

A Green Infrastructure Statement

on behalf of

Utopia Design Architectural Services

for

Tir Cook Farm

Treharris Mountain Road

Treharris

Merthyr Tydfil

CF46 5RN



Produced by: **Little Wing Ecology CYF** (A Not-for-profit Company Limited by Guarantee)

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Project Overview

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1. Introduction

This Green Infrastructure Statement supports a planning application for the erection of stables and retention of existing equestrian infrastructure (horse walker, manège, and car park) at a working equestrian yard in Treharris. The site operates as a licensed trekking centre and livery yard, accommodating approximately 30 horses and ponies. The development comprises construction of new stable buildings on existing concrete hardstanding, alongside retention of established equestrian facilities. All built structures are confined to existing hardstanding, avoiding direct impacts on semi-natural habitats in the surrounding agricultural landscape.

This revised statement has been prepared in response to comments from the planning ecologist regarding baseline habitat assessment. In accordance with planning policy requirements, where pre-development baseline evidence is unavailable, habitat status must be presumed to have been of good quality prior to any site works. This statement therefore adopts a precautionary baseline of semi-improved wet grassland across the application area and demonstrates how the proposed green infrastructure measures will achieve biodiversity net gain from this higher baseline.

The statement demonstrates compliance with Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12, 2024) Chapter 6, the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 Section 6 Biodiversity Duty, and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Green infrastructure enhancements are integrated following the stepwise approach (avoid, minimise, mitigate, compensate) and deliver biodiversity net gain aligned with the DECCA Framework (Diversity, Extent, Condition, Connectivity, Adaptability).

In accordance with Welsh Government guidance on dark skies conservation, no artificial lighting will be installed on the equestrian facilities.

2. Site Context and Baseline

2.1 Location and Setting

The site occupies an upland rural setting within open countryside, characterised by a mosaic of agricultural pasture interspersed with scattered woodland and mature tree coverage. The Nant Cothi watercourse is located approximately 500m to the east. Access is via an undesignated road from the south. The surrounding landscape comprises field boundary hedgerows, woodland blocks, and agricultural land that provide structural connectivity for mobile species, particularly bats.

The site forms part of a 5.55 ha landholding operating as an established equestrian business providing licensed pony trekking and livery services. The application area encompasses approximately 0.86 ha (8,587 m²).

2.2 Precautionary Baseline Assessment

Photographic or documentary evidence of the site's condition immediately prior to the current planning application is not available. The landowner has confirmed that the car park area has been in use for approximately 20 years, with scalplings subsequently spread to prevent the surface becoming boggy. This indicates the presence of wet ground conditions prior to surfacing.

In accordance with planning policy, where a site has been modified prior to a planning application and baseline evidence is unavailable, habitat status must be presumed to have been of good quality. This statement therefore adopts a precautionary baseline assuming the application area supported semi-improved wet grassland prior to any site modifications.

Presumed baseline habitat:

Habitat type: Semi-improved wet grassland (MG10 *Holcus lanatus*-*Juncus effusus* rush-pasture or similar NVC community)

Area: Approximately 0.86 ha (8,587 m²)

Presumed condition: Good (in absence of evidence to the contrary)

Presumed baseline ecological value: Moderate

Semi-improved wet grassland in good condition typically supports a moderately diverse sward of grasses, rushes, and herbaceous species tolerant of waterlogged soils. Such habitats provide foraging resources for invertebrates (including pollinators), amphibians, and ground-nesting birds. In the Welsh upland context, wet grassland contributes to landscape-scale habitat connectivity and supports priority species including curlew, lapwing, and snipe where conditions are suitable.

Presumed habitat loss: Adopting the precautionary baseline, the development is presumed to have resulted in the loss of approximately 0.86 ha of semi-improved wet grassland of good condition. This represents a significant presumed biodiversity loss requiring substantial compensation measures to achieve net gain.

3. Green Infrastructure Strategy and Enhancement Measures

The green infrastructure strategy enhances ecological connectivity between the equestrian facility and surrounding higher-quality habitats. Given the presumed loss of moderate to high value wet grassland habitat, the strategy must deliver substantial biodiversity compensation to achieve net gain through four principal interventions:

3.1 Native Hedgerow Creation (170m)

Native mixed species hedgerows will be established along the boundaries of the equestrian facility, running from the manège to the corner of the proposed new stables, and from the stables corner to the main service road, totalling 170m of new linear habitat.

Specification:

Double-row planting: 60-80cm bare-root whips at 300mm spacing (6 plants per linear metre)

Species mix: Hawthorn 60%, Blackthorn 15%, Hazel 10%, Field Maple 5%, Dog Rose 5%, Guelder Rose 5%
Stock-proof fencing protection during establishment (5 years)

Ecological function:

- Structural connectivity linking the equestrian facility to the wider agricultural hedgerow network, scattered woodland, and Nant Cothi watercourse
- Nesting habitat for priority farmland birds (duncock, linnet, song thrush)
- Bat commuting corridors and hedgehog movement routes
- Year-round foraging resources: spring blossom for pollinators, autumn berries for birds and mammals, invertebrate communities supporting insectivorous species

3.2 Wildlife Pond Creation

A wildlife pond will be constructed in the field adjacent to the new stable block. The pond will be designed and constructed following the guidelines set out in the Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook (Langton, Beckett &

Foster, 2001), ensuring optimal habitat for amphibians and other wetland wildlife. Great crested newts are present in the wider landscape at Cwm Glo a Glyndyrys approximately 7km to the north-west; the pond will be constructed to a standard suitable for colonisation by this and other amphibian species.

Pond specification:

- Dimensions: Approximately 10m x 15m (150 m² surface area)
- Profile: Varied depth with shallow margins (less than 10cm) grading to deeper areas (maximum 1-1.5m), providing diverse microhabitats
- Banks: Gently sloping margins (gradient no steeper than 1:5) on at least 50% of the perimeter to allow safe amphibian access and egress
- Substrate: Clay-lined or natural clay base to retain water; no artificial liner where avoidable
- Water source: Rainwater fed; no connection to agricultural drainage or nutrient-enriched runoff
- Planting: Pond margins and shallow areas planted with native wetland species including yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*), lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), and common reed (*Phragmites australis*) in limited quantities to prevent dominance

Fenced enclosure specification:

Dimensions: Approximately 20m x 40m (800 m² total area)

- Fencing: Stock-proof post and wire fencing to exclude horses and livestock
- Purpose: Provides terrestrial habitat buffer essential for amphibian foraging, shelter, and hibernation

Terrestrial habitat features:

- Log pile hibernaculum: Constructed from untreated timber and brash within the fenced enclosure, providing overwintering habitat for amphibians, reptiles, and invertebrates
- Grassland buffer: Area within fenced enclosure managed as rough grassland, cut once annually in late summer (September) with arisings removed

Construction timing:

- Pond construction will be undertaken in autumn/winter of the first year following planning approval, allowing the pond to fill naturally over winter and establish aquatic vegetation before the amphibian breeding season in spring

Ecological function:

- Direct compensation for presumed wet grassland loss through creation of wetland habitat
- Breeding habitat for amphibians including common frog, common toad, palmate newt, and smooth newt, with potential for great crested newt colonisation
- Foraging and drinking resource for bats, birds, and mammals
- Aquatic and marginal invertebrate communities supporting insectivorous species
- Contribution to landscape-scale wetland habitat connectivity

3.3 Compensatory Roosting and Nesting Features

Bat boxes (4 woodcrete units):

- Location: Western and southern elevations of farm buildings, minimum 2 per elevation
- Height: Minimum 3m, ideally 5-6m, positioned below eaves
- Target species: Common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat
- Purpose: Compensatory roosting habitat for species utilising the agricultural landscape

Bird boxes (4 woodcrete units):

- Location: Eastern and northern elevations of farm buildings
- Specification: 2 x 32mm hole boxes (house sparrow), 2 x 26mm hole boxes (blue tit, great tit)
- Purpose: Nesting opportunities for cavity-nesting passerines including priority species

Hedgehog access (2 holes, 13cm x 13cm):

Location: Ground level in boundaries at opposite ends of the equestrian facility

Purpose: Maintain connectivity through the site and to the hedgerow network for this priority species

3.4 Dark Skies Commitment

In accordance with Welsh Government guidance 'Good Practice Guidance: Planning for the Conservation and Enhancement of Dark Skies in Wales' (2025), no artificial lighting will be installed on the equestrian facilities. Any existing lighting around the manège will be removed.

The site is located in a relatively unlit rural area. Artificial light at night (ALAN) has documented impacts on nocturnal and crepuscular species, biodiversity, and ecosystem functioning. Lighting is not a requirement for the operational use of the manège or other equestrian facilities. This commitment ensures the site continues to function as part of a dark landscape corridor, maintaining foraging and commuting opportunities for bats, moths, and other nocturnal wildlife.

4. Policy Compliance

4.1 Stepwise Approach

Avoid: Whilst the precautionary baseline assumes loss of semi-improved wet grassland, the layout maintains zones for habitat creation and enhancement without fragmenting existing ecological corridors in the surrounding landscape. The commitment to no artificial lighting avoids impacts on nocturnal wildlife.

Minimise: The development footprint is confined to the minimum area necessary for equestrian operations. Construction avoids bird nesting season (March-August) where practicable.

Mitigate: 170m native hedgerow establishes structural connectivity with the wider hedgerow network, creating bat commuting corridors, bird nesting habitat, and small mammal movement routes. Wildlife pond creation directly compensates for presumed wetland habitat loss.

Compensate: The comprehensive suite of measures—wildlife pond with terrestrial buffer, hedgerow creation, artificial roosting/nesting structures, hedgehog connectivity, and dark skies commitment—delivers biodiversity compensation commensurate with the presumed habitat loss and achieves net gain.

4.2 DECCA Framework and Biodiversity Net Gain

Diversity: 170m native mixed species hedgerow, wildlife pond with marginal wetland planting, terrestrial grassland buffer, log pile hibernaculum, and artificial structures create environmental conditions and ecological niches absent from the presumed baseline.

Extent: Ecological extent of valuable habitat substantially increased. 150 m² wildlife pond, 800 m² fenced terrestrial buffer, and 170m hedgerow provide functional wildlife habitat.

Condition: Ecological condition addressed through creation of high-quality habitats. The wildlife pond will be constructed to Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook standards. Hedgerows will be managed to maintain structure and flowering/fruitleting. These habitats provide enhanced foraging, nesting, breeding, and commuting opportunities with year-round resource availability.

Connectivity: New 170m hedgerow links the equestrian facility to the wider agricultural hedgerow network and semi-natural habitats (woodland, Nant Cothi watercourse). The wildlife pond contributes to landscape-scale wetland connectivity, providing a potential stepping-stone habitat for amphibians including great crested newts present 7km to the north-west. Hedgerow corridors facilitate bat commuting, hedgehog movement, and stepping-stone habitat for mobile species. The absence of artificial lighting preserves dark corridors.

Adaptability: Native hedgerows and the wildlife pond improve ecosystem resilience through carbon sequestration, temperature moderation, surface water management, structural diversity, multi-seasonal resources, and habitat redundancy.

Biodiversity Net Gain:

- Presumed baseline: Semi-improved wet grassland, good condition, 0.86 ha; no hedgerows, no pond, no roosting/nesting features (value: Moderate to High)
- Post-development: 170m native hedgerow (six woody species), 150 m² wildlife pond with 800 m² terrestrial buffer, log pile hibernaculum, bat/bird boxes, hedgehog connectivity, no artificial lighting (value: Moderate to High, diversified across multiple habitat types)
- Net gain: Creation of 150 m² wildlife pond with 800 m² terrestrial buffer, 170m hedgerow habitat, log pile hibernaculum, year-round food sources, linear vegetation features, artificial structures, and bat/hedgehog corridors linking to wider semi-natural habitats delivers demonstrable improvement in biodiversity capacity. The wildlife pond provides functional equivalence to the presumed wet grassland loss whilst offering additional ecological benefits (amphibian breeding, open water habitat) absent from the baseline, achieving net gain per Planning Policy Wales requirements.

5. Management and Maintenance

5.1 Responsibilities and Duration

The landowner will implement all enhancement measures and maintain features in perpetuity. Failed or damaged features will be promptly replaced.

5.2 Management Prescriptions

Hedgerows:

- Years 1-3: No trimming. Weekly watering (dry periods, first season). Quarterly weed control. Replace failed plants (November-March).

- Year 4 onwards: Trim two- to three-year rotation (September-February) maintaining 2-3m height, allowing flowering/fruitleting. Never trim March-August (breeding season).
- Infill gaps (November-March) maintaining connectivity.
- Maintain stock-proof fencing (typically 5 years establishment).

Wildlife pond:

- Years 1-3: Monitor vegetation establishment and water levels. Allow natural colonisation by aquatic invertebrates and amphibians. Remove excessive algal growth if it covers more than 50% of the water surface.
- Year 4 onwards: Manage marginal vegetation on rotation, cutting no more than one-third of the pond margin in any one year (September-October). Remove cut material from site to prevent nutrient enrichment.
- Maintain open water: Ensure at least 50% of the pond surface remains free of emergent vegetation. Remove excessive common reed if it begins to dominate.
- No fish: Do not introduce fish, as these predate amphibian eggs and larvae.
- No wildfowl feeding: Do not encourage wildfowl through feeding, as this causes nutrient enrichment and bank erosion.
- Maintain fencing: Repair stock-proof fencing promptly to exclude horses and livestock at all times.
- Silt management: Remove accumulated silt if pond depth decreases significantly (typically every 10-15 years), undertaking work in autumn and retaining silt on the bank for 48 hours to allow invertebrates to return to the water.

Log pile hibernaculum:

- Annual inspection (September). Ensure structure remains intact and is not waterlogged.
- Do not disturb November-March when amphibians may be hibernating.
- Add additional timber as material decomposes (typically every 3-5 years).

Terrestrial buffer grassland:

- Cut once annually in late summer (September) after ground-nesting birds have fledged.
- Remove arisings to prevent nutrient enrichment and maintain botanical diversity.
- Allow some areas of tussock to develop for invertebrate and small mammal habitat.

Bat boxes:

- Annual visual inspection (September-October). Check integrity; replace if damaged. No routine cleaning. Avoid disturbance March-October.

Bird boxes:

- Annual inspection and cleaning (September-February). Check integrity; repair/replace if damaged. No inspection/maintenance March-August (breeding season).

Hedgehog access:

- Quarterly inspection. Keep clear of obstructions.

5.3 Contingency and Monitoring

Contingency: Bat/bird boxes replaced/relocated if damaged or unused after five years. Hedgerows replanted if mortality exceeds 10% (November-March). Pond re-profiled or re-lined if it fails to hold water. Log pile rebuilt if structure collapses. Hedgehog access recreated if obstructed.

Monitoring: Post-implementation monitoring by qualified ecologist may be conducted following habitat creation if required by the local planning authority. Landowner maintains photographic records documenting establishment, wildlife use, feature condition, and maintenance activities.

Success criteria: Hedgerows achieve >90% survival, develop dense structure with annual flowering/fruiting. Pond holds water year-round and supports breeding amphibians within three years. Pond margins achieve >75% cover of native wetland species within three years. Bat/bird boxes remain structurally sound and accessible. Bird boxes show nesting activity within five years. Hedgehog access remains unobstructed.

6. Multi-functional Benefits

Green infrastructure delivers benefits beyond biodiversity:

Environmental: Carbon sequestration in hedgerows and pond margins, temperature moderation, surface water management through pond water retention, reduced hardstanding runoff, flood risk contribution.

Landscape: Visual screening of built structures, rural character enhancement through traditional hedgerow boundaries, seasonal interest (spring blossom, autumn berries, pond wildlife).

Agricultural: Shelter and windbreak for horses and ponies, soil stabilisation on field margins, water source for wildlife.

Social and Economic: Wildlife observation opportunities, demonstration of biodiversity-friendly equestrian management, educational resource for pond creation, potential property value enhancement, reduced long-term maintenance versus artificial boundaries.

7. Conclusion

This development integrates equestrian infrastructure within a working farmyard whilst delivering significant biodiversity enhancement. In the absence of photographic or documentary evidence of the site's condition prior to the planning application, a precautionary baseline of semi-improved wet grassland in good condition has been adopted, representing a presumed loss of approximately 0.86 ha of moderate to high value habitat.

To compensate for this presumed loss and achieve biodiversity net gain, a comprehensive suite of enhancement measures has been developed: a 150 m² wildlife pond with 800 m² fenced terrestrial buffer constructed to Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook standards; log pile hibernaculum; 170m of native mixed species hedgerow; bat and bird boxes; hedgehog connectivity; and a commitment to no artificial lighting in accordance with Welsh Government dark skies guidance.

The wildlife pond provides direct compensation for the presumed loss of wet grassland habitat, creating a permanent wetland feature with associated terrestrial habitat that will support amphibians, invertebrates, and other wildlife. Great crested newts are present in the wider landscape at Cwm Glo a Glyndyrys approximately 7km to the north-west, and the pond has been designed to be suitable for colonisation by this species.

The comprehensive enhancement suite, combined with long-term management commitment, demonstrates full compliance with Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12), the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The development delivers measurable biodiversity net gain through transformation of a working equestrian yard into a facility integrated within a native hedgerow network, providing pollinator foraging resources, priority farmland bird nesting cover, bat commuting corridors, amphibian breeding habitat, and hedgehog movement routes. This fulfils policy requirements for environmental enhancement whilst contributing positively to local ecological network resilience.

Statement prepared in accordance with Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12, February 2024), the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, and Welsh Government Good Practice Guidance: Planning for the Conservation and Enhancement of Dark Skies in Wales (2025).

Appendix A: 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.
- Luminaries 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 B: 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-zBhBkEiwAjrQMLWbfTavFlgGTv2ry0OGQEWnqN0eVseleG460NUffHmj6NAF2TcGZh oCsKEQAvD_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=Cj0KCQjw8MG1BhCoARIsAhxSiQn8rz11Yabuq80zjBuXhmQn9XgWOqdwh6TCQcelK6cZwCXiIN-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=Cj0KCQjwP-6BhDyARIsAJ3uv7aypY-bcsAx5YH2rJcAclpCz_NWR9076Gf_H17_TlvuorXUQ518EwaAKWaEALw_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=CjwKCAIA3jCvBhA8EiwA4kuIZoaIG-WP6tDAjs71P4QXzKHYYhZOnsDjaD0cfr0j9fwOW1kwRX0LdLxoCqp8QAvD_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-pubeszens/
Botany: Trees	Standard Rowan	https://www.ashridgetrees.co.uk/p/garden-trees/sorbus/acucuparia-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/petrae-sessile?utm_campaign=20731047288&utm_medium=soc&utm_source=google&utm_content=8&utm_term=8&utm_marketing_tactic=20731047288&utm_creative_format=8&utm_source_platform=8&gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAIA8UgBhA8EiwAq15hwlyrGfDm5rQqf8TVAgPmF9yL1VwpqDm89CQXy0f9v8q9bcXK18QAvD_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=Cj0KCQjwW5lBhD6ARIsAESamp6-9xxJryl2FHfYveETaKoRcR-IAxSZkfV6N749eOOlwGZ4ix6F7-caAjckEALw_wcB&gclidsrc=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=CjwKCAjw1emzBhB8EiwAHwZZxQtPLq1vLIUmTcv0q5w_jD941gKkCx5NsnIh4NVviiJe7wxAnkazhoCggUQAvD_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=CjwKCAIA9bg6BhAKEiwAH6bqG61jaD7qZxLkHiCns8zdc5xCwnaFe-yOFvsp_pt2WZqavkUqzftHoCjdMQAvD_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/