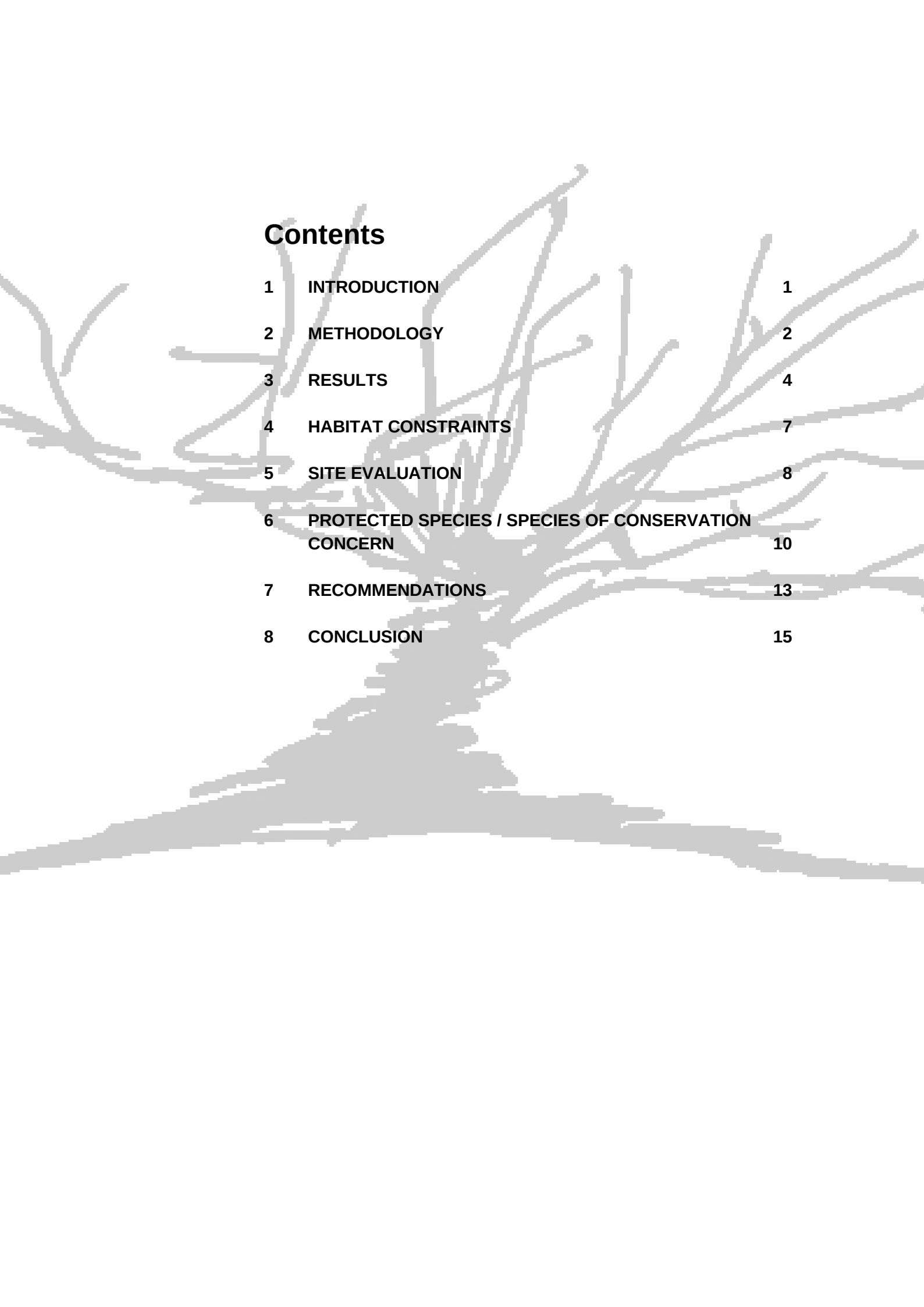


# PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY REPORT

LAND OFF MAES TY CANOL,  
BAGLAN

| <b>Project: LAND OFF MAES TY CANOL, BAGLAN</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                             |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>Project Number</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | K069                                        |          |
| <b>Title</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Phase 1 Habitat Survey                      |          |
| <b>Document Number</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | K069- Eco Report-V2.2                       |          |
| <b>Client</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                             |          |
| <b>Issue Date</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 10/04/22                                    |          |
| <b>Prepared by:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | David Price MCIEEM and<br>George Carson BSc | 10/04/22 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                             |          |
| <p>This report has been prepared by Sylvan Ecology, with all reasonable skill, care, and diligence within the terms of the Contract with the client.</p> <p>We disclaim any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the scope of the above.</p> <p>This report is confidential to the client and we accept no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at their own risk.</p> |                                             |          |
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

| ECOLOGICAL LAND DESIGNATION                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| There is one statutory designated sites within 5km of the site, Crymlyn Bog Special Areas of Conservation (SAC). No part of the SAC will be directly or indirectly impact by the development. |                                                                                                                                                         |
| HABITATS                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                         |
| The site is considered to be, of moderate ecological value. The habitats on site with the highest ecological values are the woodland and scrub.                                               |                                                                                                                                                         |
| PROTECTED SPECIES                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                         |
| ARBORICULTURE                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Potential Low Impact</b> – Some trees may need to be felled to accommodate the development. – Recommendation: <i>Further Arboricultural Surveys.</i> |
| BATS                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>Potential Moderate Impact</b> – Good potential for bats – Recommendation: <i>Further Surveys already undertaken.</i>                                 |
| BIRDS                                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>Potential low Impact</b> - The area may be used by a small number of commoner birds - <i>impacts negated through mitigation.</i>                     |
| BADGER                                                                                                                                                                                        | <b>Potential low impact</b> - The site is used by badgers - <i>impacts negated through mitigation.</i>                                                  |
| REPTILES                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>Potential low impact</b> – The site has low potential for reptiles - <i>impacts negated through mitigation.</i>                                      |
|                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                         |
| CONCLUSION                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                         |
| Providing the recommended mitigation measures are adopted, relevant legislation will not be contravened and ecological issues will not preclude the development.                              |                                                                                                                                                         |



# 1 INTRODUCTION

## **Background**

- 1.1 Sylvan Ecology were commissioned to carry out an extended Phase 1 habitat survey and desk study for the proposed development of Land Off Maes Ty Canol, Baglan. The proposal is for a residential development, comprising of approximately 1.6 acres of tall ruderal, continuous scrub, marshy grassland, scattered scrub, hedgerows and boundary vegetation. The site is bordered by mature trees, woodland, a covered reservoir, and residential properties.

## **Ecological Context**

- 1.2 The site is located to the northeast of Baglan. All associated land for the development (herein referred to as the site) is located at:
- Central OS grid reference: SS 75354 93060
  - Postcode: SA12 8US

- 1.3 The surrounding landscape is predominantly residential. There is a covered reservoir immediately to the west of site, and residential properties to the south and east. To the north there is a small section of woodland. The greater surrounding landscape to the north and east constitutes woodlands (some of which could be ancient), upland grasslands and a relatively intact network of hedgerows. The surrounding landscape has good potential for roosting, foraging, and commuting protected species.

## **Aims of Study**

- 1.4 The aims of the study are to:
- determine the types of habitat that are present within the site;
  - assess the likely presence of protected species and species of principal importance for nature conservation within the site;
  - identify any potential ecological constraints to development within the site;
  - identify requirements for any additional ecological surveys needed to determine potential ecological impacts; and
  - describe measures to mitigate or compensate for any impacts on the ecological interest of the site.



## 2 METHODOLOGY

### Desk Study

2.1 Existing ecological and nature conservation data relevant to the site were collated from various sources:

- Information relating to protected and notable species within 2km of the site was provided by South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBRc) in 2019, who also provided information relating to statutory designated sites; and
- Google Earth was used to review aerial photographs of the site and surrounding area in order to better understand the setting and ecological context of the site.

### Field Survey

2.2 An ecology walkover was undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in JNCC, 2010<sup>1</sup> by David Price MCIEEM and George Carson BSc in February 2022. The survey was carried out under poor weather conditions, so the ground was waterlogged and identifiable species-specific prints may be easily washed away or disturbed.

2.3 The survey involved a site walkover of the area falling within site boundary shown on the map in Appendix A, in order to map the main habitat types present. Detailed target notes were made in relation to any notable features considered important to the ecology of the site: these are referred to by the prefix TN in order to assist cross-reference to the habitat map provided in Appendix A.

2.4 The survey was extended to include assessment of the potential of the site to support protected or notable species. Although this approach supports an initial analysis of the likely presence of protected or notable species, a comprehensive assessment may require specialist expertise and/or season-critical survey techniques, which fall beyond the scope of this study. The presence of protected species was noted where possible, but walkthrough surveys cannot usually confirm species presence or absence; only the likelihood of presence can be assessed.

2.5 This is a standard technique for obtaining baseline ecological information

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<sup>1</sup> JNCC (2010) *Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental audit*, Revised reprint 2010, JNCC. Peterborough



for areas of land, including proposed development sites.

- 2.6 The dominant and readily identifiable higher plant species identified in each of the various habitat parcels were recorded and their abundance was assessed on the DAFOR scale:
- D: Dominant
  - A: Abundant
  - F: Frequent
  - O: Occasional
  - R: Rare
  - L: Locally, appended to any of the above five categories to reflect local distribution within the site.
- 2.7 (These scores represent the abundance within the defined area only and do not reflect national or regional abundances).
- 2.8 Additionally, incidental records of fauna were also made during the survey and the habitats identified were evaluated for their potential to support legally protected species and other species of conservation concern, including species of principal importance for the purpose of maintaining and enhancing biodiversity, listed in Section 7 of the *Wales Environment (Wales) Act 2016*.

### **Limitations**

- 2.9 The field survey was conducted at a suboptimal time of year for botanical recording. It therefore cannot be discounted that further species may be present later in the year, that were not apparent at the time of survey. Nonetheless, the purpose of this report is not to compile a comprehensive species list but to establish habitat type and potential ecological constraints. Due to the nature of the site, it is considered that sufficient information was gathered for the purposes of this assessment.



## 3 RESULTS

### Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

3.1 A map showing the habitats present within the proposed development site is given in Appendix A. Photographs depicting the main ecological features may be found below.

3.2 Eight habitat types were identified within, or on the boundary of the site, as follows:

- Tall ruderal
- Continuous scrub
- Broad-leaved woodland
- Defunct spp poor hedgerow
- Spp poor hedgerow
- Marshy grassland
- Scattered trees and
- Scattered scrub

### Habitats

#### *Tall ruderal*

3.3 The site is dominated by large areas of tall ruderal vegetation. Species composition is dominated by knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), with frequent willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*), occasional broadleaf dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*) and rare clustered dock (*Rumex conglomeratus*). Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) is locally dominant.

*Photo 1: Overview of tall ruderal*





- 3.4 *Hedgerow – defunct*  
Unmanaged boundary feature of young to semi mature trees. Species composition is dominated by ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*); with occasional, oak (*Quercus robur*), and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). The ground flora is dominated by bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).
- 3.5 *Continuous scrub*  
The site has areas of continuous scrub on site which is densest at the eastern and south-western site boundary. Species composition is dominated by bramble with occasional young ash and willow (*Salix*) saplings.
- 3.6 *Broad-leaved woodland (on site boundary)*  
The woodland is dominated by mature and semi mature ash, with frequent oak, hazel (*Corylus avellana*), immature birch (*Betula pendula*) with hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) scrub; and occasional holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and field maple (*Acer campestre*). The understorey is sparse and composed of locally dominant cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Himalayan balsam, and hazel; holly saplings are rare. The ground cover is limited composed of occasional bramble. The woodland has a high ecological value. The trees have high suitability for bats and there is evidence of nesting birds within the wood, and the woods have the potential to be used by badgers.
- 3.7 *Marshy grassland (MG)*  
The central portion of the site is dominated by marshy grassland. The grassland has a diverse sward; it was very wet at the time of the survey and had large patches of standing water throughout. Vegetation composition consists of abundant creeping buttercup, soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) and Carex spp; with frequent broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), prickly oxtongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*); with rare Deschampsia cespitosa, spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), and meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) and ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*).
- 3.8 *Species poor hedgerow (on site boundary)*  
Managed, offsite, cypress hedgerow along residential boundary.



- 3.9 *Scattered scrub (SS)*  
Scattered scrub occurs throughout the site, species composition is dominated by bramble, with rare willow and ash saplings.
- 3.10 *Scattered trees*  
Scattered broad-leaved and coniferous trees occur along the eastern site boundary. The species composition includes semi mature oak, birch, and cypress trees.
- 3.11 *Fauna*  
The following species' evidence of their presence were incidentally recorded during the course of the survey:
- Badger
- 3.12 *Invasive Weed Species*  
One schedule 9 species was found on site (Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*)) during the 2019 survey, the timing of the survey and recent clearance work meant that evidence of invasive species was absent.
- 3.13 *Target Notes*  
The following target notes were noted on site:
- TN1: Evidence of recent badger activity, a clear set of prints on site.
  - TN2: There is a large brash pile on site where the previously cleared vegetation was stored, there are also two smaller piles to the west of site.

*Photo 9: Example of badger prints on site*





## 4 HABITAT CONSTRAINTS

### Designated Sites

#### *Statutory Sites*

- 4.1 There is one international/European designated site within 2km of the development. Crymlyn Bog Special Areas of Conservation (SAC).
- 4.2 This SACs, is designated under *The Conservation of Habitats, & Species Regulations 2017*. These regulations require that the effect of plans and projects (which are not directly connected with or necessary to its management) on an SAC be considered. Plans and / or projects that are likely to have a significant effect on the European site (SPA or SAC), either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, must be subject to an Appropriate Assessment of the implications in view of the European site's conservation objectives.
- 4.3 There are no sites of special scientific interest within 2km of the development.

#### *Non-statutory Sites*

- 4.4 There are seven *Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation* (SINCs) within 2km of site, the closest being *Triangular Pond*. The site is a man-made pond, triangularly shaped, with steep re-enforced sides, scored high in the *National Pond Survey*. Some emergent vegetation with occasional trees around the bank. Thin soils on the bank edge support Deptford pink & Twiggie Mullein.

#### Priority Habitats

- 4.5 Two priority habitats occur within, or adjacent to the search area of the site; lowland mixed woodland, and hedgerows; it is not anticipated that works will have any impact on these habitats.



## 5 SITE EVALUATION

### Baseline Evaluation Criteria

- 5.1 Based on the site survey results, an ecological evaluation of the site was undertaken using a combination of evaluation criteria for habitats and species, although the general framework follows that provided by CIEEM<sup>2</sup> (see Table 1 below).
- 5.2 Where relevant the evaluation was made with reference to the statutory protection afforded to species and habitats.
- 5.3 Legal protection does not always correspond to conservation value. Some species (e.g. badgers) are protected for reasons of animal welfare rather than conservation. Others are of national conservation value but are not protected by law (e.g. *Environment (Wales) Act 2016*. Section 7 Priority species).

*Table 1: Determination of ecological value.*

| Evaluation Value | Example of Habitat or species                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| International    | An internationally designated site or candidate site, including habitat or species included within Special Protection Areas (SPA) / Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Ramsar Sites, listed under Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive.                                                                                                                           |
| National         | Sites designated at UK level, e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), supporting species considered nationally threatened or rare.<br><br>A regularly occurring regionally or county significant population/number of any nationally important species<br><br>A feature identified as of critical importance within Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006). |
| Regional         | Key Habitat type included within BAP. A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a regionally important species.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| County           | A site designated as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC); or<br>A regularly occurring, substantial population of a species scarce in the County                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Local            | Habitats or species populations of value in a local (i.e. within 5 km of the site) context.<br><br>Habitats of poor to moderate biological diversity e.g. established conifer plantations, species poor hedgerows and un-intensively managed grassland which supports species which are common to the local area and whose loss can be easily mitigated.         |
| Negligible       | A habitat which offers little value for nature conservation, e.g. arable field                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

<sup>2</sup> CIEEM (2019) *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.



- 5.4 The ecological evaluation of the habitats on site is summarised in Table 2 below. The habitats recorded on the site are relatively common and considered to be of low/medium ecological value.

*Table 2. Summary of Ecological Evaluation of the Habitats on the Site.*

| Habitat               | Reason for Valuation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Low Value</b>      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Scattered trees       | Limited in extent and species poor. Provides some potential for nesting birds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Bracken               | Common habitat type,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Defunct hedge         | Common habitat type. Poor connectivity. Provides good potential for nesting birds. This scattered group of trees does not meet the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitat Description of a hedgerow and will not be classed as a priority habitat. This hedgerows is not covered by the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.       |
| Spp poor hedgerow     | Common habitat type. Poor connectivity. Provides good potential for nesting birds. This short, single species hedgerow does not meet the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitat Description of a hedgerow and will not be classed as a priority habitat. This hedgerows is not covered by the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. |
| Marshy grassland      | Relatively common habitat type, low grade, limited in extent                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Continuous scrub      | Relatively common habitat type, low grade, ample in extent, provides some potential for nesting birds                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Tall ruderal          | Relatively common habitat type, low grade, ample in extent, provides limited potential for fauna.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Moderate Value</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Broadleaved woodland  | Priority woodland habitat type, limited in extent, good connectivity. Provides good potential habitat for fauna.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

### Site evaluation

- 5.5 The key ecological features on site are the woodlands and the scrub. These are considered to be of low/moderate value at the zone-of-influence only, i.e. site level. The remaining habitats, including the scattered trees and grassland, are considered to be of low ecological value.

### Designated sites evaluation

- 5.6 Given the nature of the proposed development, impacts are expected to be limited to the site and the footprint of the works. No direct or indirect impacts are foreseen on the SAC, or any of the SINCs.



## 6 PROTECTED SPECIES / SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN

### Bats

#### *Trees*

- 6.1 There are trees on the site boundary, several trees with at least some bat roost potential were identified within the woodland to the north. No trees will need to be felled as part of the proposed works, meaning there is negligible potential for direct impact on a bat roost.

#### *Foraging and commuting habitats*

- 6.2 Suitable bat foraging / commuting habitat (e.g. hedgerows, woodland, and tall grassland / ruderal vegetation) occurs throughout site, including habitats which may potentially be used by Annex II species, i.e. Lesser horseshoe bats which the background check shows have been recorded in (unspecified) nearby habitats.

#### *Legislation*

- 6.3 All bat species are fully protected under *The Conservation of Habitats, & Species Regulations (amendment) (EU exit) 2019*. Taken together, this makes it an offence to intentionally or deliberately capture, kill or injure or disturb bats (whether in a roost or not), and intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to their roosts

### Birds

- 6.4 Although no nests were noted during the site visit, the wooded areas and scrub offer nesting opportunities for birds on site. Birds, their eggs and active nests are protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*, as amended, with the exception of a number of species considered as pests. This protection includes the birds themselves. Their nests are also protected from damage or destruction, both whilst the birds are constructing and using them. To reduce the likely impact on birds, mitigation measures will be introduced to ensure the conservation of nesting birds. Assuming that the recommended precautionary mitigation measures will be adopted (See section 7: Recommendations), it is not anticipated birds will preclude the sites development.

### Reptiles

#### *Habitat*

- 6.5 Reptiles prefer to reside in areas with a network of longer vegetation (for cover) adjacent to suitable basking habitat such as shorter vegetation and hard standing. In addition, reptiles like to hibernate in complex structures



such as hedge banks, which are sheltered from the elements and less susceptible to fluctuations in weather conditions.

- 6.6 Marshy grassland, similar to that on site, is generally considered suboptimal for hibernation, as reptiles tend to hibernate at ground level and fluctuations in water levels could kill smaller populations.
- 6.7 There are large brash piles on site from the clearance works. The piles provide excellent refugia for reptiles and amphibians.
- 6.8 Based upon the desk study records and the habitats present on site, there is a low possibility of reptiles being present on site.
- 6.9 To reduce the likely impact on reptiles, mitigation measures will be introduced to ensure no reptiles are harmed. Assuming that the recommended precautionary mitigation measures will be adopted (See section 7: *Recommendations*), it is not anticipated reptiles will preclude the sites development.

#### *Legislation*

- 6.10 All British reptiles are protected under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981*, as amended, from killing and injury. Following the revision of the UKBAP priority species list in 2007, all native reptile species are now listed as UK priority species.

#### **Dormice**

- 6.11 Suitable dormouse habitat (i.e. broadleaf woodland,) occurs along the northern site boundary. However, the desk study records, has no records within 2km of the proposed development so dormice are not considered a constraint to the development.

#### **Badgers**

- 6.12 Evidence of badger activity was observed on site. Badgers are protected under the *Protection of Badgers Act, 1992*. This makes it an offence to wilfully kill, injure, take, possess, or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or to attempt to do so; or to intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett. Sett interference includes disturbing badgers whilst they are occupying a sett, as well as damaging or destroying a sett or obstructing access to it.

#### **Wild mammals**

- 6.13 Mammal runs were noted during the survey, the site may be used by wild mammals such as rabbit or hedgehog, which, as of 2007, was added to the UK BAP priority species list, on account of its rapid decline.



- 6.14 Wild mammal species are currently given limited protection under *the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996*. This makes it an offence to intentionally cause this species unnecessary suffering by certain methods, including crushing and asphyxiation.



## 7

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### **Bat surveys**

- 7.1 Bat surveys have been undertaken on site by a different consultant, see separate report.

### **Breeding bird habitat**

- 7.2 Although it is recommended that every effort be made to design existing habitats into the new development, wherever practicable, the loss of some nesting bird habitat may occur to accommodate the development. It is recommended that clearance of nesting bird habitat should be undertaken in the period August to February inclusive. Should it prove necessary to remove any breeding bird habitat during the breeding season, the area should be checked in advance for the presence of birds' nests. Once checked, if there is no evidence of breeding birds, clearance work should be completed within 48 hours of inspection. If any active nests are found in this area, then vegetation clearance must cease and an appropriate buffer zone should be established. This buffer must be left intact until it has been confirmed that the young have fledged and the nest is no longer in use.

### **Badgers**

- 7.3 Though evidence of badgers was found on site, no sett or specific foraging area has been identified. The continuous scrub on site makes it impossible to thoroughly inspect the whole site, so it is recommended that an ecological clerk of works supervises the clearance works and provides a pre-works 'toolbox talk' to contractors in order to make contractors fully aware of the presence of badgers.

### **Wild Mammals**

- 7.4 It is recommended that good building practices are adopted during the construction phase to safeguard any individual animals which venture onto the proposed development area. Such practices would include covering of all deep holes and trenches overnight and/or the provision of planked escape routes for any trapped wildlife.

### **Reptiles**

- 7.5 Due to the quality of the surrounding habitat it is not necessary to entirely and permanently remove herptiles from the site, only to ensure that injury is not caused to individuals by the works. It is likely that herptiles will



forage around the shrubs and scrub around the perimeter of the site. A means of making the site unsuitable for herptiles is habitat manipulation. All areas of suitable reptile basking and foraging habitat (grassland and scrub) affected by the proposed works should be strimmed to ground level (under supervision by a suitably qualified ecologist). A strimming regime over 2 weeks would discourage reptiles from work areas so that they avoid injury during works.

- 7.6 Areas of habitat suitable for refuge (e.g. piles of rocks and rubble) should be made unsuitable for reptiles by hand (under supervision by a suitably qualified ecologist) to ensure no reptiles are harmed if present. In the unlikely event that a reptile or amphibian is found, they should be moved to the retained suitable habitat on site.
- 7.7 Once the area has been strimmed to ground level and all potential refugia removed then reptiles are extremely unlikely to be present in the area and topsoil can be stripped or moved. For non-grassy areas, i.e. woody habitats, all areas affected by the proposed works (regardless of their location) should be inspected by a suitably qualified ecologist prior to being dug out.



---

## 8

## CONCLUSION

- 8.1 Providing the recommended mitigation measures are adopted, relevant nature conservation legislation will not be contravened, ecological impacts of the development will be reduced to a minimum and ecological issues are not, based upon the available information, anticipated to preclude the sites development.



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## LEGEND

-  Marshy grassland
-  Broadleaved woodland
-  Tall ruderal
-  Defunct hedge
-  Dense scrub
-  Scattered trees
-  Scattered scrub
-  Spp poor hedge
-  Bareground
-  Site boundary
-  Brash piles

## PHASE 1 HABITAT MAP

Land off Maes Ty Canol,  
Baglan, Port Talbot. SA12 8US

Date: Feb 2022

Drawn by: D.P.  
© Google Earth Data

Scale:

Drawing N°: v1.1

Reservoir  
(covered)

Maes Ty-

124

123



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