

BAILEY'S DRY DOCK – ABP NEWPORT PRELIMINARY ROOST ASSESSMENT FOR BATS



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BAILEY'S DRY DOCK – ABP CARDIFF

PRELIMINARY ROOST ASSESSMENT FOR BATS

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is a brief summary of findings and recommendations of the Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) for bats undertaken on behalf of Associated British Ports (hereafter referred to as the client / ABP) at Bailey's Dry Dock, Alexandra Docks, Newport, NP20 2UW. The report should be read in its entirety for full details of the survey.

- The survey comprised of an internal and external inspection of the buildings to assess their potential to support roosting bats, and identify whether any evidence of bats within the survey buildings was present;
- The proposed development consists of the demolition of the existing buildings to enable a new development at the site;
- These proposals will result in the potential disturbance and/or destruction of bat roosts if these are present within the survey buildings. Furthermore, noise and vibration from the works may cause disturbance if bats are roosting within different parts of the building or within wider areas of the site;
- Local Record Searches were undertaken using Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 'MAGIC' geographic mapping software and the Welsh Government and Natural Resources Wales 'DataMapWales' in order to determine the importance of the site from a biodiversity perspective in the context of its surroundings, and to determine the site's proximity to statutory designated sites (if present) within a 1km radius of the survey area;
- The data search returned 2 records of statutory sites within 1km of the survey site. Both records relate to the River Usk, which is located approximately 50m to the north-east of the site, and which is classified as both a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- A total of 2 records of non-statutory designated sites (in the form of a Special Landscape Area (SLA) and Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)) were also returned during the search, with these being located approximately 50m and 250m to the north-east. There are 0 ancient woodlands within 1km of the site;
- Connectivity between the site and better foraging habitat within the aforementioned designated sites and ancient woodland is poor, with limited hedgerows which offer commuting habitat being located within the immediate vicinity of the survey area;
- The PRA was undertaken on Monday 12th August 2024;
- The survey consisted of the inspection of a number of buildings which have been affixed to one another, to make up a large single complex of industrial buildings located at the former Bailey's Dry Dock site;
- The main building is subsequently irregularly shaped, with the vast majority of the buildings consisting of steel frame industrial sheds, clad with a combination of corrugated steel and asbestos cladding. Similarly, the roof of the building consists of a combination of corrugated steel and asbestos sheet roofing, with clear plastic sheeting being used to create skylights within the roof;
- Numerous potential access/egress points to the building interiors were recorded during the survey. These include; damaged steel and asbestos corrugated sheets making up the walls and roofs of the buildings, damaged UPVC sheets and glass panes making up the skylights / windows of the survey buildings and open roller-shutter doors and pedestrian accesses, all of which enable the potential free access/egress of bats to the respective building interiors in these locations;
- Interior Potential Roosting Features (PRFs) suitable for bats are however limited. The building interiors possess no lofts, and the underside of the roof and associated steel latticed framework is visible from the building interior in most locations. Subsequently, there are limited PRFs in which crevice-dwelling bats are able to roost, although the building does provide some potential for void-dwelling / free-hanging bats. It should be noted however that there are no voids or other rooms present within the survey buildings which are of sufficient space, shelter, protection or possess the suitable conditions to be used on a regular basis by larger numbers of bats;

- No evidence of bats was identified throughout any of the building interiors or within external areas during the PRA;
- As a result, due to these factors along with a lack of significant PRFs, and high levels of light and disturbance in and around the buildings, the buildings were assessed to possess **negligible** potential to support roosting bats;
- Due to the building being classified as having negligible potential/suitability for bats, **no further survey effort is recommended with respect to bats**, and in the absence of mitigation the impact of the proposals on bats will be negligible;
- Recommendations and best practice techniques are outlined in Section 5.2.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Brief

ExCAL Limited was commissioned by Associated British Ports (hereafter referred to as the client / ABP) to undertake a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) for bats within outbuildings at Bailey's Dry Dock, Alexandra Docks, Newport, NP20 2UW.

The survey buildings are scheduled for demolition, to facilitate a future new development at the site.

2.2 Objectives

The purpose of the survey was to assess the buildings' potential to support roosting bats, and to identify any Potential Roosting Features (PRF's) on or within the buildings which may be utilised by bats.

Furthermore, the buildings were also subjected to a thorough internal and external inspection to determine whether the building has historically been / is actively being used by bats.

2.3 Site Context

The survey buildings are situated within the grounds of ABP Newport Docks, and are located at the former Bailey's Dry Dock complex.

The OS grid reference for the approximate centre of the survey area is ST 31892 85483. The main building footprint totals an approximate 5,000 m² (0.50 ha) area, whilst a smaller brick outbuilding of ~50 m² area was also surveyed.

The buildings are located within Newport docks; therefore the surrounding area consists mainly of industrial buildings, offices and temporary cabins.

North Dock and Alexandra Dock are located immediately to the west and south-west of the survey buildings respectively, whilst a small area of mixed grass and scrubland is located immediately adjacent to the south-eastern side of the buildings.

An additional dock is located alongside the northern side of the survey buildings, and the river Usk is located beyond East Way Road and an active railway line, approximately 50m beyond the eastern side of the building.

The wider landscape of the area consists of a combination of pastoral fields and associated hedgerows, with Newport Wetlands being located approximately 1.5km to the south-east of the site, whilst significant industrial sites including a landfill and Cogent Power are located approximately 0.9km west and 1km north-east of the survey area respectively. Newport city centre is located approximately 3km to the north of the site.

2.4 Proposed Development

The proposed development consists of the demolition of the existing buildings in order to enable a new development to occur at the site. These works will result in the potential disturbance and destruction of bat roosts if these are present within any areas of the buildings.

Furthermore, noise and vibration from the works may cause disturbance if bats are roosting within different parts of the building or within wider areas of the site.

2.5 Legislation

All UK bat species and their roosts are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). All bats are also included in Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (Habitats Regulations), which defines "European protected species of animals".

The combined legislation makes it illegal to: -

- Intentionally kill, injure or capture bats;

- Deliberately disturb bats (whether in a roost or not);
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts;
- Possess or transport a bat or any part of a bat, unless acquired legally; and
- Sell, barter or exchange bats, or parts of bats.

As a signatory to the Bonn Convention (Agreement of Bats in Europe) the UK is also required to protect their habitats, requiring the identification and protection from damage or disturbance of important feeding areas.

2.6 Limitations

This report has been prepared for the benefit of the client and its contents should not be relied upon by others without the written authority of ExCAL Ltd. Unauthorised third party use of this report is done so at the parties' own risk and ExCAL Ltd owe these parties no duty of care or skill.

4.0 PRELIMINARY ROOST ASSESSMENT

This report has been designed to comply with the British Standard Biodiversity – Code of practice for planning and development – BS 42020:2013 (BSI, 2013); the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing, Second Edition (CIEEM, 2017) and Bat Conservation Trust – Bat Survey Guidelines (Collins, J. 2016).

The buildings were subjected to an internal and external inspection to assess their potential to support roosting bats.

4.1 Desk Study

Local Record Searches were undertaken using Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 'MAGIC' geographic mapping software and the Welsh Government and Natural Resources Wales 'DataMapWales' resource in order to determine the importance of the site from a biodiversity perspective in the context of its surroundings, and to determine the site's proximity to statutory designated sites within a 1km radius of the survey area (if present).

4.2 Field Survey

The buildings were surveyed both externally and internally for evidence of (and potential for) bats. The survey was undertaken by Steve Owen, a licenced surveyor (NRW Licence no: **S090423/1**) on 12th August 2024.

The external inspections were undertaken during daylight hours from ground level. The interior of the buildings were also surveyed extensively for evidence of bats and for potential access/egress points for bats. All interior areas of the buildings were accessible during the survey, and the buildings possess no loft spaces.

4.2.1 Preliminary Roost Assessment for Bats

During the preliminary roost assessment, the following evidence was sought: -

- The presence of potential access and egress routes for bats into and out of likely roosting sites and evidence of the use of such potential access points by bats such as scattered droppings, urine staining or scratching around entrances;
- Corpses or skeletons;
- Feeding remains;
- Bat droppings;
- Likely commuting routes and nearby habitat assessment for potential use by bats;
- Any other signs of use by bats including the presence of bats themselves.

In addition the overall site and its associated wider surroundings were also evaluated for the potential to support commuting and/or foraging bat species.

The internal inspections were undertaken during daylight hours and were aided by the use of a high-powered torch. All areas accessible to bats were searched for evidence of bats, including droppings and feeding remains.

Internal signs of roost access and egress points were also sought out during the survey, examples of these could include; light shining into internal building spaces from the exterior of the building or damage to any internal roof linings.

Bats regularly utilise specific areas within buildings which were searched as a priority for any bat fields signs. Examples of these are outlined below: -

- Dividing walls;
- Underneath ridge beams;
- Beneath hip joints and junctions;
- Timber/wall joints;
- Voids between blockwork;
- Staining above/around gaps;

- Droppings around gaps.

Roosting bats and signs of their presence are not always visible, so any potential bat roosting locations were also noted during the survey.

4.3 Preliminary Roost Assessment Survey Limitations

External and internal inspections for bats can be undertaken at any time of year. The survey was conducted using the recommended equipment and was led by a licenced bat worker.

No significant survey limitations were noted during the survey and as such, no limitations were recorded which may have impacted the robustness of the results of the PRA for bats.

4.4 Desktop Study

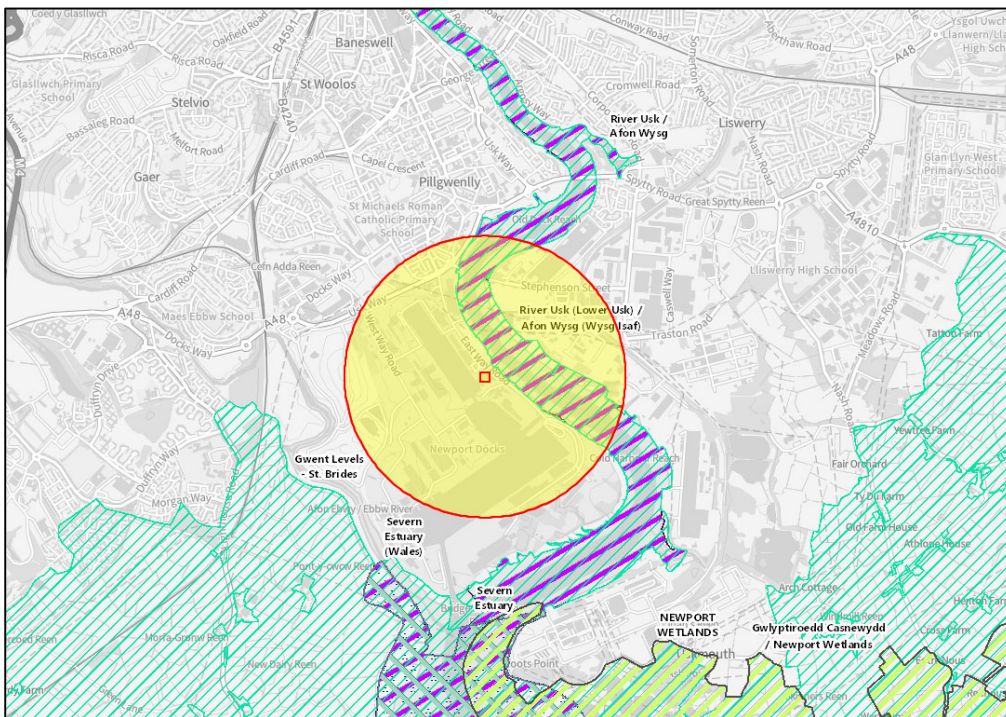
4.4.1 Statutory Designated Sites

The desk study sought to identify records of statutory and non-statutory designated sites within 1km of the survey area.

In total, 2 records of statutory designated sites were returned within 1km of the proposed development site, with both of these relating to the River Usk.

The 1km buffer area along with the site location is visible in Figure 2 below: -

Figure 2 – 1km Buffer Area Search Record for Statutory Designated Sites



Details of statutory designated sites within 1km of the survey area are outlined below: -

- River Usk – Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – 0.05km NE;
- River Usk (Lower Usk) – Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – 0.05km NE.

River Usk (SAC & SSSI) – Citation

The River Usk comprises a large, linear ecosystem which acts as an important wildlife corridor, an essential migration route and key breeding area for many nationally and internationally important species.

The Usk is of special interest as a fine example of a river running over sandstones and for its associated plant and animal communities. Its character spans a wide range of types from an upland, base-poor stream to a large lowland river with extensive tidal reaches. Its overall diversity is a product of its underlying geology, soil type, adjacent land-use and fluvio-geomorphological regime.

With respect to bats, the frequent tree cover located along the length of the of the lower River Usk provides valuable feeding and roosting habitats for several bat species including Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*).

Full citations are available for review in Appendix B – Citations of Designated Sites.

4.4.2 Non-Statutory Designated Sites

The Newport Local Development Plan (LDP) mapping resource was utilised in order to determine whether any non-statutory designated sites are located within 1km of the survey building.

The desk study subsequently returned 2 records of a non-statutory ecologically designated site within 1km of the survey area.

The first of these records consists of the River Usk Special Landscape Area (SLA), with this being located approximately 50m to the north-east of the survey buildings. The second record meanwhile consists of an unnamed Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) located adjacent to the eastern side of the River Usk 250m to the north-east.

SLAs represent a non-statutory designation which was identified following a formal assessment of the landscape qualities of the county. In this regard their designation seeks to utilise 'outstanding' categorisations supported where appropriate by those classified as 'high'.

Whilst not intended to necessarily preclude development, it is intended to reflect the emphasis placed upon the term 'special' in their definition. The design of developments should be sensitive enough to ensure that the scheme makes a positive contribution to the landscape. In this regard, proposals will be expected to show that they will not have an unacceptable impact on their specific distinctive features or characteristics of the SLA.

Although there are no protections afforded to SINC's as a result of their designation, they often contain nationally rare, threatened or priority species and habitats, therefore playing a critical role in conservation of the UK's natural heritage.

The non-statutory designated sites located within 1km of the proposed development site suggest that the habitats surrounding the site are likely ecologically rich in nature and in turn likely support protected or priority species.

4.4.3 Ancient Woodland

There are no ancient woodlands within 1km of the survey site.

4.5 Preliminary Roost Assessment for Bats

4.5.1 Building Exteriors

The survey consisted of the inspection of a number of buildings which have been affixed to one another, to make up a large single complex of industrial buildings located at the former Bailey's Dry Dock site.

The main building is subsequently irregularly shaped, with the vast majority of the buildings consisting of steel frame industrial sheds, clad with a combination of corrugated steel and asbestos cladding. Similarly, the roof of the building consists of a combination of corrugated steel and asbestos sheet roofing, with clear plastic sheeting being used to create skylights within the roof.

The survey buildings when combined are approximately 140m in length at their longest point, and approximately 80m in width at their widest point.

A small L-shaped section of the building at the westernmost point meanwhile is constructed from engineering bricks, which were observed to be in excellent condition. Significant damage was however recorded to the timber fascia boards on this section of the building. The roof of this section of the building is similarly constructed from corrugated asbestos sheeting, which was observed to be in generally good condition.

An additional outbuilding of approximate 10m x 5m area was also surveyed, as were two smaller outbuildings, all of which were constructed from engineering bricks and possessed a mixture of asbestos and steel clad roofing.

The exterior of the survey buildings can be viewed in Figures 3 – 10 below and overleaf: -

Figure 3 – (NE) Shed, Open Door Visible



Figure 4 – (E) and (S) Shed Buildings, Looking (W)



Figure 5 – (S) Shed Building, Looking (N)



Figure 6 – (N) Shed Building, Looking (E)



Figure 7 – Survey Building, Looking (NE). Large Asbestos Clad Central Building visible in Middle, with Damaged UPVC Windows (Circled)



Figure 8 – (S) Side of Westernmost L-Shaped Building, Looking (NW). This Section is Constructed from Brick, and Possesses Timber Soffits and Fascia Boards



Figure 9 – (S) Corner of L-Shaped Building



Figure 10 – (N) Side of L-Shaped Building



The exterior walls of the majority of the survey buildings consist of corrugated steel cladding up to roof level, with this being the case for the northern, eastern and south-eastern sheds (as visible in Figures 3, 4 and 6).. The central, two-storey shed of the building appears to have been constructed from corrugated asbestos sheeting however, although this sheeting is also single-skinned in nature. Subsequently, no voids are present between the exterior cladding and the interiors of the buildings.

This cladding is affixed to the main structure of the building, which consists of I-beam columns connected horizontally by longitudinal steel beams. Each column has an associated steel rafter to support the corrugated mixed asbestos and steel sheet gable roof which is overlaid on steel purlins and latticed framework.

The condition of the cladding was found to be variable. In general, the northern, eastern and south-eastern sides of the survey building were found to be in better condition than that of the southern side. This may be due to buildings being more modern, or from the older asbestos sheeting having been replaced with more modern steel cladding in these locations, and as a result, these sides of the building may have experienced less weathering over time. In addition, the prevailing south-westerly winds experienced in the UK may lead to the southern side of the shed experiencing increased weathering than that of the northern side in general.

A number of small gaps and holes were recorded in general within the asbestos sheet cladding and some of the steel cladding across the whole of the building, particularly with respect to the building roofs.

Furthermore, larger areas of damage to the UPVC skylights and windows of the buildings was recorded during the PRA, including to the windows of the large central building (as visible in Figure 7), enabling free access/egress for bats to the building interiors in these locations.

The aforementioned skylights and windows afford a high level of natural light across the majority of the building interiors, reducing the buildings' potential to be utilised as a day roost.

A number of roller-shutter doors, single and double pedestrian accesses are located across the building. Many of these were found to be open; enabling free access/egress to the building interior via these avenues (an example of one of the open roller-shutter doors is visible in Figure 3, whilst open pedestrian accesses are visible in Figure 10).

As previously stated, the L-shaped section of the building possesses timber fascia boards, which were found to be in a generally poor state of disrepair, and similarly soffits in these locations are constructed from timber with further damage being recorded to these features during the survey.

These areas of damage are suitable to enable potential access/egress for crevice-dwelling bats, although the damage is substantial enough that limited protection from external elements would be afforded for bats within these timber features.

Furthermore, this section of the building is constructed from brick. All of the building's masonry was observed to be in excellent condition, with no cracks, crumbling or other forms of damage being recorded which may be suitable for crevice-dwelling bats.

4.5.2 Building Interiors

The interior space of the affixed survey buildings is open in nature, enabling free traversal for bats around the building interiors.

This is particularly possible due to the aforementioned sections of damage to various features of the building (rust and/or damage to steel, asbestos and UPVC corrugated roof and wall panels) which enables the free access/egress for bats to the building interiors via these avenues. Furthermore, numerous open doorways and damaged window panes also enable the free entry for bats to the building interiors across most locations.

The interior of the survey buildings can be viewed in Figures 11 – 18 below and overleaf: -

Figure 11 – (SE) Bld. Interior, Looking (W)



Figure 12 – Central Bld. Interior, Looking (SW)



Figure 13 – Central Bld. Interior, Looking (SW)

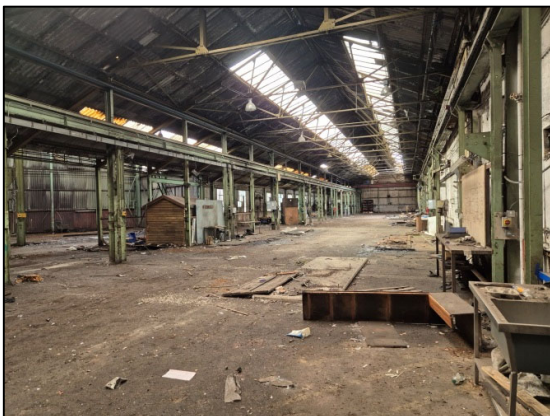


Figure 14 – (N) Shed Interior, Looking (SW)



Figure 15 – Dark Room in Bld. Centre



Figure 17 – (SE) Bld. Interior, Looking (N)



Figure 16 – L-Shaped Bld. Interior, Looking (NW)



Figure 18 – (SE) Bld. Interior, Looking (E)



The main building and indeed most of the survey buildings possess A-shaped gable roofs which are supported by steel I-beam framework and associated bracing beams, purlins and rafters.

The roof consists of corrugated asbestos sheets interlaced with numerous skylights, some of which were found to be damaged allowing the ingress of water and potential free access/egress of bats to the building interiors in some locations. Consequently, the building is very well lit by natural light throughout most areas during daylight hours.

A number of steel purlins and rafters are present within the building interior, and these were identified to be potentially suitable for free-hanging bats, whilst there is also adequate space within the building which would be suitable for void-dwelling bats.

There is however a lack of shelter within the buildings (owing to their open interior nature, with the interior rooms of most buildings progressing from ground level straight up to the roof). Subsequently, there are no voids or other rooms present within the survey buildings which are of sufficient space, shelter, protection or possess the suitable conditions to be used on a regular basis by larger numbers of bats.

The interior of the buildings are not thought to be suitable for hibernation roosts, due to the variable interior temperatures, resulting from numerous open doorways and areas of damage around the buildings.

A dark room (a former storage room, as visible within Figure 15) is present centrally within the building. Although this room was considered dark enough to support day roosts, PRFs within the room are limited, and no evidence of bats was identified throughout this room after a thorough inspection.

The building interiors are currently unoccupied. Traffic movements and industry around the buildings are frequent however, with a number of engineering companies being active in the nearby vicinity of the survey buildings. Subsequently, the levels of noise and disturbance within and around the building have historically, and continue to be high.

All areas of the survey building interiors were surveyed extensively for evidence of bats in the form of feeding remains, smudging, droppings, live bats etc., with no current or historical evidence of bats being identified.

Similarly, the joins between steel joists and rafters, along with connections between external cladding and the interior steel framework were inspected extensively for signs of bat use and for any gaps which may be suitable for crevice-dwelling bats. No evidence of bats of current or historical bat use was identified during the survey.

4.5.3 Signs of Bats

No signs of bats in the form of feeding remains, droppings, smudging, staining or other evidence of bat use were observed throughout the entirety of the survey buildings during the PRA.

4.5.4 Potential Access for Bats

Numerous potential access/egress points for bats to the building interiors were recorded during the PRA.

Potential access areas and locations within the buildings are outlined in further detail below:-

- **Open Roller Shutter Doors and Single / Double Pedestrian Accesses** – A number of open doorways are located around the building. Open roller shutter doors are present along the northern side of the building, permitting free access/egress for bats to the building interiors via these avenues. Furthermore, open pedestrian accesses (both single and double) are present around various sections of the building, particularly along the southern side of the building, and on the L-shaped westernmost building, enabling further access/egress to the respective building interiors. Sliding doorways were also observed to be in varying states of repair, and a number were found to be damaged. Gaps around the edges of closed doorways and between and above damaged metal panels were also recorded during the survey that would provide access opportunities even in the event that the doors are closed;
- **Damage to UPVC and Glass Skylights and Windows** – Numerous areas of damage were recorded to UPVC features of the building, along with the glass windows on the southern side of the building. A large section of damage was recorded to the UPVC windows on the southern side of the large, central asbestos clad building (as visible in Figure 7), and these gaps were deemed to be of sufficient size to enable both void-dwelling and crevice-dwelling bats to access the building interiors via these areas;
- **Damage to Steel and Asbestos Cladding Features on Roofs and Walls of Buildings** – Although in a generally good state of repair, numerous small gaps and breaks were recorded throughout both the steel and asbestos cladding making up both the roof and walls of the building. These gaps were considered of sufficient size to enable both crevice-dwelling and void-dwelling bats to enter the respective building interiors;
- **Open Plan Nature of Building Interior** – Due to the open plan nature of the interior of the survey buildings, any bats which are able to access the building interior via any of the above avenues are subsequently able to fly freely throughout the vast majority of the building interior. Only a small section of the building interior is separated from the remaining interiors, with this section of the building consisting of the former 1st floor toilet and office blocks, located centrally within the building itself.
- **Damaged Timber Fascia Boards and Soffits of L-Shaped Building** – Gaps of sufficient size are located behind the damaged fascia boards and within some of the soffits, enabling potential access/egress for crevice-dwelling bats to the L-Shaped building interior.

4.5.5 Potential Features for Bats

The interior of the buildings were inspected thoroughly for suitable features for bats and any evidence of bat use.

No loft spaces are present within the buildings. The cladding making up the shed walls was single skinned, and provided no opportunity for roosting bats. Similarly, no gaps are present between the roof and the building interior, where the roofing consists of corrugated single skinned asbestos sheeting overlaid on steel purlins.

Although the steel framework making up the roof features of the buildings was identified to provide some limited roosting habitat for free-hanging bats, the interior of the building is open and exposed in nature, reducing the building's potential to be utilised consistently and by a larger number of bats.

One dark room was identified within the building interior, with this being located at the centre of the building (as visible in Figure 15). This room was considered dark enough to potentially enable bats to utilise this room as a day roost, however, PRFs within this room are limited and no evidence of bats was identified within this room after a thorough search.

Timber fascia boards and soffits on the westernmost L-shaped building were observed to be in a poor state of disrepair and holes of sufficient size were recorded which may enable crevice-dwelling bats to enter PRFs within these features. These damaged soffits and fascias were inspected for historical or active use by bats, with none being identified.

Furthermore, no evidence of bats in the form of droppings, markings, feeding remains or other indications was identified within any of the building interiors during the survey.

The PRA concluded that the survey buildings possess **negligible potential** to support roosting bats.

4.5.6 Surrounding Habitat

The buildings are situated on an active port, and subsequently, the majority of the surroundings consist of docks and associated industrial units.

North Dock and Alexandra Dock are located immediately to the west and south-west of the survey buildings respectively, whilst a small area of mixed grass and scrubland is located immediately adjacent to the south-eastern side of the buildings.

The majority of the habitat to the south-east of the survey buildings consists of a mixture of semi-improved grassland and tall ruderal habitats, whilst a parcel of dense scrub consisting primarily of bramble and buddleia is also found in some areas.

These habitats were assessed to provide low suitability for bats, although there is likely some foraging opportunity due to the invertebrate interest identified within these areas. It should be noted however, that roosting opportunities for bats within the habitat is limited, with no mature trees being identified in the immediate vicinity of the survey buildings.

Although connectivity between the habitats to the south-east of the survey buildings to better foraging habitat elsewhere are poor (from the perspective of green linkages such as hedgerows, tree lines, continuous green corridors etc.), the River Usk (SAC & SSSI) is located approximately 50m north-east of the survey building.

The frequent tree cover located along the length of the of the lower River Usk provides valuable feeding and roosting habitats for several bat species including Daubenton's bat, and subsequently, bats may utilise the riparian zones of the Usk to commute from the site to better foraging habitat further away from the survey area.

With the above being said, the surrounding habitat on the whole has been assessed to provide low suitability for bats, due to its isolated nature and poor connectivity.

An additional dock is located alongside the northern side of the survey buildings, and the river Usk is located beyond East Way Road and an active railway line, approximately 50m beyond the eastern side of the building.

The wider landscape of the area consists of a combination of pastoral fields and associated hedgerows, with Newport Wetlands being located approximately 1.5km to the south-east of the site, whilst significant industrial sites including a landfill and Cogent Power are located approximately 0.9km west and 1km north-east of the survey area respectively. Newport city centre is located approximately 3km to the north of the site.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 Preliminary Roost Assessment Summary

The buildings at Bailey's Dry Dock were surveyed in detail on 12th August 2024 to assess their potential to support roosting bats.

Although some minor PRFs for bats are present within the buildings, no evidence of bats (in the form of droppings, feeding remains, smudging, staining etc.) was recorded throughout the entirety of the buildings during the PRA.

The building does possess some limited potential for bats to utilise the structure opportunistically as a night-roost, particularly due to the numerous access/egress points identified around the buildings during the survey.

However, the lack of evidence of bats identified during the PRA along with the poor quality of PRFs reduces the likelihood that the building is being utilised on a regular basis, or by a larger number of bats.

It should also be noted that a number of features were identified which significantly reduce the likelihood of bats utilising the buildings; particularly with respect to the interior of the building.

The potential for daytime roosts within the buildings was assessed to be negligible due to the high levels of natural and artificial light throughout the building, along with high levels of disturbance in the form of noise and human habitation which the buildings are subjected to on a day-to-day basis.

Furthermore, the interior atmospheric conditions within the buildings are not thought to be consistent enough to support hibernating bats, which require constant, cool conditions in which to hibernate.

5.1.2 BCT Good Practice Guidelines

Table 4.1 within the BCT Good Practice Guidelines state the following guidelines for assessing the potential suitability of proposed development sites for bats, based on the presence of habitat features within the landscape, to be applied using professional judgement: -

- **Negligible:** - Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats;
- **Low:** - A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger number of bats; (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation);
- **Moderate:** - A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat, but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only – the assessments in this table are made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed);
- **High:** - A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger number of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat.

Furthermore, BCT Good Practice Guidelines state that further surveys (particularly presence/absence surveys) are required if: -

- The preliminary roost assessment has not ruled out the reasonable likelihood of a roost being present (because there are locations with potential for bats to roost undetected in concealed cracks, crevices or voids), but no definitive evidence of the presence of bat roosts has been recorded;
- Potential roost features inspection survey has identified moderate and high suitability potential roost features, but no definitive evidence of the presence of bats has been established;

- A comprehensive inspection survey is not possible due to restricted access, but features are present with a reasonable likelihood of supporting bats;
- There is a risk that evidence of bat use may have been removed by weather or human activities.

The aims of these surveys would be to determine the presence or absence of bats at the time of the survey and the need for further surveys and/or mitigation.

If sufficient areas of a structure have been inspected and no evidence found, then further surveys may not be appropriate.

However, if there is a reasonable likelihood that bat roosts could be present and particularly if there are areas inaccessible for survey, then further surveys may be required proportionate to the circumstances encountered.

5.1.3 Evaluation of Bat Roost Potential within Survey Buildings at Bailey's Dry Dock

The buildings at Bailey's Dry Dock were surveyed in detail to assess their potential to support roosting bats.

All areas within the buildings were accessible during the survey, and were thoroughly searched for evidence of bats, including feeding remains, droppings, smudging, staining amongst other field signs, with none found.

Although some minor roosting features were present within the buildings, the absence of evidence of bats within the buildings reduces the likelihood that bats are utilising the buildings for roosting purposes.

The PRA subsequently concluded that the survey buildings possess **negligible potential to support roosting bats** due to: -

- No evidence of bats (current or otherwise) identified during an extensive internal and external survey of the buildings;
- Although numerous access points to the building interior were recorded during the survey, PRF's within the building interior are extremely limited. The building is constructed from steel framework, and is extremely open in nature, providing little in the way of shelter or consistent atmospheric conditions for roosting bats;
- The building possesses no loft spaces, and the roof and walls of the buildings (with the exception of the brick-built L-shaped building) are constructed from a combination of single-skinned steel and asbestos cladding, with no voids being located between the cladding and the building interior;
- The masonry of the L-shaped building is in generally good condition, with no suitable cracks or crevices being recorded which may be suitable for crevice-dwelling bats;
- High levels of natural interior light are present due to the numerous UPVC / glass skylights and windows located around the property, and human disturbance around the building is high, owing to the building being situated on an active port. These factors reduce the building's potential to be utilised as a day roost.

5.2 Recommendations

The buildings at Bailey's Dry Dock were classified as possessing **negligible** potential/suitability for bats and as such, **no further survey effort is recommended**.

It is concluded therefore that in the absence of mitigation, the proposed demolition works will not have a significant detrimental effect on bats or associated roosts within the survey buildings.

In order to ensure that general disturbance is kept to a minimum and contractors are aware of the procedure to follow in the event a bat is unexpectedly found during the works, the following measures are recommended: -

- If any demolition works are scheduled to be undertaken between March and September, they must be preceded by a nesting bird survey to rule out the presence of nesting birds which may be utilising the building. If no nesting birds are present works can begin. If nesting birds are identified however, works will be delayed to allow the birds to complete their nesting cycle undisturbed or a license obtained from Natural Resources Wales (NRW) to allow the works to continue;
- A toolbox talk must be provided to contractors prior to the works to explain that, although it is not anticipated that any bats will be encountered during the works due to the absence of evidence of roosting bats, if bats

are encountered during the renovation, then works will cease and a suitably qualified ecologist / Natural Resources Wales will be contacted for further advice;

- The proposed future development should aim to achieve a biodiversity net gain at the site. This could be achieved by the installation of bird and bat boxes on trees to be retained and included in the construction of any new builds. This will encourage nesting birds to utilise these and mitigate for potential nesting habitat that will be lost during demolition / clearance. For buildings, dependant on the build specification, integrated systems such as the Schwegler 2FR integrated bat tubes and Schwegler Brick Nest Boxes Types 25A or 26 can be used;
- Due to the highly mobile nature of bats, it is recommended that if the proposed works are not undertaken within 1 year of this assessment, the building is assessed again to ensure that the character, potential and suitability of the building for bats has not changed within this time.

6.0 REFERENCES

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HM Government (2010) Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. HM Government.

Mitchell-Jones, A.J. & McLeish, A.P. Ed., (2004), 3rd Edition Bat Workers' Manual, JNCC.

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APPENDIX A

Citations of Designated Sites

**CYNGOR CEFN GWLAD CYMRU
COUNTRYSIDE COUNCIL FOR WALES**

SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST CITATION

MONMOUTHSHIRE/NEWPORT

**RIVER USK (LOWER USK)/
AFON WYSG (WYSG ISAF)**

Date of Notification: 1996

National Grid References: SN 239239- ST317837

O.S. Maps:

1:50000 Sheet Numbers:	160, 161, 171
1:10000 Sheet Numbers:	ST 38 SW, ST 30 SW ST 38 NW, ST 30 SE ST 39 SW, ST 30 NE ST 39 SE, ST 30 NW ST 39 NE, SO 31 SW SO 21 SE

Site Area: 543.9 ha

Description:

River Usk

The River Usk comprises a large, linear ecosystem which acts as an important wildlife corridor, an essential migration route and key breeding area for many nationally and internationally important species. The Usk is of special interest as a fine example of a river running over sandstones and for its associated plant and animal communities. Its character spans a wide range of types from an upland, base-poor stream to a large lowland river with extensive tidal reaches. Its overall diversity is a product of its underlying geology, soil type, adjacent land-use and fluvio-geomorphological regime.

The River Usk is one of the largest rivers in Wales. From its source to its confluence, the main channel is over 120 kilometres long, and drains a catchment of 1358 km². Rising at an altitude of 500 metres on Mynydd Ddu on the Carmarthenshire/Powys border, the Usk flows eastwards along the northern scarp of the Brecon Beacons, turning south below Abergavenny and meandering down through Monmouthshire to its confluence with the Severn Estuary below Newport.

River Usk (Lower Usk) (Abergavenny - Newport)

The River Usk (Lower Usk) is a rare example of a large mesotrophic lowland river which has not been subject to significant modification by man. Of particular significance to the river's morphology and biology are the extensive deposits of fluvio-glacial and alluvial material in the Usk valley between Abergavenny and Newport. The Lower Usk has developed a wide floodplain with a complex and active system of meanders, cut-off and back channels which

contribute to the biological interest and diversity of the site.

The main plant communities present are those that are characteristic of rivers running over hard and soft sandstones with changing base status merging into brackish waters in its lowest reaches.

The river shows a clear downstream succession in plant communities due in part to the rapid transition from mesotrophic to nutrient rich in its lower reaches and increasing salinity as it nears its confluence with the Severn Estuary.

The invertebrate fauna is characteristic of a large lowland river. Of special interest are the crane flies associated with silty river margins in the vicinity of Newbridge on Usk. The fish fauna is of international significance including several rare and scarce species and there is an expanding population of otters *Lutra lutra*. Several scarce higher plant species occurring along the river's tidal reaches are also of special interest.

Whilst not a special feature of the site, there is a good range of breeding birds associated with riverine habitats.

The SSSI incorporates adjacent areas of riparian habitat which directly support the special interest of the river. These include woodlands dominated by alder *Alnus glutinosa* and willows *Salix spp.*, marshy grassland, stands of tall herb, swamp and fen vegetation, salt-marsh and coastal grassland.

Geology and Topography

The catchment of the Lower Usk is predominantly low lying, the eastern part of the Brecon Beacons and South Wales Coalfield Massif being the most significant upland areas within it. The River Usk (Lower Usk) is thus lowland in character, meandering across a floodplain up to 3 km across and falling from 100m AOD at Abergavenny to sea level over a distance of 68 km.

Between Abergavenny and Llanfair Kilgeddin, the river flows over the marls, mudstones and sandstones of the Raglan and St Maughan's beds of the Lower Old Red Sandstone Series. The river bed of the Lower Usk is however, also strongly influenced by the extensive fluvio-glacial and alluvial deposits between Abergavenny and Usk. At Llanfair Kilgeddin the river initially follows the line of the Pontypool Road Fault separating the Lower Old Red Sandstone rocks in the north-west from the older limestones and mudstones of the Ludlow (Silurian) series in the south. As the river crosses onto the more resistant Silurian Ludlow Series it has cut down to the bedrock in a number of places creating a rock based channel that is in marked contrast to the silt and gravel based channel upstream.

Above Usk, the valley narrows cutting through the resistant limestones and marls of the Ludlow Series to form the Llanbadoc Gap. Below this point the river again flows over the marls, mudstones and sandstones of the Raglan and St Maughan's beds until it crosses onto the Triassic Keuper Marls at Newport Docks. The great depth of alluvial and glacial deposits within the valley from Llanbadoc Gap to the River's confluence with the Severn Estuary means that the underlying geology has little direct influence on the river.

The Lower Usk has a relatively natural fluvio-geomorphic regime and has remained relatively free from straightening, widening or deepening schemes. The section of the river between Caerleon and Usk is particularly active with migrating meanders depositing shingle point bars and islands and cutting vertical earth cliffs. The pattern of meander loops along the entire length of the river from Abergavenny to Newport is complex, steep outer slopes contrasting with shallow slip-off slopes. Large abandoned meander loops such as the one at Llanfihangel Gobion indicate the former course of the River Usk as it flowed across and created its floodplain. Oxbow lakes and active back channels remain adjacent to the river in places.

Flora

In its middle and upper reaches the river channel is characterized by the frequent occurrence of floating and submerged plants including water crowfoot and water milfoils *Myriophyllum spp.* Aquatic macrophytes disappear below the tidal limit at Newbridge on Usk although emergent species are able to tolerate the transition zone between brackish and freshwater conditions.

Riverside rocks and boulders are characterised by a flora of mosses, such as *Amblystegium fluviatile*, *Cinclidotus fontinalioides*, *Fontinalis antipyretica*, *Rhynchostegium riparioides* and *Thamnobryum alopecurum*, liverworts, such as *Chiloscyphus polyanthus*, *Conocephalum conicum*, and *Marchantia polymorpha*, the filamentous alga *Lemanea fluviatilis* and lichens of the genera *Verrucaria*.

Marginal vegetation is dominated variously by reed canary-grass *Phalaris arundinacea*, branched bur reed *Sparganium erectum*, common spike-rush *Eleocharis palustris* and lesser pond-sedge *Carex acutiformis* with a variety of other species including brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*, water forget-me-not *Myosotis scorpioides*, water mint *Mentha aquatica* and yellow cress *Rorippa spp.* Below Newbridge the upper mud banks of the river are colonized by saltmarsh species such as sea aster *Aster tripolium*, saltmarsh-grass *Puccinellia spp.* and scurvygrass *Cochlearia spp.*

Characteristic riverbank plants include stinging nettle *Urtica dioica*, great willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum* and Indian balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*. Locally the river bank vegetation can be more diverse and supports species such as common knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria* and comfrey *Symphytum spp.*. Occasionally inundated grassland along the tidal reaches is dominated by couch grass *Elytrigia repens* and supports regionally rare species including bulbous foxtail *Alopecurus bulbosus*, marsh-mallow *Althaea officinalis* and marsh helleborine *Epipactis palustris*.

The river banks are frequently lined with willows and alder. In addition, there are larger areas of woodland adjacent to the river dominated by these species or by sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, pedunculate oak *Quercus robur* and ash *Fraxinus excelsior*.

The River Usk (Lower Usk) floodplain retains a number of important geomorphological features and associated wetland habitats. In particular at Llanvihangel Gobion, south of Abergavenny, a large cut off meander has areas of standing water, emergent and marshy vegetation and shingle. The areas of standing water support diverse still water plant communities dominated by Canadian waterweed *Elodea canadensis* with frequent broad-leaved pondweed *Potamogeton natans*, sweet-grasses *Glyceria spp.*, fool's water-cress *Apium nodiflorum*, pink water-speedwell

Veronica catenata and common water-plantain *Alisma plantago aquatica*, together with by stands of common spike-rush, rushes *Juncus spp.* and lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*.

Mammals

The common otter *Lutra lutra* is widespread along the length of the river where appropriate bankside cover exists. The frequent tree cover provides valuable feeding and roosting habitats for several bat species including Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*.

Birds

The River Usk (Lower Usk) supports a wide range of riverside breeding birds such as sand martin *Riparia riparia* and kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* nesting in eroding earth cliffs. Yellow wagtail *Motacilla flava*, grey wagtail *M. cinerea* and dipper *Cinclus cinclus* occur with increasing frequency above the tidal limit at Newbridge. In addition marsh warbler *Acrocephalus palustris* breeds in riparian habitat along the river banks. The cut-off meander at Llanfihangel Gobion is an important area for wintering and passage migrants including teal *Anas crecca*, greenshank *Tringa nebularia* and green sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*.

Fish

The river has a wide range of migratory and non-migratory fish species. The most abundant coarse fish include chub *Leuciscus cephalus*, roach *Rutilus rutilus* and dace *Leuciscus leuciscus* which, together with the bullhead, are the most widely distributed fish along the river.

The rare river lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis* and twaite shad *Alosa fallax* and the very rare allis shad *Alosa alosa* all migrate from the Severn Estuary and spawn at various localities in the river. Large numbers of elvers *Anguilla anguilla* migrate up the river with spring tides.

The Usk is a notable game fish river with species including brown trout *Salmo trutta fario*, sea trout *Salmo trutta trutta* and Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar*, the latter migrating up along the lower river, in order to reach spawning grounds in the headwaters and tributaries of the River Usk (Upper Usk). The river also supports an important population of the non-migratory brook lamprey *Lampetra planeri*.

Invertebrates

The lower Usk has important assemblages of craneflies including rare and scarce species such as *Limonia omissinervis*, *Erioptera limbata* and *Rhabdomastix hilaris*, *Gonomyia abbreviata* and *Cheilotrichia imbuta*. The rare mayfly *Potamanthus luteus* can be found in the river and there are also localised populations of the Atlantic stream crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*, an endangered species in Europe.

Remarks:

The site supports the following habitats and species covered by the EC Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna:

Common otter *Lutra lutra* - Annex II and IV
Allis shad *Alosa alosa* - Annex II and V
Twaite shad *Alosa fallax* - Annex II and V
Brook lamprey *Lampetra planeri* - Annex II
River lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis* - Annex II and V
Bullhead *Cottus gobio* - Annex II
Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* - Annex II and V
Atlantic stream crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes* - Annex II and V

Otter and Atlantic stream crayfish are also listed in schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended.

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STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0013007
SITENAME River Usk/ Afon Wysg

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- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0013007	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

River Usk/ Afon Wysg

1.4 First Compilation date 1998-03	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:

Date site proposed as SCI:	1998-03
Date site confirmed as SCI:	2004-12
Date site designated as SAC:	2004-12
National legal reference of SAC designation:	Regulations 11 and 13-15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

-3.013888889

51.79583333

967.97

0.0

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

Region Name

UKL2	East Wales
UKL1	West Wales and The Valleys

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1130 0			134.55	0	G	D			
1140 0			123.9	0	G	D			
1330 0			29.04	0	M	D			
3260 0			29.04	0	M	B	C	B	C
9130 0			4.84	0	G	D			
9180 0	X		21.3	0	G	D			
91A0 0			12.58	0	G	D			
91D0 0	X		2.9	0	G	D			

91E0 B	X		43.56	0	G	D				
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- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Gl
F	1102	Alosa alosa			p				P	DD	C	C	C	C
F	1103	Alosa fallax			p				P	DD	A	B	C	A
I	1092	Austropotamobius pallipes			p				P	DD	D			
F	1163	Cottus gobio			p				P	DD	B	B	C	B
F	1099	Lampetra fluviatilis			p				P	DD	B	A	C	A
F	1096	Lampetra planeri			p				P	DD	B	B	C	A
M	1355	Lutra lutra			p	11	50	i		M	C	B	C	B
I	1029	Margaritifera margaritifera			p				P	DD	D			
F	1095	Petromyzon marinus			p				P	DD	B	B	C	B
M	1303	Rhinolophus hipposideros			p				P	DD	D			
F	1106	Salmo salar			p				P	DD	A	C	C	A

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N03	4.5
N07	3.8
N14	2.0
N16	10.1
N02	26.8
N08	3.4
N23	2.1
N06	37.9
N09	8.0
N10	1.4
Total Habitat Cover	99.99999999999999

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil &
 Geology: alluvium,mud,nutrient-rich,limestone,basic,neutral,shingle,sandstone,acidic,peat,clay,nutrient-poor,sea
 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: valley,floodplain,coastal,lowland,upland,island 3 Marine:
 Geology: mud 4 Marine: Geomorphology: estuary

4.2 Quality and importance

Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Petromyzon marinus for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Lampetra fluviatilis for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Lampetra planeri for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Alosa alosa for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Alosa fallax for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Salmo salar for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Cottus gobio for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Lutra lutra for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
M	I01		B
H	A04		I
L	B07		B
H	H01		B
L	H05		O
H	J02		I
M	B02		B
M	J03		I

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
M	J03		I

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification, T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

The Natural Resources Wales weblink below provides access to information on its designated sites. Detailed information about this Natura 2000 site can be accessed via the Management Plan link provided in Section 6.2. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/wildlife-and-biodiversity/protected-areas-of-land>
http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0				

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural Resources Wales
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☒	Yes	Name: RIVER USK / AFON WYSG Link: https://www.naturalresources.wales/media/673384/River_Usk%20SAC%20core%20plan.pdf
☐	No, but in preparation	
☐	No	

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	62
B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67