

Site Name: Land adjacent to Heol Tabor, Cwmafan, SA12 9PS

Report Reference: WWE26067 PEA FINAL

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Introduction

Land adjacent to Heol Tabor, Cwmafan, SA12 9PS (Grid reference: SS 78212 92729) is subject to a full planning application for construction of residential housing with associated gardens and driveways. Therefore, a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) was undertaken by Beth Lewis ACIEEM Consultant Ecologist of Wildwood Ecology on 06/05/2026, following the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (2017) guidelines and using UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0 codes (UK Hab, 2023).

The site comprised of areas of bare ground and grassland was immediately adjacent to a parcel of woodland to the north. The wider landscape comprised of woodland and farmland to the north, which extended to the south, east and west outside Cwmafan town. The River Afan, lined with woodland parcels, was located to the south of Cwmafan.

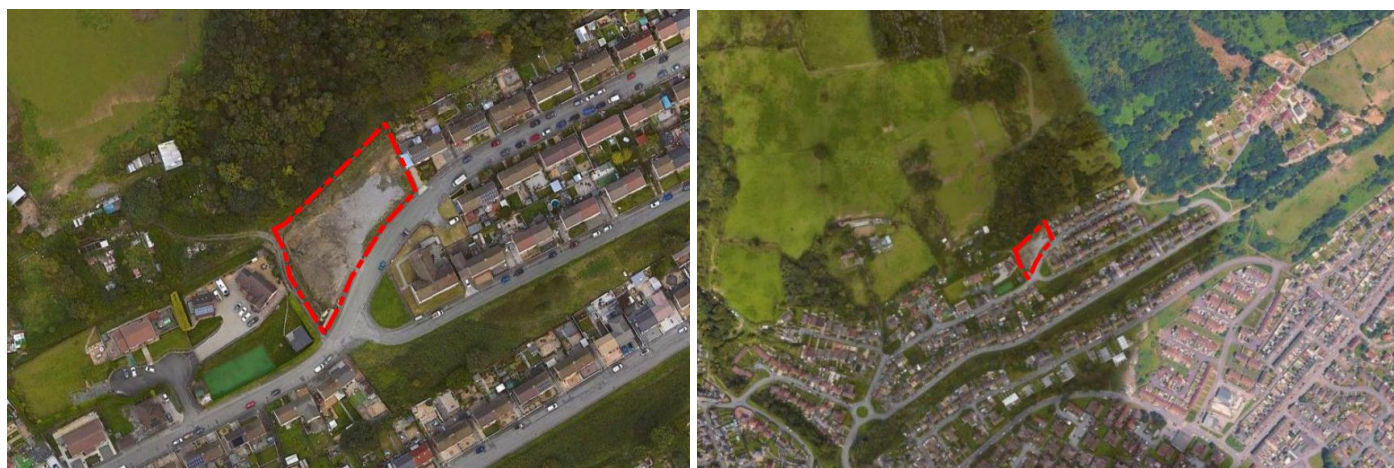


Figure 1 - Aerial photos of the site with the red line boundary.

Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to provide sufficient information for the local planning authority to fully assess the ecological impacts of the proposed development. The key objectives of this PEA are to:

- identify the likely ecological constraints associated with the proposed development;
- identify mitigation measures likely to be required, following the 'Mitigation Hierarchy';
- identify the opportunities for the proposed development to deliver ecological enhancement.

This PEA can be used as a scoping report, but unless it can be determined that the project would have no significant ecological effects, no mitigation is required and no further surveys are necessary, the PEA will need to be superseded by an EclA report prior to submission.

Survey methods

Extended UKHab Habitat Survey

A field survey was undertaken on 06/05/2026.

All habitats present within the site with the suitability to support rare, protected, or otherwise notable species of flora or fauna were noted, as well as incidental observations of species.

An extended UKHab Habitat Plan was produced in QGIS, incorporating Target Notes used to highlight features of ecological interest (Figure 3).

Desk study

The data informing this report was collected from field survey and desk study. Desk study data was collected from the following sources on 01/05/2026:

- South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBRc); and
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC).

Designated sites

There were three statutory international designated sites requiring special consideration (Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protections Areas (SPA), and RAMSAR) within 10km; namely Kenfig SAC, Crymlyn Bog SAC and RAMSAR, the closest of which being Crymlyn Bog 6.6km north-west.

There were no statutory national designated sites (Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserves (NNR)) within 2km. The closest site was Earlswood Road Cutting and Ferryboat Inn Quarries SSSI 5.2km west.

There were no Local Nature Reserves (LNR) within 2km.

The site was situated within the NPT watercourses Sites of Interest to Nature Conservation (SINC). Cwmafan Green Corridor SINC was located 138m east. There were five other SINCs within 1km of the site.

Waterbodies within 250m

There were three ditches and one pond within 250m of the site, with one ditch onsite (D1), dry at the time of the PEA. There was a pond (P1) 80m north-west of the site. All ponds and ditches were connected to site by woodland or grassland habitats (assessed from aerial imagery at this stage). See Figure 2 for locations of waterbodies.

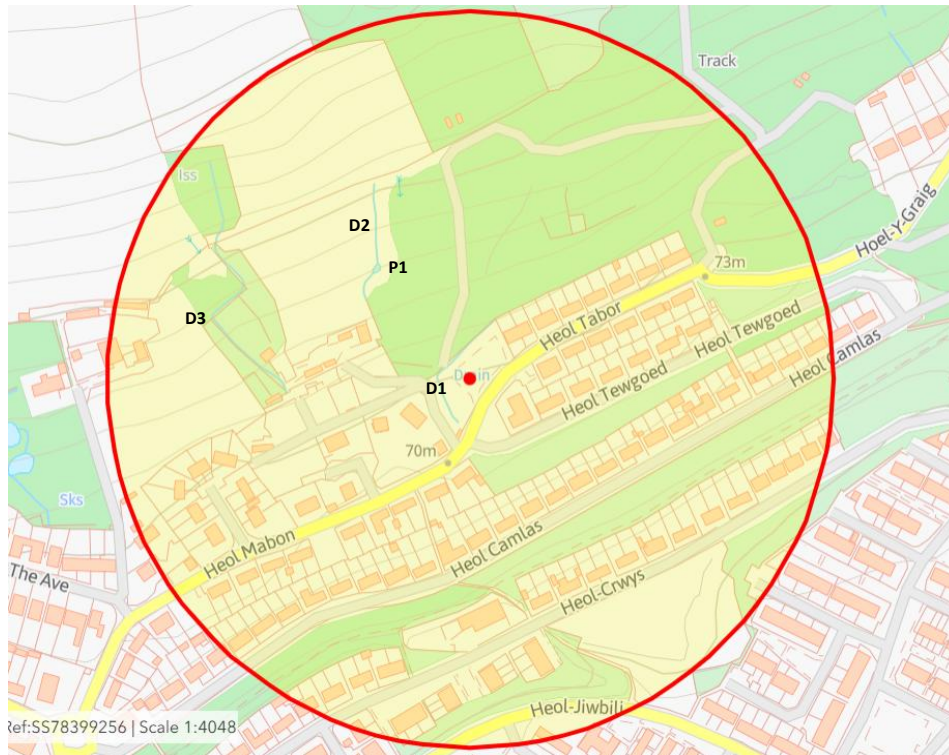


Figure 2 - Waterbodies within 250m of the site. Site marked with red dot.
<https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.html>

Priority and notable habitats

There were no areas of priority habitat or ancient woodland onsite or immediately adjacent.

Priority and protected species

Priority and protected species records were returned from the South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBRc) for species located within 2km of the site include the following.

- There were no records of nearby maternity or hibernation bat roosts. There was one record of an unknown species bat roost 686m west.
- There were no records of badger setts within the vicinity of the site. However, there were seven records of badger signs and roadkill.
- There were three records of American mink, the closest being 1.5km.
- There was one record of hazel dormouse, 2km to the south, however, the record was not verified and species not certain.
- There were 10 otter records on the River Afan, all between 2000 and 2009. There were no records of holts.
- There was one record of a water vole sighting from 2002, 1.8km to the south-west.
- There were no records of great crested newt. However, there were two records of smooth newt, one palmate newt, three common frogs, and one common toad, the closest being a smooth newt 152m to the south-east (in residential garden).
- There were 30 records of common reptile species (slow worm, grass snake, common lizard, and adder), the closest being a slow worm 147m to the south.
- There were 92 records of Schedule 1 bird species, the closest being a barn owl record 363m to the north-west (however this record was from 2002 and from reviewing aerial mapping, the barn has since been demolished). Other Schedule 1 species include the following: brambling, crossbill, Dartford warbler, fieldfare, firecrest, goldeneye, goshawk, kingfisher, osprey, peregrine, quail, red kite, redwing, snow bunting, and whooper swan.

- There were 24 records of Category 1 invertebrates recorded, including the following: black oil-beetle, brown-banded carder bee, dingy skipper, goat moth, grayling, marsh fritillary, small heath, scarce blue-tailed damselfly, small pearl-bordered fritillary, star-wort moth, violet oil-beetle, and wall butterfly. The closest being a black oil-beetle 226m to the south.

Field survey

Table 1 - Field survey timings and conditions.

Date	Weather conditions			
	Temp [°C]	Cloud cover [Oktas]	Wind speed [Beaufort scale]	Rain
06/05/2026	16	3	2	Nil

Field survey limitations

No limitations were encountered, or assumptions made during either the desk study or the field survey and it is considered that with the access gained and recording undertaken an accurate assessment of the site's ecological importance has been made.

Habitats

Table 2 sets out descriptions of the habitats present within the site using UK habitat Classification Version 2.0 codes, along with a list of species present.

Table 2 - Habitats and linear features present within the site.

Habitat	Habitat description	Species present and abundance (DAFOR: Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional, Rare)	Ecological importance
h3d - Bramble scrub Secondary codes: 82, 521 (vacant or derelict land, unmanaged)	Bramble scrub (patchy and not of sufficient structure) was present on the northern edge of the site, adjacent to the offsite woodland parcel.	bramble (D) beaked hawksbeard (F), common gorse (F), ribwort plantain (F) hairy willowherb (O)	Local

Habitat	Habitat description	Species present and abundance (DAFOR: Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional, Rare)	Ecological importance
g3c - Other neutral grassland Secondary codes: 14, 82, 125, 128, 504, (scattered rushes, vacant or derelict land, flower forage abundant, tall or tussocky sward, waterlogged)	Other neutral grassland was present in several patches across the site. One small area of wetter/ waterlogged ground with scattered rushes and sedges was present towards the west of the site.	creeping bent (D), Yorkshire fog (D) beaked hawksbeard (A), cut-leaf cranesbill (A), red clover (A), red fescue (A) bird's-foot trefoil (F), cock's foot (F) black mustard (O), bramble (O), bristly oxtongue (O), common vetch (O), herb Robert (O) dwarf sedge (R), horsetail sp. (R), pine sp. sapling (R), red osier dogwood (R), sycamore sapling (R)	Local
u1f - Sparsely vegetated urban land Secondary codes: 81, 82, 510 (ruderal or ephemeral, vacant or derelict land, bare ground)	This habitat was present in extensive areas across the site. The habitat was not considered to meet the qualifying criteria for Open Mosaic Habitat due to its size, and lack of spatial variation and species composition.	Annual meadowgrass (D) dandelion (A), ribwort plantain (A) bramble (F), creeping bent (F), creeping buttercup (F), speedwell sp. (F) buddleja (O), common vetch (O), creeping cinquefoil (O), pimpernel sp. (O), sticky chickweed (O), white clover (O) dewberry sp. (R), birch sp. sapling (R), common vervain (O), drooping sedge (R), grey willow sapling (R), hoary willowherb (R), wavy bittercress (R), willow sp. sapling (R)	Local
u1e - Built linear features Secondary codes: 82 (vacant or derelict land)	A wooden panelled fence was present on the north, south, and western boundaries.	N/A	N/A
u1e - Built linear features Secondary codes: 82 (vacant or derelict land)	A stone wall was present on the eastern boundary.	N/A	N/A

Habitat	Habitat description	Species present and abundance (DAFOR: Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional, Rare)	Ecological importance
r2c – ditches Secondary codes: 50, 82, 500 (ditch, vacant or derelict land, dry)	A dry ditch was present on the west boundary of the site. There were a couple very small puddles with less than 5cm depth of water. There was an overflow pipe leading into the ditch, however, there was no water flowing at the time of the survey.	Species on ditch banks: cock's foot (D), herb Robert (A), horsetail sp. (A), Yorkshire fog (A), liverwort sp. (A), black mustard (F), bramble (F), cut-leaf cranesbill (F), dandelion (F), creeping buttercup (O), dock sp. (O), ragwort (O), scarlet pimpernel (O), square-stalked St John's wort (O), willowherb sp. (O) common ivy (R), corn salad (R)	Local

The suitability of the site habitats for protected species relevant to the site habitats, the connectivity of the site and observed incidental evidence can be found in Table 3.

Table 3 - Protected species potentially present onsite.

Species or group	Habitat suitability	Site connectivity	Notable onsite features	Presence confirmed?
Amphibians, including great crested newt	Terrestrial – good Aquatic - poor	Excellent/direct	Ditch, when wet, could be suitable, however, did not have emergent vegetation present Tall/tussocky sward and rubble piles	Onsite terrestrial, and potentially aquatic (in areas of high rainfall) habitat was suitable, and the site had good connectivity to the surrounding landscape
Badger	Sett building – poor Foraging and commuting - good	Excellent/direct	Bank onsite, with connectivity to offsite woodland	Onsite habitat was suitable and the site had good connectivity to the surrounding landscape
Bats: foraging and commuting	Excellent	Excellent/direct	The site was directly adjacent to highly suitable roosting, foraging and commuting woodland habitat. If any roosts were present in the woodland, the site would fall in the core sustenance zones	Onsite habitat was suitable and the site had good connectivity to the surrounding landscape
Fish	Poor	Poor	Ditch was not suitable for fish	Onsite habitat was unsuitable but there was some connectivity to the surrounding landscape

Species or group	Habitat suitability	Site connectivity	Notable onsite features	Presence confirmed?
Hazel dormouse	Poor	Excellent/direct	Bramble scrub onsite was patchy and not of sufficient structure to support dormouse in itself. The scrub was not contiguous of the suitable offsite habitat (woodland), however there were areas of connection	Onsite habitat had some suitability for foraging dormouse and had some connectivity to suitable nest building, foraging and commuting habitat immediately adjacent
Hedgehog	Good	Good	Grassland and scrub provided suitable foraging and refuge habitat	Onsite habitat was suitable and the site had good connectivity to the surrounding landscape
Invertebrates	Excellent	Excellent/direct	Ample foraging habitat comprised of bare ground, sparse vegetation, and rough grassland	Onsite habitat was suitable and the site had good connectivity to the surrounding landscape
Nesting birds	Good	Excellent/direct	No nesting birds identified onsite, but scrub and offsite woodland provided suitable nesting habitat	Onsite habitat was suitable and the site had good connectivity to the surrounding landscape
Otter	Poor	Good	The onsite ditch was unsuitable. There was some connectivity (offsite woodland) between offsite ditches and the site	Onsite habitat was unsuitable but there was some connectivity to the surrounding landscape
Reptiles	Excellent	Excellent/direct	Rough grassland and rubble/ gravel piles provided suitable refugia South facing bank provided suitable basking habitat	Onsite habitat was suitable and the site had good connectivity to the surrounding landscape
Water vole	Poor	Good	The ditch onsite was not suitable for water vole. However, the offsite waterbodies, with good terrestrial connectivity, may provide suitable habitat	Onsite habitat was unsuitable but there was some connectivity to the surrounding landscape

The following bird species were noted onsite: blackbird, blue tit, bullfinch, chaffinch, coal tit, common redstart, dunnock, great tit, goldfinch, greenfinch, herring gull, house martin, house sparrow, jackdaw, robin, siskin, swift, and wren.

Invasive species

Species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 were present onsite; namely a stand of Himalayan balsam was noted alongside the onsite ditch D1 (TN 1 on PEA map).

Impacts

Due to the proposed works, it is likely that in the absence of mitigation there will be adverse effects on the following designated sites, habitats and species.

- **Designated sites** – The site was situated within the zone of influence of Kenfig SAC. Kenfig SAC has the threat code G01 (Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities) and therefore, due to the proposed development comprising the construction of 10 new dwellings, Kenfig SAC could be impacted by an increased footfall, particularly as it geographically, would be the closest beach for future residents.
 - **Priority habitats** – There were no priority habitats, including ancient woodland, within the site or immediately adjacent. The onsite ditch, and those connected to it offsite, could be impacted by runoff. The onsite ditch was not connected to the River Afan, and was sufficiently separated by urban areas, so the risk of runoff to the River Afan (priority habitat) is highly unlikely.
 - **Onsite habitats and adjacent offsite habitat** – There will be a loss of other neutral grassland, sparsely vegetated urban land, and bramble scrub as a result of the proposed works. The onsite ditch will be retained and a sustainable drainage feature created within/ around this habitat. The woodland immediately adjacent (offsite) was not designated as priority habitat (including ancient woodland) and could not be accessed or assessed during the PEA survey. However, this woodland will not be directly impacted, but could be impacted by lighting, noise, littering and edge effects from the new development, and soil compression within root protection zones.
 - **Amphibians (including great crested newt)** – Due to the presence of onsite suitable habitat (terrestrial – rough grassland and rubble/ gravel piles and aquatic – ditch) and waterbodies within 250m of the site, impacts on amphibians, including great crested newt are likely.
 - **Badger** – Foraging habitat was present onsite and immediately offsite. Habitat suitable for sett building was present in the adjacent woodland. Therefore, the proposed development could impact badger through direct killing/injury, disturbance/ destruction of an immediately offsite sett (within 30m of the site boundary), triggering legislation that protects badger and their setts. The proposals would also result in the loss of commuting/ foraging habitat of badger onsite.
 - **Foraging and commuting bats** – The suitability of the onsite habitat to be used as potential flight-paths and/or foraging habitat was assessed as moderate. However, the woodland offsite (adjacent to site) provided high suitability foraging habitat. Therefore, as current onsite light levels are low, an addition of internal and external lighting in the proposed development will significantly impact foraging and commuting bats. Should the woodland support bat roosts, the site could fall into the core sustenance zone for those potential roosts.
 - **Hazel dormouse** – Due to the presence of low suitability habitat onsite, but high suitability habitat offsite, immediately adjacent, and as connectivity to the surrounding habitat is good/ excellent, dormouse could be impacted by the proposed development. Species suitable to support foraging by dormouse (bramble) were identified onsite. The scrub was patchy and not of sufficient structure to support dormouse in itself. However, the scrub had some connectivity to the offsite woodland, therefore dormouse presence onsite cannot be ruled out. If the species is present onsite, legislation would be triggered due to the development through killing/ injury of dormouse and removal of EPS habitat. Dormouse could be present in the offsite woodland and therefore could be affected by new lighting, cats, dogs, and disturbance from the new residents.
 - **Nesting birds** – Due to onsite habitats being highly suitable for use by nesting birds, the proposed development is likely to impact nesting birds. Legislation triggering could occur by destruction of active nests and by disturbance of nesting Schedule 1 species (if present during works).
 - **Reptiles** – Due to the presence of suitable onsite habitats and features (grassland provided basking and foraging opportunities, scrub provided sheltering opportunities, and refuse/ building material piles provided artificial hibernacula), and there being good connectivity to suitable habitats within the surrounding landscape, the proposed development is likely to impact reptile species through direct killing/ injury, triggering legislation.
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- **Otter** –The ditch onsite was not suitable for otter. However, there were waterbodies offsite that could provide suitable habitat for otter, particularly Nant Cwm-mawr 520m west. However, these waterbodies were surrounded by more suitable habitat in the form of woodland. Therefore, the onsite scrub habitat was considered highly unlikely to provide alternative, more suitable habitat for otter. The River Afan, the location of returned otter records, was considered to be sufficiently separated from the site by busy roads and residential housing. Thus, otter presence onsite is considered unlikely. Direct impacts on otter are also considered unlikely.
- **Water vole** – The onsite ditch was not suitable for water vole. However, the offsite waterbodies could provide suitable habitat. The ditch, and connected pond, within 100m of the site, have no aquatic connectivity to the onsite ditch (D1). Therefore, water vole presence onsite is considered unlikely. Direct impacts on water vole are also considered unlikely.

Recommendations

Habitats and biodiversity enhancements

Local authorities have a duty to seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of their functions. Where possible, the existing onsite habitat of ecological importance should be retained to ensure that habitats and species that rely on them are not adversely affected by the development/works.

As the proposed works will impact on onsite habitats, the development must aim to provide a Net Benefit for Biodiversity (NBB).

The offsite woodland was not designated as priority habitat, including ancient woodland, however it could have potential to be. Therefore, should the offsite woodland be accessible for a badger walkover survey, the woodland will also be assessed for ancient woodland indicator species.

Priority and protected species

Consultation with Natural Resources Wales (NRW) may be required in order to assess the risk of impact on Kenfig SAC as a result of the proposed development. As such, a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) may be required.

Due to the potential for indirect impacts on onsite and offsite waterbodies, it is recommended that a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) / Precautionary Working Methods (PWMS) document should be produced, to set out the methods and mitigation measures to be in place during the proposed works, which should be issued to the principal contractor prior to the works onsite.

The following recommendations are made for general protection of wildlife, and in relation to specific species or habitats:

- to protect all wildlife, no trenches or excavations should be left open without a means of escape (ramps should be left at a 30-degree angle to allow escape);
- all materials, fuel, and chemicals should be kept safely away from animal access; and
- if any protected species are encountered during the works, works must stop, and a suitably qualified ecologist contacted for advice.

Amphibians (including great crested newt)

A Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) assessment should be carried out on waterbodies (D1, D2, D3 and P1) within 250m of the site, determine the suitability of the waterbodies for great crested newt. Following this, eDNA sampling of these waterbodies may be required to confirm presence or absence of great crested newt; please note that this must be carried out between 15th April and 30th June. The onsite ditch was not suitable for eDNA sampling, due to the lack of water. If presence of great crested newt is confirmed in any of the waterbodies within 250m, further consideration, and possibly further surveys, and/or an EPS licence from NRW will be required.

Common amphibian species were considered likely to be present onsite. To prevent impacts on these species during the hibernation period, ground-breaking works should not take place during the brumation period of mid-

October to February/ March, inclusive. The start and end of brumation is weather dependent and therefore should be confirmed by the ecologist whether the works can proceed.

European badger

The onsite habitat had no suitable sett building habitat for badger, however, the woodland immediately adjacent could support badger setts (and it is likely that badger could venture onto the site, possibly to forage). Therefore, it is recommended that prior to works, a badger walkover survey, to search for signs of activity, should be carried out in the woodland, within a 30m buffer of the proposed works. Should a sett be located within this 30m buffer, further surveys, including a camera trapping survey to determine use of the sett, may be required. Additionally, if a sett is confirmed that would be affected by the works, a licence from NRW will be required for the works to legally be undertaken.

Precautionary working methods should be put in place to prevent impacts on badger that may be moving through the site. These will include covering up any trenches overnight, or leaving a plank within trenches set at an approximately 30° angle) to prevent animals from becoming trapped.

Bats (foraging and commuting)

All UK bats are nocturnal species, and some species are light-averse. Artificial lighting of foraging and commuting routes is known to act as a barrier to bats and fragment otherwise suitable habitats, causing a negative impact on their local populations. As habitats/commuting features suitable to support foraging and commuting bats were identified onsite, dark zones should be maintained around key foraging and commuting areas to avoid impacting local bat populations.

The site did not fall within known/ identified core sustenance zone for bat maternity roosts in the offsite woodland as no such records were returned. However, lack of records does not mean absence of roosts as the woodland may not have been surveyed. It is therefore possible that maternity roosts are present immediately adjacent to site in the woodland and the site, as well as the woodland, provides suitable foraging habitat. Therefore, automated static bat detector surveys onsite will be required to determine how bats are using the site. As the onsite habitat had high suitability for foraging and commuting bats, data will be collected for a minimum of five consecutive nights per month between April and October, in appropriate weather conditions for bats.

As areas of the site will require new lighting, a sensitive lighting plan should be produced, demonstrating consideration for bats with dark zones established along likely foraging and commuting features to ensure the proposed development will not have a detrimental effect on local bat populations. The external works for the proposed development should be undertaken during daylight hours only. Daylight hours in this context is taken to mean works starting at least 30 minutes after sunrise and finishing at least 30 minutes before sunset.

Recommendations for mitigating the lighting impact on bats are outlined in Guidance Note 08/23 - 'Bats and artificial lighting in the UK; Bats and the built environment series' (The Bat Conservation Trust, BCT, and the Institution of Lighting Professionals, ILP).

Hazel dormouse

Although the scrub onsite did not provide enough structure for nesting or hibernating dormouse, it provided an ample food source – bramble. Additionally, the woodland immediately adjacent to site was likely to provide more suitable habitat for dormouse and there was connectivity from the woodland to the onsite scrub as well as to the wider landscape. It is possible that dormouse could be found onsite during works. Therefore, if dormouse are present, the proposed development could result in a loss of dormouse habitat and possibly direct killing/ injury, all of which would trigger legislation that protects dormouse and its place of shelter/habitat.

Therefore, it is recommended that dormouse presence/ absence surveys, using footprint tunnels and/or nest tubes, are carried out in the offsite woodland (should access be possible). Should dormouse presence be

confirmed, an EPS licence may be required for the onsite woody vegetation removal works to legally be undertaken.

Invertebrates

The site provided a good mosaic of habitats, with variety of food plants, for many invertebrates. Therefore, a walkover survey undertaken by an invertebrate specialist is recommended. This would need to be carried out between April and September. The initial walkover may lead to further surveys depending on the findings.

Nesting birds

Site clearance works will commence outside of the bird nesting season or, if work has to be carried out during the nesting season (generally from 1st March until 31st August, although birds are known to nest outside of these dates in suitable conditions), a nesting bird check will be required and must be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist. Active nests should be protected by a suitable buffer, as instructed by the ecologist, until the young have fledged, as confirmed by the ecologist. Where a Schedule 1 species (as defined in the Wildlife and Countryside Act) is confirmed to be present, compensation for impacts, e.g., loss of nesting sites, should be devised and implemented.

Otter

It is considered unlikely that otter will be using the site, particularly as the River Afan was sufficiently separated from the site and there were ample woodland parcels surrounding the river. Therefore, it is considered highly unlikely that otter would commute across urban areas to the woodland north of the site. However, otter could be indirectly impacted by pollution events, including by run-off into the ditch onsite. Thus, a CEMP is recommended to avoid impacts to watercourses.

Reptiles

As the site provided varied habitats for basking, foraging, sheltering, and hibernating reptiles, a reptile presence/absence survey will be required in order to confirm if reptiles are using the site and provide an estimate on species population sizes. The surveys will comprise eight survey visits, including one visit to deploy the artificial refugia where they are allowed to 'bed in' for two weeks prior to the first of the seven surveys commencing. Deployment could be carried out in mid-May for seven survey visits to be carried out, two days apart, in June in suitable weather. The months of July and August will need to be avoided due to unsuitable hot weather. Alternatively, to May/June surveys, they could be carried out in September.

Water vole

Due to the lack of aquatic connectivity between the offsite ditches (D2 and 3) and the site and the unsuitability of the onsite ditch (D1), water vole surveys are not considered necessary. Therefore, details regarding water vole will be addressed in a precautionary working method statement, and a pre-works check of D1 will be required. Should there be signs of water vole, works will need to cease, and advice and an EPS licence sought from Natural Resources Wales (NRW).

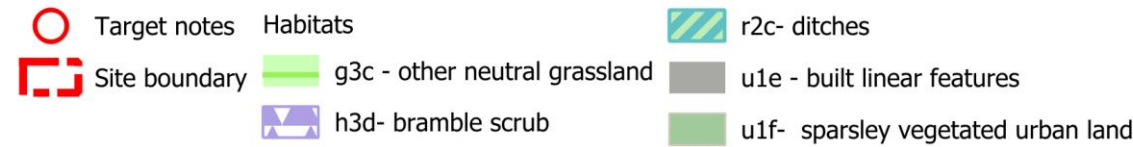
Enhancements

Bird nesting boxes and bat roosting boxes (in addition to any recommended as part of mitigation and compensation measures) should be incorporated within newly constructed buildings (i.e., built-in), or at boundary features. A range of box types should be used to provide opportunities for a number of species. The following designs are recommended (or similar, if they are not available):

- Bats - small crevice dwelling species, such as pipistrelle - Schwegler 2F, Eco Kent, Beaumaris Bat Box;
 - Bats - large crevice dwelling species, such as noctule or serotine - Schwegler 1FF, Wildcare Eco Cavity/Crevise Bat Box;
 - Bats - large maternity colony - Schwegler 1FFH, Schwegler 1FS, Wildcare Maternity Bat Box;
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- Bats - inbuilt bat box, Ibstock Bat Box B, Ibstock Bat Box C, Schwegler 2FE wall-mounted bat shelter, Wildcare Integrated Eco Bat Box;
 - Birds - general purpose, small bird species (Schwegler 1B, Schwegler 2M, Woodstone Nest Box - 32mm / 28mm);
 - Birds - sparrows (Woodstone Sparrow Nest Box, Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace, Wildcare House Sparrow Nest box);
 - Birds - swifts (S brick, Vivara Pro Woodstone Swift Box, Ibstock Swift Eco, Cambridge Swift Brick, Schwegler 1A, Schwegler 18, Schwegler 16, Schwegler 1MF);
 - Birds - house martins and swallows (Woodstone single chamber house sparrow, Esco House Martin Nest Box, Eco Swallow Nest Bowl, Woodstone House Martin Nester, Schwegler No.9B Double House Martin Nest, Schwegler 10 Swallow Nest); and
 - Birds - owls and raptors (Eco Barn Owl Nest Box, Schwegler No.23 Owl Box, Schwegler No.5 Tawny Owl Box, Schwegler No.4 small owl).
 - Birds – chaffinch, song thrush, wagtails, robin, and wren (open fronted nest box hung 1-2m high in shrub or on wall with surrounding vegetation).
 - Birds – jackdaw, stock dove (nest box with 125mm entrance hole hung at least 3m high with clear flight path).
 - Conifers could be planted onsite and maintained to provide nesting habitat for siskin. Additionally, maintenance of dense shrubs with plenty of understorey would provide habitat for nesting chiffchaff, goldfinch, dunnoek, and other nesting bird species.
 - If onsite buildings are suitable: a 1:1 nest brick to dwelling ratio is followed, based on guidance from the Swift Conservation Group.
https://www.swift-conservation.org/universal_swift_nest_brick02.pdf. Integrated nest bricks should be installed in clusters of 2-3 at the north, east and west gable ends or close under the eaves away from windows and doors, at a height of 4m+, with clear flight access and no protruding ground floor roofs such as garages.
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Habitat plan



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Figure 3 - PEA map.

Proposed development plan



Survey images



Figure 5 - Area of bare ground at north-east corner.



Figure 6 - View of site looking east.



Figure 7 - View of site looking south.



Figure 8 - View of site looking north.



Figure 9 - Dry ditch onsite on western boundary.



Figure 10 - Offsite woodland understorey.



Figure 11 – Stand of Himalayan balsam.