

**BRIDGEND**  
**REPLACEMENT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2033)**  
**EXAMINATION**

**Hearing Session 7 - Protect and Enhance Distinctive and Natural Places – Built, Historic and Natural Environment**

Action Point	Council response / proposed MAC	Inspector's Response
<p><b>AP7.1-</b> Council to amend the Conservation and Enhancement of the Natural Environment section of the Plan to reflect the requirements of Future Wales and the Environment Act in relation to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity.</p>	<p>Agreed. Paragraphs 5.5.4, 5.5.5 and 5.5.6 will be amended as below:</p> <p><b>Paragraph 5.5.4</b>  <del>The LDP Strategy acknowledges that the</del> The County Borough has a rich and varied biodiversity, in terms of species and habitats, <u>which the Replacement LDP seeks to maintain and enhance (to provide a net benefit).</u> <del>which requires continued protection.</del> For development to be sustainable, it needs to be soundly based on good environmental assessments, and to be well planned and controlled with regard to its environmental impact. <del>in order to conserve and enhance biodiversity.</del> <u>In accordance with Future Wales Policy 9, the resilience of ecosystems and green infrastructure assets must be demonstrated as part of development proposals through innovative, nature-based approaches to site planning and the design of the built environment.</u></p> <p><b>Paragraph 5.5.5</b>            There is clear <u>national</u> guidance and legislation with regard to <u>maintaining and enhancing biodiversity and taking account of ecosystem resilience.</u> <del>the protection of species and habitats recognised in legislation, PPW and</del></p>	<p>Changes agreed.</p>

	<p><del>TAN5 Nature Conservation and Planning.</del> The most relevant statutory requirements are set out in Section 61 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, Environment (Wales) Act 2016 Section 6 Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty and Section 7 Priority Habitats and Species, Section 11 of the Countryside Act 1981 and Section 28G of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Annex 1 of TAN5 lists all the other relevant legislation. <u>PPW11 responds to the Section 6 Duty of the Environment Act by setting a framework to maintain and enhance biodiversity (providing a net benefit), whilst calling for a proactive approach towards facilitating the delivery of biodiversity and resilience outcomes.</u></p> <p><b><u>Paragraph 5.5.6</u></b></p> <p>To comply with the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 (Section 6 Duty) the LDP Strategy will seek to <u>maintain and</u> enhance the biodiversity and resilience of the County Borough’s ecosystems <u>to provide a net benefit for biodiversity through a proactive and resilient approach.</u> <del>through</del> <u>This includes</u> native species landscaping, careful location of development, the creation of green corridors, <del>and</del> open space management <u>and adopting best practice site design and green infrastructure</u> <del>Only</del><u>principles. Only</u> in exceptional circumstances, where it is in the public interest, will new development be located where it may have an adverse impact on sites designated for their importance for nature conservation. Robust mitigation and compensation will be provided wherever this situation is unavoidable, in line with considered advice from statutory and advisory organisations.</p>	
AP7.2 – Council to consider amending Policy SP17 to	Agreed. Policy SP17 will be amended as below:	Changes agreed.

read 'maintain' rather than 'conserve'.

**SP17: Conservation and Enhancement of the Natural Environment**

The County Borough has a rich and varied biodiversity with a broad range of species, habitats and unique, rich landscapes. In particular, these include the nationally important Glamorgan Heritage Coast, the outstanding historic landscapes of Kenfig and Merthyr Mawr Warren, and other regionally and locally important areas. Development which will ~~conserve~~ maintain and, wherever possible, enhance the natural environment of the County Borough will be favoured. Development proposals will not be permitted where they will have an adverse impact upon:

- 1) The integrity of the County Borough's countryside;
- 2) The character of its landscape;
- 3) Its biodiversity and habitats; and
- 4) The quality of its natural resources including water, air and soil.

Areas having a high and/or unique environmental quality will be protected and the following strategically important areas within the County Borough will specifically be protected from inappropriate development which directly or indirectly impacts upon them:

- SP17(1) Natura 2000 Network Sites (including Special Areas of Conservation (SACs);
- SP17(2) Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs);
- SP17(3) Kenfig and Merthyr Mawr National Nature Reserves (NNRs);
- SP17(4) The Glamorgan Heritage Coast.
- SP17(5) Mynydd Margam Registered Historic Landscape.

The weight to be afforded to environmental designations in the determination of relevant planning applications will be based on their statutory or non-statutory status and geographical scale of designation.

Proposals likely to have direct or indirect adverse effects on Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Ramsar sites, must be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). This includes development proposals on allocated sites where this plan indicates a project level HRA is required and any other development proposals likely to have adverse effects on SACs/SPAs/Ramsar sites. In addition, any proposals that could affect the habitat of marsh fritillary butterfly within 2km of Cefn Cribwr Grasslands SAC, as illustrated on the Policies Map, must be subject to HRA.

Development requiring HRA will only be allowed where it can be determined through HRA that:

- a) taking into account mitigation, the proposal would not result in adverse effects on the integrity of the SACs/SPAs/Ramsar sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or
- b) HRA proves there are no alternatives and that the development is of overriding public interest and appropriate compensatory measures are provided

Proposals within or affecting a SSSI must demonstrate how they safeguard, support or where possible enhance identified special features of the designation.

	<p>The importance and features of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and local wildlife sites must also be considered as appropriate in the determination of relevant planning applications (refer to DNP5).</p> <p>Supporting paragraph 5.5.7 will also be amended as below:</p> <p>SP17 seeks to <del>conserve</del> maintain, and, wherever possible, enhance the landscape quality as part of the natural environment within the County Borough.</p>	
<p>AP7.3 – Council to provide a list of SINCs and a brief note outlining the issues associated with adding the sites to the proposals map.</p>	<p>SINCs were included on the proposals map at Deposit Consultation Stage. However, following feedback from representors that the GIS layer affected the maps readability, it was removed at the point of submission. BCBC has no objection to SINCs being maintained on the proposals map and this layer will be added accordingly. For completeness, a full list of SINC sites within the County Borough is included in Appendix 1 of this document.</p>	<p>Changes agreed. The SINCs should be included on the proposals map and a list of the sites appended to the Plan.</p>
<p>AP7.4 - Council to amend Policy DNP6 and its reasoned justification to reflect the requirements of Future Wales and the Environment Act in relation to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity.</p>	<p>Agreed. Policy DNP6 and paragraph 5.5.41 will be amended as below:</p> <p><b><u>DNP6: Biodiversity, Ecological Networks, Habitats and Species</u></b></p> <p>All development proposals must <u>provide a net benefit for biodiversity</u> <del>contribute to biodiversity net gain</del> and improved ecosystem resilience, as demonstrated through planning application submissions. <u>Features and elements of biodiversity or green infrastructure value should be retained on site, and enhanced or created where ever possible, by adopting best practice site design and green infrastructure principles.</u> Development proposals must maintain, protect and enhance biodiversity and ecological</p>	<p>Changes agreed.</p>

networks / services. Particular importance must be given to maintaining and enhancing the connectivity of ecological networks which enable the dispersal and functioning of protected and priority species.

Development proposals that result in an adverse effect on the connectivity of biodiversity and ecological networks and/or have a significant adverse effect on the resilience of protected habitats and species will only be permitted where:

- 1) The need for development outweighs the nature conservation importance of the site;
- 2) It can be demonstrated that there is no satisfactory alternative location for the development which avoids damage to biodiversity and ecosystem functioning~~nature conservation impacts~~;
- 3) A functional connected element of the natural resource is retained as part of the design of the development to maintain and enhance biodiversity and build resilient ecological networks; and
- 4) Any unavoidable harm is minimised by effective mitigation to ensure that there is no reduction in the overall ~~nature conservation~~biodiversity value of the area. Where this is not feasible, compensation measures ~~designed to conserve, enhance, manage and, where appropriate, restore natural habitats and species must be provided.~~must be provided to enable habitat creation, or the provision of long-term management arrangements to enhance existing habitats and deliver a net benefit for biodiversity. Compensatory provision must be of comparable or greater ecological value to that lost as a result of the development.

A Project Level Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) must accompany development proposals on allocated sites with any identified likely significant adverse effects (pre-mitigation) in relation to SA Objective 9 (Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil).

**Paragraph 5.5.41**

~~Every opportunity~~ A full ecological assessment must be taken to record important biodiversity features within a site prior to their displacement and ongoing management, or in the worst case scenarios, before such features may be permanently lost. The latter situation will, however, be avoided wherever possible by the Council adopting a step-wise approach to maintain and enhance biodiversity and build resilient ecological networks. DNP6 seeks to ensure any adverse environmental effects are firstly avoided, then minimised, mitigated, and as a last resort compensated for. Appropriate mitigation, compensatory and enhancement measures will be secured by means of planning conditions and/or planning obligations or agreements with developers to deliver a net benefit for biodiversity. Any proposed compensation should take account of the Section 6 Duty (Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty), and the five key ecosystem resilience attributes that it outlines. It should also be accompanied by a long term management plan of agreed and appropriate mitigation and compensation measures. ~~requiring appropriate mitigation and compensatory measures in order to secure the future biodiversity of those sites. These measures will be secured by means of planning conditions and/or planning obligations or agreements with developers.~~

AP7.5 – Council to delete reference to ‘Special Trees’ from Policy DNP7.

Agreed. References to ‘Special Trees’ will be deleted as below;

**DNP7: Trees, Hedgerows and Development**

Development that would adversely affect trees, ‘special trees’, woodlands and hedgerows of public amenity or natural/cultural heritage value, or that provide important ecosystem services, will not normally be permitted.

Development proposals on sites containing or adjacent to, trees will be required to assess the trees in line with BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. The assessment must include:

- 1) a tree survey;
- 2) an arboriculture impact assessment;
- 3) an arboriculture method statement;
- 4) and/or a tree protection plan.

Where trees are to be replaced a scheme for tree replacement must be agreed prior to the commencement of development, including details of planting and aftercare.

If tree works are recommended, the works must comply with BS 2998:2010 Tree Works.

**Special Trees**

5.51 Across Bridgend there are many important special trees. They may be outstanding because they are old, provide important habitat, are the biggest of their species, are linked with an important historic event or have some exceptional cultural significance. These **Special** trees include:

- Ancient or aged;
- Veteran;

Changes agreed.

- Heritage;
- Champion; and
- Notable

5.5.52 An ancient tree is one that has passed beyond maturity and is old, or aged, in comparison with other trees of the same species. Its canopy may be small. It will probably have a very wide trunk relative to other trees of the same species and it is very likely that it will be hollow.

5.5.53 Veteran is a term describing a tree with habitat features such as wounds or decay. The terms ancient and veteran have been used interchangeably in the past, however, it is important to know what the differences between them. A veteran tree is a survivor that has developed some of the features found on an ancient tree, not necessarily as a consequence of time, but of its life or environment. Ancient veterans are ancient trees, not all veterans are old enough to be ancient. A veteran may be a young tree with a relatively small girth in contrast to an ancient tree, but bearing the 'scars' of age such as decay in the trunk, branches or roots, fungal fruiting bodies, or dead wood. These veteran features will still provide wildlife habitat.

5.5.54 A champion tree is one that is the tallest or has the largest trunk girth of its kind in the UK (or a given region). Champions that have a very large girth will usually be ancient trees. However, champions because of their height are unlikely to be ancient. The tallest champion trees can be mature trees, at the peak of their growth. However, they may also be quite young trees: a rare or introduced species of tree may be quite young for its species but can be the tallest or have the widest trunk when compared

with others of the same species growing here in the UK. The Tree Register of the British Isles holds the details of all the largest trees of each species – the definitive record of Britain and Ireland's champion trees.

5.5.55 A heritage tree is one that has contributed to or is connected to our history and culture. Relevant attributes include:

- Historical, archaeological or cultural associations especially with important or colourful events or famous people (eg the Major Oak in Sherwood Forest). Alternatively they may be trees planted to commemorate a particular occasion or old pollards demonstrating the importance of this system of tree management down the centuries.
- Aesthetic appearance, landscape character or architectural setting. They might have strange shapes from natural growth or human intervention (eg great layering trees or the Cage Pollard at Burnham Beeches). The trees may also be of exceptional importance because they make a particular design statement (eg the Albert and Victoria cedars at Stowe Park). They may be groups of trees such as found in avenues, orchards, groves of particular exceptional importance (eg the lime avenues at Hampton Court or the Meikleour beech hedge in Perthshire). They can be well loved landmarks in local communities.
- Rare or having great botanical interest. They could be rare native trees (eg whitty pear), or first trees from seed planted by a tree collector (eg the first Douglas firs planted), or special cultivars of historic interest (eg the first Bramley apple tree). Heritage trees are

	<p>often ancient but not necessarily so. A tree that has been planted by some notable person, such as Queen Elizabeth II, or to commemorate an event will have historic value but is unlikely to be ancient. However, all ancient trees are heritage trees.</p> <p>5.5.56 Notable trees are usually magnificent mature trees which stand out in their local environment because they are large by comparison with other trees around them. They are often taller than ancient trees and they may be fatter than many veteran trees but do not have any obvious veteran characteristics.</p>	
<p>AP7.6 - Council to amend Policy SP18 to read 'preserve and enhance'.</p>	<p>Agreed. Policy SP18 to be amended as below;</p> <p><b><u>SP18: Conservation of the Historic Environment</u></b></p> <p>The County Borough has a rich and diverse built heritage and historic environment. Development proposals must protect, conserve, and, where appropriate, <del>promote</del> <u>preserve or</u> <u>and</u> enhance the significance of historic assets, including their settings. In particular, there is a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the significance of historic assets and their settings including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) World Heritage Sites</li> <li>2) Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>3) Archaeologically Sensitive Areas and Archaeological Remains</li> <li>4) Listed Buildings</li> <li>5) Conservation Areas</li> <li>6) Historic Parks and Gardens</li> <li>7) Historic Landscapes</li> <li>8) Historic assets of special local Interest</li> </ol>	<p>Changes agreed.</p>

	<p>Any application for listed building or conservation area consent will need to be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement in accordance with the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.</p>	
<p>AP7.7 – Council to consider deleting Policies DNP 10 and 11.</p>	<p>Agreed. Policies DNP10 and DNP11 should be deleted from the Plan as below;</p> <p><b><u>DNP10: Built Historic Environment and Listed Buildings</u></b></p> <p><del>The character of historic buildings and structures will be safeguarded and conserved and change managed so that their special architectural and historic or archaeological interest and their settings are preserved.</del></p> <p><del>1) Development proposals affecting listed buildings and their settings will only be permitted where:</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>a) the sensitive alteration and/or extension to a listed building or its curtilage can be justified as being desirable or necessary and ensures that the special architectural character or historic interest is preserved;</del></li> <li><del>b) the change of use of a listed building or its curtilage involves its sensitive repair conversion and sustainable re-use without causing harm to its character, special architectural or historic interest or structural integrity;</del></li> <li><del>c) the total or substantial demolition of a listed building, is accompanied by the strongest justification and convincing evidence that the proposal is necessary and unavoidable.</del></li> </ul>	<p>Changes agreed.</p>

~~2) Development must protect or enhance Historic Assets of Special Local Interest;~~

~~3) Development must preserve Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings and where appropriate the conservation of other archaeological remains, having regard to the intrinsic importance of the remains and the need for the proposed development; and~~

~~Development must protect and conserve historic landscapes, parks and gardens.~~

~~**DNP11: Conservation Areas**~~

~~Development within or adjacent to a conservation area will only be permitted if it would preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area or its setting.~~

~~1) New development in such locations must also be of a high standard of design, respond to the area's special characteristics, and pay particular regard to:~~

- ~~a) important views, vistas, street scenes, roofscapes, trees, open spaces, gaps and other features that contribute to the character or appearance of the conservation area;~~
- ~~b) the retention of historically significant boundaries or other elements that contribute to the established form of development;~~
- ~~c) the relationship to existing buildings and spaces, and pattern of development;~~
- ~~d) scale, height and massing, architectural design and detailing, the use of materials, boundary treatment, and public realm materials.~~

	<p><del>Proposals for total or substantial demolition of a building that makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area will not generally be acceptable and will be assessed against the same broad criteria as proposals to demolish listed buildings.</del></p>	
<p>AP7.8 – Council to provide an update on the progress being made in the formulation of a list of assets of special local interest.</p>	<p>Proposed change agreed. Policy SP18 will be amended as follows:</p> <p>The County Borough has a rich and diverse built heritage and historic environment. Development proposals must protect, conserve, and, where appropriate, promote or enhance the significance of historic assets, including their settings. In particular, there is a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the significance of historic assets and their settings including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) World Heritage Sites</li> <li>2) Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>3) Archaeologically Sensitive Areas and Archaeological Remains</li> <li>4) Listed Buildings</li> <li>5) Conservation Areas</li> <li>6) Historic Parks and Gardens</li> <li>7) Historic Landscapes</li> <li><del>8) Historic assets of special local interest</del></li> </ol> <p>Any application for listed building or conservation area consent will need to be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement in accordance with the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.</p> <p>Paragraphs 5.5.95 and 5.5.96 will also be amended as follows:</p>	<p>Change agreed.</p>

Historic Assets of Special Local Interest

- 5.95 ~~DNP10 seeks to protect historic assets of special local interest. A draft list of assets of special local interest is currently being compiled, recognising that heritage buildings and structures have a particular architectural and/or historic interest in the local context. While such assets do not meet the strict quality standard for inclusion on the statutory list, they still contribute to the conservation or enhancement of local character. Local planning authorities may choose to identify historic assets of special local interest and maintain a list of them and add them to the local historic environment record. Consideration will be given to drawing up such a list during the lifetime of the plan in conjunction with local communities with a view to helping to reinforce local character and promote high design standards.~~
- 5.96 This list will be published in a future SPG together with guidance to ensure that any development proposals protect or enhance any affected Historic Assets of Special Local Interest, reinforce local character and ensure continuity of local history and identity. ~~DNP 10 also seeks to protect all the other modest background buildings that reflect the continuity of local history, contribute to local identity and act as a collective community. This includes the history embodied in the unscheduled archaeological record.~~

## Appendix 1 – List of SINC sites within Bridgend County Borough

<b>SINC Reference</b>	<b>SINC Name</b>
POR-15-S	Trafalgar Wood
POR-16-S	Pink Bay Pond
POR-10-S	The Beacons
POR-11-N	Nottage Court Wood
POR-13-N	Pwll-y-Waun
POR-5-S	Graig Wood
POR-14-M	Grove Common
POR-6-S	The Wilderness
POR-17-S	Moor Lane Pond
BDG-2-N	Cefn Glas Wood (Graig-y-Casnewydd)
BDG-5-N	Wildmill Community Park
BDG-3-S	Heronston House Meadow
BDG-4-S	River Wood
BDG-1-S	Ewenny Moor
NH-10-N	Court Colman Fish Pond
NH-7-S	Coed-y-Waun
NH-6-N	Ffwyl Wood (North)
CEC-6-N	Cefn Cribwr
NH-4-S	Cefn Cribwr Wood
NH-11-S	Penylan Farm Wood
NH-8-S	Coed-yr-Hela
NH-12-N	Parc Pond
NH-1-N	Parc Slip Nature Park
CTH-2-N	Derwen Wood

CTH-4-N	Coed Lais
CTH-1-S	Coed Parc-Gawr
CTH-7-N	Parc Farm
NH-13-N	Angelton Common
SBM-4-S	Coed Caehelyg
POR-7-N	Manor Farm Fields
NH-9-N	Longacre Meadow
POR-8-S	Coedargraig
POR-3-M	Pant-y-Hyl
CEC-2-N	Cefn Farm
LAL-6-N	Cae-Porth
LAL-8-N	Llangewydd (north of railway)
LAL-2-N	Coed-Ty-Maen
LAL-9-N	Coed-y-Gains
LAL-1-N	Stormy Down
MM-2-S	Coed Cwintin
MM-4-N	Home Wood and Long Belt Wood
MM-7-N	Merthyr Mawr Common
MM-8-S	Coed-y-Tyle
MM-11-S	Coed-y-Nawern
MM-15-N	Pwll-y-Mor
MM-6-S	Chapel Hill
MM-10-S	Verville
MM-13-S	Craig-an Wood
MM-14-S	Kiln Field
CYN-4-N	Sker Farm Dunes
MM-11-N (MM-12-N?)	Ar-Graig Field

MM-3-N	Cwm-y-Befos
MM-5-S	Coed Pwlldu
MM-1-M	Llyn-y-Felin
CYN-2-N	North-Eastern Dunes
CYN-9-N	Frog Pond Wood
CYN-6-N	St. James' Church Wood
CYN-11-N	Eastern Frog Pond Wood
CYN-14-N	Waunbant Road (north)
CYN-13-N	Waunbant Road (triangle)
CYN-3-N	Old Ballas Wood
CYN-12-N	Afon Cynffig
CYN-1-N	Cornelly Quarry
CYN-7-N	North of Pyle
MG-6-M	Y Parc (north)
MG-4-M	Nant-y-Crynwydd
MG-16-N	Craig Tal-y-Fan
MG-20-N	St. John's Colliery Field
MG-17-N	Llwydarth Wood
MG-1-M	Caerau West
MG-18-M	Tudor West
MG-12-M	Y Parc (south)
MG-19-M	Sychbant Fields
MG-10-N	Cwm Cerdin
MG-15-N	Cwm Cerwyn
CEC-3-M	Mynydd Bach
CEC-5-N	Waun Fawr/Coed Uchaf
CEC-9-N	Cwm Ffos (east)
LM-5-N	Llan Road Woods
LM-4-N	Waun-y-Gilfach woods

LM-1-M	Gilfach Uchaf
LM-6-S	Cwm Nant Gwyn
LM-3-S	Nant Bryncynan Woods
LM-10-N	Nant-y-Castell Grasslands
PEN-4-S	Coed Iestyn
MG-11-M	Cwm Sychbant
LM-9-N	Ty'n-y-Waun
CCH-3-N	Wern Fawr/Fernbank
BR-2-N	Coychurch Road Verge
CCL-2-S	Crematorium Wood
CCH-1-N	Hendir-Uchaf
CCH-4-N	Dre-Fach
CCH-5-M	Blaencrymlyn
LL-1-S	Coed Pentwyn
LL-2-N	Coed Tondu
LL-3-N	Nant Cwm-bach
LL-4-S	Coed Coytrahen
GV-6-M	Nant Mwrth
YA-1-N	Rifle Range Wood
YA-2-M	Brynmenyn
LL-5-N	Cwm Cefnydfa
GV-5-N	Cwm Garw
GV-8-N	Bettws West
LM-11-S	Llywn-y-Brian
GV-7-S	North Bettws Woodland
GV-11-S	Moelgilau-fawr
MG-13-N	Cemetery Fields
MG-7-N	Garth Grassland
MG-14-M	Nant Cwm-du-bach

MG-8-M	Nant-y-Fforest
LM-2-M	Gelliheblig
GV-2-N	Craig Ddu
GV-10-N	Disused Railway Woods
MG-2-M	Caerau North
CCH-9-N	Gelli-Feddgaer Wood
MG-3-M	Blaen-Cwmdu
OG-2-M	Mynydd yr Aber
OG-9-M	Nant-y-Moel Farm
CEC-8-S	Tymaen Farm Entrance Verge
CTH-5-N	Lime Kiln Wood
PEN-5-N	Ewenny River Fields
LM-12-N	Lletty Brongu
CCL-3-N	Waterton Alderwood
GV-13-M	Tylacoch South
GV-12-M	Tylacoch North
CTH-6-S	Coed-y-Morfa
NH-14-N	Aberkenfig West
POR-12-S	Rych Point
BR-1-N	Tremains
CCH-2-M	Heol-y-Cyw (east)
CCH-6-N	Nant Crymlyn
CCH-7-M	Rockwool Grounds
CCH-8-N	Heol-y-Cyw (west)
CCL-1-N	Moor Farm
CEC-1-M	Bedford Park
CEC-4-N	Waun Daffydd Farm
CEC-7-N	Cwm Ffos Farm
CTH-3-N	Coedcraigddu

CTH-8-N	Smallhold Wood
CTH-9-S	Junction 36, Heath
CYN-5-S	Ty Tanglwst Wood
CYN-10-S	Kenfig NNR Field
CYN-8-S	Skер Rocks/Pink Bay
GV-1-M	Ffroch Wen Mosaic
GV-3-M	Blaengarw North-East
GV-4-M	Bryngarw Park East
GV-9-N	Oakdale Cottage Wood
LAL-3-N	Laleston Meadows
LAL-4-S	Cae Pen-y-Bryn
LAL-5-N	Craig-y-Parcau
LAL-7-N	Laleston County Primary School
LL-6-N	Ton Phillip Farm
MM-9-N	Island Farm POW Camp
LM-7-N	Drysity'n-y-waun
LM-8-N	Llety Woods
MG-5-N	Abercerdin Wood
MG-9-M	Caergymrig
NH-2-N	Pennsylvania Wood
NH-3-M	Penyfai Common
NH-5-N	Ffwyl Wood (South)
OG-1-M	Cwm Dyfolog
OG-10-M	Glynllan West
OG-3-M	Cwm Dimbath
OG-4-N	Bryn y Wrach
OG-5-M	Glynogwr Woods
OG-6-M	Cwm Cyffog
OG-7-M	Rhiw Fer

OG-8-N	Pant-yr-Awel
POR-9-S	Newton Point
SBM-3-N	Pant Farm/Hirwaun Common
POR-4-S	Black Rocks
SBM-2-N	Cefn Hirgoed
PEN-3-N	Brynau Gwynian
POR-1-M	Newton Burrows
PEN-2-N	Bryngwenith and Ty-Chwith
POR-2-M	Locks Common
PEN-1-N	Hirwaun Common
SBM-1-M	Cefn Hirgoed
MM-10-S	Verville
SBM-5-N	Tyncoed Farm, Bryncethin

General note on Action Points (APs):

These will normally be agreed in principle by the Inspector and the Council, and any other participant as required, at the end of the relevant hearing session. Where possible the AP will specify an agreed timeframe for completion. If it is not possible to determine the timeframe at the time of discussion, the Council will liaise with the Inspector over this via the Programme Officer. The Inspector will send the suggested form of wording for the APs to the Council via the Programme Officer as soon as practicable after the end of a hearing session. Once the Council is satisfied that the contents are accurate, they will be published to the Examination website as soon as possible in the interests of transparency. The Council will work on the schedule of Matters Arising Changes (MACs) in parallel with the APs and their AP responses, ensuring that MACs are accurately recorded at the earliest possible stage. The Inspector will confirm when she expects to be sent an up to date MAC Schedule; this will normally be in advance of the final hearing session.