Anneke Greenman BSc (Hons) Msc
Ecological Consultant
Email: annekegreenman@arbtech.co.uk
Arbtech Consulting Ltd
arbtech.co.uk

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Roost Assessment

Survey site:

Ash Meadow, East Avenue, Huddersfield, Kirklees, West Yorkshire, HD3 3LW

Client:

Joe Dempsey

Survey date:

14th November 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 dwelling within garden.

[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 12342 18202 and has an area of approximately 0.109ha.

The site comprises a section of a garden belonging to a private dwelling (not included within the red line boundary). The section of garden contains a modified grassland lawn, scattered trees, and three shed buildings, two of which will be removed as part of the proposed works. Arial imagery shows the local landscape to have an urban landscape, but with many gardens with mature trees. 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
14/11/2025	6	93	100	9	Heavy rain

Executive Summary

Precautionary working methods needed whilst works take place to protect Badger, Hedgehog, Reptiles and Common Amphibians. If vegetation is to be removed during the nesting bird season (March – Sept) a precautionary nesting bird check is to be undertaken.

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.

The site visit was undertaken outside of the optimal growing season for vegetation. This is not considered to be a significant limitation for this site due to the simple nature of the habitats found on site.

Ecological Survey Factor **Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations**	**Detailed using desk study and site survey. 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.**
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** **u1b** – Developed land/sealed surface Two parcels of hardstanding were present on site forming a pathway from the two larger shed buildings (B1 and B3) to the main off site dwelling. **u1b5** – Buildings Three buildings were present on site, all shed buildings of varying size. Only B1 and B2 are scheduled for removal and further details are discussed in the bat section of this report. B3 was the largest of the sheds but is not part of the proposed works on site. **u1e** – Built linear features Three sections of wall were present on site. The first bordered the site boundary to the west, whilst the second formed built features within the garden. **g4, 828** – Modified grassland, vegetated garden Two sections of G4 grassland were present on site, designated as a lawn. Species here were uniform, though the section to the west of the site behind B1 contained more bryophytes. Species included: perennial ryegrass (D), creeping buttercup (F), herb robert (R), and ribwort plantain (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

h2a – Native Hedgerow

One parcel of native hedgerow was present on site, consisting of a holly hedge. This was located to the east of the site, east of the hard standing leading to the main dwelling. Species consisted completely of Holly.

This habitat was subject to a condition assessment using the Native Hedgerow habitat type condition sheet. The results are detailed below:

A1. >1.5m height along length, P
A2. >1.5m width along length, P
B1. Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of hedge, P
B2. Gaps make up <10% of total length, P
C1. There is not >1m of undisturbed ground present, F
D1. There are no invasive plant species present, P
D2. >90% of the hedgerow is not free from damage caused by human activities, F

It is considered that the native hedgerow is classified as **good condition**.

h2b – Non-native and ornamental hedgerow

Two parcels of non-native hedgerow are present on site. The first was located on the southern border at the eastern side of the site, formed of a Cherry Laurel hedgerow. The second was formed of primarily Lawsons Cyprus with one Leyland's Cyprus, on the southern boundary to the western side of the site. It was mature, with trees stretching approximately 5m in height. Both of these hedgerows were located in a garden border, formed of disturbed bare ground.

h3g – Rhododendron scrub

One parcel of Rhododendron scrub was present on site. This formed part of the northern site boundary, adjacent to the off site main driveway.

Scattered trees **32**

There are a total of 18 scattered trees onsite, detailed below:

Tree ID	Species	Size
T1	Large – leaved lime	50cm DBH, 11m (to be felled)
T2	Large leaved lime	50cm DBH, 11m (to be felled)
T3	Sycamore	80cm DBH, 14m (TPO)
T4	Large – leaved lime	60cm DBH, 14m
T5	Oak	1m DBH, 15m
T6 & T7	European larch	30cm DBH, 15m
T8 & T9	Holly	15cm DBH, 4.5m
T10	Holly	7cm DBH, 3.5m
T11	Holm oak	15cm DBH, 6m
T12	Sycamore	70cm DBH, 14m
T13	Lawson's Cyprus	20cm DBH, 6m
T14	Sycamore	50cm DBH, 12m
T15	Holly	15cm DBH 3.5m
T16	Cherry	14cm DBH, 4.5m
T17	Large -leaved lime	50cm DBH, 14m
T18	Scots Pine	50cm DBH, 14m

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 present F. More than 20% of the tree canopy oversails vegetation beneath It is considered that the individual scattered trees are classified as **good** condition. **Local notable habitats** Multiple patches of priority designated deciduous woodland are present within 2km of the site, with the closest located approximately 450m southeast. Further priority habitats are present within 2km of the site, including lowland dry acid grassland located approximately 1.9km southwest.
Foreseen Impacts	**On-site habitats** The proposed development will result in the loss of modified grassland, two scattered trees and some hardstanding. 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). **Biodiversity net gain** The Environment Act (2021) requires all developments (excluding exemptions) to deliver a 10% net gain in biodiversity. Therefore, the planning application must be accompanied by a landscaping/habitat creation and enhancement strategy, biodiversity net gain calculations and a habitat management and monitoring plan to ensure the proposed development delivers a 10% net gain.
Locality and Designated Sites	
Summary of Survey Findings	**On-site designations** The site is not subject to any designation. **Statutory designated sites (within 2km)** There are 2 statutory sites within 2km of the site, as detailed below:

	• Elland Bypass cutting SSSI, 1.9km north. Designated for exposed rock faces and associated micro-habitats that support specialised plant and invertebrate communities. • Gledholt Woods LNR, 1.5km south. Designated as it supports ecologically significant semi-natural woodland, meadow, and riparian habitats that sustain rare and locally important species such as the white-clawed crayfish. **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).
Foreseen Impacts	**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.
Recommendations	**On-site designations** None required. **Statutory and non-statutory designated sites** None required.
Invasive / Non-native species	
Summary of Survey Findings	Rhododendron was identified on the site which is listed as an invasive, non-native species under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Foreseen Impacts	Construction could result in the spread of Rhododendron
Recommendations	Rhododendron present along the south western boundary (i.e. close to the development area, and therefore may be impacted by construction) will be sensitively removed prior to the commencement of works to prevent the spread of a non-native, invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the WCA (see Appendix 1a). The Rhododendron will be removed using hand tools only. The most effective method of removal is through hand pulling, which results in minimal soil disturbance. Hand-pulling young shrubs will typically result in the full removal of the shrub and associated root network, which will prevent the re-establishment. Mature shrubs are likely to have a deeper and more established root network unlikely to be removed in full by hand pulling alone. Where there are mature shrubs, removal should be aided using hand tools to expose the root network in full so the entire shrub and associated roots can be removed. Development works will not commence until Rhododendron has been successfully removed from the site.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Rhododendron present on site will be sensitively removed prior to the commencement of works to prevent the spread of a non-native, invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the WCA (see Appendix 4). The Rhododendron will be removed using hand tools only. The most effective method of removal is through hand pulling, which results in minimal soil disturbance. Hand pulling young shrubs will typically result in the full removal of the shrub and associated root network, which will prevent the re-establishment. Mature shrubs are likely to have a deeper and more established root network unlikely to be removed in full by hand pulling alone. Where there are mature shrubs, removal should be aided using hand tools to expose the root network in full so the entire shrub and associated roots can be removed. Development works will not commence until Rhododendron has been successfully removed from the site</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Invertebrates</td></tr>
<tr><td>Summary of Survey Findings</td><td>The habitats present on-site, including lawns, ornamental shrubs and trees, 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Foreseen Impacts</td><td>None foreseen.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recommendations</td><td>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 building 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Bats</td></tr>
<tr><td>Summary of Survey Findings</td><td>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 2 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>EPSM2009-1162</td><td>Common Pipistrelle</td><td>Within 2km</td><td>Destruction of a resting place</td></tr>
<tr><td>EPSM2012-5292</td><td>Common Pipistrelle</td><td>Within 2km</td><td>Destruction of a resting place</td></tr>
</table>

There are no Special Areas of Conservation designated for bats within 10km of the site.</td></tr>
</table>

Foraging and commuting habitat
Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of scattered trees and modified grassland. 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 are a total of three shed buildings within the red line boundary (which does not include the main dwelling). Only B1 and B2 were assessed as they will be removed as part of the proposed works. Two trees were also assessed for their ability to support roosting bats as they are scheduled to be removed to form part of a new driveway. No evidence of roosting bats was identified on or within B1, B2 or any of the surveyed trees on-site. There is another dwelling in the ownership boundary but say that its to be unimpacted by the development is outside of the redline therefore was not assessed.

B1 Building description	***Photographs***
Summary B1 is a wooden shed located to the west of the site. The walls of B1 are formed of timber, and the roof is felted. The window and door at the eastern extent of the shed were formed of timber framing and allowed daylight to permit into the internal void. No separate internal roof space was present, and there were no access points into the interior at any point around the exterior of B1. The shed is proposed to be removed Due to this, **B1 is negligible for roosting bats.**	

B2 Building description	***Photographs***
Summary B2 is another timber shed, smaller than B1 and designated for garden storage located within the tree line located within the south corner of the site. This timber shed, is well sealed, with no areas of roosting habitat available for crevice dwellers. The internal area has no separate void, therefore no habitat value for void dwelling bats. **B2 is negligible for roosting bats.**	
T1 and T2 description	***Photographs***
Summary Both T1 (closest tree) and T2 (tree behind, not the tree in the corner) were Large -leaved limes with a DBH of approximately 50cm, and 11m tall. The bark on both trees did not have any crevices, and no roosting features were identified on either tree in the form of knot holes or rotting limbs. As such, both trees are assessed as **PFR-NONE** (i.e. no roosting features present). Both trees will be removed as part of the proposed	

Foreseen Impacts	**Roosting habitat [Buildings]**

	Bats are very unlikely to be roosting within sheds B1 and B2 and as such, there are not anticipated to be any impacts on bats in this location as a result of the proposed development. **Roosting habitat [Trees]** T1 and T2 will be felled to facilitate the development. No features were identified on this tree and as such there are unlikely to be any impact to bats as a result of felling. **Foraging and commuting habitat** The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of modified grassland and two scattered trees, 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. **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.
Recommendations	**Roosting habitat [Buildings]** 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. **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 two 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	
Summary of Survey Findings	**Buildings** No evidence of nesting birds was identified on or within B1 or B2. Both are deemed to provide negligible habitat value for nesting birds due to a lack of suitable nesting sites or access points. **Trees and vegetation** No bird nests were identified within the scattered trees 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.
Foreseen Impacts	**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.
Recommendations	**Buildings/trees** Any 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 retained buildings 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	
Summary of Survey Findings	**EPSL data** A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site. **Habitat suitability** The dominant habitat onsite (modified grassland) is considered unsuitable for reptiles due to the species content (common and widespread species with minimal diversity) and associated management regime, where at the time of the survey the grassland was recorded as being a relatively short sward. Given the management regime employed on the modified grassland, as well as the species composition, it is considered unlikely that this faunal group would be present within this habitat. However, the tree lines may provide sheltering opportunities for reptiles. In any case, the tree lines are to be retained as part of the development proposals. **Wider landscape**

	The adjacent landscape provides some habitat for reptiles in the form of wooded gardens as refuge opportunities. The presence of reptiles utilising these adjacent habitats cannot be discounted.
Foreseen Impacts	Modified grassland and scattered trees 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.
Recommendations	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 advise must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
Amphibians	
Summary of Survey Findings	**EPSL and survey data** A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for great crested newts within 2km of the site. Further, no positive class survey licence return or DLL historic survey data (2017 – 2019) were present within 2km of the site. **Aquatic habitat suitability (including ponds within 500m)** Great crested newts (GCN) 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 et al. 2001). 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 located approximately 475m southeast and is situated on the far side of the busy Halifax Road. This landscape feature is likely to represent a significant barrier to dispersal due to heavy traffic flow and high kerbs along the road, eliminating connectivity to the site for great crested newts. No ponds are present on site or within 500m of the site. **Terrestrial habitat suitability** Areas of shrubbery may provide foraging and sheltering opportunities for amphibians. No hibernation opportunities were identified on-site.

Foreseen Impacts	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. However, the presence of common amphibaons cannot be discounted.
Recommendations	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 advise must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. **Suggested biodiversity enhancements** The site could be enhanced for amphibians post-development through creation of amphibian hibernacula using rubble and logs from site clearance. Information on how to construct a hibernaculum can be found here: https://www.wiltshirewildlife.org/hibernaculum
Badger	
Summary of Survey Findings	No badger setts were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. The site is considered unsuitable for badgers given the lack of suitable sett excavation areas/ground. However, there is some opportunity for badger foraging on site in the form of some bramble within the shrubbery and lawns that may provide invertebrates.

Foreseen Impacts	No works will be undertaken within 30m of a badger sett. Modified grassland, hardstanding, and scattered trees 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.
Recommendations	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 advise 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	
Summary of Survey Findings	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.
Foreseen Impacts	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
Recommendations	None required.
Hazel dormouse	
Summary of Survey Findings	**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 know 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.
Foreseen Impacts	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.

Recommendations	None foreseen.
Other e.g. hedgehog	
Summary of Survey Findings	The grassland habitats onsite provides some foraging and commuting opportunities for hedgehogs, with further suitable woodland habitat nearby.
Foreseen Impacts	Modified grassland, hardstanding, and scattered trees 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.
Recommendations	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.

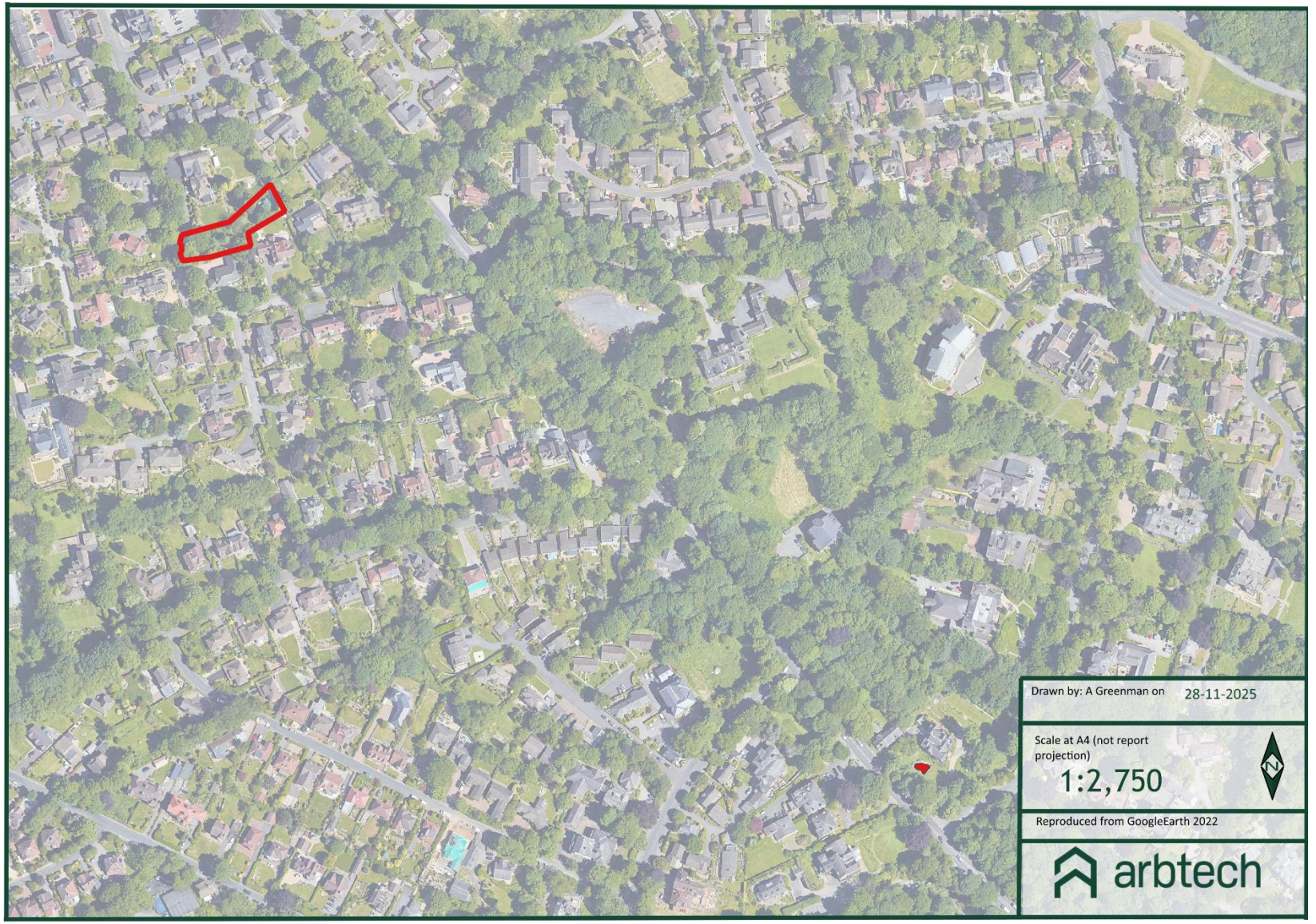
Appendix 1: Survey/Habitat map



Appendix 2: Location map



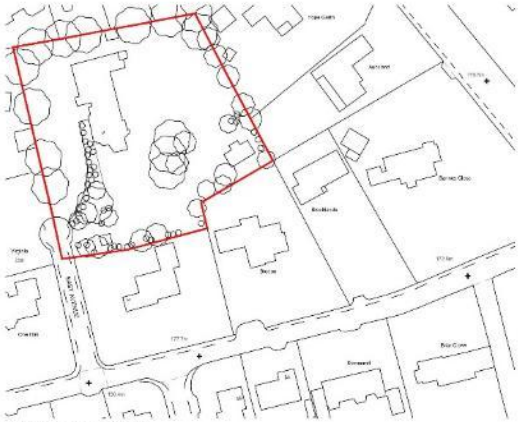
Appendix 3: Pond map



Appendix 4: Proposed plan



Proposed Location Plan
Scale 1:1250



Existing Location Plan
Scale 1:1250



Proposed Site Plan
Scale 1:500





Appendix 5: Habitat Photos

Buildings	
Photograph	**Description**
	Three buildings were present on site, all shed buildings of varying size. Only B1 and B2 are scheduled for removal and further details are discussed in the bat section of this report. B3 was the largest of the sheds but is not part of the proposed works on site.

	
Modified grassland	
Photograph	**Description**

	Two sections of G4 grassland were present on site, designated as a lawn. Species here were uniform, though the section to the west of the site behind B1 contained more bryophytes.
Hardstanding	
Photograph	**Description**

	Two parcels of hardstanding were present on site forming a pathway from the two larger shed buildings (B1 and B3) to the main off site dwelling.

	
Scattered trees	
Photograph	**Description**

	There are a total of 18 scattered trees onsite.

	
Native hedgerow	
Photograph	**Description**

	One parcel of native hedgerow was present on site, consisting of a holly hedge. This was located to the east of the site, east of the hardstanding leading to the main dwelling. Species here just consisted of Holly.
Non-native hedgerow	
Photograph	**Description**

 	Two parcels of non-native hedgerow are present on site. The first was located on the southern border at the eastern side of the site, formed of a Cherry Laurel hedgerow. The second was formed of primarily Lawsons Cyprus with one Leyland's Cyprus, on the southern boundary to the western side of the site. It was mature, with trees stretching approximately 5m in height. Both of these hedgerows were located in a garden border, formed of disturbed bare ground.

Rhododendron scrub	
Photograph	**Description**
	One parcel of Rhododendron scrub was present on site. This formed part of the northern site boundary, adjacent to the off site main driveway.
Built linear feature	
Photograph	**Description**

 	Three sections of wall were present on site. The first bordered the site boundary to the west, whilst the second and third formed built features within the garden.

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Status	**Issue**	**Name**	**Date**
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