

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.



Site: Long Nursery Coppice, New Radnor, Powys.

Contents

Summary Sheet.....	3
1. Introduction	4
1.1 Instructions and Objectives	4
2. Methodology	4
2.1 Study Area	4
2.2 Desk Top Study.....	5
2.3 Field Survey.....	5
2.4 Evaluation and Significance of Impacts	6
2.4.1 Limitations.....	6
3. Survey.....	8
3.1 Site description	8
3.2 Protected Species.....	10
4. Site Evaluation	16
4.1 Habitat	16
4.2 Mammals	16
4.3 Birds.....	17
4.4 Amphibians	18
4.5 Reptiles	18
4.6 Invertebrates.....	18
5. Policy	19
Legislation	20
6. Conclusions.....	21
7. Recommendations	21
8 Biodiversity Enhancements	22
Appendices	24

Summary Sheet

Date of Survey:	9 January 2024
OS Grid Reference:	SO 223 600
Main Findings:	• The application area is generally of low ecological value and dominated by existing building and hardstanding/access. • The external margins of the site are of high value and include sensitive woodland. • External margins recorded as a Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site with current coverage of Secondary Woodland. • Negligible potential for bats within the buildings due to construction type and materials, giving high light and temperature regimes. • Historical bird nesting observed within external boundaries. • Potential bat flightlines within woodland and along external field boundaries. • Sites woodland margins suitable for badgers • No ponds present within 250m of site.
Conclusions:	• The application area is dominated by the house, ancillary structures, hardstanding and associated access. • The replacement of an existing structure in same location will have a minimal change and effect upon the local species populations and designated sites. • Timing of work is to be programmed to reduce disturbance to wildlife ie refurbishment, vegetation removal, dust and noise
Recommendations for Mitigation & Enhancement:	• A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) should be initiated to protect sensitive external surroundings. • An Ecological Clerk of Works should be appointed and check structure and surrounds prior to any site clearance. • Badger walk over required prior to construction phase to ensure this species has not colonised site or external margins. • Site should be managed under Badger and Construction Guidelines • Bats – No external lighting, during construction and post construction of external boundaries and internal site sensitive lighting design to be adopted with Dark Sky Principles used. • Bat boxes and bird boxes are to be incorporated within the site. • Hibernaculum are to be constructed around boundaries along with enhancements for amphibians, hedgehogs and insects. • Removal of Invasive species on margins will be beneficial to woodland

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Objectives

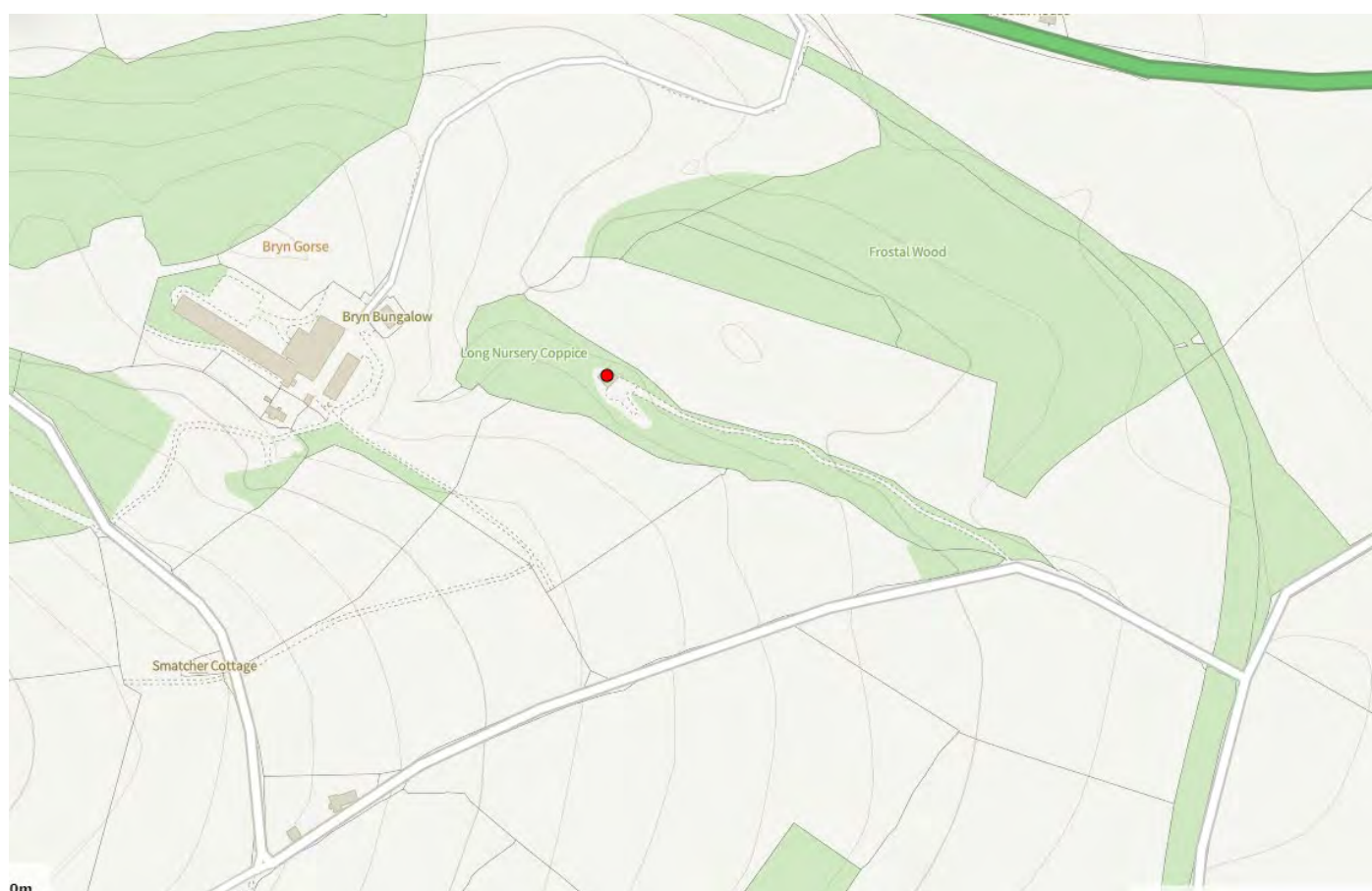
Heritage Environmental Contractors Ltd (HEC Ltd) was commissioned by Mr Thompkins of TT Planning Ltd on behalf of applicant to undertake a Phase 1 Survey in support of a planning application for the proposal at Long Nursery Coppice, New Radnor, Powys.LD8 2RE.

The desk study, field survey and evaluation are intended to provide information on the general habitat characteristics of the site and its surroundings including the likely presence of legally protected species and habitats encountered within the study area.

2. Methodology

2.1 Study Area

The site is situated along an existing track within a thin linear strip of woodland, it is located approximately 1km to south east of New Radnor on opposite side of main A44 road. The application area can be located by Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OSN GR). SO 223 600. It covers an area of approx. 0.25 ha and is dominated by structure and access.



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2.2 Desk Top Study

A desk study was carried out to identify the presence of any statutory or non-statutory sites within 1km of the study area together with records of any known legally protected or rare species. LERC Wales were contacted and information gained.

The site and land within the area was surveyed to the guidelines as in the Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey (JNCC 2010).

MAGIC maps was also referred to for the status of habitats /National Forest Inventory (GB).

2.3 Field Survey

A walk-over ecological survey of the study area was undertaken following guidelines for baseline ecological assessment '95 and as per the Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey (JNCC 2010). The site survey was carried out on 9 January 2024 and the weather conditions were cool, bright and sunny with little breeze from SE and a temperature of 8°C.

The survey was carried out by Mr Jonathan Fennessy BSc Hons. MEECW. M Arbor A. with over 25 years ecological surveying experience, including woodland ecology, design and management.

The Phase 1 habitat survey provides information on the habitats in the study area and assesses the potential for notable fauna to occur in the study area. Local Biodiversity BAP species and habitats potentially capable of supporting these species will be identified.

Preliminary investigations were undertaken to determine whether the site is supporting legally protected species by:

- Searching for signs of bird nests and identifying suitable nesting sites with the recording of mature trees and hedgerows.
- Recording of all birds observed during study area visits.
- Searching for signs of badger & otter activity.
- Searching for signs of dormouse activity.
- Searching for signs of potential roosting sites for bats.
- Searching for suitable habitats for breeding populations of great crested newts.
- Searching for suitable habitats for reptiles and general amphibians.
- Searching for other species and habitats.

2.4 Evaluation and Significance of Impacts

The assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development needs to consider both on-site impacts as well as those which may occur to adjacent areas of ecological value. Impacts can be permanent or temporary, direct or indirect and can include:

- Direct loss of wildlife habitats;
- Fragmentation and isolation of habitats;
- Disturbance to species

2.4.1 Limitations

Ecological surveys are limited by factors which affect the presence of plants and animals such as the time of year and behaviour, the ecological survey of this site has not produced a complete list of plants and animals. Specific fauna and flora have a narrow period for leaf, flower or fruiting evidence outside this period of their existence can be limited or non-existent. Late spring/early summer is the period when most species show identifiable characteristics. Surveys can also be affected by time of day and weather conditions.

Please note the absence of a past record does not necessarily mean the absence of a rare species and may be an example of under recording.

HEC Ltd findings are limited to the specific time of the survey, any changes to the site post survey will have a bearing on composition and may affect the site recommendations.

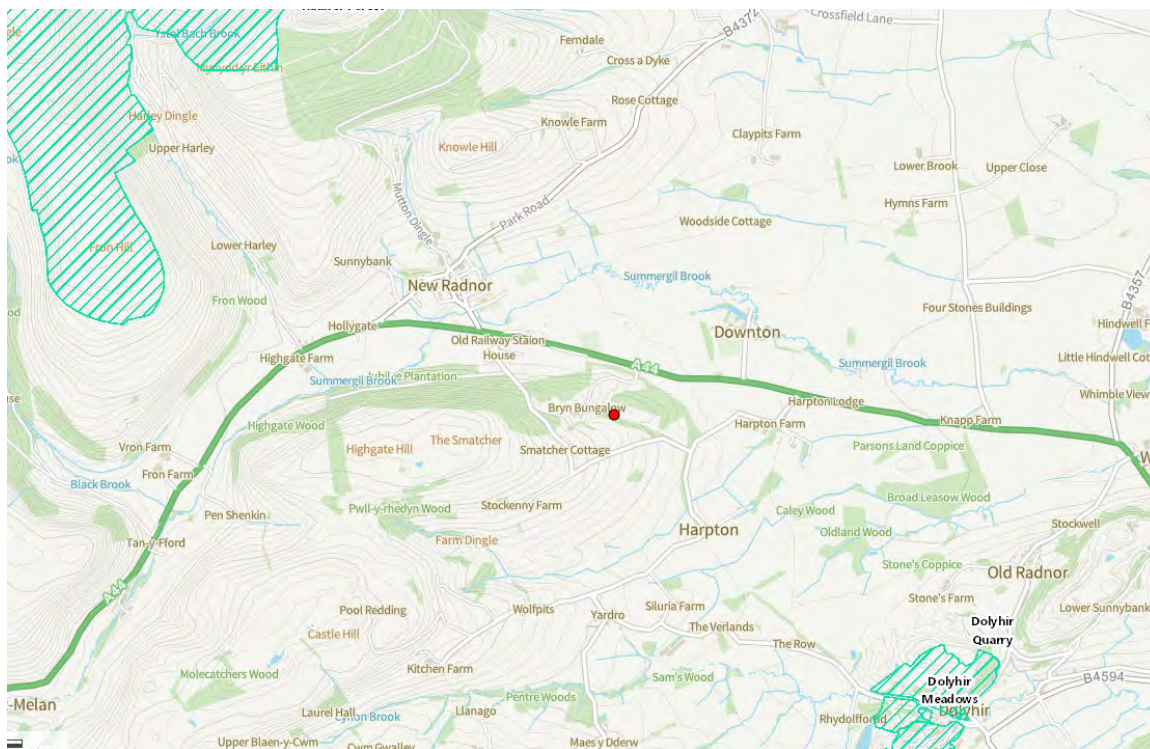
Legal Guidance

The information set out within this report in no way constitutes a legal opinion on the relevant legislation. The opinion of a legal professional should be sought if further advice is required.

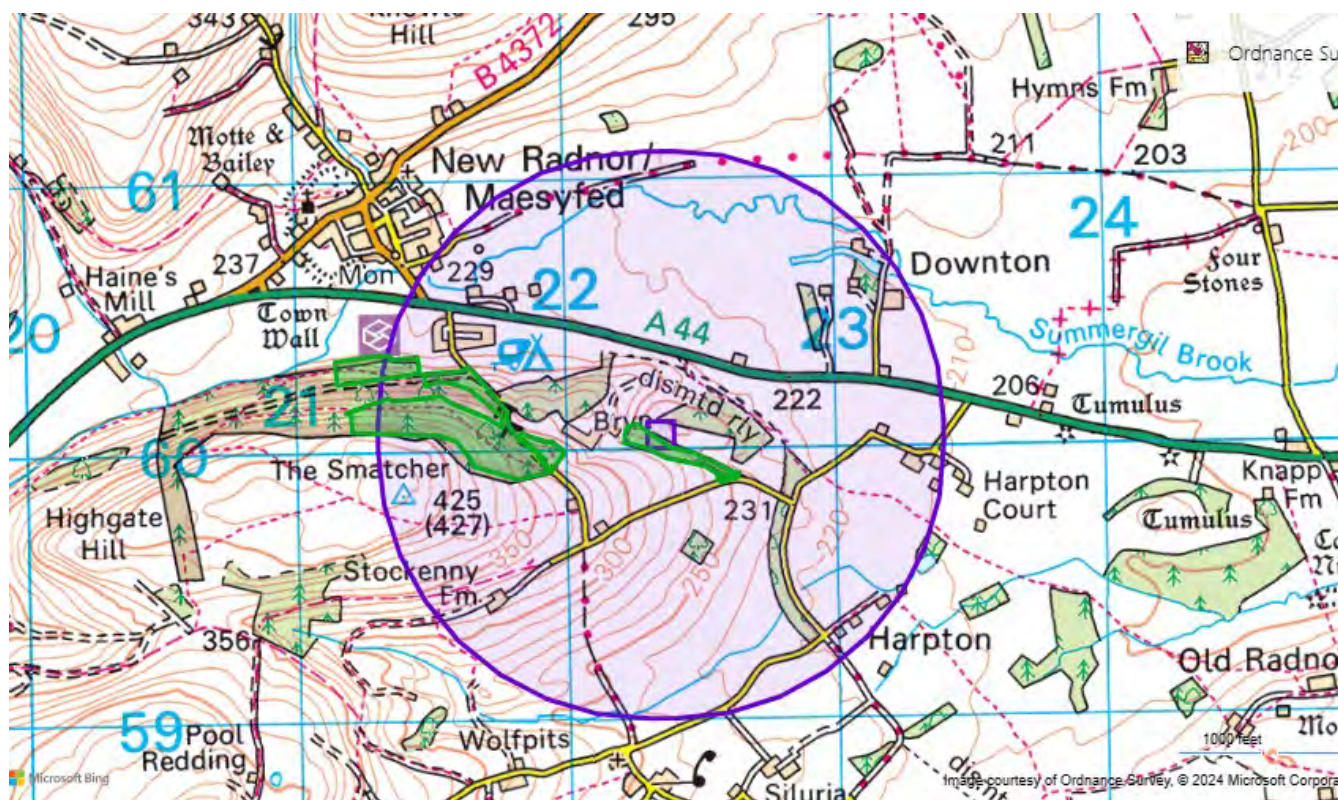
Statutory designated sites

Not recorded within 1km data search.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Wales)



Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site



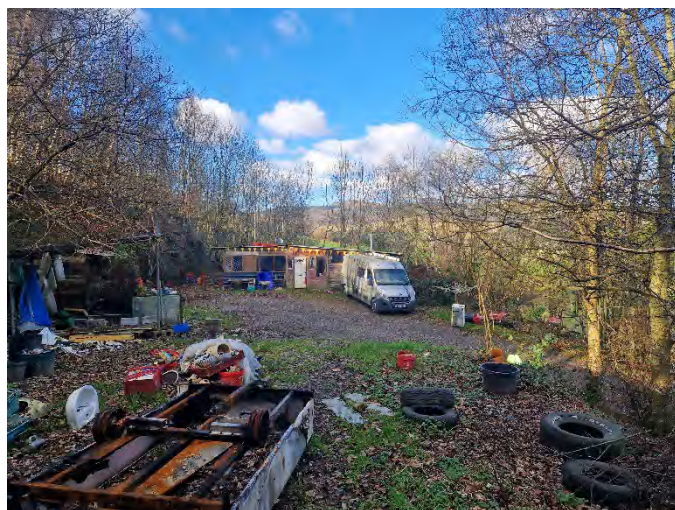
3. Survey

3.1 Site description

Building / Hardstanding

The application area is an existing structure that has previously been used as a residential dwelling until recently, the site is accessed via an existing stoned track through a wooded area. Parking and other hardstanding areas are found at the front of the structure and around a caravan pitch and external toilet. The externals of the structure is also serviced by stoned access around the rear margins.

The main structure is a non-standard structure and appears to be build and extended on an ad hoc basis over a period of time.



Adjacent habitats

The site is completely surrounded by woodland, it is designated as a Plantation upon an Ancient Woodland Site, this area appears to have historically been cleared of all major trees with no large stands present. The woodland is dominated by secondary species that are mainly coppiced, showing a level of previous management. Trees present are generally considered to be pioneer and secondary species dominated by *Betula pendula* (Silver Birch), *Fraxinus excelsior* (Ash), *Prunus avium* (Cherry) and *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sycamore), minor species include *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn), *Salix caprea* (Goat willow), *Buxus sempervirens* (Box) and *Corylus avellana* (Hazel). *Picea abies* (Norway spruce) is present as self-sown seedlings and most likely from the coniferous plantation opposite. It should be noted that previous owners engaged in small scale tree felling for personal firewood and probably resulted in the large amount of coppiced stands present. Ground flora will be dominated by shade evader species and also included *Digitalis purpurea* (Foxglove), *Hedera helix* (Ivy), *Dryopteris filix-mas* (Male fern), *Pteridium aquilinum* (Bracken) and *Dactylis glomerata* (Cocksfoot). *Rubus fruticosus* (Bramble) is becoming the dominant ground flora where light regimes have been altered by tree felling/coppicing by previous owner.



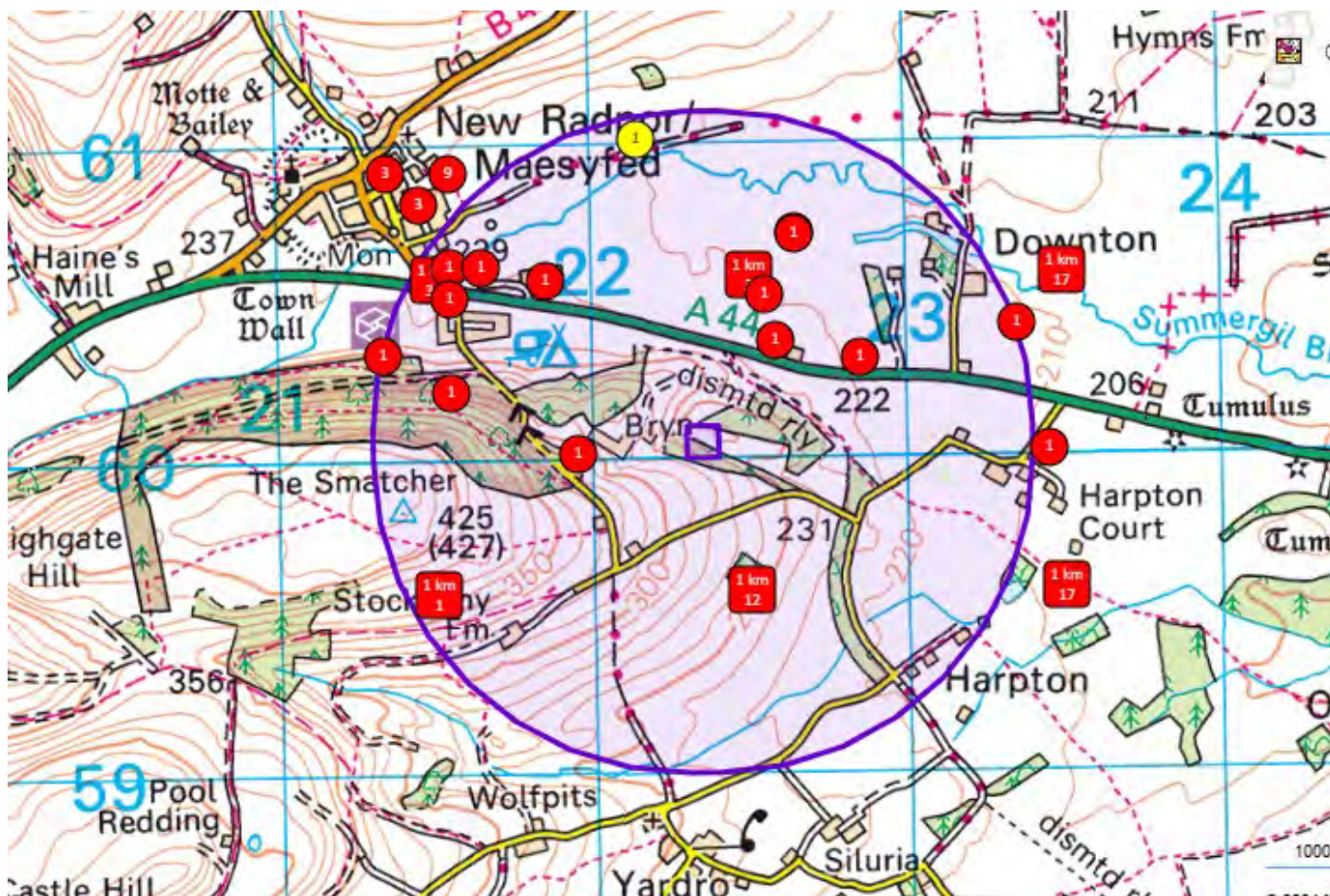
Buddleia davidii (Buddleia) and *Prunus laurocerasus* (Laurel) are both present within the application areas margins, these are both alien species and invasive and action should be taken to manage and remove from site.

Beyond the woodland is managed improved grassland with other blocks of woodland that include broadleaved and coniferous plantations.



3.2 Protected Species

Full details of biological data can be found in rear appendices.



Badgers – Badger activity was not recorded within the application area, no setts, latrines, push holes, guard hairs or tracks were observed within site. The track and wooded area around the site was walked and no evidence was observed where access was gained. Steep slopes and dense vegetation may have obscured features but not immediately obvious. This type of banked woodland with associated mixed farmland externally represents high value habitat for this species, it can be assumed that badgers will pass through the site on a regular casual basis and have the potential to colonise if required.

Biological data records this species 4 times within 1km, with closest data 347m to north along main A44 in 2020 and 960m away along same road in 2003, other data is provided by Radnorshire Badger Group for a site 500m to south in 2003 (location withheld). This species has also been recorded at greater distances from site.

Bats - A full bat survey was not carried out. The application area is dominated by the residential structure, it is of a non-traditional construction with recent lawfulness of use granted. The building is of mixed materials under a tin sheet metal roof which also includes clear corrugated sheets. The building has large multiple windows on all sides giving a very light interior with high temperature fluctuations.



No loft void is present and heavy cobwebbing is found throughout, including over possible entry points. No evidence of bat use was observed internally, this includes dead bats, feeding remains, frass, staining or droppings, it can be noted the presence of large volumes of rodent droppings were found through out the building. Flood lighting and security is present around the building. Externally a small shed under a corrugated roof and caravan are present and neither showed any evidence of bat use due to construction materials, size and access.

Trees around the structure and within the general woodland area are dominated by small semi mature trees that have been coppiced, these trees lack Potential Roosting Features (PRF) when observed from ground level, this is common for coppiced trees and unlikely to develop into roosting opportunities as they mature, due to coppice cycle of 20-40years. The external woodland area will provide a valuable flight line and foraging corridor linking other roosting habitats.

The wider region has valuable mixed habitat including large traditional buildings, woodland, wooded watercourses, and mixed grassland for hunting.



A single tree is required to be removed, this is to allow access around the structure, but is also recommended to be removed due to health and safety issues identified on site by our in house Arboricultural consultant , that includes dangerous under cutting of root structure (see below), no other trees or hedges are required to be removed and all valuable flight /foraging corridor should be protected.



Biological data records these species 3 times within the 1km search area with the closest record for *Plecotus auritus* (Brown Long-eared Bat), *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* (Soprano Pipistrelle) and *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Common Pipistrelle) 664m+ to north in 2018. 2008 has records for *Nyctalus noctula* (Noctule Bat), *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* (Soprano Pipistrelle) and *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Common Pipistrelle) within centre of New Radnor 1.2km from site. *Rhinolophus hipposideros* (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) have been recorded around the Church at Old Radnor 2.7km away.

Dormouse – A nut check was able to be carried out and squirrel opening techniques observed upon last year's hazel nut crop within leaf litter near the site entrance, no other evidence found on site. The site has optimum habitat for this species, the small area is connected to other mixed woodland via broken hedge lines in area. This species is not recorded within biological data.

Otters – No evidence of otters were observed on the application area, the linear woodland block provides shelter and cover, it is most likely to be used as a movement corridor on a casual basis due to lack of quality and hunting opportunities in area. Biological data has 3 entries in 2000 for an adult male along the A44 539m to north.

Hedgehogs – The site has suitable habitat within the general woodland area, the wider area has mixed farming with hedgerows and other blocks of woodland all providing suitable habitat for this species. Biological data records this species external of the 1km search area.

Pine Marten (*Martes martes*) - Recorded in 1996 within coniferous woodland near Smatcher Cottage 448m to east in optimum habitat. The application area has some limited potential.

Birds – The structure did not show evidence of nesting at time of survey, but this may change as the property is currently empty. The external woodland area offers optimum mixed habitat for a wide range of species. Birds recorded on day were *Buteo buteo* (Buzzard), *Corvus corone* (Crow), *Pica pica* (Magpie), *Columba palumbus* (Pigeon), *Sitta europaea* (Nuthatch), *Parus major* (Great Tit), *Milvus milvus* (Red Kite) and *Motacilla alba yarrellii* (Pied Wagtail).

Biological data has 112 entries for bird species and located at 2 main sites 570m (2020) and 960 (2020-2009). CAT1 species include *Milvus milvus* (Red Kite), *Parus montanus* (Willow Tit), *Muscicapa striata* (Spotted Flycatcher), *Turdus pilaris* (Fieldfare), *Loxia curvirostra* (Crossbill), *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* (Wood Warbler), *Turdus torquatus* (Ring Ouzel), *Sturnus vulgaris* (Starling), *Turdus philomelos* (Song Thrush), *Passer domesticus* (House Sparrow), *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* (Bullfinch), *Prunella modularis* (Dunnock) and *Emberiza citrinella* (Yellowhammer)

A full list of species can be found in rear

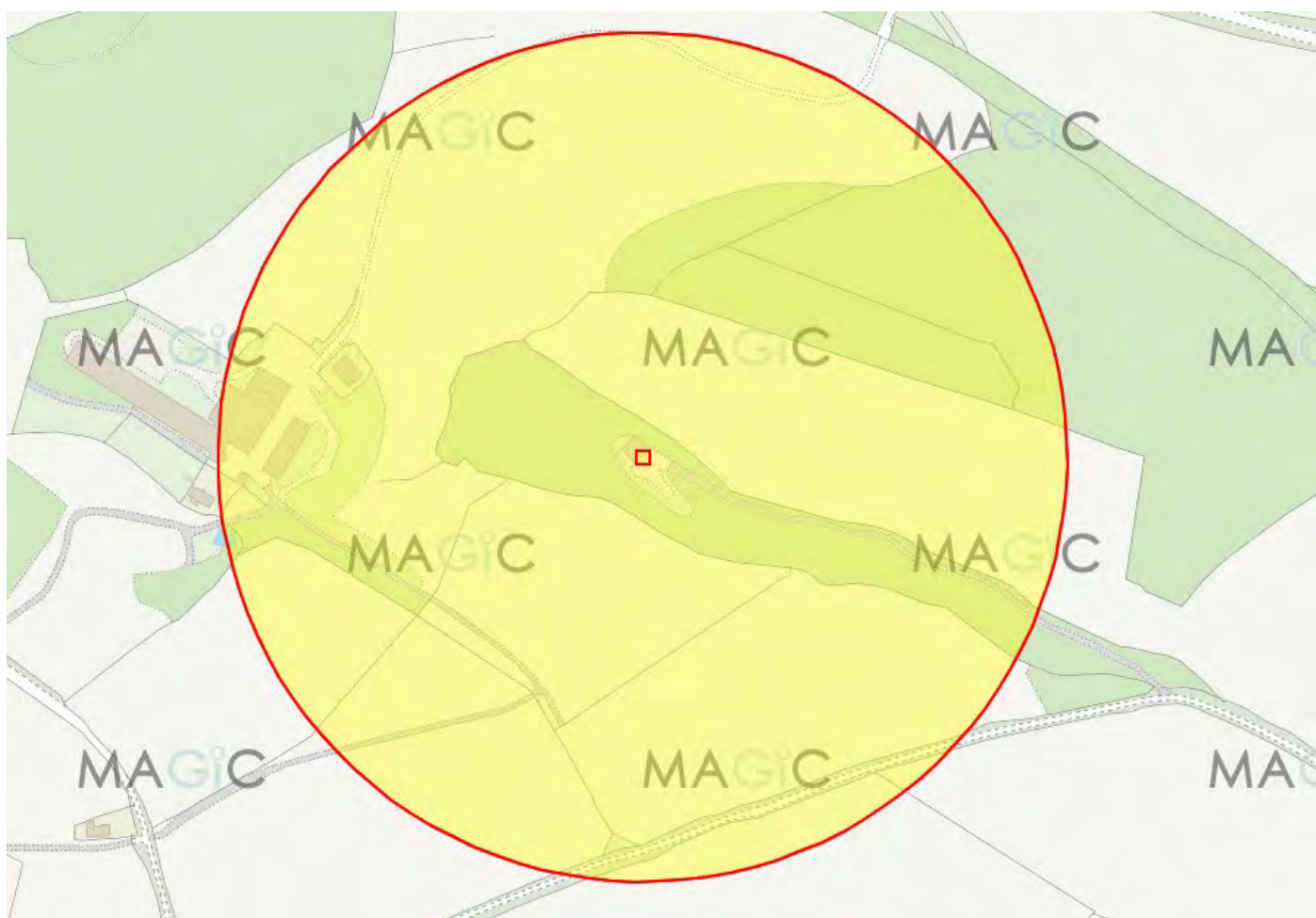
Amphibians – Not observed. The woodland and external margins will represent good quality habitat around the external site where light regimes are varied. No ponds are present on or adjacent to site.

Biological data only records *Rana temporaria* (Common Frog) in 2020 570m to the south of the site.

Great Crested Newts - Not observed on site with a daytime survey carried out, the site has suitable terrestrial habitat required by these species particularly around the external woodland margins out of dense shade. No ponds are present within 250m of site, a single pond to west is found on this margin and no other ponds are found within the 250m-500m zone.

Not recorded within Biological data

250m buffer zone



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Reptiles – Not observed, the site has suitable cover associated with the sites woodland margins, the general woodland will provide safe commuting and hibernation locations, basking opportunities are present on the woodland margins with the adjacent grass fields, these areas also provide potential hibernation locations.

Biological data has no entries for reptiles.

Invertebrates – The majority of the site is dominated by the external woodland habitat, dead wood is present with suitable habitat for saprophytic species to take advantage of. Mixed coppice is also considered to be a valuable habitat for multiple species with the creation of varying light levels over a long period of time.

Biological data has 5 entries for invertebrates with *Lasiommata megera* (Wall), *Erynnis tages* (Dingy Skipper) and *Celastrina argiolus britanna* (Holly Blue) recorded 475m to north in 1992. Other records include *Spilosoma lubricipeda* (White Ermine) and *Lasiommata megera* (Wall) in 2020 at a greater distance.

Vascular plant/ Bryophytes

The application area lacks vegetation, however invasive species have been identified previously and should be removed to prevent further spread into the sensitive woodland habitat.

Biological data returns 7 records with *Lamiastrum galeobdolon* subsp. *Argentatum* and *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (Bluebell) recorded in a small block of trees 570m to south. *Buxus sempervirens* (Box) is recorded at New Radnor in 2021 962m from site.

Amblystegium serpens (Creeping Feather-moss), *Fissidens taxifolius* (Common Pocket-moss), *Tortula muralis* (Wall Screw-moss) and *Zygodon stirtonii* (*Zygodon stirtonii*) have been recorded in 2002 at same location as Box plant data above.



4. Site Evaluation

4.1 Habitat

The application area is dominated by an existing property and the application to replace with a modern well insulated structure upon the existing footprint will have little impact, the use of the existing access will not require any new breaks in hedge lines or connectivity across the woodland. The formalisation of the area will allow the replacement of existing flood lighting with sensitive low wattage units reducing light pollution in the area and the upgrading of existing foul arrangements to ensure the site meets the highest standards.

The external margins of the site is dominated by coppiced woodland, these areas are to be protected with a buffer zone with protective fencing, the use of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) with an Ecological Clerk of Works will ensure any detrimental impacts are minimised and site operates to recognised regulations for construction.

4.2 Mammals

Bats –The application area is dominated by the structure, it is a single skin with a large amount of windows under a metal sheet roof, this results in high light and temperature fluctuations which are unsuitable for this species, horse shoe bat species were considered and lack of any evidence and high light levels reduce this value to “Negligible” (Collins) as a precaution the appointed Ecological Clerk of works can check the structure to ensure that no new features have developed and not present on site. Externally the trees are dominated by coppiced stands, these don't have roosting features due to age. The woodland is a narrow linear feature and will provide valuable connectivity through the site, the removal of existing floodlighting and replacement with a low wattage sensitive scheme that will reduce light levels within the woodland will be beneficial.

The use of sensitive positioning of lighting to avoid light spill with any lighting to have PIR sensors with a maximum over-run time of 1 minute and be on low columns with cowls. The use of specified narrow-spectrum bulbs that avoid white and blue wavelengths with a Corrected Colour Temperature not exceeding 2700K and brightness under 500 lumens is to be used.

Additional bat boxes should be installed as part of this plan, bat species are likely to forage through the woodland and the provision of additional roosting opportunities will be beneficial

The recorded local populations of these species are low, these and other bats within the general area are unlikely to be adversely affected by the replacement of an existing structure.

The wider general area also has high value habitat including, woodland, wooded watercourses and traditional buildings that can be considered to be optimum habitat for a number of bat species, the small scale and limited impacts of this proposals on habitats of value to bats means they are unlikely to be any adverse effects in the local area.

Ref: Institution of Lighting Professionals and Bat Conservation Trust (2018) Bats and artificial lighting in the UK -Bats and the built environment series guidance notes 08/18 - Collins J ed 2016 Bat Surveys: Good practice guidelines 3rd edition: Bat Conservation Trust.

Badgers – No evidence of badgers using the proposed site has been found at time of survey, the external woodland area offers optimum habitat and it has the potential to be colonised by this species. The replacement of an existing structure in the same location will have a minimal impact upon this species. The site should have a walk over by the appointed Ecological Clerk of Work prior to start of clearance/construction phase to ensure this species has not colonised the area.

This species has been recorded multiple times within biological data and site should be managed under Badger and Construction Guidelines with trenches and pipes closed overnight and escape ramps utilised if not possible. The control of lighting and the use of Dark sky principles will be beneficial.

Dormice –The application area is surrounded by woodland which represents high quality habitat for this species. Existing access is to be used and no new breaks within connectivity will occur. Nut evidence and other observations did not show this species to be in the area this season. This species has not been recorded within biological data and unlikely to be effected by the proposed replacement of an existing residential property. The use of minimal sensitive lighting as outline within Bat section will be beneficial and avoid disturbance of sensitive woodland margins.

Hedgehogs - The site has suitable habitat within the woodland and external boundaries of the general site, the replacement of an existing structure will have limited impact upon this species. If any new fencing is required it should have free access through so connectivity over the site for this species is to remain unchanged ,the installation of a hedgehog hotel will also be beneficial.

Otters -No evidence of otters using this site has been found at time of survey, the replacement of an existing structure will have minimal impact upon this transitory species that have very large home ranges, lack of aquatic and hunting opportunities in area reduce use to casual movement when in area.

4.3 Birds

The structure did not show any nesting at time of survey, the building should be checked by the appointed Ecological Clerk of Works prior to removal if during the bird nesting season and absence confirmed. The general woodland area represents high value habitat for a wide range of species. It is proposed alien invasive species are to be removed, care should be taken when removing this vegetation as it has the potential to disturb nesting birds, it should be completed outside of the bird nesting season and/or the Ecological Clerk of Works should also be contacted.

Birds recorded on the day were common and typical of area and likely to represent the general population found in the wider region. Bird boxes are to be installed to increase nesting opportunities on site.

4.4 Amphibians

Great crested newts – The site has potential for terrestrial habitat within the woodland area and will generally be associated with areas of mixed light regimes on external boundaries. No ponds are present on or adjacent to site and a single small pond is on the 250m buffer zone, at this distance it is unlikely to affect any breeding populations if present. The 250m rationale can be applied based on the Rapid Risk Assessment within the GCN licence application method statement document and Report Number 576 can be referenced. This report indicates that it is most common to encounter GCN within 50m of a breeding pond, with few moving further than 100m unless significant linear features are involved. This species has not been recorded within biological data and the replacement of an existing structure is unlikely to have an adverse effect

Other common amphibian species will be present locally and are unlikely to be affected by this small proposal.

A walk over by the appointed Ecological clerk of Works will be beneficial and the avoidance of any site clearance during the recognised hibernation period (October- February inclusive).

4.5 Reptiles

Reptiles prefer a mosaic “heathland” type habitat, with varied structure to flourish. Warmth is a key factor, as is shelter from predators. The woodland margins will provide connectivity and hibernation locations these areas are unaffected by proposal. These species are not recorded within biological data, the provision of hibernaculum and deadwood piles around external margins will be beneficial.

4.6 Invertebrates

The replacement of the existing structure will have little impact upon invertebrates within the general woodland, this area represents optimum habitat for a wide range of species and external of proposed red line site boundary. Construction of habitat piles and provision of insect hotels will help local populations increase.

5. Policy

Planning Policy Wales \Feb 2021

Edition 11 requires that all new development must result in a net gain for biodiversity and so details such as bat and bird boxes should be included in the houses and any trees lost should be replaced by new planting.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations is the Welsh enactment of European legislation and provides similar but subtly different protection for species listed on Schedules 2 and 4 of those regulations. Species to which these provisions apply are known as European Protected Species. Activities that might cause offences to be committed can be legitimised by obtaining a licence from the relevant statutory body.

Powys Local Development Plan (2011 to 2026) Supplementary Planning Guidance Biodiversity and Geodiversity Adopted October 2018

Strategic Policy 7 (SP7) Safeguarding of Strategic Resources and Assets.

Development Management Policy 2 (DM2) The Natural Environment

Protected Species and Lighting (Dark Skies) (DEFRA-NPPF 2013/18)

a) At no time shall any external lighting except in relation to safe use of the approved or existing buildings be installed or operated in association with the approved development and no permanently illuminated external lighting shall be operated at any time, without the written approval of this local planning authority.

b) No external lighting should illuminate any biodiversity enhancement, boundary feature, highway corridors or adjacent habitats.

All lighting installed shall demonstrate compliance with latest best practice guidance relating to lighting and protected species-wildlife available from the Institution of Lighting Professionals.

Legislation

Badgers

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 makes it illegal to kill, injure or capture badgers or deliberately or recklessly interfere with a badger sett which includes damaging a sett, obstructing access to a sett, and disturbing a badger while it is occupying a sett.

Bats

All species of bats and their breeding sites or resting places are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2010 and the Wildlife and Countryside Protection act 1981(amended). The deliberate capture, disturbance, injury or killing of bats is prohibited as is damaging, destroying or obstructing access to any place used by bats for shelter or breeding, whether they are present or not. Reckless disturbance or obstruction of access to a roost are also a criminal offence.

Birds

The Wildlife and Countryside Protection act 1981(amended) provides the legal protection of wild birds. All nesting birds and their nests eggs and young are protected from killing, injury, taking or selling.

Dormice

The Dormouse is protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Protection act 1981 (amended) and the conservation of Habitats and species Regulations 2010. The deliberate capture, disturbance, injury or killing of Dormice is prohibited as is damaging, destroying any place used by Dormice for shelter or breeding, whether they are present or not. Reckless disturbance or obstruction of places used for shelter is also a criminal offence.

Great Crested Newts

The Great Crested Newt is protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Protection act 1981 (amended) and are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2010. They are protected from deliberate killing, injury or capture with their habitat, including breeding site, resting place or any structure or place used for shelter or protection also protected against damage or destruction, it is also illegal to disturb great Crested Newts and their eggs are protected from taking or destroying.

Otters

The otter is a European protected species (EPS) and is also fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. They are protected from deliberate killing, injury or capture with their habitat, including breeding site, resting place or any structure or place used for shelter or protection also protected against damage or destruction.

Reptiles

Common reptile species are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Protection act 1981(amended). The deliberate capture, killing and injury or being sold. The habitat of these reptiles is not directly protected, however, disturbing or destroying their habitat whilst they are present may lead to an offence.

6. Conclusions

An ecological assessment comprising of a desk study and site visit has been conducted at the above site SO 223 600. The application is to replace an existing residential property, resulting in a limited change to the area affected. External of application area the woodland is dominated by a secondary woodland that has developed over an older woodland category, species and form of trees are a strong indicator of this classification. Any work that is external of the redline boundary and application area will require specific management plans and felling licences from Forestry Commission (subject to current requirements at time) and are not part of this application.

The external margins of the mixed broadleaved woodland represent high value habitats and provide connectivity, shelter and food for a wide range of species and sensitive management these are to remain unaffected by the proposal.

7. Recommendations

A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) should be initiated to protect sensitive external surroundings.

A suitably qualified Ecological Clerk of Works is to be appointed.

Sensitive woodland margins to be fully protected and construction activities excluded.

Any works should be programmed to minimise the risk to breeding bird populations and external nesting locations.

New bird and bat boxes should be incorporated within the site.

External lighting should be designed and installed that it will not affect the foraging opportunities or flight lines for the transitory bat species within woodland area.

Hedgehog friendly boundaries are to be used and hedgehog hotel installed.

Hibernaculum constructed with insect hotel erected.

8 Biodiversity Enhancements

All local authorities have a statutory duty to assess the biodiversity implications and to ensure all site developments attain a “net gain” to the local environment and is a major influence upon a site delivering sustainable development. Landscape and biodiversity enhancement should be tailored specifically to each individual site.

2 x Schwegler 1B 32mm Nest box

The nest box can be attached to a tree or wall using an aluminium nail or by hanging over a branch. Designed to attract Great, Blue, Marsh, Coal and Crested Tit, Redstart, Nuthatch, Collared and Pied Flycatcher, Wryneck, Tree and House Sparrow and bats.



1 x Schwegler 1FF Large bat box

To be located on mature trees



2 x Improved Crevice Bat Box –

Suitable for the smaller British crevice-dwelling bats



Insects

WoodStone Insect Block–

Used by ladybirds, lacewings and solitary bees x 1



Hedgehog nest box

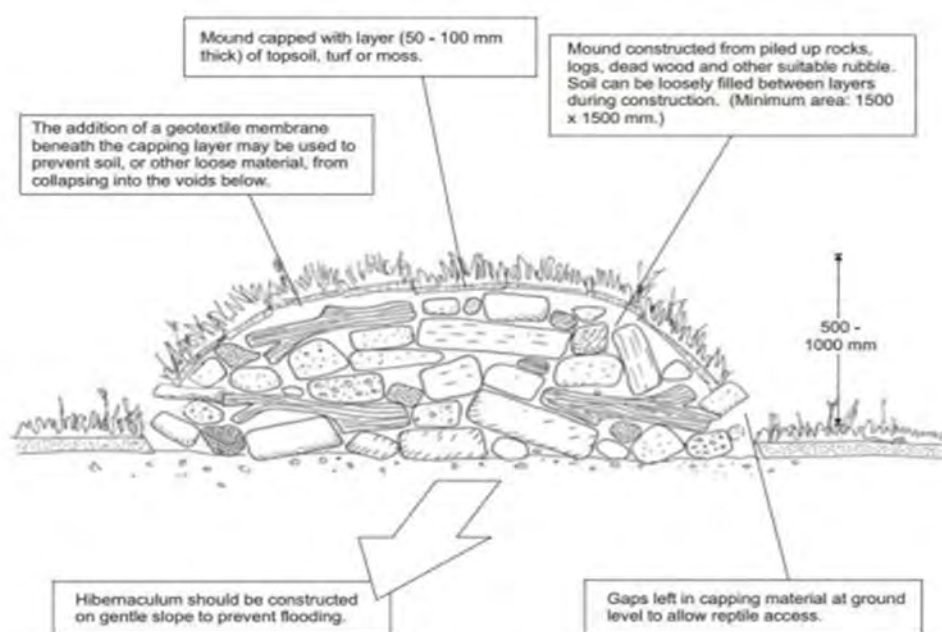
Position in a quiet area on floor and cover with leaves x 1



General

Hibernacula x2

To be built on site by hand, location along external tree line, to be decided with the Ecological Clerk of the Works.
Hibernacula Design (Taken from DMRB Volume 10, Part 7 HA 116/05)



Exact locations can be decided upon on site by appointed ECoW

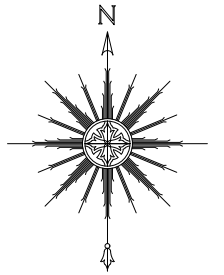
Appendices

Site plan

LERC (Wales). Biological data

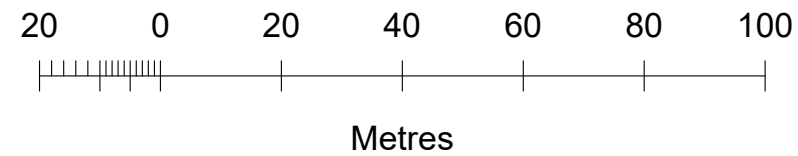
All dimensions in millimeters unless otherwise stated.
Angular dimensions to be used as reference only.
Linear dimensions to take precedence.

Frostal Wood



Long Nursery Coppice
Easting: 322327
Northing: 260028
Lat: 52.23295373
Long: -3.13872701

Ordnance Survey
OS Sitemap



Location Plan 1:1250 (A3)

PSUK
PENGUIN SERVICES UK LTD
07867 966558
buildingplans@sky.com
www.plan2build.co.uk

Client

-

Drawn By

-

Project

LONG NURSERY COPPICE
NEW RADNOR
LD8 2RE

Date

APR 2023

Title

LOCATION PLAN

Drawing No.

1778-Locplan01

Scale

A3 @ 1:1250



Customer Reference: Long Nursery
[PUBLIC]

LERC Reference: 2362
Date: 22-Jan-2024 10:54

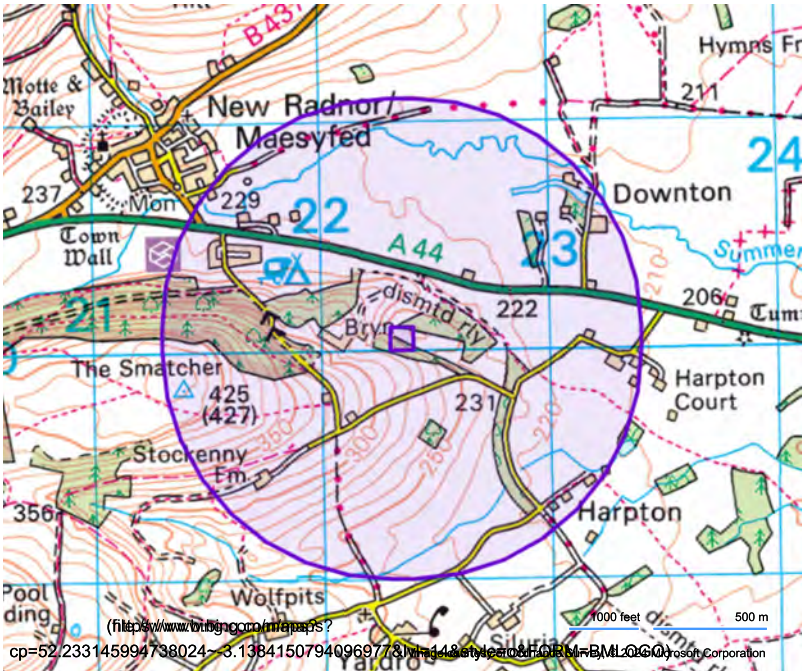
Search Results Summary

Package B: Priority Species 1km Search for relevant species, designated sites and Phase I habitats within 1km of your location(s)

Species Records	152
Pri. Species	67
Cons. Concern	24
Loc. Important	59
Species Status	2
Invasive Non-Native	2
Species Status	2
Sites	5
Habitats	9

Location

Location Type: Gridref
Details: SO223600
Area m²: 3,532,562



Additional Access Names (Data Users)

No additional access names.

Important Dates

Enquiry Created	22/01/2024
Enquiry Delivered	22/01/2024
Data Use Expires	22/01/2025

Important Issues

- Use of the data is governed by the Aderyn Terms & Conditions as agreed on the client's Data Enquiry and Release Form.
- Unless otherwise agreed, you must not share the data or the method for accessing it with anyone other than specified Data Users.
- Confidential information has been removed from this Public report.
- You should not amend any part of the downloaded records.
- Unless otherwise agreed, use of the data is valid until the Expiry Date (22/01/2025).
- The data was generated on the Enquiry Created date (22/01/2024) and is not live.
- Please contact us if you have any questions about using the data or wish to add further Data Users.

Notes

- The LERC Wales Aderyn commercial enquiries system uses a search system which reports species (usually high priority or protected species) within a specified search radius or buffer (as specified in the selected search package). With the exception of Package A (BARB searches), a search will also include high priority 'Mobile Species', such as bats, otters, amphibians and certain invertebrates, which lie outside the specified search radius. They have been selected as 'Mobile Species' as their territory (possibly due to foraging activity or life cycle) could intersect with the search radius.
- NRW have identified a number of species for which data is exempt from general release as described under Environmental Information Regulations. For further information click on this link (http://www.bis.org.uk/storage/library/NRW_Data_EFGR__resolution_release.pdf).
- For further ecological advice on records in this report please contact relevant County Recorder which can be found on LERC websites (where relevant).
- For detailed information on Designated Sites in Wales go to NRW website (<https://naturalresourceswales.gov.uk/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/wildlife-and-biodiversity/protected-areas-of-land-and-seas/find-protected-areas-of-land-and-sea/?lang=en>).
- Package A (BARB searches): If this is a Bats and Roof-nesting Birds report, please note that 'roof-nesting birds' includes all records (including non-breeding sightings) of the following species which habitually nest in buildings and roof-spaces: Common Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*), Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*), Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*), Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*), Little Owl (*Athene noctua*), Common Swift (*Apus apus*), Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*), Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), House Martin (*Delichon urbicum*), Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*), Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), Black Redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*), Common Redstart (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*), House Sparrow(*Passer domesticus*), Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*).
- Please note that records of the same grid reference and species have been concatenated into a single row in all the provided data outputs. This process will be indicated in the 'date' column, which will state the number of records plus first and last year of recording, e.g. '2 records, between 2011 and 2013'. Other fields such as Recorder(s) and Comments will be concatenated. If you require the full details for each record, please contact the LERC.

Data Description

- **Distance:** Indicates the distance, in metres, between the grid reference of the record (using the central point of the grid square) and the centre of the search location.
- **Grid Reference:** Full grid reference based on the Ordnance Survey grid system. For any Sensitive Species Records, this cannot be released into the Public Domain.
- **Status:** Any local, national or international conservation statuses or legal protection which apply to this species and whether it is included in any Local Biodiversity Action Plans. See 'Abbreviations' for more details.

Abbreviations

- BA = Protection of Badgers Act
- UKBAP = UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species
- UKBAP (R) = UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species (Research only species)
- BDir1 = EC Birds Directive Annex 1 Species
- BDir21 = EC Birds Directive Annex 2.1 Species
- BDir22 = EC Birds Directive Annex 2.2 Species
- Bern = The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats
- Bonn = The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals Species
- CITES = Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
- EPS = European Protected Species
- HDir = EU Habitats Directive Species
- NRW = Natural Resources Wales Priority Species
- RD1 (Wales) = Welsh Red Data Book listing based on IUCN guidelines
- RD1 (UK) = UK Red Data Book listing based on IUCN guidelines
- RD2 (UK) = UK Red Data Book listing not based on IUCN guidelines (Nationally Rare and Scarce)
- WBR (RSPB) = RSPB Welsh Red listed birds (not based on IUCN criteria)
- WBAm (RSPB) = RSPB Welsh Amber listed birds (not based on IUCN criteria)
- UKBR (RSPB) = RSPB UK Red listed birds (not based on IUCN criteria)
- UKBAm (RSPB) = RSPB UK Amber listed birds (not based on IUCN criteria)

Abbreviations (cont.)

- S7 = Environment Act (Wales) Section 7 Species
- WCA1.1 = Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 1 Part 1 Species
- WCA5 = Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 5 Species
- WCA8 = Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 8 Species
- WCA9 = Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 9 Species
- INNS = Invasive Non-Native Species
- WSG.P = Guidelines for the Selection of Wildlife Sites in South Wales - Primary species
- WSG.C = Guidelines for the Selection of Wildlife Sites in South Wales - Contributory species
- WVP = IUCN Threat Listing of Welsh Vascular Plants
- LBAP (xxx) = Local Biodiversity Action Plan Species (see key below)
- LI (SEWBRc) = Locally Important Species (as identified by local specialists) in SEWBRc area
- LI (BIS) = Locally Important Species (as identified by local specialists) in BIS area
- LI (BRYO-MON) = Locally or nationally scarce or rare bryophyte in Monmouthshire
- LI (VC##) = Locally Important Species (as identified by local specialists) in Vice County ##
- LI (VC##, LS) = Locally Scarce in Vice County ##
- LI (VC##, LR) = Locally Rare in Vice County ##
- LI (VC##, EX) = Extinct in Vice County ##
- LI (VC##, UR) = Under Recorded in Vice County ##

Local Biodiversity Action Plan abbreviations

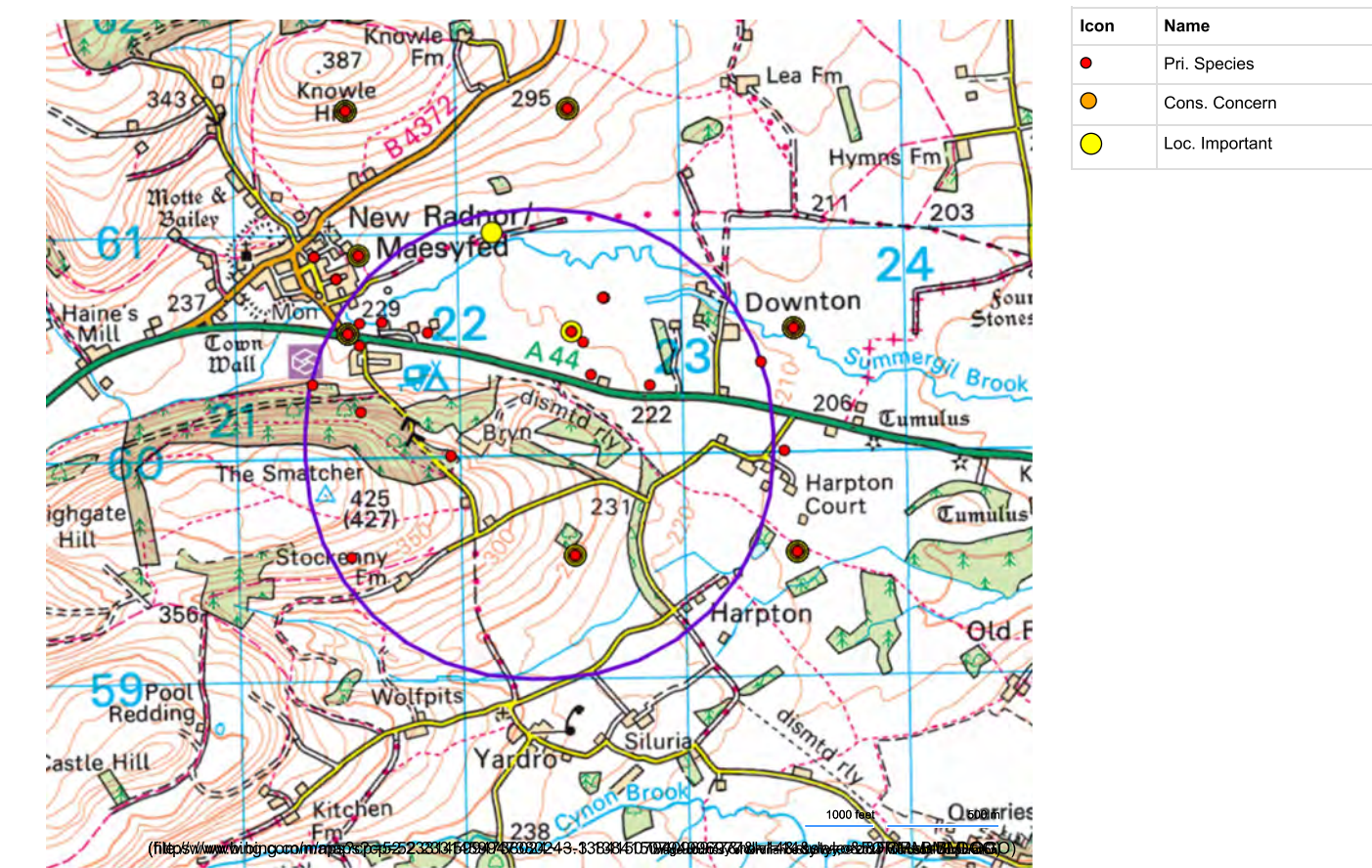
- ANG: Isle of Anglesey
- BBNP: Brecon Beacons National Park
- BGW: Blaenau Gwent
- BRG: Bridgend
- CDF: Cardiff
- CER: Ceredigion
- CLY: Caerphilly
- CON: Conwy
- CRM: Carmarthenshire
- DEN: Denbighshire
- FLI: Flintshire
- GWY: Gwynedd
- MON: Monmouthshire
- MTR: Merthyr Tydfil
- NEW: Newport
- NPT: Neath Port Talbot
- PEM: Pembrokeshire
- POW: Powys
- RCT: Rhondda Cynon Taff
- SNP: Snowdonia National Park
- SWN: Swansea
- TRA: Trunk Roads Estate
- TRF: Torfaen
- VoG: Vale of Glamorgan
- WRE: Wrexham

LERC Wales Aderyn Commercial Contacts

Email: BIS:info@bis.org.uk, Cofnod:info@cofnod.org.uk, SEWBReC:info@sewbrec.org.uk, WWBIC:info@wwbic.org.uk
Website: aderyn.lercwales.org.uk

Species Map

Species records are mapped below. Records are mapped as centred points (centre of grid reference polygon).



Species

Species records are listed below. The distance listed below is the distance from the record polygon centroid to the search polygon centroid.

RECORDS OF PROTECTED AND PRIORITY SPECIES WITHIN SEARCH AREA

Protected and Priority Species = Species with European and UK Legal Protection, and Environment Act (Wales) Section 7 Priority Species.

Grid Ref.	Dist. (m)	Scientific Name	Taxon Group	Date	Abundance	Source	Verification	Mobile
SO2260	276	<i>Meles meles</i> (Eurasian Badger)	terrestrial mammal	19/01/2020	1 Count	Radnorshire Mammals VC43 - 2020	Verified correct	✱
SO219599	353	<i>Martes martes</i> (Pine Marten)	terrestrial mammal	28/06/1996	1 Count of Default	Vincent Wildlife Trust	Unassessed	
SO225604	381	<i>Mustela nivalis</i> (Weasel)	terrestrial mammal	26/09/2009	1 Count	Radnorshire Mammals VC43	Verified correct	
SO2260	412	<i>Lasiommata megera</i> (Wall)	insect - butterfly	01/07/1992	Present Count	Radnorshire Butterfly and Moth Records	Unassessed	
SO2260	412	<i>Erynnis tages</i> (Dingy Skipper)	insect - butterfly	01/07/1992	Present Count	Radnorshire Butterfly and Moth Records	Unassessed	
SO2260	474	<i>Lutra lutra</i> (Eurasian Otter)	terrestrial mammal	3 records, all from 2000	1 Count of Adult Male	Radnorshire Mammal Records; EA Otter database; Cardiff University Otter Project	Unassessed	✱
SO2259	510	<i>Meles meles</i> (Eurasian Badger)	terrestrial mammal	August 2003	Present Count	Radnorshire Badger Group Records	Verified correct	✱
SO2259	510	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> (Bluebell)	flowering plant	09/07/2020		BIS recording days and SaSq records 2020	Unassessed	
SO2259	510	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i> (White Ermine)	insect - moth	09/07/2020		BIS recording days and SaSq records 2020	Unassessed	
SO2259	510	<i>Rana temporaria</i> (Common Frog)	amphibian	09/07/2020		BIS recording days and SaSq records 2020	Unassessed	
SO25	510	<i>Milvus milvus</i> (Red Kite)	bird	09/07/2020		BIS recording days and SaSq records 2020	Unassessed	
SO2260	598	<i>Plecotus auritus</i> (Brown Long-eared Bat)	terrestrial mammal	29/09/2018	1 Count of Adult	Radnorshire Mammals VC43 - 2018	Verified correct	✱
SO2185760504	600	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> (West European Hedgehog)	terrestrial mammal	08/09/2013	1 Count	Radnorshire Mammals VC43	Verified correct	
SO2260	604	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> (Common Pipistrelle)	terrestrial mammal	29/09/2018	1 Count of Adult	Radnorshire Mammals VC43 - 2018	Verified correct	✱
SO2260	604	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> (Soprano Pipistrelle)	terrestrial mammal	29/09/2018	7 Count of Adult	Radnorshire Mammals VC43 - 2018	Verified correct	✱
SO215601	751	<i>Poecile montanus</i> (Willow Tit)	bird	23/09/2016	1 Count	Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2016	Verified correct	
SO216605	790	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> (West European Hedgehog)	terrestrial mammal	2 records, both from 2013		Big Hedgehog Map Records; Big Hedgehog Map Records (NBN)	Unassessed	
SO215604	827	<i>Muscicapa striata</i> (Spotted Flycatcher)	bird	31/08/2015	2 Count	Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO215605	874	<i>Mustela nivalis</i> (Weasel)	terrestrial mammal	16/09/2017		iRecord Download 13/03/2018	Verified correct	
SO2160	893	<i>Meles meles</i> (Eurasian Badger)	terrestrial mammal	August 2003	Present Count	Radnorshire Badger Group Records	Verified correct	✱
SO2160	893	<i>Turdus pilaris</i> (Fieldfare)	bird	20/10/2011	4 Count	Radnorshire BirdTrack records	Verified correct	
SO2160	893	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i> (Crossbill)	bird	4 records, between 2009 and 2011	25 Count; 20 Count; 25 Count; 9 Count	Radnorshire BirdTrack records	Verified correct	
SO2160	893	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> (Wood Warbler)	bird	10/04/2011	1 Count	Radnorshire BirdTrack records	Verified correct	
SO26	893	<i>Tyto alba</i> (Barn Owl)	bird	02/08/2009	2 Count	Radnorshire BirdTrack records	Verified correct	✱
SO2160	893	<i>Turdus torquatus</i> (Ring Ouzel)	bird	30/03/2012	2 Count	Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2012	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> (Starling)	bird	2 records, both from 2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Turdus philomelos</i> (Song Thrush)	bird	2 records, both from 2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (House Sparrow)	bird	4 records, all from 2017	8 Count; 43 Count; 4 Count; 21 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> (Bullfinch)	bird	2 records, both from 2017	3 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Prunella modularis</i> (Dunnoek)	bird	10/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Muscicapa striata</i> (Spotted Flycatcher)	bird	31/08/2015	2 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2015	Unassessed	
SO2159	943	<i>Meles meles</i> (Eurasian Badger)	terrestrial mammal	August 2003	Present Count	Radnorshire Badger Group Records	Verified correct	✱
SO21336027	980	<i>Lasiommata megera</i> (Wall)	insect - butterfly	23/08/2020		Radnorshire butterflies VC43 2020	Verified correct	
SO2360	982	<i>Meles meles</i> (Eurasian Badger)	terrestrial mammal	20/08/2014	1 Count	Radnorshire Mammals VC43	Verified correct	✱
SO25	1,051	<i>Tyto alba</i> (Barn Owl)	bird	February 2003		BIS Casual Records	Unassessed	✱
SO215608	1,060	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (House Sparrow)	bird	24/01/2009 - 25/01/2009		RSBP Big Garden Birdwatch 2009 (NBN)	Unassessed	

SO215608	1,060	<i>Prunella modularis</i> (Duncock)	bird	24/01/2009 - 25/01/2009		RSBP Big Garden Birdwatch 2009 (NBN)	Unassessed	
SO215608	1,060	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> (Starling)	bird	24/01/2009 - 25/01/2009		RSBP Big Garden Birdwatch 2009 (NBN)	Unassessed	
SO214607	1,069	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (House Sparrow)	bird	26/01/2008 - 27/01/2008		RSPB Big Garden Birdwatch 2008 (NBN)	Unassessed	
SO214607	1,069	<i>Salmo trutta</i> (Brown/Sea Trout)	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	2 records, both from 2003		NRW Rare and Protected Species Records across Wales 1975 - 2012 (NBN); NRW Rare and Protected Species Records across Wales	Verified correct	
SO214607	1,069	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> (Starling)	bird	26/01/2008 - 27/01/2008		RSPB Big Garden Birdwatch 2008 (NBN)	Unassessed	
SO2360	1,170	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> (West European Hedgehog)	terrestrial mammal	2 records, between 1967 and 1982		Mammal Records from Britain from Atlas of Mammals 1993 (NBN)	Verified correct	
SO2360	1,170	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i> (Yellowhammer)	bird	25/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2360	1,170	<i>Meles meles</i> (Eurasian Badger)	terrestrial mammal	1984		Mammal Records from Britain from Atlas of Mammals 1993 (NBN)	Verified correct	✱
SO2360	1,170	<i>Poecile palustris</i> (Marsh Tit)	bird	25/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2360	1,170	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (House Sparrow)	bird	25/08/2017	5 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (House Sparrow)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> (Starling)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Turdus iliacus</i> (Redwing)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Prunella modularis</i> (Duncock)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Turdus pilaris</i> (Fieldfare)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> (Bullfinch)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO2160	1,210	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> (Soprano Pipistrelle)	terrestrial mammal	25/09/2008		Miscellaneous records in BIS area	Unassessed	✱
SO2160	1,210	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> (Pipistrelle)	terrestrial mammal	25/09/2008		Miscellaneous records in BIS area	Unassessed	✱
SO2160	1,210	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i> (Noctule Bat)	terrestrial mammal	03/06/2008		Miscellaneous records in BIS area	Unassessed	✱
SO2261	1,404	<i>Turdus philomelos</i> (Song Thrush)	bird	25/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2261	1,404	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> (Bullfinch)	bird	25/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2261	1,404	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i> (Yellowhammer)	bird	2 records, both from 2017	2 Count; 2 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2261	1,404	<i>Prunella modularis</i> (Duncock)	bird	25/08/2017	2 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (House Sparrow)	bird	10/08/2017	10 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> (Bullfinch)	bird	10/08/2017	4 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Meles meles</i> (Eurasian Badger)	terrestrial mammal	2 records, both from 2003	Present Count	BIS Casual Records; Radnorshire Badger Group Records	Unassessed	✱
SO2161	1,613	<i>Turdus philomelos</i> (Song Thrush)	bird	10/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Prunella modularis</i> (Duncock)	bird	10/08/2017	2 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2157	2,278	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (Lesser Horseshoe Bat)	terrestrial mammal	02/08/2019	1 Count	Radnorshire Mammals VC43 - 2021	Verified correct	✱
SO2459	2,688	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (Lesser Horseshoe Bat)	terrestrial mammal	21/09/2006		BIS Casual Records	Unassessed	✱
SO2459	2,739	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (Lesser Horseshoe Bat)	terrestrial mammal	15/03/2022		Miscellaneous Records in BIS Area	Unassessed	✱

RECORDS OF SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN WITHIN SEARCH AREA

Species of Conservation Concern = Global Red List, British Red Data Book, Nationally Rare & Scarce, Welsh Red and Amber Birds & Welsh Vascular Plant Red Data List where these are not identified in Priority category.

Grid Ref.	Dist. (m)	Scientific Name	Taxon Group	Date	Abundance	Source	Verification	Mobile
SO2259	510	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> (Swallow)	bird	09/07/2020		BIS recording days and SaSq records 2020	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Apus apus</i> (Swift)	bird	04/05/2012		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2012	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Regulus regulus</i> (Goldcrest)	bird	3 records, all from 2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> (Swallow)	bird	5 records, all from 2017	13 Count; 4 Count; 13 Count; 10 Count; 1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> (Long-tailed Tit)	bird	2 records, both from 2017	2 Count; 3 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> (Willow Warbler)	bird	10/08/2017		BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> (Redstart)	bird	10/04/2011	1 Count	Radnorshire BirdTrack records	Verified correct	
SO215608	1,060	<i>Chloris chloris</i> (Greenfinch)	bird	24/01/2009 - 25/01/2009		RSBP Big Garden Birdwatch 2009 (NBN)	Unassessed	
SO215608	1,060	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> (Long-tailed Tit)	bird	24/01/2009 - 25/01/2009		RSBP Big Garden Birdwatch 2009 (NBN)	Unassessed	
SO2360	1,170	<i>Regulus regulus</i> (Goldcrest)	bird	25/08/2017	3 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2360	1,170	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> (Swallow)	bird	25/08/2017	27 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2360	1,170	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> (Redstart)	bird	25/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	

SO2360	1,170	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> (Long-tailed Tit)	bird	25/08/2017	2 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> (Long-tailed Tit)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i> (Mistle Thrush)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO2261	1,404	<i>Curruca communis</i> (Whitethroat)	bird	25/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2261	1,404	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> (Willow Warbler)	bird	25/08/2017	3 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> (Long-tailed Tit)	bird	10/08/2017	3 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> (Willow Warbler)	bird	2 records, both from 2017	1 Count; 2 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> (Wheatear)	bird	18/03/2009	1 Count	Radnorshire BirdTrack records	Verified correct	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Picus viridis</i> (Green Woodpecker)	bird	10/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Regulus regulus</i> (Goldcrest)	bird	2 records, both from 2017	1 Count; 1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> (Swallow)	bird	10/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> (Redstart)	bird	10/08/2017	3 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	

RECORDS OF LOCALLY IMPORTANT SPECIES WITHIN SEARCH AREA

Locally Important Species = LBAP Species not identified as Priority or SOCC. Locally Important species as specified by local experts.

Grid Ref.	Dist. (m)	Scientific Name	Taxon Group	Date	Abundance	Source	Verification	Mobile
SO2260	412	<i>Celastrina argiolus britanna</i> (Holly Blue)	insect - butterfly	02/05/1992	Present Count	Radnorshire Butterfly and Moth Records	Unassessed	
SO2259	510	<i>Parus major</i> (Great Tit)	bird	09/07/2020		BIS recording days and SaSq records 2020	Unassessed	
SO2259	510	<i>Corvus corax</i> (Raven)	bird	09/07/2020		BIS recording days and SaSq records 2020	Unassessed	
SO2259	510	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i> (Goldfinch)	bird	09/07/2020		BIS recording days and SaSq records 2020	Unassessed	
SO2259	510	<i>Buteo buteo</i> (Buzzard)	bird	09/07/2020		BIS recording days and SaSq records 2020	Unassessed	
SO221609	863	<i>Sorex araneus</i> (Eurasian Common Shrew)	terrestrial mammal	11/04/1990	6 Count	Radnorshire mammals VC43	Verified correct	
SO2160	893	<i>Dendrocopos major</i> (Great Spotted Woodpecker)	bird	13/06/2020	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2020	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> (Box)	flowering plant	21/11/2021		BIS Casual Records 2021	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Sitta europaea</i> (Nuthatch)	bird	4 records, all from 2017	1 Count; 1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Periparus ater</i> (Coal Tit)	bird	2 records, both from 2017	1 Count; 1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> (Blue Tit)	bird	6 records, all from 2017	3 Count; 2 Count; 6 Count; 3 Count; 3 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i> (Goldfinch)	bird	3 records, all from 2017	1 Count; 1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Parus major</i> (Great Tit)	bird	4 records, between 2017 and 2020	2 Count; 1 Count; 3 Count; 1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017; BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2020	Unassessed	
SO2160	893	<i>Nanogona polydesmoides</i> (Eyed Flat-backed Millipede)	millipede	29/05/2016		Miscellaneous records in BIS area	Verified correct	
SO2160	893	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> (Blackcap)	bird	30/03/2014		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2014	Verified correct	
SO2160	893	<i>Zygodon stirtonii</i> (<i>Zygodon stirtonii</i>)	moss	11/04/2001		Bryophyte records in BIS area	Verified correct	
SO2160	893	<i>Tortula muralis</i> (Wall Screw-moss)	moss	11/04/2001		Bryophyte records in BIS area	Verified correct	
SO2160	893	<i>Fissidens taxifolius</i> (Common Pocket-moss)	moss	2 records, between 2001 and 2016		Bryophyte records in BIS area; Miscellaneous records in BIS area	Verified correct	
SO2160	893	<i>Amblystegium serpens</i> (Creeping Feather-moss)	moss	11/04/2001		Bryophyte records in BIS area	Verified correct	
SO2160	893	<i>Delichon urbicum</i> (House Martin)	bird	6 records, between 2010 and 2018	2 Count; 11 Count; 52 Count; 17 Count; 7 Count; 2 Count of Juvenile	Radnorshire BirdTrack records; BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017; BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2018	Verified correct	
SO2160	893	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> (Chiffchaff)	bird	5 records, between 2011 and 2017	1 Count; 1 Count; 1 Count; 2 Count	Radnorshire BirdTrack records; Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2012; Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2014; BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Verified correct	
SO2160	893	<i>Buteo buteo</i> (Buzzard)	bird	3 records, between 2016 and 2017	1 Count; 1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017; Miscellaneous records in BIS area	Unassessed	
SO215608	1,060	<i>Sitta europaea</i> (Nuthatch)	bird	24/01/2009 - 25/01/2009		RSBP Big Garden Birdwatch 2009 (NBN)	Unassessed	
SO215608	1,060	<i>Parus major</i> (Great Tit)	bird	24/01/2009 - 25/01/2009		RSBP Big Garden Birdwatch 2009 (NBN)	Unassessed	
SO215608	1,060	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> (Blue Tit)	bird	24/01/2009 - 25/01/2009		RSBP Big Garden Birdwatch 2009 (NBN)	Unassessed	
SO215608	1,060	<i>Periparus ater</i> (Coal Tit)	bird	24/01/2009 - 25/01/2009		RSBP Big Garden Birdwatch 2009 (NBN)	Unassessed	
SO2360	1,170	<i>Delichon urbicum</i> (House Martin)	bird	25/08/2017	30 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2360	1,170	<i>Periparus ater</i> (Coal Tit)	bird	25/08/2017	2 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2360	1,170	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> (Blue Tit)	bird	25/08/2017	5 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2360	1,170	<i>Buteo buteo</i> (Buzzard)	bird	25/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2360	1,170	<i>Dendrocopos major</i> (Great Spotted Woodpecker)	bird	25/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2360	1,170	<i>Sitta europaea</i> (Nuthatch)	bird	25/08/2017	3 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2360	1,170	<i>Cygnus olor</i> (Mute Swan)	bird	25/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2360	1,170	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i> (Goldfinch)	bird	25/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> (Blue Tit)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Dendrocopos major</i> (Great Spotted Woodpecker)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	

SO2359	1,209	<i>Periparus ater</i> (Coal Tit)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Buteo buteo</i> (Buzzard)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Sitta europaea</i> (Nuthatch)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Motacilla alba</i> (Pied Wagtail)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Corvus corax</i> (Raven)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Parus major</i> (Great Tit)	bird	26/11/2015		Radnorshire BirdTrack Records 2015	Verified correct	
SO2359	1,209	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i> (Pied Wagtail)	bird	26/11/2015		BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2015	Unassessed	
SO2261	1,404	<i>Corvus corax</i> (Raven)	bird	25/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2261	1,404	<i>Buteo buteo</i> (Buzzard)	bird	25/08/2017	2 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2261	1,404	<i>Delichon urbicum</i> (House Martin)	bird	25/08/2017	20 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2261	1,404	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> (Blue Tit)	bird	2 records, both from 2017	4 Count; 6 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2261	1,404	<i>Sitta europaea</i> (Nuthatch)	bird	25/08/2017	2 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2261	1,404	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> (Chiffchaff)	bird	25/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2261	1,404	<i>Parus major</i> (Great Tit)	bird	2 records, both from 2017	1 Count; 1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> (Blue Tit)	bird	2 records, both from 2017	7 Count; 6 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Periparus ater</i> (Coal Tit)	bird	10/08/2017	3 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Sitta europaea</i> (Nuthatch)	bird	10/08/2017	3 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> (Chiffchaff)	bird	2 records, between 2009 and 2017	1 Count; 2 Count	Radnorshire BirdTrack records; BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Verified correct	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Buteo buteo</i> (Buzzard)	bird	10/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Parus major</i> (Great Tit)	bird	10/08/2017	2 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Delichon urbicum</i> (House Martin)	bird	10/08/2017	4 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i> (Goldfinch)	bird	10/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	
SO2161	1,613	<i>Corvus corax</i> (Raven)	bird	10/08/2017	1 Count	BIS Area BirdTrack Records 2017	Unassessed	

INVASIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES WITHIN SEARCH AREA

Grid Ref.	Dist. (m)	Scientific Name	Taxon Group	Date	Abundance	Source	Verification	Mobile
SO2259	510	<i>Lamium galeobdolon subsp. argentatum</i> (Lamium galeobdolon subsp. argentatum)	flowering plant	09/07/2020		BIS recording days and SaSq records 2020	Unassessed	
SO2259	510	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> (Eastern Grey Squirrel)	terrestrial mammal	09/07/2020	1 Count	Radnorshire Mammals VC43 - 2020	Verified correct	

Species List & Statuses

Unique species within this report are listed below along with their full statuses.

PRIORITY SPECIES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category	Status
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	Priority Species (CAT1)	S7, Bern, WBR(RSPB), LBAP (ANG, BBNP, CLY, CON, CRM, DEN, FLI, GWY, PEM, POW, SNP, VOG), UKBR(RSPB)
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog	Priority Species (CAT1)	S7, Bern, LBAP (ANG, BGW, BRG, CON, FLI, GWY, NEW, POW, RCT, VOG)
<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Dingy Skipper	Priority Species (CAT1)	S7, RDB1 (UK) - VU, LBAP (BGW, BRG, CON, FLI, GWY, SWN, VOG), LI(SEWBRaC)
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	Priority Species (CAT1)	WCA8, LBAP (ANG, CLY, CON, FLI, SNP, TRA, TRF)
<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall	Priority Species (CAT1)	S7, RDB1 (UK) - NT, LBAP (GWY, VOG)
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Crossbill	Priority Species (CAT1)	WCA1.1, Bern, LBAP (CON, POW), LI(VC43)
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Eurasian Otter	Priority Species (CAT1)	EPS, HDir, WCA5, S7, Bern, CITES, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, BBNP, CER, CLY, CON, CRM, DEN, FLI, GWY, PEM, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF, VOG, WRE)
<i>Martes martes</i>	Pine Marten	Priority Species (CAT1)	HDir, WCA5, S7, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (CON, GWY, POW, SNP)
<i>Meles meles</i>	Eurasian Badger	Priority Species (CAT1)	BA, Bern, LBAP (CLY, CON, DEN, FLI, PEM, POW, TRF, WRE)
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	Priority Species (CAT1)	BDir1, WCA1.1, WCA9, CITES, LBAP (CON, CRM, GWY, POW), WBAm(RSPB)
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	Priority Species (CAT1)	S7, Bern, WBR(RSPB), LBAP (BBNP, CER, CLY, CON, DEN, FLI, GWY, PEM, POW, VOG), UKBR(RSPB)
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Weasel	Priority Species (CAT1)	NRW, Bern, LBAP (ANG, BGW, BRG, CON, FLI, NEW, POW)
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule Bat	Priority Species (CAT1)	EPS, HDir, WCA5, S7, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, CLY, CON, DEN, FLI, GWY, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF, VOG)
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Priority Species (CAT1)	S7, LBAP (CLY, CON, FLI, GWY, VOG), WBAm(RSPB), UKBR(RSPB)
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	Priority Species (CAT1)	S7, WBR(RSPB), LBAP (CON, GWY, SNP, VOG), UKBR(RSPB)
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	Priority Species (CAT1)	EPS, HDir, WCA5, S7, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, BBNP, CER, CLY, CON, CRM, DEN, FLI, GWY, PEM, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF, VOG)
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle	Priority Species (CAT1)	EPS, HDir, WCA5, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, BBNP, CER, CLY, CON, CRM, DEN, FLI, GWY, PEM, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF, VOG)
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	Priority Species (CAT1)	EPS, HDir, WCA5, S7, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, BBNP, CLY, DEN, FLI, GWY, PEM, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF, VOG)
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	Priority Species (CAT1)	EPS, HDir, WCA5, S7, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, CLY, CON, DEN, FLI, GWY, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF, VOG)
<i>Poecile montanus</i>	Willow Tit	Priority Species (CAT1)	S7, Bern, WBR(RSPB), LBAP (BBNP, DEN, FLI, POW, VOG), LBAP (CON, GWY), LI(VC43), UKBR(RSPB)
<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Marsh Tit	Priority Species (CAT1)	S7, Bern, WBR(RSPB), LBAP (BBNP, CON, DEN, FLI, GWY, POW, VOG), UKBR(RSPB)
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	Priority Species (CAT1)	S7, Bern, LBAP (CON, POW, VOG), UKBAm(RSPB)
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	Priority Species (CAT1)	S7, WBR(RSPB), LBAP (BBNP, CER, CLY, CON, DEN, FLI, GWY, PEM, TRF, VOG), UKBAm(RSPB)
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	Priority Species (CAT1)	HDir, WCA5, Bern, LBAP (ANG, CLY, CON, FLI, POW, TRA)
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Priority Species (CAT1)	EPS, HDir, WCA5, S7, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, BBNP, CLY, CON, CRM, DEN, FLI, GWY, MON, PEM, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF, VOG, WRE)
<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea Trout	Priority Species (CAT1)	S7, LBAP (BGW, CLY, CON, GWY, MTR, RCT, TRA, TRF, VOG), LI(BIS)
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	Priority Species (CAT1)	S7, LBAP (GWY, VOG)
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	Priority Species (CAT1)	BDir22, S7, Bern, WBR(RSPB), LBAP (BBNP, CON, FLI, GWY, VOG), UKBR(RSPB)
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	Priority Species (CAT1)	BDir22, WCA1.1, LBAP (CON, POW), WBAm(RSPB), UKBR(RSPB)
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	Priority Species (CAT1)	BDir22, S7, Bern, LBAP (ANG, BBNP, CER, CLY, CON, DEN, FLI, GWY, PEM, POW, SNP, TRF, VOG, WRE), WBAm(RSPB), UKBR(RSPB)
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	Priority Species (CAT1)	BDir22, WCA1.1, LBAP (CON, POW), WBAm(RSPB), UKBR(RSPB)
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel	Priority Species (CAT1)	S7, Bern, WBR(RSPB), LBAP (BBNP, CON, DEN, FLI, GWY, POW, VOG), LI(VC43), UKBR(RSPB)
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	Priority Species (CAT1)	WCA1.1, WCA9, Bern, CITES, LBAP (ANG, CLY, CON, CRM, DEN, FLI, GWY, PEM, POW, SNP, TRA, VOG, WRE), LI(VC43)

SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category	Status
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit	Species of Conservation Concern (CAT2)	WBAm(RSPB)
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	Species of Conservation Concern (CAT2)	LBAP (BRG, RCT, VOG), WBAm(RSPB), UKBAm(RSPB)
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Greenfinch	Species of Conservation Concern (CAT2)	Bern, LBAP (CON, POW), WBAm(RSPB)
<i>Curruca communis</i>	Whitethroat	Species of Conservation Concern (CAT2)	WBR(RSPB), LBAP (CON, POW)
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	Species of Conservation Concern (CAT2)	Bern, LBAP (ANG, CON, GWY, POW, VOG), WBAm(RSPB)
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Wheatear	Species of Conservation Concern (CAT2)	Bern, LBAP (BRG, CON, POW), WBAm(RSPB)
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Redstart	Species of Conservation Concern (CAT2)	Bern, LBAP (CON, GWY, POW, SNP), WBAm(RSPB), UKBAm(RSPB)
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	Species of Conservation Concern (CAT2)	WBR(RSPB), LBAP (CON), UKBAm(RSPB)
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	Species of Conservation Concern (CAT2)	Bern, LBAP (CLY, CON, DEN, FLI, GWY, PEM, POW, SNP), WBAm(RSPB)
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	Species of Conservation Concern (CAT2)	Bern, LBAP (CON, POW), WBAm(RSPB)
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	Species of Conservation Concern (CAT2)	BDir22, Bern, WBAm(RSPB), UKBR(RSPB)

LOCALLY IMPORTANT SPECIES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category	Status
<i>Amblystegium serpens</i>	Creeping Feather-moss	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	RDB1 (Wales) - LC, LI(VC44, EX), LI(VC44, LR), LI(WWBIC)
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	CITES, LBAP (CLY, CON, POW)
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	RDB1 (UK) - DD, RDB2 (UK) - R, LBAP (CON)
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	Bern, LBAP (ANG, BRG, CON, POW)
<i>Celastrina argiolus britanna</i>	Holly Blue	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	LBAP (CON)
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Raven	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	LBAP (BRG, CON), LI(BIS)

<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	Bern, LBAP (CON, POW)
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	BDir22, LBAP (CON, POW), UKBAm(RSPB)
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	Bern, LBAP (BRG, CON, POW, RCT, VOG), UKBAm(RSPB)
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	Bern, LBAP (CON, POW)
<i>Fissidens taxifolius</i>	Common Pocket-moss	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	RDB1 (Wales) - LC, LI(VC35), LI(VC35, LR), LI(VC42, LR), LI(VC44, LS), LI(VC48, LR), LI(VC49, LR), LI(WWBIC)
<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	Pied Wagtail	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	Bern, LBAP (POW, TRA)
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Pied Wagtail	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	Bern, LBAP (CON, POW, TRA)
<i>Nanogona polydesmoides</i>	Eyed Flat-backed Millipede	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	LBAP (BGW, NEW, POW)
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	Bern, LBAP (CON, POW)
<i>Periparus ater</i>	Coal Tit	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	Bern, LBAP (CON, POW)
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	LBAP (BRG, CON, POW)
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Nuthatch	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	Bern, LBAP (CON, POW)
<i>Sorex araneus</i>	Eurasian Common Shrew	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	Bern, LBAP (ANG, BGW, BRG, CON, NEW, POW)
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	LBAP (CON, POW)
<i>Tortula muralis</i>	Wall Screw-moss	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	RDB1 (Wales) - LC, LI(VC35, LR)
<i>Zygodon stirtonii</i>	Zygodon stirtonii	Locally Important Species (CAT3)	RDB1 (Wales) - LC, LI(VC44, LS), LI(VC49, LR), LI(VC50, LR), LI(WWBIC)

INVASIVE NON-NATIVE

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category	Status
<i>Lamium galeobdolon subsp. argentatum</i>	Lamium galeobdolon subsp. argentatum	Other Species (CAT4)	WCA9, INNS
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel	Other Species (CAT4)	WCA9, INNS

Designated Sites

Below is a summarised list of sites within the search area (based on the largest buffer).

Type	Count	Intersection Area	Percentage	Description
Road Verge Nature Reserve	1	Local - Non-statutory	9,873.00m ²	0.28%
Restored Ancient Woodland Site	6	Priority Area	90,008.00m ²	2.55%
Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site	4	Priority Area	143,941.00m ²	4.07%
Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category	2	Priority Area	45,013.00m ²	1.27%
NRW Priority Area (Woodland - PAWS)	4	Priority Area	143,942.00m ²	4.07%

Restored Ancient Woodland Site

These are woodlands which are predominately broadleaves now and are believed to have been continually wooded for over 400 years. They will have gone through a phase when canopy cover will have been more than 50% non-native conifer tree species and now have a canopy cover of more than 50% broadleaf. Please note that the information sources do not identify whether broadleaved trees are site native and therefore an assumption has been made that they are native. The use of the term restored ancient woodland describes woodland which appears using remote sensing techniques to have returned to a more natural condition. The inventory designation does not mean that the woodland is fully restored or that it is in good ecological condition. Active restoration work may well be essential to consolidate the improvement in condition or to improve it further.

Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

These are sites which are believed to have been continuously wooded for over 400 years. They have been replanted with native or non-native species, most commonly with conifers. They currently have a canopy cover of more than 50% non-native conifer tree species. They will have varying levels of remnant features of ASNW.

Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category

Woodlands which may be ASNW, RAWs or PAWS. These areas are predominantly in transition where the existing tree cover is described as shrubs, young trees, felled or ground prepared for planting.

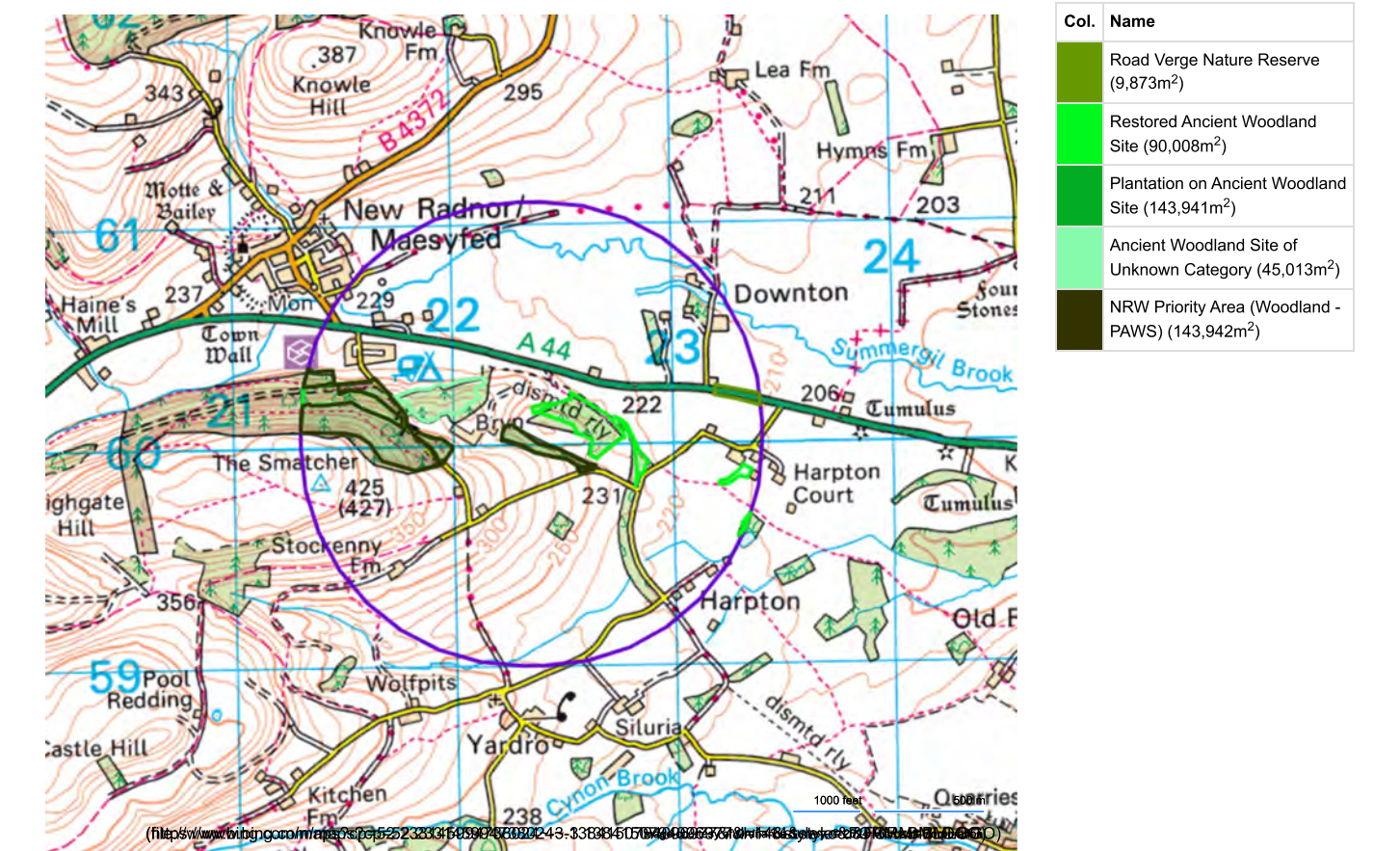
NRW Priority Area (Woodland - PAWS)

NRW Priority habitat areas are large scale areas which were prioritised for targeted conservation work, based on factors including the habitats within them.

Road Verge Nature Reserve

Downton (791 m)

Designated Sites Map

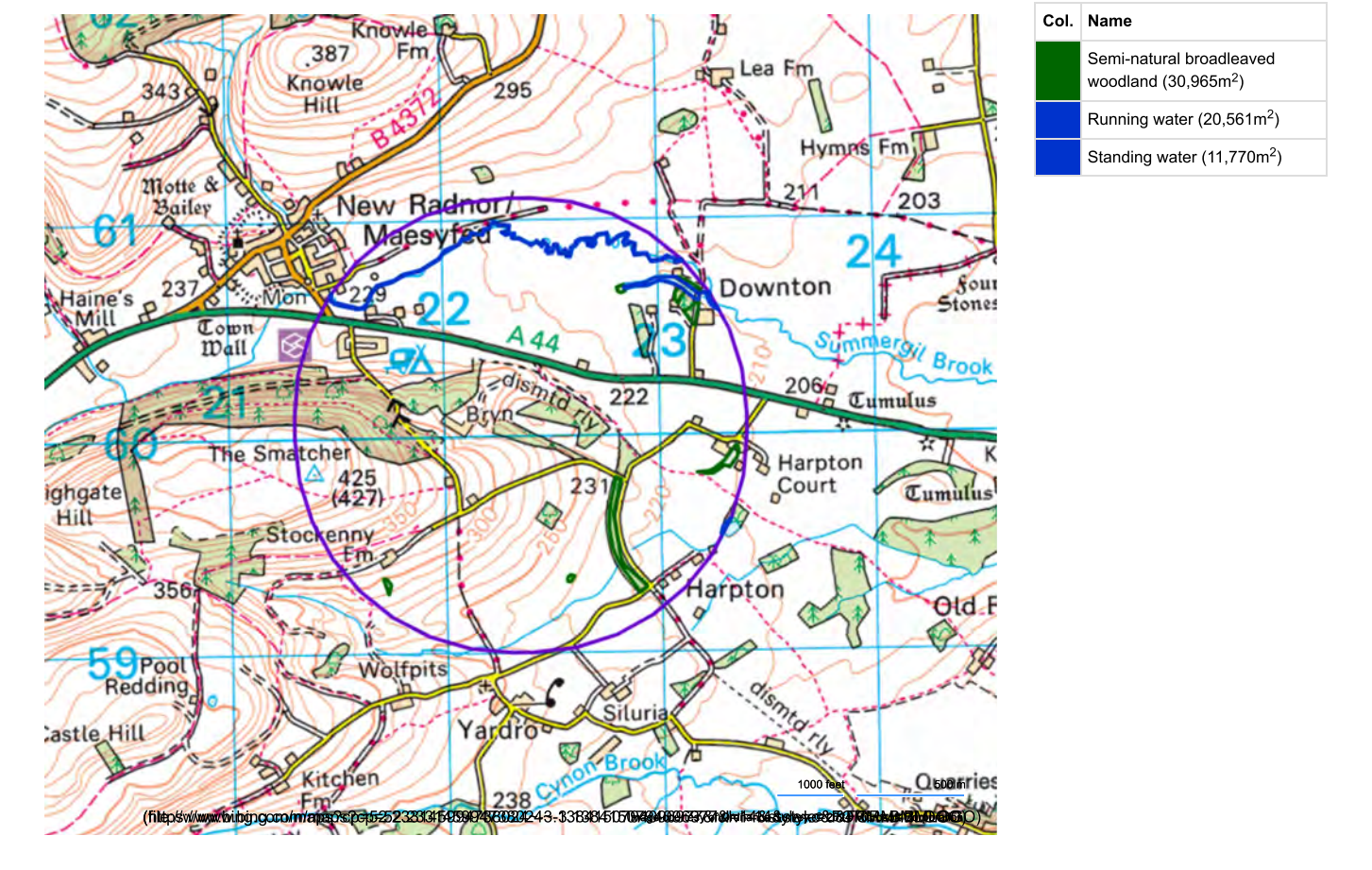


Habitats

Below are listed habitats within the search areas (based on the largest buffer). Habitats marked in red may contain Priority habitats. Habitats are listed in order of intersection size (decending). **Common habitats are not returned..**

Code	Count	Intersection Area	Percentage	Description
A.1.2.2	10	446,689.00m ²	12.64%	Planted coniferous woodland
A.1.1.2	1	102,238.00m ²	2.89%	Planted broadleaved woodland
A.1.1.1	8	30,965.00m ²	0.88%	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland
A.1.3.2	3	30,340.00m ²	0.86%	Planted mixed woodland
G.2	1	20,561.00m ²	0.58%	Running water
J.1.2	2	19,299.00m ²	0.55%	Amenity grassland
G.1	2	11,770.00m ²	0.33%	Standing water
C.1.1	1	2,507.00m ²	< 0.01%	Bracken
J.3.7	1	1,010.00m ²	< 0.01%	Track (not comprehensively digitised)

Habitats Map



Terms and Conditions for use of LERC Wales Aderyn (Biodiversity Information Reporting Database) Service

Full access to biodiversity records either viewed or downloaded through Aderyn or eMapper will only be granted to approved, registered users and are subject to Terms and Conditions of Data Release and Download as below. Please read the following Terms and Conditions carefully as they form an integral part of the 'data supply' process.

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6. The 'Data User' may not copy, distribute, disseminate, publish or broadcast 'the data' in any format, including on the Internet, without the permission of the relevant LERC.
7. I agree that where other parties require access to 'the data', I will direct them to the relevant LERC.
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13. 'The data' requested should be used for legitimate and legal purposes.
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