



# Habitats Regulation Assessment

July 2019

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The EU Habitats and Wild Birds Directives<sup>1</sup>, aim to protect and improve Europe's most important habitats and species. They primarily achieve this by requiring:

- *The designation and protection of a network of land and marine habitats ("European sites"), and;*
- *The protection of certain animals and plants of European importance ("European protected species" or "EPS") and all naturally occurring wild birds. These species are referred to as "protected species".*

The Directives are mainly transposed in Wales by the "Habitats Regulations"<sup>2</sup> and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981<sup>3</sup>.

Of relevance to the emerging Local Development Plan (LDP), the Habitats Regulations require the assessment of "plans or projects" that may have a "likely significant effect" on a European site.

When undertaking the assessment, the Directives require a precautionary approach, if there is doubt about the impacts of proposed activities, precautionary decisions should be taken to protect relevant sites and species. The absence of information is not a basis to assume no negative effect.

Ultimately, the LDP may be adopted if the National Park Authority (NPA) can objectively state the plan will not have an "adverse effect on the integrity of a European site". If the plan or project will have adverse effects, or if there is uncertainty over its effects, it can only be adopted if certain "derogations" apply and compensatory measures are adopted which ensure the coherence of the network of European sites is protected.

A full background is provided in the European Union's *Natura 2000 and spatial planning (August 2017)*<sup>4</sup>.

This initial screening report acts to identify the potential focus of an appropriate assessment of the Deposit LDP.

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<sup>1</sup> Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ("the Habitats Directive") and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds ("the Wild Birds Directive").

<sup>2</sup> The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

<sup>3</sup> Part I of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 ("WCA") (as amended) primarily transposes the species protection requirements of the Wild Birds Directive in England and Wales.

<sup>4</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/knowledge/pdf/Natura\\_2000\\_and\\_spatial\\_planning\\_final\\_for\\_publication.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/knowledge/pdf/Natura_2000_and_spatial_planning_final_for_publication.pdf)

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Habitats Regulations require a stepwise, iterative approach, to the assessment of emerging plans, such as the LDP. Put simply, at each formal stage of consultation on the LDP, screening followed by an appropriate assessment, where necessary, is required. The report details the approach and findings of the initial screening of the emerging LDP preferred strategy. It will be undertaken again as the full draft “Deposit” LDP is being prepared.
- 1.2 This report considers the question - can “likely<sup>5</sup> significant<sup>6</sup> effects” (LSE) of the emerging LDP (alone or combined with other plans or projects) on one or more European site(s) be ruled out?
- 1.3 This determination must be made on a precautionary basis, and the LDP must be assumed to have a likely significant effect unless such effects can be ruled out.
- 1.4 If the answer to the above question is no, then the NPA will have to undertake what is known as an ‘appropriate assessment’ to inform its determination on whether the Deposit LDP will adversely affect the integrity<sup>7</sup> of those European sites for which “likely significant effects” cannot be ruled out.

## 2.0 SCOPING

- 2.1 To reach the likely significant effect decision, the NPA must assess the likely effects of the plan or project on a European site. An “effect” includes anything which would impact upon a European site. Temporary, permanent, direct and indirect effects need to be considered.
- 2.2 To inform this decision, the NPA, as the responsible authority, has:
  - a) Identified European sites within 15km of the plan area
  - b) Identified the conservation objectives, designated features and condition of these sites
  - c) Identified other plans or projects which could give rise to in combination effects.
- 2.3 The following European sites are located either wholly or partially within the Brecon Beacons National Park.
  - Blaen Cynon Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
  - Brecon Beacons SAC
  - Coed Y Cerrig SAC
  - Coedydd Nedd a Mellte SAC
  - Cwm Cadlan SAC
  - Cym Clydach Woodlands SAC
  - Llangorse Lake/ Lyn Syfaddan SAC
  - River Usk SAC
  - River Wye SAC

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5 European case law has interpreted the threshold of “likelihood” of significant effects at a low level. Accordingly, a plan or project must be considered to be “likely to have a significant effect” where, “it cannot be excluded on the basis of objective information that the plan or project will have significant effects on the site concerned”. Paragraph 44 of Case C-127/02 (Waddenzee).

6 European case law has ruled that the question of whether an effect would be “significant” is linked to the site’s conservation objectives. Paragraphs 46-48 of Case C-127/02 (Waddenzee). A plan or project with effects which do not impact on a European site’s conservation objectives would not be considered to be “significant” for the purpose of this decision.

7 Integrity is described as the sites’ coherence, ecological structure and function across the whole area that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or levels of populations of species for which it was classified (ODPM, 2005).

- Sugar Loaf Woodlands SAC
  - Usk Bat Sites SAC.
- 2.4 The following European sites are located outside but, either wholly or partially, within 15km of the Brecon Beacons National Park.
- Aberbargoed Grasslands SAC
  - Cernydd Carmel SAC
  - Cwm Doeithe Mynydd Mallaen SAC
  - Drostre Bank SAC
  - Mynydd Eppynt SAC
  - Rhos Goch SAC
  - River Tywi SAC.
- 2.5 The Habitats Regulations Assessment of the existing Local Development Plan<sup>8</sup> scoped twelve European sites scoped into the Screening Assessment (all of those in para. 2.4 above plus the River Tywi SAC in para. 2.5 above) and ultimately identified that there was potential for likely significant effects at five European sites [Blaen Cynon SAC, Llangorse Lake SAC, River Usk SAC, River Wye SAC and Usk Bat Sites SAC]. However, the recent ‘People over wind’ ruling<sup>9</sup> has established that mitigation cannot be taken into account when considering the screening test for likely significant effects and so for this iteration of the LDP, all of the sites have been scoped into the initial screening assessment.

### 3.0 SCREENING

- 3.1 Where available, the following information has informed the initial screening of the preferred strategy of the LDP:
- the conservation objectives (Appendix A)
  - the condition of each of the designated features of the sites (Appendix B)
  - information on the designated features and habitats (Appendix C)
  - issues relevant to site condition (Appendix D)
  - plans and projects, considered for their potential to have in combination effects (Appendix E).
- 3.2 Two key questions have informed the screening of the preferred strategy:
- A. Does the strategy direct a quantum or type of development towards, or encourage development in, a European site or an area where development may indirectly affect a European site?*
- B. Does the strategy facilitate development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within a European site or an area where development may indirectly affect a European site?*
- 3.3 The NPA recognises that “in combination” effects may mean that likely significant effects cannot be ruled out even though the preferred strategy, by itself, would not have a significant effect.
- 3.4 The initial screening assessment is contained in Appendix F. On the basis of objective information, likely significant effects of the preferred strategy cannot be ruled out on any of the following European sites.
- Aberbargoed Grasslands SAC

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<sup>8</sup> Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report Deposit LDP, Enfusion & C4S (September 2010)

<sup>9</sup> Court of Justice of the European Union ruling in the [Case C323/17](#) (13/04/2018)

- Blaen Cynon SAC
- Brecon Beacons SAC
- Cernydd Carmel SAC
- Coedydd Nedd a Melte SAC
- Coed Y Cerrig SAC
- Cwm Cadlan SAC
- Cym Clydach Woodlands SAC
- Cwm Doeithe Mynydd Mallaen SAC
- Drostre Bank SAC
- Llangorse Lake/ Lyn Syfaddan SAC
- Mynydd Eppynt SAC
- River Usk SAC
- River Wye SAC
- Rhos Goch SAC
- River Tywi SAC
- Sugar Loaf Woodlands SAC
- Usk Bat Sites SAC

#### 4.0 FUTURE WORK

- 4.1 Following consultation on the preferred strategy, the NPA will undertake this screening again and will, where necessary, prepare an appropriate assessment to determine whether the Deposit LDP, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, will adversely affect the integrity of any of the European sites identified in paragraph 3.4 above.

## Appendix A - the conservation objectives

Designated site with link to Natura 2000 standard data form	Designation	Primary Broad Natura 2000 Category	Secondary Natura 2000 category(ies)	Core management plan/ conservation objectives (link)
<a href="#">Aberbargoed Grasslands</a>	SAC	Grassland/heathland		<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">Blaen Cynon</a>	SAC	Grassland/heathland	Bog	<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">Brecon Beacons</a>	SAC	Upland	Grassland/heathland	<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">Cernydd Carmel</a>	SAC	Grassland/heathland	Bog	<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">Coedydd Nedd a Mellte</a>	SAC	Grassland/heathland	Woodland	<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">Coed y Cerrig</a>	SAC	Alluvial forest		<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">Cwm Cadlan</a>	SAC	Grassland/heathland	Bog	<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">Cwm Doeithe Mynydd Mallaen</a>	SAC	Woodland	Grassland/heathland	<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">Cwm Clydach Woodlands</a>	SAC	Woodland	Grassland/heathland	<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">Drostre Bank</a>	SAC	Grassland/heathland Woodland	Grassland/heathland Woodland	<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">Llangorse Lake/ Llyn Syfaddan</a>	SAC	Lake		<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">Mynydd Eppynt</a>	SAC	Upland		<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">River Usk</a>	SAC	Riparian		<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">River Wye</a>	SAC	Riparian	Bog	<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">Sugar Loaf Woodlands</a>	SAC	Woodland		<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">Usk Bat Sites</a>	SAC	Bats	Grassland/heathland, Bogs, Upland	<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">Rhos Goch</a>	SAC	Bog	Grassland	<a href="#">Link</a>
<a href="#">River Tywi</a>	SAC	Riparian		<a href="#">Link</a>

An indication of the conservation objectives within the core management plans is provided below.

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:

- The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species.
- The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats.
- The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species.
- The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely.
- The populations of qualifying species.
- The distribution of qualifying species within the site.

Appendix B - the condition of each of the designated features of the sites (bold indicates a priority habitat).

Site Name	Site Code	Site Type	Grid Ref	Feature name (formal)	Feature name (informal)	Broad environment	Feature Type	Feature category	Feature condition: Most recent assessment	Date of most recent assessment
Aberbargoed Grasslands	UK0030071	SAC	ST163992	Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia (R)	Marsh fritillary butterfly. (R)	Terrestrial	Species	Butterflies	Unfavourable: Un-classified	May-09
Aberbargoed Grasslands	UK0030071	SAC	ST163992	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	Purple moor-grass meadows.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Fen, marsh and swamp	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jun-14
Afon Tywi/ River Tywi	UK0013010	SAC	SN687263	Alosa (R)	Allis shad. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	May-12
Afon Tywi/ River Tywi	UK0013010	SAC	SN687263	Lampetra planeri (R)	Brook lamprey. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-11
Afon Tywi/ River Tywi	UK0013010	SAC	SN687263	Cottus gobio (R)	Bullhead. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-12
Afon Tywi/ River Tywi	UK0013010	SAC	SN687263	Lutra lutra (R)	Otter. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Mammals	Favourable: Maintained	Mar-10
Afon Tywi/ River Tywi	UK0013010	SAC	SN687263	Lampetra fluviatilis (R)	River lamprey. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-11
Afon Tywi/ River Tywi	UK0013010	SAC	SN687263	Petromyzon marinus (R)	Sea lamprey. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-11
Afon Tywi/ River Tywi	UK0013010	SAC	SN687263	Alosa fallax (R)	Twaite shad. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	May-12
Blaen Cynon	UK0030092	SAC	SN946066	Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia (R)	Marsh fritillary butterfly. (R)	Terrestrial	Species	Butterflies	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Sep-08
Brecon Beacons/ Bannau Brycheiniog	UK0030096	SAC	SO024211	European dry heaths	Dry heaths.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Dwarf shrub heath	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jul-10
Brecon Beacons/ Bannau Brycheiniog	UK0030096	SAC	SO024211	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Plants in crevices in base-rich rocks.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Inland rock	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jul-10
Brecon Beacons/ Bannau Brycheiniog	UK0030096	SAC	SO024211	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Plants in crevices on acid rocks.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Inland rock	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jul-10
Brecon Beacons/ Bannau Brycheiniog	UK0030096	SAC	SO024211	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	Tall herb communities.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Inland rock	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jul-10
<b>Cernydd Carmel</b>	<b>UK0030070</b>	<b>SAC</b>	<b>SN592161</b>	<b>Active raised bogs</b>	<b>Active raised bogs.</b>	<b>Terrestrial</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Bogs</b>	<b>Unfavourable: Un-classified</b>	<b>Jul-16</b>
Cernydd Carmel	UK0030070	SAC	SN592161	European dry heaths	Dry heaths.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Dwarf shrub heath	Destroyed: Partially	Jul-16
Cernydd Carmel	UK0030070	SAC	SN592161	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Dwarf shrub heath	Destroyed: Partially	Sep-16



Cernydd Carmel	UK0030070	SAC	SN592161	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Broad-leaved, mixed and yew woodland	Favourable: Un-classified	Jul-13
Cernydd Carmel	UK0030070	SAC	SN592161	Turloughs	Turloughs.	Freshwater	Habitat	Standing open water and canals	Favourable: Un-classified	Sep-11
Coed y Cerrig	UK0012766	SAC	SO291210	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> )	Alder woodland on floodplains.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Broad-leaved, mixed and yew woodland	Favourable: Maintained	May-12
Coedydd Nedd a Mellte	UK0030141	SAC	SN919093	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Broad-leaved, mixed and yew woodland	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Sep-16
Coedydd Nedd a Mellte	UK0030141	SAC	SN919093	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	Western acidic oak woodland.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Broad-leaved, mixed and yew woodland	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Sep-16
Cwm Cadlan	UK0013585	SAC	SN961098	Alkaline fens	Calcium-rich springwater-fed fens.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Fen, marsh and swamp	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Sep-16
Cwm Cadlan	UK0013585	SAC	SN961098	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> )	Purple moor-grass meadows.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Fen, marsh and swamp	Unfavourable: Declining	Sep-16
Cwm Clydach Woodlands / Coedydd Cwm Clydach	UK0030127	SAC	SO207123	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer ( <i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i> )	Beech forests on acid soils.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Broad-leaved, mixed and yew woodland	Favourable: Maintained	Jul-15
Cwm Clydach Woodlands / Coedydd Cwm Clydach	UK0030127	SAC	SO207123	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	Beech forests on neutral to rich soils.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Broad-leaved, mixed and yew woodland	Favourable: Maintained	Jul-15
Cwm Doethie – Mynydd Mallaen	UK0030128	SAC	SN747458	European dry heaths	Dry heaths.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Dwarf shrub heath	Unfavourable: Recovering	Sep-12
Cwm Doethie – Mynydd Mallaen	UK0030128	SAC	SN747458	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	Western acidic oak woodland.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Broad-leaved, mixed and yew woodland	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Aug-12
Drostre Bank	UK0012878	SAC	SO096312	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> )	Alder woodland on floodplains.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Broad-leaved, mixed and yew woodland	Favourable: Maintained	Jun-15
Drostre Bank	UK0012878	SAC	SO096312	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> )	Purple moor-grass meadows.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Fen, marsh and swamp	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jun-15
Llangorse Lake/ Llyn Syfaddan	UK0012985	SAC	SO131262	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation	Naturally nutrient-rich lakes or lochs which are often dominated by pondweed.	Freshwater	Habitat	Standing open water and canals	Unfavourable: No-change	Aug-11
Mynydd Epynt	UK0030221	SAC	SN883400	<i>Drepanocladus</i> ( <i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i> ) (R)	Slender green feather-moss. (R)	Terrestrial	Species	Non-vascular Plants	Favourable: Un-classified	Aug-09
Rhos Goch	UK0014792	SAC	SO197483	Active raised bogs	Active raised bogs.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Bogs	Unfavourable: No-change	Aug-15
Rhos Goch	UK0014792	SAC	SO197483	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> )	Alder woodland on floodplains.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Broad-leaved, mixed and yew woodland	Favourable: Maintained	Sep-14
Rhos Goch	UK0014792	SAC	SO197483	Bog woodland	Bog woodland.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Broad-leaved, mixed and yew woodland	Favourable: Recovered	Sep-14

Rhos Goch	UK0014792	SAC	SO197483	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	Purple moor-grass meadows.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Fen, marsh and swamp	Favourable: Un-classified	Jun-14
Rhos Goch	UK0014792	SAC	SO197483	Transition mires and quaking bogs	Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Fen, marsh and swamp	Unfavourable: No-change	Jul-15
River Usk/ Afon Wysg	UK0013007	SAC	SO214182	Alosa alosa (R)	Allis shad. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-12
River Usk/ Afon Wysg	UK0013007	SAC	SO214182	Salmo salar (R)	Atlantic salmon. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-12
River Usk/ Afon Wysg	UK0013007	SAC	SO214182	Lampetra planeri (R)	Brook lamprey. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Nov-12
River Usk/ Afon Wysg	UK0013007	SAC	SO214182	Cottus gobio (R)	Bullhead. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-12
River Usk/ Afon Wysg	UK0013007	SAC	SO214182	Lutra lutra (R)	Otter. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Mammals	Favourable: Recovered	Mar-10
River Usk/ Afon Wysg	UK0013007	SAC	SO214182	Lampetra fluviatilis (R)	River lamprey. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Nov-12
River Usk/ Afon Wysg	UK0013007	SAC	SO214182	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot.	Freshwater	Habitat	Rivers & streams	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-12
River Usk/ Afon Wysg	UK0013007	SAC	SO214182	Petromyzon marinus (R)	Sea lamprey. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Nov-12
River Usk/ Afon Wysg	UK0013007	SAC	SO214182	Alosa fallax (R)	Twaite shad. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-12
River Wye/ Afon Gwy	UK0012642	SAC	SO547368	Alosa alosa (R)	Allis shad. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-12
River Wye/ Afon Gwy	UK0012642	SAC	SO547368	Salmo salar (R)	Atlantic salmon. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-12
River Wye/ Afon Gwy	UK0012642	SAC	SO547368	Lampetra planeri (R)	Brook lamprey. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-12
River Wye/ Afon Gwy	UK0012642	SAC	SO547368	Cottus gobio (R)	Bullhead. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Dec-16
River Wye/ Afon Gwy	UK0012642	SAC	SO547368	Lutra lutra (R)	Otter. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Mammals	Favourable: Recovered	Mar-10
River Wye/ Afon Gwy	UK0012642	SAC	SO547368	Lampetra fluviatilis (R)	River lamprey. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-12
River Wye/ Afon Gwy	UK0012642	SAC	SO547368	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot.	Freshwater	Habitat	Rivers & streams	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-12
River Wye/ Afon Gwy	UK0012642	SAC	SO547368	Petromyzon marinus (R)	Sea lamprey. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-12

River Wye/ Afon Gwy	UK0012642	SAC	SO547368	Alosa fallax (R)	Twaite shad. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Fish	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Jan-12
River Wye/ Afon Gwy	UK0012642	SAC	SO547368	Transition mires and quaking bogs	Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Fen, marsh and swamp	Unfavourable: Declining	Jul-12
River Wye/ Afon Gwy	UK0012642	SAC	SO547368	Austropotamobius pallipes (R)	White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish. (R)	Freshwater	Species	Other invertebrates	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Sep-16
Sugar Loaf Woodlands	UK0030072	SAC	SO295166	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	Western acidic oak woodland.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Broad-leaved, mixed and yew woodland	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Apr-09
<b>Usk Bat Sites/ Safleoedd Ystlumod Wysg</b>	<b>UK0014784</b>	<b>SAC</b>	<b>SO190145</b>	<b>Blanket bogs</b>	<b>Blanket bog.</b>	<b>Terrestrial</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Bogs</b>	<b>Unfavourable: Un-classified</b>	<b>Sep-10</b>
Usk Bat Sites/ Safleoedd Ystlumod Wysg	UK0014784	SAC	SO190145	Caves not open to the public	Caves not open to the public.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Inland rock	Favourable: Maintained	Nov-12
Usk Bat Sites/ Safleoedd Ystlumod Wysg	UK0014784	SAC	SO190145	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	Degraded raised bog.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Bogs	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Oct-16
Usk Bat Sites/ Safleoedd Ystlumod Wysg	UK0014784	SAC	SO190145	European dry heaths	Dry heaths.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Dwarf shrub heath	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Mar-12
Usk Bat Sites/ Safleoedd Ystlumod Wysg	UK0014784	SAC	SO190145	Rhinolophus hipposideros (R)	Lesser horseshoe bat. (R)	Terrestrial	Species	Mammals	Favourable: Maintained	Nov-12
<b>Usk Bat Sites/ Safleoedd Ystlumod Wysg</b>	<b>UK0014784</b>	<b>SAC</b>	<b>SO190145</b>	<b>Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines</b>	<b>Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes.</b>	<b>Terrestrial</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Broad-leaved, mixed and yew woodland</b>	<b>Favourable: Maintained</b>	<b>Aug-12</b>
Usk Bat Sites/ Safleoedd Ystlumod Wysg	UK0014784	SAC	SO190145	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Plants in crevices in base-rich rocks.	Terrestrial	Habitat	Inland rock	Favourable: Maintained	Jul-12

## Appendix C - information designated features and habitats

**Otter:** <https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/1435>

Suggested buffer of 5km (In addition tributaries of the SAC need to be considered). JNCC Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers – Ecology series 10.

- Pollution from a wide range of substances including PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) and heavy metals, e.g., lead, cadmium and mercury. Full impacts of these effects are unclear due to the complex way in which they interact in the aquatic environment
- Water abstraction, which can concentrate pollutants and reduce food availability
- Loss and lack of wetland habitats associated with rivers, leading to the loss of resting and breeding sites. Development pressures, wetland drainage, intensified riparian management, agricultural cultivation along riverbanks, river engineering and flood prevention measures
- Loss of suitable resting and breeding sites due to lack of appropriate management of riverside pollards
- Disturbance from people, dogs and livestock and water based recreation activities such as angling and boating
- Accidental death: road and rail casualties
- Poor habitat and water quality reducing the sustainability of fish stocks.

**Lesser horseshoe bat:** <https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/1545>

Suggested buffer of 15km. Schofield, H. (2010) Lesser Horseshoe Conservation Handbook. Bat Conservation Trust.

- Loss of Roost sites including old buildings during the summer and caves, mines and other cave-like places for hibernation in the winter.
- Fragmentation of habitat. Summer and winter roosts are usually less than 5- 10 km apart. The bats are vulnerable to the loss or disturbance of both summer and winter roost sites and the removal of linear habitat corridors
- The species is particularly sensitive to light. Increased lighting in commuting/foraging areas can cause the bats to abandon the site
- Loss of foraging/feeding habitat. The species prefers sheltered valleys with extensive deciduous woods or dense scrub, close to roost sites. Where habitat is fragmented, linear features such as hedgerows are important corridors between roosts and foraging areas.

**Marsh fritillary butterfly:** <http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/134>

Suggested buffer of 2km. Butterfly Conservation.

- Increased fragmentation and isolation of habitats
- Inappropriate management of sites including changes in grazing stock and practice leading to loss of food plant (devil's bit scabious *Succissa pratensis*) overgrazing, Burning and mowing
- Adults tend to be sedentary and remain in a series of linked metapopulations, forming numerous temporary subpopulations, which frequently die out and recolonise. Where unable to do this, populations do not seem to be able to persist in habitat fragments. It is therefore essential to conserve a cluster of sites in close proximity
- Afforestation and development on habitats.

**Allis shad:** <http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/405>

Suggested buffer of 2km (5km where issue relates to general water quality). JNCC Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers – Ecology series 3.

- Pollution
- Overfishing
- River obstructions to migration
- Deposition of fine sediments reducing quality of spawning sites
- Disturbance through vibrations from development etc.

**Thwaite shad:** <https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/409>

Suggested buffer of 2km (5km where issue relates to general water quality). JNCC Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers – Ecology series 3.

- Pollution
- Overfishing
- River obstructions to migration e.g. weirs or dams
- Deposition of fine sediments reducing quality of spawning sites
- Disturbance through vibrations from development etc.

**Bullhead:** <https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/488>

Suggested buffer of 2km (5km where issue relates to general water quality). JNCC Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers – Ecology series 4.

- Deposition of fine sediments in disturbed catchments
- Fragmentation of populations
- Channel management
- Fisheries management
- Pollution.

**River lamprey:** <https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/520>

Suggested buffer of 2km (5km where issue relates to general water quality). JNCC Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers – Ecology series 5.

- Pollution
- River obstructions to migration e.g. weirs or dams
- Reduction in quality of spawning sites.

**Brook lamprey:** <https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/523>

Suggested buffer of 2km (5km where issue relates to general water quality). JNCC Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers – Ecology series 5.

- Pollution
- River obstructions to migration e.g. weirs or dams
- Reduction in quality of spawning sites.

**Sea lamprey:** <http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/569>

Suggested buffer of 2km (5km where issue relates to general water quality). JNCC Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers – Ecology series 5.

- Pollution
- River obstructions to migration e.g. weirs or dams
- Reduction in quality of spawning sites.

**White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish:** <https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/43>

Suggested buffer of 2km (5km where issue relates to general water quality). JNCC Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers – Ecology series 1.

- Pollution
- Increasing siltation and eutrophication of rivers
- River engineering for hydro-schemes, flood defence purposes and fishery improvements
- Competition from non-native crayfish species
- Crayfish plague.

**Atlantic salmon:** <http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/608>

Suggested buffer of 2km (5km where issue relates to general water quality). JNCC Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers – Ecology series 7.

- Pollution
- River obstructions to migration e.g. weirs or dams
- Physical degradation of spawning and nursery habitat.

**Slender green feather-moss:**

<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/species.asp?FeatureIntCode=S1393>

Occurs in at least five flush complexes within this upland range in south central Wales. The flush habitats are generally situated within expanses of grass moorland.

- Destruction of habitat,
- Heavy grazing of flushes by sheep at upland sites

**Habitats**

European dry heaths	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10084">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10084</a>
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10166">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10166</a>
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10165">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10165</a>
Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10133">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10133</a>
Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> )	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10198">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10198</a>
Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10192">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10192</a>

<b>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10194">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10194</a>
<b>Alkaline fens</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10151">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10151</a>
<b>Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10131">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10131</a>
<b>Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robori-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10186">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10186</a>
<b>Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10187">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10187</a>
<b>Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation</b>	<a href="http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10067">http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10067</a>
<b>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10077">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10077</a>
<b>Transition mires and quaking bogs</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10145">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10145</a>
<b>Blanket bogs</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/263">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/263</a>
<b>Caves not open to the public</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10170">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10170</a>
<b>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10143">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10143</a>
<b>Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10192">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10192</a>
<b>Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10165">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10165</a>
<b>Active raised bogs</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10142">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10142</a>
<b>Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10082">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10082</a>
<b>Turloughs</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10070">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10070</a>
<b>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10194">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10194</a>
<b>Bog woodland</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10197">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/10197</a>
<b>Transition mires and quaking bogs</b>	<a href="https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/1637">https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats/1637</a>

Appendix D - issues relevant to site condition\*

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Issue Sub Category</b>	<b>Issue Status</b>
<b>Afon Tywi / River Tywi</b>	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing overgrazing	Needs control
Afon Tywi / River Tywi	Agriculture and Land management	Herbicide/ pesticide use	Needs control
Afon Tywi / River Tywi	Invasive Species	Terrestrial - non-native	Needs control
Afon Tywi / River Tywi	Invasive Species	Freshwater non-native	Needs control
Afon Tywi / River Tywi	Other Industries and Development	Aggregate extraction	Needs control
Afon Tywi / River Tywi	Other Industries and Development	Quarrying and mining	Needs control
Afon Tywi / River Tywi	Pollution and waste	Water pollution - diffuse sources	Needs control
Afon Tywi / River Tywi	Pollution and waste	Water pollution - discharge(s)/point source (inc. thermal, radioactive and oil)	Under control
Afon Tywi / River Tywi	Water management and issues	Acidification	Needs control
Afon Tywi / River Tywi	Water management and issues	Freshwaterfish stocking	Under control
Afon Tywi / River Tywi	Water management and issues	Inland flood defence and erosion control	Needs control
Afon Tywi / River Tywi	Water management and issues	Modified water courses	Needs control
Afon Tywi / River Tywi	Water management and issues	Water abstraction	Needs control
<b>Blaen Cynon</b>	Agriculture and Land management	Drainage	Under control
Blaen Cynon	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing insufficient grazing	Needs control
Blaen Cynon	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing overgrazing	Under control
Blaen Cynon	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing type and/or timing (inc shepherding)	Needs control
Blaen Cynon	Agriculture and Land management	Habitat loss and fragmentation	Needs control
Blaen Cynon	Agriculture and Land management	Scrub invasion	Needs control
Blaen Cynon	Agriculture and Land management	Weed control	Needs control
Blaen Cynon	Forestry and woodland management	Tree planting, past and present	Needs control
Blaen Cynon	Forestry and woodland management	Woodland management and tree felling	Under control
Blaen Cynon	Invasive Species	Terrestrial - non-native	Needs control
Blaen Cynon	Pollution and waste	Air pollution	Needs control



Blaen Cynon	Pollution and waste	Water pollution - discharge(s)/point source (inc. thermal, radioactive and oil)	Needs control
<b>Brecon Beacons / Bannau Brycheiniog</b>	Access & Recreation	Access/Use - erosion/disturbance/damage	Needs control
Brecon Beacons / Bannau Brycheiniog	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing overgrazing	Needs control
Brecon Beacons / Bannau Brycheiniog	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing type and/or timing (inc shepherding)	Needs control
Brecon Beacons / Bannau Brycheiniog	Agriculture and Land management	Scrub invasion	Under control
Brecon Beacons / Bannau Brycheiniog	Invasive Species	Terrestrial - native and archaeophyte	Under control
Brecon Beacons / Bannau Brycheiniog	Pollution and waste	Air pollution	Needs control
<b>Coed Y Cerrig</b>	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing insufficient grazing	Needs control
Coed Y Cerrig	Agriculture and Land management	Habitat loss and fragmentation	Needs control
Coed Y Cerrig	Agriculture and Land management	Scrub invasion	Under control
Coed Y Cerrig	Forestry and woodland management	Woodland management and tree felling	Under control
Coed Y Cerrig	Pollution and waste	Air pollution	Needs control
<b>Coedydd Nedd a Mellte</b>	Access & Recreation	Access/Use - erosion/disturbance/damage	Needs control
Coedydd Nedd a Mellte	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing overgrazing	Needs control
Coedydd Nedd a Mellte	Earth Science Feature Issue	Feature obscured	Under control
Coedydd Nedd a Mellte	Forestry and woodland management	Woodland management and tree felling	Needs control
Coedydd Nedd a Mellte	Invasive Species	Terrestrial - native and archaeophyte	Needs control
Coedydd Nedd a Mellte	Invasive Species	Terrestrial - non-native	Needs control
Coedydd Nedd a Mellte	Pollution and waste	Air pollution	Needs control
Coedydd Nedd a Mellte	Pollution and waste	Waste impacts - dumping spoil, leachate, sludge, etc	Under control
<b>Cwm Cadlan</b>	Agriculture and Land management	Cutting/ Mowing - insufficient	Needs control

Cwm Cadlan	Agriculture and Land management	Drainage	Needs control
Cwm Cadlan	Agriculture and Land management	Fertilizer use	Needs control
Cwm Cadlan	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing insufficient grazing	Needs control
Cwm Cadlan	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing overgrazing	Needs control
Cwm Cadlan	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing type and/or timing (inc shepherding)	Needs control
Cwm Cadlan	Agriculture and Land management	Scrub invasion	Needs control
Cwm Cadlan	Agriculture and Land management	stock feeding	Needs control
Cwm Cadlan	Agriculture and Land management	Weed control	Needs control
Cwm Cadlan	Invasive Species	Terrestrial - native and archaeophyte	Needs control
Cwm Cadlan	Other Industries and Development	Quarrying and mining	Needs control
Cwm Cadlan	Pollution and waste	Air pollution	Needs control
Cwm Cadlan	Species feature issues	Structural problems, renovation issues, buildings, bridges, caves	Under control
Cwm Cadlan	Water management and issues	Water abstraction	Needs control
<b>Cwm Clydach Woodlands / Coedydd Cwm Clydach</b>	Agriculture and Land management	Cutting/ Mowing - insufficient	Under control
Cwm Clydach Woodlands / Coedydd Cwm Clydach	Agriculture and Land management	Habitat loss and fragmentation	Needs control
Cwm Clydach Woodlands / Coedydd Cwm Clydach	Agriculture and Land management	Predation and pest control	Needs control
Cwm Clydach Woodlands / Coedydd Cwm Clydach	Forestry and woodland management	Deer grazing/ browsing	Under control
Cwm Clydach Woodlands / Coedydd Cwm Clydach	Invasive Species	Terrestrial - non-native	Needs control
Cwm Clydach Woodlands / Coedydd Cwm Clydach	Pollution and waste	Air pollution	Needs control
<b>Llangorse Lake / Llyn Syfaddan</b>	Access & Recreation	Access/Use - erosion/disturbance/damage	Needs control
Llangorse Lake / Llyn Syfaddan	Agriculture and Land management	Drainage	Needs control

Llangorse Lake / Llyn Syfaddan	Agriculture and Land management	Fertilizer use	Needs control
Llangorse Lake / Llyn Syfaddan	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing type and/or timing (inc shepherding)	Needs control
Llangorse Lake / Llyn Syfaddan	Agriculture and Land management	Scrub invasion	Under control
Llangorse Lake / Llyn Syfaddan	Invasive Species	Freshwater non-native	Needs control
Llangorse Lake / Llyn Syfaddan	Invasive Species	Terrestrial - native and archaeophyte	Under control
Llangorse Lake / Llyn Syfaddan	Pollution and waste	Air pollution	Needs control
Llangorse Lake / Llyn Syfaddan	Pollution and waste	Water pollution - diffuse sources	Needs control
Llangorse Lake / Llyn Syfaddan	Water management and issues	Ditch management	Needs control
Llangorse Lake / Llyn Syfaddan	Water management and issues	Modified water courses	Needs control
Llangorse Lake / Llyn Syfaddan	Water management and issues	Siltation	Needs control
<b>River Usk/Afon Wysg</b>	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing overgrazing	Needs control
River Usk/Afon Wysg	Agriculture and Land management	Habitat loss and fragmentation	Needs control
River Usk/Afon Wysg	Forestry and woodland management	Insufficient tree management	Needs control
River Usk/Afon Wysg	Forestry and woodland management	Woodland management and tree felling	Needs control
River Usk/Afon Wysg	Invasive Species	Terrestrial - non-native	Needs control
River Usk/Afon Wysg	Invasive Species	Freshwater non-native	Needs control
River Usk/Afon Wysg	Pollution and waste	Waste impacts - dumping spoil, leachate, sludge, etc	Under control
River Usk/Afon Wysg	Pollution and waste	Water pollution - diffuse sources	Needs control
River Usk/Afon Wysg	Pollution and waste	Water pollution - discharge(s)/point source (inc. thermal, radioactive and oil)	Under control
River Usk/Afon Wysg	Pollution and waste	Water quality - Sediment pollution	Needs control
River Usk/Afon Wysg	Water management and issues	Inland flood defence and erosion control	Needs control
River Usk/Afon Wysg	Water management and issues	Water abstraction	Needs control
River Usk/Afon Wysg	Water management and issues	Weirs and other in-channel structures	Needs control
<b>River Wye / Afon Gwy</b>	Access & Recreation	Access/Use - erosion/disturbance/damage	Under control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Access & Recreation	Boats - not powered	Under control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing insufficient grazing	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing overgrazing	Needs control

River Wye / Afon Gwy	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing type and/or timing (inc shepherding)	Under control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Agriculture and Land management	Habitat loss and fragmentation	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Agriculture and Land management	Scrub invasion	Under control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Earth Science Feature Issue	Feature obscured	Under control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Forestry and woodland management	Insufficient tree management	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Forestry and woodland management	Woodland management and tree felling	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Invasive Species	Freshwater non-native	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Invasive Species	Terrestrial - native and archaeophyte	Under control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Invasive Species	Terrestrial - non-native	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Other Industries and Development	Aggregate extraction	Under control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Other Industries and Development	Infrastructure - maintenance	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Pollution and waste	Air pollution	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Pollution and waste	Water pollution - diffuse sources	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Pollution and waste	Water pollution - discharge(s)/point source (inc. thermal, radioactive and oil)	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Pollution and waste	Water quality - Sediment pollution	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Water management and issues	Freshwater fisheries management	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Water management and issues	Freshwaterfish stocking	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Water management and issues	Inland flood defence and erosion control	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Water management and issues	Modified water courses	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Water management and issues	Water abstraction	Needs control
River Wye / Afon Gwy	Water management and issues	Water levels (inc barriers to natural hydrology and altered water flow)	Needs control
<b>Sugar Loaf Woodlands</b>	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing overgrazing	Needs control
Sugar Loaf Woodlands	Forestry and woodland management	Insufficient tree management	Needs control
Sugar Loaf Woodlands	Forestry and woodland management	Tree planting, past and present	Needs control
Sugar Loaf Woodlands	Forestry and woodland management	Woodland management and tree felling	Under control
Sugar Loaf Woodlands	Invasive Species	Terrestrial - native and archaeophyte	Needs control
Sugar Loaf Woodlands	Invasive Species	Terrestrial - non-native	Needs control

Sugar Loaf Woodlands	Pollution and waste	Air pollution	Needs control
<b>Usk Bat Sites / Safloedd Ystlumod Wysg</b>	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing insufficient grazing	Under control
Usk Bat Sites / Safloedd Ystlumod Wysg	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing overgrazing	Needs control
Usk Bat Sites / Safloedd Ystlumod Wysg	Agriculture and Land management	Grazing type and/or timing (inc shepherding)	Needs control
Usk Bat Sites / Safloedd Ystlumod Wysg	Climate change	Climate change	Under control
Usk Bat Sites / Safloedd Ystlumod Wysg	Forestry and woodland management	Insufficient tree management	Needs control
Usk Bat Sites / Safloedd Ystlumod Wysg	Forestry and woodland management	Woodland management and tree felling	Needs control
Usk Bat Sites / Safloedd Ystlumod Wysg	Invasive Species	Terrestrial - native and archaeophyte	Under control
Usk Bat Sites / Safloedd Ystlumod Wysg	Invasive Species	Terrestrial - non-native	Needs control
Usk Bat Sites / Safloedd Ystlumod Wysg	Pollution and waste	Air pollution	Needs control
Usk Bat Sites / Safloedd Ystlumod Wysg	Species feature issues	Structural problems, renovation issues, buildings, bridges, caves	Needs control
Usk Bat Sites / Safloedd Ystlumod Wysg	Water management and issues	Ditch management	Needs control

\*Note: Awaiting similar information from Natural Resources Wales on the following sites:

Aberbargoed Grasslands SAC; Cernydd Carmel SAC; Cwm Doeithe Mynydd Mallaen SAC; Drostre Bank SAC Mynydd Eppynt SAC; Rhos Goch SAC.

Appendix E - plans and projects, considered for their potential to have in combination effects

## National plans

Wales National Marine Plan (Consultation Draft 2017).

HRA: <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2018-02/habitats-en.pdf>

Wales National Development Framework: Preferred Spatial Option (2018).

HRA: <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2018-04/180430-preliminary-hra-screening-report.pdf>

## National projects

Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan – Project Pipeline Update 2018



wales-infrastructure-investment-plan-p

## National Park plans

- National Park Management Plan (2015 – 2020)
- National Park Local Development Plan (2007 – 2022)
- National Park Nature Recovery Action Plan (2019)
- Sustainable Tourism Strategy (2017 – 2022) and Destination Action Plan (2017 – 2020)
- Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2018 Draft).
- Brecon Beacons Visitor Management Plan (2015)
- Brecon Beacons Interpretation Plan (2007)
- Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2001)

## National Park projects

- Black mountains land use partnership: <http://www.blackmountains.wales/>
- Explosive Times: Gunpowder works project: HRA (see below).



BBNP Coedydd  
Nedd a Mellte SAC C

## Key Local Development Plans

LPA	LDP status	LDP strategic allocations in proximity to BBNP
Powys	The LDP (2011-2026) is adopted.	Hay on Wye shares its borders with Powys and Brecon Beacons National Park. It is identified as a Town within Powys' emerging LDP, which is at the top of the settlement hierarchy, and where the majority of development is directed. Land is allocated at Hay-on-Wye for a mixed use site for 49 homes and 2.4 ha of employment land (ref: P21 MUA1). The emerging LDP notes that there is a requirement for a joint development brief between Powys Council and BBNPA to ensure the site contributes to joint policy aspirations. Ystradgynlais lies in close proximity to BBNP border, and is identified as a Town within Powys' LDP settlement hierarchy. A number of housing allocations are proposed at Ystradgynlais, amounting to a total of 515 dwellings. There is also an allocation for 2.31 ha of employment land. A Local Growth Zone is identified for Three Cocks, Bronllys, Talgarth and Brecon area, which spans the boundary with the BBNP.

LPA	LDP status	LDP strategic allocations in proximity to BBNP
Monmouthshire	LDP (2011-2021) adopted in February 2014. LDP review formally commenced in October 2017.	Abergavenny lies adjacent to BBNP's border and is identified as a Main Town within the LDP, and along with the other two Main Towns, is the main focus for new housing development. A large strategic site is allocated within Abergavenny – Deri Farm, Mardy for 250 dwellings (8.7ha) (ref: SAH1), which lies immediately adjacent to BBNP border. A planning application for 250 dwellings was submitted in November 2014 and is currently under consideration (ref: DC/2014/01360). The majority of employment land provision (37 ha) is directed to Magor. Around 5-6 ha of employment land is allocated at Abergavenny. However, this relates to the protection of existing sites, and there are no new employment land allocations within, or adjacent to, Abergavenny.
Carmarthenshire	LDP (2006-2021) adopted December 2014.	The Service Centres of Llandeilo and Llandovery lie within proximity to the BBNP boundary. A total of 263 dwellings have been allocated within, and around Llandeilo, with the majority (215 dwellings) being allocated at Llandeilo Northern Quarter. The LDP also allocates 2.33 ha of employment land in and around Llandeilo. However, there are no strategic allocations within Llandeilo. A total of 111 dwellings have been allocated within and around Llandovery. These are distributed across three allocations, none of which are identified as strategic allocations. No employment land has been allocated to Llandovery. Brynamman lies within proximity to the BBNP boundary. It is identified as a Local Service Centre, and has a level of growth of 107 dwellings, which has been distributed across 5 allocations. No employment land has been allocated within, or around Brynamman.
Rhondda Cynon Taf	LDP (2006-2021) adopted March 2011. The formal LDP review commenced in 2015.	Hirwaun, which is identified as a Key Settlement, lies within proximity to the BBNP boundary. A large mixed-use strategic site is identified on land south of Hirwaun for 400 dwellings, 36 ha of employment, a new primary school, a retail store, medical / community centre. Planning permission has been granted for 2,000 sqm retail development within the local centre element of the site.
Merthyr Tydfil	LDP (2006-2021) adopted May 2011. A full review commenced in May 2015. Examination in 2019.	The majority of new development is targeted towards the Merthyr Tydfil area, which is classed as the Primary Growth Area. This area comprises a number of surrounding communities, some of which lie within proximity to the BBNP boundary. These include the communities of Swansea Road, Twyncarmel and Trefechan. In total, land is allocated for the provision of approximately 3,134 dwellings in the Primary Growth Area. All of the employment land sites are located within the Primary Growth Areas. However, none of the allocations are within close proximity to the BBNP boundary.

Appendix F - initial screening assessment

Can “likely significant effects” (LSE) of the emerging LDP (alone or combined with other plans or projects) on European sites be ruled out?

Two key tests (A & B below) have informed the screening of the preferred strategy:

A. Does the strategy direct a quantum or type of development towards, or encourages development in, a European site or an area where development may indirectly affect a European site?

B. Does the strategy facilitate development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within a European site or an area where development may indirectly affect a European site?

<b>European site</b>	<b>Initial screening of preferred strategy</b>
Aberbargoed Grasslands SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy facilitates development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within or an area where development may indirectly affect the Aberbargoed Grasslands SAC alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
Blaen Cynon SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy facilitates development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within the Blaen Cynon SAC or an area where development may indirectly affect it alone or combined with other plans or projects.
Brecon Beacons SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy facilitates development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within the Brecon Beacons SAC or an area where development may indirectly affect it alone or combined with other plans or projects.
Cernydd Carmel SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy facilitates development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within or an area where development may indirectly affect the Cernydd Carmel SAC alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
Coedydd Nedd a Mellte SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy facilitates development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within the Coedydd Nedd a Mellte SAC or an area where development may indirectly affect it alone or combined with other plans or projects.
Coed y Cerrig SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy facilitates development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within the Coed y Cerrig SAC or an area where development may indirectly affect it alone or combined with other plans or projects.
Cwm Cadlan SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy facilitates development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within the Cwm Cadlan SAC or an area where development may indirectly affect it alone or combined with other plans or projects.
Cwm Clydach Woodlands SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy facilitates development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within the Cym Clydach Woodlands SAC or an area where development may indirectly affect it alone or combined with other plans or projects.



Cwm Doeithe Mynydd Mallaen SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy facilitates development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within or an area where development may indirectly affect the Cwm Doeithe Mynydd Mallaen SAC alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
Drostre Bank SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy facilitates development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within or an area where development may indirectly affect the Drostre Bank SAC alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
Llangorse Lake/ Lyn Syfaddan SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy facilitates development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within the Llangorse Lake/ Lyn Syfaddan SAC or an area where development may indirectly affect it alone or combined with other plans or projects.
Mynydd Eppynt SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy facilitates development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within or an area where development may indirectly affect the Mynydd Eppynt SAC alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
River Usk SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy directs development towards Brecon and Crickhowell.
River Wye SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy directs development towards Hay-on-Wye and Talgarth.
Sugar Loaf Woodlands SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy would not preclude the limited expansion of Abergavenny, subject to detailed considerations.
Usk Bat Sites SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy facilitates development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within the Usk Bat Sites SAC or an area where development may indirectly affect it alone or combined with other plans or projects.
River Tywi SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy facilitates development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within an area hydrologically connected to the River Tywi SAC and therefore may indirectly affect it alone or combined with other plans or projects.
Rhos Goch SAC	LSE cannot be ruled out because the strategy facilitates development, the location of which is unknown, but which could be within or an area where development may indirectly affect the Rhos Goch SAC alone or in combination with other plans or projects.