

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report

on behalf of

Davy Kirby-Harris Consultants

for

Twyn Glas Farm

Tredegar

Blaenau Gwent

NP22 3RH



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



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Executive Summary

A preliminary ecological appraisal was carried out to assess the ecological constraints and opportunities for a proposed residential development at Twyn Glas Farm, Tredegar. The assessment included desktop studies and field surveys to identify habitats, protected species potential, and designated sites.

The site contains mixed habitat types. Semi-improved acid grassland dominates the central and southern areas, with substantial scattered scrub in the northern extension displaying heath vegetation and species-rich grassland. The remains of a demolished building are present: a 19th-century stone farmhouse. Stone walls, building rubble, and a transient water feature provide potential refugia. The varied habitat mix offers suitable conditions for nesting birds, small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles.

Desktop studies found five Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation within 1km, including Parc Bryn Bach SINC approximately 100m west. Local biological records showed various protected and priority species in the surrounding landscape, including bats, amphibians, hedgehogs, and notable bird species. No records were found directly on or next to the site.

The former PEAR identified potential roosting features within the derelict farmhouse, categorised as having moderate summer roosting potential but this has subsequently been demolished. The surrounding landscape provides moderate to high quality habitat for commuting and foraging bats. The nearby Parc Bryn Bach SINC offers significant foraging resources.

Several ecological constraints were identified. The derelict farmhouse required an emergence survey, and this was conducted by Little Wing Ecology (CYF) during the summer months of 2025. The varied habitat types suggest amphibians, reptiles, and hedgehogs may be present. Naturalised invasives (Montbretia) were recorded on site and requires management.

Mitigation and enhancement measures are recommended to address potential impacts and deliver biodiversity net gain. These include sensitive lighting design, timing restrictions for vegetation clearance, pre-commencement searches for protected species, and artificial roosting and nesting features. Native planting schemes and habitat connectivity measures form key components of the enhancement strategy.

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.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

This report details a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) undertaken for the Proposed Residential Development at Twyn Glas Farm, Tredegar. The assessment was commissioned by the landowners of Twyn Glas Farm. The purpose of this appraisal 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 construction of 37 new residential units, alongside associated landscaping works. For the purposes of this document, the structure will be referred to as 'the site'.

1.2 Policy and Legislation

Under Regulations 9 (1 & 5) of the Habitat Regulations, local authorities have a duty to have regard for the requirements of the Habitats Directive. This includes maintaining populations of European Protected Species at a favourable conservation status within their natural range. Local planning authorities must also consider the effects of development on biodiversity and ensure that impacts are appropriately avoided, mitigated, or compensated for in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.

The framework for this protection is provided within several pieces of legislation from the Government of Wales and the UK Government. Furthermore, several pieces of legislation exist that are specific to species protection, including bats, great crested newts, reptiles, nesting birds, and badgers. The key legislative instruments relevant to this assessment include:

- The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) - as amended
- The Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) - as amended

1.3 Site Details

The site has an Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference of SO 13719 09440 at its approximate centre. Following expansion of the survey boundary in August 2025 to incorporate an area of scattered scrub to the north, the total site area is approximately 2.9 hectares, increased from 1.9 hectares in the 2024 survey. The field survey was conducted on 14th November 2024, 9th December 2024, 16th December 2024, and updated on 12th August 2025. The site lies at an altitude of approximately 357 metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

The central and southern portions of the site are characterised by heavily grazed semi-improved acid grassland currently supporting five horses. Grass species including Bent (*Agrostis* spp.) and Cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*) dominate. The original survey recorded that site included the remains of a 19th-century stone and slate farmhouse (Building A) and a smaller 20th-century brick-built outbuilding (Building B) but these have subsequently collapsed.

The northern extension comprises a substantial area of scattered scrub habitat displaying a diverse mosaic of native shrubs, heath vegetation, and species-rich grassland. The habitat is not uniform, featuring several more open areas of intermittent grassland and heath species. Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), and Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) form discontinuous scrub patches alongside Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*), and Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*). Ling Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) and Wimberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) indicate acidic soil conditions, while Common Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and rush species (*Juncus* spp.) suggest localised wet flushes.

The ground flora supports a rich assemblage including Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*), Tormantil (*Potentilla erecta*), and Lady's Mantle (*Alchemilla* spp.), with Meadow Buttercup (*Ranunculus*

acris) and Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) throughout. Hard Fern (*Blechnum spicant*) and Dryopteris ferns colonise shadier areas, with Springy Turf Moss (*Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*) and Star Mosses (*Polytrichum* spp.) forming the bryophyte layer. The habitat supports Meadow Brown (*Maniola jurtina*) and Speckled Wood (*Pararge aegeria*) butterflies, Seven-spot Ladybirds (*Coccinella septempunctata*), and foraging Jackdaws (*Corvus monedula*). Naturalised Montbretia (*Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora*) and horticultural Cypress indicate past garden influence. Beyond the northern boundary, mature Oaks (*Quercus* spp.) display characteristic knopper gall formations, indicating Oak Gall Wasp (*Andricus quercuscalicis*) activity.

Site boundaries are defined primarily by wire fencing, with a historic drystone wall bisecting the site west-to-east. The eastern boundary adjoins residential properties on Gwent Way. To the west and north, open agricultural land forms part of an extensive upland landscape extending westward for over 10 kilometres, comprising predominantly upland heath, semi-improved grassland, and traditional small fields with hedgerow boundaries.

1.4 Report Context

This report is identified by the unique reference LT335-PEA-25 and was prepared in the autumn of 2025. It should be read in conjunction with the accompanying architectural plans provided by the client and Bat Activity Survey (2025) prepared by Little Wing Ecology (CYF). This report updates and supersedes the previous preliminary ecological appraisal report (reference LT234-PEA-25, December 2024) and the original survey conducted in November 2022 by Little Wing Ecology (CYF).

1.5 Optimal Season Assessment for Survey Date

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. The 2024 assessments took place during November and December, when some species may not have been recorded. However, the updated 2025 survey was conducted in August, which falls within the optimal survey period (April to September) for botanical assessment, allowing for improved identification of plant species. This report provides a comprehensive ecological assessment of habitat types and dominant species at the time of the surveys and highlights areas where further survey effort would be required.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Desk Study

A desk study was undertaken prior to visiting the site to gather existing ecological information pertinent to the site. South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBRc) was contacted for local environmental records. Additionally, personal records held by the author were consulted. Other relevant resources, including Data Map Wales, Magic Map, OS maps and aerial photography (Google Maps), and the Natural Resources Wales (NRW) website were also searched. A 1km search radius was applied for all records. Only species records occurring within the last ten years were considered relevant for detailed analysis, although earlier records were also given consideration. Previous ecological reports for the site (November 2022 and December 2024, Little Wing Ecology) were available for reference.

2.2 Field Survey

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report | December 2025

Twyn Glas Farm, Tredegar, Blaenau Gwent, NP22 3RH



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 (Ecologist), who is also the author of this report.

Table 2.1: Weather Conditions: Survey Date: 14th November 2024

Parameter	Start Conditions	End Conditions
Temperature (°C)	14.4	15.4
Cloud Cover (Oktas)	7	6
Precipitation	Nil	Nil
Wind (Beaufort Scale)	F3	F3

Table 2.2: Weather Conditions: Survey Date: 9th December 2024

Parameter	Start Conditions	End Conditions
Temperature (°C)	4.0	4.0
Cloud Cover (Oktas)	7	7
Precipitation	Nil	Nil
Wind (Beaufort Scale)	F4	F4

Table 2.3: Weather Conditions: Survey Date: 16th December 2024

Parameter	Start Conditions	End Conditions
Temperature (°C)	12.6	12.6
Cloud Cover (Oktas)	7	7
Precipitation	Nil	Nil
Wind (Beaufort Scale)	F3	F3

Table 2.4: Weather Conditions: Survey Date: 12th August 2025

Parameter	Start Conditions	End Conditions
Temperature (°C)	22.6	23.0
Cloud Cover (Oktas)	3	3

Parameter	Start Conditions	End Conditions
Precipitation	Nil	Nil
Wind (Beaufort Scale)	F2	F2

3.0 Results

3.1 Desk Study Results

The local biological records search (LERC: SEWBRc unique reference 0245-715) reported 362 species records. No records were documented on or directly adjacent to this site. These are briefly summarised in the bullet list below:

- Terrestrial mammals (excluding bats) accounted for 15 species records (i.e., 4.1% of all records). These include Hedgehog (12 records, nearest at 227m) and Otter (3 records). No records for Badger or Hazel Dormouse were reported. The substantial number of hedgehog records indicates a healthy local population of this priority species.
- Chiroptera (bats) accounted for 30 species records (i.e., 8.2%). The nearest records include a roost record for Common Pipistrelle at 370m and 585m, an unidentified roost at 511m, and Soprano Pipistrelle at 579m. The nearest flight record is for a Noctule at 594m. The presence of multiple bat roost records within 600 metres of the site indicates that bats are an established component of the local fauna.
- Reptiles and amphibians accounted for 5 species records (i.e., 1.4%). These are for Common Frog (2 records, nearest at 655m) and Common Toad (3 records, nearest at 784m). No records for Great Crested Newt were reported.
- Birds accounted for 230 species records (i.e., 63.5%), 105 of which were for Section 7 Species of Principal Importance. The nearest records include Skylark, Lesser Redpoll, and Tree Pipit at 227m from the site.

3.2 Statutory Sites

No part of the site is within a statutory site of nature conservation interest. There are five Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) within close proximity to the site:

- Parc Bryn Bach (SINC) – approximately 100m west of the site
- River Sirhowy (SINC) – approximately 128m east
- Tredegar Patch Grasslands (SINC) – approximately 401m west
- Mynydd Bedwellty (SINC) – approximately 484m west
- Industrial Estate Grasslands (SINC) – approximately 932m east

The site sits within a designated B-Lines area, a series of 'insect pathways' running through the countryside and towns to restore and create wildflower-rich habitat stepping stones. Parc Bryn Bach SINC is of particular importance, encompassing a mosaic of habitats including lakes, woodland, grassland, and wetland areas that support breeding populations of amphibians, foraging habitat for hedgehogs, and roosting and foraging opportunities for multiple bat species.

4.0 Phase 1 Habitat Survey Results

4.1 Habitat Descriptions

- **Scattered scrub (A2.2):** A substantial area of scattered scrub now forms the northern portion of the expanded site, representing a significant addition to the habitat diversity recorded. This scattered scrub habitat displays a diverse mosaic of native shrubs, heath vegetation, and species-rich grassland with open areas of intermittent grassland and heath species. This habitat type was not present within the original 2024 survey

boundary and extends the ecological value of the site considerably. The scrub provides cover, foraging opportunities, and potential nesting habitat for a range of species. Additional smaller patches of scattered scrub are recorded centrally on the site and in the southeast corner. Successional vegetation (predominantly European blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*) is well established within and adjacent to the remains of the collapsed buildings.

- **Target Note Number:** TN5. This refers to a dry ditch feature within the northern scrub area. This linear feature may provide connectivity and potential refugia for amphibians and reptiles, and enhances habitat diversity within the scrub.
- **Unimproved acid grassland (B1.1):** An area located in the south-western corner of the site, as identified in SEWBRc records. While evidence of unimproved grassland is lacking due to survey timing and grazing intensity, a precautionary approach is taken with a presumption that this habitat remains intact.
- **Semi-improved acid grassland (B1.2):** Dominates the central and southern portions of the site, representing the majority of the original survey area. This habitat type represents a heavily grazed mix of short sward grassland currently accommodating five horses.
- **Semi-improved neutral grassland (B2.2):** A small section is present in the southeast corner of the site, crossed by the proposed access road.
- **Wet/flooded grassland:** A small area of flooded grassland near the western boundary is of interest. This feature may be transitory but its exploitation by amphibians during the breeding season cannot be ruled out.
 - **Target Note Number:** TN4. This refers to the transient water body which provides potential breeding opportunities for amphibians.
- **Fence (J2.4):** Wire fences border and bisect the site. The bases are heavily grazed and represent short sward grass species.
- **Wall (J2.5):** A drystone wall bisects the site west to east and borders the site at the north-west corner. Several demolished buildings have been reduced to piles of stones.
 - **Target Note Number:** TN2. This refers to stone walls and building rubble which provide potential shelter and hibernacula for small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles.
- **Building (J3.6):**
- During the December 2024 survey, one large building remained intact (Building A – former 19th century farmhouse – subsequently demolished) in addition to a small brick-built out-house (Building B – 20th century structure). These are located centrally within the site.
 - **Target Note Number:** TN1. This refers to several areas of building material, telegraph poles, and rubble which provide potential refugia for small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles (December 2024).
- **Other habitat (J5):** Small sections of road surface located within the curtilage.
 - **Target Note Number:** TN3. This refers to concrete slabs and hard surfaces recorded on-site providing potential basking locations for small reptiles such as Common Lizard.

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

5.1 Structures

Building A – Former Farmhouse (19th Century Stone and Slate Structure):

Prior to demolition in early 2025 the remains of a stone and slate, 19th century farmhouse dominated the site. The following notes the condition of the building prior to demolition; Areas of intact roofing materials remain to the northern and southern elevations. The central section of roof has collapsed with little roof structure remaining. Chimneys are intact with sections of flashing around chimneys and slates. Bargeboards remain in-situ, especially at the northern and southern elevations. Much of the interior space is now exposed to high light levels but dark spaces remain, particularly beneath the extant roofing materials, flashing, bargeboards, and within the chimneys. There was no evidence of bats during an external, ground level examination, but due to the condition of the building access was limited. Several gaps are present giving access to darker, sheltered internal spaces of unknown proportions. Several Western Jackdaws (*Corvus monedula*) were recorded using the interior of the structure during the survey.

- Summer Roosting Potential: **Moderate (December 2024)**
- Hibernation Potential: **Cautionary (December 2024)**

Building B – Out-house (20th Century Brick and Slate Structure):

The remains of a brick and slate, 20th century out-house. Roofing materials remain in good order. The roof is un-felted, and slates are exposed to the interior of the structure. The interior space is now exposed to high light levels, but dark spaces remain, particularly at the wall-plate. There was no evidence of birds or bats during an internal and external examination. Gaps are present at the wall-plate with potential as a night-roost.

- Summer Roosting Potential: **Low (December 2024)**
- Hibernation Potential: **Negligible (December 2024)**

5.2 Habitat Suitability for Commuting and Foraging Bats

- **Flight Paths:** The site offers continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for flight paths, such as lines of trees, scrub, and lines of back gardens. The addition of the substantial scattered scrub habitat in the northern extension enhances the site's value for commuting bats, providing additional cover and connectivity to the wider landscape. The impact of artificial lighting on the interior of the site was categorised as low. This is a relatively dark site on the edge of a settlement.
- **Foraging Habitat:** Collectively, the on-site and adjacent grassland provide moderate levels of connectivity north and west and provide a high-quality foraging habitat for several species. The northern scrub extension provides significant additional foraging opportunities, particularly for gleaning species, with the diverse assemblage of flowering plants offering nectar sources for invertebrates throughout the season. The recorded presence of Meadow Brown and Speckled Wood butterflies confirms active invertebrate use. Beyond the western boundary, open countryside continues unabated for several kilometres, consisting predominantly of a mosaic of upland heath and small fields with traditional hedgerow boundaries. These features provide high levels of connectivity to the wider landscape. Overall, the site is considered to offer **Moderate to High** potential for commuting and foraging bats.

5.3 Other Protected Species Results

No other specific protected species surveys were undertaken. No badger setts or signs of badger activity (e.g., snuffle holes, latrines) were identified within the site boundary. No records for badger or hazel dormouse were reported in the desk study. Jackdaws were recorded within Building A and foraging within the northern scrub area, and are likely to nest in the structure. Suitable nesting habitat is present within the buildings and scrub. The expanded scrub habitat in the northern extension, with its diverse structure of Gorse, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Elder, Goat Willow, and Silver Birch, provides excellent nesting opportunities for a range of bird species including warblers, finches, and thrushes.

6.0 Survey Constraints and Limitations

6.1 Constraints Encountered

- **Type of Constraint:** Building access.
 - **Description of Constraint:** The derelict buildings on the site were in a dangerous state of repair during the 2024 survey and entry was not possible. Several parts of the roof and interior floors have collapsed and the remains were inaccessible.
 - **Implications and Proposed Mitigation Prior to Demolition:** Most of the interior was visible and the opportunities offered for priority and protected species was assessed accordingly taking a cautionary approach. Due to a lack of access, a presumption will be made regarding hibernating bats. A hibernation survey will not be possible due to the derelict nature of the structure (health and safety

grounds), and it will be necessary to take a precautionary approach with no works to be undertaken at the buildings during the hibernation period (October to March inclusive). Please refer to the Bat Survey Report (2025) for a more detailed assessment – Little Wing Ecology (CYF).

- **Type of Constraint:** Seasonal timing.
 - **Description of Constraint:** The 2024 assessments took place during November and December, when some plant species may not have been recorded.
 - **Implications and Mitigation:** While the timing of the 2024 surveys may have precluded the identification of some indicator species, the updated 2025 survey was conducted in August, within the optimal survey period for botanical assessment. This has improved confidence in habitat classification.
- **Type of Constraint:** Dense scrub access (2025 survey).
 - **Description of Constraint:** Some areas of the northern scrub extension were densely vegetated and difficult to access fully.
 - **Implications and Mitigation:** The scrub habitat was assessed from accessible points and the perimeter. The dry ditch feature (TN5) was identified and recorded. The habitat type and ecological value of the scrub area have been adequately characterised for the purposes of this assessment.

7.0 Discussion

7.1 Ecological Value and Significance

The site's ecological value is considered to be mixed. The central and southern portions of the site represent heavily grazed, species-poor acid grassland of low conservation significance. The intensive grazing regime has resulted in a short, uniform sward with limited structural diversity and reduced botanical interest. However, even these relatively impoverished grassland areas provide some ecological function, offering foraging opportunities for hedgehogs and ground-feeding birds.

In contrast, the large area of scattered scrub to the north represents a habitat of moderate to high ecological value, comprising a diverse mosaic of native shrubs, heath vegetation, and species-rich grassland with open areas of intermittent grassland and heath species. The presence of Ling Heather and Wimberry indicates acidic soil conditions with heathland affinities, while Common Alder and rush species suggest localised wet flushes adding to habitat heterogeneity. The species-rich ground flora, including Bird's-foot Trefoil, Red Clover, Tormantil, and Lady's Mantle, indicates good botanical diversity. The scrub provides cover, foraging opportunities, and potential nesting habitat for a range of species including birds, small mammals, and invertebrates. The recorded presence of Meadow Brown and Speckled Wood butterflies, and Seven-spot Ladybirds demonstrates active invertebrate use of the habitat.

The site has good connectivity west to Parc Bryn Bach (SINC – 100m), and the on-site and adjacent grassland and scrub provide good levels of connectivity to this site. Parc Bryn Bach (SINC) provides opportunities for protected and priority species including breeding opportunities for amphibians, foraging opportunities for hedgehogs, and roosting/foraging opportunities for bats.

While no evidence of bats was recorded during the PRA, multiple roosting opportunities were identified within the stonework and roof structure of the remaining buildings prior to demolition. Building A was categorised as being of moderate risk, requiring further survey effort. The chimney flues within the main structure offered potential for supporting bat species during the hibernation period (e.g., Brown Long-eared Bats, which are recorded locally). The northern scrub extension enhances the site's value for foraging and commuting bats. A Bat Activity Survey was conducted by Little Wing Ecology (CYF) during the summer months of 2025.

The site offers suitable, albeit limited, habitat for amphibians. The area of wet/flooded grassland near the western boundary may be exploited by amphibians during the breeding season. The presence of rock and log piles provides

potential shelter and hibernation sites. A large local hedgehog population (12 records) has been identified, with suitable foraging around site margins, within the grassland, and now within the scrub habitat, with hibernation opportunities within on-site features.

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:** Refer to the Bat Activity Survey conducted by Little Wing Ecology (CYF) during the summer months of 2025.
- **Nesting Birds:** There is a potential for disturbance to nesting birds if works are undertaken during the bird breeding season (typically March to August inclusive). northern scrub extension provides significant additional nesting habitat, and clearance of this area during the breeding season could result in destruction of active nests and disturbance to breeding birds.
- **Small Mammals, Amphibians, and Reptiles:** Loss of potential refugium. Potential killing/injuring of animals within shelter/refugia during site clearance. The dry ditch feature (TN5) associated scrub and demolition rubble provide additional habitat that could support these species.
- **Habitat Loss:** Loss of scattered scrub habitat with heathland affinities. Loss of species-rich grassland flora within the northern extension. Potential fragmentation of foraging habitat and disruption of connectivity to the mature Oaks beyond the northern boundary.

8.0 Recommendations

8.1 Further Survey Requirements

- **Bats (Emergence/Re-entry Surveys):** Following guidelines set out in Bat Conservation Trust's Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, J. [Ed.] 2023), Buildings A and B were originally categorised as being of moderate and low risk respectively. Please refer to the Bat Activity Survey conducted by Little Wing Ecology (CYF) during the summer months of 2025.
- **Bats (Transect Survey):** The on-site habitat has been categorised as providing moderate to high potential for commuting and foraging bats. It is recommended that a transect survey is undertaken to identify bat interest at the site. Please refer to the Bat Activity Survey conducted by Little Wing Ecology (CYF) during the summer months of 2025. N.B. This survey only covered the original site boundary and did not include the additional area of scrub which would also benefit from the implementation of a transect survey to establish bat interest.

8.2 Avoidance, Mitigation, and Enhancement Measures

- **General Mitigation:** Detailed avoidance and mitigation measures for bats, amphibians/reptiles/small mammals, and nesting birds should be incorporated into the development plan.
- **Amphibians, Reptiles, and Small Mammals:** To mitigate the low risk of encountering amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals, particularly within the areas identified by target notes (TN1-TN5), a fingertip search must be conducted by a suitably experienced and licensed ecologist prior to any further site clearance, no more than 24 hours before works commence. 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, and to avoid direct impact on the nearby SINC (Parc Bryn Bach – 100m west), 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). Privacy fencing along the western and northern boundaries is recommended to limit impacts of artificial lighting on adjacent habitat including the nearby SINC. 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, it is recommended that access holes (approximately 13cm × 13cm) are 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 the 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 the nest. Where possible, scrub clearance should be undertaken outside the bird breeding season (i.e., September to February inclusive).
- **Enhancement:**
 - Integrated bat boxes should be installed within the new development (southern or western elevation of each new unit).
 - Bird nesting boxes (1SP Schwegler Sparrow Terrace or similar) should be fitted to the northern or eastern elevation of each new unit.
 - Access holes for hedgehogs should be incorporated at the base of each new garden fence.
 - Native, wildlife-friendly species should be planted in landscaped areas.
 - Existing linear features and retained scrub areas should be enhanced to maintain ecological connectivity.
- **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** (i.e., until August 2027). If works do not start within two years, further survey and assessment will be necessary to qualify the results of this report and its recommendations.

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 the Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), one Integrated Bat Box (or similar) will be installed on the southern or western elevation of each new unit, ideally on a gable, near the apex.
- **Enhancement for Birds:** To provide additional nesting opportunities for breeding birds, one 1SP Schwegler Sparrow Terrace (or similar) will be fitted to the northern or eastern elevation of each new unit, ideally under the eaves. To compensate for the loss of scrub nesting habitat in the northern extension, additional bird boxes suitable for scrub-nesting species should be considered.

- **Enhancement for Hedgehogs:** To maintain and enhance connectivity for hedgehogs, one hedgehog access hole (approximately 13cm × 13cm) will be incorporated at the base of each new garden fence. In addition, a hedgehog house will be included within the site boundary.
- **Enhancement for Amphibians:** To maintain and increase breeding opportunities on-site post-development, a wildlife pond (following Great Crested Newt guidelines) will be included in the plans within the area of wet/flooded grassland near the western boundary, which is set aside as green space in current architectural plans. An Amphibian Hibernaculum will be included on the south-eastern boundary.
- **Enhancement for Invertebrates:** To support the local invertebrate species and increase opportunities locally, one Integrated Bee-brick (or similar) will be installed on the southern or western elevation of each new unit.
- **Enhancements for Birds and Invertebrates (Planting and Landscaping):**
 - The planting of native trees/shrub or a hedge is recommended in parallel to the eastern boundary (160m), and western boundary (80m) and following the perimeter of the northern scrub (270m). For hedges, double rows are recommended as they are wider and provide more shelter and habitat. Rows to be planted at least 40cm apart with 4-6 plants per metre.
 - To compensate for the loss of scattered scrub habitat in the northern extension, native scrub species should be incorporated into landscaping schemes, including Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*), and Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*).
 - Where site conditions allow, the creation of heathland habitat features using Ling Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) and Wimberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) should be considered to compensate for the loss of these species from the northern scrub area.
 - To compensate for the loss of species-rich grassland flora, wildflower areas should be established using seed mixes containing Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*), and Meadow Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) to support butterfly populations.
 - To enhance biodiversity, planting native, nectar-rich climbing species such as evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*), goldenrod (*Solidago virgaurea*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*), and fleabane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*) is recommended to provide valuable food sources and habitat for various invertebrates.
 - A species-rich lawn mix will be used over newly created garden lawns, and an under-canopy seed-mix will be included within the new hedgerow.
- **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. Naturalised Montbretia (*Crocsmia x crocosmiflora*) was recorded within the northern scrub extension; care should be taken during clearance works to prevent its spread, and disposal should follow best practice guidelines for invasive species.

10.2 Conclusion of Biodiversity Net Gain

The proposed measures will maintain connectivity, increase local biodiversity, and provide additional nesting, roosting, and foraging opportunities, thereby achieving biodiversity net gain for the site. The proposed native trees/hedging will mitigate the loss of scrub at the site and provide additional nesting opportunities, increase local invertebrate diversity, and therefore improve foraging opportunities post-development. Given the habitat diversity identified in the 2025 survey, particularly the substantial area of scattered scrub in the northern extension with its heathland affinities, diverse native shrub assemblage, species-rich grassland flora, and confirmed invertebrate populations, enhanced mitigation measures focusing on heathland, scrub, and species-rich grassland habitat compensation are recommended to achieve a demonstrable net gain.

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*.
- Collins, J. (Ed.) (2023). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists – Good Practice Guidelines, 4th Edition*. Bat Conservation Trust, London.

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- JNCC. (2010). *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey – A Technique for Environmental Audit*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.
- NestBox Company Ltd. (n.d.). *Bat Boxes & Hedgehog Holes*. Available at: <https://www.nestbox.co.uk/>
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QGIS Development Team, <2025>. QGIS Geographic Information System. Open-Source Geospatial Foundation Project.

Appendix B: A Site Plan

Date: December 2025
Produced by: Little Wing Ecology (CYF)
Our Reference: LT335-PEA-25
Author: N S Aldridge

Legend

- Building(s)
- Boundary



QGIS Development Team, <2025>. QGIS Geographic System. Open-Source eospatal Foundation Project.

Appendix C: Site Photographs



Scattered Scrub (A2.2) – Several small patches.



Unimproved acid grassland (B1.1) An area located in the south-western corner identified in SEWBreC records.



Improved acid grassland (B1.2) Dominates the site.



Fence (J2.4) - A wire fence borders the site.



Wall (J2.5) – A drystone wall bisects the site wester to east. Several derelict buildings reduced to piles of stones.



Building (J3.6) Prior to demolition - One large building remained in addition to a small brick built out-house.

Appendix D: Target Notes



Note 1 – Debris - Potential shelter for small mammals and amphibians.



Note 2 – Stone walls - Potential shelter for small mammals and amphibians.



Note 3 – Potential basking sites – concrete slabs.



Note 4 – Transient water body.

Appendix E: PRA & Daytime Bat Walkover (Photography) Prior to 2025 demolition



Multiple PRFs identified behind timbers, beneath roofing materials and within chimneys.



Multiple PRFs identified behind timbers, beneath roofing materials and within chimneys.



Multiple PRFs identified behind timbers, beneath roofing materials and within chimneys.



Multiple PRFs identified behind timbers, beneath roofing materials and within chimneys.



Multiple PRFs identified behind timbers, beneath roofing materials and within chimneys.



Multiple PRFs identified behind timbers, beneath roofing materials and within chimneys.



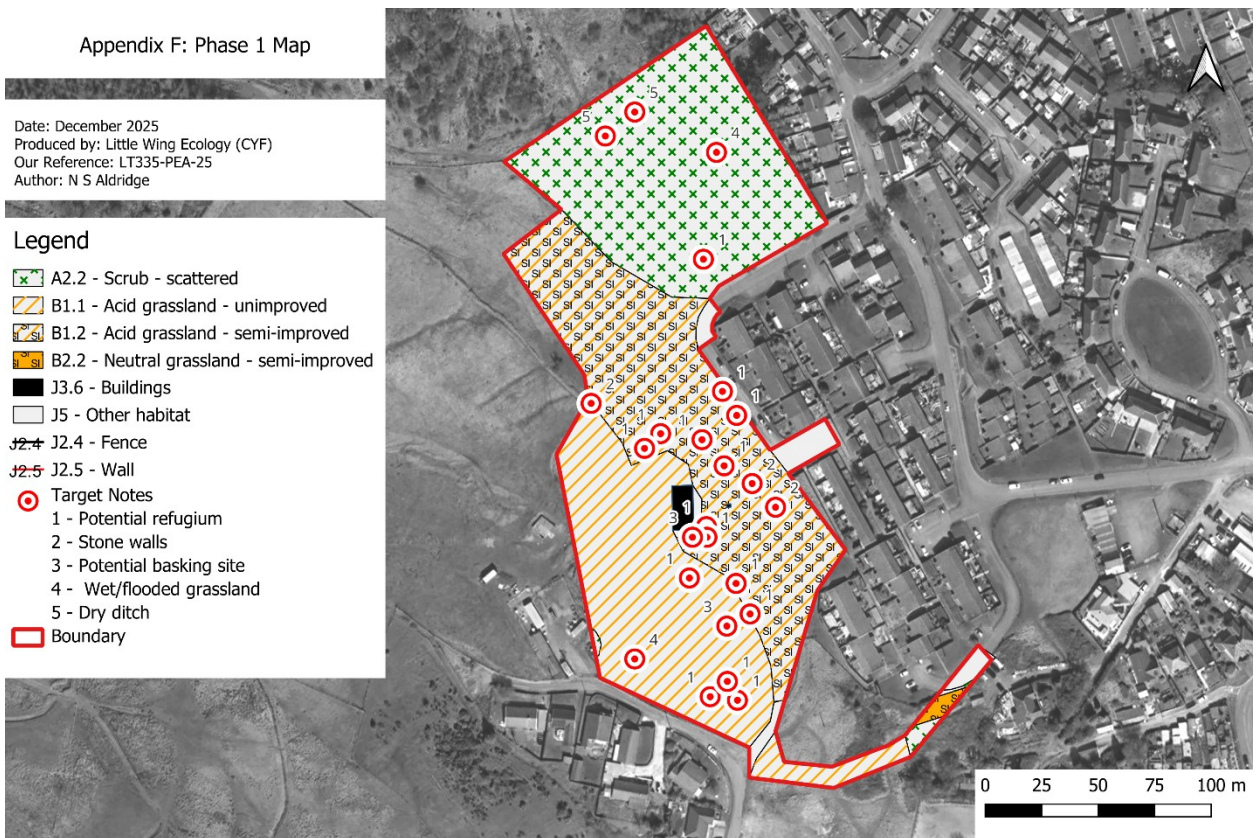
Roofing materials remain in good order. The roof is un-felted, and slates are exposed to the interior of the structure.

Appendix F: Phase 1 Map

Date: December 2025
 Produced by: Little Wing Ecology (CYF)
 Our Reference: LT335-PEA-25
 Author: N S Aldridge

Legend

-  A2.2 - Scrub - scattered
-  B1.1 - Acid grassland - unimproved
-  B1.2 - Acid grassland - semi-improved
-  B2.2 - Neutral grassland - semi-improved
-  J3.6 - Buildings
-  J5 - Other habitat
-  J2.4 - Fence
-  J2.5 - Wall
-  Target Notes
 - 1 - Potential refugium
 - 2 - Stone walls
 - 3 - Potential basking site
 - 4 - Wet/flooded grassland
 - 5 - Dry ditch
-  Boundary



QGIS Development Team, <2025>. QGIS Geographic System. Open-Source eospatal Foundation Project.

Appendix G: 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 H: Species potential defined by integrating national guidelines e.g. Hundt 2012

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 I: Species List

Common name	Scientific name	Scattered scrub (A2.2)	Grassland (B1)	Fence (J2.4)	Wall (J2.5)	Building(s) J3.6
Bird - Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	x				
Bird's foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	x				
Bramble (European blackberry)	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	x	x	x		x
Buttercup (Creeping)	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>		x			
Buttercup (Meadow)	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	x				
Cat's ear flatweed	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>		x			
Chickweed (Mouse-eared)	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	x	x			
Clover (Red)	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	x				
Clover spp.,	<i>Trifolium spp.,</i>		x			
Cypress (dwarf - horticultural)	<i>Cupressus spp.,</i>	x				
Daisy (Common)	<i>Bellis perennis</i>		x			
Dandelion (common)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>		x			
Dock (Broad-leaved)	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	x	x			
Fern (Dryopteris)	<i>Dryopteris spp.,</i>	x				
Fern (Scaly male)	<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>		x			
Frn (Hard)	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	x				
Gorse (Common)	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	x	x			
Grasses - Annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>		x			
Grasses - Bent	<i>Agrostis spp.,</i>	x	x			
Grasses - Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	x	x			
Grasses - Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	x	x			
Grasses - Sweet vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	x				
Grasses - Timothy grass	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	x	x			
Grasses - Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	x	x			
Grasses Fescue spp.,	<i>Festuca spp.,</i>	x				
Heather (Ling)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	x	x			
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>		x		x	x
Horsetail (Field)	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	x				

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Invertebrate - Butterfly (Meadow brown)	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	x				
Invertebrate - Butterfly (Speckled wood)	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	x				
Invertebrate - Seven spot lady-bird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	x				
Ladies mantle	<i>Alchemilla spp.,</i>	x				
Maidenhair spleenwort	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>				x	x
Moss - Feather moss (Bishops mitre)	<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	x	x		x	x
Moss - Star moss	<i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i>	x				
Moss (Springy turf moss)	<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	x	x			
Nettle (Common)	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	x	x			
Orange Montbretia spp.,	<i>Crocsmia spp.,</i>	x				
Plantain (Ribwort)	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	x				
Ragwort (Common)	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	x				
Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>	x				
Rush (Hard)	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>		x			
Rush (Soft)	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	x	x			
Rush (Soft)	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	x				
Sedge	<i>Carex spp.,</i>	x				
Sorrel (Common)	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>		x			
Thistle (Bull)	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	x	x			
Thistle (Creeping)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	x	x			
Thistle (Marsh)	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>		x			
Thistle (Sow)	<i>Sonchus spp.,</i>		x			
Tormentila	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	x				
Tree - Alder (Common/European)	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	x				
Tree - Ash (European)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	x	x			
Tree/shrub - Apple	<i>Malus spp.,</i>	x				
Tree/shrub - Birch (Silver)	<i>Betula pendula</i>	x				
Tree/shrub - Blackthorn (Common)	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	x				
Tree/shrub - Dogwood	<i>Cornus spp.,</i>	x	x			

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Tree/shrub - Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	x				
Tree/shrub - Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	x				
Tree/shrub - Holly (Common)	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	x				
Tree/shrub - Mountain ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	x				
Tree/shrub - Willow (Goat)	<i>Salix caprea</i>	x				
Wall rue	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>				x	x
Willowherb (Broad-leaved)	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	x	x			
Willowherb (Rosebay)	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	x	x			
Wimberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	x	x			
Yarrow	<i>Archillea millefolium</i>		x			x

X = Present at this location

Appendix J: 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., there is a 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 details 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.
- Luminaries 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 high the 550nm to avoid the component of light most disturbing to bats.
- Heights of fixtures must be carefully considered to minimise light spill. Only luminaries with an upward light ratio of 0% and with good optical control must be used.
- Luminaries 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>



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 partion hynny y gofynnwyd amdani. Nid yw gwybodaeth a gafwyd gan drydydd partion 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
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little
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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