Ecological Impact Assessment





Burrows Yard, Afan Way, Port
Talbot

13th June 2023

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Summary

- S.1. Tyler Grange Group Ltd were instructed by Aldi Stores Ltd in December 2022, to undertake an Ecological Impact Assessment of a decommissioned brownfield site, historically a council depot and petrol station located at Afan Way, Port Talbot, SA12 6LL, hereafter referred to as 'the site'. A planning application is to be submitted to Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council for a new Aldi Food store and Starbucks. The planning application is joint between Aldi, Starbucks and Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council. The site is centred on National Grid Reference SS 75905
- S.2. The site is not covered or directly adjacent to any statutory sites designated by nature conservation importance. The site is 100 m from the Neath and Port Talbot Waterways Site of Interest to Nature Conservation (SINC). Additionally the site has a record of the small blue butterfly *Cupido minimus*, a Section 7 species, presence of which meets the criteria in Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council for consideration as a SINC.
- S.3. An extended habitat survey was undertaken on the 18th January, the site was comprised of a mosaic of grassland, scrub and ruderal species. The grassland was primarily comprised of species found in species poor grassland, with the site beginning to succeed to bramble and buddleia.scrub and a longer tussocky grassland sward. Correspondence with NPT Council specified that the sites habitat did meet the criteria of open mosaic on previously developed land a priority habitat under section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act.
- S.4. The sites relatively recent habitats (site was cleared approximately 10 years ago) and its lack of connectivity to the wider environment, limits its potential for protected species. There are records within the site of the aforementioned small blue butterfly in 2019. Small blue require kidney vetch *Anthyllis vulneraria*, for their caterpillars, kidney vetch is an early succession species which due to the relative lack of management within the site may no longer be present, though would likely still be within the seedbank.
- S.5. The proposals will result in the loss of all current habitats on-site including hardstanding, spoil and refuge, dense and scattered scrub, ruderal and grassland mosaics. There is potential during site clearance for legislation protecting nesting birds to be triggered, as such works would be timed outside of the nesting season (Typically perceived as March August) or preceded by a check from a suitably qualified ecologist.
- S.6. The proposals include drainage, SUDs and associated landscaping including native species grassland and hedgerow which can be viewed in Appendix 4. Native tree planting comprising hazel, field maple, holly and hawthorn will be planted in a native species hedge mix. In addition, trees designed to improve air quality such as Norway maple *Acer platanoides*, gingko *Ginkgo biloba* and silver birch *Betula pendula* have been included within the planting scheme. The SUDS features include marginal vegetation comprising yellow iris *Iris pseudacorus*, reed sweet grass *Glyceria maxima*, purple loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria* and water forgetmenot *Myosotis scorpioides*. Additionally, there will be areas of grassland planting including species such as wild carrot, common knapweed *Centaurea nigra* and oxeye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*, of benefit to a range of pollinating species.
- S.7. The site has historic presence of the Section 7 habitat open mosaic on previously developed land, and the section 7 species small blue butterfly. Whilst the habitats on site have deteriorated through lack of management/disturbance the historic seed bank and relatively recent identity as a Section 7 habitat supporting small blue butterfly compensation is required to comply with national and local planning policy as shown in **Appendix 1**.
- S.8. In order to compensate for the loss of onsite habitats and small blue butterfly, offsite compensation has been designed and is within the final stages of implemented by NPT Council. In addition, the scheme has been designed to include



native species planting which would benefit a variety of pollinating species as well as species they themselves support, such as birds; habitat enhancements for invertebrates and nesting starling are also provided.

S.9. With the implementation and enhancement strategy described in this assessment (outlined in Section 4), it is considered that the proposed development would be in conformity with relevant policy and legislation, as set out in **Appendix 1.**



Section 1: Introduction

1.1. Tyler Grange Group Ltd were instructed by Aldi Stores Ltd in December 2022, to undertake an Ecological Impact Assessment of a brownfield site, located at Afan Way, Port Talbot, SA12 6LL, hereafter referred to as 'the site'. A planning application is to be submitted to Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council for a new Aldi Food store and Starbucks. The planning application is joint between Aldi, and Starbucks/Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council. The site is centred on National Grid Reference SS 75905 89842, the extent is shown in Figure 1.1

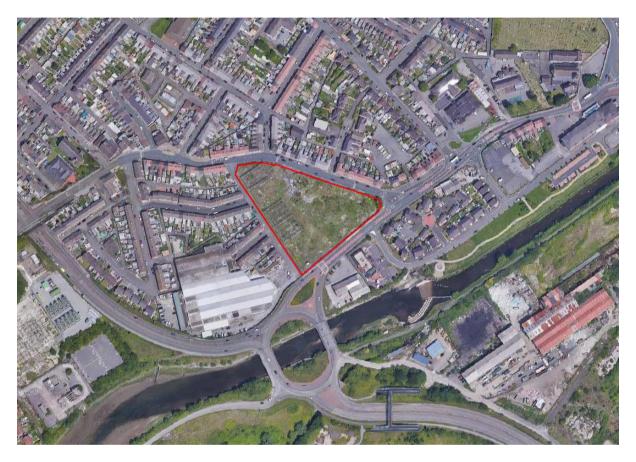


Figure 1. Site boundary and context (Google maps, 2022).

Site Context

1.2. The site comprises a former Neath and Port Talbot County Borough Council (NPT Council hereafter) depot and petrol station with associated access, located within an industrial and residential area in Port Talbot. The site has been decommissioned starting in 2009 with complete clearance to bare earth within the last ten years. It is now brownfield land and is bounded by Water Street to the north and east, Afan Way to the south, and Isaac's Place to the west. The site is on the edge of a residential area and is immediately surrounded by houses, shops and two larger industrial units and their associated roads. The wider area is covered by residential and brownfield sites. The River Afan passes the south-eastern boundary of the site, at its closest point c.62 m from the redline boundary. The site has previously been described as Open Mosaic on Previously Developed land, a priority habitat associated with brownfield sites.



Purpose

- 1.3. The purpose of this report is to:
 - Use available background data and field survey results, to describe and evaluate the ecological features present within the likely zone of influence (ZoI)¹ of the proposed development;
 - Assess potentially significant ecological issues and opportunities as a result of the development; and
 - Where appropriate, describe mitigation and enhancement proposals, together with planning controls, to ensure conformity with policy and legislation listed in **Appendix 1**.
- 1.4. This assessment and the terminology used are consistent with the 'Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland' (CIEEM, 2018).

¹ Defined as the area over which ecological features may be affected by biophysical changes as a result of the proposed project and associated activities. This is likely to extend beyond the project site, for example where there are ecological or hydrological links beyond the site boundaries.



Section 2: Methodology

Scope

- 2.1. The scope of works has informed the description and assessment of importance of ecological features in line with Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management guidelines (CIEEM 2018) the consideration of opportunities and constraints to development, and mitigation and enhancement requirements to ensure conformity with legislation and policy (see **Appendix 1**).
- 2.2. This Ecological Impact Assessment has been informed by the following:
 - Detailed data search including purchase of biological records; and
 - 'Extended' Phase I Habitat Survey undertaken in January 2023.
- 2.3. Consideration of the potential ZoI for different ecological features as a result of the proposed development informed the search areas for the data search and the scope of further surveys required to inform this assessment, where there was potential for significant ecological effects or those where measures could be required to ensure legal compliance.

Data Search

- 2.4. A desk-based study was conducted whereby records of designated sites and records of protected and priority sites were purchased and interrogated for the site and the surrounding landscape.
- 2.5. Search areas for which records were requested or checked were selected for each feature/group to ensure relevant features within the ZoI of the proposed development have been considered. This extended to a 2 km radius for protected and priority species records, 2 km for non-statutorily and nationally designated statutory sites and 10km for European statutorily designated sites. The following resources were consulted/contacted:
 - Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the countryside (MAGIC) website²;
 - South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBReC)³;
 - Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council website⁴;
 - Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) website⁵;
 - Natural England (NE) designated sites website⁶;
 - The Local Biodiversity Action Plan known as the Neath Port Talbot Local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)/ Priority species ref; and
 - Google Maps, including aerial photography.

⁶ https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/



² https://magic.defra.gov.uk/

³ http://www.sewbrec.org.uk

⁴ <u>https://www.npt.gov.uk/?lang=en-gb</u>

⁵https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-protected-areas/

Extended Habitat Survey

- 2.6. An extended habitat survey of the site was undertaken on 18th January 2023 by Paul Webb, a qualifying member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and an experienced field surveyor.
- 2.7. The habitat survey methodology was based on guidance set out in the UK Habitat classification⁷. This entailed classifying and mapping broad habitat types present. A basic inventory of the habitats and representative species list was produced. Where access allowed, adjacent habitats were also considered, in order to assess the site within the wider landscape.
- 2.8. Note was taken of the more conspicuous fauna, and any evidence of, or potential for the presence of protected or priority flora and fauna.
- 2.9. The weather conditions during the survey were dry and cloudy, with an air temperature of 4°C and 'light air' wind factor.

Evaluation

- 2.10. Habitats and species are defined in accordance with the Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland (CIEEM, 2018).
- 2.11. The scale of importance of each ecological feature is assigned within a defined geographical context, namely international and European, national, regional, county, and local⁸. Features below local importance are considered to be of negligible importance.
- 2.12. Consideration will also be given to legally protected or controlled species, which are 'important features' in the context of this assessment, for which mitigation measures are required to ensure legal compliance, regardless of their geographic scale of importance. Thus, it is possible for a feature of negligible ecological importance to be legally protected and hence require mitigation.

Limitations and Assumptions

- 2.13. The Habitat survey was undertaken in January 2023, as such, certain plant species may not have been present during the survey. This is taken into account within the report and is considered a minor limitation, though mitigated through consultation with NPT Council.
- 2.14. The species data collated during the data search are only those records submitted to SEWBReC and therefore should not be taken as a definitive list of the protected species and those of principal importance to occur within the study area.

Quality Assurance

⁸ In this assessment, local importance is considered within the context of Neath Port Talbot County.



Burrows Yard, Afan Way, Port Talbot, Afan Way Ecological Impact Assessment

⁷ Butcher, B. et al., 2020. *The UK Habitat Classification User Manual Version 1.1.* [Online] Available at: http://www.ukhab.org/

2.15.	All ecologists at Tyler Grange Group Ltd are members of CIEEM or are working towards membership and act under the direction of members and abide by the Institute's Code of Professional Conduct.
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Section 3: Ecological Features

3.1. Ecological features within the site and wider study area are described below, together with an assessment of their importance using a geographical frame of reference advocated by CIEEM.

Protected Sites

- 3.2. The site is not covered or directly adjacent to any statutory sites designated by nature conservation importance.
- 3.3. Local wildlife sites in NPT are referred to as Sites of Interest to Nature Conservation (SINCS).
- 3.4. Two European statutory sites, and five non-statutory designated sites were identified within the study area, see **Table 1** below.

 $\textbf{Table 1} \ \mathsf{Designated} \ \mathsf{sites} \ \mathsf{within} \ \mathsf{study} \ \mathsf{area}.$

Site name and designation	Distance from site (km), site description and reason for designation	Ecological importance
International statutory	Crymlyn Bog/ Cors Crymlyn Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar site, c.5.8 km northwest of site. One of the largest valley floodplain mires in Wales, and amongst the most important in the United Kingdom, the site forms part of an extensive inter-estuarine complex. The site is primarily designated for its transition mires and quaking bogs, and its calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae. The area is notable for its rich invertebrate fauna, including many nationally rare or highly localized species associated with mires.	International
International statutory	Kenfig/Cynffig SAC, c.6.7 km south of site. This large, 1189 ha, site is designated for its dunes and highly alkaline waters. It's designated primarily for fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes), dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea Salicion arenariae, humid dune slacks, hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp., petal wort Petalophyllum ralfsii, and fen orchid Liparis loeseli. The three dune types support a variety of vegetation: the extensive areas of fixed dune support red fescue Festuca rubra and lady's bedstraw Galium verum and semi-fixed dune grassland with marram Ammophila arenaria and red fescue; the mature species-rich dune slacks support extensive areas of Salix repens ssp. Argentea; and the calcareous dune slacks, which are amongst the most species-rich in the UK, support communities dominated by a variety of mosses and a number of rare plants.	International



	The SAC supports thousands of petal wort and around 50% of the UK's fen orchid population.	
Non-statutory	NPT Watercourses Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), c.0.1 km southwest of site.	County
	No description of SINC available.	
Non-statutory	Harbourside Law Courts SINC, c.0.6 km southeast of site.	County
	A brownfield site consisting of open mosaic habitat on previously developed land. The site supports common centaury <i>Centaurium erythraea</i> , blackstonia sp. and other typical early pioneering species, with large areas of sedum sp., kidney vetch <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> , and bare ground are present. BAP invertebrates present include small blue butterfly <i>Cupido minimus</i> , shrill carder bee <i>Bombus sylvarum</i> , and brown-banded carder bee <i>Bombus humilis</i> . Common reptile species, linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i> and starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> are also present.	
Non-statutory	Lower River Afan Estuary SINC, c.0.6 km southeast of site.	County
	This SINC covers the lower estuary of the River Afan. The site consists an excellent mosaic of saltmarsh plants along mudflats and coastal grassland which includes pockets of dune habitat along the higher shore. The latter are associated with the Little Warren system (see below table row).	
	The Neath Port Talbot coastline is subject to huge development pressure, and the afore mentioned protected sites are isolated by industrial works, residential developments and business parks. A tarmacked cycleway runs along the top of the site from the Afan promenade towards Port Talbot to the east.	
Non-statutory	Little Warren SINC, c.1.2 km southwest of site.	County
	A small area of sand dunes supporting an important population of Matthiola sinnuata (sea stock). The site is located at the southern end of the Aberafan seafront developments at the mouth of the River Afan, and is managed by The Wildlife Trusts of South and West Wales.	
Non-statutory	Panasonic SINC, c.1.5 km northwest of site.	County
	A considerable area of post-industrial land adjacent to and south of the M4, at Baglan. The site supports a mosaic of habitats including scrub communities, neutral grassland, fen, reedbed and ponds. The area provides a stepping stone for	



species such as invertebrates, e.g. bees, and a variety of birds. The site has previously supported breeding Lapwing.

Habitats

- 3.5. The habitats present within the site, along with their ecological importance and photographs are detailed in **Table 2** below, this should be read in conjunction with the Habitat Features **Plan 15539/P01**.
- 3.6. The site supports the following habitats:
 - Dense and Scattered Scrub;
 - Sealed Surface;
 - Other Neutral Grassland;
 - Spoil and Refuge; and
 - Tall Ruderal, Grassland and Scrub Mosaic.



Table 2 Site habitats.

Habitat	Description	Site photographs	Ecological Importance
Dense and Scattered scrub	Small areas of dense scrub and scattered scrub are present throughout the site, Photos 1 & 2 . Species present include bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> , buddleia <i>Buddleja davidii</i> , goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> , gorse <i>Ulex</i> sp. The scrub forms a mosaic habitat with tall ruderal and grassland, see below table rows. The southern portion of the site is starting to become more dominated by scrub in absence of recent management/disturbance.	Photo 1. Dense scrub patch.	Negligible

		Photo 2. Scattered scrub patch.	
Sealed surface	There is an area of hardstanding at the site entrance, Photo 3 , and two areas where former steel frame buildings were located.	Photo 3. Hardstanding area by the entrance.	Negligible
Other neutral grassland	A central strip of grassland runs through the middle of site, along the track, Photo 4 . This section of grassland has a short sward which appears to have been managed to access the substation. The surrounding grassland areas form a mosaic habitat with scrub and ruderal species and is of a longer sward, Photo 5 . Dominant species identified in the grassland include creeping bent <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> , Yorkshire fog <i>Holocus lanatus</i> , false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> , cock's foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , with ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , poppy <i>Papaver</i> sp., dandelion <i>Taraxacum</i> sp., pendulous sedge <i>Carex pendula</i> , and wild carrot <i>Daucus carota</i> .	Photo 4. Short sward grassland running through site.	Local

	Historic presence of kidney vetch had been recorded within the site.	Photo 5. Poor semi-improved grassland showing predominantly longer sward.	
Spoil and refuge	A spoil mound with vegetation is present immediately east of the entrance, Photo 6 . Species include teasel <i>Dipsacus fallonum</i> , poppy, bramble, buddleia, and curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i> . Litter has been left along the edge of the spoil mound, and along the track of poor semi-improved grassland, Photo 7 .	Photo 6. Spoil pile to east of the entrance.	Negligible



has seen an encroachment of scrub and more tussocky grassland and ruderal sward composition. Though the seedbank will still be present the lack of management has decreased the value of these habitat.



Photo 9. Mosaic vegetation on-site.

Fauna

3.8. Details of fauna species with potential to utilise the site, are described in **Table 3** below.



 Table 3 Protected and priority species.

Species/Group	Records within 2 km	On site	Ecological Importance
Amphibians	No records of great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> were returned from SEWBReC. Records for common frog <i>Rana temporaria</i> , toad <i>Bufo bufo</i> , palmate and smooth newt <i>Lissotriton helveticus and L.vulgaris</i> were returned, the closest record being c.800 m west of site for frogs in 2020.	There are limited opportunities for great crested newt (GCN) and other amphibians on site. The site is an isolated habitat surrounded by roads without connection to habitats of greater suitability. Given the distances involved to the closest biological record, lack of connecting habitat or suitable breeding habitat on site, GCN are considered likely absent from the site.	N/A
Bats	32 records for bats were returned from SeWBReC. Species recorded were pipistrelle <i>Pipistrelle</i> spp., myotis <i>Myotis</i> spp., brown long-eared <i>Plecotus</i> auratus, and noctule <i>Nyctalus</i> spp. The most recent record from 2022.	There are no trees or hedgerows within the site. However, dense and scattered scrub offer limited opportunities for foraging bats. Street lighting is present along the two main roads along the northeast and southwest boundaries of site. A flood light shines onto site from the site entrance. Due to the location of site, likely high levels of lighting, limited connectivity with suitable habitats, and the common occurrence of the habitats recorded on site in the local area, the site is not likely to be fundamental for maintaining the local bat population.	Negligible



Birds	1092 records of birds were returned from SeWBReC. Including the red listed and Species of Principal Importance (SoPI) linnet, house sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> , starling; the red listed Common Swift <i>Apus apus</i> ; and the amber listed and species of principal importance hedge accentor <i>Prunella modularis</i> . 15 records of Neath Port Talbot (NPT) 'special' species ⁹ kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i> were returned, though the habitats of the site are not suitable for either nesting, or foraging.	The habitats on-site offer nesting and foraging opportunities for birds in the scrub and tall ruderal vegetation. The site and wider area would be expected to support foraging birds in the immediate area surrounding the site, being a partially vegetated 'island' amongst residential and commercial buildings. The site itself would not be expected to be of significant importance to the local bird assemblage. Habitats to the northwest and south, beyond Port Talbot, provide greater foraging and nesting opportunities.	Negligible
Hedgehogs	Twenty nine records of hedgehog were returned from SeWBReC, the closest c.300 m west of the site, from 2020.	The habitats on-site offers foraging and hibernation opportunities for hedgehogs. However, the terraced housing with no front gardens, two main roads, and the wooden board fencing and brick walls around site limit/prevent connectivity with the wider area. It is therefore considered unlikely that hedgehogs are on-site. Hedgehogs are widespread in the local area.	Negligible
Invertebrates	234 records of invertebrates were returned from SeWBReC, the closest being onsite for small blue	The colonization of brownfield site by pioneering plant species (tall ruderal, scrub, vegetated spoil piles and	Local

⁹ <u>Special Species – Neath Port Talbot Council (npt.gov.uk)</u>



	butterfly <i>Cupido minimus</i> , from 2019. Small blue are priority species, Section 7 species and NPT 'special' species. SeWBRec returned 21 records of small blue, four of which were recorded within the site. 65 records of priority species of butterfly were returned. Species include small blue, grayling <i>Hipparchia semele</i> , small heath <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> , dingy skipper <i>Erynnis tages</i> , small pearl-bordered fritillary <i>Boloria selene</i> , and wall <i>Lasiommata megera</i> . 32 records of priority species of bee were returned. Species include brown-banded carder bee <i>Bombus humilis</i> , moss carder bee <i>Bombus muscorum</i> , and shrill carder bee <i>Bombus sylvarum</i> . Shrill carder bee are a NPT special species. SeWBREC returned seven records for shrill carder bee, the closest c.300 m south of site, from 2013. 75 records of 35 species of priority moth were returned, the closest c.325 m from site for cinnabar <i>Tyria jacobaeae</i> .	grassland) provide opportunities for invertebrates such as bees, butterflies, insects and beetles. The priority and special NPT species small blue butterfly has been recorded on-site (SeWBRec) in 2019. Since 2019 the sites vegetation mosaic has increased in areas of dense scrub and longer more tussocky grassland are dominating the site.	
Plants	623 records of flowering plants were returned from SeWBReC.	The habitats present on-site are not suitable for bluebell or sea stock. Bluebells are found in broadleaved woodlands, fields and along hedgerows, and sea stock is found on sand dunes. Neither of these	Negligible



	Two records for priority species, and special NPT species, bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> were returned 975 m southeast of site from 2006. 16 records for priority plant species sea stock <i>Matthiola sinuate</i> were returned, the closest c.1.1 km from site.	habitats are present on-site and the site walk-over did not record any priority plant species. It is considered unlikely that priority plant species are present on-site.	
Reptiles	Three records of slow worm <i>Anguis fragilis</i> were returned within 1 km of site, from SeWBReC all from the Harbourside Law Courts SINC in 2017.	The tall ruderal and grassland offers suitable habitat for reptiles. However, given its isolated, urbanised nature, and lack of records for reptiles in the Zol. It is considered unlikely reptiles, if present would have colonised the site. They are therefore considered likely absent.	N/A
Invasive species	60 records for invasive species buddleia <i>Buddleja</i> dacidii were returned from SeWBReC within the site boundary. The most recent record from 2022. Three records for American Mink were returned, the closest c. 750 m northeast of site, from 2014.	The site walk-over recorded areas of buddleia scrub which is beginning to encroach the habitats within the site.	Negligible
Other protected/priority species	One record of harvest mouse was returned c.300 m south of site, from 2006. Four records of Eurasian badger <i>Meles meles</i> were returned 800 m north of the site, from 2019.	The habitats on-site are not considered suitable for badger, hare, harvest mouse, dormouse, otter and water vole. The isolated nature of the site with no connecting habitats is unsuitable for these species. No evidence of these species was recorded during the site	Negligible



Ten records of otter *Lutra lutra* were returned, the closest c.675 m northeast of the site, from 2004. The most recent records are from 2014, c.800 m from the site.

visit. It is therefore considered these species are likely absent from the site.

One record of brown hare was returned c. 1.7 km north of site.

One record of hazel dormouse was returned c.1.7 km east of site, from 2007.

One record of water vole was returned c. 1.9 km north of site, from 2002.

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Section 4: Potential impacts, Mitigation and Enhancement

Site Proposals

- 4.1. The proposals for the site (see **Appendix 2**) include an Aldi foodstore and a Starbucks Drive Thru with associated access, parking, SUDs and soft landscaping.
- 4.2. The proposals result in the loss of all current habitats on-site. This includes loss of scrub, tall ruderal vegetation and grassland mosaics.

Impacts and Requirements for Mitigation and Enhancement

- 4.3. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006 gives the importance of conserving biodiversity a statutory basis, requiring government departments (which includes Local Planning Authorities) to have regard for biodiversity in carrying out their obligations (which includes determination of planning applications) and to take positive steps to further the conservation of listed species and habitats. In addition, the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 requires the Welsh Minsters to identify living organisms and types of habitats of principal importance for the purpose of maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in relation to Wales. In exercising their functions under this section, the Welsh Ministers must apply the principles of sustainable management of natural resources. These articles of legislation require NPT Council to take measures to protect species or habitats from the adverse effects of development, where appropriate, by using planning conditions or obligations.
- 4.4. Where there are potential impacts in the construction and/or operational phases of the development to the ecological features described and evaluated in **Section 3**, these are described below. Where potential impacts would cause a breach in legislation or planning policy (as set out in **Appendix 1**), the requirement for mitigation or compensation are noted.

Protected Sites

International sites

- 4.5. No international sites were identified within the site boundaries.
- 4.6. Two International statutory sites were identified within the 10 km ZoI, Crymlyn Bog SAC which is 5.8 km and Kenfig SAC which is 6.7 km form the site boundary. Crymlyn SAC is designated for its floodplain mires and associated fauna and flora, and Kenfig SAC is designated for its dunes and water quality. The distance from these sites and proposals of the development would not be expected to have an impact either directly or indirectly on these protected sites.

Local wildlife sites

4.7. NPT watercourses SINC is approximately 100 m from the site, however, it is separated by two main roads and industrial buildings. There is potential for pollution through construction works to enter drainage systems into the River Afan which is part of the SINC. This can be mitigated through best practice guidance for preventing spills and site run off from the construction sites, which would be detailed within a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP).



- 4.8. The Harbourside Law Courts SINC, Lower River Afan Estuary SINC, Little Warren SINC, and Panasonic SINC are also within the study area. No effects are considered likely given the nature of the proposals and distances from the site. No other tangible impact pathways have been identified and overall no impacts upon any protected sites are considered likely from the site proposals.
- 4.9. The record of the Section 7 small blue butterfly within the site meets the NPT Council SINC selection criteria, which considers sites that have presence of Section 7 butterflies for SINC selection. NPT Council is ultimately responsible for designating sites as SINCs. NPT Council is also joint applicant for the upcoming planning proposal, discussions during the pre-application process included NPT Council compensating for small blue off site which are in the final stages of being created see **Appendix 3** for confirmation of NPT Councils approach and commitment to compensate.

Habitats

- 4.10. The proposals will result in the loss of all current habitats on-site including hardstanding, spoil and refuge, dense and scattered scrub, ruderal and grassland mosaics.
- 4.11. The proposals include drainage, SUDs and associated landscaping including native species grassland and hedgerow which can be viewed in **Appendix 4**. Native tree planting comprising hazel, field maple, holly and hawthorn will be planted in a native species hedge mix. In addition, trees designed to improve air quality such as Norway maple *Acer platanoides*, gingko *Ginkgo biloba* and silver birch *Betula pendula* have been included within the planting scheme. The SUDS features include marginal vegetation comprising yellow iris *Iris pseudacorus*, reed sweet grass *Glyceria maxima*, purple loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria* and water forgetmenot *Myosotis scorpioides*. Additionally, there will be areas of grassland planting including species such as wild carrot, common knapweed *Centaurea nigra* and oxeye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*, of benefit to pollinating species.
- 4.12. Given the lack of management and disturbance the site is succeeding to scrub and longer sward grassland, with less potential for pioneering species that were historically present and were defined as the Section 7 open mosaic on previously developed land. In part for these habitats and due to the presence of the aforementioned small blue butterfly the council as part of the joint applicant team have committed to providing suitable compensation (Appendix 3) in accordance with national and local planning policy found in Appendix 1.

Protected and Priority Species

Bats

- 4.13. The site is considered to provide limited foraging opportunities for light tolerant species such as pipistrelles in the immediate vicinity of the site. Due to the built-up nature of the surrounding area and limited connectivity to suitable foraging and roosting habitat any impacts from loss of habitat on site are not considered to be significant on the local bat assemblage. The proposals include the installation of lighting, however, the site is already subject to lighting associated with the roads and street lighting, and light sensitive species are not expected to be present.
- 4.14. Post-development, new native species planting and SuDS features will provide foraging opportunities for the local bat population, where present.



Birds

- 4.15. The proposals will result in the loss of scrub and ruderal habitat that provides opportunities for common species of nesting bird.
- 4.16. During the construction phase, there is the potential to impact nesting attempts from birds during vegetation clearance which would trigger the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, (as amended). Therefore, removal of woody vegetation should be timed for outside the nesting bird season (generally taken as March to August, inclusive, though this is not defined in law and birds can nest outside of this period) or be preceded by a check for active nests by an ecologist. If a nest is found, a minimum of a 5 m buffer will need to be left around the nest to prevent disturbance until the chicks have fledged, as confirmed by an ecologist.
- 4.17. The planting of trees around site, described above, will provide new and enhanced foraging and nesting habitat for common birds around the site.
- 4.18. In addition 3 x nesting enhancements for starling¹⁰ are provided on the Aldi building. These will be sited on the north eastern aspect and above 2.5 m in line with manufacturer instruction. Approximate locations are indicated by the red square shown below in Figure 4.1.

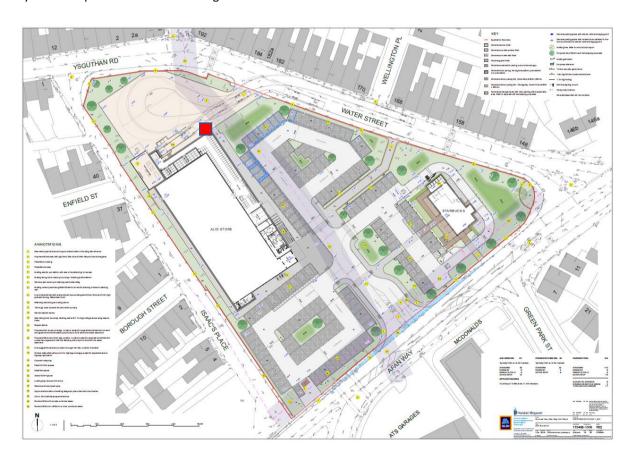


Figure 4.1 Approximate location of 3x starling nest boxes located on the exterior of the Aldi store.

¹⁰ Eco Starling Nest Box (wildcare.co.uk)



Invertebrates

- 4.19. There are records of the Section 7 species small blue butterfly within the site boundary from 2019. It is currently unknown if kidney vetch, which is the sole plant species of the small blue caterpillar is still present within the site. It is likely that the sites grassland mosaic has become of a denser sward and with larger areas of scrub which will have restricted suitable locations for kidney vetch.
- 4.20. If still present, small blue would meet the NPT Council requirements for SINC selection¹¹, however, as described in the above protected sites and habitats section and **Appendix 3**; the council are implementing a strategy to compensate for the population of small blue, off site so that the sites proposals are in accordance with with national planning policy and local planning policy identified in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.21. The native species habitats and flowering ornamental species as shown in **Appendix 4** will provide a benefit to a range of invertebrates, in particular pollinating species. In addition, insect enhancements are to be included within the soft landscaping of the SUDS features, such as insect hotels or similar¹² These come in a variety of constructions and can either be mounted on a short pole within the grassland, or affixed onto a retaining wall/fence. Indicative locations are provided below, they should be placed south or south east facing in line with manufacturer recommendations.



Figure 4.2: Indicative locations of insect enhancements within soft landscaping scheme, shown by the blue ovals.

¹² Nooks & Crannies Insect Hotel - Ark Wildlife UK



¹¹ spg biodiversity geodiversity may18.pdf (npt.gov.uk)

Invasive species

4.22. All buddleia will be removed as part of the proposals.

Other species

4.23. Regard will be had for any other protected or notable species that may be present within the site. In particular, hedgehog, a UK Priority Species, which could be affected during the construction phase, if present. Prior to site clearance work, any obvious piles of leaves or brash will be cleared by hand and should any hedgehogs be found, they will be carefully moved to other areas of suitable habitat, away from the proposed development.

Section 5: Conclusions

- 5.1. The site has historic presence of the Section 7 habitat open mosaic on previously developed land, and the section 7 species small blue butterfly. Whilst the habitats on site have deteriorated through lack of management/disturbance the historic seed bank and relatively recent identity as a Section 7 habitat supporting small blue butterfly compensation is required to comply with national and local planning policy as shown in **Appendix 1.**
- 5.2. In order to compensate for the loss of onsite habitats and small blue butterfly, offsite compensation has been designed and is within the final stages of implemented by NPT Council. In addition the scheme has been designed to include native species planting which would benefit a variety of pollinating species as well as species they themselves support, such as birds; habitat enhancements for invertebrates and nesting starling are also provided.
- 5.3. With the implementation and enhancement strategy described in this assessment (outlined in **Section 4**), it is considered that the proposed development would be in conformity with relevant policy and legislation, as set out in **Appendix 1**.



Appendix 1: Legislation and Planning Policy

Legislation

- A1.1. Specific habitats and species receive legal protection in the UK under various pieces of legislation, including:
 - The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended);
 - The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2018;
 - The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000;
 - The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006; in Wales this is superseded by the Environment (Wales) Act 2016
 - The Hedgerows Regulations 1997; and
 - The Protection of Badgers Act 1992.
- A1.2. The European Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna, 1992, often referred to as the 'Habitats Directive', provides for the protection of key habitats and species considered of European importance. Annexes II and IV of the Directive list all species considered of community interest. The legal framework to protect the species covered by the Habitats Directive has been enacted under UK law through The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).
- A1.3. In Britain, the WCA 1981 (as amended) is the primary legislation protecting habitats and species. SSSIs, representing the best examples of our natural heritage, are notified under the WCA 1981 (as amended) by reason of their flora, fauna, geology or other features. All breeding birds, their nests and eggs are protected under the Act, which makes it illegal to knowingly damage or destroy the nest site during the nesting season. Schedules 1, 5 and 8 afford protection to individual birds, other animals and plants.
- A1.4. Schedule 12 of the CRoW Act 2000 strengthens the species enforcement provisions of the WCA 1981 (as amended) by the introduction of a new offence of 'reckless' disturbance of certain listed birds and animals at their place of rest or shelter.

The Environment (Wales) Act 2016

- A1.5. This piece of legislation is to plan and manage Wales' natural resources. The key area that is relevant to the proposals relates to the sustainable management of the Welsh Natural Re-sources, the principles of which are outlined below:
 - Building resilience-A resilient ecosystem is one that is healthy and functions in a way that is able to address
 pressures and demands placed on it and is able to deliver benefits over the long term to meet current
 social, economic and environmental needs.
 - Managing multiple benefits -Our ecosystems provide us with a wide range of services and benefits. We
 need to take all of these into account when we make decisions about how we use them, so that they
 provide multiple benefits for the long term. This includes taking into account their intrinsic value.



- Adaptive management Ecosystem processes and functions are complex and variable, and our approach
 will be adaptive with a focus on active learning derived from monitoring and outcomes and taking into
 account the time lags and feedback times for ecosystems to respond to interventions. It is about 'learning
 by doing'.
- Long term It is also important to take account of the short, medium and long-term consequences of actions, and consider time lags and feedback times for ecosystems to respond to any interventions.
- Evidence This means gathering information and considering all the social, economic and environmental
 evidence (including evidence in respect of uncertainties) from a wide range of experts and stakeholders at
 the local, regional and national level as appropriate, both to identify priorities and opportunities for their
 management and also in delivering the management actions.
- Collaboration and co-operation -It is about having a two-way communication across local, regional, national and international levels and being interconnected between policy, process and people to break down silo ways of working. This approach supports the development and implementation of the new, innovative solutions that are needed.
- Working at the right scale -An ecosystem is a functioning unit that can operate at any scale depending on the problem or issue being addressed.

Badger

- A1.6. The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 consolidates the previous Badger Acts of 1973 and 1991. The legislation aims to protect the species from persecution, rather than being a response to an un-favourable conservation status. As well as protecting the animal itself, the 1992 Act also makes the intentional or reckless destruction, damage or obstruction of a badger sett an offence.
- A1.7. A sett is defined as 'any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger'. In addition, the intentional elimination of sufficient foraging area to support a known social group of badgers may, in certain circumstances, be construed as an offence by constituting 'cruel ill treatment' of a badger. Badgers are common and widespread in the UK and are not the subject of conservation action.

Bats

- A1.8. As European protected species, all UK bats receive legal protection in Wales under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the WCA 1981 (as amended).
- A1.9. All British species of bat are listed on Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 as European Protected Species (EPS). Regulation 41 (1) makes it an offence to:
 - Deliberately capture or injure an EPS;
 - Deliberately disturb an EPS;
 - Deliberately take or destroy the eggs of an EPS; and/or
 - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of an EPS.



- A1.10. All British bats are listed in Schedule 5 of the WCA. Section 9 of the WCA affords protection to Schedule 5 animals against:
 - Intentional killing, injuring or taking;
 - Possessing (including parts or derivatives);
 - Intentional or reckless damage, destruction, or obstruction of any structure or place used for shelter, or pro-tection; and/or
 - Selling, offering or exposing for sale (alive or dead, including parts or derivatives).
- A1.11. All British bats are also listed at Schedule 6 of the WCA, and as such under Section 11 (1) of the WCA cannot be killed or taken by certain methods, such as traps and nets, poisons, automatic weapons, electrical devices, smoke/gases etc.
- A1.12. Several British bat species are listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, which states that decision-makers such as Local Planning Authorities must have regard to Species of Principal Importance (SoPI) in all their activities, including when making decisions on planning applications, this is superseded by the Environment Act 2016 as Section 7 priority species.
- A1.13. The following bat species are SoPIs: barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus*, Bechstein's *Myotis bechsteinii*, brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus*, greater horseshoe *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, lesser horseshoe *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, noctule *Nyctalus noctula*, common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus Pipistrellus* and soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*.

Birds

A1.14. In England and Wales, birds and their nests are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended).

Reptiles

- A1.15. The four common reptile species found within the UK are common lizard *Zootoca vivipara*, slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, grass snake *Natrix natrix* and adder *Viper berus*. These species and all other native reptiles are protected against killing, injuring or trade under section 9 (parts 1 and 5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Only part of sub-section 9(1) applies, which make it an offence to:
 - Intentionally kill or injure; and
 - Sell, offer for sale, possess or transport for the purpose of sale (live or dead animal, part or derivative).
- A1.16. Common lizard, slow-worm, grass snake and adder are all listed as species of principal importance under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC), this is superseded by the Environment Act 2016 in Wales 2016 as Section 7 priority species.

Planning Policy

National Planning Policy

A1.17. Chapter 6 of the Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (Distinctive and Natural Places) includes the following commitments and what they relate to where they are applicable to this site:



- 6.2: Green Infrastructure The planning system should protect and enhance green infrastructure assets
 and networks because of [their] multi-functional roles. The protection and enhancement of biodiversity
 must be carefully considered as part of green infrastructure provision. The quality of the built environment
 should be enhanced by integrating green infrastructure into development.
- 6.4: Biodiversity and Ecological Networks Promoting biodiversity by enhanced biodiversity and resilience
 of ecosystems duty (as set out in The Environment (Wales) Act 2016. The Nature Recovery Action Plan
 supports this legislative requirement to reverse the decline in biodiversity, address the underlying causes
 of biodiversity loss and increase the resilience of ecosystems.

Development plan strategies, policies and development proposals must consider the need to:

- support the conservation of biodiversity, in particular the conservation of wildlife and habitats;
- ensure action in Wales contributes to meeting international responsibilities and obligations for biodiversity and habitats;
- ensure statutorily and non-statutorily designated sites are properly protected and managed;
- safeguard protected and priority species and existing biodiversity assets from impacts which directly affect
 their nature conservation; interests and compromise the resilience of ecological networks and the
 components which underpin them, such as water and soil, including peat; and
- secure enhancement of and improvements to ecosystem resilience by improving diversity, condition, extent and connectivity of ecological networks.
- A1.18. Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty (Section 6 Duty) Planning authorities must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of their functions. This means development should not cause any significant loss of habitats or populations of species, locally or nationally and must provide a net benefit for biodiversity. In doing so planning authorities must also take account of and promote the resilience of ecosystems.
- A1.19. Designated sites Planning authorities must have regard to the relative significance of international, national and local designations in considering the weight to be attached to nature conservation interests.
- A1.20. Protection and Management of Designated Sites Statutorily designated sites must be protected from damage and deterioration, with their important features conserved and en-hanced by appropriate management.
- A1.21. Maintaining and Enhancing Biodiversity Planning authorities must follow a stepwise approach to maintain and enhance biodiversity and build resilient ecological networks by ensuring that any adverse environmental effects are firstly avoided, then minimized, mitigated, and as a last resort compensated for; enhancement must be secured wherever possible.
- A1.22. Protected species The presence of a species protected under European or UK legislation, or under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal which, if carried out, would be likely to result in disturbance or harm to the species or its habitat and to ensure that the range and population of the species is sustained.



A1.23. Trees, woodlands and hedgerows - Planning authorities should protect trees, hedgerows, groups of trees/...woodland where they have ecological value, contribute to the character or amenity...or perform a beneficial...green infrastructure function.

Technical Advice Note 5 (TAN 5), Nature Conservation and Planning (2009)

- A1.24. The purpose of Technical Advice Note (Wales) 5 (TAN5) is to supplement the information provided in PPW. This provides advice for local planning authorities on:
 - The key principles of positive planning for nature conservation;
 - Nature conservation and Local Development Plans;
 - Nature conservation in development management procedures;
 - Development affecting protected internationally and nationally designated sites and habitats; and
 - Development affecting protected and priority habitats and species.

Local Planning Policy

Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council Local Development Plan (2011-2026) Adopted January 2016

Policy SP 15

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- A1.25. Important habitats, species and sites of geological interest will be protected, conserved, enhanced and managed through the following measures:
 - 1. The identification of the following Internationally and Nationally designated sites within the County Borough to enable their protection:
 - a. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar Sites;
 - b. (b) Sites of Special Scientifc Interest (SSSIs);
 - c. (c) National Nature Reserves (NNRs).
 - 2. The identification and protection of sites of regional and local importance;
 - 3. The protection of important natural heritage features.

Policy EN 6

Important Biodiversity and Geodiversity Sites

- A1.26. Development proposals that would affect Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites (RIGS), Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINCs), sites meeting SINC criteria or sites supporting Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) or S42 habitats or species will only be permitted where:
 - 1. They conserve and where possible enhance the natural heritage importance of the site; or
 - 2. The development could not reasonably be located elsewhere, and the benefits of the development outweigh the natural heritage importance of the site.



Mitigation and/or compensation measures will need to be agreed where adverse effects are unavoidable.

Policy EN 7

Important Natural Features

- A1.27. Development proposals that would adversely affect ecologically or visually important natural features such as trees, woodlands, hedgerows / field boundaries, watercourses or ponds will only be permitted where:
 - 1. Full account has been taken of the relevant features in the design of the development, with measures put in place to ensure that they are retained and protected wherever possible; or
 - 2. The biodiversity value and role of the relevant feature has been taken into account and where removal is unavoidable, mitigation measures are agreed.

Policy SP 16

Environmental Protection

- A1.28. Air, water and ground quality and the environment generally will be protected and where feasible improved through the following measures:
 - 1. Ensuring that proposals have no significant adverse efects on water, ground or air quality and do not significantly increase pollution levels;
 - 2. Giving preference to the development of brownfeld sites over greenfeld sites where appropriate and deliverable;
 - 3. Ensuring that developments do not increase the number of people exposed to significant levels of pollution.

Policy EN 8

Pollution and Land Stability

- A1.29. Proposals which would be likely to have an unacceptable adverse efect on health, biodiversity and/or local amenity or would expose people to unacceptable risk due to the following will not be permitted:
 - Air pollution;
 - Noise pollution;
 - Light pollution;
 - Contamination;
 - Land instability;
 - Water (including groundwater) pollution.
- A1.30. Proposals which would create new problems or exacerbate existing problems detailed above will not be acceptable unless mitigation measures are included to reduce the risk of harm to public health, biodiversity and/or local amenity to an acceptable level.

Policy EN 9

Developments in the Central Port Talbot Area

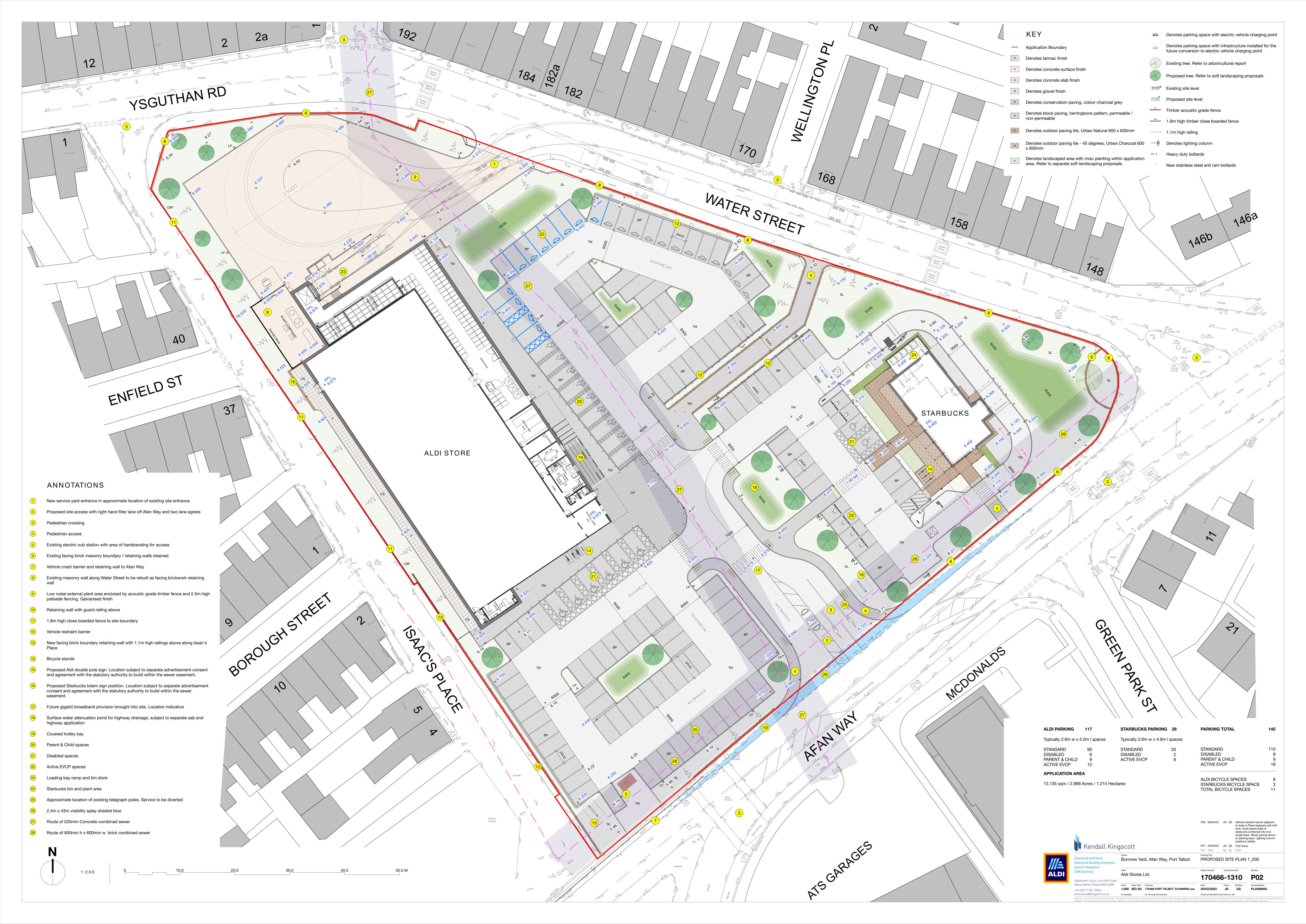


A1.31.	Developments in the central Port Talbot area that could result in breaches of air quality objectives during their construction phase, will be required to be undertaken in accordance with a Construction Management Plan submitted as part of the planning process and agreed by the Council.



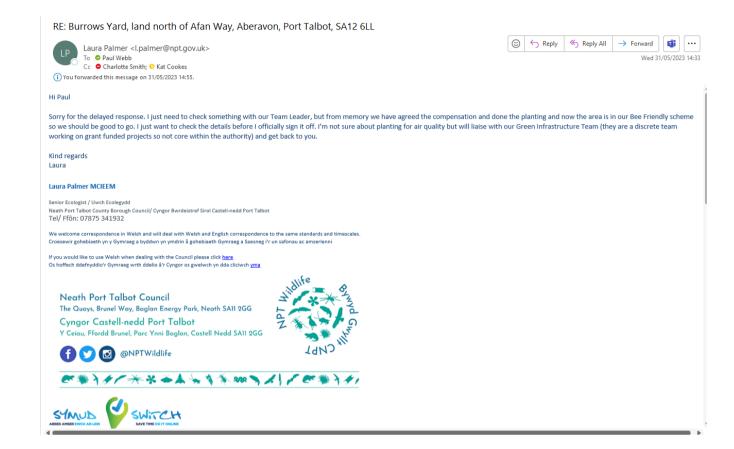
Appendix 2: Site Proposals





Appendix 3: NPT Ecologist Small Blue Compensation

Correspondence





Appendix 4: Soft Landscaping



Planting Schedule

Trees					
Number	Species	Height	Girth	Specification	Density
2	Acer platanoides	425-600cm	14-16cm	RB; 3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem 175-200cm; 4 breaks	Counted
4	Acer platanoides 'Crimson Sentry'	425-600cm	14-16cm	RB; 3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem 175-200cm; 4 breaks	Counted
5	Alnus glutinosa	400-450cm	14-16cm	RB; 3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem minimum 200cm; 5 breaks	Counted
2	Amelanchier lamarckii	300-350cm	14-16cm	RB; 3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 breaks	Counted
4	Betula pendula	400-450cm	14-16cm	RB; 3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 breaks	Counted
4	Ginkgo biloba	425-600cm	14-16cm	RB; 4x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem 175-200cm; 4 breaks	Counted
3	Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'	425-600cm	14-16cm	RB; 3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem 175-200cm; 4 breaks	Counted
		-			

Total :24

Number of Plants	Species	Height	Pot Size	Specification	Density
380	Skimmia japonica	30-40cm	3L	Bushy: 3 brks: C	4/m²
196	Ceanothus 'Burkwoodii'	30-40cm	2L	Branched: 3 brks: C	2/m²
196	Cistus 'Silver Pink'	40-60cm	3L	Full pot: C	5/m ²
72	Pittosporum tenuifolium 'Golf Ball'	40-60cm	5L	Full pot: C	5/m ²
127	Viburnum tinus	30-40cm	2L	Bushy: 4 brks: C	2/m²
53	Cornus alba 'Elegantissima'	40-60cm	3L	Bushy: 4 brks: C	5/m ²
132	Cornus sanguinea 'Midwinter Fire'	40-60cm	3L	Branched: 3 brks: C	3/m ²
30	Cornus alba 'Sibirica'	40-60cm	2L	Branched: 3 brks: C	2/m²
120	Cornus stolonifera 'Flaviramea'	60-80cm	3L	Branched: 4 brks: C	2/m²
210	Escallonia 'Apple Blossom'	40-60cm	2L	Branched: 3 brks: C	3/m ²
196	Elaeagnus ebbingei	40-60cm	2L	Branched: 3 brks: C	3/m ²
83	Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald 'n' Gold'	20-25cm	3L	Bushy: 7 brks: C	3/m ²
80	Lonicera nitida 'Baggesen's Gold'	30-40cm	5L	Bushy: 5 brks: C	2/m²
286	Cotoneaster dammeri	20-30cm	2L	Bushy: 3 brks: C	4/m²
453	Cotoneaster franchetii	20-30cm	3L	Bushy: 3 brks: C	3/m ²
44	Prunus laurocerasus 'Otto Luyken'	40-60cm	2L	Branched: 3 brks: C	3/m ²
90	Euonymus japonicus 'Jean Hugues'	60-80cm	3L	Full pot: C	9/m²
27	Rosmarinus officinalis 'Miss Jessopp's Upright'	40-60cm	3L	Bushy: C	5/m ²
149	Cotoneaster suecicus 'Coral Beauty'	20-30cm	3L	Bushy: 3 brks: C	5/m ²
87	Vinca minor 'Atropurpurea'	20-30cm	3L	Full pot: 5 brks: C	7/m²
Total :3011					

Native Hedgerow

Number	Species	Height	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution
264	Acer campestre	60-80cm	1+1: BR: Transplant: Rabbit spiral and cane	5/m	15%
264	Corylus avellana	60-80cm	1+1: BR: Transplant: Rabbit spiral and cane	5/m	15%
961	Crataegus monogyna	60-80cm	1+1: BR: Transplant: Rabbit spiral and cane	5/m	55%
264	llex aquifolium	60-80cm	1+1: BR: Transplant: Rabbit spiral and cane	5/m	15%

Total :1753

Marginal Species SUDS Mix

Number	Species	Pot Size	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution
69	Carex pendula	2L	С	4/m²	20%
36	Glyceria maxima	2L	С	4/m²	10%
52	Iris pseudacorus	2L	С	4/m²	15%
69	Lythrum salicaria	2L	С	4/m²	20%
36	Myosotis scorpioides	2L	С	4/m²	10%
36	Nasturtium officinale	2L	С	4/m²	10%
52	Panicum virgatum 'Shenandoah'	0.5L	С	4/m²	15%
Total :350					

Marginal Species SUDS Mix 2

		· ·				
	Number	Species	Pot Size	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution
	15	Carex pendula	2L	С	4/m²	30%
	13	Glyceria maxima	2L	С	4/m²	25%
	13	Iris pseudacorus	2L	С	4/m²	25%
	10	Myosotis scorpioides	2L	С	4/m²	20%
- 1			•	•		

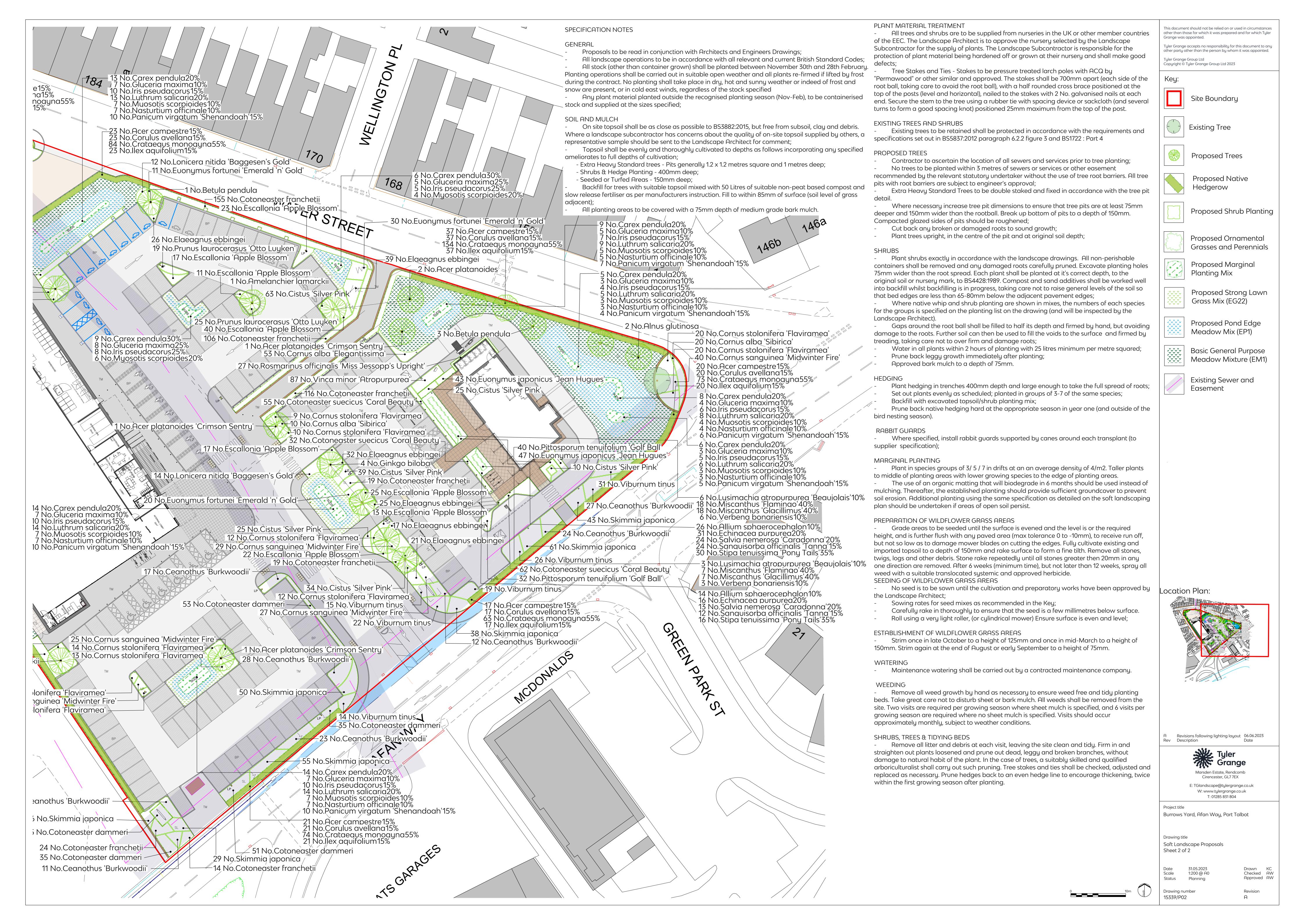
Total :51

Number	Species	Height	Pot Size	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution
9	Lysimachia atropurpurea 'Beaujolais'	40-60cm	2L	Full pot	7/m²	10%
25	Miscanthus 'Flamingo'	80-100cm	5L	Full pot; Bushy	5/m²	40%
25	Miscanthus 'Glacillimus'	100-120cm	5L	Full pot; Bushy	5/m²	40%
9	Verbena bonariensis	60-80cm	2L	Full pot	7/m²	10%
Total :68		•		,		

Ornamental Grasses and Perennials - Planting Bed Edges

Number	Species	Height	Pot Size	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution
40	Allium sphaerocephalon	5cm+		Bulb	15/m²	10%
47	Echinacea purpurea	60-80cm	2L	Full pot	9/m²	20%
37	Salvia nemerosa 'Caradonna'	40-60cm	2L	Full pot	7/m²	20%
36	Sanguisorba officinalis 'Tanna'	30-40cm	2L	Full pot	9/m²	15%
46	Stipa tenuissima 'Pony Tails'	40-50cm	5-7.5L	Full pot; Bushy	5/m ²	35%
Total :206						





Plans:

Plan 1: 15539/P01 Habitat Features Plan





Redline Boundary



Refuse-tip





Hardstanding



Tall Ruderal/Grassland Mosaic



Other Neutral Grassland



Dense and Scattered Scrub

Aldi Port Talbot

15539/P01

CS/PW

Habitat Features Plan

Drawing Title

Project

As Shown (Approximate)

Drawing No.

May 2023 Date

Checked



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