

Baglan Bay Site Separation Ecology Report

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Executive summary

Jacobs UK Limited have undertaken an ecological assessment for the proposals at Baglan Bay Power Station site. Proposals for the site involve the installation of a potable water connection route.

The habitats within the proposed works area (the 'Site') consisted mainly of semi-improved, neutral grassland, ephemeral/short perennial habitat, built-up areas and bare ground. Two areas of dense/continuous scrub and mixed, plantation woodland also occurred within the Site.

The areas of semi-improved, neutral grassland and ephemeral/short perennial habitat fall within the definition of the Priority habitat Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land (OMHPDL). Part of the Site also falls within Marden Park Baglan Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). This part qualifies as a SINC due to the presence of OMHPDL. Scrub, both scattered and dense/continuous, and Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) were recorded encroaching upon this habitat throughout.

The field survey identified potentially suitable habitat for several protected species within the Site. Dense/continuous scrub, mixed plantation woodland and grassland present had the potential to support breeding birds, reptiles and amphibians. Hibernacula dispersed throughout the Site in the form of rocks/rubble and scrubby vegetation also had potential to support reptiles and amphibians.

For the proposed works to be compliant with legislation and policy, the following measures will be implemented:

- Impacts upon Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land (OMHPDL) will be minimised.
- A method statement will be developed to safeguard and enhance OMHPDL. This method statement will detail methods for vegetation clearance, the storage and re-instatement of soils / substrate to allow for the natural re-establishment of OMHPDL, and the removal and control of encroaching trees, scrub, and invasive non-native species (INNS) impacting OMHPDL within and adjacent to the working area. For INNS, cut stems should be treated with an appropriate herbicide to prevent regrowth.
- Vegetation clearance will take place under a Precautionary Working Method Statement (PWMS) with supervision by an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) in order to minimise the risks of harm to reptiles and amphibians. Clearance of potentially suitable vegetation for reptiles and amphibians will be conducted during the active season (March to October inclusive). Potential hibernacula that require removal will be moved by hand, where possible, under the supervision of an ECoW.
- Vegetation clearance of potentially suitable breeding bird habitat should be undertaken outside the breeding bird season (March to August inclusive) in so far as is possible. Where vegetation clearance is required during this period, an ECoW must undertake a pre-works check for nesting birds.
- A pre-works check for badger setts will be undertaken across all areas within 30m of the works.
- An ecological toolbox talk will be provided to safeguard all ecological constraints during the proposed works including vegetation clearance. This must be presented to those working on site at the start of works.
- The proposed works will be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines described in BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity: Code of Practice for Planning and Development. General measures to avoid and/or minimise impacts include:
 - Any excavations will be backfilled during the same day, covered overnight, or include a ramp to allow an egress point for any animals that may fall in and become trapped and/or injured.
 - Night working and the use of artificial lighting during construction are to be avoided where possible, to minimise disturbance to nocturnal wildlife. Any lighting used will be directed towards the works and away from any features with potential to be used by bats and/or other light sensitive wildlife with measures to prevent light spill in place.

1. Introduction

Jacobs UK Limited were commissioned by National Grid to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) based on the proposed installation of a potable water connection route (circa. 1km) at Baglan Bay Power Station, Port Talbot, SA12 7AX (central grid reference: SS 73529 92513).

Within this report, 'the Site' is defined as the proposed works comprising of an open trench approximately 0.5m wide and 1.2m deep and necessary working area (approximately 3m wide) during construction. This is shown in Figures 1-5 as the 'CDM Working Area'.

This report provides ecological data comprising designated sites and protected or notable habitats and species, identifies any ecological impacts associated with the proposed works and specifies where measures are required for compliance with relevant legislation.

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk study

A desk study was undertaken in June 2025 to obtain ecological information for an area of 2km radius around the Site.

The desk study sought records of protected or notable habitats and species and the locations and details of any statutory or non-statutory sites designated for their nature conservation value.

The data sources summarised in Table 1 were consulted in order to inform this report.

A search of aerial imagery and Ordnance survey maps was also undertaken to identify the presence of waterbodies located within 250m of the Site.

Table 1. Sources of information

Feature	Study area	Source
<u>National Network sites</u> : Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites)	Where there is overlap with the Site or where pathways to effects could occur, based on a 2km Study Area	Natural Resources Wales (NRW) ¹
<u>National statutory sites</u> : National Nature Reserves (NNR); Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	Where there is overlap with the Site or where pathways to effects could occur, based on a 2km Study Area	NRW
<u>Non-statutory designated sites</u> : Local Wildlife Site (LWS)/Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	Where there is overlap with the Site or where pathways to effects could occur, based on a 2km Study Area	South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBRc) desk study data – Received 16 June 2025
Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees	250m area around the Site	DataMap Wales – Ancient Woodland Inventory ² Woodland Trust – Ancient Tree Inventory ³ SEWBRc data
Habitats of Principal Importance (HoPI)	250m area around the Site	DataMap Wales ⁴

¹ Natural Resources Wales (2024) Find protected areas of land and sea [online] Available at <https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/wildlife-and-biodiversity/protected-areas-of-land-and-seas/find-protected-areas-of-land-and-sea/?lang=en> [Accessed: June 2025]

² DataMap Wales (2024) Ancient Woodland Inventory 2021 (published 07 June 2024) [online] Available at: https://datamap.gov.wales/layers/inspire-nrw:NRW_ANCIENT_WOODLAND_INVENTORY_2021 [Accessed June 2025]

³ Woodland Trust (2025) Ancient Tree Inventory [online] Available at: <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/tree-search> [Accessed June 2025]

⁴ DataMapWales (2022) Environment (Wales) Act Section 7 Terrestrial Habitats of Principal Importance (published 24 October 2022) [online] Available at: https://datamap.gov.wales/layergroups/geonode:nrw_terrestrial_sections_7_habitats [Accessed June 2025]

Feature	Study area	Source
Tree Preservation Order	250m area around the Site	Neath Port Talbot Council ⁵
Protected and Notable Species	2km area around the Site	SEWBReC data

2.2 Field survey

A field survey was undertaken on 23 June 2025 by suitably experienced Jacobs ecologists which comprised a walkover of all habitats within the Site including a 50m buffer (where access was available).

A UK Habitat Classification survey⁶ was undertaken involving the classification and mapping areas of land based on the vegetation present using the DAFOR scale (Stace, 2019)⁷ to determine the specific habitat type. Following pre-planning application consultation with the local authority ecologist, a request was made to use the alternative Phase 1 Habitat survey (JNCC, 2016)⁸ methodology. No new field survey was undertaken but the detailed notes and photographs taken during the field survey were used to generate a new habitat map in the Phase 1 type.

The field survey included a search for evidence indicating the presence of species that are legally protected and and/or of nature conservation interest and to assess the suitability of habitats present to support such species. This information was recorded as in Target Notes.

In addition, a search was made for the presence of any invasive, non-native species listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

A bat roost potential assessment was undertaken which included ground-based visual inspections of all accessible buildings and trees within the Site including a 50m buffer in accordance with current good practice guidelines (Collins, 2023)⁹. Any trees present were assessed from the ground using binoculars. All evidence of the presence of bats or features that had or may have potential as roost sites were recorded and the location mapped. Typical potential roosting features include woodpecker-holes, knotholes and wounds. Trees considered to have negligible suitability to support roosting bats were not recorded.

2.3 Survey limitations

The species data collated during the desk study is primarily derived from records submitted by members of the public and ad hoc surveys undertaken by volunteers. Therefore, it should not be taken as a definitive list of the protected species and other species of conservation concern that occur in the local area.

Some areas of the Site were inaccessible due to restricted access to live substation areas, fencing and dense vegetation. However, the scope of the field survey was to classify the habitats present, which was possible, therefore this is not considered to be a significant limitation to the survey results.

Furthermore, it is also noted that animal behaviour does not always conform to recorded scientific literature. Therefore, this report cannot predict with absolute certainty that animal species will be present in apparently suitable locations or habitats or that they will not be absent in locations or habitats that appear unsuitable.

⁵ Neath Port Talbot Council (2025) Planning [online] Available at: <https://www.npt.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/>

⁶ UKHab Ltd (2023) UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0 [online] Available at: <https://www.ukhab.org>

⁷ Stace, C. (2019) New Flora of the British Isles (fourth edition). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.

⁸ JNCC (2016) Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit, JNCC, Peterborough.

⁹ Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

3. Results

3.1 Statutory designated sites

The desk study returned one statutory designated site within 2km of the Site as summarised in Table 2 and shown in Figure 1. The Earlswood Road Cutting and Ferryboat Inn Quarries SSSI is also located within 2km but as a site of geological interest this is excluded from this report.

Table 2. Statutory designated sites for biodiversity within 2km of Site

Site	Approximate distance and direction from Site	Area (ha)	Qualifying features
Crymlyn Burrows SSSI	1000m NW	234.5	Coastal sand dune, together with associated slacks, seepages, grassland and scrub habitat.

3.2 Non-statutory designated sites

The desk study returned multiple non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the Site comprised of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and a Wildlife Trust Reserve, as summarised in Table 3 and shown in Figure 2.

The Site is partially located within Marden Park Baglan SINC. The SINC consists predominantly of semi-improved, neutral grassland and ephemeral/short perennial habitat, with scattered scrub in both. Collectively, these constitute the priority habitat Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land.

Vascular plant species of importance listed in the SINC citation include: alder buckthorn *Frangula alnus*, thyme-leaved sandwort *Arenaria serpyllifolia*, distant sedge *Carex distans*, basil-thyme *Clinopodium acinos*, common cudweed *Filago vulgaris*, round-leaved crane's-bill *Geranium rotundifolium*, sharp rush *Juncus acutus*, hawkweed oxtongue *Picris hieracioides*, wild mignonette *Reseda lutea*, and knotted pearlwort *Sagina nodosa*. A moss, yellow feather-moss *Homalothecium lutescens*, is also listed. However, where the Site overlaps within the north-western part of the SINC, the habitats largely consisted of dense/continuous scrub and broad-leaved plantation woodland.

Table 3. Non-statutory designated sites within 2km of Site

Site	Approximate distance and direction from Site	Area (ha)	Qualifying features
Marden Park Baglan SINC	0m	4.31	Three Priority plant species and seven Contributory species. Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land (OMHPDL).
Baglan Brownfield Slack SINC	650m SE	4.85	H15:2 Coastal sand dune, H14:3 OMPDL, S7 Vascular plants PS Distant sedge
The Quays Car Park Bunds SINC	735m N	0.25	H5: 1 Lowland meadows 10/8, H6 Calcareous grassland 12/8, S5 Invertebrates - Small blue <i>Cupido minimus</i> , Brown-banded carder bee <i>Bombus humilis</i> , S6 Vascular plants - Wild liquorice <i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i> PS
Jaffa Land Baglan SINC	760m E	8.87	S6 Vascular plants 2 primary species

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Site	Approximate distance and direction from Site	Area (ha)	Qualifying features
Neath Estuary SINC	785m NW	295.34	H4:1 Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, H12:1 Rivers, H18:1 Coastal saltmarsh, H18:2 Intertidal mudflats
Triangular Pond SINC	820m NE	2.74	H13:2 Ponds - scored High in the National Pond Survey, S6 Vascular plants Deptford Pink <i>Dianthus armeria</i> PS
Brunel Dock Grassland SINC	1100m N	3.3	H5:1 Lowland meadows 9/8, S5 Invertebrates - Long-winged conehead <i>Conocephalus fuscus</i> , Small blue butterfly <i>Cupido minimus</i> , S6 Vascular plants - Wild liquorice <i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i> PS
Baglan Panhandle SINC	1130m S	5.05	H15:2 Coastal sand dune, H14:3 OMPDL S3, Herpiles - Slow-worm significant population, S5 Invertebrates - Brown-banded carder bee
Brunel Dock Reedbed SINC	1200m N	2.34	H9:4 Reedbed S2 Birds - (A) Cetti's warbler
Crymlyn Burrows SINC	1210m NW	18.77	H15:2 Coastal sand dune, together with associated slacks, seepages, grassland and scrub habitat
Fabian Way Wildflower Verge SINC	1300m NW	6.31	H5:1 Lowland meadows 16/8, Species-rich neutral grasslands (which could include MG1, MG6 & MG10)
Earlswood Area SINC	1370m NW	122.78	H1:3 Native woodland W10a/c, H1:4 Scrub communities, H5:1 Lowland meadows, H8:1 Lowland heathland, H13:2 Ponds, H14:1 Inland rock outcrop, H15:2 Coastal sand dune, H16:2 bracken, S6) Vascular plants - (PS) 4 (CS) 1
Briton Ferry Waste Ground SINC	1440m N	3.87	H5:1 Lowland meadow 11/8, H14:3 OMPDL a17/20 b+4, S5 Invertebrates - Brown-banded carder bee <i>Bombus humilis</i> , Small blue <i>Cupido minimus</i>
Shelone Woods SINC	1630m N	9.82	H1:3 Native woodland, H1:4 Scrub communities, H7:1 Lowland dry acid grassland 12/7, H8:1 Lowland heathland, H14:1 Inland rock outcrop, H16:2 Other bracken communities
Neath Canal SINC	1650m N	44.46	H13 Standing open waters and canals
Panasonic SINC	1740m SE	14.5	H1:4 scrub communities, H14:3 open mosaic habitats on previously developed land 36/20a + 13b with elements of H:5, H9:2, H9:4 & H13:2, (H5:1 Lowland meadow 23/8, H6 Calcareous 25/8, H9:3 PMGRP 30/12), Contributory Species: Brown Sedge, Lesser Centaury & Pink Water-speedwell
Baglan Bay SINC	1750m W	248.49	H15:2 Coastal sand dune, together with associated slacks, seepages, grassland and scrub habitat, H18:1 Coastal Saltmarsh, S2 Birds - (A) Short-eared owl, S6 Vascular plants - (PS) Sea stock

Site	Approximate distance and direction from Site	Area (ha)	Qualifying features
Earlwood Grasslands SINC	1850m N	5.75	H1:3 Native woodland, H7:1 Lowland dry acid grassland, H8:1 Lowland heathland, S6 Vascular Plants - (PS) Yellow bartsia
Baglan Wildlife Trust Reserve	2000m E	0.08	Active badger setts

3.3 Habitats

3.3.1 Ancient woodland and trees

No ancient woodland is located within 250m of the Site.

No ancient trees or trees with tree protection orders (TPOs) were located within 250m of the Site.

3.3.2 Habitats of Principal Importance (HoPI)

The Site partially falls within areas of Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land (OMHPDL). These areas are not mapped in the DataMapWales database, but are recognised as being present in Marden Park Baglan SINC, with further areas identified during the habitat mapping of the Site and adjacent areas, as discussed in Section 3.3.3 below. The known extent of the habitat is shown in Figure 4, but further areas of the habitat may be present within 250m.

The desk study also identified one area of saltmarsh HPI located 200m to the north-west of the Site as shown in Figure 3.

3.3.3 Phase 1 Habitat survey

The habitats within the Site consisted, in the main, of B2.2 Semi-improved, neutral grassland, J1.3 Ephemeral/short perennial, J3 built-up areas and J4 Bare ground. Two areas of A2.1 Dense/continuous scrub and A1.3.2 Mixed, plantation woodland also occurred within the Site. An area of G1 Standing water was also recorded within 50m of the Site. These are all shown in Figure 4.

Areas of semi-improved, neutral grassland and ephemeral/short perennial fall within the definition of the Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land (OMHPDL) HPI. These habitats were classed as Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land (OMHPDL) during surveys under the previously used UK Habitat classification system. However, this habitat type cannot be accounted for using the Phase 1 classification system and therefore is separated into its constituent habitats for the purposes of the report. Scrub, both scattered and dense/continuous was seen encroaching upon this habitat in places.

The habitats identified within the Site and surrounding area including the species present are described in more detail in Table 4, along with photographs provided in Appendix B.

Table 4. Phase 1 Habitat survey results

Phase 1 Habitat	Description
A1.3.2 Mixed, plantation woodland	Three areas of plantation woodland were present within and adjacent to the Site. The largest area towards the eastern end of the Site predominantly consisted of semi-mature Italian alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>, but with several semi-mature pine <i>Pinus</i> sp. specimens also present. The ground layer was dominated by bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. Towards the western end of the Site were two small areas of semi-mature woodland consisting mainly of pine. Additional tree species present included common whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>, Swedish whitebeam <i>Sorbus intermedia</i>, poplar <i>Populus</i> sp., alder buckthorn and holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>. Ground flora comprised mostly of bramble with occurrences of cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster</i> sp., rough meadow-grass <i>Poa trivialis</i>, ivy <i>Hedera helix</i>, dewberry <i>Rubus caesius</i>, kidney vetch, stinking iris <i>Iris foetidissima</i> and hard rush <i>Juncus inflexus</i>.
A2.1 Dense/continuous scrub	Several areas of dense/continuous scrub were dispersed throughout the Site and surrounding areas. Species present included willow <i>Salix</i> sp., creeping willow <i>Salix repens</i>, rose <i>Rosa</i> sp. and cotoneaster, together with immature silver birch and Italian alder.
A2.2 Scattered scrub	Scattered scrub was present within areas of semi-improved neutral grassland and ephemeral/short perennial habitat throughout the Site and adjacent areas. Species present included rose, cotoneaster, willow, buddleia <i>Buddleja</i>, and sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>. Saplings of Italian alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>, silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i>, and poplar also occurred.
B2.2 Semi-improved, neutral grassland	Several areas of herb rich grassland were located south-west of the Site which had colonised previously developed/disturbed ground. Species present included false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>, yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i>, cock's-foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>, kidney vetch <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>, viper's bugloss <i>Echium vulgare</i>, bird's-foot trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>, ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>, primrose <i>Primula vulgaris</i>, rough meadow-grass, smooth meadow-grass <i>Poa pratensis</i>, red fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>, squirrel-tail fescue <i>Vulpia bromoides</i>, hare's-foot clover <i>Trifolium arvense</i>, self-heal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>, oxeye daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>, hop trefoil <i>Trifolium campestre</i>, ragwort <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>, wild parsnip <i>Pastinaca sativa</i>, wild carrot <i>Daucus carota</i>, hoary plantain <i>Plantago media</i>, common centaury <i>Centaureum erythraea</i>, common restharrow <i>Ononis repens</i>, square-stalked willowherb <i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>, hemp agrimony <i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>, rough clover <i>Trifolium scabrum</i>, field forget-me-not <i>Myosotis arvensis</i>, creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i>, smooth hawkbeard <i>Crepis capillaris</i>, scarlet pimpernel <i>Anagallis arvensis</i>, thyme-leaved sandwort, cut-leaved crane's-bill <i>Geranium dissectum</i>, hard rush <i>Juncus inflexus</i>, black medick <i>Medicago lupulina</i>, and yellow-wort <i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>. Several areas of herb rich grassland including a grassland verge with calcareous tendencies was located at the eastern end of the Site which had colonised previously developed/disturbed ground. Species present were identical to the species found at grassland areas south-west of the Site detailed above with the addition of the following: soft brome <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>, small melilot <i>Melilotus indicus</i>, pyramidal orchid <i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>, common evening primrose <i>Oenothera biennis</i>, crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>, tufted hair grass <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>, eyebright <i>Euphrasia</i> sp., ragged robin <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>, perforate St Johns'-wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>, common toadflax <i>Linaria vulgaris</i>, yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>, common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, common fleabane <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>, water mint <i>Mentha aquatica</i>, tufted vetch <i>Vicia cracca</i>, pendulous sedge <i>Carex pendula</i>, white melilot <i>Melilotus albus</i>, fairy flax <i>Linum catharticum</i>, Canadian fleabane <i>Erigeron canadensis</i>, annual meadow-grass <i>Poa annua</i>, creeping bent <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>,

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	bee orchid <i>Ophrys apifera</i>, gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i>, smooth sow-thistle <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>, meadow vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>, spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>, hawkweed ox-tongue and daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i>. Scattered scrub was also recorded interspersed throughout the grassland at eastern end of the Site. Species present included Italian alder, silver birch, rose, poplar and willow.
G1 Standing water	An area of standing water within the confines of an old structure located at south-west end of Site. Water was approximately 0.5m deep with waterfowl present. No aquatic vegetation present.
J1.3 Ephemeral/short perennial	Post-industrial land that had been abandoned but has since begun to recolonise with vegetation of varying height, cover and composition. Several areas were starting to transition to grassland habitat. Species recorded throughout these areas were particularly varied with several calcicoles and notable species recorded. Most species present generally occurred occasionally without a clear dominant species. Species recorded included common evening primrose, perforated St John's wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>, common bird's-foot trefoil, smooth hawksbeard, scarlet pimpernel, weld, common cudweed, spear thistle, yellow-wort, common centaury, bristly ox-tongue, hoary plantain, greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i>, Yorkshire fog, curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i>, rosebay willowherb <i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>, <i>Geranium</i> sp., <i>Pelargonium</i> sp., Speedwell <i>Veronica</i> sp., Canadian fleabane, common restharrow, wild basil <i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>, great mullein <i>Verbascum thapsus</i>, twiggly mullein <i>Verbascum virgatum</i>, self-heal, hare's-foot clover, rough clover, kidney vetch, viper's bugloss, square stalked willowherb, squirrel-tail fescue, scented mayweed <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>, wild carrot, wild parsnip, wild strawberry <i>Fragaria vesca</i>, purple-top vervain <i>Verbena bonariensis</i>, common polypody <i>Polypodium vulgare</i>, biting stonecrop <i>Sedum acre</i>, white stonecrop <i>Sedum album</i>, common ragwort, dewberry, creeping cinquefoil, common fleabane, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>, annual pearlwort <i>Sagina apetala</i>, annual meadow-grass, oxeye daisy, hard rush, red valerian <i>Centranthus ruber</i>, thyme-leaved sandwort, bee orchid and maidenhair spleenwort <i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>. Scattered scrub was interspersed throughout these areas with species including silver birch, willow sp., Italian alder, rose sp. and buddleia. Several invasive species were also noted including cotoneaster sp., sea buckthorn and pampas grass <i>Cortaderia selloana</i>.
J3 Built-up areas	Pre-existing grounds with sealed concrete surface surrounding buildings which were inaccessible. Areas comprised of pre-existing roads and active and disused car parks.
J3.6 Buildings	Several buildings including substation which were inaccessible at the time of survey.
J4 Bare ground	Areas of disturbed ground with less than 10% vegetation cover were located at western end of the Site. No access was permitted to a large section of the area surrounding the substation. An active construction site located at the eastern end of the Site comprised bare ground and spoil heaps. No access was permitted in this area.

3.4 Protected and notable species

3.4.1 Badger

The desk study returned 12 records of badger *Meles meles* including sett locations within 2km of the Site. The nearest and most recent active sett was recorded 1.8km south-east of the Site in 2018.

The field survey identified no evidence of badger activity, however one area of mixed woodland located at the eastern end of the Site was not fully accessible due to the ground flora being dominated by bramble.

3.4.2 Bats

The desk study returned 25 records of bat species including common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* and noctule *Nyctalus noctula* as summarised in Table 5. The nearest bat roost was recorded 1.7km north-west of the Site.

Table 5. Bat records within 2km of Site

Species	Year of most recent record	Distance and direction of nearest record from Site	Total number of records within 2km of Site
Common pipistrelle	2016	870m E	14
Soprano pipistrelle	2017	825m E	2
Pipistrelle species <i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	2021	670m NW	5
Noctule	2020	1700m N	2
Bat species <i>Chiroptera sp.</i>	2012	1750m N	2

A number of buildings were present within 50m of the Site as shown in Figure 3. No access was permitted to the power station located at the western end of the Site, however a bat roosting potential survey was able to be carried out due to close enough proximity. The power station was deemed negligible for bat roosting potential. The buildings located north-east of the Site could not be surveyed due to limited access.

The field survey identified no potential tree roosting features. One area of mixed woodland located at the eastern end of the Site was not fully accessible as noted in point 3.4.1, however the presence of bat roosts is likely absent in the wider woodland as the area comprises of plantation with semi-mature Italian alder and pine specimens as shown in Appendix B.

3.4.3 Birds

The desk study returned multiple records of bird species within 2km of the Site in the last 10 years. These records included 21 species listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and an additional 36 Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC)¹⁰ comprised of 13 red-listed species and 23 amber-listed species, as summarised in Appendix A.

The field survey identified suitable habitats to potentially support nesting birds including dispersed areas of mixed scrub and woodland. The extensive areas of OMHPDL also offer nesting potential for ground-nesting

¹⁰ Johnstone, I.G., Hughes, J., Balmer, D.E., Brenchley, A., Facey, R.J., Lindley, P.J., Noble, D.G. and Taylor, R.C. (2022) Online First. Birds of Conservation Concern Wales 4: the population status of birds in Wales. *Milvus: the Journal of the Welsh Ornithological Society*.

birds, such as skylark *Alauda arvensis*, but heavy disturbance from public access and especially dog walkers will likely limit such potential. A large potential bird nest was identified along the northern boundary of the woodland located at the eastern end of the Site as shown in Figure 3 and Appendix B (see Target Note 3).

3.4.4 Hazel dormouse

The desk study returned no records of hazel dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* within 2km of the Site.

The field survey identified limited suitable habitat for hazel dormouse. An area of mixed scrub transitioning into woodland located at the eastern end of the Site had few plant species, as well as limited connectivity within the Site and to the wider area, therefore hazel dormouse is considered likely absent within the Site.

3.4.5 Great crested newt

The desk study returned no records of great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* (GCN) within 2km of the Site.

Aerial imagery and OS mapping identified a number of waterbodies including ponds, drains and an area of standing water within 250m of the Site as shown in Figure 5. Potential suitable terrestrial habitat for GCN was present within the Site including woodland, grassland and scrub, as well as potential hibernacula comprising of rocks/rubble and scrubby vegetation dispersed throughout the Site as shown in Appendix B (see Target Note 1). However, due to the lack of records and waterbodies present within the area considered unsuitable, GCN are considered likely absent within the Site.

3.4.6 Otter

The desk study returned six records of otter *Lutra lutra* within 2km of the Site. Out of these records, five were identified as road casualties. The most recent record was of a deceased otter located 860m of the Site in 2020.

The field survey identified no evidence of otter. A number of waterbodies were located within 250m of the Site as shown in Figure 5. The small area of standing water located approximately 25m south-west of the Site was deemed unsuitable for otter. In addition, the Site contained limited suitable terrestrial habitat, therefore otter is considered likely absent within the Site.

3.4.7 Water vole

The desk study returned no records of water vole *Arvicola amphibius* within 2km of the Site.

The field survey identified no evidence of water vole. A number of waterbodies were located within 250m of the Site as shown in Figure 5. The waterbody to the south west of the Site was deemed unsuitable for water vole due its concrete sides and an absence of aquatic and marginal vegetation. Therefore, the species is considered likely absent within the Site.

3.4.8 Reptiles and other amphibians

The desk study returned 42 records of reptiles within 2km of the Site, comprised of grass snake *Natrix helvetica*, common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* and slow worm *Anguis fragilis*. The nearest record was of grass snake at approximately 160m north-west of the Site.

The desk study returned 20 records of amphibians within 2km of the Site, comprised of common frog *Rana temporaria*, common toad *Bufo bufo* and palmate newt *Lissotriton helveticus*. The nearest record of common toad was located 440m north of the Site.

The field survey identified suitable habitats to potentially support reptiles and amphibians including mixed scrub, woodland, grassland and an area of standing water. Potential hibernacula were also identified comprising of rocks/rubble and scrubby vegetation dispersed throughout the Site as shown in Appendix B, (see Target Note 1).

3.4.9 Terrestrial invertebrates

The desk study returned 29 species of terrestrial invertebrates listed as Species of Principal Importance (SPI) under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 within 2km of the Site in the last 10 years as summarised in Appendix A. The nearest record was of a moth species located 110m from Site.

The field survey identified suitable habitats to potentially support terrestrial invertebrates including mixed scrub, woodland and herb rich grassland.

3.4.10 Other notable species

3.4.10.1 Other terrestrial mammals

The desk study returned 48 records of other terrestrial mammals within 2km of the Site as summarised in Table 6. The nearest record of brown hare *Lepus europaeus* was located 30m east of the Site.

The field survey identified suitable habitat to potentially support small mammals including woodland, mixed scrub and grassland. Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus* droppings were also identified within the neutral grasslands located south-west and north-east of the Site as shown in Figure 4 and in Appendix B (see Target Note 2 and Target Note 4).

Table 6. Other terrestrial mammal records

Species	Year of most recent record	Distance and direction of nearest record from Site	Total number of records within 2km of Site
Brown hare	2021	30m E	6
European hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	2022	720m NW	42

3.4.10.2 Plants

The desk study returned multiple records of notable plant species within 2km of the Site. These records included nine species listed as SPI under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and four species listed under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), as summarised in Table 7.

The field survey identified no Schedule 8 species but one SPI, namely basil thyme, within sparsely vegetated urban land. A diverse range of plant species were also recorded as detailed in Table 4.

Table 7. Notable plant records

Plant species	Listing	Year of most recent record	Distance and direction of nearest record from Site	Total number of records within 2km of Site
Deptford pink	SPI - Section 7; Schedule 8 (WCA)	2024	30m W	11
Basil thyme	SPI – Section 7	2024	30m W	71
Oxtongue broomrape <i>Orobancha picridis</i>	Schedule 8 (WCA)	2021	420m E	1
Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Schedule 8 (WCA)	2025	480m NE	10

Plant species	Listing	Year of most recent record	Distance and direction of nearest record from Site	Total number of records within 2km of Site
Lobed Maidenhair Spleenwort <i>Asplenium trichomanes subsp. pachyrachis</i>	SPI – Section 7	2022	660m SE	4
Corn flower <i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	SPI – Section 7	2003	660m W	1
Marsh stitchwort <i>Stellaria palustris</i>	SPI – Section 7	2006	840m N	1
Sea stock <i>Matthiola sinuata</i>	SPI – Section 7	2022	985m NW	39
Prickly saltwort <i>Salsola kali</i>	SPI – Section 7	2020	990m NW	28
Fen orchid <i>Liparis loeselii</i>	SPI - Section 7; Schedule 8 (WCA)	1995	1030m NW	4
Yellow century <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>	SPI – Section 7	2014	1040m N	1

3.4.11 Invasive non-native species (INNS)

The desk study returned 23 INNS listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) within 2km of the Site as summarised in Appendix A.

The field survey identified one Schedule 9 species, namely cotoneaster sp. throughout various habitats including grassland, woodland, mixed scrub and sparsely vegetated urban land as detailed in Table 4. Additional INNS were recorded including sea buckthorn, buddleia and pampas grass.

4. Impacts

4.1 Designated sites

The closest statutory site (*Crymlyn Burrows, SSSI*) is located 1000m from the Site. Due to the distance and the anticipated localised nature of the works, no statutory sites are anticipated to be impacted.

The proposed works will partially impact Marden Park Baglan SINC, which is located at the eastern end of the Site. The impacted habitats are small areas of semi-improved, neutral grassland, dense/continuous scrub, and mixed, plantation woodland. The SINC is designated for the presence of the Section 7 HoPI habitat Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land (OMHPDL), but natural succession in the form of scattered and dense/continuous scrub appeared to be impacting upon the extent of the OMHPDL significantly within and adjacent to the proposed works area, at the time of survey. Semi-improved grassland within the SINC constitutes an important component of OMHPDL, but this is also a successional stage from ephemeral/short perennial habitat, an equally important OMHPDL component. Within the surveyed area of the SINC, the grassland was dominating at the expense of the more open, ephemeral/short perennial habitat. Therefore, although the proposed works will result in the temporary loss of small areas of semi-improved grassland, they also provide the opportunity to enhance the SINC, through the clearance of encroaching trees and scrub, and through the careful reinstatement of the substrate post construction to reset the process of natural succession.

4.2 Habitats

The proposed works will result in the temporary loss of areas of priority OMHPDL along much of their length. The extent of the habitat within and adjacent to the Site is shown in Figure 3. OMHPDL within and adjacent to the Site consists of areas of ephemeral/short perennial habitat and semi-improved, neutral grassland. Other impacted habitats will be small areas of scattered scrub, dense/continuous scrub, mixed, plantation woodland, built-up areas and bare ground as shown in Figure 4.

As noted in Section 4.1, the OMHPDL is being negatively impacted by encroaching trees and scrub, including invasive, non-native species such as cotoneaster and buddleia. Therefore, although the proposed works will result in the temporary loss of small areas of OMHPDL, they also provide the opportunity to enhance the wider habitat, through the clearance of encroaching trees, scrub and INNS, and through the careful reinstatement of the substrate post construction to allow the re-establishment of OMHPDL.

4.3 Protected and notable species

4.3.1 Badger

The proposed works are due to impact a section of woodland located at the eastern end of the Site. While the field survey identified no badger activity within the Site, the wider woodland area was not fully accessible due to dense vegetation. Access will be required to the working area including a 30m buffer. Vegetation clearance to obtain access will require a pre-construction check to confirm the absence of active badger setts. If a badger sett is present, a 30m exclusion zone will be established during the works.

4.3.2 Bats

All buildings present within 50m of the Site will be retained with no potential impacts anticipated.

The field survey identified no potential roosting features on trees within the Site. The proposed works are due to impact small sections of woodland; however, bat roosts are not anticipated to act as a constraint.

4.3.3 Birds

The proposed works are due to impact small sections of habitats with the potential to support breeding birds including dense/continuous scrub, woodland and grassland. Vegetation clearance should be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season (March to August inclusive) in so far as is possible. Where vegetation clearance is required during this period, an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) must be present to check the area for nesting birds prior to removal. Species-specific mitigation may be required including exclusion zones for any active nests found until all chicks have fully fledged the nest. Fledging period and sensitivity to disturbance will vary between species.

4.3.4 Hazel dormouse

The proposed works are due to impact small sections of woodland and scrub. Hazel dormouse are considered likely absent within the Site due to limited suitable habitat and connectivity, therefore the species is not anticipated to act as a constraint to the proposed works.

4.3.5 Great Crested Newt (GCN)

The proposed works are due to impact small sections of terrestrial habitats with the potential to support GCN including woodland, scrub and grassland. GCN are considered likely absent within the Site due to lack of records and unsuitable waterbodies. However, the clearance of potential suitable vegetation should be conducted under the supervision of an ECoW during the GCN active season (March to October inclusive) following a Pre-cautionary Working Method Statement (PWMS).

No waterbodies are anticipated to be impacted by the proposed works.

4.3.6 Otter

No waterbodies or areas of suitable terrestrial habitat for otter are due to be impacted by the proposed works. Otter is considered likely absent within the Site, therefore the species is not anticipated to act as a constraint to the proposed works.

4.3.7 Water vole

No waterbodies are due to be impacted by the proposed works. Water vole is considered likely absent within the Site, therefore the species is not anticipated to act as a constraint to the proposed works.

4.3.8 Reptiles and other amphibians

The proposed works are due to impact small sections of habitat with the potential to support reptiles and amphibians including woodland, scrub and grassland. No waterbodies are anticipated to be impacted by the proposed works. The proposed works are not considered to have a significant impact on the local reptile and amphibian population.

Clearance of potentially suitable vegetation should be conducted under the supervision of an ECoW following a PWMS. Suitable hibernacula such as log piles could be created to further enhance opportunities for reptile and amphibian species in the Site and surrounding area.

4.3.9 Terrestrial invertebrates

The proposed works are due to impact small sections of habitat with the potential to support terrestrial invertebrates including mixed scrub, woodland and herb rich grassland. It is considered that terrestrial invertebrate species will not be detrimentally affected by the proposed works due to the surrounding suitable habitats which will remain untouched.

Habitats within the Site and surrounding area could be enhanced for invertebrates through the addition of log piles.

4.3.10 Other notable species

4.3.11 Other terrestrial mammals

Due regard should be given to small mammals which could be negatively impacted by the proposed works.

Vegetation clearance should be conducted under the supervision of an ECoW following a PWMS. Additionally, any potential hibernacula that requires removal must be moved by hand, where possible, under the supervision of an ECoW and to an area outside of the works.

4.3.12 Invasive non-native species (INNS)

The field survey identified several INNS including cotoneaster sp. listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). As a matter of good practice, appropriate precautions should be taken to inhibit the spread of any invasive species throughout the Site following a suitable method statement.

5. Recommendations

For the proposed works to be compliant with legislation and policy, the following measures will be implemented:

- Impacts upon Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land (OMHPDL) will be minimised as far as possible following standard good practice construction methods.
- A method statement will be developed to safeguard and enhance OMHPDL. This method statement will detail methods for:
 - Vegetation clearance.
 - The storage and re-instatement of soils / substrate following construction to allow for the natural re-establishment of OMHPDL.
 - The removal and control of encroaching trees, scrub, and invasive non-native species (INNS) impacting OMHPDL within and adjacent to the working area. For INNS cut stems should be treated with an appropriate herbicide to prevent regrowth.
- Vegetation clearance will take place under a Precautionary Working Method Statement (PWMS) with ecological supervision in the form of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW). A brief summary of this approach is described below:
 - An ECoW must undertake a fingertip search of the vegetation before a first cut down to 30cm;
 - A second fingertip search is to be undertaken by the ECoW before it is cut down to ground level;
 - All cuts must be undertaken in the same direction towards retained habitat to encourage any potential species present into the surrounding habitat away from the proposed works area;
 - The vegetation must be maintained at ground level before and during the proposed works to discourage any potential recolonisation of it.
- Clearance of suitable breeding bird habitat will be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season (March to August inclusive) in so far as is possible. Where vegetation clearance is required during this period, an ECoW must undertake a pre-works check for nesting birds. Species-specific mitigation may be required including exclusion zones for any active nests found until all chicks have fully fledged the nest.
- Clearance of suitable vegetation for reptiles and amphibians will be conducted during the active season (March to October inclusive) under the supervision of an ECoW following a Precautionary Working Method Statement (PWMS). Potential hibernacula that require removal must be moved by hand, where possible, under the supervision of an ECoW.
- Suitable hibernacula such as log piles will be created to further enhance opportunities for reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates in the Site and surrounding area.
- A pre-works check for badger setts will be undertaken across all areas within 30m of the works.
- An ecological toolbox talk will be provided to safeguard all ecological constraints during the proposed works including vegetation clearance. This must be presented to those working on site at the start of works.
- The proposed works should be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines described in BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity: Code of Practice for Planning and Development. General measures to avoid and/or minimise impacts include:
 - It is necessary to prevent the potential for any species to become trapped and/or injured in excavation pits, particularly outside of working hours. Any excavations will therefore be backfilled during the same day, covered overnight, or include a ramp to allow an egress point for any animals that may fall in;

- Night working and the use of artificial lighting during construction are to be avoided where possible, to minimise disturbance to nocturnal wildlife (badger and bats). Any lighting used will be directed towards the works and away from any features with potential to be used by bats and/or other light sensitive wildlife with measures to prevent light spill in place;
- Where possible, noise barriers are to be used to minimise noise spill into the surrounding area during any works likely to generate noise and/or vibration significantly in excess of the current baseline;
- If the scope of works changes, then a suitably experienced ecologist should be notified and a new assessment of impacts should be undertaken.

Figures

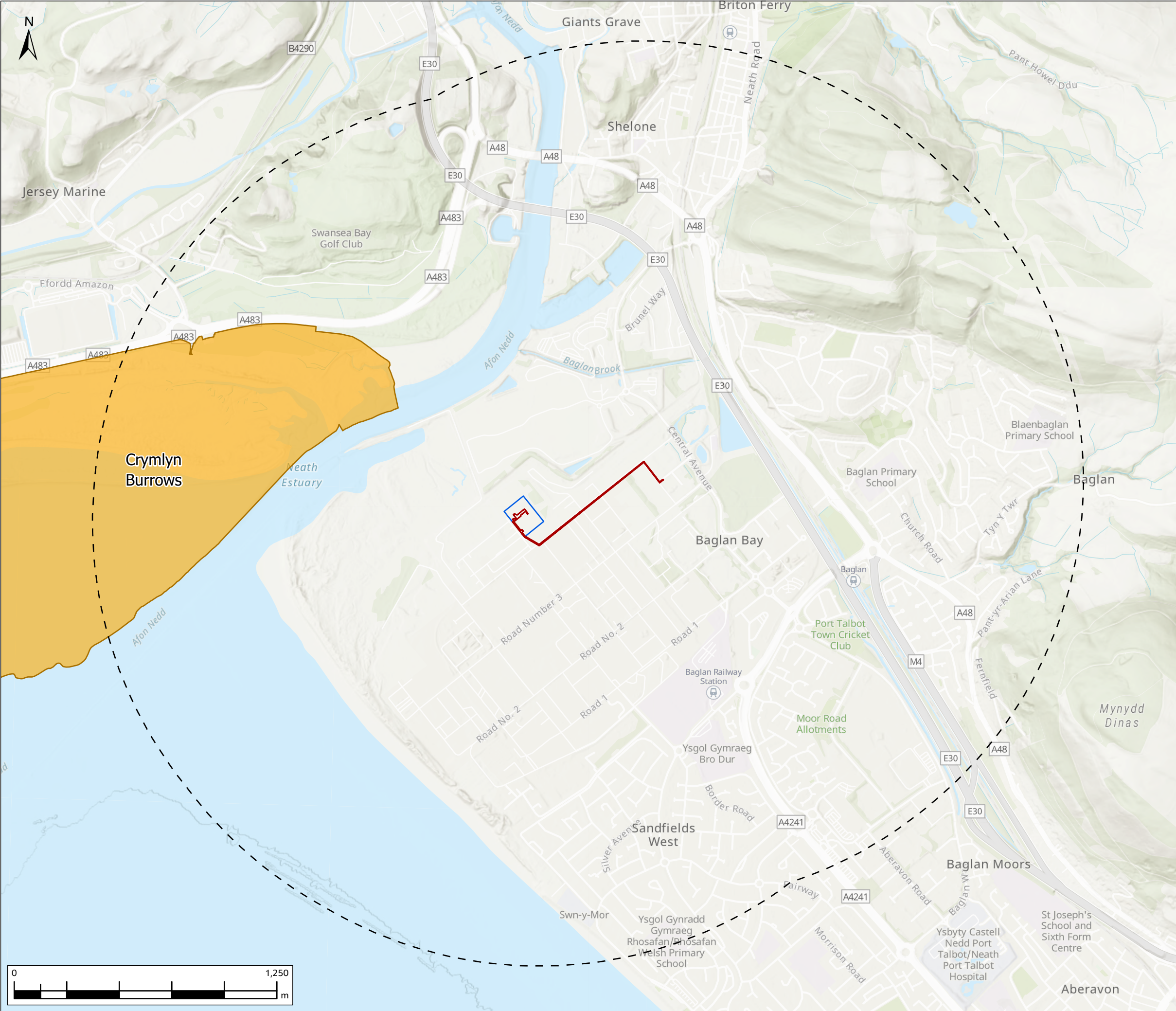
Figure 1. Statutory designated sites within 2km

Figure 2. Non-statutory designated sites within 2km

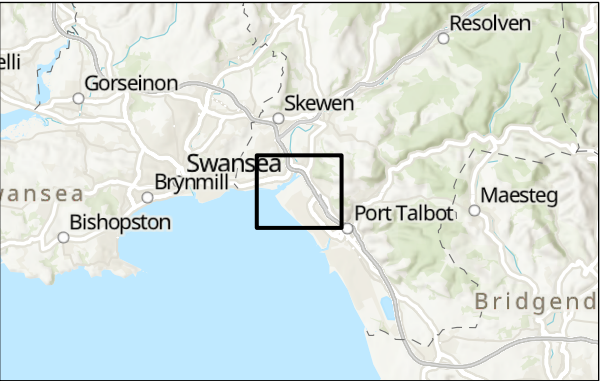
Figure 3. Habitats of Principal Importance

Figure 4. Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Figure 5. Waterbodies within 250m



- Legend
- CDM Working Area
 - NGET leasehold boundary
 - 2km study area
 - Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)



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P03	30/07/2026	Initial Issue	FL	RT	CD	HA
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
Scale @ A3		Scale: 1:17,500		DO NOT SCALE		

Jacobs No. B2441C36

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Project
Baglan Bay Power Station - Potable Water Connection

Drawing Title
Figure 1 - Statutory designated sites within 2km

Drawing No. B2441C36_Rev03_BaglanBay	Drawing Status FINAL
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FIGURE 1



Legend

CDM Working Area

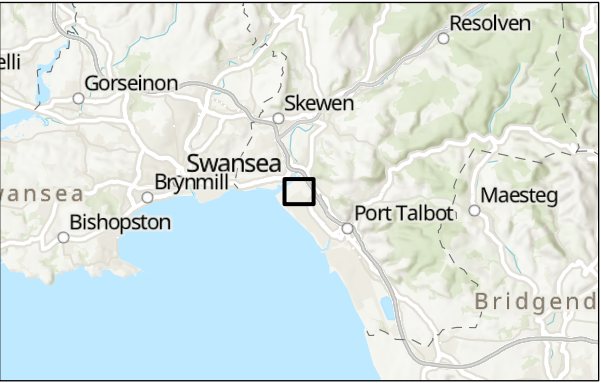
NGET leasehold boundary

250m study area

Habitats of Principal Importance

Saltmarsh

Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land



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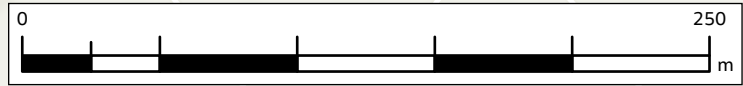
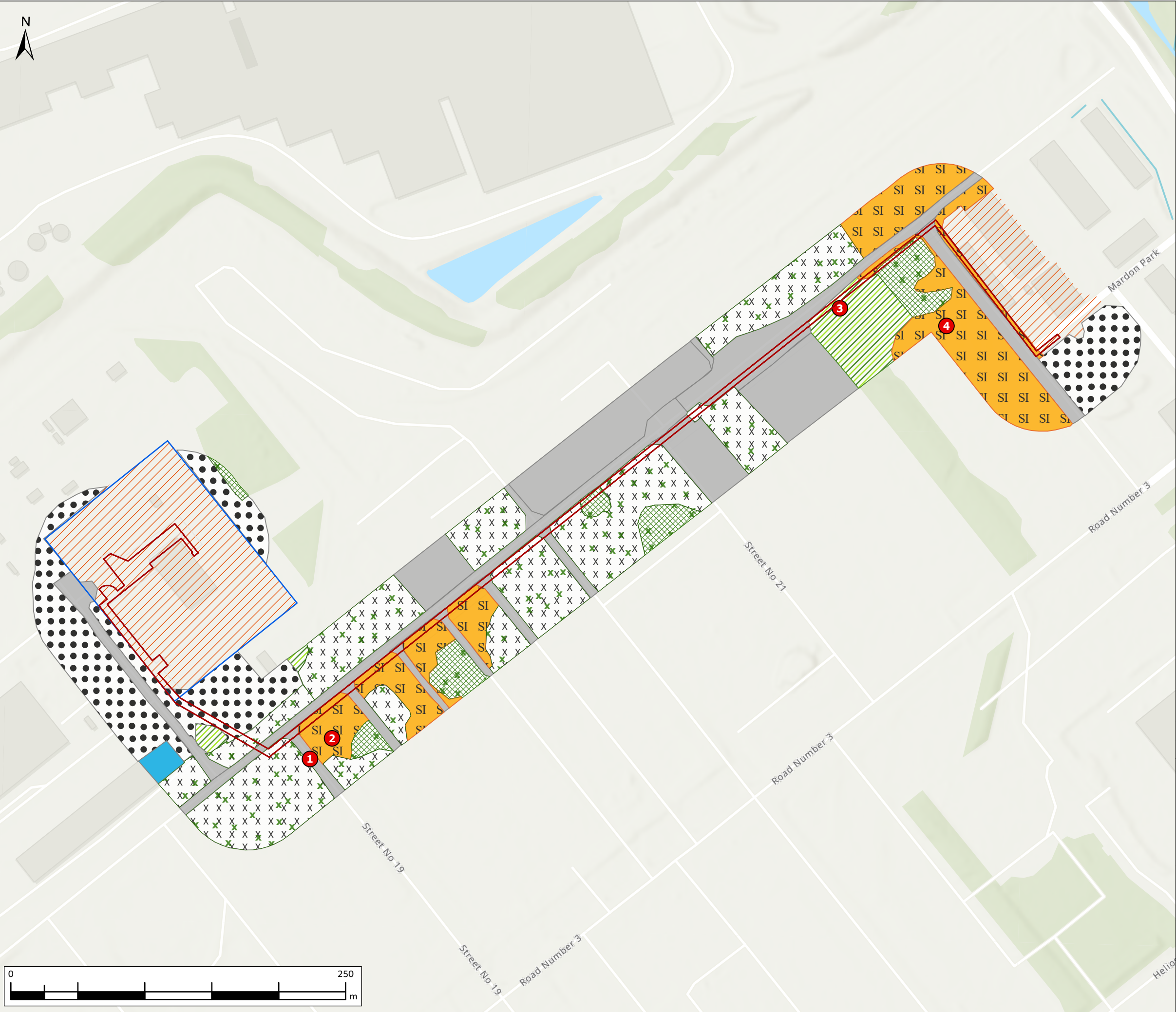
Baglan Bay Power Station - Potable Water Connection

Drawing Title

Figure 3 - Habitats of Principal Importance

Drawing No.	Drawing Status
B2441C36_Rev03_BaglanBay	FINAL

FIGURE 3



Legend

- CDM Working Area
- NGET leasehold boundary
- No access area
- Target note

Phase 1 Habitat Classification

- A1.3.2 Mixed, plantation woodland
- A2.1 Dense/continuous scrub
- A2.2 Scattered scrub
- B2.2 Semi-improved, neutral grassland
- G1 Standing water
- J1.3 Ephemeral/short perennial
- J3 Built-up areas
- J3.6 Buildings
- J4 Bare ground

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Baglan Bay Power Station - Potable Water Connection

Drawing Title

Figure 4 - Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Drawing No. B2441C36_Rev03_BaglanBay	Drawing Status FINAL
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FIGURE 4

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Legend

CDM Working Area

NGET leasehold boundary

250m study area

Waterbody

elli

Gorseinon

ansea

Bishopston

Swansea

Brynmill

Port Talbot

Maesteg

Bridgend

Resolven

Skewen

Swansea

Port Talbot

Maesteg

Bridgend

Resolven

Skewen

Swansea

Port Talbot

Maesteg

Bridgend

Resolven

Skewen

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Baglan Bay Power Station - Potable Water Connection

Drawing Title

Figure 5 - Waterbodies within 250m

Drawing No.

B2441C36_Rev03_BaglanBay

Drawing Status

FINAL

FIGURE 5

Appendix A. Desk study records

Bird species	Year of most recent record	Distance of nearest record from Site	Total number of records within 2km of Site
Schedule 1 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)			
Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	2023	30m	1
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	2023	30m	9
Little ringed plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	2024	30m	4
Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	2024	360m	22
Firecrest <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	2023	420m	1
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	2020	530m	1
Red kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	2024	570m	8
Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	2024	700m	10
Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i>	2018	720m	3
Ruff <i>Calidris pugnax</i>	2022	720m	3
Cetti's warbler <i>Cettia cetti</i>	2023	720m	6
Marsh harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	2023	720m	2
Black-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	2024	720m	4
Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	2024	720m	4
Mediterranean gull <i>Ichthyiaetus melanocephalus</i>	2024	720m	9
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	2024	720m	7
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	2024	720m	8
Whooper swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	2021	720m	1
Black redstart <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	2019	1015m	1
Little tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i>	2024	1030m	1
Red-throated diver <i>Gavia stellata</i>	2019	1445m	1
Red List (BoCC)			
Willow warbler <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	2024	30m	25
Meadow pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i>	2024	30m	40

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Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	2024	30m	12
Greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i>	2023	30m	6
Goldcrest <i>Regulus regulus</i>	2024	30m	16
Whitethroat <i>Curruca communis</i>	2024	160m	31
Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	2024	535m	16
Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	2024	700m	19
Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i>	2024	720m	11
Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i>	2023	720m	2
Grey plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	2021	720m	2
Whinchat <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	2017	1130m	1
Woodcock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	2022	1720m	1
Amber List (BoCC)			
Lesser black-backed gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>	2024	30m	25
Grey wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	2024	30m	8
Mistle thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	2024	30m	16
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	2024	145m	33
Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	2023	320m	1
Wheatear <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	2024	375m	20
Green woodpecker <i>Picus viridis</i>	2024	420m	8
Great black-backed gull <i>Larus marinus</i>	2024	535m	8
Grey heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	2024	535m	14
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	2024	535m	11
Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	2021	720m	4
Eider <i>Somateria mollissima</i>	2022	720m	4
Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	2024	720m	2
Common gull <i>Larus canus</i>	2024	720m	8
Common sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	2024	720m	6
Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>	2024	720m	2

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Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	2023	720m	5
Wigeon <i>Mareca penelope</i>	2021	720m	1
Spotted redshank <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	2024	990m	3
Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	2016	1030m	1
Jack snipe <i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	2023	1030m	1
Sandwich tern <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	2023	1030m	1
Curlew sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	2023	1735m	1

Terrestrial invertebrate species	Year of most recent record	Distance of nearest record from Site	Total number of records within 2km of Site
Lackey <i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	2023	110m	5
Small heath <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	2023	320m	12
Brown-banded carder bee <i>Bombus humilis</i>	2022	360m	17
Small blue <i>Cupido minimus</i>	2024	360m	16
Blood vein <i>Timandra comae</i>	2021	820m	1
Sallow <i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	2021	820m	1
White-line dart <i>Euxoa tritici</i>	2021	820m	2
Small phoenix <i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	2024	825m	4
Dark-barred Twin-spot carpet <i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	2019	825m	4
Knot grass <i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	2024	825m	6
Rosy minor <i>Litoligia literosa</i>	2017	825m	1
Grass rivulet <i>Perizoma albulata albulata</i>	2023	830m	5
White ermine <i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	2023	830m	4
Dusky brocade <i>Apamea remissa</i>	2018	850m	1
Small square-spot <i>Diarsia rubi</i>	2019	890m	2
Cinnabar <i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	2024	950m	6
Shoulder-striped wainscot <i>Leucania comma</i>	2023	950m	2
Moss carder bee <i>Bombus muscorum</i>	2017	955m	3

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Mottled rustic <i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	2023	960m	1
Latticed heath <i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	2022	990m	3
Black oil-beetle <i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>	2022	1020m	1
Wall <i>Lasiommata megera</i>	2017	1030m	1
Dingy skipper <i>Erynnis tages</i>	2022	1050m	1
Grayling <i>Hipparchia semele</i>	2021	1130m	2
Buff ermine <i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	2024	1575m	3
Rustic <i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	2024	1580m	1
Brindled beauty <i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	2025	1745m	3
Powdered quaker <i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	2024	1840m	1
Oak hook-tip <i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	2023	1885m	1

Invasive non-native species	Year of most recent record	Distance of nearest record from Site	Total number of records within 2km of Site
Cotoneaster	2022	30m	6
Japanese rose <i>Rosa rugosa</i>	2022	30m	21
Small-leaved cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	2022	30m	3
Wall cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	2023	30m	27
Himalayan cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	2022	40m	12
Hjelmqvist's cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster hjelmqvistii</i>	2022	325m	4
Montbretia <i>Crocasmia pottsii</i> x <i>aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	2022	350m	10
Canada goose <i>Branta canadensis</i>	2023	360m	5
Entire-leaved cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>	2022	425m	5
Japanese knotweed <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	2024	680m	16
Black swan <i>Cygnus atratus</i>	2000	885m	1
Ruddy duck <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	2000	970m	1
Three-cornered garlic <i>Allium triquetrum</i>	2021	990m	2
Grey squirrel <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	2021	1030m	1

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Himalayan balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	2020	1385m	1
Rhododendron ponticum <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	2020	1385m	2
Eurasian eagle owl <i>Bubo bubo</i>	2008	1385m	1
Curly waterweed <i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	2017	1425m	1
Hollyberry cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>	2019	1520m	4
New zealand pigmyweed <i>Crassula helmsii</i>	2002	1560m	1
Parrot's feather <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	2002	1560m	1
American Slipper Limpet <i>Crepidula fornicata</i>	2024	1885m	2
Mandarin duck <i>Aix galericulata</i>	2020	1985m	1

Appendix B. Photographs

Description	Photograph	
B2.2 Semi-improved, neutral grassland located south-west of Site		
B2.2 Semi-improved, neutral grassland located north-east of Site		
A2.1 Dense/continuous scrub		

Description	Photograph	
G1 Standing water located south-west of Site		 A photograph showing a concrete-lined water channel. The water is dark and still, reflecting the sky. The concrete bank in the foreground is covered with a thick layer of brown seaweed. In the background, there is a fence and some vegetation under a cloudy sky.
J3 Built-up areas		 A photograph of a large, open gravel area, likely a parking lot or construction site. A white line is painted on the gravel. In the background, there is a fence, some trees, and hills under a cloudy sky.
J3.6 Power station		 A photograph of a power station building with a blue roof and white walls. The building is behind a metal fence. A gravel path leads towards the building. In the background, there are trees and a power line tower under a cloudy sky.

Description	Photograph	
J3 Built-up areas; road located at eastern end of Site		
J1.3 Ephemeral/short perennial		
A1.3.2 Mixed, plantation woodland located eastern end of Site		

Description	Photograph	
A1.3.2 Mixed, plantation woodland located western end of Site		
Cotoneaster sp. (INNS)		
Target note 1; Potential hibernacula		

Description	Photograph	
Target note 2; Rabbit droppings located south-west of Site		
Target note 3; Potential large birds nest located in woodland at eastern end of Site		
Target note 4; Rabbit droppings located north-east of Site		