

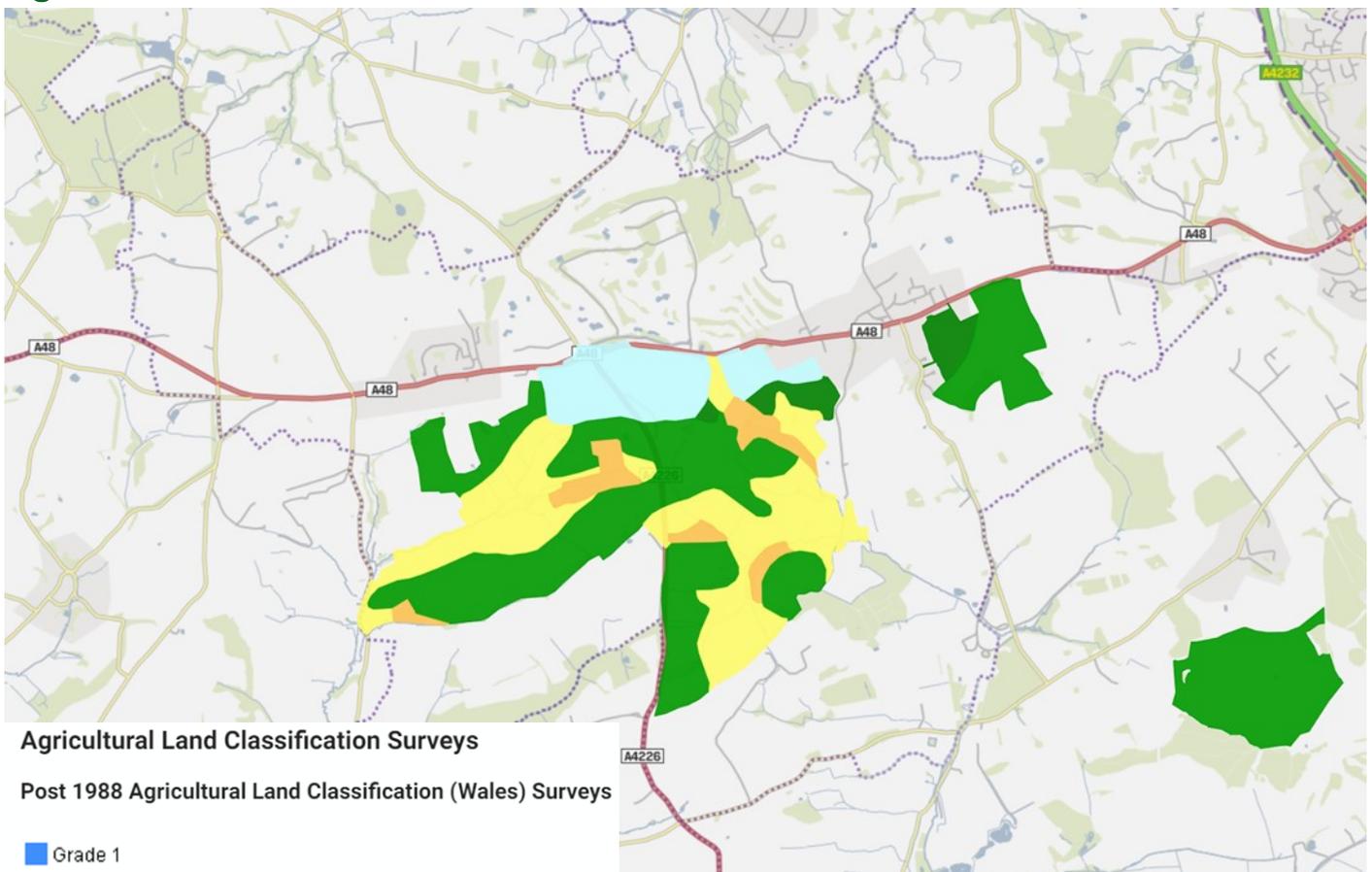
Supplementary Information, Environment Wales Act: Landscape

The following information has been gathered on our local environment. Many living here will be unaware that we have a Site of Special Scientific interests at the south of Bonvilston. This information will be useful in informing and engaging with residents and encouraging participation in discovering more about our local ecosystems.

Farmland and hedgerows

Hedgerows not only act as a boundary but also provide an important food resource, habitat and movement corridors for wildlife. Farmland in the Vale of Glamorgan is generally considered to be of a high grade – although this is not the case when a land surveyor is employed by a developer.

Agricultural Land Classifications



Agricultural Land Classification Surveys
Post 1988 Agricultural Land Classification (Wales) Surveys

- Grade 1
- Grade 2
- Grade 3a
- Grade 3b
- Grade 4
- Grade 5
- Non Agricultural

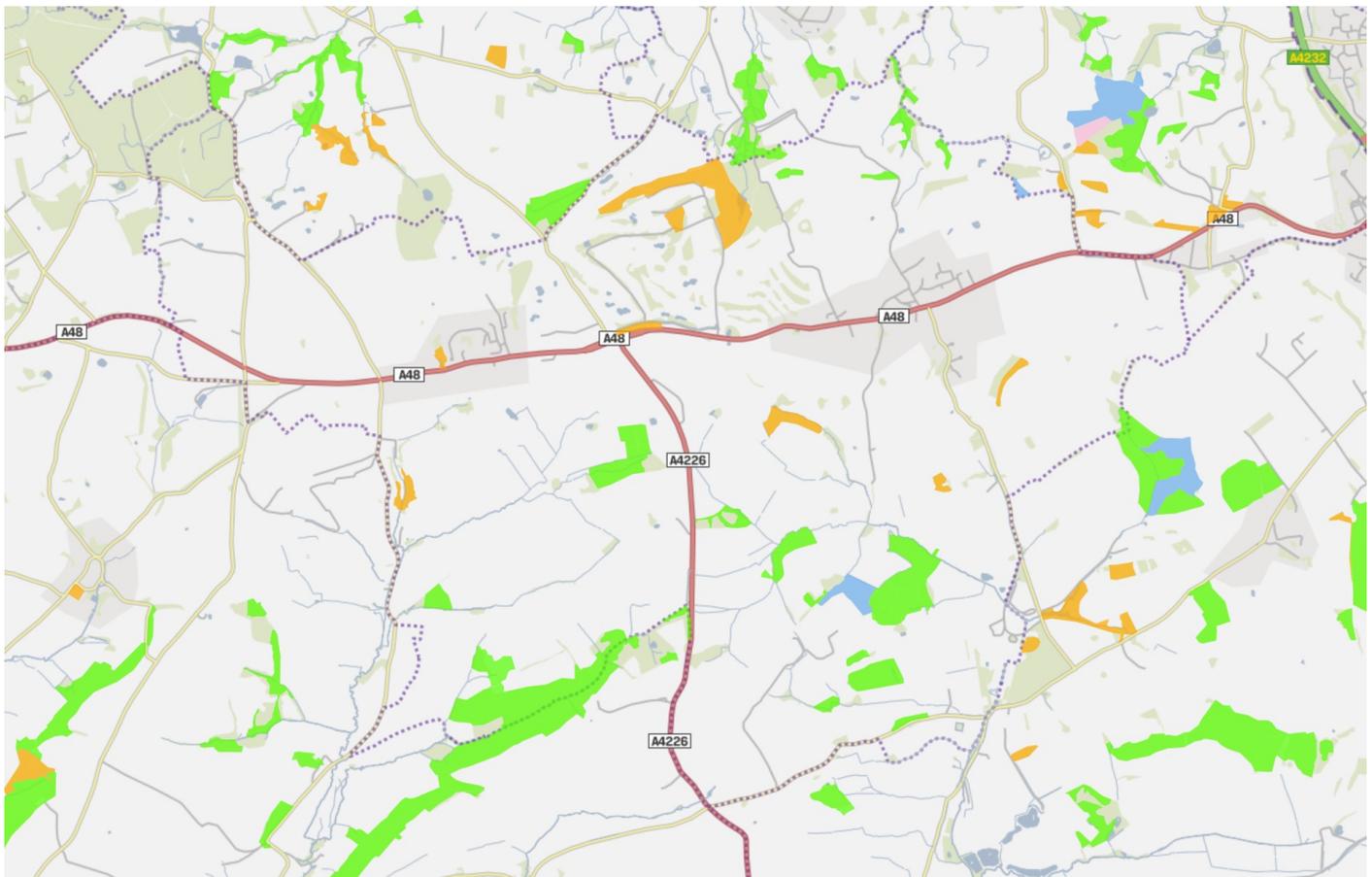
Woodland

Woodland provide habitats for a wide range of priority species.

Ancient Woodland Inventory 2011 - AWI

Ancient Woodland Inventory 2011 - AWI

- Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
- Restored Ancient Woodland Site
- Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
- Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category

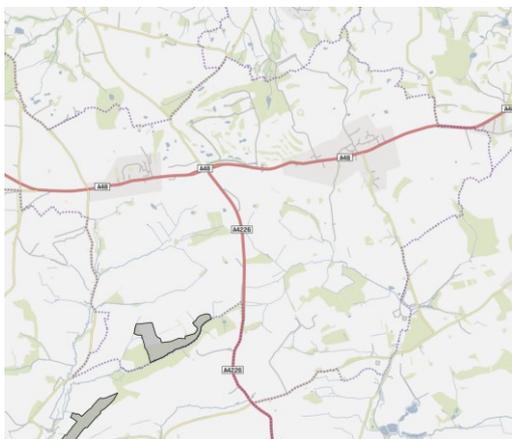


Ancient semi-natural woods which are woods that have developed naturally. Most have been used by humans – often managed for timber and other industries over the centuries – but they have had woodland cover for over 400 years.

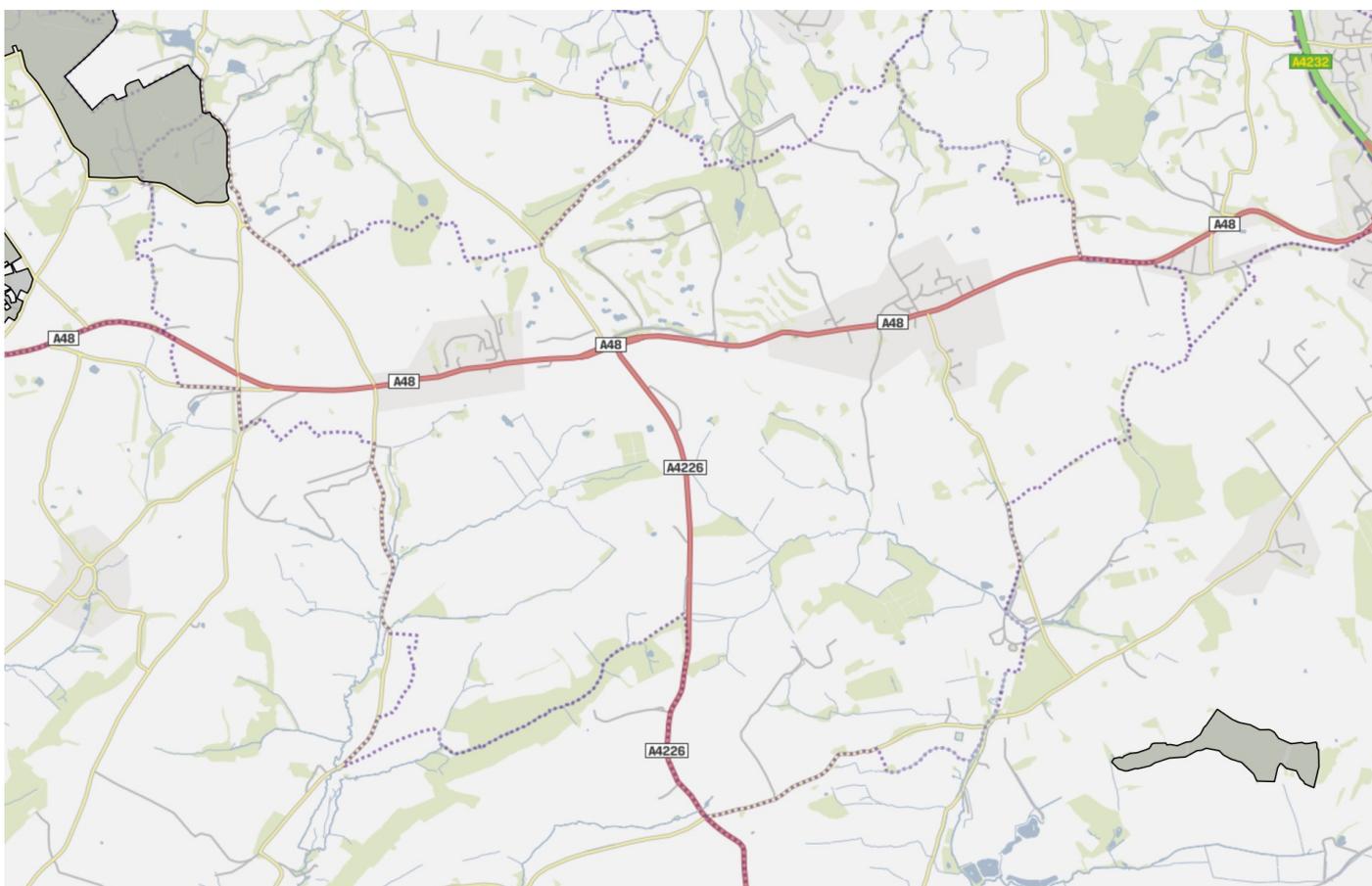
Plantations on ancient woodland sites which are ancient woods that have been felled and replanted with non-native species. Typically, these are conifers, but it can also include broadleaved planting such as non-native beech, red oak, and sweet chestnut. Although damaged, they all still have the complex soil of ancient woodland, and all are considered to contain remnants of the woodland specialist species which occurred before.

Better Woodlands for Wales Case Boundaries

The Better Woodlands for Wales (BWW) grant scheme ran from 2006 until the introduction of the Glastir Woodland Creation Grant scheme in 2010/11. BWW provided aid to land managers to achieve forest policy objectives, including the creation of new woodlands, and management of existing woodlands to secure a range of beneficial environmental and social amenity outcomes.

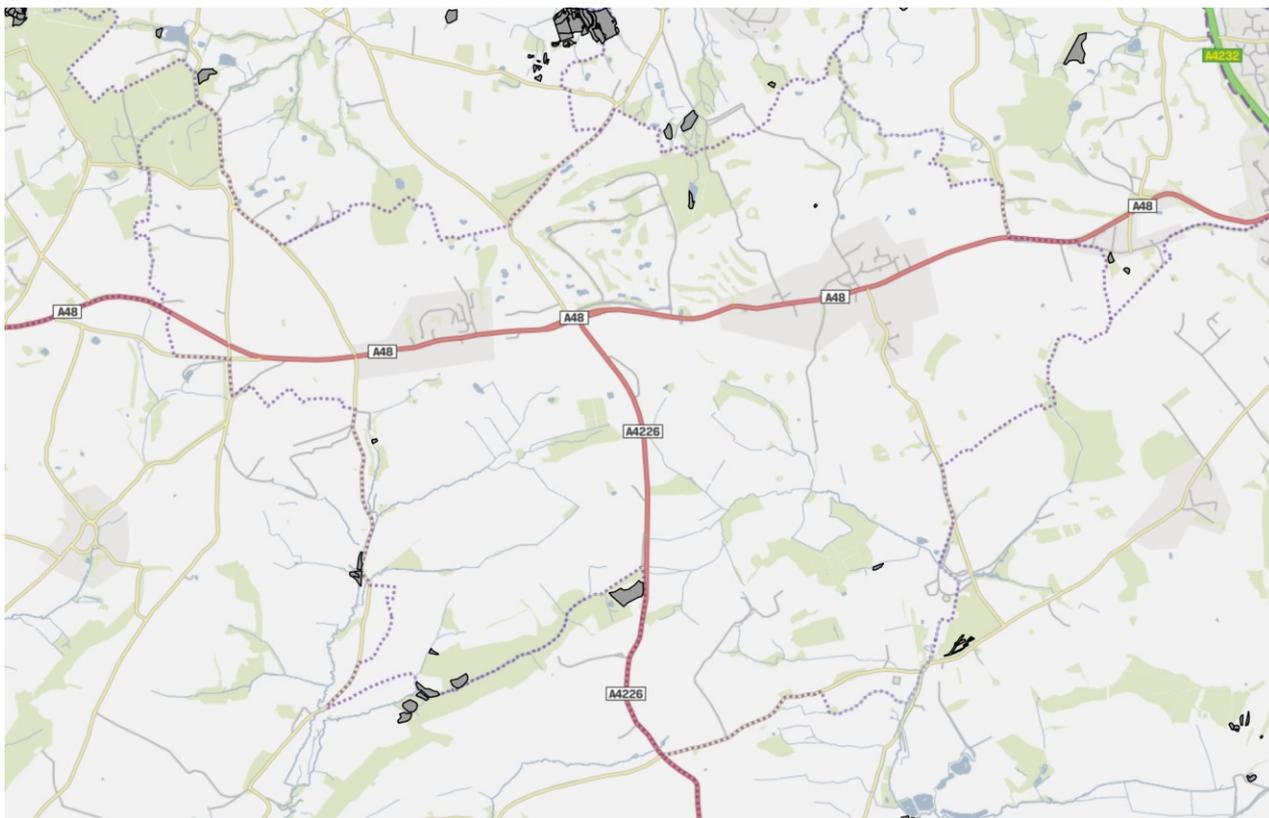


NRW Forest Ownership



Glastir Woodland Creation - Sensitivity Layer - Priority Habitats

NRW woodland and grassland ecologists used the Habitat Survey of Wales Phase 1 digital data; Lowland Grassland Survey of Wales Phase 2 digital data; Lowland Peatland Survey of Wales Phase 2 Features data; Calaminarian Grassland Annex 1 habitat map; Glastir Grassland Fungi data; and Chough woodland areas to identify areas of sensitivity to woodland creation. These datasets include land-cover types such as acid grassland, blanket bog, or purple moor grass and rush pastures.

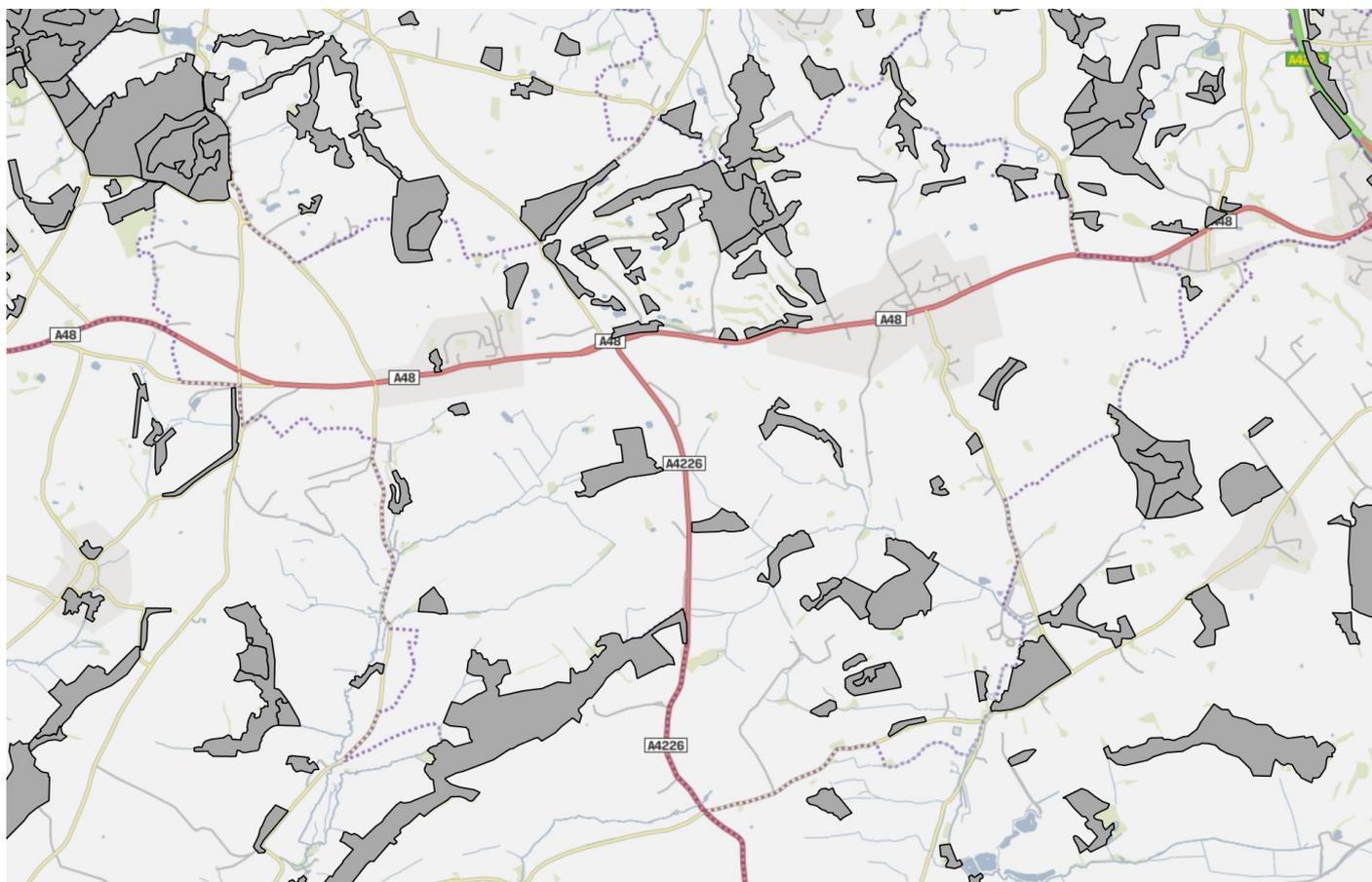


National Forests Inventory 2016

This spatial dataset shows the extent of all woodland of 0.5 ha and over by interpreted forest type and includes interpreted open areas within woodland. The secondary objective is to compare the National Forest Inventory (NFI) woodland map with the original NIWT woodland map to identify; real woodland gains, real woodland losses and discrepancies caused by digitising / mapping anomalies.

National Forest Inventory 2016

- raster
- Polygon
- Line
- Point



National Inventory of Woodland and Trees

This data contains Forestry Commission's previous survey, the National Inventory of Woodland & Trees, and includes spatial data for the whole of Great Britain. This dataset shows all areas of woodland over 2ha in Great Britain and the Interpreted forest type (IFT) of those woodlands. The dataset includes FC new planting and new Woodland Grant Schemes as of 31st March 2002.



The Woodland Grant Scheme

The Woodland Grant Scheme (WGS) provided incentives for people to create and manage woodlands on sites all over Wales. The scheme was run in 3 phases with the last phase ending in 2006. This record covers all of the schemes, detailed metadata for data for each of the schemes can be found in separate entries on the NRW Metadata catalogue (metadata URI 100821, 100822, 100829).

Woodland Grant Scheme 1 operated between April 1989 and April 1992.

Woodland Grant Scheme 2 operated between April 1992 and September 1994

Woodland Grant Scheme 3 operated between September 1994 and April 2006

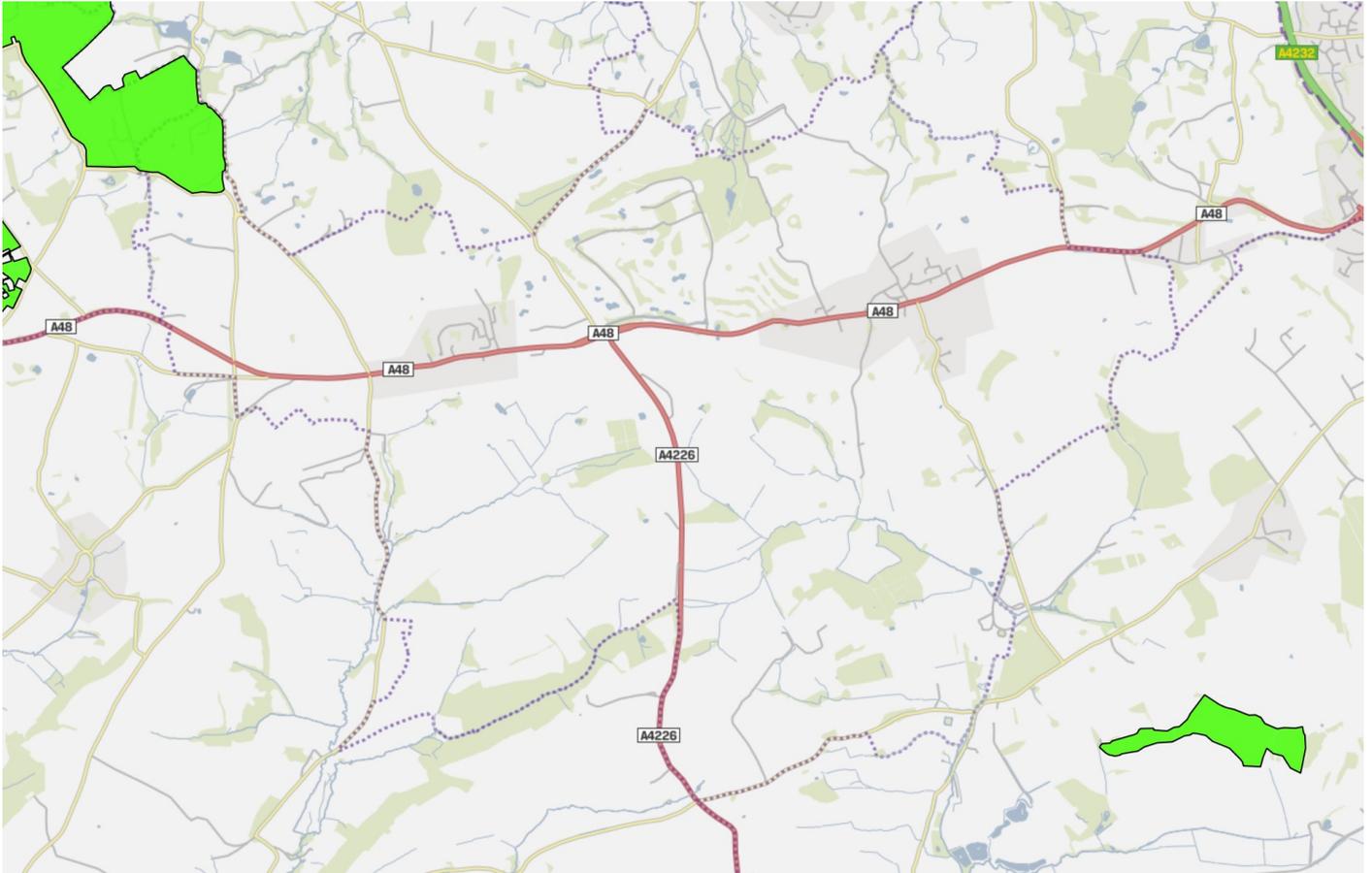


- Woodland Grant Scheme - WGS3
- Woodland Grant Scheme - WGS2
- Woodland Grant Scheme - WGS1

NRW Forest Legal Boundaries

This layer shows the external legal boundaries of land Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Forestry ownership. It does not show the internal deed boundaries. It has been designed to: enable the Mapping & Geographic Information Units to interrogate and maintain the NRW Forestry land holdings records, provide land

ownership data to staff with GIS, produce update polygons to maintain legal boundary information in the 'Forester' GIS system

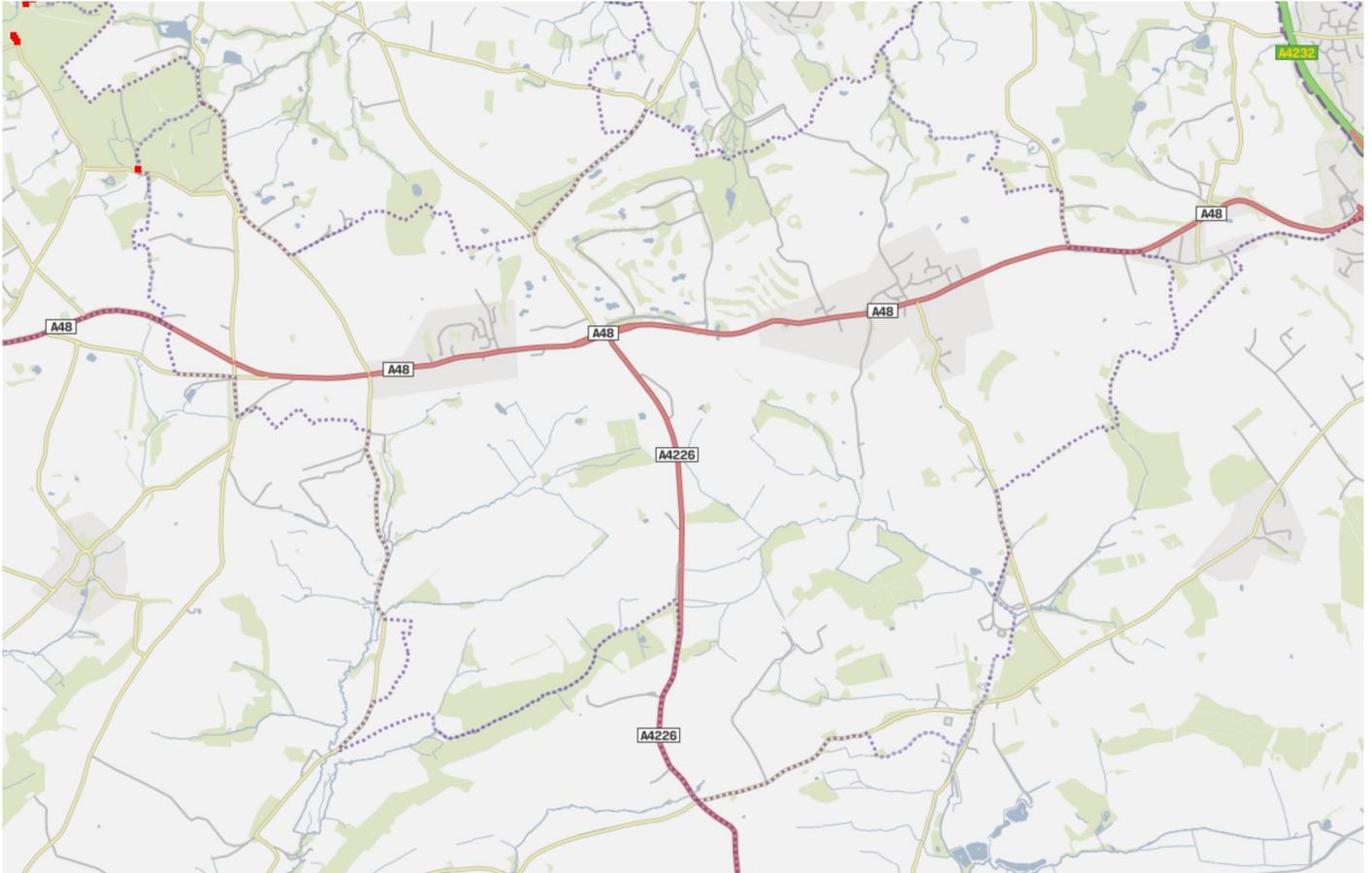


NRW Forest Recreation Points

Physical recreation feature on the ground best depicted as point. These features are divided into eight Categories.

- Signage - NRW branded signs, information and navigational aids, which have management activity and investment (e.g. trailhead, waymarker, information board)
- Built feature - Purpose built and installed NRW asset, which has management activity and investment (e.g. Gate, stile, bin, barrier)
- Forest furniture - Purpose built and installed NRW asset, which has management activity and investment (e.g. Bench, seat, picnic table). Exercise - Purpose built

and installed FC asset, which has management activity and investment (e.g. Activity point).



- Play equipment - Purpose built and installed NRW asset, which has management activity and investment (e.g. Play component, structure).

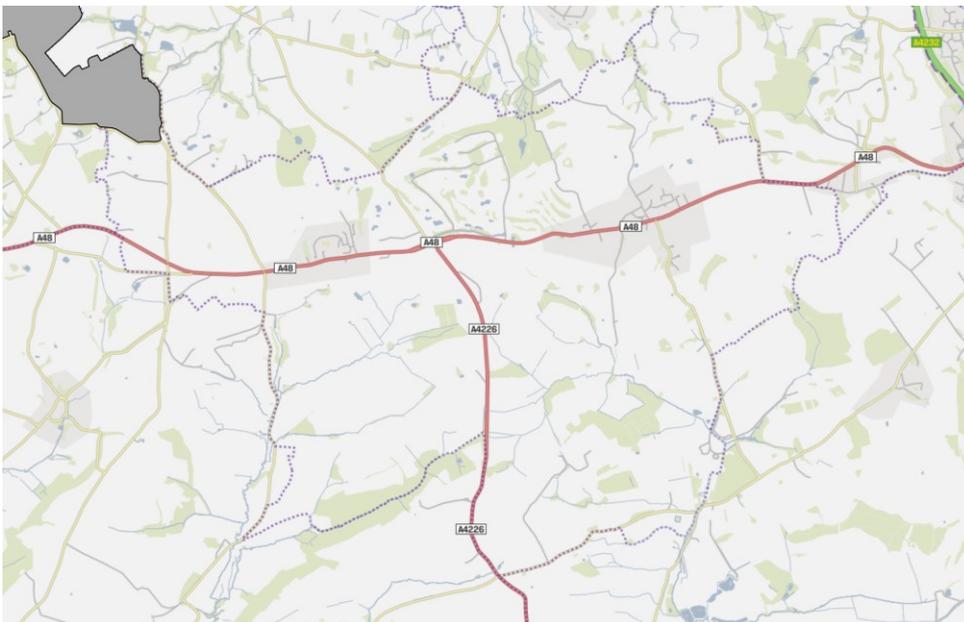
- Viewpoint - A feature which has management activity and investment. Art feature
- Purpose built and installed NRW asset or agreed feature, which has management activity and investment (e.g. Art work, sculpture).

- Forest entrance - Regularly used feature to gain access to the forest/NRW estate (e.g. Car park or layby access point).
- Miscellaneous - Features which do not fall into one of the existing feature types, but required to be captured for management purposes.

Within each Category there are a number of Asset types and Asset Subtypes.

Open Access - Dedicated Forests

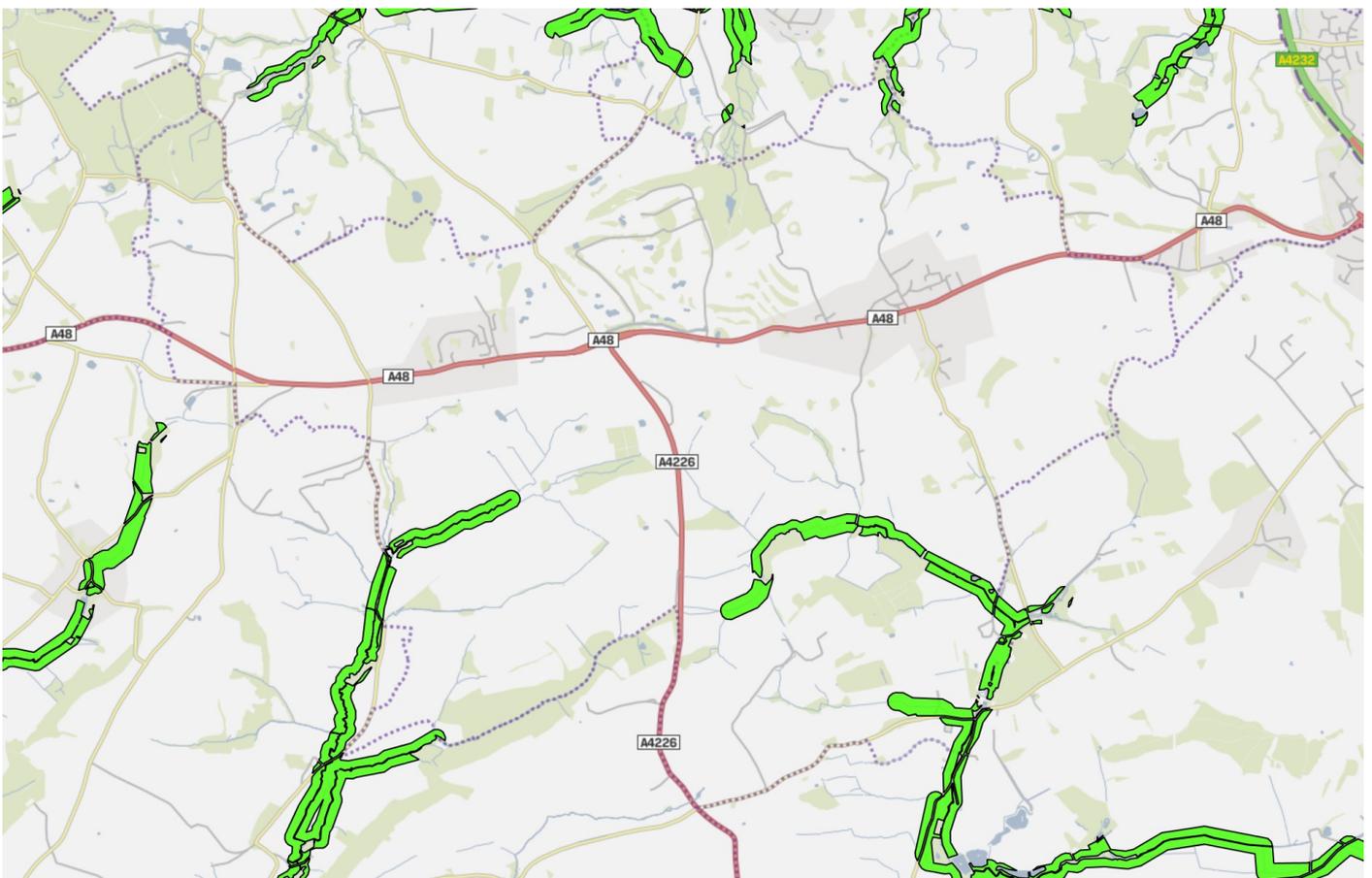
The CRoW Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, whilst providing for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Dedicated Forestry Commission (FC) Freehold Estate, manipulated for the purposes of publication by Ordnance Survey on 1:50000 Landranger mapping. Note, this is not a definitive FC landholdings dataset. When using this data for Open Access, it should be used in conjunction with Open Country, Other Statutory Access Land and Registered Common Land



WWNP Riparian Woodland Potential - Wales

Working with Natural Processes (WWNP) Riparian Woodland Potential is our best estimate of locations where tree planting may be possible on smaller floodplains close to flow pathways, and effective to attenuate flooding. The dataset is designed to support signposting of riparian areas not already wooded. The dataset is based upon a 50m buffer of available OS Open Data river networks. A set of open access constraints data was used to erase areas which contained existing woodland, watercourses, peat, roads, rail and urban locations.

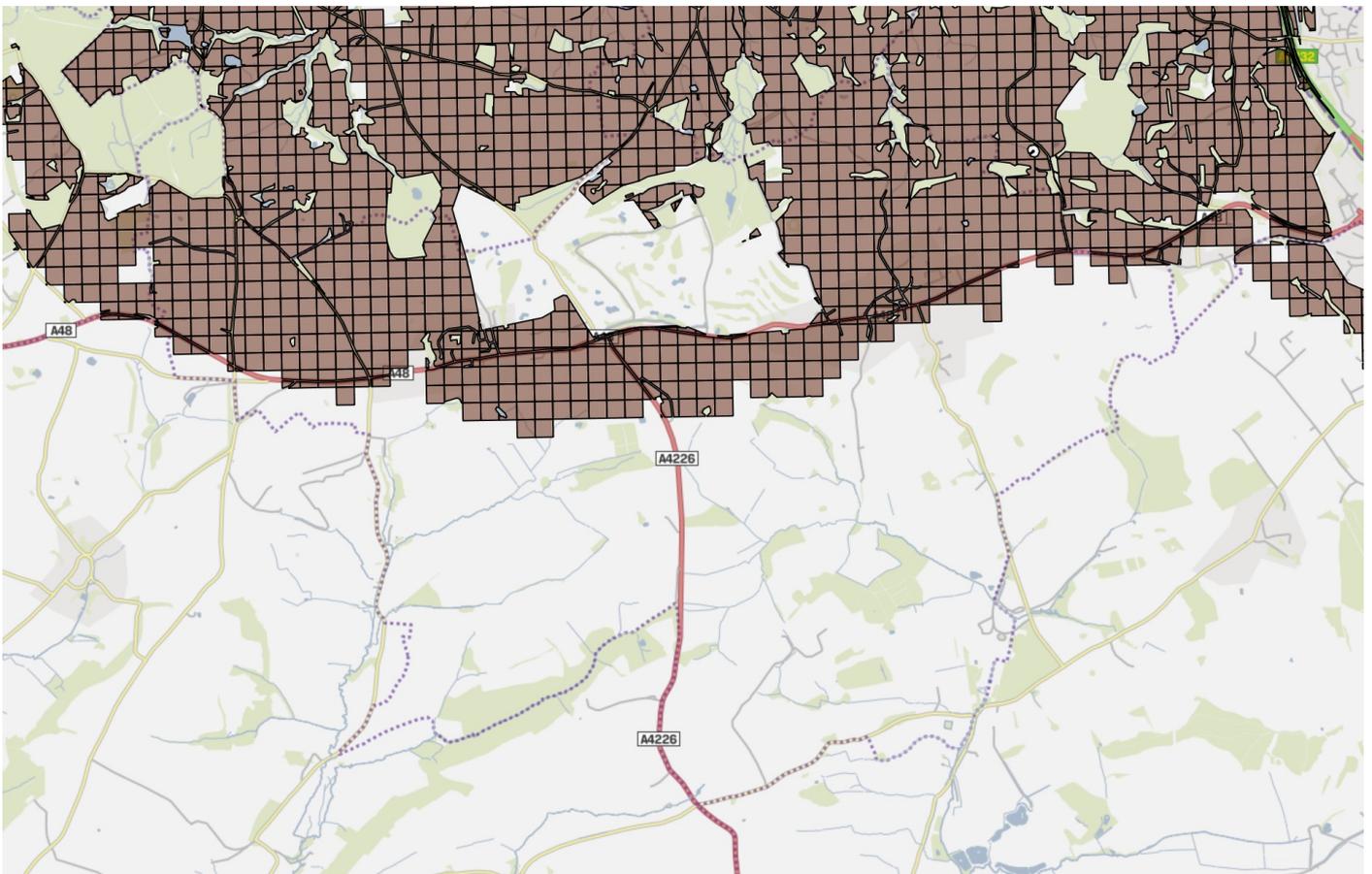
The information provided is largely based on open data, and is indicative rather than specific. Locations identified may have more recent building or land use than available data indicates. It is important to note that land ownership and change to flood risk have not been considered, and it may be necessary to model the impacts of significant planting.



WWNP Wider Catchment Woodland Potential - Wales

Working with Natural Processes (WWNP) Wider Catchment Woodland Potential is our best estimate of locations where there are slowly permeable soils, where scrub and tree planting may be most effective to increase infiltration and hydrological losses. The dataset is designed to support signposting of areas not already wooded.

Locations identified may have more recent building or land use than available data indicates. It is important to note that land ownership and change to flood risk have not been considered, and it may be necessary to model the impacts of significant planting.



Waterbodies and Wetland

The community has a number of ponds and wet areas. Some species live their lives in water and some only return to breed or forage. Streams provide corridors for movement, and ponds provide stepping stones for species such as newts.

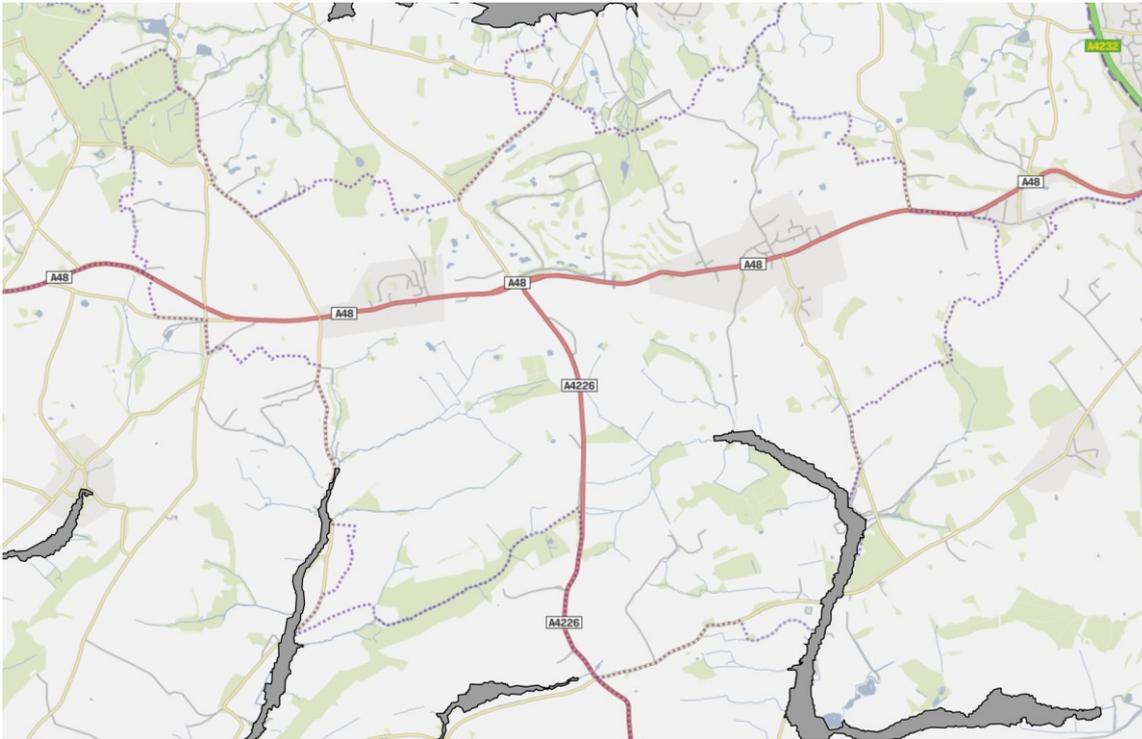


The Development Advice Map (DAM) shows areas at risk of flooding for the purposes of land-use planning. The DAM should be used alongside Planning Policy Wales and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15 to guide new development away from areas at risk of flooding wherever possible. Together, they form a precautionary framework to guide planning decisions. The maps shown here are not designed for small-scale investigation beyond 1:25,000 and should be considered as a trigger for following policy advice in TAN15.

The maps are based on Natural Resources Wales extreme flood outlines (Zone C) and the British Geological Survey 10k Superficial Geology data (Zone B).

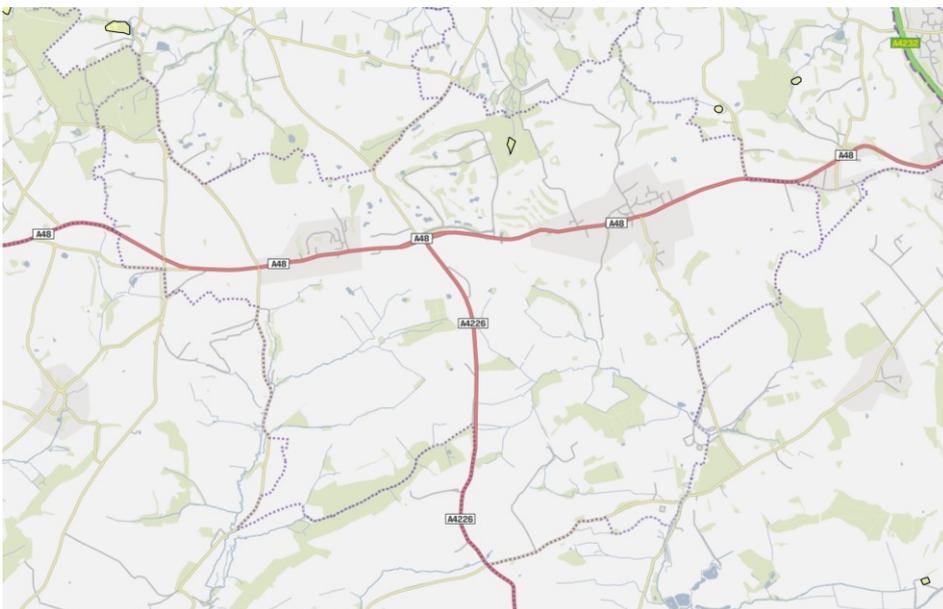
From March 2017 Zone C is updated quarterly to align with NRW's extreme flood outline updates. Zone B data was originally published in 2004, and revised in 2017.

Flood Alert Areas



Lakes Inventory

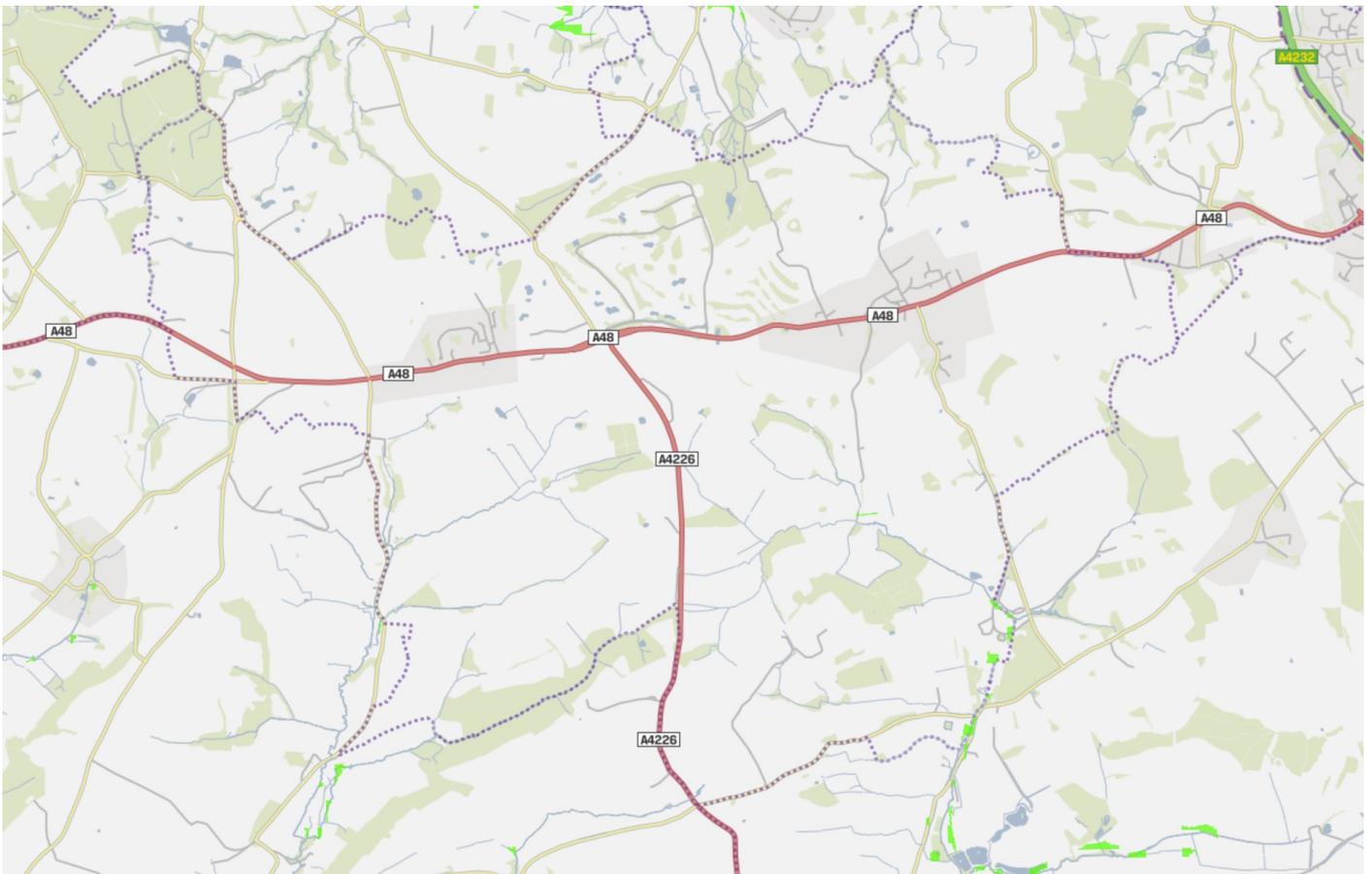
This is the Welsh subset of an inventory of standing waters (freshwater lakes and lochs) derived from Ordnance Survey digital map data at a scale of 1:50 000 . The inventory basic physical data such as location, surface area, perimeter and altitude. Catchment areas were computed for water bodies with a surface area larger than 1 ha from a digital terrain model (DTM) using customised routines in a geographical information system (GIS).



WWNP Floodplain Reconnection Potential – Wales

Working with Natural Processes (WWNP) Floodplain Reconnection Potential is our best estimate of locations where it may be possible to establish reconnection between a watercourse and its natural floodplain, especially during high flows. The dataset is designed to support signposting of areas where there is currently poor connectivity such that flood waters are constrained to the channel and flood waves may therefore propagate downstream rapidly.

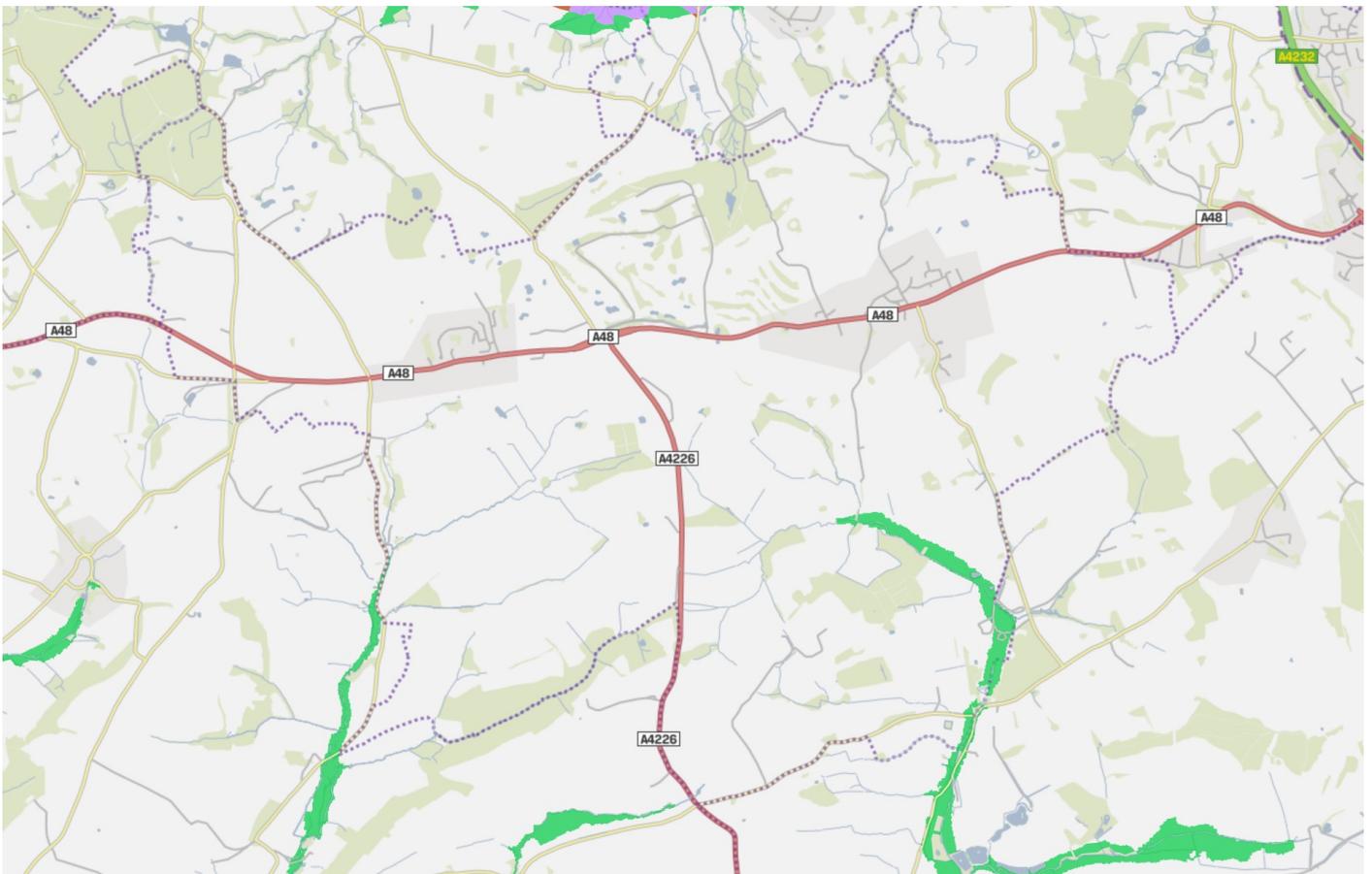
The areas may contain non-residential property so it is important to consider this and recent buildings or defences when considering floodplain reconnection. Locations identified may have more recent building or land use than available data indicates. It is important to note that land ownership and change to flood risk have not been considered, and it may be necessary to model the impacts of significant reconnection.



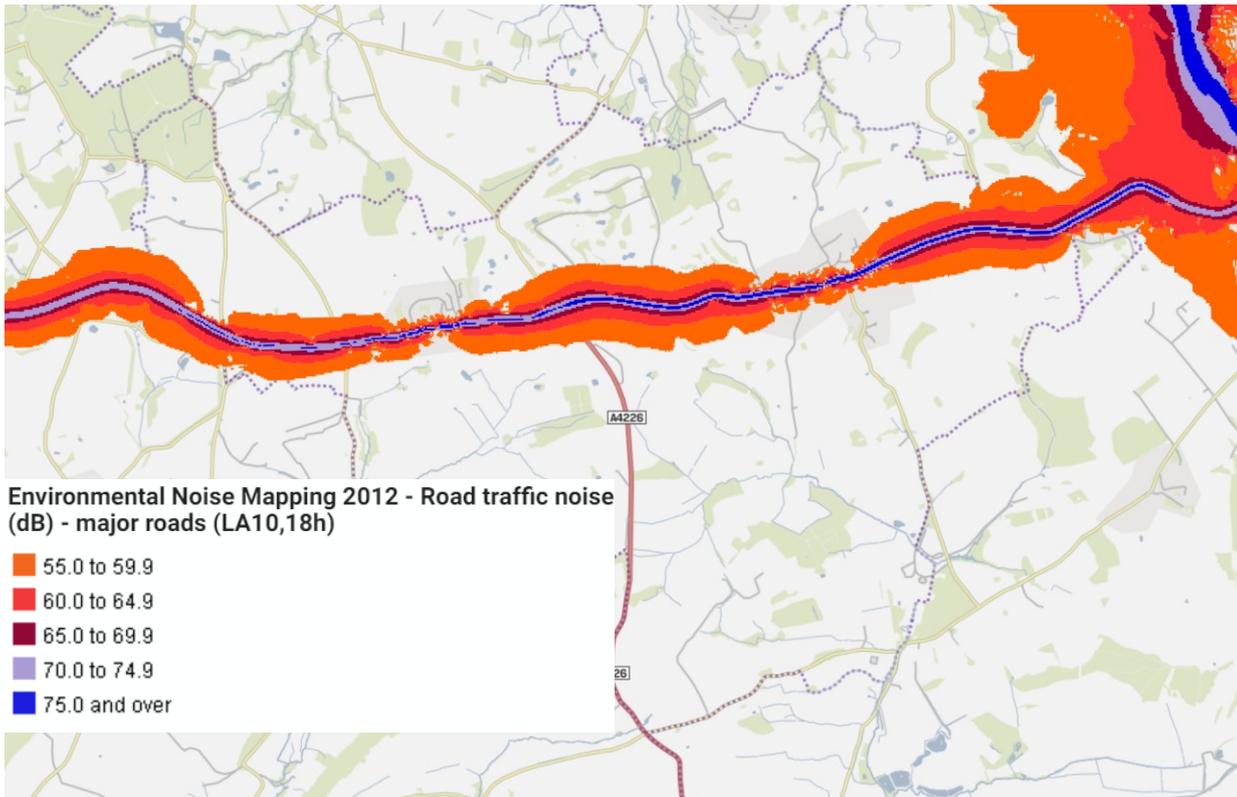
WWNP Floodplain Woodland Planting Potential - Wales

Working with Natural Processes (WWNP) Floodplain Woodland Planting Potential is our best estimate of locations where tree planting on the floodplain may be possible, and effective to attenuate flooding. The dataset is designed to support signposting of areas of floodplain not already wooded.

The information provided is largely based on modelled data and open constraints data, and is therefore indicative rather than specific. Locations identified may have more recent building or land use than available data indicates. It is important to note that land ownership and change to flood risk have not been considered, and it may be necessary to model the impacts of significant planting.

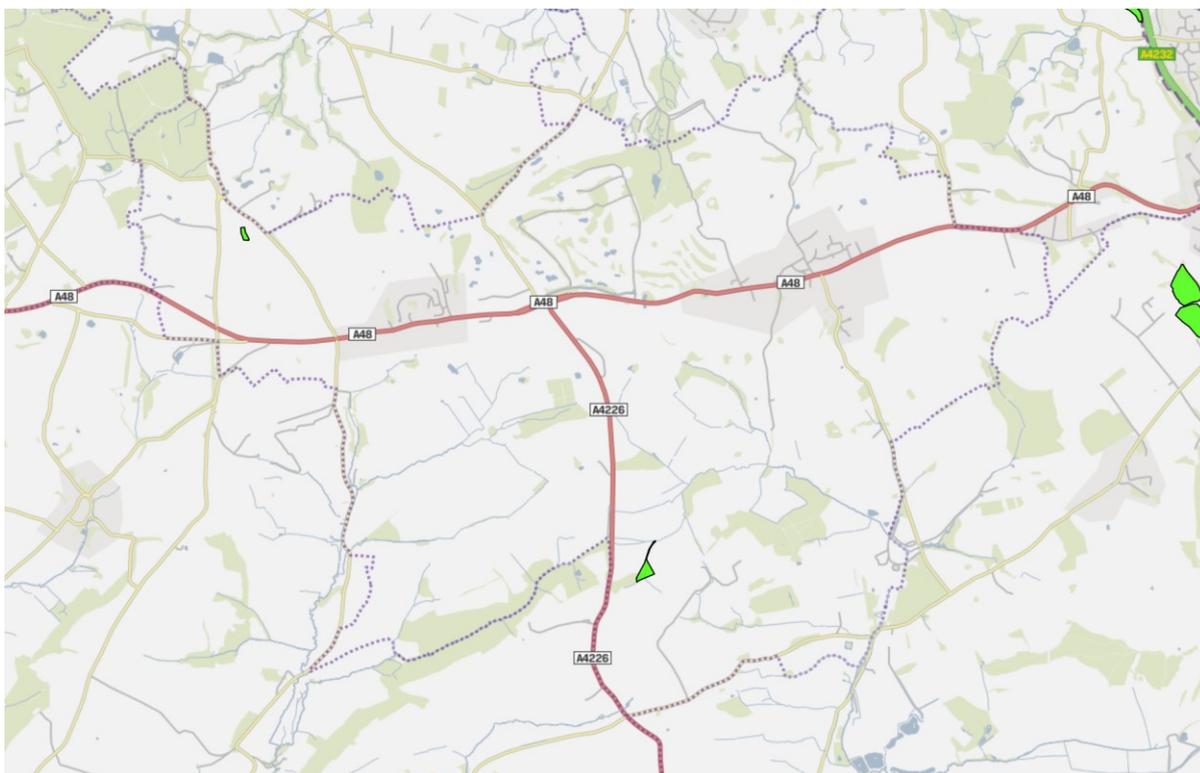


Noise Pollution



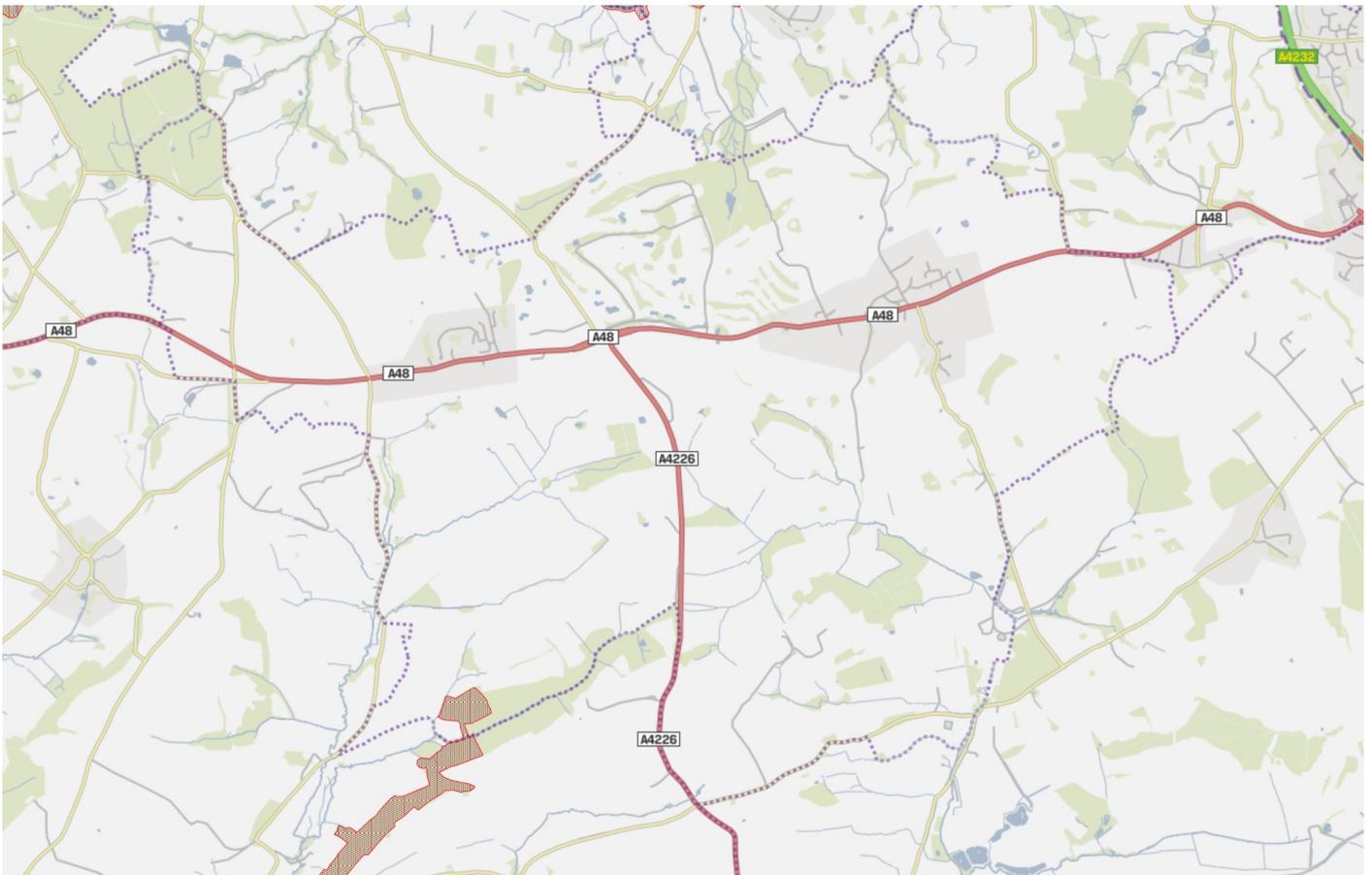
Road Noise from the A4226 needs to be mapped.

Historic Landfill Sites



Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

This spatial dataset contains the boundaries of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in Wales. SSSIs cover a wide range of habitats from small fens, bogs and riverside meadows to sand dunes, woodlands and vast tracks of uplands. Most are in private ownership, although some are owned and managed by local wildlife trusts, or other voluntary conservation bodies. Notification of an SSSI under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 has since been amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2001, which brought about numerous changes in the way SSSI are notified managed and protected. In order to ensure consistent, favourable long-term management of these sites, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) with landowners have prepared management plans for all SSSI in Wales. Local planning authorities are required to consult NRW before allowing any development to proceed that may affect an SSSI. Water, gas and electricity companies must also do the same. SSSIs have been designated over a number of years, from 1949 to the present day, and are on-going.



The Registered Landscapes of Outstanding and of Special Interest in Wales

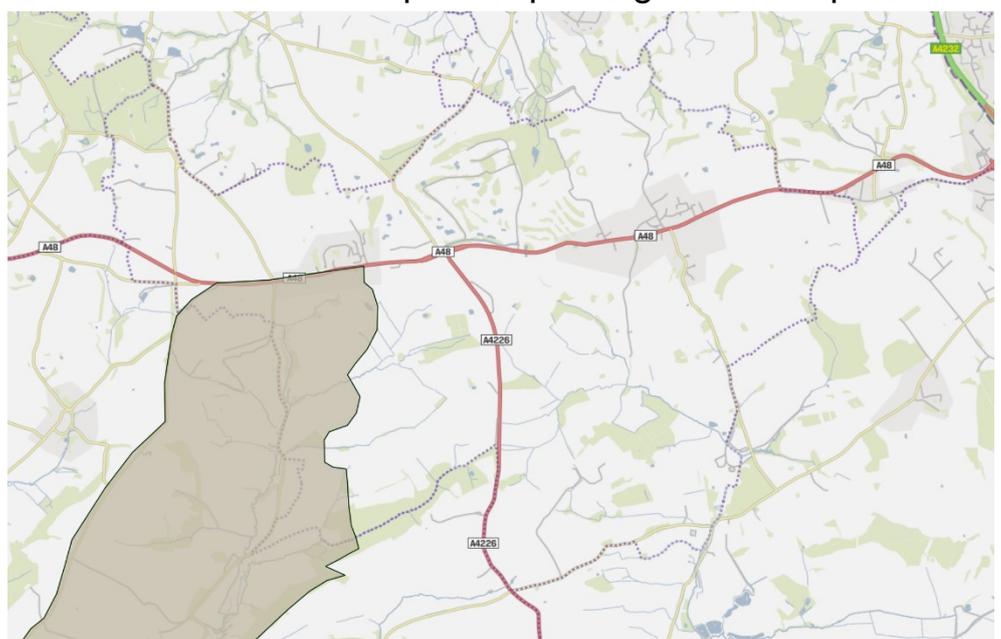
Cadw

The landscapes of Wales have been formed by natural processes and shaped by human activity. This human activity ranges from the prehistoric periods through to the modern age. To recognise the value of historic landscapes, and to raise awareness of their importance, Cadw, in partnership with the Countryside Council for Wales (now called Natural Resources Wales) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS UK) has compiled a non-statutory Register of 58 landscapes of outstanding or special historic interest in Wales.

The Register of Historic Landscapes is a non-statutory, advisory register. Its primary aim is to provide information and raise awareness of an initial selection of the most important and significant historic landscape areas in Wales in order to aid their protection and conservation. This information is intended to help owners, Government, statutory bodies, Local Authorities, developers and all those who are involved with land management and protection to make better-informed decisions about areas on the Register. Planning Policy Wales sets out the general principles for the use of the Register in the planning process, stating that information on historic landscapes included in the Register should be taken into account by local planning authorities in preparing Local Development Plans, and in considering the implications of developments that are of such a scale that they would have more than local impact on an area on the Register.

The dataset that is available on Lle has not required updating since the publication of the original Registers in 1998 and 2001.

The Historic Landscape Character areas were digitised from the original hardcopy depictions taken from Registers that were created in 1998 and 2001.



Brownfield, Greenspace and Garden

Manmade features of our landscape including old, abandoned quarries and buildings provide places for birds to nest or roost. Many gardens are a source of food and shelter when suitable plants are nurtured.

We do not have information at present on garden biodiversity.

Traditional Orchards

This is a spatial dataset contain the location of Traditional Orchards sites around Wales. Traditional orchards are listed as a UK BAP priority habitats, which are those habitats that were identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). Traditional orchards are structurally and ecologically similar to wood-pasture and parkland, with open-grown trees set in herbaceous vegetation, but are generally distinguished from these priority habitat complexes by the following characteristics: the species composition of the trees, these being primarily in the family Rosaceae; the usually denser arrangement of the trees; the small scale of individual habitat patches; the wider dispersion and greater frequency of occurrence of habitat patches in the countryside. Traditional orchards include plantings for nuts, principally hazel nuts, but also walnuts.

