, the site could support numerous species of invertebrates, birds including those specialising in the river corridor, and small mammals. The river could support salmonid species, smaller lamprey, bullhead and eel and provide good quality foraging and possibly roosting opportunities for bats.

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

Parts of the site around the new housing are being managed by the developer at present. Strimmers were in use on the day of survey on the grassland areas. However the operatives were strimming large areas of Himalayan balsam in seed. This invasive species with the Japanese knotweed present is being allowed to spread further. The river corridor is currently choked with Himalayan balsam and the removal of these invasive species is recommended to restore the biodiversity interest of the site margins. Outside of the housing development area either no management has taken place, for example along the railway line, or over management such as heavy horse grazing in the fields to the south. Light to moderate grazing is recommended over the whole site following some extensive scrub removal. The large open area to the east has been strimmed of its scrub cover in the recent past, allowing some grassland species to grow, but is mainly covered by Himalayan balsam. Woodland areas would be improved by selective tree felling.

Recommendations for future management:

- Minimum strimming of the grassland around the housing estate to prevent over-management.
- Control measures for litter and dog-fouling around the new housing estate.
- Reduction in livestock density in fields to the south to prevent over grazing.
- Scrub removal and woodland management by selective tree felling.
- Appropriate control of invasive species.

Additional information:

The boundary of the SINC should be re-drawn to reflect the recent housing development in the centre and south of the site and the development of some additional industrial plots.

A limited area around the housing development was accessible for survey due to construction works.

Landowners Maindy Farm, owners now deceased. Mr. Wilcox southern field.

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

Grassland flora

Black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, eyebright *Euphrasia nemorosa*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, red fescue *Festuca rubra*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, silverweed *Potentilla anserina*, bird's foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, red bartsia *Odontites verna*, red clover *Trifolium pratense*, wild carrot *Daucus carota*, imperforate St John's wort *Hypericum maculatum*, hop trefoil *Trifolium campestre*, mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*, burnet saxifrage *Pimpinella saxifrage.*

Woodland and scrub species

Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, red campion *Silene dioica*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, wood sage *Teucrium scorodonia*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea,* wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, yellow pimpernel *Lysimachia nemorum*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia caespitosa,* lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, golden rod *Solidago virgaurea*, common honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*.

Faunal species

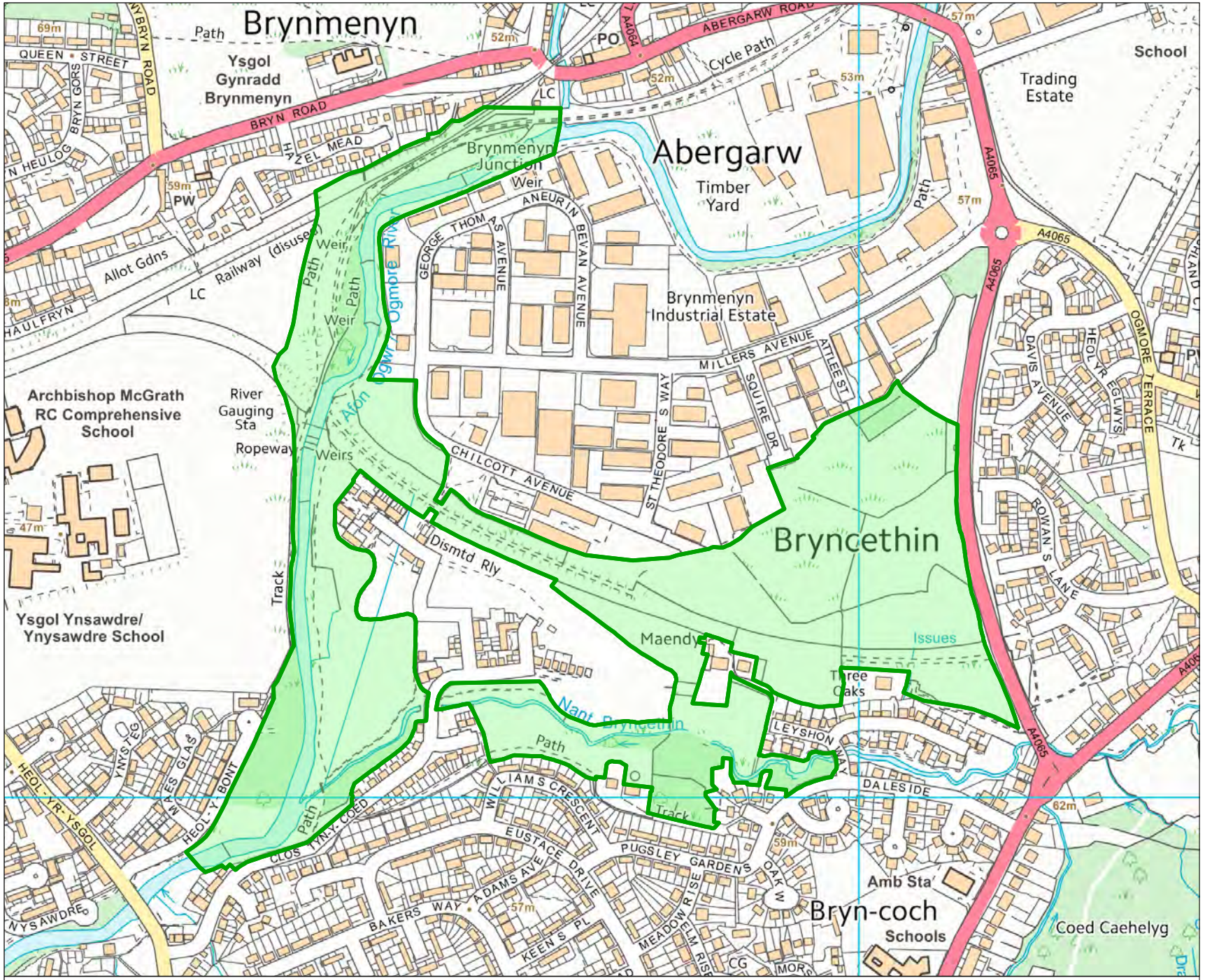
Grey wagtail, dipper, heron.

Faunal species from data search (0m)

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SBM-5-N

Tyncoed Farm, Bryncethin



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Date: 09/09/2013

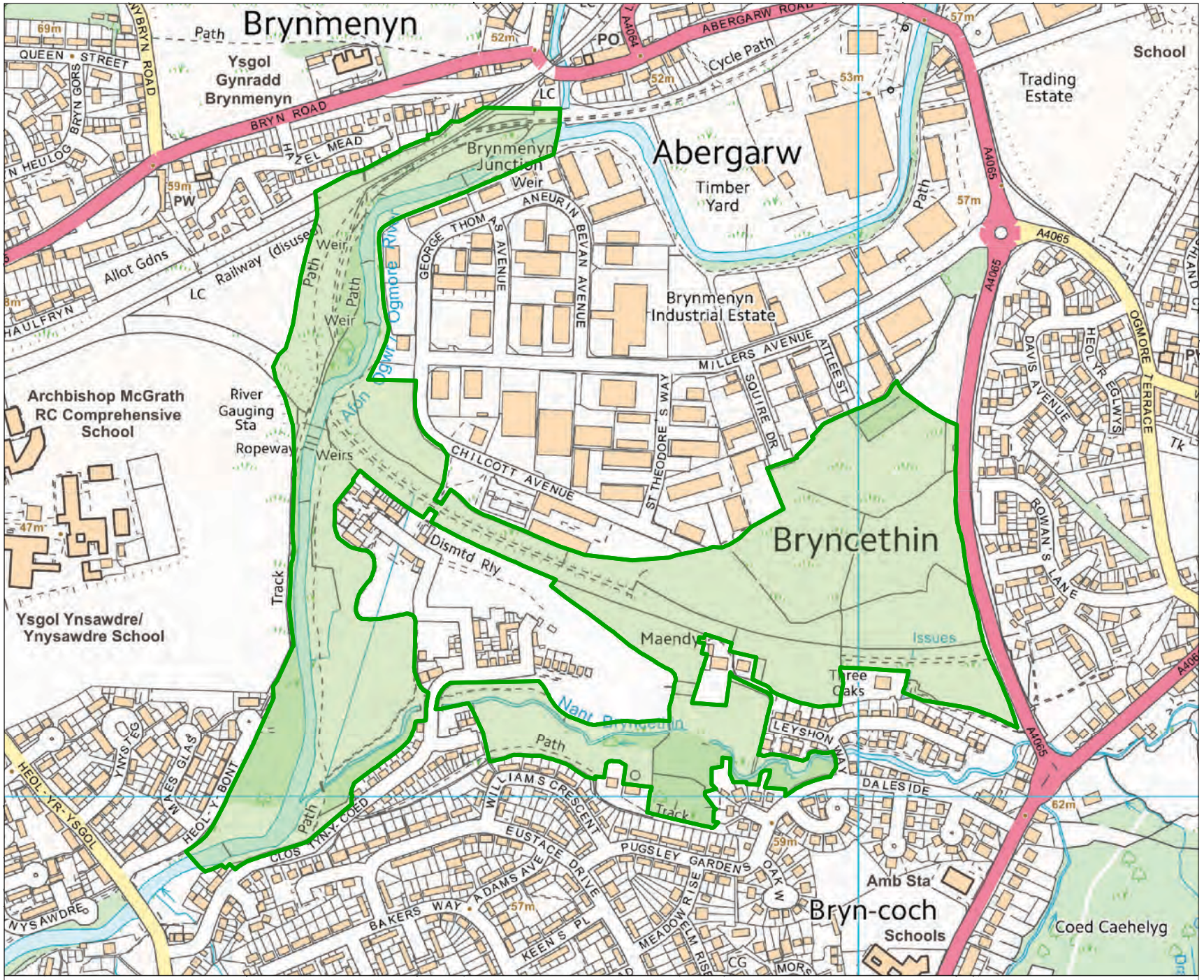
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SBM-5-N

Tyncoed Farm,
Bryncethin



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: YA-1-N **SINC name:** Rifle Range Wood

Grid reference: SS 896 851 **Area (hectares):** 19.99

Survey date: 23/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

This woodland site shows signs of use in the past relating to industry and the Coytrahen House estate. It retains a reasonably good diversity of indicator species but non-native species appear reasonably common. The river Llynfi runs through the site, which adds to its value and large ponds can be found at the southern end.

Qualifying features

Native Woodland

River

Secondary features

Ponds

Scrub

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

Otter are very likely to be using the river and possibly the ponds for foraging. The river is also likely to support salmonid species such as brown trout, Atlantic salmon, bullhead, some lamprey species and eels. The connectivity of the woodland provides opportunity for dormice and the canopy will be suitable for a variety of invertebrate and bird species. The pond adds to the potential for aquatic invertebrate species and wetland birds and amphibians. Reptiles may also be present particularly near woodland edge and clearing.

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

Part of the site appears to be under regular management, with evidence of some tree clearing in progress. The pond is also likely to be under regular management, but further tree felling could be beneficial to allow more light to the water and ground surface. Rhododendron was very dense in some areas of the woodland and its removal is recommended. The few grassy areas and rides could be extended and cut every year to maintain them as a clearing. Hedges which are layed could have their lifespan extended around the boundaries of the site and coppicing could be re-instated where appropriate species occur. To increase otter resting sites artificial holts could be added near to the river bank. As Himalayan balsam is present in some parts of the site its removal is recommended by pulling or spraying.

Recommendations for future management:

- Continued management of woodland and pond, introduce coppicing and maintain open rides and clearings.
- Consider creation of at least one pond
- Lay hedges
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

Several areas adjacent to the designated boundary appeared to be habitats of similar quality and should be considered for survey and be included within the site boundary.

The right of way running north to south was completely overgrown at both ends.

Landowners: Mrs R Beynon, Coytrahen House & Mrs D A Hughes, Abergarw Mill, Abergarw Close, Brynmenyn, CF32 9UF

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

Woodland and scrub species

Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, yew *Taxus baccata*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, goat willow *Salix cinerea*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, beech *Fagus sylvatica*, sweet chestnut *Castanea sativa*, wych elm *Ulmus glabra*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, scaly male fern *Dryopteris affinis*, hart's tongue fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, polypody *Polypodium vulgare*, wood sedge *C. sylvatica*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, soft shield fern *Polystichum setiferum*, black bryony *Tamus communis*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, tutsan *Hypericum androsaemum*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, red campion *Silene dioica*, wood sage *Teucrium scorodonia*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uliginosus*,

Faunal species

Buzzard, a dragonfly

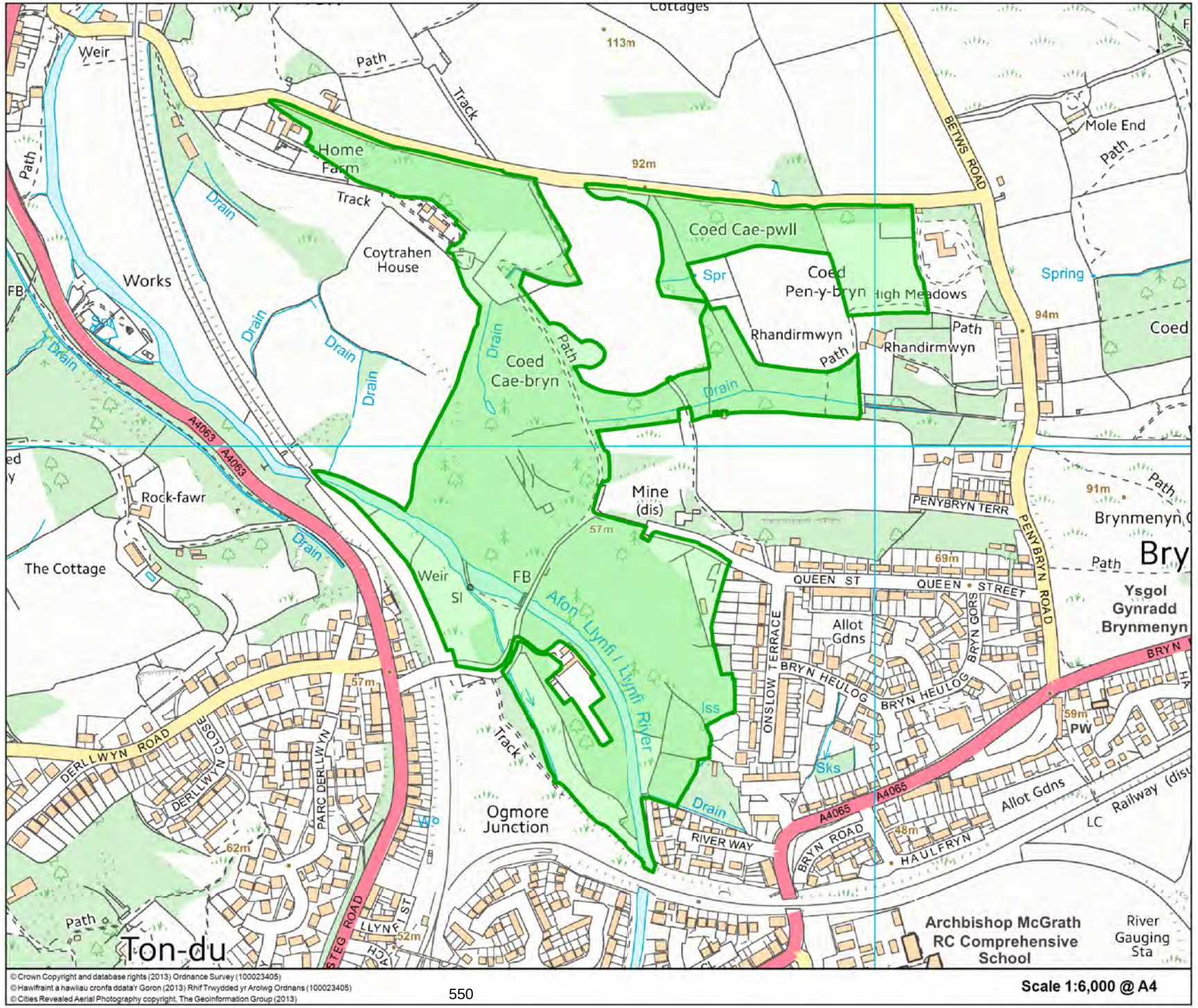
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Brown trout

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2011
SINC REVIEW

YA-1-N

Rifle Range Wood



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Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bridgend County Borough Council

SINC number: YA-2-M **SINC name:** Brynmenyn

Grid reference: SS 904 849 **Area (hectares):** 12.73

Survey date: 23/09/2011 **Surveyor:** Rebecca East

Summary description

A site with open access containing a large area of bracken, with acidic grassland, broadleaved woodland, scrub and some rush dominated marshy grassland.

Qualifying features

Mosaic habitats

Rivers

Secondary features

Native woodland

Bracken

Potential value/ unconfirmed features

The woodland areas are well connected to similar habitat and may hold potential for dormice and other small mammals and birds. The Afon Garw is likely to provide good habitat for otters as well as riparian specialist birds, invertebrates and fish including salmonid species, lamprey, bullhead and eel. The damp grassland areas and standing water are likely to provide habitat for common amphibian species while the drier grassland and bracken areas hold potential for reptiles, although the site is subject to high levels of human disturbance and domestic animals.

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

The bracken is dominant over much of the site and may be compromising the acidic grassland areas. Rolling or spraying the bracken areas would be appropriate to eliminate it from some areas, and reduce its vigour in areas where it is to be kept and allow a more diverse ground flora. Most areas will require control as an acid grassland habitat would be more practical in such a public, well used space. Ideally grazing of this area is desirable, but impractical due to its unenclosed nature between housing. Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed and rhododendron are all present around the site and are beginning to encroach on several habitats. The removal of these invasive species by spraying and or pulling is recommended to remove them. The single fenced field included inside the site boundary appears to be fairly regularly managed, but cutting more regularly or light to moderate grazing would help to keep dominant species in check. Selective thinning and coppicing would open up the canopy of the woodland areas and allow a more diverse ground flora, since this is currently sparse.

Recommendations for future management:

- Management of bracken to prevent encroachment into grasslands.
- Management of the woodland through selective thinning and coppicing.
- Control of invasive species.

Additional information:

Some adjacent habitat appears to be of a similar quality and should be investigated for its value and possible inclusion to the site boundary.

The site is a popular area for informal recreation activities.

Most rights of way are well used, although some are impassable.

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

Grassland flora

Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, golden rod *Solidago virgaurea*, compact rush *Juncus conglomeratus*, sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, wood age *Teucrium scorodonia*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, toad rush *Juncus bufonius*, red campion *Silene dioica*, greater bird's foot trefoil *Lotus uliginosus*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, meadow foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis*, jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*, bristle bent *Agrostis curtisii*

Woodland and scrub species

Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, male fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, hard fern *Blechnum spicant*, hemp agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, sweet chestnut *Castanea sativa,* purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, lady fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, hart's tongure fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*, wood sedge *Carex sylvatica*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, dog violet *Viola riviana*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, red campion *Silene dioica*, wood false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, alder *Alnus glutinosa*, holly *Ilex aquifoilium*

Faunal species

Chiffchaff, blackbird

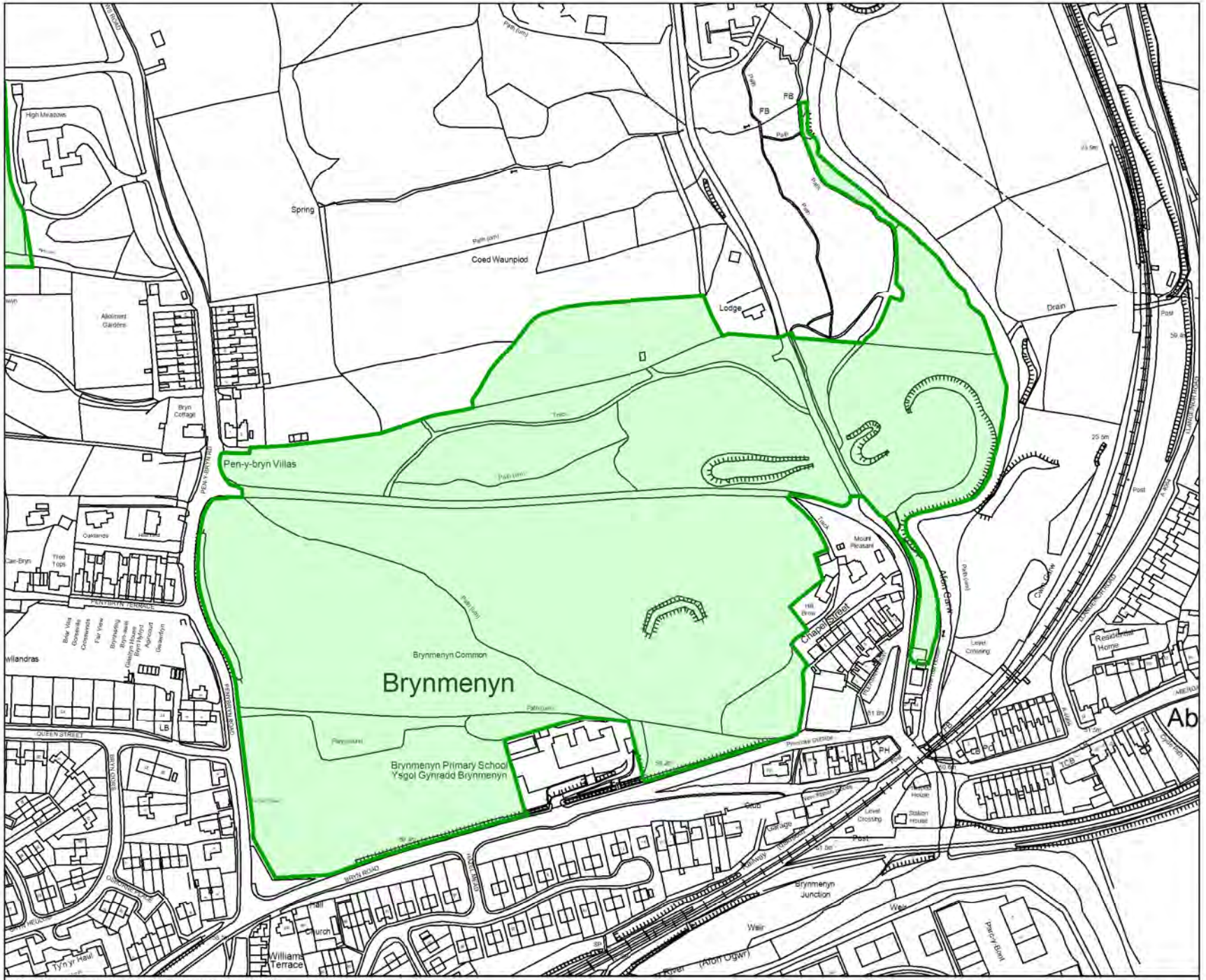
Faunal species from data search (0m)

Blackbird

BCBC
2011
SINC REVIEW

YA-2-M

Brynmenyn



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