



This drawing is based upon Information taken from the Ecological Assessment (Capita Symonds, July 2004, November 2007 and November 2008), Tree Condition Survey (Southern Tree Surgeons, November 2004) and Site Appraisal (White Young Green, July 2004). The extent of canopy spread as shown, is based upon the topographic survey of the site.

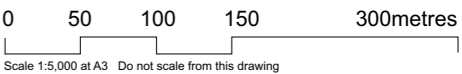
Key

- Site
- Settlement
- Hedgerows which qualify as "Important Hedgerows" under the Hedgerow Regulations, 1997. These are generally overgrown hedgerows with trees to be retained or pruned as required. Diseased Elm trees to be felled. Removal of this hedge only where essential to permit access etc.

Other hedgerows and groups of trees suitable for retention. These do not qualify as "Important Hedgerows" under the Regulations but may be species-rich hedges, which are Habitats of Principal Importance for Conservation of Biological Diversity under Section 74(2) of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. They are also a UK BAP and a Vale of Glamorgan BAP priority habitat.

- Hedgebanks with intermittent vegetation and evidence of damage by livestock. Retention of these hedgerows would require laying, replacement planting and removal of dead plants.
- Hedgerows and hedgebanks with few gaps and signs of livestock damage. These hedges have a high proportion of English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) which has succumbed to Dutch Elm Disease. Laying these hedges, removing dead plants and diseased Elm with follow-up replacement planting would be required if retained.

- Hedgerows which are predominantly English Elm (*Ulmus procera*), generally overgrown with livestock damage and frequent gaps. Large Elm trees which have succumbed to Dutch Elm Disease should be removed prior to development as they are likely to die-back in the next 1 to 2 years, becoming unsafe. These hedges are not considered worthy of retention.
- Dense scrub along site boundary which forms a screen between the site and adjacent uses. There are large Elm trees in some locations which if infected with Dutch Elm Disease could become unsafe.
- Significant individual trees.



Scale 1:5,000 at A3 Do not scale from this drawing

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File: 6069 9.11 [C] Existing Vegetation.cdr

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