



BRYMBO **PARK**

BAT SURVEY
AUGUST 2020

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ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY
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MINERAL ESTATES
WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



BRYMBO DEVELOPMENTS LTD

LAND AT THE FORMER BRYMBO STEELWORKS, BRYMBO, WREXHAM

BAT SURVEY REPORT

AUGUST 2020

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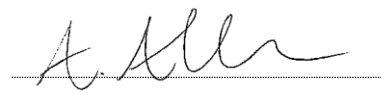
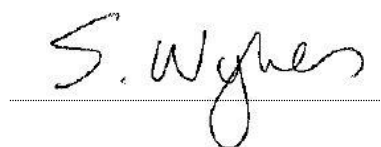
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Appendix 1 Legislation and Policy Summary

DRAWINGS	TITLE	SCALE
ST16882-053	Bat Activity Survey Results	1:6,000@A3

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

- 1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by Brymbo Developments Ltd to undertake bat surveys at the former Brymbo Steelworks, Brymbo, Wrexham, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (approximate central Ordnance Survey grid reference SJ2971453265).
- 1.1.2 This report follows on from surveys undertaken by WA in 2019 for a larger application boundary and has been altered to reflect the amended application boundary.
- 1.1.3 This report has been produced with reference to the current guidelines for bat surveys (Collins, 2016).

1.2 Survey Area Context

- 1.2.1 The Site forms part of the wider land holding associated with the former Brymbo Steelworks. The Site for development covers an area of approximately 13.41 hectares of former industrial land, which has been remediated and regraded into a plateau that sits lower than the western parcel and is separated by a steeply sloping bank and Phoenix Drive.
- 1.2.2 The Site consists of bare ground and ephemeral/transitional vegetation and is located centrally within the town of Brymbo, with residential properties to the north, east and south of the Site. Land managed by the Brymbo Heritage Trust is present to the west of the Site.

1.3 Objectives

- 1.3.1 The objectives of the bat survey were to:
 - i) determine the likely presence/absence of bats and their roosts,
 - ii) assess the conservation value of the site for bats,
 - iii) determine likely impacts of the proposed development upon bats;
 - iv) inform whether a European Protected Species Licence is required; and
 - v) inform appropriate mitigation measures.

1.4 Legislative Framework

- 1.4.1 In Great Britain, all bat species and their roosts are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and also included as European Protected

Species in the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012 (which implements the EC Habitats and Species Directive).

1.4.2 The legislation makes it illegal to damage, obstruct or destroy bat roosts or disturb bats whilst occupying their roost. A roost is protected whether or not bats are present. A licence is required from Natural England to disturb or close a roost site.

1.4.3 A summary of legislation and policy surrounding bats is provided in Appendix 1.

1.5 Nomenclature

1.5.1 All flora and fauna names following the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway (NBN, 2013). The common and scientific name of species/taxa is provided (if available) when first mentioned in the text, with only the vernacular name referred to thereafter.

1.6 Quality Assurance & Environmental Management

1.6.1 The surveys and assessments have been overseen by and the report checked and verified by a member of CIEEM, who is bound by its code of professional conduct.

1.6.2 All surveys and assessments have been undertaken with reference to the recommendations given in British Standard BS 42020, and as stated within specialist guidance, as appropriate and referenced separately.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk Study & Consultation

2.1.1 The desktop study was informed by review of existing available information provided by Cofnod (North Wales Environmental Information Service) and from available internet-based resources for a 2km search radius and from the Site boundary. OS and satellite mapping was also used to gain contextual habitat information.

2.1.2 Specific information was sought for:

- Statutory designated sites;
- Locally designated sites;
- Ancient woodland¹;
- Protected and priority species;
- s.41 habitats and species; and
- Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) priority habitats and species.

2.2 Field Survey

2.2.1 All survey methodologies followed guidance within the *Bat Workers' Manual* (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2004) and *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists - Good Practice Guidelines 3rd Edition* (Collins, 2016).

2.3 Bat Transect Surveys

2.3.1 Bat activity transects were undertaken at dusk on the 15th April, 13th May, 19th June, 9th July 2019 and 10th September, by suitably qualified ecologists. The surveys were undertaken in the evening from sunset for a minimum of 2 hours after sunset.

2.3.2 One dusk and pre-dawn activity was undertaken on 5th-6th August 2019. The dusk survey began at sunset for a minimum of 2 hours afterwards, and the pre-dawn survey began 2 hours prior to sunrise and finished at sunrise.

2.3.3 During each survey, in order to assess levels of bat activity across a temporal and spatial survey period, a bat activity transect was walked around the edge of the Site, encompassing suitable bat foraging and commuting habitat along the vegetated boundary.

¹ As defined by Natural Resources Wales on their Inventory of Ancient Woodlands

- 2.3.4 The transect was walked at a steady pace, stopping at predetermined intervals (point counts) for five minutes at a time. These locations were evenly distributed in distance and covered all of the habitats within the Site.
- 2.3.5 Species identification was made on the basis of the characteristics of the call including peak frequency, minimum and maximum frequency, call duration and inter pulse intervals. Where possible, flight characteristics and foraging behaviour of individual bats were also used to aid in species identification.
- 2.3.6 The weather conditions recorded during the surveys are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Bat Activity Transect Weather Conditions								
Date	15 th April 2019		13 th May 2019		19 th June 2019		9 th July 2019	
Sunset/Sunrise	20:11		21:01		21:42		21:37	
	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
Time	20:11	22:40	21:01	23:18	21:42	00:30	21:37	23:51
Temperature	11°C	8°C	13°C	9°C	14°C	11°C	16°C	15°C
Cloud Cover	4/8	6/8	0/8	0/8	6/8	5/8	7/8	8/8
Wind	F1	F1	F2	F1	F2	F2	F1	F2
Precipitation	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry
Date	5 th August 2019		6 th August 2019		10 th September 2019			
Sunset/Sunrise	21:00		05:37		19:41			
	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End		
Time	21:00	23:35	03:37	05:37	19:41	21:53		
Temperature	15°C	14°C	13°C	14°C	13°C	13°C		
Cloud Cover	1/8	1/8	1/8	2/8	8/8	8/8		
Wind	F4	F2	F3	F2	F3	F3		
Precipitation	Dry	Light Rain	Dry	Dry	Dry	Showers		

2.4 Automated Detector Survey

- 2.4.1 In April, May, July and September, one SongMeter2 (SM2) detector was deployed within the Site, along the north eastern boundary (Drawing Number ST16882-059).
- 2.4.2 The detector remained in situ for a minimum of five nights after each deployment. The detector recorded for up to 11 hours per night, programmed to start 30 minutes prior to sunset and finishing 30 minutes after sunrise. Static detector deployment nights are given in Table 2. For data analysis purposes, the first five full nights of recording were analysed.

Table 2: SM2 Recording Nights				
Total number of nights recording	Dates			
27	15/4/19-23/4/19	13/5/19-20/5/19	9/7/19-15/7/19	11/9/19-16/9/19

2.4.3 Weather conditions across the automated static detector deployment nights were as follows:

15th April – 23rd April

Warm and dry for the whole period of deployment with night-time temperatures averaging 9.75°C, dropping to a low of 6°C on the night of the 15th-16th April. The strongest winds were recorded on the night of the 15th-16th April with a SE wind of 15mph.

13th May – 20th May

Dry and settled at start of period with some cloud and showers towards the end. Nightly temperatures averaged 8°C with lows of 6°C on the nights of the 13th-14th May. The strongest winds of 12mph were recorded towards the end of the period.

9th July – 15th July

Warm and dry for the duration of the deployment period, with an average nightly temperature of 16.6°C and a low of 12°C reached on the morning of the 15th July. The strongest winds of 12mph were recorded on the night of the 12th July.

(11th – 16th September

Weather was dry for three nights, with some rain seen on the night of the 12th and 15th September. The average nightly temperature was 12°C reaching a low of 8.5°C on the night of 13th September. Windspeeds of 7.7mph were reached on the night of 12th September.

2.5 Data Analysis

2.5.1 Data was recorded in the field using the iPad Wildlife Acoustics' EchoMeter and EchoMeter Touch Ultrasonic Modules, which were analysed on-site using the on-screen spectrogram and ID program. Subsequent analysis was completed using Wildlife Acoustics' Kaleidoscope (Version: 5.0, 2018) and AnalookW analysis software (Version: 4.2n, 2017) to confirm identification of bat species recorded in the field.

2.5.2 Recordings from the static detectors were analysed using AnalookW and then Wildlife Acoustics' Kaleidoscope Pro 4[®] software exported to Microsoft Excel[®] for detailed analysis.

2.5.3 The data collected was used to assess:

- Species present within the site;
- Location of species recorded; and
- Bat activity levels for individual species at each SM2 location.

2.6 Caveats and Limitations

2.6.1 Ecological surveys are limited by factors that affect species presence such as time of year, weather, migration patterns and behaviour. The surveys were undertaken between April and September which are within the 'optimal' survey period for bats and consequently there were no constraints to the survey.

2.6.2 The absence of desk study records has not been relied upon to infer absence of a species/habitat. Often, the absence of records is a result of under-recording within the given search area.

2.6.3 Echolocation calls of the brown long-eared bats are significantly quieter than many other bat species within this country, therefore this species can be difficult to record and may at times go unrecorded.

2.6.4 Individual species from the genera *Myotis* and *Nyctalus* are difficult to distinguish from sonogram calls alone. Where an individual species cannot be determined, a genus is recorded.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 The ecological desk study revealed records of bats within a 2km radius, comprising of the following species/genera:

- Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*;
- Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*;
- Daubenton's *Myotis daubentonii*;
- Lesser horseshoe *Rhinolophus hipposideros*;
- Noctule *Nyctalus noctule*;
- Unidentified pipistrelle *Pipistrellus spp.*;
- Unidentified bat *Chiroptera spp.*; and
- Whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus*.

3.1.2 These records include both flight records and roosting records.

3.1.3 Most notably, due to their status as an Annex II species in the Habitats Directive, there are two confirmed lesser horseshoe roosts located 2.02km and 2.15km south west of the site.

3.2 Bat Transect Survey

Visit One (15th April 2019)

3.2.1 No bat activity was recorded during this survey with the Site.

Visit Two (13th May 2019)

3.2.2 A total of eight bat passes were recorded during this survey, consisting of seven common pipistrelle and one noctule.

3.2.3 The first bat recorded was a common pipistrelle, recorded at 21:34hrs, 33 minutes after sunset, within scrub on the north eastern boundary of the Site. The final bats recorded were a common pipistrelle and noctule recorded at 23:18hrs, 1 hour and 17 minutes after sunset, commuting towards the north of the Site, close to the Brymbo Heritage Project site.

- 3.2.4 A maximum of two bats were recorded at any one time. Foraging and commuting activity was recorded within the Site. Activity was recorded along all boundaries of the Site during this survey.

Visit Three (19th June 2019)

- 3.2.5 No bat activity was recorded within the Site during this survey.

Visit Four (9th July 2019)

- 3.2.6 A total of three bat passes were recorded within the Site during this survey, which consisted of a noctule and two common pipistrelles.

- 3.2.7 The first bat recorded was a noctule commuting to the south eastern boundary of the Site at 22:09hrs, 32 minutes after sunset. Two common pipistrelles were also recorded at 22:09hrs, foraging within scrub to the south of the southern boundary along Miller Road.

- 3.2.8 A maximum of two bats were recorded at any one time. Both commuting and foraging behaviour was recorded during this survey. All activity was restricted to the south of the Site during this survey.

Visit Five (5th August 2019)

- 3.2.9 A total of three bat passes were recorded within the Site during this survey, which consisted of two common pipistrelles and a *Myotis spp.*

- 3.2.10 The first recorded bat was a common pipistrelle at 22:13hrs, 1 hour and 13 minutes after sunset, commuting along scrub at the northern boundary. The final bat recorded near the Site was a common pipistrelle, recorded at 22:53hrs, 1 hour and 53 minutes after sunset, commuting along scrub to the west of the western boundary, along Phoenix Drive.

- 3.2.11 A maximum of one bat was recorded at any one time, with only commuting behaviour being recorded during this survey. All activity was restricted to the northern and western boundaries of the Site.

Visit Six (6th August 2019) Dawn

- 3.2.12 Visit six was a pre-dawn survey following a dusk survey the previous night.

- 3.2.13 A total of three bat passes were recorded during this survey, consisting of two common pipistrelle and one noctule.

3.2.14 The first bat recorded was a common pipistrelle at 4:06hrs, 1 hour and 31 minutes before sunrise, commuting along the eastern boundary. The final bat recorded was a noctule, recorded at 04:36, 1 hour and 1 minute before sunrise, commuting along the northern boundary.

3.2.15 A common pipistrelle was recorded social calling at 4:34 1 hour and 3 minutes before sunrise, along the northern boundary.

3.2.16 A maximum of one bat was recorded at any one time. During this survey, activity was restricted to the north and western boundaries of the Site.

Visit Seven (10th September 2019)

3.2.17 During this survey, the only bat activity recorded within the Site was a single foraging common pipistrelle, recorded at 20:10hrs, 29 minutes after sunset. This bat was recorded within the scrub at the southern boundary of the Site.

3.3 Summary of Transect Surveys

3.3.1 Dusk activity surveys were undertaken in April, May, June, July and September, as well as a consecutive dusk/dawn survey in August.

3.3.2 During the transect surveys, common pipistrelle was the most frequently encountered bat, which was recorded foraging and commuting along scrub on the north western, eastern and southern boundaries of the Site, as well as commuting along the road on the western boundary. Common pipistrelle were recorded in low numbers, typically only one or two bats being recorded at once.

3.3.3 The transect surveys also recorded low numbers of noctule and *Myotis spp.* Noctule encounters were mostly comprised of a single pass, with the bats heard but not seen, indicating a high overhead commuting pass. Noctule were recorded on the western boundary during the May, and August dawn transects, suggesting bats utilize the plantation woodland to the east of the Site. A single noctule was also recorded during the July transect, commuting over scrub on the southern boundary.

3.3.4 An individual of *Myotis spp.* was recorded during the August dusk survey. The bat was recorded commuting over the scrub present on the northern boundary of the Site.

3.3.5 Common pipistrelle was the first recorded bat species during the May, July, August and September transects, with the closest to sunset being 29 minutes after sunset during the September transect. Common pipistrelle were also recorded within 32 and 33 minutes of sunset during the July and May transects, respectively. A noctule was also recorded 32 minutes after sunset during the July transects.

3.4 Automated Surveys

3.4.1 A total of six species/genera were recorded by the automated static detectors. In order of the most to least frequent, the bat passes recorded by the automated static detectors were of the following species/genera:

- Common pipistrelle;
- Soprano pipistrelle;
- *Myotis* spp;
- Noctule;
- Lesser horseshoe; and
- Brown long-eared

3.4.2 The number of bat passes recorded each and the percentage of individual species are provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Total number of passes per species recorded by automated detector							
Species	Common pipistrelle	Soprano pipistrelle	<i>Myotis</i> spp	Noctule	Lesser horseshoe	Brown long-eared	Total
Total no. of passes	192	9	7	39	1	1	249

3.4.3 Common pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species by the static automatic detector, accounting for 77% of bat calls recorded across the survey period. Noctule was the second most recorded species, accounting for 16% of the calls recorded.

3.4.4 The least frequently recorded species were Lesser horseshoe and Brown long-eared, both of which were recorded only once across the survey period.

3.4.5 Bat Activity Index figures have been calculated as the average number of bat calls per night and per hour throughout the entire survey period, and these are provided in Table 4, with the average number of bat calls per night and per hour for each deployment period, and these are given in Table 5.

Table 4: Overall BAI for all deployment periods	
Bat passes per night	Bat passes per hour
9	0.99

Table 5: Average Bat Passes Per Deployment Period		
Month	Bat passes per night	Bat passes per hour
April	6	0.65
May	13	1.59
July	21	2.86
September	6	0.56

- 3.4.6 A number of bat passes were recorded within 30 minutes of sunset and sunrise across the survey period, indicating that there may be roost sites in the near vicinity of the Site. Common pipistrelle was recorded within 30 minutes of sunset in April and May. Noctule were recorded within 30 minutes of sunset in July and September.

3.5 Summary of Automated Surveys

- 3.5.1 A total of six species/genera were recorded by the automated static detector, with Bat Activity Index figures indicating that common pipistrelle are at the highest risk of adverse impacts due to development, with 77% of all calls being common pipistrelle.
- 3.5.2 Lesser horseshoe, an Annex II species, was recorded once, during the May deployment period, commuting through the Site.
- 3.5.3 Overall, activity levels of bats across the Site were low, and although six different species/genera were recorded across the Site, lesser horseshoe, brown long-eared, *Myotis spp.* and soprano pipistrelle were recorded in only very small numbers across the survey periods.
- 3.5.4 Common pipistrelle and noctule were recorded within 30 minutes of sunset throughout the deployment periods, which indicates roosting sites nearby within the surrounding environment.
- 3.5.5 Activity levels varied throughout the survey periods, with less bat passes recorded in September than any other survey period.

4 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1.1 Common pipistrelle was recorded during the May, July, August (dusk and dawn) and September transect surveys, with noctule recorded during the May, July and August dawn transect surveys. No bat activity was recorded during the April and June transects within the Site.
- 4.1.2 Foraging was restricted to the scrub on the southern boundary of the Site, with commuting passes being recorded along the scrub upon the north western boundary, with further commuting recorded along the eastern and western boundaries.
- 4.1.3 Transect surveys confirmed that activity was largely by one or two bats at any one time and that the Site did not appear to support large numbers of foraging or commuting bats.
- 4.1.4 During the May static detector deployment, a single lesser horseshoe pass was recorded, indicating a commuting pass along the scrub on the boundary. No lesser horseshoes were recorded during the manual transect surveys. Based on the activity recorded, the Site is not considered an important area to support nearby maternity roosts of this species and is only used by a few individuals infrequently for commuting.
- 4.1.5 During both the transect surveys and automated detector surveys, recordings were made within the expected emergence and re-entry times (within half an hour of sunrise/sunset) of common pipistrelle, with noctule also being recorded within half an hour of sunset by the automated detectors. This suggests that roosts for these species are in the near vicinity. The adjacent habitats and wider environs to the survey area contain suitable habitat for roosting bats including areas of woodland with trees that are of a sufficient age and stature to support roosts, as well as buildings to support *Pipistrellus spp.*
- 4.1.6 Due to the low levels of bat activity recorded during both the manual transect surveys and the static automated detector surveys, it is considered that the Site is used only by very few individual bats, and on an infrequent basis, and is not an important site to maintain the conservation status of local bat populations.
- 4.1.7 The features recorded being most frequently used by bats, were at the margins of the Site. On the eastern boundary of the Site, the adjacent mosaic of scrub, grassland and woodland mosaic are due to be retained, providing continuous vegetative for bats along this boundary, post development. The scrub present on the north-west and southern boundaries, where a few bats were recorded, are due to be removed,

however, these features were largely used by common pipistrelle, which is the commonest bat species within the UK and which will readily use open space, soft landscaped areas and gardens for foraging and commuting.

4.1.8 The following recommendations should be taken into account to ensure bat species continue to utilise the Site post development, and to promote high quality habitat suitable to support foraging and commuting bats:

- 1) Landscaping within the proposed development should incorporate semi-natural habitats planted with native species that are known to occur naturally within the local area and managed so as to promote both structural and species diversity.
- 2) A sensitive lighting scheme for the Site should be implemented so as to avoid high levels of lighting or unnecessary lighting that illuminates the boundary of the Site, where bat activity was recorded.

4.1.9 The erection of bat boxes within suitable trees across the wider landholding would provide increased roosting opportunities for local bat populations.

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1.1 Based upon the results of the manual transect and static automated detector surveys undertaken within the Site, common pipistrelle was the most frequent species found using the Site, with low numbers of soprano pipistrelle, *Myotis spp.*, noctule, lesser horseshoe and brown-long eared also recorded using the Site.
- 5.1.2 With the provision of mitigation measures in the form of native planting, sensitive lighting and new areas of public open space, it is considered that the development will not deleteriously affect the conservation status of local bat populations. Additionally, with the replacement of disturbed land with residential development incorporating gardens, open space and landscaping, it is considered that the proposed development would provide enhanced habitat for local bat populations.

6 REFERENCES

Bat Conservation Trust website for bat population figures:

<http://www.bats.org.uk/pages/nbmp.html>

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Appendix 1

Legislation and Policy Summary

Appendix 1: Legislation and Policy Summary

All bat species are listed within Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and receive protection under section 9 of this act. They are also protected under section 39 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1997 (and amendments) (known as the Habitats Regulations). Taken together the following offences apply under the combined acts:

Regulation 41 of the Habitats Regulations 2012, states that a person commits an offence if they:

- Deliberately or intentionally capture, injure or kill a bat;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to; any structure or place used for shelter or protection by a bat;
- deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat;
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat; or
- keep, transport, sell, exchange or offer for sale any bat(s) or anything derived from this species.

Disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 places a duty on public bodies to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintains lists of species and habitats which are of principal importance for the purposes of conserving biodiversity in England and Wales. These lists supersede Section 74 of the CRow Act 2000.

The United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) first published in 1994 and updated in 2007, is a Government initiative designed to implement the requirements of the Convention of Biological Diversity to conserve and enhance species and habitats. The UK BAP contains a list of priority habitats and species of conservation concern in the UK, and outlines biodiversity initiatives designed to enhance their conservation status. The priority habitats and species in England accord with those listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act.

The NPPF underpins the Government's planning policies for England and how these are to be applied. The central theme of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. This presumption does not apply where development requiring Appropriate

Assessment under the Birds or Habitats Directives is being considered, planned or determined.

The NPPF states:

'When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles:

- *if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;*
- *proposed development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) likely to have an adverse effect on a SSSI (either individually or in combination with other developments) should not normally be permitted. Where an adverse effect on the site's notified special interest features is likely, an exception should only be made where the benefits of the development, at this site, clearly outweigh both the impacts that it is likely to have on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest and any broader impacts on the national network of SSSIs;*
- *development proposals where the primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be permitted;*
- *opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged;*
- *planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss; and*
- *the following wildlife sites should be given the same protection as European sites:*
 - *potential Special Protection Areas (SPA) and possible Special Areas of Conservation (SAC);*
 - *listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and*
 - *sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites, potential SPAs, possible SACs, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.'*

The NPPF requires the Planning Authority to have a responsibility to promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets,

and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan. In addition, the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

DRAWINGS



KEY

- Site Boundary
- Adjacent Land in Applicant Ownership
- SM2 Location
- Flight path

Notes:

Boundaries are indicative.

Aerial imagery shown for context purposes only.

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPD
CLIENT					
PARKHILL ESTATES AND BRYMBO DEVELOPMENTS LTD					
PROJECT					
FORMER BRYMBO STEELWORKS, WREXHAM: LINK ROAD DEVELOPMENT NODULE					
DRAWING TITLE					
BAT ACTIVITY PLAN 2020 UPDATE					
DRG No.		ST16882/053		REV A	
DRG SIZE		A3		SCALE 1:6,000	
DRAWN BY		SW		DATE 14/08/2020	
CHECKED BY		SEW		APPROVED BY SEW	

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☐ EDINBURGH	☐ STOKE ON TRENT

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