

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Survey site:

Land adjacent to 38 Saville Road, Skelmanthorpe, HD8 9AU

Client:

Sam Newman

Survey date:

11th December 2025

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the Kirklees Metropolitan Council. The proposal is described as:

The construction of a single dwelling.

[Unsubmitted]

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.](#)

PRA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PRA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.](#)

Site Location and Context					
The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference SE 23379 10835 and has an area of approximately 0.097. The site comprises a patch of land present between a group of houses within the village of Skelmanthorpe, West Yorkshire. It consists of primarily bramble scrub, with a modified grassland lawn present to the north side of the site. Aerial imagery shows the local landscape to have an urban character, though a line of trees are present just beyond the western site boundary. Such features likely enhance the area for a variety of species, including bats and birds.					
Survey Details					
The site survey was undertaken by Anneke Greenman BSc (Hons) MSc, Consultant, an ecologist with three years of experience, accredited on a level 2 bat license to undertake level 1 activities. Details available upon request.					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
11/12/2025	10	82	10	7	No rain
Executive Summary					
Protected and Priority Species Best practice precautionary working measures are required to be implemented for badger, hedgehogs, common amphibians and reptiles.					
Survey limitations					
It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to describe the baseline conditions within the survey area, and evaluate these features, this report does not provide a complete characterisation of the site. This assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species being present. This is based on suitability of the habitats on the site and in the wider landscape, the ecology and biology of species as currently understood, and the known distribution of species as recovered during the searches of historical biological records. A biological records data search has not been undertaken. However, given the location of the site, the nature of the habitats present and the assessed suitability of the site for protected or notable species, it is not anticipated that the purchase of biological records data will add any significant weight or alter the conclusions and recommendations outlined in this report. This survey was conducted outside of the optimal vegetation growing season. This was not considered to be a significant limitation on this site due to the simple nature of the habitats present.					

Ecological Survey Factor	Detailed using desk study and site survey (carried out under good weather conditions). Any specific limitations noted within relevant section. This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission or comply with legislation for other consent. All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.
Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations	
Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, proposal plan in appendix 3 and photos in appendix 4). Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).	
Summary of Survey Findings (UKHab codes used)	The site does not contain any habitats listed as a habitat of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006). Habitats within the site are common and widespread and have low ecological value. Notable habitats are present within 2km. On-site habitat descriptions <u>u1b – Developed land/sealed surface</u> One parcel of sealed surface land is present on site as a footpath adjacent to the area of vegetated garden. <u>u1c – Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface</u> Unsealed land is present at the entrance to the site, forming a driveway/ carpark area. <u>u1d – Suburban mosaic of developed and natural surface</u> One parcel of vegetated garden habitat was present on site, running along the northern section of the western boundary, adjacent to the modified grassland lawn. Species here were minimal and likely consisted of perennial domestic species. Some bramble was present, alongside ivy. Greenhouse and shed structures were also present within this section of the site. <u>g4 – Modified grassland</u> One parcel of modified grassland was present on site forming the garden area. The grassland looked regularly mown, with a short consistent sward height. Species within this grassland were formed of: perennial rye-grass (D), creeping buttercup (F), fescue sp. (O), dandelion sp. (R). This habitat was subject to a condition assessment using the grassland habitat type: low distinctiveness habitat condition sheet. The results are detailed below: A. There were not 6-8 vascular plant species present B. Sward height was not varied C. Scrub accounts for less than 20% of area D. Physical damage less than 5% E. Cover of bare ground between 5 -10% F. Cover of bracken less than 20%

G. Absence of invasive plant species.

It is considered that the grassland is classified as **poor** condition.

h2b – Non-native and ornamental hedgerow

One short section of ornamental hedgerow was present on site, located midway along the eastern site boundary. This hedgerow was formed only of cherry laurel.

h3d – Bramble scrub

The largest parcel of habitat on site consisted of bramble scrub, making up the majority of the southern half of the site. In sections, this had been flattened due to activity on site including evidence of recently felled Lawsons Cypress. Species within the bramble scrub consisted primarily of bramble, with some cow parsley and herb Robert present as ground flora.

h3h – Mixed scrub

One small section of mixed scrub was present on site, located in the southwestern corner. Within this patch, there was evidence of recently felled lawson's cypress shrubs. Remaining species consisted of bramble, elder, holly, and laurel.

This habitat was subject to a condition assessment using the scrub habitat type: scrub – scrub; mixed habitat condition sheet. The results are detailed below.

- A. Parcel does not represent a good example of its habitat type
- B. Not all age classes present
- C. No invasive species were present
- D. Scrub did not have a well-developed edge
- E. No clearings present in scrub

It is considered that the scrub is classified as **poor** condition.

Scattered trees 32

There are a total of 11 scattered trees onsite, including recently felled trees detailed below:

Tree ID	Species	Size
T1	Apple	7cm DBH, 4m
T2	Apple	15cm DBH, 4.5m

		T3	Holly	15cm DBH, 5m
		T4	Labernum	5cm DBH, 2.5m
		T5, T6, T7	Lawson’s Cypress	Recently felled, 25cm DBH, unknown
		T8, T9, T10, T11	Lawson’s Cypress	Recently felled, 7cm DBH, unknown
	This habitat was subject to a condition assessment using the Individual trees habitat type condition sheet. The results are detailed below: A. 70% of tree species are native B. Tree canopy predominantly continuous C. More than 50% of trees are mature D. Little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activity E. Natural ecological niches are not present F. Less than 20% of the tree canopy oversails vegetation beneath It is considered that the individual scattered trees are classified as moderate condition. Local notable habitats Patches of priority designated deciduous woodland are present within 2km of the site, with the closest located approximately 470m to the northwest of the site (Blacker Wood). Further patches of priority deciduous woodland are also present within 2km of the site.			
Foreseen Impacts	On-site habitats The proposed development will result in the loss of bramble scrub and modified grassland. This is likely to have a minimal impact on biodiversity due to the low ecological value of these habitats. Notable habitats No impacts to any notable habitats are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such habitats as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.			
Recommendations	On-site habitats Retained trees should be protected in line with the measures outlined in the British Standard "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction - Recommendations" (BS 5837) (2012). Notable habitats None required.			

	Biodiversity net gain The Environment Act (2021) requires all developments (excluding exemptions) to deliver a 10% net gain in biodiversity. The project is unlikely to trigger the requirement for a biodiversity net gain assessment as it falls under one of the exemptions, self-build, however the Local Planning Authority may still request a net gain assessment under their own local planning policy.
Locality and Designated Sites	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	On-site designations The site is not subject to any designation. Statutory designated sites (within 2km) There are no known statutory sites within 2km of the site. Non-statutory designated sites The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from West Yorkshire Ecology (WYE).
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site designations No impacts foreseen. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites No impacts to designated sites are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such sites (where known) as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site designations None required. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites None required.
Invasive / Non-native species	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No problematic invasive and non-native species recorded on site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	N/A
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys but remain vigilant.

Invertebrates																			
Summary of Survey Findings	The habitats present on-site, including bramble scrub, scattered trees, and modified grassland, likely provide common invertebrates with opportunities to forage and shelter. The site contains no further notable habitats which may provide niches for specialised or protected invertebrates.																		
	Foreseen Impacts																		
	None foreseen.																		
Recommendations	No further surveys.																		
	Suggested biodiversity enhancements																		
	The incorporation of bee bricks (e.g. Ibstock BeeHabitat or similar alternative brand) into the fabric of the new buildings would provide sheltering opportunities for pollinators. These should be installed 0.5m above ground level on a south-facing elevation with no obscuring vegetation. The site could be further enhanced via the provision of native wildflowers or wildflower turf, which would provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates.																		
Bats																			
Summary of Survey Findings	EPSL data																		
	A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed. Displaced bats from licensed sites <2km away from the survey site will find alternative habitat either within the mitigation measures implemented as part of the licence or will relocate to other known roosts sites in close proximity to the licensed site. There are 3 EPSLs within a 2km radius of site as detailed below:																		
	<table><tr><th>EPSL reference</th><th>Bat species affected</th><th>Distance from site</th><th>Impacts allowed by licence</th></tr><tr><td>2016-21936-EPS-MIT</td><td>Common Pipistrelle</td><td>Within 2km</td><td>Destruction of a resting place</td></tr><tr><td>2016-21936-EPS-MIT-1</td><td>Common Pipistrelle</td><td>Within 2km</td><td>Destruction of a resting place</td></tr><tr><td>2016-21936-EPS-MIT-2</td><td>Common Pipistrelle</td><td>Within 2km</td><td>Destruction of a resting place</td></tr></table>				EPSL reference	Bat species affected	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence	2016-21936-EPS-MIT	Common Pipistrelle	Within 2km	Destruction of a resting place	2016-21936-EPS-MIT-1	Common Pipistrelle	Within 2km	Destruction of a resting place	2016-21936-EPS-MIT-2	Common Pipistrelle	Within 2km
EPSL reference	Bat species affected	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence																
2016-21936-EPS-MIT	Common Pipistrelle	Within 2km	Destruction of a resting place																
2016-21936-EPS-MIT-1	Common Pipistrelle	Within 2km	Destruction of a resting place																
2016-21936-EPS-MIT-2	Common Pipistrelle	Within 2km	Destruction of a resting place																
	There are no Special Areas of Conservation designated for bats within 10km of the site.																		
	Foraging and commuting habitat																		
	Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of bramble scrub, scattered trees, and mixed scrub. These habitats are likely to provide micro-climatic conditions that support invertebrates that will in turn provide foraging opportunities for local bat populations.																		
	Roosting habitat																		

	Buildings and trees to be impacted by the proposed development are assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats below. There were no buildings present on site at the time of the survey. All trees present on site were classified as having NONE suitability to support roosting bats.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Roosting habitat [Buildings] No buildings were present on site. Roosting habitat [Trees] All trees present on site were assessed to provide negligible habitat value for roosting bats. Foraging and commuting habitat The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of bramble scrub and modified grassland but given their low value and the presence of more extensive areas of foraging and commuting habitat in the locality, this is likely to be inconsequential for bats. However, the proposed development will include the use of lighting which could spill on to bat roosting, foraging or commuting habitat and deter bats from using these areas. Artificial lighting The proposed development may lead to an increase in the amount of current lighting of surrounding habitats or the retained building without mitigation. This may disturb commuting bats.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Roosting habitat [Trees] In the unlikely event that a bat or evidence of bats is discovered during the development all work must stop and a bat licensed ecologist contacted for further advice. Foraging and commuting habitat No further surveys are required. Artificial lighting A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during post-development which outlines the areas of the site that will be retained as dark corridors. Parameters can be found on the Bat Conservation Trust website: https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/buildings-planning-and-development/lighting-2 Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of three bat boxes at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats.

	The bat boxes will be incorporated into the fabric of the new dwelling. They will be suitable for pipistrelles (which have been identified locally through EPSL data). Suitable bat boxes include Habibat Bat Box, Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box or similar alternative brand. Bat boxes should be positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance, away from artificial light.
Birds	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Buildings No buildings were present on site. Trees and vegetation No bird nests were identified within the bramble scrub or mixed scrub on-site, however they all offer nesting opportunities and nest-building resources for birds. Barn owls The site does not appear to provide any suitable nesting sites for barn owls. Overwintering birds Due to the small size of the site and the extent and type of the habitats recorded, the site not considered suitable to support a significant assemblage of protected and/or notable birds.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Buildings/trees The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests. Barn owls None foreseen. Overwintering birds None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Buildings/trees Any building or vegetation removal should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be undertaken immediately, by a qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged.

	Precautions should be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any retained nests so as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds during construction works. At least a 3-5m buffer should be created between any machinery and active nests until the young have fledged. Barn owls None required. Overwintering birds None required. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of a minimum of two bird boxes on mature trees around the site boundaries or on the new building will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g. Schwegler No 17 Swift Nest Box (buildings) Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace (buildings) Schwegler 1B Nest Boxes (trees) Schwegler 2H Robin Boxes (trees) Woodstone Nest Box (buildings or trees) Or a similar alternative brand. Tree boxes should be positioned approximately 3m above ground level where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight. Small-hole boxes are best placed approximately 1-3m above ground on an area of the tree trunk where foliage will not obscure the entrance hole. Swift and sparrow boxes should be positioned at the eaves of a building and can be incorporated into the fabric of the building during construction.
Reptiles	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site. Habitat suitability There is limited suitable habitat present on site for reptiles due to a lack of habitats such as rank grassland which would offer refuge for these species. Further, the site is surrounded by urban development (i.e. roads and buildings) which is considered sub-optimal for reptile migration and therefore reptiles are considered unlikely to migrate from any nearby suitable habitats to the development site. As such it is likely that reptiles are absent from the development site. Wider landscape The adjacent sections of the landscape include vegetated gardens and hedgerows within fields outside of the village of Skelmanthorpe.

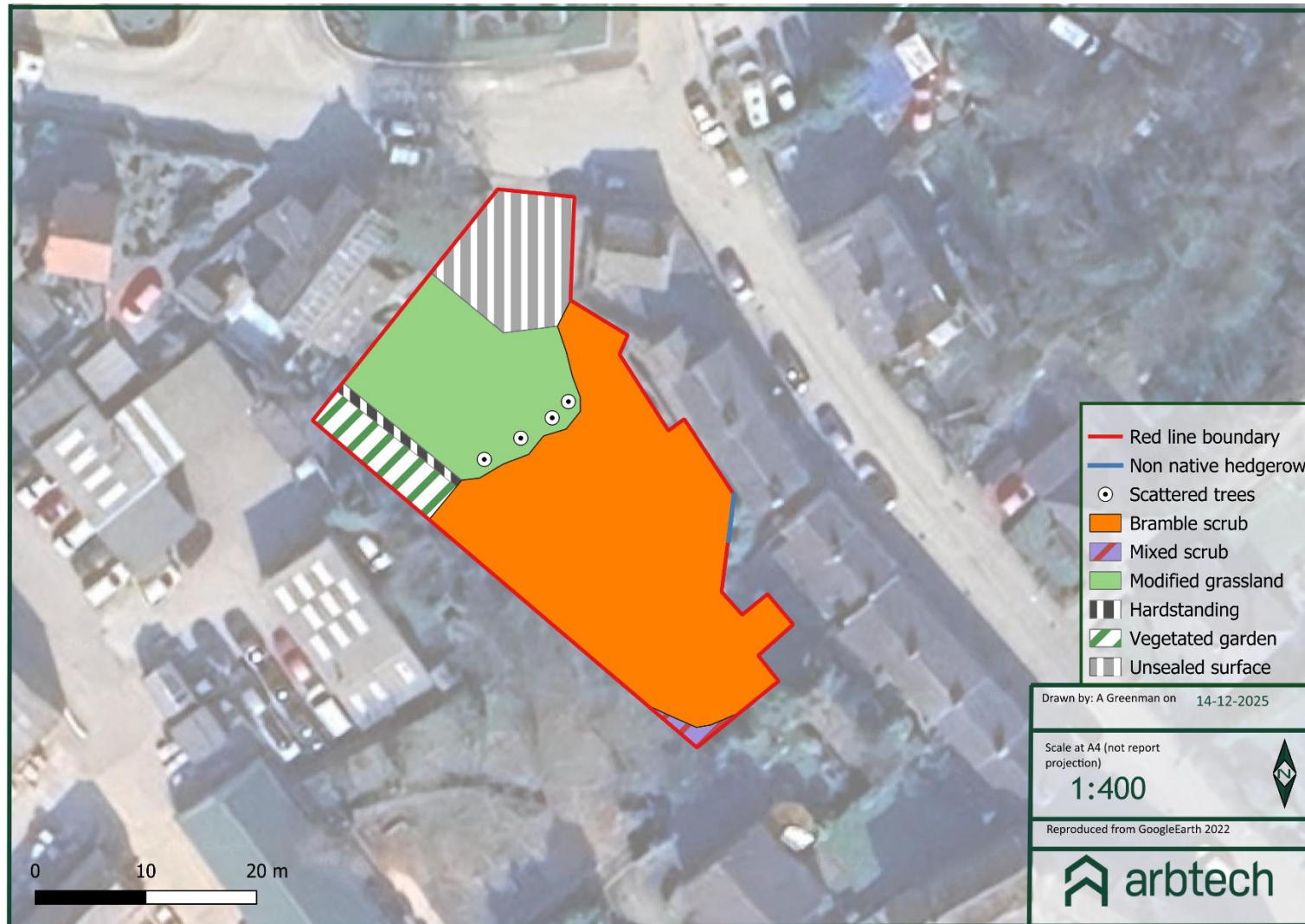
	These adjacent habitats provide some opportunity for foraging, commuting, and refuge opportunities for reptiles. The presence of reptiles utilising these adjacent habitats cannot be discounted.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Bramble scrub will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local reptile populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, site clearance could result in the death or injury of reptiles, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures: • Vegetation will be maintained at a short sward (5cm) to discourage reptiles. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby habitats. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • If any reptiles are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. • In the unlikely event that a reptile is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The site could be enhanced for reptiles post-development with the inclusion of log piles (created from felled materials) and planting of areas of native shrubs, to provide sheltering opportunities.
Amphibians	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL and survey data A review of the MAGIC database returned six granted EPSL records for great crested newts within 2km of the site. These records relate to ponds approximately 1.5km and 1.6km east of the site. Great crested newts exist in metapopulations and are known to utilise ponds and their connecting terrestrial habitat during their life cycle; great crested newts are typically found within terrestrial habitats up to 500m from breeding ponds (Langton <i>et al.</i> 2001). As such, the great crested newt metapopulation known to be present 1.5km and 1.6km east are not suitably connected to the site. Aquatic habitat suitability (including ponds within 500m) There are no ponds on the site, but a review of aerial imagery (MAGIC and OS Maps) indicates the presence of a singular pond within 500m; the pond (P1) is hard engineered, and located approximately 110m southwest of the site within a nearby business park. Due to the surrounding urban environment including walls and roads between the pond and site, as well as the lack of connective vegetation to site, this pond is not considered to be connected to the site for great crested newts. Terrestrial habitat suitability

	Areas of shrubbery may provide foraging and sheltering opportunities for amphibians. No hibernation opportunities were identified on-site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Given the lack of suitably connected breeding ponds within 500m of the site, the presence of GCN on-site is considered unlikely and therefore impacts to amphibians as a result of the proposed development are deemed to be acceptably low.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to great crested newts, further surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented for common amphibians during construction, including the following measures: • A staged approach will be adopted for vegetation clearance, whereby the vegetation will be strimmed to 15cm and left overnight to allow any amphibians to disperse. The vegetation can then be cleared to ground level and must be maintained at this level for the duration of construction to deter amphibians from the working area. • Any rubble piles will be dismantled by hand and debris and brash will be stored on pallets or removed from the site to prevent amphibians from utilising these areas. • Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby aquatic habitats that amphibians could use. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • If any common amphibians are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. • In the unlikely event that a great crested newt is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
Badger	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No badger setts were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. Further, no evidence of foraging badgers was noted within the development area. However, the site was considered suitable for badger foraging habitat.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No works will be undertaken within 30m of a badger sett. Bramble scrub and modified grassland will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local badger populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of badgers, if present.

<i>Recommendations</i>	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to badgers, further badger surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: - Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. - The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which badgers could use. - Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. In the unlikely event that a badger sett is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. Suggested biodiversity enhancements Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich grassland to increase foraging opportunities for badgers.
Riparian animals	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for otters or water voles within 2km of the site. There are no water courses on or connected to the site. There are also no riparian habitats present on site or within an influencing distance.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Hazel dormouse	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 2km of the site. Habitat suitability The site lies outside of the known current range for hazel dormice and there are no suitable habitats within the development area. As such it is considered likely that hazel dormice are absent from site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None foreseen.

Other e.g. hedgehog	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The bramble scrub and modified grassland onsite provides limited foraging and commuting opportunities for hedgehogs, with woodland habitat nearby.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Bramble scrub will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local hedgehog populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Similar to the badgers, a precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: - Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. - The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which hedgehogs could use. - Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. If any hedgehogs are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs: - Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich grassland to increase foraging opportunities. - Creation of brash piles or installation of hedgehog houses in shady areas. - Installation of gaps under boundary fencing to enable hedgehogs to move freely through the site.

Appendix 1: Survey/Habitat map



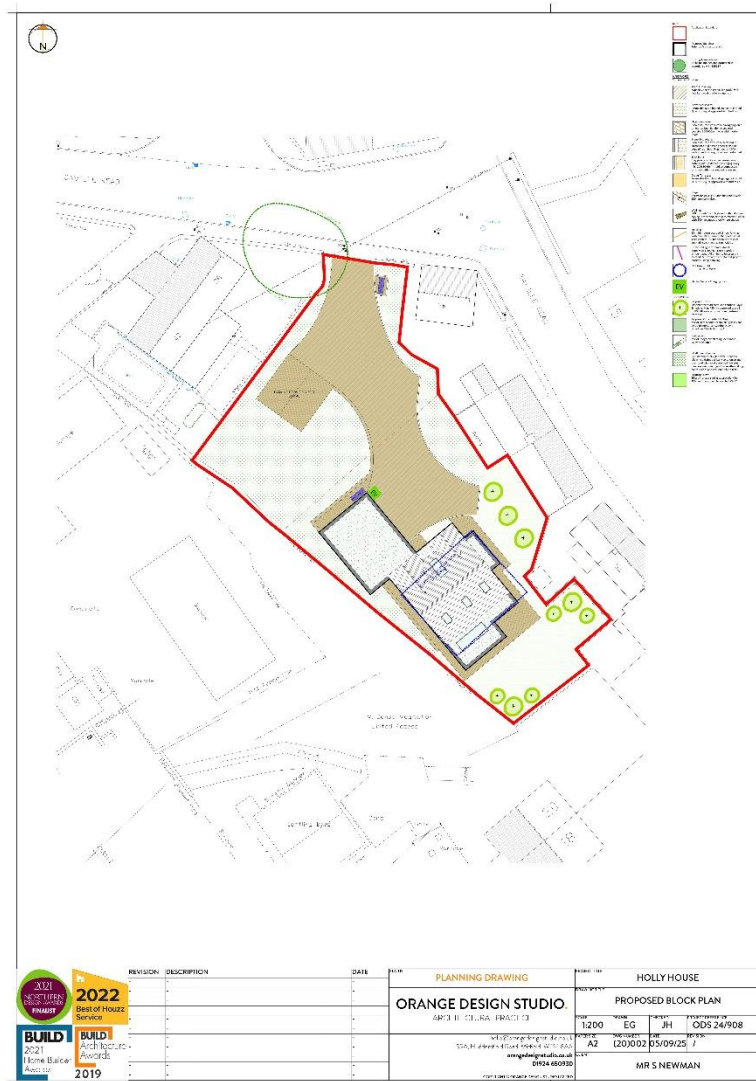
Appendix 2: Location map



Sam Newman

Land adjacent to 38 Saville Road, HD8 9AU

Appendix 3: Proposed plan



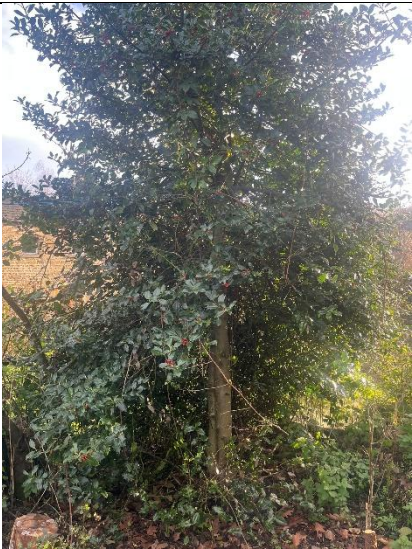
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Appendix 4: Habitat Photos

Sealed surface	
Photograph	Description
	One parcel of sealed surface land is present on site as a footpath adjacent to the area of vegetated garden.
Mixed scrub	
Photograph	Description

		One small section of mixed scrub was present on site, located in the southwestern corner. Within this patch, there was evidence of recently felled lawson’s cypress shrubs.	
Vegetated garden habitat			
Photograph		Description	
		One parcel of vegetated garden habitat was present on site, running along the northern section of the western boundary, adjacent to the modified grassland lawn.	
Scattered trees			
Photograph		Description	

 	There are a total of 11 scattered trees onsite, including recently felled Lawson's Cypress.
---	--



			
Bramble scrub			
Photograph		Description	



The largest parcel of habitat on site consisted of bramble scrub, the majority of the southern half of the site. In sections, this had been flattened due to activity on site including evidence of recently felled Lawsons Cypress.



Non-native hedgerow	
Photograph	Description
	One short section of ornamental hedgerow was present on site, located midway along the eastern site boundary. This hedgerow was formed only of laurel.
Unsealed surface	
Photograph	Description
	Unsealed land is present at the entrance to the site, forming a driveway/ carpark area.
Modified grassland	

Photograph	Description
	One parcel of modified grassland was present on site forming the garden area. The grassland looked regularly mown, with a short consistent sward height.

Limitations and CopyrightLegal

Arbtech Consulting Limited has prepared this report for the sole use of the above-named client or their agents in accordance with our General Terms and Conditions, under which our services are performed. It is expressly stated that no other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report or any other services provided by us. This report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of Arbtech Consulting Limited. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based upon information provided by third parties. Information obtained from third parties has not been independently verified by Arbtech Consulting Limited.

© This report is the copyright of Arbtech Consulting Limited. Any unauthorised reproduction or usage by any person other than the addressee is strictly prohibited.

Version control			
Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Anneke Greenman BSc (Hons) MSc, Ecological Consultant	14/12/2025
Proof	0.2	Leo Plevin BSc (Hons), MSc MCIEEM – Principal Ecologist (L2 Bat Licenced)	17/12/2025
Final	1.0	Anneke Greenman BSc (Hons) MSc, Ecological Consultant	18/12/2025