



The Sirius Group

Craig Y Perchych, Swansea

Outline Ecology Management Strategy

October 2023

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd

Registered Office: Lockington Hall, Lockington, Derby DE74 2RH

Company No. 07128076. [T] 01509 672772 [F] 01509 674565 [E] mail@fpcr.co.uk [W] www.fpcr.co.uk

This report is the property of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd and is issued on the condition it is not reproduced, retained or disclosed to any unauthorised person, either wholly or in part without the written consent of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd. Ordnance Survey material is used with permission of The Controller of HMSO, Crown copyright 100018896.

Rev	Issue Status	Prepared / Date	Reviewed / Date	Approved / Date
-	Draft	APD / 08.12.22	DJC / 08.12.22	APD / 08.12.22
A	Final	DJC / 02.10.23		DJC / 02.10.23
B		DJC / 02.10.23		DJC / 02.10.23

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
3. CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND THREATS	3
4. MANAGEMENT STRATEGY PRESCRIPTIONS	5
5. MANAGEMENT MONITORING	13

TABLES

Table 1: Recommended grazing density by habitat, and stocking rate for the current grazers ponies

Table 2: Habitat management proposals

FIGURES

Figure 1: Outline Ecological Management Plan Overview

Figure 2: Grazing Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This outline ecology management strategy has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd on behalf of Sirius Planning. It details an ecological management and monitoring strategy for enhancing the biodiversity value of habitats within 67.7ha of land proposed for a 20MW solar farm and associated cabling and access at Craig Y Perchych, Glais, Swansea SA7 9HS.
- 1.2 The 67.7 ha site is comprised mostly of horse-grazed acid and/or neutral unimproved, semi-improved and poor semi-improved grassland fields, that were bounded by mature oak woodland, dry stone walls and earth banks. Areas of scrub, bracken, a small area of acid fen, and patches of dwarf heath shrub primarily along the walls, were also present.
- 1.3 Section 7 Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI) were present including lowland dry acid grassland, lowland meadows, purple moor grass and rush pasture, and upland oak woodland. Most of the Site forms part of Graid Ola-Cwm-cymach Site of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC). A full summary and description of these habitats and the site in general can be found in the separate FPCR Ecological Impact Assessment (October 2023) for the site in the results section and Appendix B.
- 1.4 The proposed solar farm provides an opportunity for all habitats within its curtilage to be maintained or enhanced over the 40-year life of the scheme under a site-specific detailed Ecological Management Plan.
- 1.5 This strategy and the future detailed Ecological Management Plan will focus only on the ecological management of the Site, and it will require agreement from those persons responsible for managing the Site before it becomes active. The Site managers will also be responsible for ensuring that appropriate risk assessments, and livestock welfare and monitoring is in place, to ensure the proposals are compliant with regulations.

2.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 This document is an outline ecological management strategy that will be used to inform both the full planning application and a finalised management that can be secured by condition following the granting of planning consent.
- 2.2 The aim of the proposed detailed Ecological Management Plan, which this strategy will inform, is to secure and demonstrate net benefits for biodiversity in line with the Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Government, 2021, Edition 11), section 6.4 and the section 6 duty under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.
- 2.3 As part of this strategy, FPCR Environment and Design have communicated with Swansea Council regarding the management of the site, including a site walkover with an ecology officer.

3.0 CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND THREATS

- 3.1 The site is grazed by circa 30 cob ponies. They are having both a positive and negative influence on the site. Having free ranging ponies has conservation benefits, and the current management is low intensity compared to many similar habitats that are privately owned in the area. However, the stocking density is too high at present, and combined with their preference for certain areas, supplementary feeding, and their grazing and watering within the upland oak woodland, there is evidence the site is being negatively impacted through nutrient enrichment and poaching.
- 3.2 The Conservation Grazing of Semi-natural Habitats from the Farm Advisory Service in Scotland (2017: Appendix 1), has been used to guide stocking densities within this strategy. The appropriate stocking densities for the habitats present on-Site have been calculated (Table 1). Table 1 shows that the stocking densities are currently too high and as a result the ponies are be fed hay.

Table 1- Recommended grazing density by habitat, and stocking rate for the current grazers ponies

Habitat	Area (Ha)	Indicative annual stocking rate (LU/ha)	Annual stocking rate calculated of ponies (LU=0.8)
Modified	8.49	1	6.79
Poor Semi-improved	2.66	0.8	1.70
Moderate semi-improved	4.99	0.7	2.79
Plateau grassland (U4b and MG5)	16.53	0.5	6.61
Good semi-improved grassland (MG5)	2.57	0.6	1.23
Molinia Fen Meadows	5.57	0.25	1.11
Upland Oak	11.17	0.05	0.25
Scrub etc	15.72	0.1	1.26
		Total	21.95

- 3.3 The main threats are as follows:

1. Nutrient enrichment from supplementary feeding and dung accumulation:
 - Loss of grassland species-richness from supplementary feeding and the pony's preferences for certain areas. Main areas impacted are the eastern half of the plateau and northern fields.
2. Over grazing in certain habitats:
 - Approximately 3.4 ha of (ancient) upland oak woodland is overgrazed in the south of the site and in poor condition.
 - Annual grazing is likely having an impact on species diversity within central southern fields due to grazing through the summer months (April to August).
3. Erosion from tracking vehicles and poaching:

- The regular supplementary feeding of the ponies is leading to erosion and soil compaction of the on the plateau and northern central fields.
- There are various small patches of wet meadow grassland around the southern fields and along the entrances to the woodland, which are heavily poached.

4. Undesirable species:

- A single stand of Japanese knotweed is present on site, and there is a risk of further spread left unmanaged.
- A mature rhododendron is present within a small area of woodland in the north of the site, and neighbouring woodland areas and the is a risk of spread.
- Locations where supplementary feeding occurs is leading to an accumulation of ruderal species such as ragwort.
- White clover, creeping and meadow buttercup and ragwort are at levels that are too high to pass condition assessment criteria on the plateau (MG5 and U4b habitats)
- Outside the SINC in the central northern fields, the grassland is dominated by buttercups and ragwort, which are unpalatable for ponies and increase the need for supplementary feeding.

5. Scrub and bracken encroachment:

- Bracken and/or gorse and bramble scrub, and willow scrub in marshy grassland areas, is encroaching in certain locations, and some habitats/areas are above 5% scrub.

4.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY PRESCRIPTIONS

- 4.1 The strategy assumes that Ecological Management Plan will begin from Year 1 post construction and assumes all habitat removal required for construction has taken place. The Management Plan will be updated every 10 years. A full management and monitoring works timetable will be required for each plan.
- 4.2 The monitoring strategy will focus on a formal monitoring for woodland and grassland condition, and routine general monitoring to inform updated management prescriptions in the future. The monitoring outlined here can be adapted in the future, if justified by an ecologist.
- 4.3 The site has been divided into 10 Management Areas based location within scheme layout, and management type that is feasible in each area. These are:
- 1) Grassland: Security fenced areas containing panels that are too small to graze
 - 2) Grassland: Security fenced areas containing panels to be grazed
 - 3) Grassland: Outside security fences within grazing enclosures
 - 4) Molinia Fen Meadow: Outside security fences within grazing enclosures
 - 5) Created Acid Fen/flush: Outside security fences within grazing enclosures
 - 6) Acid Dry heath and Lowland Acid Grassland: Outside security fences within grazing enclosures
 - 7) Woodland Management: Outside grazing enclosures
 - 8) Bracken and Scrub: Area outside grazing enclosures
 - 9) Grassland: Outside enclosures
 - 10) Linear Grassland and Woodland Edge
- 4.4 Each of these areas are shown within *Figure 1*.
- 4.5 Table 2 below presents details of the site wide management. Table 2 should be cross referenced against *Figures 1* and *2*.
- 4.6 Within each Management Area are numbered Habitat Areas with descriptions based on the habitats recorded during the ecology surveys and the proposed objective. Prescriptions are then given for each area.
- 4.7 The woodland strategy assumes grazing will cease entirely to begin with; however, this will be reviewed based on regular monitoring and some controlled grazing may be beneficial in the future.
- 4.8 The grazer is yet to be determined; however, only sheep must be used in the solar deployment areas, whereas cattle or ponies can be used in non-deployment areas. Conservation grazing species should be introduced for all areas. Within panel deployment zones, Black Welsh Mountain sheep would be ideal and well suited to the prevailing conditions and creating a sward of biodiversity value at low density. The Grazing Animals Project Breed Profiles Handbook¹ should be referred to when choosing cattle and or pony breeds for non-deployment areas.
- 4.9 Site furniture, interpretation, fencing etc will be detailed separately.

¹ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/13vQcYreLLqXJCJ5049K718ICdCJbJovz/view> (The Breed Profiles Handbook, A Guide to the Selection of Livestock Breeds for Grazing Wildlife Sites)

Table 2- Habitat Management Proposals

Habitat Area	Habitat Description	Objective	Management Prescription (to be reviewed every 10 years)	
			Years 1 - 3	Years 4-40
1. Grassland: Security fenced areas containing panels that are too small to graze				
1a	Modified/species poor semi-improved neutral grassland.	Restore to Lowland Meadow (MG5) and/or Lowland Acid Grassland (U4 type). Lower nutrient levels through management. Maintain scrub cover <5%.	<u>G1: Cut-and-collect meadow management – undesirables* suppression</u> Nov - Feb: Cut-short. Collect and remove arisings. May: Cut-short. Collect and remove arisings. July: Cut-short. Collect and remove arisings. August: Cut-short. Collect and remove arisings. September: Cut-short. Collect and remove arisings. No fertilizers or organic material to be added.	<u>G2: Cut-and-collect Meadow Management</u> Late June /July: Cut-short (10 to 15cm). Collect and remove arisings. September/October: Cut-short (10 to 15cm). Collect and remove arisings. Maintain ant hills - Avoid mowing over anthills to avoid scalping. No fertilizers or organic material to be added. Monitor scrub and bracken, repeat treatments as required.
1b	Semi-improved neutral grassland (MG5)	Restore, maintain, and enhance	<u>G2: Cut-and-collect Meadow Management</u> Late June /July: Cut-short (10 to 15cm). Collect and remove arisings. September/October: Cut-short (10 to 15cm). Collect and remove arisings. Maintain ant hills - Avoid mowing over anthills to avoid scalping. No fertilizers or organic material to be added. Monitor scrub and bracken, repeat treatments as required.	<u>G2: Cut-and-collect Meadow Management</u> Late June /July: Cut-short (10 to 15cm). Collect and remove arisings. September/October: Cut-short (10 to 15cm). Collect and remove arisings. Maintain ant hills - Avoid mowing over anthills to avoid scalping. No fertilizers or organic material to be added. Monitor scrub and bracken, repeat treatments as required.

2. Grassland: Security fenced areas containing panels to be grazed by sheep				
2a	Mosaic of semi-improved neutral grassland (MG5) and unimproved lowland acid grassland (U4b) with ant hills and scattered gorse scrub. Dense bracken areas in the west. Narrow band of dry acid heath on fringes (walls and banks) Both areas contain some scattered scrub.	Restore, maintain, and enhance to increase amount of unimproved lowland acid grassland. MG5 can remain a component, but aim is to enhance through removal of undesirables. Lower nutrient levels through management. Reduce scrub cover <5%	<u>G4: Low-intensity Grazing</u> All year: Graze @ 0.5 LU/ha all year round No fertilizers or organic material to be added. No supplementary feeding. <u>Scrub management</u> Remove scrub to 4% or less by year 3. Winter (November to February): Remove and uproot all trees and excess scrub present annually. Chip and burn material in a suitable location. <u>Bracken Removal</u> Remove Bracken mechanically. Cut twice per year in years 1 to 3 in May/June and July/August to target young fronds.	<u>G4: Low-intensity Grazing</u> All year: Graze @ 0.4 LU/ha all year round. No fertilizers or organic material to be added. No supplementary feeding. Monitor scrub and bracken, repeat treatments as required. Monitor for areas that are being under or overgrazed. For overgrazing take remedial measures through changing stocking density and/or temporarily fencing affected areas. For undergrazing, apply G2: Cut-and-collect Meadow Management.
2b	Modified or species-poor neutral grassland.	Restore to semi-improved neutral grassland (MG5) and/or lowland acid grassland (U4 type). Lower nutrient levels through management. Remove and maintain scrub cover <5%.	<u>G3: Aftermath Grazing</u> Late June /July: Cut-short (10 to 15cm). Collect and remove arisings. July onwards: Aftermath grazing. Move livestock off in exceptionally wet conditions or where excessive poaching is evident to allow recovery. Graze @ 0.7 LU/ha No fertilizers or organic material to be added. No supplementary feeding.	
2c	Species poor semi-improved neutral or acid grassland.	Restore to lowland meadow (MG5) and/or lowland acid grassland (U4 type).	<u>G5: Low-intensity Grazing</u>	

		Lower nutrient levels through management. Remove/reduce scrub cover to <5% Retain open water course (WC) with no scrub removal but leave open to grazing.	All year: Graze @ 0.8-1.0 LU/ha all year round No fertilizers or organic material to be added. No supplementary feeding. <u>Scrub management</u> Remove scrub to 4% or lower by year 3. Winter (November to February): Remove and uproot all trees and excess scrub present annually. Chip and burn material in a suitable location. <u>Bracken Removal</u> Remove Bracken mechanically. Cut twice per year in years 1 to 3 in May/June and July/August to target young fronds.	
2d	Semi-Improved acid grassland and Molinia Fen Meadow type.	Maintain Lower nutrient levels through management. scrub cover <5%	To be managed under 2c regime (G4: Low-intensity Grazing)	
3. Grassland: Outside security fences within grazing enclosures grazed by cattle and/or ponies				
3	Mosaic of lowland meadow, semi-Improved acid grassland and Molinia Fen Meadow type.	Maintain and enhance. Lower nutrient levels through management. Scrub cover <5%.	<u>G4: Low-intensity Grazing</u> All year: Graze @ 0.25 LU/ha all year round No fertilizers or organic material to be added. No supplementary feeding. <u>Scrub management</u> Remove scrub to 4% by year 3.	<u>G4: Low-intensity Grazing</u> All year: Graze @ 0.4 LU/ha all year round. No fertilizers or organic material to be added. No supplementary feeding. Monitor scrub and bracken, repeat treatments as required.

			Winter (November to February): Remove and uproot all trees and excess scrub present annually. Chip and burn material in a suitable location.	
4. Molinia Fen Meadow: Outside security fences within grazing enclosures with cattle and/or ponies				
4 & 5	Molinia Fen Meadow/Rush Pasture (likely M24/M25). Bracken, gorse, and willow scrub.	Maintain and enhance as Molinia Fen Meadow (likely M24/M25). Lower nutrient levels through management. Remove all scrub and tree growth. Push back woodland edge where encroaching Scrub cover <5%.	<u>G4: Low-intensity Grazing</u> All year: Graze @ 0.25 LU/ha all year round. No fertilizers or organic material to be added. No supplementary feeding. <u>Scrub management</u> Remove all scrub by year 3. Year 1 Only Winter: Hand-pull saplings. Cut larger specimens cut low and spot treat carefully with glyphosate. <u>Woodland Edge Management</u> Year 1 Only Winter: Coppice all trees and scrub 6m from the habitat edge (retain mature trees*). Mark 6m line with three or more marker posts (e.g. golf course marker posts).	<u>G5: Low-intensity Grazing</u> Spring/Summer/early Autumn: Graze @ 0.4 LU/ha all year round. Move livestock off in exceptionally wet conditions or where excessive poaching is evident to allow recovery (use temporary fencing). No fertilizers or organic material to be added. No supplementary feeding. September to February: Single cut once per year using sickle blade mower. Cut 20% to 35% of area, targeting the densest stands of Molinia (purple more grass) and rushes. <u>Scrub management</u> Year 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40: Hand-pull saplings. Cut larger specimens cut low and spot treat carefully with glyphosate. <u>Woodland Edge Management</u> Year 5, 15, 25, 35: Coppice all trees and scrub 3m from the edge only. Year 10, 20, 30, 40: Coppice all trees and scrub 6m from the edge (up to marker posts).
5. Created Acid Fen/flush: Outside security fences within grazing enclosures with cattle and/or ponies				
6	Pre-development: Grey willow scrub.	Create, maintain, and enhance. Remove all scrub and tree growth.	<u>Scrub management</u> Removal all scrub	<u>G5: Low-intensity grazing and cutting combined</u>

	Post-development: Acid fen/flush.	Lower nutrient levels through management.	Year 1 Winter: Remove and uproot all trees and scrub. Chip and burn material in a suitable discrete location always from the area on the edge of Area 5. <u>Scrape Creation</u> Year 1 winter: Excavate the area to create a scrape with an uneven bed profile to a max depth of approximately 0.5m. Gradients should be less than 1:10. Any large roots should be removed from the excavated the material. The material can be spread thinly (circa 20cm) and evenly forming a 2m wide strip along the nearby woodland edge.	September to February: Single cut once per year using sickle blade mower. Cut 20% to 35% of area, targeting the densest stands of Molinia (purple more grass) and rushes. All year: Sheep grazing @ 0.5-0.75LU/ha all year round (3 to 5 sheep) per hectare. Move livestock off in exceptionally wet conditions or where excessive poaching is evident to allow recovery (use temporary fencing). No supplementary feeding.
6. Acid Dry heath and Lowland Acid Grassland: Outside security fences within grazing enclosures with cattle and/or ponies				
7.	Steep slope with mosaic of dwarf heath shrub, acid grassland, bracken, silver birch and scrub. With extensive ant hills.	Restore and enhance to dwarf heath shrub and acid grassland. Maintain ant hills. Scrub <20%.	<u>G4: Low-intensity Grazing</u> All year: Graze @ 0.4 LU/ha all year round. No fertilizers or organic material to be added. No supplementary feeding. <u>Scrub and birch management</u> Coppice and spot treat with glyphosate 33% of the scrub to be removed each year until less than 20% remains. <u>Bracken Management</u> Where bracken is dense and vigorous, it may be necessary manage. Remove Bracken mechanically. Cut twice per year in years 1 to 3 in May/June and July/August to target young fronds.	<u>G4: Low-intensity Grazing</u> All year: Graze @ 0.4 LU/ha all year round. No fertilizers or organic material to be added. No supplementary feeding.

7. Woodland Management: Outside grazing enclosures Monitoring and Targets TBC: will be based on Common Standards Monitoring. Will include ground flora distinctiveness targets, deadwood (standing and fallen), understory and canopy percentage cover and native species targets.				
8a, 8b	Ancient Oak Woodland (AW Inventory Areas). Pre-development: Young understory present. Evidence of previous grazing. Mostly young rhododendron (8a), holly (8a) and extensive bramble (8b). .	Maintain and enhance. No loss of woodland. Improve understory structure. Thin areas of dense holly and bramble. Rhododendron control.	<u>Thinning of holly and bramble</u> Complete thinning of understory areas by year three, removing 1/3 per year. Leave deadwood onsite. <u>Rhododendron Control</u> Remove and spot treat all rhododendron by year 3.	Years 1, 4, 9, 19, 29, 39: Condition Assessment to inform management Years 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40: • Repeat rhododendron control • Thin understory and canopy where necessary. • Take necessary measures where Condition Assessment identifies improvement could be made with regards to natural regeneration, deadwood, age structure and non-native species control.
8c	Ancient Oak Woodland (AW Inventory Areas). Pre-development: Overgrazed with absence of understory and natural regeneration.	Restore and enhance. Remove intensive grazing and allow ground flora and understory to develop. Improve understory structure. Restore to represent three age structures by decommission.	<u>Understory Regeneration</u> No intervention years 1 to 3 to allow understory to re-develop.	
8d	Broadleaved Woodland Outside AW Inventory Areas.	Maintain and enhance. No loss of woodland. Rhododendron control. Create undisturbed / non-intervention areas. Created diverse woodland edge (see 11).	<u>Thinning</u> Complete thinning / coppicing of understory areas by year three, removing 1/3 per year. <u>Rhododendron Control</u> Remove and spot treat all rhododendron by year 3.	
8. Bracken and Scrub: Area outside grazing enclosures				

9	Area of dense bracken, scrub, and young woodland.	Allow to naturally generate into woodland.	Non-intervention	Non-intervention.
9. Grassland: Outside enclosures				
10	All grassland types	Restore, maintain, and enhance to lowland acid grassland and/or lowland meadow. Remove bracken. Reduce scrub to <5% cover. Lower nutrient levels through management. Create areas of longer sward meadow grassland.	<u>Scrub management</u> Removal of scrub by year 3 to 4% cover. Winter (November to February): Remove and uproot all trees and scrub present. Chip and burn material in a suitable location. <u>G6: Manual Grassland Cutting</u> September/October: One cut per year. Cut-short (10 to 15cm). Collect and remove arisings.	<u>G6: Manual Grassland Cutting</u> September/October: One cut per year. Cut-short (10 to 15cm). Collect and remove arisings.
10: Linear Grassland and Woodland Edge				
11	Grassland buffer and/or public footpath. All grassland habitats represented.	Maintain 7m grassland buffers around the field boundaries. Manage woodland and scrub to create diverse edge habitat of value to invertebrates, bats. Birds and other species. Maintain access for the public along footpaths.	<u>G6: Manual Grassland Cutting: Footpaths</u> Late June /July: Cut-short (10 to 15cm). Collect and remove arisings. September/October: Cut-short (10 to 15cm). Collect and remove arisings. Increase if required. <u>G6: Manual Grassland Cutting: Non-Footpaths</u> September/October: Cut-short (10 to 15cm). Collect and remove arisings. <u>Scrub and woodland edge management</u> Winter (November to December): Coppice edge habitat to three metres, every three to five years in locations where encroachment is occurring into the grassland buffers Summer: Light Trim if required for access.	

Formal Habitat Monitoring

Grassland Condition

- 4.10 Monitoring will take place in years 1, 3, 5 and then every 5 years to year 40.
- 4.11 1m quadrats will be used and a general description of the habitats, with the aim of determining:
- 1) Average species richness per 1m².
 - 2) Percentage bare ground.
 - 3) Percentage undesirable species (i.e. white clover, ragwort, creeping buttercup, broad-leaved dock, creeping thistle, non-native species).
 - 4) Percentage grasses compared with forbs (including sedges) – with and without undesirables included.
 - 5) Percentage scrub/Bracken cover (visual estimation).
 - 6) Sward heights and variations (visual description).
- 4.12 The information shall be updated within a short report that compares the results with the previous years. A copy of the report shall be submitted to the developer, landowner, and land managers, and stored with the management plan information.
- 4.13 The following level of survey is recommended:
- Area 2a: 20 quadrats
 - Area 7: 10 quadrats
 - Areas 3a, 3b and 5: 15 Quadrats
 - Areas 4: 5 quadrats
 - Areas 1a, 2b, 2c and 10: 30 quadrats

Woodland Condition

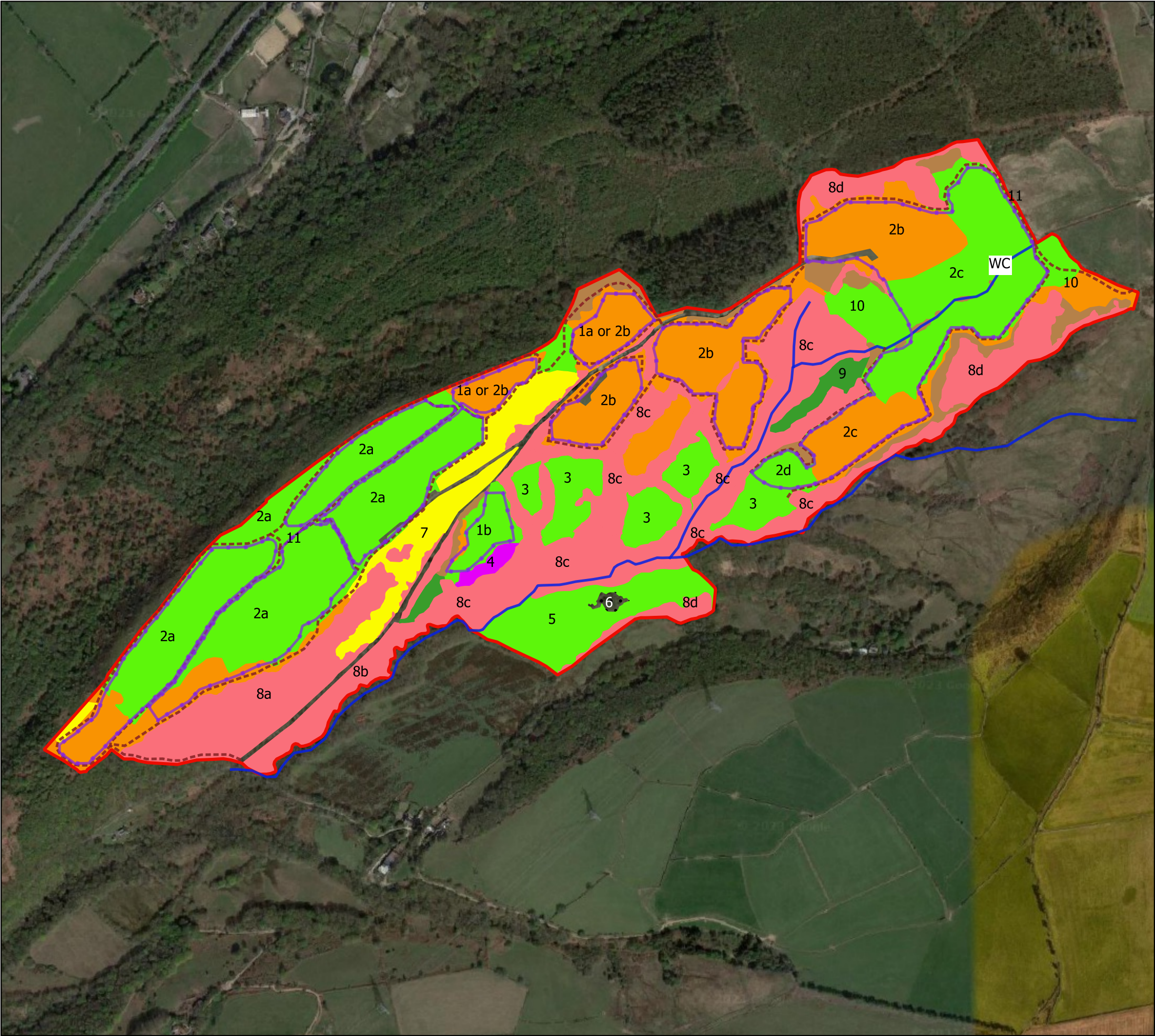
- 4.14 Condition Assessment based on JNCC Common Standards Monitoring will be set-up in year 1 based on the JNCC common standards for Woodland Habitats (2004).²
- 4.15 Only areas 8a and 8c to be surveyed (ancient woodland inventory area only).
- 4.16 Repeats to take place in years 4, 9, 19, 29, 39, and shall be used to inform the management plan updates the following years.

Routine General Site Monitoring

- 4.17 A walkover of the site by the land managers and a suitably trained conservation manager or consultation ecologist, will be conducted biannually in years 1, 3, 6 & 9, and reviewed at year 10 as part of the updated management plan. The walkover will assess:
- General structure, extent, and composition of the habitats

²<https://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/6df1057b-5357-400b-a363-c8748298180a/CSM-WoodlandHabitats-2004.pdf>

- Monitoring and identification of rhododendron and/or Japanese Knotweed
- Presence and condition of wildlife boxes
- Condition of site furniture



This drawing is the property of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd and is issued on the condition it is not reproduced, retained or disclosed to any unauthorised person, either wholly or in part without written consent of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd.

Ordnance Survey material - Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.
Licence Number: 100019980

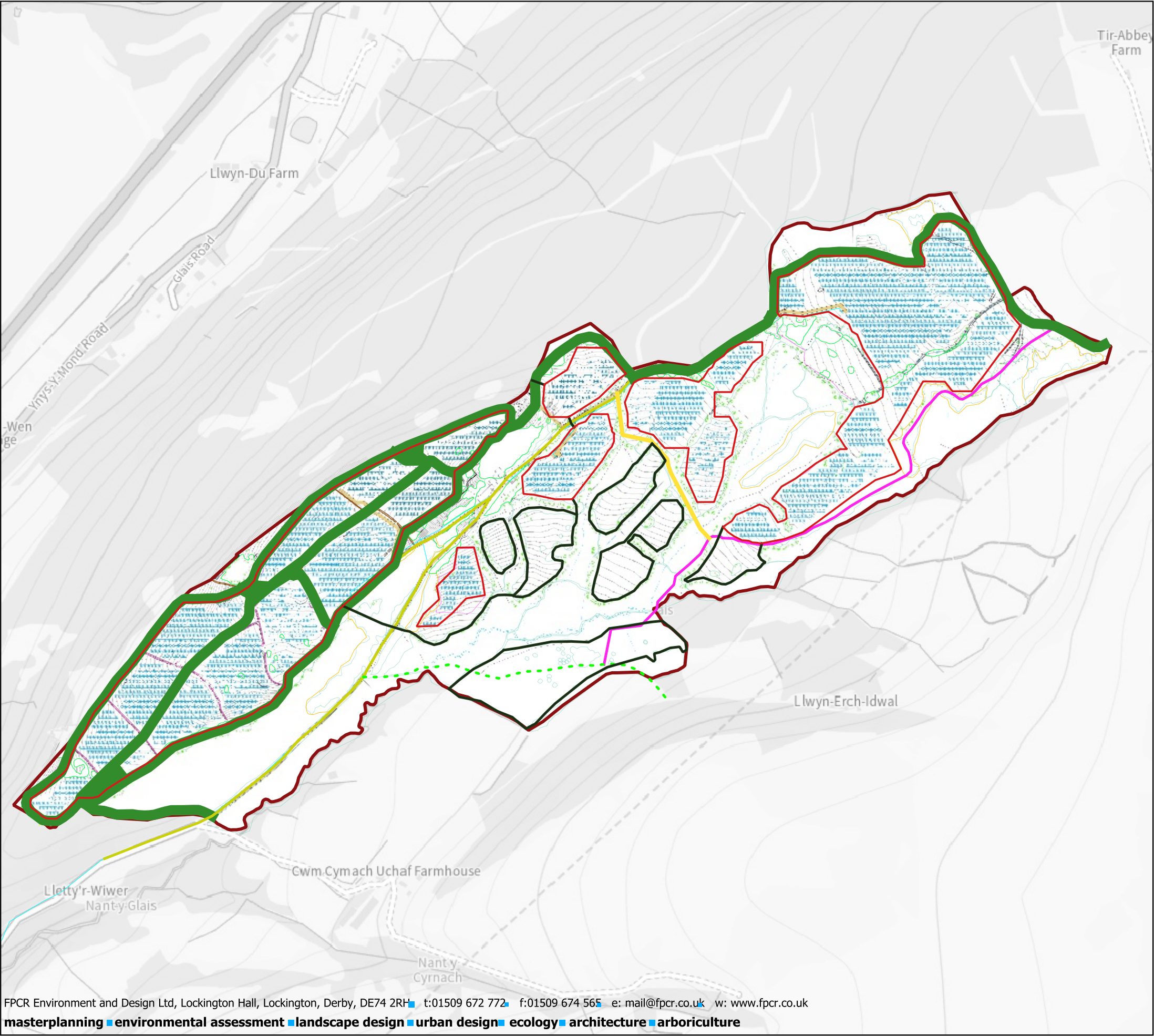
Key

-  Site Boundary
-  Maintained/Enhanced Linear grassland edges
-  River
-  Solar fences
- Habitats
-  Created Wet Grassland
-  Deciduous Woodland
-  Maintained/Enhanced Grassland
-  Maintained/Enhanced Wet Grassland
-  Restored Grassland
-  Restored Heathland
-  Retained Scrub
-  Successional Woodland

This drawing is the property of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd and is issued on the condition it is not reproduced, retained or disclosed to any unauthorised person, either wholly or in part without written consent of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd.

Ordnance Survey material - Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.
Licence Number: 100019980

- Site Boundary
- Solar fence
- Grazing fence
- Bridleway
- Existing
- Footpath
- Access track
- Permissive Footpath





client
The Sirius Group

project
Craig Y Perchych,
Swansea

drawing title
Grazing plan

scale
1:6,474.6617

drawn
ZB / DJC / LPL

issue date
4/10/2023

drawing / figure number
9567-E-02

rev
-