

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

Former Briton Ferry Health
Centre

Hunter Street
Briton Ferry
SA11 2SF

ON BEHALF OF:

Rhodos Properties



Site Address	Former Briton Ferry Health Centre, Hunter St, Briton Ferry, SA11 2SF	
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1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 It is proposed to develop the site of the former Briton Ferry Health Centre, Hunter St, Briton Ferry to build a nursing home. To support the proposals, a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was conducted in August 2025 by Just Mammals Ltd.
- 1.2 The site comprises the foundations of the demolished building with some successional plants growing, piles of refuse, timber and brick, surrounded by board fencing in a poor state.
- 1.3 The site is considered to be of low ecological value currently. Protected species and their potential presence on site were considered as part of the assessment and no further survey effort is recommended for the site at this time.
- 1.4 There is potential for reptiles, amphibians or small mammals to be sheltering or hibernating in the refuse piles and these must be removed under an ecological method statement. Recommendations are made to ensure working practices protect any potential wildlife on site from harm during building. Enhancements to increase the biodiversity of the site post-development, and the creation of a sensitive lighting scheme are also recommended.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 The Health Centre in Hunter Street, Briton Ferry was destroyed by fire and demolished in 2017. The site has lain derelict since. A plan to build a new 24 bed care home on the site is proposed and Just Mammals Ltd were commissioned to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) to support the proposals. This report makes recommendations concerning the current ecological value of the site, as well as the need for further survey work as appropriate.
- 2.2 The site comprises an area of derelict concrete and tarmac foundations located around National Grid Reference SS 73968 94412 at 6m Above Ordnance Datum.

3 Survey Team Experience

- 3.1 Lead surveyor was Catherine Povey who is also author of this report. Appendix II details her ecological survey experience.

4 Survey Methodology

- 4.1 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) was conducted on Friday 22 August 2025. Details of the survey activities and weather conditions are provided in Table 3.
- 4.2 Prior to the site visit, a desktop study was undertaken. A daytime Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist, in accordance with the methodology detailed in the Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey (JNCC 2010). This is a standardised technique for classifying and mapping British habitats. All areas within the site will be inspected and assessed for indicators of ecological value, including the presence and/or field signs of any protected or rare habitats and species. The site will be walked over, recording plant species and features. Habitats and notes will be drawn onto a map and the survey site and photographs will be taken. Prior to the site visit, a desktop study will be undertaken. A Phase 1 habitat map was produced (see Figure 2 in Appendix I).

5 Site Description

- 5.1 The site comprises the foundations of the former Health Centre which have lain undeveloped since 2017. Successional plants are distributed sporadically across the site between patches of bare concrete and tarmac. There are large piles of refuse across the site including general rubbish, piles of brick and masonry, and piles of broken fence panels and timber. The site is bounded by fence boards which are in a poor state in places allowing access from the street. Official access to the site is gained by a wooden gate on the eastern boundary. There are no trees on site but there are three mature trees in close proximity, one with branches overhanging the south east corner.
- 5.2 The site is located to the southern end of Briton Ferry which sits on the estuary of the Afon Nedd between Swansea and Port Talbot. The Afon Nedd runs north to south approximately 700m to the west of the site. The immediate vicinity is residential, comprising flats, houses and amenity grassland. The South Wales Main Line railway also runs north to south approximately 75m to the west of the site. Open countryside and extensive woodland lie approximately 250m to the east of the site and there are a number of important natural sites in the area (details in Table 1).

6 Survey Constraints

- 6.1 No major constraints were encountered during the assessment. All areas of the site were accessible by the surveyors for the purposes of the survey.

7 Desktop Study

- 7.1 Eight sites of nature conservation interest within a 2km radius of the site were identified using the MAGIC database (www.MAGIC.gov.uk) summarised in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Sites Designated for Nature Conservation

Site and Designation	Approx Distance from site	Primary Reasons for Designation
Earlswood Road Cutting and Ferryboat Inn Quarries SSSI	927m	Important exposures of late Carboniferous rocks.
Wildlife Site/SINC (Adopted) – Briton Ferry Waste Ground	214m	Open Mosaic on Previously Developed Land
Wildlife Site/SINC (Adopted) – Earlswood Grasslands	945m	Lowland heathland, lowland dry acid grasslands, native woodlands, vascular plants
Wildlife Site/SINC (Adopted) – Neath Canal	565m	Standing open waters and canals
Wildlife Site/SINC (Adopted) – Brunel Dock Grassland	344m	Lowland meadows, invertebrates, vascular plants
Wildlife Site/SINC (Adopted) – Neath Estuary	703m	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, rivers, coastal saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats
Wildlife Site/SINC (Adopted) – Giant's Grave	834m	Mosaic habitat for invertebrates and reptiles
Wildlife Site/SINC (Adopted) – Brunel Dock Reedbed	530m	Reedbeds, birds
Wildlife Site/SINC (Adopted) – Shelone Woods	398m	Native woodland, inland rock outcrop, bracken communities
Wildlife Site/SINC (Adopted) – Crymlyn Burrows	954m	Coastal sand dune
Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) x 10		Broadleaf woodlands comprising mainly native tree and shrub species believed to have been in existence for over 400 years
Restored Ancient Woodland Site (RAWS) x 7		Predominantly broadleaf woodland believed to have been continually wooded for over 400 years. Will have gone through a phase of more than 50% non-native conifer species but now more than 50% broadleaf
NRW Priority Area - Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS) x 9		Believed to have been continuously wooded for over 400 years. Replanted with native or non-native species and currently have a canopy cover of more than 50% non-native conifers
Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category (AWSUC) x 3		May be ASNW, RAWS or PAWS, predominantly in transition where existing tree cover is described as shrubs, young trees, felled or ground prepared for planting
B-Lines	0m	Non-statutory designation by Buglife. Insect pathways linking areas rich for pollinators.

- 7.2 A record search was commissioned from the Biodiversity Information Service (BIS) unique reference code (0256-373).
- 7.3 No records of priority species were returned for the site. The records most relevant to the survey are detailed below. A detailed summary of all returned records can be found in Appendix IV

Table 2: Record search summary

	Species of interest recorded. Number of records in brackets	Closest record to site	Legal protection/Conservation status
Invertebrates	Moths		
	Cinnabar (<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>) (8)	345m	Priority species (UK BAP)
	Knot grass (<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>) (1)	1000m	Priority species (UK BAP)
	Butterflies		
	Small blue (<i>Cupido minimus</i>) (7)	560m	Section 7 of Environment (Wales) Act 2016; GB Red List (2022) - near threatened
	Small heath (<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>)	910m	Section 7 of Environment (Wales) Act 2016; GB Red List (2022) - vulnerable
	Dark green fritillary (<i>Speyeria aglaja</i>)	910m	GB Red List (2022) – near threatened
	Bees		
	Brown-banded carder (<i>Bombus humilis</i>)	560m	Species of Principal Importance in UK
	Moss carder (<i>Bombus muscorum</i>)	912m	Vulnerable – IUCN Red List

	Long-horned bee (<i>Eucera longicornis</i>)	965m	Section 7 Priority Species (NERC) Act 2006 Wales
	Beetles Black oil beetle (<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>)	883m	Priority Species (UK BAP); nationally scarce
	Dragonflies Variable damselfly (<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>)	912m	Near threatened – British Odonata Red List 2008
Reptiles	Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>) (1) Common lizard (<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>) (1)	448m 1568m	Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

8 Survey Results

- 8.1 Details of the conditions under which survey was conducted is given in Table 3. Wind speeds given employ the Beaufort scale.

Table 3: Summary of Survey Activity and Weather Conditions

Survey Type	Dates	Timing	Weather Conditions
PEA	22/08/2025	12:20 – 14:00	Air temperature: 20°C Cloud cover: 3/8 oktas Wind speed: F3 Conditions: Dry
Surveyors	Catherine Povey		

- 8.2 The site was walked over and divided into four types of habitat (see map in Appendix I).

Table 4: Summary of Phase 1 Habitat Notes

Habitat	Phase 1 Classification	Description of Area and Typical Species
Type 1	I2.4 – refuse tip	There are piles of refuse scattered about the site including broken fence panels and other timber, piles of bricks, and general urban rubbish.
Type 2	J1.3 – cultivated/disturbed land – ephemeral/short perennial	This habitat covers the whole site. It comprises the foundations of the building that was demolished that has become overgrown with successional plants since demolition. Species present include buddleia (<i>Buddleia davidii</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i> sp.), rose (<i>Rosa</i> sp.), common fleabane (<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>), dandelion (<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.), ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>), common sow thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), fescue (<i>Festuca</i> sp.), herb Robert (<i>Geranium robertianum</i>), common cats ear (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>), spurge (<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.), barren brome (<i>Bromus sterilis</i>), autumn hawkbit (<i>Scorzoneroideus autumnalis</i>), willowherb (<i>Chamaenerion</i> sp.), hawkweed oxtongue (<i>Picris hieracioides</i>), common ragwort (<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>), hemp agrimony (<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>), birch (<i>Betula</i> sp.), scarlet pimpernel (<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>), black medick (<i>Medicago lupulina</i>), broad-leaved dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>), sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), red valerian (<i>Valeriana rubra</i>), mustard (<i>Brassica</i> sp.), ivy leaved toadflax (<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>), lesser hawkbit (<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>).
Type 3	J3.6 - buildings	There is a metal storage container located near the eastern boundary.
Type 4	J5 – other habitat	There is a large pile of grass cuttings adjacent to the western boundary.

- 8.3 A number of invertebrates were observed on site during the survey including small tortoiseshell (*Aglais urticae*), painted lady (*Vanessa cardui*), large white (*Pieris brassicae*), common dronefly (*Eristalis tenax*), buff-tailed bumblebee (*Bombus terrestris*) and western honeybee (*Apis mellifera*).
- 8.4 No reptiles or amphibians were observed during the survey but the large piles of timber, bricks, rubbish and grass clippings on site are suitable for shelter or hibernation by reptiles and amphibians in their terrestrial phase.
- 8.5 There are no water bodies on site, or adjacent, to allow amphibians (including GCN) to breed. The site is therefore also unsuitable for otter, white-clawed crayfish and water vole.
- 8.6 There are no trees and no buildings suitable for bats to roost on site. Bats may be roosting in the mature trees close by and using the site for foraging for invertebrates.
- 8.7 There are no trees on site and the vegetation is sparse apart from a single buddleia of reasonable size. Birds may be using the site for feeding and perching but no birds were observed during the survey.
- 8.8 The site is not considered to be suitable for hazel dormice or badger due to its urban location, fencing and lack of vegetation.

9 Discussion and Conclusions

- 9.1 The site is considered to be of low ecological value and no further survey is recommended. The piles of rubbish and grass cuttings on site may have attracted reptiles and amphibians, and removal of these must be carried out following an ecological method statement. The site must be enhanced during development to increase biodiversity and recommendations are made to this end.
- 9.2 It is unlikely that the site is sustaining populations of reptiles or amphibians given the lack of suitable habitat, connectivity to the wider landscape and records returned. Survey is therefore not considered necessary. However, the piles of refuse, bricks and timber may be sheltering animals and it is recommended that removal of these is carried out under an ecological method statement, to ensure that no sheltering or hibernating animals are harmed. All British reptiles are protected from injury and killing by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Recommendations are made below.
- 9.3 There are no trees or buildings on site suitable for bats to utilise for roosting. However, there are mature trees in close proximity and records for bats in the area. Bats may, therefore be using the site for foraging and commuting. The development will not impact any known bat roosts, and further survey for bats is not considered necessary. The site can be improved for bats by the erection of bat boxes for roosting, and planting to increase invertebrates on site for feeding. Bats roost during the day, emerging to feed at night and are disturbed by artificial light. All species of bats in Britain, and their places of rest (roosts) are protected under the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2019 (Amendment) (EU Exit). A sensitive lighting scheme is required to ensure bats are not disturbed while they are using the site and recommendations are made below.
- 9.4 No nesting or breeding activity by birds was noted during the survey and the potential for nesting birds on site is low. All nesting birds, their chicks, eggs and nests whilst in use are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). There are mature trees close to site with good potential for nesting birds and as some branches overhang the site, any trimming must take this into account. The site can be enhanced for birds with bird boxes and thoughtful planting. Recommendations for best practice regarding nesting birds and enhancements are made below.
- 9.5 No evidence of mammals such as hedgehog or badger were found but the fencing is derelict in places and animals may be accessing the site for foraging. Appropriate precautionary measures must be taken during construction to ensure that no animals are harmed and recommendations are made below to this end.
- 9.6 There are a number of Significant Nectar Sources (SNS) on site currently such as buddleia, hemp agrimony, red valerian, common fleabane, autumn hawkbit and others, supporting a variety of common species of invertebrate. There are also a number of records for protected and important invertebrates within 2km of the site, such as the small blue butterfly and the black oil beetle. However, further survey for invertebrates is not considered necessary as the site does not provide sufficient habitat to support these protected species in the entirety of their life-cycles. For example, the small blue butterfly requires kidney vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria*) for larval foodstuff which is not available on site. Similarly the black oil beetle, which is nationally scarce but has a stronghold in South Wales, requires dandelion, available on site, but also requires bare ground for burrowing and laying eggs, which is not. Therefore, loss of the site, as it stands, will not result in loss of habitat critical for these species to survive in the area.
- 9.7 The decline of many of our native invertebrates is due to habitat fragmentation. B-Lines are an initiative by Buglife, the invertebrate conservation charity, designed to join up areas of flower-rich habitat across the UK. This development site is situated in a B-Line and is in a location suitable to play a part in this joining-up of important pollinator habitat. The site is close to the woodland of Craig-y-Darren to the east with the Afon Nedd to the west. There are also a number of designated wildlife sites and woodlands close by (see Table 1). As the immediate surroundings are urban, the site is in a good location to provide a stepping stone for invertebrates moving between these habitats.
- 9.8 The Net Benefit for Biodiversity (NBB) requires developments in Wales to leave biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems in a significantly better state than prior to development. Enhancement to biodiversity can be achieved in this development by increasing the number and diversity of invertebrate populations which, in turn, will promote richer communities of higher species. This can be achieved by thoughtful planting and maintenance of the outside areas. Recommendations are made below.

10 Recommendations

- 10.1 No further survey effort is required at this time. The nature of the site, being mostly concrete and tarmac, means that it is restricted in its usefulness to wildlife. Recommendations are given below to protect reptiles, as well as enhance the biodiversity of the site.
- 10.2 There are no features on site currently for bats to use for roosting, so incorporating some into the fabric of the building will potentially increase the biodiversity of the site. Two Schwegler 2FR bat tubes are recommended for installation on the western elevation. These must be installed at least 4m from the ground, in a sheltered place, away from artificial light sources. The boxes must not be positioned in direct sunlight and a clear flight path to the box entrances is essential.
- 10.3 Six bird boxes must also be installed at the site and can be integrated into the building. Boxes for two different species should be erected. Swifts and house sparrows have been recorded locally, so integrated swift bricks and sparrow boxes are a good option. Boxes must be situated approximately 5m from the ground between a northern and eastern axis, avoiding strong sunlight and prevailing wind/rain. Boxes must not be positioned too close together and must not be positioned directly above windows.
- 10.4 An Ecological Method Statement (EMS) must be produced to protect reptiles and amphibians from any adverse impacts from the development particularly when removing the piles of refuse. Contents will include safe working practices, sensitive timing of workings, procedures to follow in the event of finding a reptile, etc. This document must be written and approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to works commencing on site.
- 10.5 Potential presence of nocturnal animals, such as foraging bats on site requires considerate design of a sensitive lighting scheme. Any new lighting columns must not exceed 4m in height, and must be affixed with cowls, hoods or shrouds to minimise upward light spill. Luminosity will be limited to the absolute minimum required by Health and Safety standards, and will ideally be timed to be extinguished for as long a period as possible during the night. All lights must face downwards and must not point directly at any natural features. This is also important for any temporary lighting installed for use during construction. Any external lighting affixed to the exterior of the proposed building must be motion-activated and pointed in a downward-facing direction, away from natural features that are close to the site's boundaries. All new lighting installed must adhere to the ILP (2023) guidelines for artificial lighting.
- 10.6 To protect mammals, such as hedgehog that pass through the site, any trenches dug forming part of the groundworks must be covered overnight, or left with a 45° sloping side to prevent animals from becoming trapped. Similarly, unconnected pipes must be capped overnight to prevent animals from becoming stuck.
- 10.7 Any vegetation to be cut down must be removed outside of the bird nesting season, which runs between March and August, inclusive. All nesting birds, their chicks, eggs and nests whilst in use are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). If an active nest is discovered while the vegetation is being removed, works within a 2m radius of the nest must be immediately stopped, and not recommenced until all chicks have fledged.
- 10.8 The plans for the outside space in the nursing home development specify four grassed areas, raised planters, and tree and shrub planting. These must be planted carefully to support the enhancements to biodiversity discussed above. Details are given below.
- 10.9 Grass Area 1 must be planted with a wildflower meadow seed mix such as Emorsgate EM3 wildflower seed mix (or similar) which is composed of a variety of wild plant and grass species such as yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), agrimony (*Agrimonia eupatoria*), lady's bedstraw (*Galium verum*) and bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*). The area must be allowed to grow long and cut back only once, between July and September, and the arisings removed to ensure that nutrients are not returned to the soil which will encourage the growth of rank grasses. Some of the specific benefits to invertebrates of wild areas like this are given in Table 5.
- 10.10 Grass areas 2 and 3 must be seeded with fine grasses such as fescues, meadow grasses and bents, with plentiful amounts of mowing-tolerant plants such as red clover (*Trifolium pratensis*), self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*) and chamomile (*Chamaemelum nobile*) planted within the lawn to create a tapestry lawn. These areas can be mown occasionally (once a month is sufficient) to maintain a shorter sward than the meadow area described above, but where the flowering plants are able to flower between mowings. Details of benefits to wildlife can be found in Table 5 below.
- 10.11 Grass area 4 must be allowed to grow wild to allow native, locally occurring plants, such as ragwort, dandelion, buttercup (*Ranunculus spp.*), broad-leaved dock and thistle (*Cirsium spp.*) to naturally

arise. The area should not be mown or cut back allowing some long vegetation for invertebrates to over-winter. Some of the specific benefits to invertebrates of wild areas like this are given in Table 5 below.

- 10.12 To ensure that residents and visitors appreciate the reason for the wild patches and long grass, it is recommended that information boards are erected to explain how the planting benefits wildlife. Pointing out species that might be spotted will enable residents and visitors to engage with the planted areas and enhance their experience.
- 10.13 The hedges on the plans, separating the car park from the road on the eastern boundary, will also increase the biodiversity of the site with careful planting. The hedge must be planted with a mixture of native trees and shrubs and allowed to grow in such a way as to attain a mixed height hedge with structural diversity that will benefit invertebrates. Mixed species hedges provide flowers and berries throughout the year in a blossom sequence that sustains pollinator communities. Native hedgerow plants and climbers are recommended, such as hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*), spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), Guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*), buddleia, crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*) and honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*). Early blossoming shrubs such as blackthorn will provide pollinators with food from March while holly berries will be available for birds such as redwing (*Turdus iliacus*), recorded in the area, throughout the winter.
- 10.14 The raised planters should also be planted with native flowering plants that will provide food for invertebrates. Once again a careful mixture of native plant species will provide flowers across the seasons. It is recommended that some night-scented flowers such as honeysuckle and evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*) are planted, to attract moths which will in turn provide food for foraging bats. A native wildflower seed mix can be used or plug plants from a local source such as Celtic Wildflowers. Some recommendations with benefits for pollinators are listed in Table 5.

Table 5: Planting Recommendations with Benefits

Plant Species	Benefit	Invertebrate, bird and mammal species'
Grass Areas 1 – wildflower meadow		
Native grasses such as fescues (<i>Festuca spp.</i>), bents (<i>Agrostis spp.</i>), meadow grasses (<i>Poa spp.</i>), cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>) allowed to grow long and flower	Perching	Small blue butterfly, meadow brown butterfly (<i>Maniola jurtina</i>)
	Nesting	Brown-banded carder bee
	Larval foodplant	Meadow brown butterfly, gatekeeper butterfly (<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>),
	Adult foodplant	Black oil beetle
Yarrow	Larval foodplant	Yarrow plume moth (<i>Gillmeria pallidactyla</i>)
	Adult foodplant	Small heath butterfly
Agrimony	Larval foodplant	Grizzled skipper butterfly (<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>),
Bird's-foot trefoil	Larval foodplant	Clouded yellow butterfly (<i>Colias croceus</i>), common blue butterfly (<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>), dingy skipper butterfly (<i>Erynnis tages</i>), green hairstreak butterfly (<i>Callophrys rubi</i>)
Lady's bedstraw	Larval foodplant	Hummingbird hawk moth (<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>)
Grass Areas 2 and 3 – tapestry lawns		
Native grasses such as fescues, bents and meadow grasses, short sward	Egg-laying	Small heath butterfly
	Adult foodplant	Small heath butterfly
Cuckoo flower (<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>)	Adult foodplant	Orange-tip butterfly (<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>), green-veined white butterfly (<i>Pieris napi</i>)
Wild thyme (<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>)	Adult foodplant	Many bee species
Red clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>)	Larval foodplant	Clouded yellow butterfly
	Nectar source	Common carder bee, western honey bee, red-tailed bumblebee (<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>)
Bugle (<i>Ajuga reptans</i>)	Adult foodplant	Green-veined white butterfly, silver Y moth (<i>Autographa gamma</i>)
	Nectar source	White-tailed bumblebee, common carder bee
Selfheal	Nectar source	Western honey bee, long-horned bees, small carpenter bees
Grass Area 4 – wild area		
Ragwort	Larval foodplant	Cinnabar moth
	Adult foodplant	Small heath, Cinnabar moth
Dandelion	Larval foodplant	Black oil beetle

Buttercup	Adult foodplant	Black oil beetle, small heath,
Broad leaved dock	Larval foodplant	Small copper, garden tiger moth
	Adult foodplant	Knot grass moth
Thistles	Larval foodplant	Painted lady butterfly
	Adult foodplant	Dark green fritillary, moss carder bee
Hedgerow shrubs and trees examples		
Hawthorn	Larval foodplant	Numerous moths and butterflies
Blackthorn	Larval foodplant	Brown hairstreak butterfly (<i>Thecla betulae</i>)
Holly	Larval foodplant	Holly blue butterfly (<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>)
Spindle	Larval foodplant	Holly blue butterfly, spindle ermine moth (<i>Yponomeuta cagnagella</i>)
Hazel	Larval foodplant	Large emerald moth (<i>Geometra papilionaria</i>), small white wave moth (<i>Asthenes albulata</i>), barred umber moth (<i>Plagodis pulveraria</i>)
	Nuts	Nut hatch (<i>Sitta europaea</i>), wood pigeon (<i>Columba palumbus</i>), jay (<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>), bank vole (<i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>)
Raised planter planting examples		
Kidney vetch (<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>)	Larval foodplant	Small blue butterfly, small heath butterfly
Wild carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>)	Adult foodplant	Solitary wasps and hoverflies
Betony (<i>Betonica officinalis</i>)	Adult foodplant	Wool carder bee (<i>Anthidium manicatum</i>)
Common dog-violet (<i>Viola riviniana</i>)	Larval foodplant	Dark green fritillary, silver-washed fritillary (<i>Argynnis paphia</i>)
Foxglove	Larval foodplant	Foxglove pug moth (<i>Eupithecia pulchellata</i>)
	Nectar source	Common carder bee
Mullein (<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>)	Larval foodplant	Mullein moth (<i>Cucillia verbasci</i>)
Devil's-bit scabious (<i>Succisa pratensis</i>)	Larval foodplant	Marsh fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>)

- 10.15 To further increase the biodiversity of the site it is recommended that a wildlife pond be installed. If it is more convenient, two of the raised planters can be replaced with container ponds alongside the planted containers (see example picture below). These must be wildlife ponds without pumps, water features or fish. Wildlife ponds provide habitat for amphibians such as frogs and newts, aquatic invertebrates such as dragonflies and pollinators such as bees and butterflies. The ponds should be planted with native aquatic plants such as marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*), frogbit (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*), water forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*), bog bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and water mint (*Mentha aquatica*).



- 10.16 It is important to implement good horticultural practice in any landscaping scheme, including the use of peat-free composts, mulches and soil conditioners. The use of pesticides (i.e. herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and slug pellets etc) must be discouraged to prevent cumulative fatal effects to animals via the food chain, particularly invertebrates, birds and mammals. Any pesticides used must be non-residual.
- 10.17 Any fencing must have gaps beneath it to ensure wildlife can continue to move across the site.

11 Bibliography

[B-Lines - Buglife](#)

Celtic Wildflowers - [Celtic Wildflowers](#) | [Yellow Wildflowers UK](#) | [Pollinator Plant](#)

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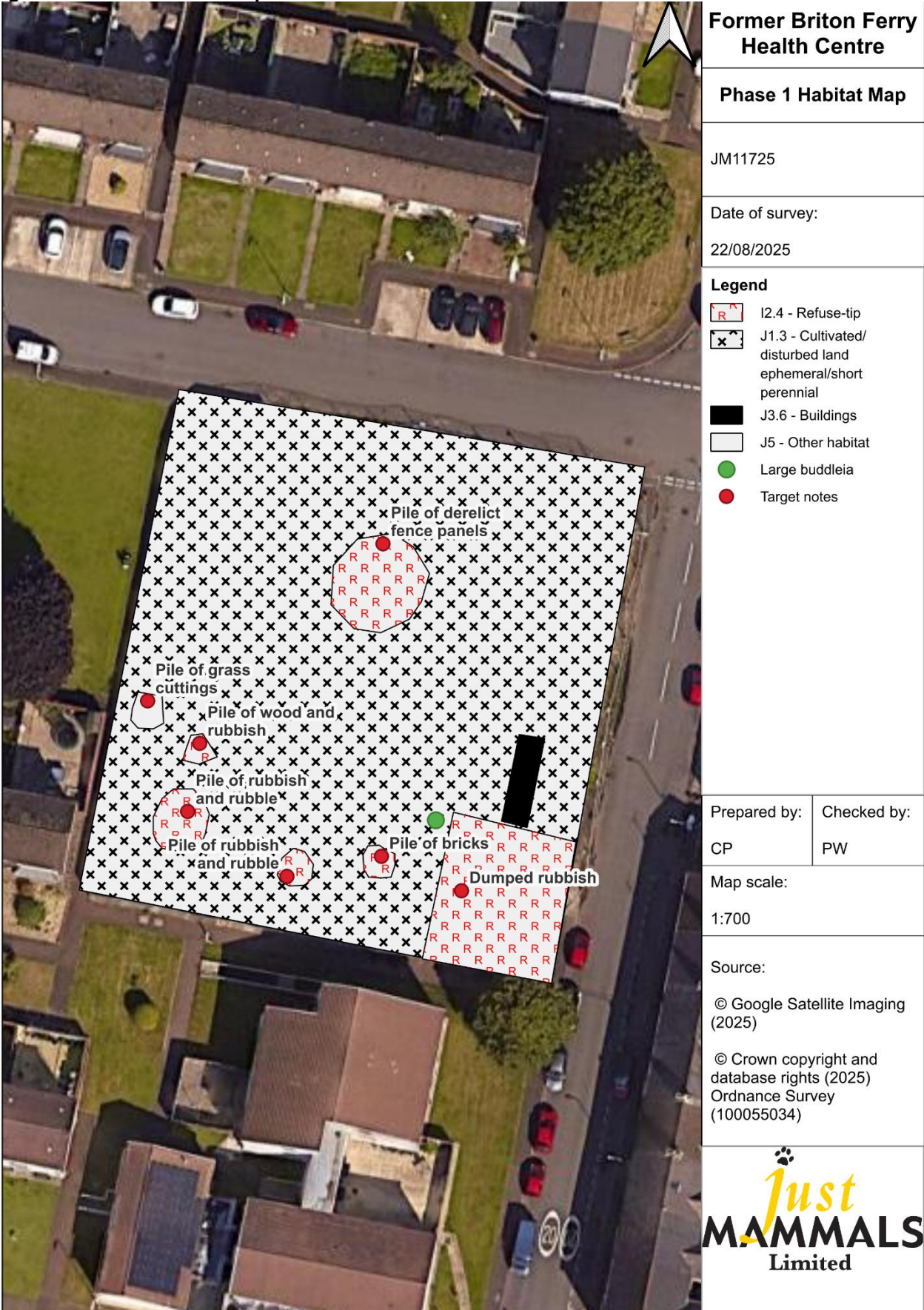
Tapestry Lawns, [Home - Tapestry lawns](#)

Appendix I Site Maps and Plans

Figure 1: Aerial view of the site



Figure 2:Phase 1 Habitat Map



Appendix II Survey Team Experience

Table 6: Survey Team Experience

Name / Position	Licences	Experience
Catherine Povey Assistant Ecologist		After graduating from Swansea University and UCL Catherine worked in medical research and as a practitioner. Since the first year of her degree when she studied Zoology and Botany, she has retained a keen interest in the natural world and has worked with Bannau Brycheiniog National Park on a number of projects including peat conservation. She is currently employed by Just Mammals Limited as an Assistant Ecologist. As well as conducting a variety of surveys she is part of the tree-climbing bat survey team and is accredited to carry out LOLER and PPE safety checks.

Appendix III Site Photographs

Plate 1: Wooden site gate



Plate 2: Dumped rubbish in SE corner



Plate 3: Looking W from SE corner



Plate 4: Pile of refuse in SW corner



Plate 5: Container on site



Plate 6: Pile of mixed rubbish



Plate 7: Pile of bricks



Plate 8: Large buddleia



Plate 9: Fence



Plate 10: Pile of grass cuttings against westerly fence



Plate 11: Pile of broken fence panels



Plate 12: Craig-y-Darren E of the site



Plate 13: Tree over-hanging SE corner



Plate 14: Drone fly on site



Plate 15: Painted lady on site

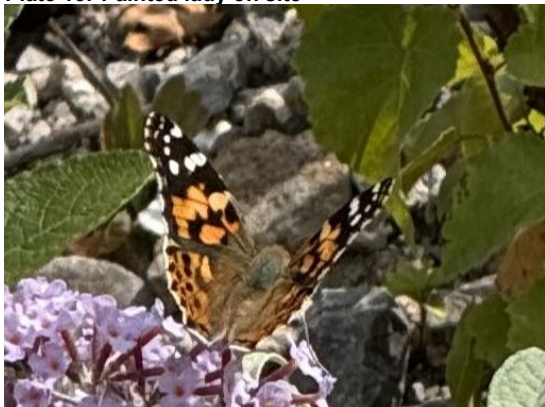


Plate 16: Buff-tailed bumblebee on site



Appendix IV

Protected species records within 2km of the site are summarised below:

- Birds accounted for 587 species records including swift (*Apus apus*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), redwing (*Turdus iliacus*), song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*), dunnoek (*Prunella modularis*), osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), lesser redpoll (*Acanthis cabaret*), spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*), wood warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*), starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), marsh tit (*Poecile palustris*), turtle dove (*Streptopelia turtur*), linnet (*Carduelis cannabina*), bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*), pied flycatcher (*Ficedula hypoleuca*), peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*), red kite (*Milvus milvus*), lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), skylark (*Alauda arvensis*), cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), tree pipit (*Anthus trivialis*), grasshopper warbler (*Locustella naevia*), ring ouzel (*turdus torquatus*), curlew (*Numenius arquata*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*) which are all priority species recorded within a kilometre of the site.
- Terrestrial mammals (not including bats) accounted for 27 species records including badger (*Meles meles*), hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*), hare (*Lepus europaeus*) and otter (*Lutra lutra*).
- Reptiles returned two records - slow worm and common lizard.
- Amphibians returned four records. Two for common toad (*Bufo bufo*) and two for common frog (*Rana temporaria*).
- Bats made up 26 of the records with 20 of those being for common and soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus/pygmaeus*). The remaining were for noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) and lesser horseshoe (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) bat.

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