

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report (PEAR)
on behalf of

Daray Properties
For

Caersalem
The Rise
Pant
Dowlais
Merthyr Tydfil CBC
CF48 2BN



Produced by: **Little Wing Ecology CYF** (A Not-for-profit Company Limited by Guarantee)
Company no: **13743223**
Address: **24 Alma Street, Brynmawr, Blaenau Gwent, NP23 4DY**
Email: **nic@littlewingecology.cymru**
Telephone: **07985 395251**



Project Overview

Client	Daray Properties
Site / Job	Caersalem, The Rise, Pant, Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil CBC, CF48 2BN
Report Type	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report (PEAR)
Report Reference	LT470
Grid Refence	SO 06588 09025

Versioning and Quality Assurance

Status	Date	Author(s)	Reviewed by
Draft	01.09.2026	Nic Aldridge	Sam Haycock
Version 1	07.09.2026	Nic Aldridge	Sam Haycock

Limitations

Little Wing Ecology (CYF) has prepared this Report for the sole use of the above-named Client or their Agents in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this Report or any other services provided by us. This Report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of Little Wing Ecology (CYF).

The assessments made assume that the site(s) and facilities will continue to be used for their current purpose without significant change. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this Report are based upon information provided by others and upon the assumption that all relevant information has been provided by those parties from whom it has been requested. Information obtained from third parties has not been independently verified by Little Wing Ecology (CYF).

Copyright and Intellectual Property

This report and its contents remain the intellectual property of Little Wing Ecology (CYF). The report may not be reproduced, in whole or in part, without the express written permission of Little Wing Ecology (CYF), except for the purposes for which it was intended.

© Little Wing Ecology (CYF) 2026



CONTENTS

	Page
Executive Summary	1
Section One: Introduction	1
Section Two: Methodology	2
Section Three: Results	4
Section Four: Phase 1 Habitat Survey Results	4
Section Five: Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) / Daytime Bat Walkover (DBW)	5
Section Six: Survey Constraints and Limitations	6
Section Seven: Discussion	6
Section Eight: Recommendations	7
Section Nine: Report Validity	8
Section Ten: Biodiversity Net Gain	8
Section Eleven: References	9
Tables	
Table 2.1: Weather Conditions During Field Survey	3
Appendices	
Appendix A	Site Location
Appendix B	A Site Plan
Appendix C	Phase 1 Map
Appendix D	Habitat - Site Photography
Appendix E	Target Notes - Site Photography
Appendix F	PRA & Daytime Bat Walkover - Site Photography
Appendix G	Species List
Appendix H	Meet the Team
Appendix I	Additional Information (Species Potential)
Appendix J	Additional Information (Bat Friendly Lighting Scheme)
Appendix K:	Biodiversity Enhancement Features

Executive Summary

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) was undertaken to assess the ecological constraints and opportunities associated with a proposed development at Caersalem, Trevor Close, Pant, Merthyr Tydfil. The assessment comprised a desktop study and a field survey to identify habitats, protected species potential, and statutory designated sites present on or in the vicinity of the site.

The site comprises a small area (approximately 890 m²) occupied by a former church, Building A, together with associated hardstanding car parking, mature shrub planting, amenity grassland, and boundary features, set within a densely developed residential area on the northern fringe of Merthyr Tydfil.

The desktop study identified five statutory designated sites within a 10 km search radius, comprising four Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and one Special Area of Conservation (SAC), the nearest being approximately 340 m north-east of the site. The local biological records search returned 1,020 species records, with no records on or directly adjacent to the site; the nearest record, for Japanese Knotweed, was at 225 m. Notable records included 14 bat taxa within the search area, including Lesser Horseshoe Bat and Greater Horseshoe Bat, a Great Crested Newt record at 941 m, and a diverse assemblage of birds, invertebrates, and plants.

The preliminary roost assessment identified Building A, a former church, as having Low roost potential, with breeding bats not identified as a concern; no evidence of bat occupation was recorded within the accessible areas of the structure and additional survey effort has been recommended accordingly. The surrounding boundary vegetation offers Low suitability for commuting bats, and Low to Moderate suitability foraging habitat is provided by introduced shrub planting, with the wider landscape, including Pant Cemetery, providing more significant commuting resource at the landscape scale.

No major constraints were encountered during the survey, and all habitats were identified with confidence; the single-visit nature of the assessment represents a minor limitation to full botanical characterisation, though this is not considered to have materially affected the overall assessment of habitats and ecological constraints.

Mitigation and enhancement measures are recommended to address potential impacts and to deliver biodiversity net gain. These include a sensitive lighting scheme to protect commuting and foraging bats, pre-clearance searches for amphibians, reptiles and small mammals, and a dusk emergence survey prior to demolition of Building A. Enhancement measures include integrated bat and bird boxes, hedgehog access provision, and native hedgerow and tree planting.

This Executive Summary is intended to provide an overview of the assessment of the proposed development site based on information received by Little Wing Ecology (CYF) at the time of production. This Executive Summary should be read in conjunction with the full report.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

This report details a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) undertaken for the proposed residential development at Caersalem, Trevor Close, Pant, Merthyr Tydfil. The assessment was commissioned by the client. The purpose of this report is to inform the client of any ecological constraints and associated planning requirements regarding habitats and protected species, in support of a planning application for the demolition of the existing building and construction of two residential units, alongside associated landscaping works. For the purposes of this document, the proposed development will be referred to as 'the site'. The on-site building will be referred to as 'Building A'.

1.2 Site Details

The site, located at Pant, Merthyr Tydfil, is accessed via Trevor Close, the main service road. It has an Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference of SO 06588 09025 at its approximate centre, situated at approximately 329 m above Ordnance Datum. The total site area is approximately 890 m². The field survey was conducted on 8th July 2026. The site comprises Building A, a former late 1970s church set within its own grounds, together with an associated hard-standing car park enclosed by mature hedging and boundary brick walling, mature shrub planting, and areas of tall amenity grassland within iron railings.

The survey site is situated on the northern fringe of Merthyr Tydfil, within an area characterised by dense residential development. The immediate surroundings comprise terraced and semi-detached housing fronting King Street and Cross King Street, together with associated hardstanding, public highway, and domestic gardens. Small pockets of incidental and amenity greenspace are present within close proximity, including scattered trees and areas of amenity grassland, providing limited semi-natural habitat within an otherwise urbanised townscape. The wider landscape supports a greater degree of semi-natural habitat, including Pant Cemetery to the west, with mature trees and grassland, and open upland moorland and acid grassland rising to the north-east, within Bannau Brycheiniog (Brecon Beacons) National Park, approximately 1.1 km north-west. The Nant Morlais, a watercourse and associated riparian corridor, flows approximately 350 m east of the site, with a reservoir situated a further 500 m south-east. These features, together with scattered urban greenspace within 200 m, form a network of connected habitat providing foraging and commuting opportunities for bats, small mammals, and amphibians, and facilitating ecological connectivity to the wider upland landscape.

1.3 Report Context

This report is identified by the unique reference LT470 and was prepared on 1st September 2026. It should be read in conjunction with the accompanying architectural plans and documents provided by the client.

1.4 Ecological Constraint(s)

No major constraints were encountered during the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA), and all habitats on site were broadly identified with confidence. However, it must be noted that this PEA assessment is not intended to confirm the presence or absence of all plant species on site. This would typically require a more detailed botanical assessment over multiple site visits between April and September. At any given time of year, it is not possible to identify all plant species by conducting a single visit, as different species emerge and flower at different times of the year. Furthermore, sward height, management regime, and prevailing weather conditions can hinder the identification of specimens.

Nevertheless, it is generally possible to classify habitats and identify many dominant species throughout the year in most circumstances. The baseline conditions described in this report were accurate at the time at which the survey was undertaken. While it is acknowledged that some species may not have been recorded due to the single-visit nature of the assessment, this report provides a comprehensive ecological assessment of habitat types and dominant species at the time of the survey and highlights areas where further survey effort would be required.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Desk Study

A desk study was undertaken in July 2026 to gather existing ecological information pertinent to the site. Local environmental records were sourced from South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBReC). Additionally, personal records held by the author were consulted. Other relevant resources, including Data Map Wales, were also searched. Only species records occurring within the last ten years were considered relevant for detailed analysis, although earlier records were also given consideration. No previous ecological reports for the site were provided by the client.

2.2 Field Survey

A Preliminary Ecological Assessment was undertaken using standard Phase 1 habitat survey techniques as a guiding principle. The site was surveyed by walking a zig-zag pattern, with systematic and methodical notes being recorded on the habitat and site conditions. This was followed by a complete circuit of the site boundaries, where additional notes were made as necessary. Photographs were taken to document the site's boundaries, areas of ecological interest, and features characteristic of the on-site habitats.

During the survey, the potential for protected species was assessed, and any signs or evidence of their use were noted. Features such as piles of rubble, banks, or tree roots were assessed for their potential to be used as refugia or hibernacula for reptiles and hedgehogs. Water bodies were evaluated for their potential to provide opportunities for amphibians and reptiles. Furthermore, the presence of physical signs of other relevant species, such as droppings, footprints, or foraging marks, were recorded where observed. Any flora or fauna protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 were also noted.

A Daytime Bat Walkover (DBW) was conducted to identify opportunities for bat roosts and potential roosting features (PRFs). As part of this, the habitats both on-site and immediately beyond the site boundary were assessed to identify potential commuting and foraging corridors. This thorough assessment allowed for the determination of the overall suitability of the location for bats and informed the need for any further surveys.

The field survey was conducted by N. S. Aldridge (NRW Licence – S097003/1), who is also the author of this report.

Table 2.1: Weather Conditions during Field Survey (08.07.2026)

Parameter	Start Conditions	End Conditions
Time	10:00	12:00
Temperature (°C)	15.5	16.0
Cloud Cover (Oktas)	0	0
Precipitation	Nil	Nil
Wind (Beaufort Scale)	F1	F1

3.0 Results

3.1 Desk Study Results

The local biological records search (LERC: 0267-418) reported 1,020 species records. No records were documented on or directly adjacent to this site; the nearest record was at 225 m. These are briefly summarised in the bullet list below:

- Terrestrial mammals (excluding bats) accounted for 12 species records (i.e., 1.18% of all records). Records comprised five CAT1 protected species — Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* (6 records, 493–986 m), Otter *Lutra lutra* (2 records, 1,036–1,076 m), Weasel *Mustela nivalis* (1 record, 1,034 m), Water Vole *Arvicola amphibius* (1 record, 1,094 m), and Hazel Dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* (1 record, 1,616 m) — together with a single CAT4 invasive record for Grey Squirrel *Sciurus carolinensis* (610 m).
- Chiroptera (bats) accounted for 156 species records (i.e., 15.29% of all records). All bat records are CAT1 Priority Species. Records were returned for 14 bat taxa at distances between 327 m and 2,964 m. The nearest records were Lesser Horseshoe Bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros* at 327 m, and, at 360 m, Daubenton's Bat *Myotis daubentonii*, Lesser Horseshoe Bat, and Brown Long-eared Bat *Plecotus auritus*. Species recorded also included Greater Horseshoe Bat *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* (16 records, 532–2,956 m), *Myotis* species *Myotis* spp. (13 records, 530–1,248 m), Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* agg. (11 records, 530–1,187 m), Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (11 records, 532–1,228 m), Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* (10 records, 532–1,228 m), Long-eared Bat species *Plecotus* spp. (9 records, 532–1,248 m), Noctule *Nyctalus noctula* (7 records, 532–1,177 m), *Nyctalus* species *Nyctalus* spp. (6 records, 532–1,177 m), Serotine *Eptesicus serotinus* (6 records, 532–801 m), Pipistrelle species *Pipistrellus* spp. (3 records, 1,074–

1,202 m), and Natterer's Bat *Myotis nattereri* (2 records, 547–1,187 m). The presence of both horseshoe bat species, recorded relatively close to the site, is notable and should inform the scope of any further survey and mitigation.

- Reptiles and amphibians accounted for 27 species records (i.e., 2.65% of all records). All records are CAT1 Priority Species. Species recorded included Common Toad *Bufo bufo* (9 records, 894–1,187 m), Palmate Newt *Lissotriton helveticus* (7 records, 838–1,187 m), Common Frog *Rana temporaria* (4 records, 862–1,028 m), Smooth Newt *Lissotriton vulgaris* (2 records, 856–916 m), Newt species *Lissotriton* spp. (2 records, 856–916 m), Common Lizard *Zootoca vivipara* (2 records, 873–917 m), and Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus* (1 record, 941 m). The Great Crested Newt record, while at 941 m, is a European Protected Species and should be considered in any preliminary ecological appraisal for the site.
- Birds accounted for 432 species records (i.e., 42.35% of all records), 82.18% of which were for CAT1 species. Records covered 77 distinct species at distances between 228 m and 2,958 m. The nearest records (10 species, all at 228 m) included Magpie *Pica pica*, Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, and Rook *Corvus frugilegus*, among others. The most frequently recorded CAT1 species were Red Kite *Milvus milvus* (16 records, 228–2,017 m), Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* (16 records, 412–2,017 m), Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs* (14 records, 228–2,017 m), Dunnock *Prunella modularis* (14 records, 228–2,017 m), and Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* (14 records, 284–1,207 m).
- Flowering plants accounted for 109 species records (i.e., 10.69% of all records) including 11 CAT1 records. CAT1 species comprised Mossy Saxifrage *Saxifraga hypnoides* (3 records, 917–1,477 m), Deergrass *Trichophorum cespitosum* (2 records, 917–1,040 m), Small Water-pepper *Persicaria minor* (2 records, 839–879 m), Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (2 records, 917–1,040 m), Corn Mint *Mentha arvensis* (1 record, 826 m), and Good-King-Henry *Blitum bonus-henricus* (1 record, 1,052 m). Thirty-three records were returned for CAT4 species (invasive species); the nearest invasive species was Japanese Knotweed *Reynoutria japonica* (20 records, 225–981 m — this is also the closest record of any species to the site), followed by Butterfly-bush *Buddleja davidii* (4 records, 604–1,028 m) and New Zealand Willowherb *Epilobium brunnescens* (2 records, 1,028–1,034 m).
- Other species included: Fungi and Slime Moulds (224 records, including the nearest for Meadow Coral *Clavulinopsis corniculata* at 454 m; also notable, Snowy Waxcap *Cuphophyllus virgineus* var. *virgineus* (17 records) and Parrot Waxcap *Gliophorus psittacinus* (14 records), part of a broader waxcap grassland assemblage recorded around the site); Invertebrates (47 records, including the nearest for Wall *Lasiommata megera* at 532 m; 22 distinct species recorded, predominantly butterflies and dragonflies); Bryophytes (8 records, including the nearest for Heath Star Moss *Campylopus introflexus* at 941 m); Lichens (4 records, including the nearest for Slater Navel *Lichenomphalia ericetorum* at 748 m); and Crustaceans (1 record, for Signal Crayfish *Pacifastacus leniusculus* at 1,019 m — itself an invasive non-native species).

3.2 Statutory Sites

No part of the site falls within a statutory site of nature conservation interest. Several statutory designated sites are recorded within the 10 km search radius, the nearest being Mynyddoedd Llangynidr a Llangatwg, Cefn yr Ystrad a Chomin Merthyr Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) at approximately 340 m north-east, followed by Cwm Taf Fechan Woodlands SSSI at approximately 1.1 km north-west, Nant Glais Caves SSSI at approximately 2.6 km north-west, Cwm Glo a Glyndyrys SSSI at approximately 3.9 km south-west, and Cwm Cadlan Special Area of Conservation (SAC) at approximately 10 km west. Non-statutory Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland is recorded at approximately 1.1 km and 1.9 km west.

4.0 Phase 1 Habitat Survey Results

4.1 Habitat Descriptions

- **Amenity Grassland (J1.2):** A small area of amenity grassland is present along the north-east boundary and a narrow section along the south-west. These managed areas are maintained as short / medium sward amenity grassland. This habitat type is characterised by species-poor floristic composition, typical of regularly mown domestic lawns with limited ecological diversity.

- **Introduced Shrub (J1.4):** One large area of formal horticultural planting, including large formal shrubs, was recorded, the majority located adjacent to the south-east boundary. Whilst introduced shrub plantings offer limited biodiversity value relative to native alternatives, they nonetheless provide nesting sites for birds, shelter for small mammals, and nectar sources during flowering periods. Native alternatives typically support substantially greater wildlife assemblages and strengthen local ecosystem resilience and connectivity.
- **Intact Hedge – Native Species-poor (J2.1.2):** The south-western site boundary is delineated by a species-poor hedge separating the site from a small, adjacent green space. Species-poor introduced hedgerows offer minimal conservation value, supporting fewer invertebrate and avian species than native hedgerows. However, they retain basic ecological functionality, including provision of shelter, nesting sites, and wildlife corridors. Enrichment with native species would significantly enhance their ecological contribution and biodiversity value.
- **Fence (J2.4):** A fence marks part of the majority of the site boundary. This boundary feature provides a clear demarcation between the site and the adjacent urban spaces whilst offering minimal ecological value.
- **Wall (J2.5):** Two small sections of well-maintained brick and cement wall mark the boundary of the car park. The mortar is in good condition and lacks significant cavities or access points that might provide opportunities for mammals or nesting sites for birds, though it does support some bryophyte growth.
- **Building (J3.6):** The subject structure, Building A, is a former church of late 1970s construction, of block and brick build, with a hipped roof clad in slate and concrete tiles and finished with concrete ridge tiles. Fenestration is protected by external metal grilles, and rainwater goods and bargeboards are of uPVC construction. This feature is considered further at Section 5.1 in relation to bat roost potential.
- **Other [Concrete] (J5):** A large car park is located along the border portion of the site, composed of impermeable made surfaces, and supports small numbers of successional plant species. This hardstanding feature contributes to surface water run-off and offers minimal ecological value.

No target notes were assigned during the survey.

A Phase 1 Map is presented in Appendix C.

Site photography is presented in Appendices D-E.

A species list is provided in Appendix G.

5.0 Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) / Daytime Bat Walkover (DBW)

5.1 Structures

One structure was present on site at the time of the survey: Building A, a former church. No evidence of bat use (e.g., droppings) was recorded within the accessible parts of the structure during the survey. Building A is a late 1970s, block and brick-built former church of trussed, pitched roof construction, with a hipped ridge. The roof covering comprises composite slate tiles to the front elevation and concrete tiles to the rear, with concrete ridge tiles throughout. Bargeboards are uPVC, and rainwater goods are uPVC. A breathable membrane is present throughout the roof structure, indicative of roof renewal having taken place within the past 30 years. The building is well maintained, with all materials recorded as being in good condition.

Potential Roost Features (PRFs) identified were as follows: minor lifted roof tiles on the south-eastern and north-western elevations, with associated gaps likely too small to support occupation by bats; minor gaps between the uPVC bargeboards and the brick surface on the south-eastern, north-eastern, and south-western elevations, again likely too small to support occupation; a gap identified beneath the hipped ridge at the northern corner of the building, providing potential access to a cavity of unknown proportions; and multiple gaps within internal structural materials in the roof space, including within blockwork and at an exposed wall plate. Internal access was available to the storage space and to the whole of the trussed roof space, within which no evidence of bat occupation (droppings or other signs) was recorded, and no evidence to suggest use by a maternity roost was encountered. This absence of

evidence applies to the accessible areas inspected; the cavity associated with the ridge gap PRF could not be directly inspected, and its condition therefore remains unconfirmed.

The roost potential of Building A is assessed as Low, with breeding bats not identified as a concern. No classic hibernation sites (e.g., cellars or underground spaces) were recorded within Building A. As the identified PRFs include crevice-type gaps of a kind that can be used by hibernating pipistrelle species, a precautionary approach is recommended for any works undertaken during the hibernation period (October to April inclusive).

Photography to support the PRA is presented in Appendix F.

5.2 Habitat Suitability for Commuting and Foraging Bats

- **Flight Paths:** The site's boundary vegetation — a species-poor hedge to the south-west and introduced shrub planting to the south-east — offers Low suitability for commuting bats, being fragmented and lacking on-site trees. Adjacent linked residential gardens provide limited connectivity to green infrastructure beyond the site, including a small area of amenity greenspace and tree cover to the south, which may function as a minor stepping-stone feature. Pant Cemetery to the west supports more established tree cover and represents a more significant commuting resource at the landscape scale, though it is not directly linked to the site by continuous vegetation. Nant Morlais, lying to the east beyond intervening housing, is similarly separated from the site by a lack of continuous vegetated linkage, limiting connectivity to Low.
- **Foraging Habitat:** The introduced shrub planting provides Low to Moderate suitability foraging habitat, offering seasonal nectar and invertebrate interest. Amenity grassland, hardstanding, and boundary walls are considered Low to Negligible suitability. No water bodies lie on or adjacent to the site; the nearest, a reservoir, lies 500 m to the south-east.

5.3 Other Protected Species Results

No other specific protected species surveys were undertaken as part of this Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. No evidence of a maternity roost was identified. No evidence of nesting birds was identified. No evidence of invasive species was recorded.

6.0 Survey Constraints and Limitations

6.1 Constraints Encountered

- **Type of Constraint:** Seasonal survey timing (botanical characterisation).
- **Description of Constraint:** No major constraints were encountered during the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, and all habitats on site were broadly identified with confidence. However, the single-visit survey is not intended to confirm the presence or absence of all plant species on site; a more detailed botanical assessment over multiple visits between April and September would typically be required, as different species emerge and flower at different times of year, and sward height, management regime, and prevailing weather conditions can hinder identification.
- **Implications and Mitigation:** It remains generally possible to classify habitats and identify many dominant species from a single visit. The baseline conditions described in this report were accurate at the time the survey was undertaken, and this limitation is not considered to have materially affected the characterisation of habitats or ecological constraints. Areas where further survey effort would be beneficial are highlighted within this report.

7.0 Discussion

7.1 Ecological Value and Significance

The site's ecological value is considered to be Low, reflecting its dense urban setting and the predominance of hard-standing, amenity grassland, and introduced planting of limited botanical diversity. Building A, a former church, offers Low bat roost potential, with a small number of crevice-type PRFs identified but no evidence of occupation recorded during the survey. The boundary hedge, introduced shrub planting, and boundary walls provide limited value for commuting and foraging bats, small mammals, and nesting birds, while offering negligible intrinsic botanical interest. The wider landscape context, including Pant Cemetery, upland habitat within Bannau Brycheiniog (Brecon Beacons) National Park, and the Nant Morlais corridor, is of greater ecological significance and supports the desktop study's notable bat, amphibian, and invertebrate records, though these features are not directly connected to the site by continuous vegetation. While no protected or priority species were recorded on site during the survey, their potential presence, particularly of crevice-dwelling bat species, cannot be entirely discounted given the habitat types present and the inherent limitations of a preliminary, single-visit assessment.

7.2 Potential Ecological Impacts (in absence of mitigation)

Without the implementation of appropriate mitigation, several potential ecological impacts could arise from the proposed development:

- **Bats:** Demolition of Building A without a prior dusk emergence survey could result in the direct impact, injury, or mortality of any roosting bats present within the identified crevice-type PRFs, particularly given the Low roost potential and the potential for hibernating pipistrelle species. Construction activities, including noise, vibration, and lighting, could also disturb bats using the boundary vegetation for commuting and foraging.
- **Nesting Birds:** There is potential for disturbance to, or destruction of, active nests if vegetation clearance or demolition works are undertaken during the bird breeding season (typically March to August inclusive).
- **Amphibians, Reptiles, and Small Mammals:** Site clearance works could result in injury or mortality to amphibians, reptiles, or small mammals sheltering within boundary vegetation.
- **Trees and Green Infrastructure:** Loss of boundary hedgerow, shrub planting, or other vegetated features without adequate replacement could reduce local habitat connectivity and green infrastructure value.

8.0 Recommendations

8.1 Further Survey Requirements

- **Presence/Likely Absence Bat Survey:** The site was categorised as being of Low roost potential and requires a minimum of one presence/likely absence (dusk emergence) survey, to be undertaken during the optimal survey season (May to September inclusive) to adequately characterise bat activity and determine the precise nature and significance of any roost present within Building A prior to demolition. Should higher than expected bat activity be recorded, additional survey effort may be required. The results of this survey are still to be undertaken and will be presented within a separate report.
- **Hibernating Bats:** As pipistrelle species are known to hibernate within crevice-type features of the kind identified at Building A, a precautionary approach will be followed. Any works to Building A during the winter months (October to April inclusive) should be supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced bat ecologist under the direction of a method statement.
- **Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA):** A detailed AIA in accordance with BS 5837:2012 is recommended to inform the final tree retention and replacement strategy, which should be agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to the determination of any planning application, where the proposed works necessitate the removal of trees.

8.2 Avoidance, Mitigation, and Enhancement Measures

- **Tree Replacement:** Trees recorded on and adjacent to the site represent an important component of the local green infrastructure network, providing ecological, amenity, and environmental functions including

canopy cover, carbon sequestration, and habitat connectivity. Where the proposed development necessitates the removal of trees, replacement planting should be provided at a minimum ratio of 3:1, in accordance with Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12) and Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (TAN 5). Replacement planting should be of native species of local provenance wherever practicable, appropriately sized at the time of planting (minimum heavy standard recommended), located to enhance existing green infrastructure corridors and habitat connectivity, and protected and maintained for a minimum of five years following planting to ensure successful establishment.

- **Amphibians, Reptiles, and Small Mammals:** To mitigate the low risk of encountering amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals, a fingertip search must be conducted by a suitably experienced and licensed ecologist prior to any further site clearance. This is essential to prevent the potential for accidental injury or mortality of these animals during works. Should any protected species be identified during the search, all work must cease, and a European Protected Species (EPS) licence from Natural Resources Wales will be required before work can recommence. Given the potential for these species to be present year-round, a precautionary approach is advised.
- **Bats (Lighting):** To prevent any adverse impact on the potential commuting and foraging habitats for bats post-development, the provision of any permanent lighting on-site will require a sensitive lighting scheme. A lighting plan for the site must be functional and directional only, kept to a minimum, and service only the public areas of the proposed development (as required for safety and security). It must be achieved using baffles and screens, if necessary, to ensure no light spill on any retained or planted vegetation (including off-site vegetation, where there is potential to impact animals using nearby habitat features). The sensitive lighting scheme must follow advice detailed in 'Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK: Technical Guidance Note 08/23' (2023) [1] (Appendix J). No external lighting is to be installed along the northern or western boundary of the site to prevent adverse impacts on adjacent habitat features. Between March and September (inclusive), external lighting during the development period is to be limited to that which is necessary for safety and security, kept to a minimum, and where possible, works restricted to daylight hours.
- **Hedgehogs:** To prevent local habitat fragmentation and maintain connectivity for hedgehogs, access holes of a suitable size to allow passage should be incorporated into the base of each new garden fence.
- **Nesting Birds:** If a nest is discovered during works and is active, it must be left undisturbed until all chicks have fledged. If any features associated with nesting birds are required to be altered during the bird breeding season, a further inspection by a suitably qualified ecologist is required no more than 24 hours before this process commences. If an active nest is found during site inspection, an exclusion zone around the nest will be necessary to preserve this feature until the chicks have fledged. To compensate for the loss of nesting bird habitat, an appropriate number of bird boxes of woodcrete construction must be installed on nearby trees or structures before site operations have been completed.
- **Enhancement:**
 - Integrated bat boxes should be installed within the new development.
 - Integrated bird nesting boxes suitable for swifts should be installed.
 - Access holes for hedgehogs should be incorporated at the base of new garden fences.
 - A native, wildlife-friendly hedge should be planted at the boundary of the site to maintain connectivity and provide opportunities for shelter and foraging.
 - Native shrubs such as birch, rowan, and hazel should be included in landscaped areas.
 - **Biodiversity Net Gain:** Implementation of the biodiversity enhancement features for net-gain biodiversity, as outlined in Section 10.0, is required to achieve a net gain for the site.

9.0 Report Validity

This report is valid for a period of **24 months** from the survey date.

10.0 Biodiversity Net Gain

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 6 of 'Planning Policy Wales' (Distinctive and Natural Places) and 'Local Planning Policy', biodiversity enhancement measures will be incorporated into the landscaping scheme of the proposed works to maximise the ecological value of the site.

10.1 Specific Enhancement Measures

- **Enhancement for Bats:** To provide roosting habitat for crevice-dwelling bat species such as Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, one Integrated Eco Bat Box (or similar) should be installed on the southern or western aspect of each proposed new residential unit. In general, bats seek warm places, and for this reason boxes should be located where they will receive full or partial sun, although installing features in a variety of orientations will provide a range of climatic conditions. Boxes should be positioned at least 3 m (ideally 6 m) above ground level to prevent disturbance from people and predators, with the most suitable location being the southern elevation, directly below the eaves.
- **Enhancement for Birds:** This area is to be enhanced to provide additional opportunities for breeding birds. One Pino Build-in Swift Box (or similar) nest box should be attached to the northern or eastern aspect of each proposed new residential unit. The nesting box must be of woodcrete construction to ensure longevity.
- **Enhancement for Hedgehogs:** To maintain and enhance connectivity for hedgehogs, one hedgehog access hole (approximately 13 cm × 13 cm), such as an Eco Hedgehog Hole Plate (or similar), will be incorporated at the base of each new boundary fence, together with the provision of a hedgehog house, such as a Vivara Pro WoodStone Hedgehog House (or similar), at the woodland edge.
- **Enhancements for Birds and Invertebrates (Planting and Landscaping):** To mitigate for the potential loss of trees, shrubs, and botanicals, maintain connectivity, and increase biodiversity, a traditional hedgerow mix will be incorporated at the site boundary, together with native trees and shrubs including Downy Birch *Betula pubescens*, Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, and Hazel *Corylus avellana*. For hedgerows, double-row planting is recommended, with rows at least 40 cm apart and 4–6 plants per metre, reflecting the importance of hedgerows for UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority species. Night-scented, nectar-rich planting should also be incorporated to support foraging invertebrates and, in turn, foraging bats, including Common Evening Primrose *Oenothera biennis*, Night-Scented Stock *Matthiola longipetala*, and Nicotiana *Nicotiana glauca*. A species-rich under-canopy seed mix will be included with the tree and hedgerow planting, and a species-rich seed mix will be used for all new green spaces and lawns.
- **Invasive Plant Species:** Vigilance will be maintained throughout the course of the works to ensure that the works do not cause invasive plant species to spread in the wild.

Suitable enhancement products and suppliers are presented in Appendix K.

10.2 Conclusion of Biodiversity Net Gain

The proposed measures will maintain connectivity, increase local biodiversity, and provide additional nesting and foraging opportunities, thereby achieving biodiversity net gain for the site.

Implementation and Maintenance: The owners will be responsible for the implementation of these enhancements and the ongoing maintenance of the enhancement features in perpetuity. Should any feature fail or become damaged, it will be promptly replaced.

11.0 References

- Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) and Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP). (2023). *Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK: Technical Guidance Note 08/23*. Bat Conservation Trust, London.
- British Standards Institution. (2012). *BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*. BSI, London.
- Collins, J. (Ed.) (2023). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (4th edition). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.
- English Nature. (2001). *Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature, Peterborough.
- Froglife. (2001). *Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook*. Froglife, Halesworth.
- Hedgelink. (2025). *Hedgerow Biodiversity*. Available at: <https://hedgelink.org.uk/hedgerows/hedgerow-biodiversity/> (Accessed September 2026).

HM Government. (2019). *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)*. The Stationery Office, London.

HM Government. (2019). *The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019*. The Stationery Office, London.

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). (2010). *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey – A Technique for Environmental Audit*. JNCC, Peterborough.

Natural Resources Wales. (2015). *Great Crested Newt Species Management Statement*. Natural Resources Wales, Cardiff.

Stanbury, A., Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Balmer, D., Brown, A., Douse, A., Lindley, P., McCulloch, N., Noble, D., and Win, I. (2021). *The Status of Our Bird Populations: The Fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and Second IUCN Red List Assessment of Extinction Risk for Great Britain*. British Birds 114: 723–747.

Welsh Government. (2024). *Planning Policy Wales Edition 12*. Welsh Government, Cardiff. [CHECK EDITION – the Planning (Wales) Act 2026 received Royal Assent in April 2026 and associated guidance updating Planning Policy Wales was issued in August 2026; confirm no material update to Chapter 6 or TAN 5 prior to submission.]

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The Stationery Office, London.

Appendix A: Site Location

Date: September 2026

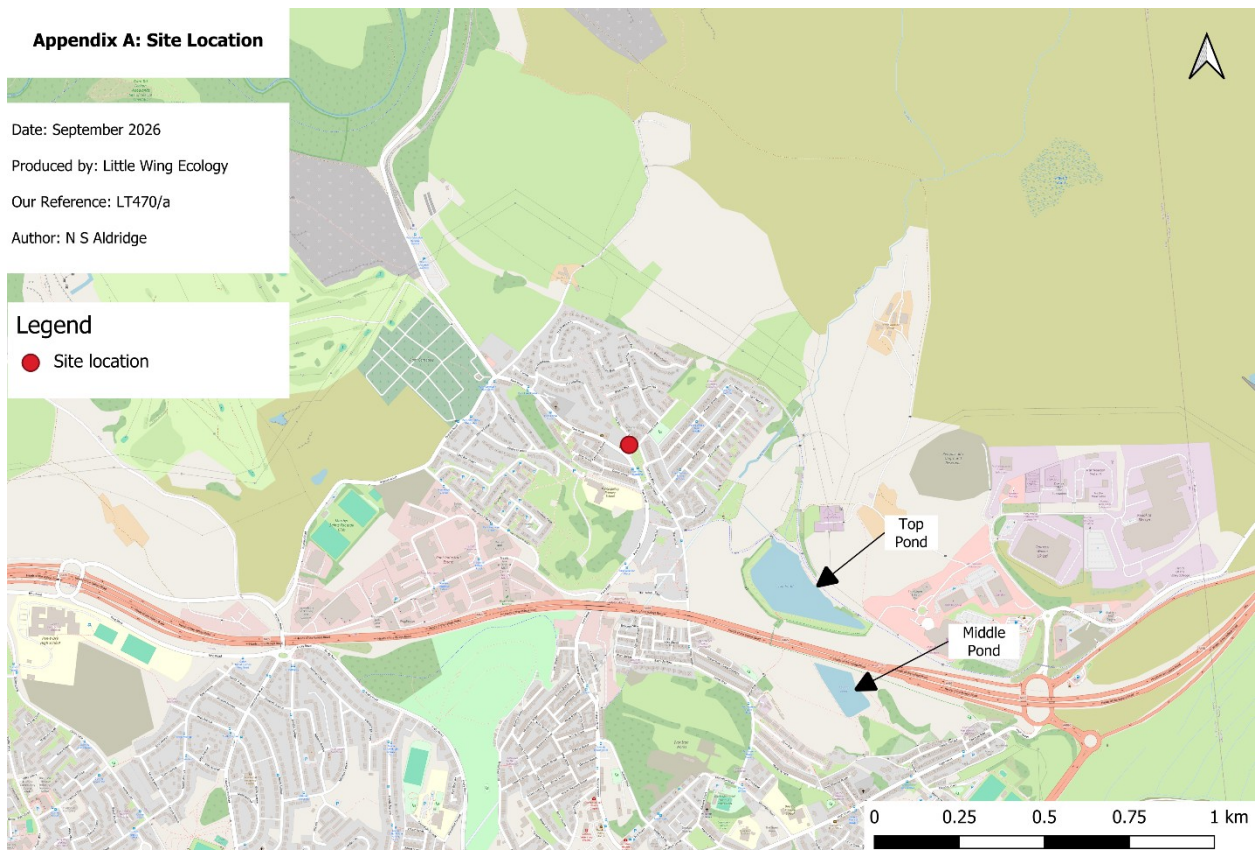
Produced by: Little Wing Ecology

Our Reference: LT470/a

Author: N S Aldridge

Legend

● Site location



QGIS Development Team, <2026>. QGIS Geographic Information System. Open-Source Geospatial Foundation Project.

Appendix B: A Site Plan

Date: September 2026
Produced by: Little Wing Ecology (CYF)
Our Reference: LT470/a
Author: N S Aldridge

Legend

- Building
- Boundary



QGIS Development Team, <2026>. QGIS Geographic System. Open-Source eospatal Foundation Project.

Appendix C: Phase 1 Map

Date: September 2026
 Produced by: Little Wing Ecology (CYF)
 Our Reference: LT470/a
 Author: N S Aldridge

Legend

-  J1.2 - Amenity grassland
-  J1.4 - Introduced shrub
-  J3.6 - Buildings
-  J5 - Other habitat
-  J2.3.2/J2.3.2 - Hedge - species-poor
-  J2.4 - Fence
-  J2.5 - Wall
-  Boundary



QGIS Development Team, <2026>. QGIS Geographic System. Open-Source eospacial Foundation Project.

Appendix D: Habitat - Site Photographs



Amenity grassland (J1.2)



Introduced shrub (J1.4)



Hedge – species poor (J2.3.2)



Fence (J2.4)



Wall (J12.5)



Building (J3.6)



Other habitat - hardstanding (J5)

Appendix E: Target Notes – Site Photography

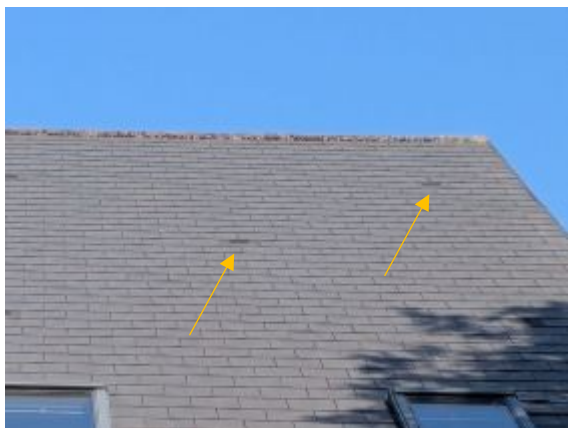
No target notes were identified during the survey effort.

Appendix F: PRA & Daytime Bat Walkover - Site Photography



Building A (Former Church): Exterior – North-east elevation (left) and north-west elevation (right) – Late 1970s, block and brick-built church with cement and trussed roof construction. Bargeboards are uPVC, the building has cement roof and ridge tiles, and uPVC rainwater goods. The building is well maintained, and materials are in a good condition.

Building A (Former Church): Exterior - South-east elevation – Late 1970s, block and brick-built church with cement and trussed roof construction. Bargeboards are uPVC, the building has composite slate cement roof tiles, concrete ridge tiles and uPVC rainwater goods. The building is well maintained, and materials are in a good condition.



Building A (Former Church): Exterior - South-eastern elevation – minor lifted tiles likely with gaps too small to support occupation but bats.

Building A (Former Church): Exterior - North-eastern elevation – Minor gaps between uPVC Bargeboards and brick surface likely too small to support occupation but bats.



Building A (Former Church): Exterior – South-eastern

Building A (Former Church): Exterior – South-eastern

elevation – Minor gaps between uPVC Bargeboards and brick surface likely too small to support occupation but bats.	elevation – Minor gaps between uPVC Bargeboards and brick surface likely too small to support occupation but bats.
	
Building A (Former Church): Exterior - South-western elevation – Minor gaps between uPVC Bargeboards and brick surface likely too small to support occupation but bats.	Building A (Former Church): Exterior - North-western elevation – minor lifted tiles likely with gaps too small to support occupation but bats.
	
Building A (Former Church): Exterior - South-western elevation – Minor gaps between uPVC Bargeboards and brick surface likely too small to support occupation but bats.	Building A (Former Church): Exterior - PRFs – Northern corner – Gap identified under hipped ridge providing a potential access point to a cavity of unknown proportions.
	

Building A (Former Church): Interior – Storage space - No evidence of occupation by bats. No droppings.	Building A (Former Church): Interior – Trussed roof present. A breathable membrane is present throughout the structure suggesting roof renewal has taken place over the past 30 years. PRFs - Multiple gaps in structural materials including blockwork and exposed wall plate. No evidence of occupation by bats. No droppings. No evidence to suggest occupation by maternity roost was encountered.
	
Building A (Former Church): Interior – Trussed roof space. Access available to whole of loft space. No evidence of occupation by bats. No droppings. No evidence to suggest occupation by maternity roost was encountered.	Building A (Former Church): Interior – Trussed roof space. Access available to whole of loft space. No evidence of occupation by bats. No droppings. No evidence to suggest occupation by maternity roost was encountered.

Appendix G – Species List

Common name	Scientific name	J.1.2	J.1.4	J.2.2.2	J5
		Amenity grassland	Introduced shrub	Defunct hedge - species-poor	Other habitat
Black medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>				x
Bramble (European blackberry)	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	x		x	
Buttercup (Creeping)	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	x			x
Chickweed (Mouse-eared)	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>				x
Clover (White)	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	x			
Cranesbill spp.,	<i>Geranium spp.,</i>				x
Dandelion (common)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	x			x
Dock (Broad-leaved)	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	x	x		
Grasses - Bent	<i>Agrostis spp.,</i>			x	
Grasses - Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	x			
Grasses - Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>				x
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>				x
Ivy (Common)	<i>Hedera helix</i>			x	
Japanese barberry	<i>berberis thunbergii.</i>	x	x		
Maple (Sycamore)	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>			x	
Meadow goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>				x
Moss - Fire moss	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>				x
Moss - Silky wall feather moss	<i>Homalothecium sericeum</i>				x
Nettle (Common)	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	x	x		
Plantain (Broad leaved)	<i>Plantago major</i>				x
Plantain (Ribwort)	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	x			
Privet	<i>Ligustrum spp.,</i>			x	
Ragwort (Common)	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	x			x
Self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>				x
Tall oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	x	x		
Thistle - Perennial sow	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>				x
Tree - Alder (Common/European)	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>		x		
Tree - Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>			x	
Tree - Hazel (common)	<i>Corylus avellana</i>			x	
Tree - Holly (Common)	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		x		
Tree - Laurel (Cherry)	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>			x	
Tree - Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>			x	
Tussock hawkweed	<i>Hieracium lepidulum</i>				x
Tutsan (Shrubby St John's Wort)	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>			x	
Willowherb (Broad-leaved)	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	x		x	x
Wood avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	x		x	
		J.1.2	J.1.4	J.2.2.2	J5

Appendix H: Meet the Team

Nic Aldridge (NA) is an ecologist with Little Wing Ecology and the author of this report. He is a licensed bat worker (S094182/1) with over 20 years' experience in education and conservation and over eight years' experience surveying built-structures, open habitats, and woodlands for bats. Following a degree in Botany and Zoology, Nic completed an MSc in Wildlife Management, Conservation and Control at the University of Reading. He has practical experience in field-based research with a focus on invertebrate and vegetation diversity and producing phase 1 habitat surveys and habitat management plans. He is experienced in hand netting common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle from maternity roosts, has carried out the ringing of Daubenton's bats as part of a multi-year project on the species and has undertaken monitoring work on several important lesser horseshoe bat roosts. Nic writes EPS licence applications, ecological reports and provides Ecological Clerk of Works services. He has attended courses with the Bat Conservation Trust to improve his knowledge and skills and has led voluntary projects to develop habitats and collect species data. Nic founded Little Wing Ecology in 2021 as a not-for-profit, to use the skills and expertise of an ecological consultancy to work with the local community, support local conservation projects and provide training and education for the next generation of ecologists.

Elizabeth Winstanley (LW) is a Nature Recovery Officer with a large Conservation Organisation, and a wildlife surveyor with Little Wing Ecology. She has over ten years' experience working in practical conservation. Following a degree in Outdoor Education, Liz volunteered with The Wildlife Trust before taking on her current responsibilities. She has held her current position since 2015. During this time, Liz has undertaken numerous surveys and monitoring projects, including work on butterfly transects, phase 1 habitat surveys, reptile and amphibian surveys, upland monitoring, BTO bird box round, intermediate tree survey and inspection, dormouse training and recording, bumblebee conservation – bee walks and many more. Currently Liz is responsible for the management of seven Nature Reserves including four SSSIs. Liz has also attended several training sessions to develop her knowledge, understanding and practical skills in bat monitoring and bat ecology.

Tracey Cotterell (TC) is employed by the NHS as a Porter and a wildlife surveyor with Little Wing Ecology. Tracey has a lifelong love of nature and enjoys spending her spare time volunteering with organisations such as The Welsh Wildlife Trusts, Blaenavon Heritage and the TRF (Trail Riders Fellowship). She enjoys being outdoors, whether in a working capacity or for personal interest such as running, riding, or surfing. She has volunteered throughout her life in roles as varied as an NHS First Responder, to working for the Wildlife Trust. During this time, she has gained skills in volunteering with environmental conservation matters, and through being a signaller in a search and rescue team. Tracey enjoys the responsibility of conserving the surrounding environment, learning, and helping to regulate human activities to minimise direct and indirect negative impacts on both flora and fauna. Tracey has also attended several training sessions to develop her knowledge, understanding and practical skills in bat monitoring and bat ecology.

Yvette Amos (YA) is a wildlife surveyor with Little Wing Ecology. She has a lifelong love of nature and enjoys spending her spare time and vacations centred around nature and wildlife focused destinations. Yvette enjoys being outdoors, where she expresses her love of photography along with her interest in the natural world. She is experienced in data collection at a high level, having formerly worked for Cardiff University, School of Social Sciences and Computer Science. Yvette has attended several training sessions to develop her knowledge, understanding and practical skills in bat monitoring and bat ecology and is dedicated to gaining experience in nature conservation, wildlife management and ecology.

Richard Farr (RF) is a wildlife surveyor with Little Wing Ecology. Richard has a life-long love of nature and has previously worked with the Gwent Wildlife Trust, where he gained a wide set of practical skills and experiences which have developed his knowledge and understanding of ecology and conservation at a range of the Trust's Local Nature Reserves. He has recently completed his bachelor's degree in ecology and conservation science at the University of the West of England (UWE), which has allowed him to develop knowledge and skills in numerous areas including field/survey techniques, geographical information systems, consultancy, habitat management/identification, data collection, data analysis using software such as RStudio. He has attended multiple training sessions to further develop skills and knowledge in bat monitoring, bat ecology, conducting surveys and associated reports.

Libby Cotterell (LC) is a full-time student and a wildlife surveyor with Little Wing Ecology. She has a lifelong love of nature and the outdoors and enjoys learning new skills and engaging in practical work, in order to have a positive impact on local conservation issues. Libby has attended several training sessions with Little Wing Ecology to develop her knowledge, understanding and practical skills in bat monitoring and bat ecology.

Elise Winstanley (ELW) is a full-time student and a wildlife surveyor with Little Wing Ecology. She previously ran a college newspaper and is committed to community engagement - both in her academic life and in the local community, as shown by her willingness to integrate herself into the towns of both Ebbw Vale and Lampeter. Elise is currently studying creative writing and has a keen interest in nature and habitat preservation. She has attended several training sessions with Little Wing Ecology to develop her knowledge, understanding and practical skills in bat monitoring and bat ecology.

Sam Haycock (SH) is a founding director of Little Wing Ecology and a commercial assurance executive with a national company. Sam has over 20 years' experience in the education sector and four years' experience managing two rural enterprise companies, of which she was a director for three years. She brings a broad range of interdisciplinary skills to her role at Little Wing Ecology where she has responsibility for editing, reviewing, data management and finances. In 2021, Sam became a founding director of Little Wing Ecology, as a social enterprise, that aims to use the skills and expertise of an ecological consultancy, to work with the local community, support local conservation projects and provide training and education for the next generation of ecologists and conservationists.

Appendix I: Additional Information (Species Potential)

Confirmed Presence	Species recorded to be present during the survey. Evidence of species is recorded during the survey.
High	Buildings, trees or other structures with features of interest for use by protected species are recorded e.g. nesting habitat, roosting opportunities and/or ponds. Habitat with high quality foraging opportunities e.g. broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed grassland. The site is connected to the wider landscape by strong linear features that have the potential to be used by commuting species e.g. a river, stream and/or hedgerows. The site is close to known locations of recorded protected species.
Medium	Several potential habitat opportunities in buildings, trees or other structures recorded during the survey. Habitat could be used for foraging e.g. trees, shrubs, grassland and/or water. The site is connected to the wider landscape by linear features that could be used by commuting species e.g. lines of trees, scrubs or linked back gardens.
Low	A small number of less significant features are recorded. Isolated habitat suitable for foraging e.g. a lone tree or patch of scrub. An isolated site which is not connected by significant linear features in the landscape.
Negligible	No suitable habitats observed.

Appendix J: Additional Information (Bat Friendly Lighting Scheme)

To prevent any adverse impact upon the potential roosting, commuting and foraging habitats for bats adjacent to the Site (post development), specifically on the nearby mature trees, a lighting plan is required. Lighting for the site must be functional and directional only and kept to a minimum, servicing the public areas of the proposed development (as required for safety and security). It must be achieved using baffles and screens if necessary, to ensure no light spill on any retained or planted vegetation (including off-site vegetation - e.g., if there is potential to impact animals using the nearby habitat features).

- A sensitive lighting scheme is recommended and must be created. The sensitive lighting scheme must follow advice detailed in 'Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK: Technical Guidance Note 08/23' (2023) and comprise of:
- Light fixtures, filaments, light spill and artificial light must be directed away from bat roost entrances, both existing and those to be created as part of the mitigation.
- Luminaires are to be LED only, due to their sharp cut-off, lower intensity, good colour rendition and dimming capability. Luminaires must have a warm white spectrum (ideally <2700 Kelvins), reducing the blue light component and increasing the red-light component.
- Luminaires must feature peak wavelengths of 550nm to avoid the component of light most disturbing to bats.
- Heights of fixtures must be carefully considered to minimise light spill. Only luminaires with an upward light ratio of 0% and with good optical control must be used.
- Luminaires must always be mounted on the horizontal, i.e., no upward tilt.
- Any external security lighting must be set on motion sensors and short (15 second) timers.
- As a last resort, accessories such as baffles, hoods or louvres must also be used, and directed away from any natural features and must not encroach outside the Site boundaries, particularly the surrounding trees, hedgerows, and other vegetation in the landscape.

A copy of 'Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK: Technical Guidance Note 08/23' (2023) can be found here:

<https://www.bats.org.uk/news/2023/08/bats-and-artificial-lighting-at-night-ilp-guidance-note-update-released>

Appendix K: Biodiversity Enhancement Features

Category	Product / Feature / Information	Availability
Bats	Integrated Eco Bat Box	https://www.nestbox.co.uk/products/integrated-eco-bat-box
Bats	Beaumaris Bat Box	https://www.wildcare.co.uk/beaumaris-bat-box.html?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjw65-zBhBkEiwAjrRMLWbfTavFlgGTV2ry0OGQEWnqN0eVseleG460NUffHmj6NAF2TcGZhoCsKEQAvD_BwE
Bats	Bat Access Tiles: Slate	https://beddoesproducts.com/
Bats	Bat Access Tiles: Terracotta	https://spicertiles.co.uk/product/bat-access-tiles/
Bats	F2 Schwegler Bat Box	https://www.wildcare.co.uk/bat-box-45.html
Bats	2FN Schwegler Bat Box	https://www.wildcare.co.uk/bat-box-55.html
Bats	Eco Rocket Bat Box (Pole mounted)	https://www.nestbox.co.uk/products/eco-rocket-bat-box
Bats	Eco Kent Bat Box	https://www.nhbs.com/eco-kent-bat-box
Birds	1SP Schwegler Sparrow Terrace	https://www.nhbs.com/1sp-schwegler-sparrow-terrace
Birds	No10 Schwegler Swallow Nest	https://www.nhbs.com/no-10-schwegler-swallow-nest?bkfno=174809&ca_id=1495&adlocale=uk&gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQjw8MG1BhCoARIsAHxSiQn8rz11Yabug80zjBuXHmQn9XgWQgdwqh6TCQceJk6cZwCXjIN-ezAaAnb9EALw_wcB
Birds	Schwegler 2m nest box 32mm red	https://www.wildcare.co.uk/schwegler-2m-nest-box-32mm-red.html
Birds	Vivara Pro Seville 32mm WoodStone Nest Box	https://www.nhbs.com/vivara-pro-seville-32mm-woodstone-nest-box?bkfno=234956&ca_id=1495&adlocale=uk&gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjw1emzBhB8EiwAHwZZxQ3ycKKX1WfX_vPwy4H0tmx0d8U47PSFg_oRKWOuj01vGrNPv2budhoC43AQAvD_BwE
Birds	B1 Schwegler Nest Box	www.nhbs.com
Birds	2H Schwegler Open-fronted Boxes	https://www.wildcare.co.uk/wildlife-nest-boxes/bat-boxes/open-front-bird-box.html?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQjw8MG1BhCoARIsAHxSiQn8rz11Yabug80zjBuXHmQn9XgWQgdwqh6TCQceJk6cZwCXjIN-ezAaAnb9EALw_wcB
Birds	Bilbao Nest Box	www.wildcare.co.uk
Botany: Seeds	Species-rich Neutral Grassland (Lawn)	https://www.cumbriawildflowers.co.uk/habitats/neutralhaymeadowmix
Botany: Seeds	Native Woodland Under-canopy Mix: Wildflowers and Native Woodland Under-canopy Mix: Grasses	https://www.pitchcare.com/products/shade-hedgerow-woodland-wildflower?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAiA3JCvBhA8EiwA4kuJZoajG-WP6tDAjs71P4QXzKHYYHzOnsDiaD0cfR0j9fwOW1kwrX0LdLxoCqp8QAvD_BwE
Botany: Seeds	Seed Mix: Pond Edge	https://britishpondplants.co.uk/products/pond-edge-seed-mix#:~:text=Pond%20Edge%20Seed%20Mix&text=The%20first%20consists%20of%2030,the%20wildflowers%20at%20only%201g.
Botany: Saplings	Traditional hedgerow mix	https://hedgelink.org.uk/hedgerows/hedgerow-biodiversity/
Botany: Trees	Standard Downy Birch Tree	https://www.tree-shop.co.uk/product/downy-birch-betula-pubesces/
Botany: Trees	Standard Rowan	https://www.ashridgetrees.co.uk/p/garden-trees/sorbus/aucuparia-mountain-ash-rowan
Botany: Trees	Standard Hazel	https://shop.woodlandtrust.org.uk/hazel
Botany: Trees	Standard Sessile Oak	https://www.ashridgetrees.co.uk/p/garden-trees/oak-quercus/petraea-sessile?utm_campaign=20731047289&utm_medium=cpc&utm_source=google&utm_content=Suitm_term=Suitm_marketing_tactic=20731047289&utm_creative_format=Suitm_source_platform=g_x&gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAiA8Lu9BhA8EiwAag16bwlycGfDm5rQcqlzRTVAgPmF9y1L1Ywpm0Zdm8OCXjV0fx8qoBcX18QAvD_BwE
Ponds	Froglife: Just Add Water: How to Build a Wildlife Pond	https://www.froglife.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/JAW2014-for-printing-HLF1.pdf
Invertebrates	RSPB: Wildlife Friendly Compost Heap	https://www.rspb.org.uk/get-involved/activities/nature-on-your-doorstep/garden-activities/how-to-start-composting/?channel=paidsearch&gclid=Cj0KCQjw8MG1BhCoARIsAHxSiQn8rz11Yabug80zjBuXHmQn9XgWQgdwqh6TCQceJk6cZwCXjIN-ezAaAnb9EALw_wcB&gclsrc=aw.ds
Invertebrates	Bee Bricks	https://www.wildcare.co.uk/wildlife-nest-boxes/insect-habitat/solitary-insects/greenblue-bee-brick.html?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjw1emzBhB8EiwAHwZZxQhTPlq1vLIUmTcv0q5w_id941qKkCx5Nsnlh4NVwijJe7wxAnkazhoCggU

		QAvD_BwE
Invertebrates	Schwegler Clay and Reed Insect Nest	www.nhbs.com
Habitat management	Plantlife: Managing a Small Meadow for Wildlife	https://meadows.plantlife.org.uk/3-maintaining-meadows/managing-meadows-of-all-sizes-with-mowing/
Habitat management	Woodland Trust: How to Plant a Tree	https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/plant-trees/advice/how-to-plant/
Hedgehogs	Vivara Pro WoodStone Hedgehog House	https://www.wildcare.co.uk/wildlife-nest-boxes/other-mammal-nest-boxes/hedgehogs/woodstone-hedgehog-house-10506.html?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAiA9bq6BhAKEiwAH6bqoG61jaD7qZxLkHiCns8zdzC5xCwnaFe-yOFvsp_pt2WZqavkUqzftthoCjdMQAvD_BwE
Hedgehogs	Eco Hedgehog Hole Plate	https://www.nestbox.co.uk/products/eco-hedgehog-hole-plate?_pos=2&_sid=cfc475fd2&_ss=r
Amphibians	An Amphibian Hibernacula: English Nature: Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines.	https://www.froglife.org/
Planting for bats	Common Evening Primrose (<i>Oenothera biennis</i>): A hardy biennial with yellow flowers that pop open at sunset, letting off a sweet fragrance that acts as a beacon for moths.	https://www.naturescape.co.uk/product/evening-primrose/
Planting for bats	Night-Scented Stock (<i>Matthiola longipetala</i>): An absolute classic for the traditional British cottage garden, releasing an incredible evening aroma.	https://www.chilternseeds.co.uk/item/848/matthiola-longipetala-seeds?srltid=AfmBOorMGfMJaf0-0gkxFj5a_sjP03rXaWl2T6z3w2tX_Blii1_1xj3h
Planting for bats	Nicotiana (<i>Nicotiana alata</i>): Jasmine-scented ornamental tobacco plants with pale flowers that stand out under pale moonlight.	https://www.chilternseeds.co.uk/item/898/nicotiana-alata-sensation-mixed-colours-seeds?srltid=AfmBOorFZSz-EB2T8fOUaLsT1qFrW1kmcc01PzWOfIF3cNKGXdBdBC3W

:



CYFYNGIADAU

Mae Little Wing Ecology (CYF) wedi paratoi'r Adroddiad hwn at ddefnydd y Cleient neu ei Asiantau uchod yn unig yn unol â'n telerau busnes, y cyflawnwyd ein gwasanaethau oddi tanynt. Ni roddir unrhyw warant arall, wedi'i mynegi neu ei hawgrymu, ynghylch y cyngor proffesiynol sydd wedi'i gynnwys yn yr Adroddiad hwn nac unrhyw wasanaethau eraill a ddarperir gennym ni. Ni all unrhyw barti arall ddibynnu ar yr Adroddiad hwn heb gytundeb ysgrifenedig penodol ymlaen llaw gan Little Wing Ecology (CYF).

Mae'r asesiadau a wnaed yn rhagdybio y bydd y safle(oedd) a'r cyfleusterau yn parhau i gael eu defnyddio i'w pwrpas presennol heb newid sylweddol. Mae'r casgliadau a'r argymhellion yn yr Adroddiad hwn yn seiliedig ar wybodaeth a ddarparwyd gan eraill ac ar y dybiaeth bod yr holl wybodaeth berthnasol wedi'i darparu gan y partïon hynny y gofynnwyd amdani. Nid yw gwybodaeth a gafwyd gan drydydd partïon wedi'i dilysu'n annibynnol gan Little Wing Ecology (CYF).

Cynhyrchwyd gan:	Little Wing Ecology (CYF) (Cwmni Di-elw Cyfyngedig trwy Warant)
Rhif cwmni:	13743223
Cyfeiriad:	24 Stryd Alma, Bryn-mawr, Blaenau Gwent, NP23 4DY
E-bost:	nic@littlewingecology.cymru
Ffôn:	07985 395251



About Us

Little Wing Ecology is a not-for-profit ecological consultancy serving the South Wales Valleys and beyond. We combine professional expertise with community impact, delivering high-quality ecological services while reinvesting in local nature and people.

We are a small ecological consultancy dedicated to providing accessible and pragmatic services that uphold the highest standards of conservation.

Our Services

Survey and Assessment Services:

- Preliminary Ecological Appraisals and Roost Assessments
- Comprehensive bat, reptile, and eDNA surveys
- European Protected Species License Applications

Planning and Implementation Support:

- Mitigation planning and Green Infrastructure Statements
- On-site development support services

Our Mission

As a Consultancy, we use our experience, expertise, and commitment to conservation to provide an accessible and pragmatic service that upholds the highest standards of environmental protection.

As a Not-for-Profit Social Enterprise, we reinvest our profits to create lasting positive change. We collaborate with valleys communities, conservation groups, local authorities, and partners to advance our three core commitments:

A. Helping Nature

We champion biodiversity recovery and resilience through:

- Habitat restoration and enhancement initiatives
- Designing built environments that work with wildlife
- Supporting long-term conservation monitoring that informs future protection efforts

B. Working with People

We believe in empowering communities through meaningful engagement with nature:

- Creating employment, training and volunteer pathways that build ecological skills and confidence
- Fostering the next generation of conservation champions
- Strengthening the connection between people and their natural environment

C. Supporting Communities

We invest in the places and people we serve:

- Reinvesting locally in nature-positive projects and community development
- Promoting environmental education that builds understanding and stewardship
- Providing expertise to support worthwhile causes and community-led initiatives

Our Vision: A thriving South Wales Valleys where nature and communities flourish together, supported by practical conservation action and shared environmental stewardship.

Adroddiad Arolwg gan



GOFALU
AM

little
wing
ECOLOGY

NATUR

YNG NGHYMRU

Cynhyrchwyd gan:
Rhif Cwmni:
Address:
e-bost:
Ffon:

Little Wing Ecology (CYF) (di-elw wedi'i gyfyngu gan warant)
13743223
24 Stryd Alma, Brynmawr, Blaenau Gwent, NP234 DY
nic@littlewingecology.cymru
07985395251