

Preliminary Roost Assessment

Survey site:

32 Wentworth Street, Huddersfield HD15PX

Client:

Mr. and Mrs. D.I. Singh

Survey date:

23/07/2026

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with Kirklees Council. The proposal can be described as the 'demolition of existing garage and outbuilding and erection of replacement garage and outbuilding'

On the assumption that site conditions and habitats remain unchanged, the results of this assessment will remain valid for 18 months from the date of this survey i.e. until January 2028, in accordance with CIEEM guidance in the lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys. This survey and report should be updated if a planning application has not been submitted within this timeframe.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following is work you will need to commission to obtain planning permission and to comply with legislation. Further information, along with opportunities for biodiversity enhancement, are outlined in the proceeding sections of this report.

B1 - One Bat Emergence and Re-entry Survey is required during the active bat season to confirm presence or absence of a bat roost in the building.

B2 - Two Bat Emergence and Re-entry Surveys are required during the active bat season to confirm presence or absence of a bat roost in the building.

The survey should be completed during the optimal survey period mid-May to August inclusive.

If bat roosts are confirmed in the building, one additional survey may be required to characterise the roost and to inform a European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) application to Natural England.

No works to the property that may block or remove potential roosting features should be carried out until the required surveys have been completed. Undertaking such work could unlawfully affect bats if present and may compromise the validity of the surveys and hinder the planning application process.

CONTENTS

Executive Summary 1

1. Introduction 4

 Methodology..... 4

 Survey Details 4

 Survey Limitations 4

2. Site Location and Landscape Context..... 5

 2.1 Summary of Survey Findings..... 5

 Site Location & Context 5

 Priority Habitats..... 5

 Designated Sites..... 6

 2.2 Foreseen Impacts 10

 2.3 Recommendations..... 10

3. Fauna: Bats..... 11

 3.1 Summary of Survey Findings..... 11

 Buildings 12

 3.2 Foreseen Impacts 23

 3.3 Recommendations..... 24

4. Fauna: Birds 25

 4.1 Summary of Survey Findings..... 25

 4.2 Foreseen Impacts 26

 4.3 Recommendations..... 26

Appendix 1: Survey/Habitat Map27

Appendix 2: Location Map28

Appendix 3: Proposed Plan.....29

Limitation and Copyright30

Version Control30

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of the PRA was to determine the presence or evaluate the likelihood of the presence of roosting bats, and to gain an understanding of how bats could use the site for roosting, foraging or commuting.

No previous ecology reports have been produced for this site by Arbtech Consulting Ltd or, to the author’s knowledge, by any other consultancy.

Methodology

PRA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PRA Methodology and Legislation - 2025](#).

Survey Details

The site survey was undertaken on 23/07/2026 by Johnny Byrne BSc (Hons), MSc, FISC3, Graduate Ecologist.
Accredited on level 2 bat licence for level 1 activities (details available on request)

Table 1: The weather conditions during the survey.

Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
17.6	85.0	100	6.4	None

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.

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 building was part of a residential property and was not able to be viewed from the eastern elevation, and was only partially visible from the southern elevation due to lack of access. This limitation has been taken into consideration.

2. SITE LOCATION AND LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

2.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Site Location & Context

The site is centred at National Grid reference SE 13850 17119 and has an area of approximately 0.01ha.

The site is surrounded predominantly by a mortared stone wall, apart from the north-west which contains a hedgerow.

The site is nestled within a suburban setting, and is surrounded by residential development with vegetated gardens and primary roads. There are multiple green spaces in the wider landscape that is otherwise relatively heavily suburban which may act as stepping stones. An orchard lies 16m west of the site, adjacent to which are the tree filled grounds of Holy Trinity Church. Greenhead Park lies 177m south-west with Gledholt Woods 121m beyond that in the same direction, and Edgerton Cemetery lies 342m north.

In the mid 1800's, Huddersfield was already a relatively urbanised area, however there still areas of arable land mingled with the development, much of which has since been lost.

The site itself appears more or less unchanged in more recent times, apart from the northern border of the site contained at least one tree at least as early as 2002, but was removed in 2003.

The underlying bedrock of the site is Middle Band Rock-Sandstone. This has weathered to generate soils that are slightly acid and loamy, that are freely draining and of low fertility.

Priority Habitats

Within 2km of the site there are a number of priority habitats, including deciduous woodland, traditional orchard, and wood-pasture and parkland. The nearest priority of habitat is traditional orchard which is 16m west, the opposite side of the road to the site.

There is no direct connectivity between habitats but the number of green spaces in an otherwise urban environment may act as ecological stepping stone.

Designated Sites

Statutory Designations within 2km

There is one statutory designation within 2km of the site, as detailed below:

Table 2: The statutory designated sites within 2km of the site boundary.

Designation	Reason	Distance from Site
Gledholt Woods Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	<i>BIRDS Moorhen, mallard, great spotted woodpecker, treecreeper, grey heron, tawny owl, kingfisher (winter), chiff chaff, (swift, bats, house martin best seen at dusk in spring & summer) and other woodland birds.</i>	690m SW

Statutory Designations within 10km

There are three national network sites (SAC, SPA, Ramsar) located within 10km, as detailed below:

Table 3: The additional national network sites within 10km of the site boundary.

Designation	Reason	Distance from Site
South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	<i>4030 European dry heaths The site is representative of upland dry heath at the southern end of the Pennine range, the habitat's most south-easterly upland location in the UK. Dry heath covers extensive areas, occupies the lower slopes of the moors on mineral soils or where peat is thin, and occurs in transitions to acid grassland, wet heath and 7130 blanket bogs. The upland heath of the South Pennines is strongly dominated by heather Calluna vulgaris. Its main NVC types are H9 Calluna vulgaris – Deschampsia flexuosa heath and H12 Calluna vulgaris – Vaccinium</i>	8655m SW

	<i>myrtillus</i> heath. More rarely H8 <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Ulex gallii</i> heath and H10 <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Erica cinerea</i> heath are found. On the higher, more exposed ground H18 <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> – <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> heath becomes more prominent. In the cloughs, or valleys, which extend into the heather moorlands, a greater mix of dwarf shrubs can be found together with more lichens and mosses. The moors support a rich invertebrate fauna, especially moths, and important bird assemblages. <i>7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog) * Priority feature</i> <i>This site represents blanket bog in the south Pennines, the most south-easterly occurrence of the habitat in Europe. The bog vegetation communities are botanically poor. Hare's-tail cottongrass Eriophorum vaginatum is often overwhelmingly dominant and the usual bog-building Sphagnum mosses are scarce. Where the blanket peats are slightly drier, heather Calluna vulgaris, crowberry Empetrum nigrum and bilberry Vaccinium myrtillus become more prominent. The uncommon cloudberry Rubus chamaemorus is locally abundant in bog vegetation. Bog pools provide diversity and are often characterised by common cottongrass E. angustifolium. Substantial areas of the bog surface are eroding, and there are extensive areas of bare peat. In some areas erosion may be a natural process reflecting the great age (9000 years) of the south Pennine peats.</i> <i>91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles</i> <i>Around the fringes of the upland heath and bog of the south Pennines are blocks of old sessile oak woods, usually on slopes. These tend to be dryer than those further north and west, such that the bryophyte communities are less developed (although this lowered diversity may in some instances have been exaggerated by the effects of 19th century air pollution). Other components of the ground flora such as grasses, dwarf shrubs and ferns are common. Small areas of alder woodland along stream-sides add to the overall richness of the woods.</i>	
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Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) Special Protection Area (SPA)	<i>A098 Falco columbarius; Merlin (Breeding)</i> <i>A140 Pluvialis apricaria; European golden plover (Breeding)</i> <i>A222 Asio flammeus; Short-eared owl (Breeding)</i>	8655m SW
South Pennine Moors Phase 2 Special Protection Area (SPA)	<i>During the breeding season the SPA regularly supports:</i> ▪ <i>Merlin Falco columbarius</i> <i>At the time of its classification, the SPA supported 28 breeding pairs of merlin, which represented 4.3% of the British breeding population.</i> <i>In the UK, merlin is confined as a breeding species to heather moorland areas, mainly in the uplands of Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and northern England, with small numbers in South-west England.</i> <i>A majority of merlin in the UK nest in a shallow scrape on the ground, lined with small twigs, pieces of heather, bracken and other material and concealed by heather. Territories are traditional, and are used repeatedly from year to year by successive generations of birds. Eggs are laid between May and early June and the young in a ground nest will often leave the nest at 18-20 days and scatter into the surrounding undergrowth. They fledge at 25-32 days, and are independent about a month later. One brood a year is raised. Replacement clutches are laid after early egg loss</i> ▪ <i>Golden plover Pluvialis apricaria</i> <i>At the time of its classification, the SPA supported 292 breeding pairs of golden plover, which represented 1.2 % of the British breeding population.</i> <i>In Britain, the species is distributed widely throughout upland areas, with concentrations in northern and western Scotland and the north and south Pennines, and smaller outlying groups breeding in Wales and south-west England The English and Welsh populations breed at the southern edge of the species' global range.</i> <i>Golden plover nest in a shallow scrape on the ground often hidden by moorland vegetation,</i>	9640m W

	<i>favouring a mosaic of dense and short vegetation and large open areas for breeding.</i> <i>Rombalds</i> <i>moor particularly Burley moor region in the north, Oxenhope moor, Stairs swamp and Harry side in the central block of the SPA support good breeding densities of Golden plover whilst the</i> <i>southern block of the SPA supports fewer breeding numbers. Food consists of invertebrates, mainly beetles and earthworms, and so marginal or low-intensity agricultural pastures, adjacent</i> <i>to or nearby moorland nesting habitat, are important feeding grounds in the summer. Eggs are typically laid between April-mid-May and one brood is raised per year.</i> <i>At this SPA the principal habitats supporting these qualifying species are: Blanket bogs, dry heaths, wet heaths and acid grassland.</i> <i>Qualifying assemblage of species:</i> <i>During the breeding season, the SPA regularly supports;</i> <i>• an assemblage of characteristic moorland and moorland-fringe species including Pluvialis apricaria (golden plover), Actitis hypoleucos (common sandpiper), Calidris alpina schinzii (dunlin),</i> <i>Carduelis flavirostris (twite), Gallinago gallinago, (snipe), Numenius arquata (curlew), Oenanthe oenanthe, (wheatear), Saxicola rubetra (whinchat), Tringa totanus (redshank), Turdus torquatus</i> <i>(ring ouzel), Vanellus vanellus (lapwing), and Asio flammeus (short-eared owl).</i> <i>Common sandpiper predominantly use the dense vegetation in close proximity to the major reservoir complexes in the SPA; Widdop/Gorple, Warley Moor, Walshaw Dean and Warland/ White reservoir's. The central block of the SPA support the core breeding area for Dunlin, predominantly using Lord's and will's allotments and Nab Hill. Twite predominantly use the southern block of the SPA, with the core breeding area being north of the M62 on the edges of Soyland and Rishworth Moor. Snipe use the eastern side of the central block predominantly Pickles rough and Warley moor. Curlew are present throughout the SPA with Oxenhope Moor and Heptonstall Moor supporting high densities during the breeding season. Golden plover use the blanket bog habitat within the SPA and are more common on the higher, flatter and</i>	
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	<i>more remote bogs with a mosaic of short and dense vegetation with the area around Oxenhope Moor maintaining high breeding densities. Whinchat are scarce across the SPA and therefore difficult to determine local use across the site. Redshank can be found in the damp moorland fringe habitat near to Oxenhope Moor and Heptonstall Moor. Ring ouzel are scarce across the SPA and therefore difficult to determine local use across the site. Lapwing predominantly use the moorland fringe with shorter vegetation and Oxenhope moor supports the highest breeding pairs on the site. Short-eared owl use the long heather and tall rushes on open moorland to provide cover for the nests predominantly in the central belt of the South Pennine Moors and regularly observed on Wadsworth Moor.</i> <i>At this SPA the principal habitats supporting the assemblage of species are: Blanket bogs, European dry heaths, Acid grassland, Northern Atlantic wet heaths and dense bracken beds when associated with populations of Twite.</i>	
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SSSI Risk Zone

The site does fall within the impact risk zone for Elland Bypass Cutting SSSI however, the proposed development type is not listed as possible high risk with regard to this designation.

Non-Designated Sites

The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from the local records centre. Whilst some habitats in the wider landscape may host designations, the immediate environs of the site do not host habitats likely to be of designable quality.

2.2 Foreseen Impacts

No direct impacts to any designated sites will occur as a result of the proposed development, due to the small scale and low overall impact of the development from such sites (where known), alongside additional factors such as distance in combination with connectivity disrupting barriers.

2.3 Recommendations

No recommendations.

3. FAUNA: BATS

This section 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.

3.1 Summary of Survey Findings

EPSL data and local records

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 5 EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site, as detailed below:

Table 4: EPSL survey returns for bats within a 2km radius.

EPSL Reference	Bat Species Affected	Distance from Site <i>(EPSL records are accurate to 100m)</i>	Impacts Allowed by Licence
2014-856-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	1.1km south-east	Destruction of a resting place
EPSM2011-3176	Common pipistrelle	1.3km south-east	Destruction of a resting place
EPSM2012-5292	Common pipistrelle	1.8km west	Destruction of a resting place
EPSM2010-1750	Common pipistrelle Brown long-eared	1.9km south-east	Destruction of a resting place
EPSM2009-1162	Common pipistrelle	1.9km west	Destruction of a resting place

The site is not within the zone of influence of a bat-designated SAC.

Foraging and commuting habitat

On-site foraging or commuting value for bats is negligible, the site being development site being comprised largely of buildings and a patio with a single rose. However, the nearby relatively small traditional orchard, which is itself connected to a tree filled church grounds, will provide foraging opportunities. Aerial imagery indicates that many of the nearby gardens are vegetated to some degree. Therefore, while commuting bats cannot be ruled out, the site is unlikely to provide a significant resource to foraging or commuting bats.

Roosting habitat

The buildings on site provide low habitat value to roosting bats.

Buildings

B1 : Garage

B1 is a single-storey, brick-built structure located in the south-east portion of the site and that is used for item storage and as such is disturbed on a daily basis according to client communications. The roof is lean-to structure and is clad with slate tiles. It is in generally good condition with tight fitting tiles, although there are a small number of lifted tiles around the edges. The roof on the western elevation is surrounded by a fascia gap with a number of areas of damage, as well as gaps which crevice dwelling species might utilise. B1 is connected to B2 by a wall. The inside of the garage hosts a number of gaps and crevices.

B1 is assigned a roosting value of LOW. There are low numbers of minor external and internal features which may provide roosting habitat value to crevice dwelling bat species, although it is unlikely to provide habitat for void dwelling species.

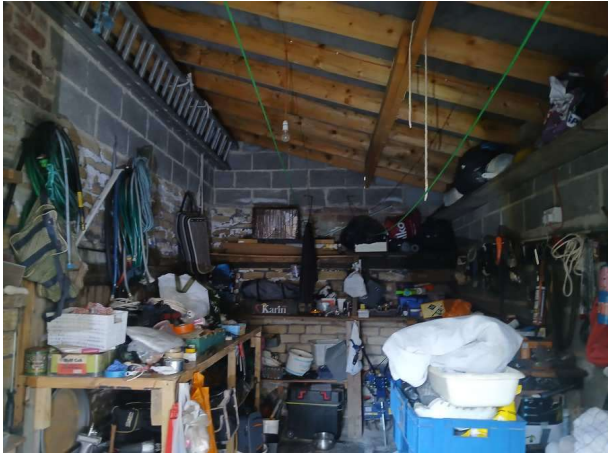


Building B1 – southern elevation

Table 5a: The roosting features associated with building B1.

Feature	Materials/Details	Condition / description / suitability	Photograph
Roof	Tiles	Condition/description The garage roof was in overall good condition, however there were a few points of damage such as lifted tiles. Suitability/access/evidence of bats The slipped tiles may provide shallow resting places in their own right, but may also lead to deeper cavities between the roof tiles and lining.	 <i>B1 roof – southern elevation</i>
Eaves	Timber board	Condition/description The eaves are generally in good condition. A gap runs between the brick and the wooden fascia board for the length of the building. Suitability/access/evidence of bats Gaps between the stonework and fascia board provide suitable roosting opportunities for crevice dwelling bats.	 <i>B1 fascia gap – southern elevation</i>

			 <i>B1 fascia gap</i>  <i>B1 fascia gap and lead flashing gap – south-eastern elevation</i>
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Interior 1	Concrete breezeblocks and brickwork	Condition/description The condition with the garage was relatively good, and is open from ground to roof without a void space. Additionally, there were relatively thick spider webbing within. Webbing can be created quickly and is not always a reliable indicator of bat presence or absence. However, the webbing within the garage had a coating of dust and bits of detritus which indicates it has been there for a while and so could be indicative of an absence of recent internal flight activity. B1 was in largely good condition with no light ingress apart from the open door. Whilst crevices did exist, they were few and relatively shallow. The room was cluttered at ground level but above offered space for flight. Suitability/access/evidence of bats The inside of B1 has limited suitable roosting value for bats and client communications indicates that it is subject to near daily disturbance which renders it sub-optimal. No evidence of bats was located.	 <i>B1 internal void 1 – southern elevation</i>  <i>B1 internal void 1 – southern elevation</i>
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			 <i>B1 internal void 1</i>
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B2 : Outbuilding

B2 is a single-storey, brick-built outbuilding with a timber ceiling used primarily for storage, all of which was covered with a curved roof. Compared to B1, B2 has a much higher number of both external and internal roosting features, as well as areas of light ingress other than the windows and door. Externally there are gaps and crevices in multiple places, including window frames, eaves and brick work. Internally there are even more, scattered through the structure, to the point that adding them to all to the habitat map would be impractical.

B2 is assessed for roosting habitat value as moderate. Whilst there is frequent disturbance and high light levels, there is a high number of external and internal features which may provide roosting habitat value to crevice dwelling bat species. These crevices could extend deeper and support higher numbers of bats, or hibernating opportunities.



Building B2 -southern elevation



Building B2 – eastern elevation



Building B2 – north-eastern elevation

Table 5b: The roosting features associated with building B2.

Feature	Materials/Details	Condition / description / suitability	Photograph
Walls	Brick	Condition/description The walls, both inside and out, contained a number of sizeable gaps, which cannot be fully determined without an endoscope inspection, could be utilised for roosting crevice dwelling species. Suitability/access/evidence of bats Brickwork gaps provide roosting potential, as well as possibly leading to deeper cavities within which could provide hibernation opportunities.	 B2 walls

			 <i>B2 walls</i>  <i>B2 walls – southern elevation</i>
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Roof	Bitumen felt	Condition/description The roof was made of felt, and had multiple areas of damage, including lifted felt and tears, particularly around the ridge area and the eaves area. Suitability/access/evidence of bats The roosting features identified can provide roosting opportunities for crevice dwelling species.	 <i>B2 roof – southern elevation</i>
Eaves	Timber board	Condition/description The eaves had multiple areas of damage, including broken brickwork, as well as broken/rotting timber. Suitability/access/evidence of bats Of B2's external roosting features, it is the eaves that contained the most. Broken timber and holes within bricks offer roosting opportunities in their own right, but they might also lead to deeper cavities.	 <i>B2 eaves – southern elevation</i>

			 <i>B2 eaves – southern elevation</i>  <i>B2 eaves – south-western elevation</i>
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Windows	Steel	Condition/description The window frames contained gaps in places around edges. Suitability/access/evidence of bats The gaps and crevices between the window frames and brickwork could be used as roosting opportunities in their own right, but may also lead to deeper cavities within.	 <i>B2 window / doors frames and lintels – southern elevation</i>  <i>B2 window / doors frames and lintels – southern elevation</i>
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Interior 1	Timber rafters.	Condition/description The building contained many holes and crevices in which bats may roost, and could extend into deeper wall cavities within. At a number of points, outside light was clearly visible from inside. Suitability/access/evidence of bats Despite the relative wealth of roosting features, the inside of the building was not particularly well suited as a bat roost, especially for void dwelling species. This is on account of the high lux levels from the windows, and the fact that according to client communications it receives nearly daily entry and disturbance. However, this would not be a significant deterrent for crevice dwelling species if they are within wall cavities. No evidence of bats located.	 <i>B2 interior 1 – eastern elevation</i>  <i>B2 interior 1 – northern elevation</i>
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			 <i>B2 internal void 1 – southern elevation</i>
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3.2 Foreseen Impacts

Roosting habitat [Buildings]

The proposed development will result in the demolition of B1 and B2. This could result in the destruction of any bat roosts present and could cause disturbance, death or injury to bats.

Roosting habitat [Trees]

There are no trees on site, therefore no impacts are foreseen.

Foraging and commuting habitat

The proposed development will not result in the removal of any habitats which could be used by foraging or commuting 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.

3.3 Recommendations

Roosting habitat [Buildings]

B1:

One bat emergence survey is required during the active bat season (May – September) to establish presence or likely-absence of a bat roost in the building. The survey should be completed during the optimal survey period of mid-May to August inclusive.

Two surveyors are required to provide full coverage. Surveys will take place at dusk and be supported by Night Vision Aids.

If bat roosts are confirmed in the building two additional surveys will be required to characterise the roost and inform an EPSL application to Natural England. The EPSL application requires that all surveys have been undertaken within the most recent active bat season and planning permission must have been granted and all relevant wildlife-related conditions have been discharged prior to submission.

B2:

Two bat emergence surveys are required during the active bat season (May – September) to establish presence or likely-absence of a bat roost in the building. The survey should be completed during the optimal survey period of mid-May to August inclusive.

Two surveyors are required to provide full coverage. Surveys will take place at dusk and be supported by Night Vision Aids.

If bat roosts are confirmed in the building one additional survey will be required to characterise the roost and inform an EPSL application to Natural England. The EPSL application requires that all surveys have been undertaken within the most recent active bat season and planning permission must have been granted and all relevant wildlife-related conditions have been discharged prior to submission.

In the interest of clarity, the 'middle surveyor' which is designated 'A' in the Appendix 1 habitat map can survey both B1 and B2 during B1's survey which is why three surveyor positions can be located.

Roosting habitat [Trees]

None.

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/news/2023/08/bats-and-artificial-lighting-at-night-ilp-guidance-note-update-released>

Suggested biodiversity enhancements

Enhancements are dependent on the outcome of further surveys.

4. FAUNA: BIRDS

This section 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.

4.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Buildings

The site provides negligible habitat value for foraging birds foraging birds, however access nesting opportunities for small birds to nest exists at holes and gaps in brick-work, as well as damaged eaves.

NO evidence of nesting birds was found during the survey.

Trees and vegetation

There were no trees on site.

The site is not likely to be of value to either breeding or wintering bird assemblages, or other Important Bird Assemblages (e.g. farmland, upland, water and wetland, seabird).

Barn Owls

There was no suitable habitat on site for roosting or nesting barn owls.

4.2 Foreseen Impacts

Buildings

The proposed development will result in the loss of the buildings on site. The loss of habitats on site is likely to be inconsequential to local bird populations due to the presence of similar local habitat of sufficient acreage to continue supporting foraging and nesting birds.

However, the proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.

Barn Owls

None foreseen.

4.3 Recommendations

Buildings

No further survey required.

Works should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the building/vegetation will be undertaken immediately prior to the commencement of works. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged.

Trees and vegetation

No additional surveys required.

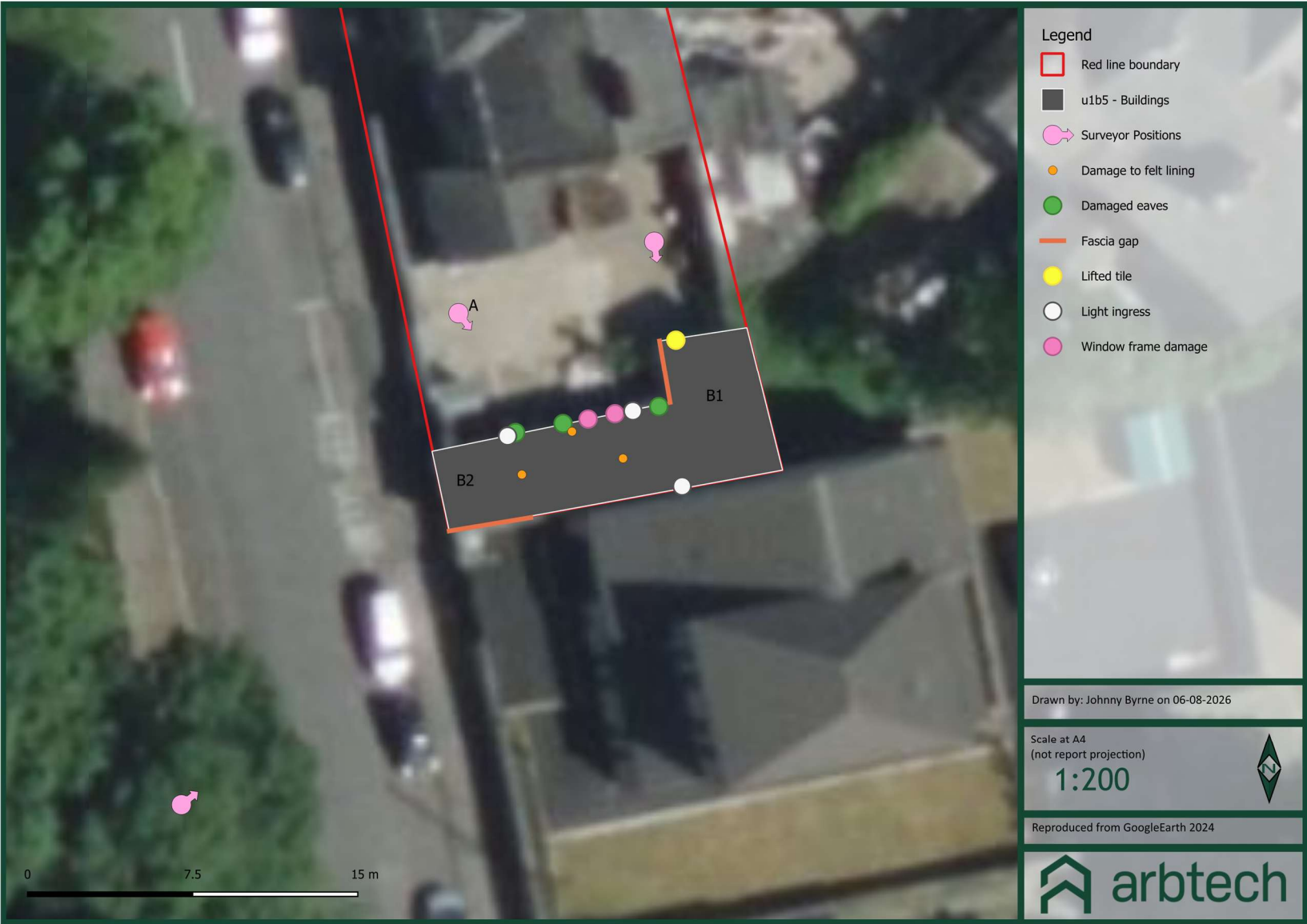
Barn Owls

No further barn owl surveys required.

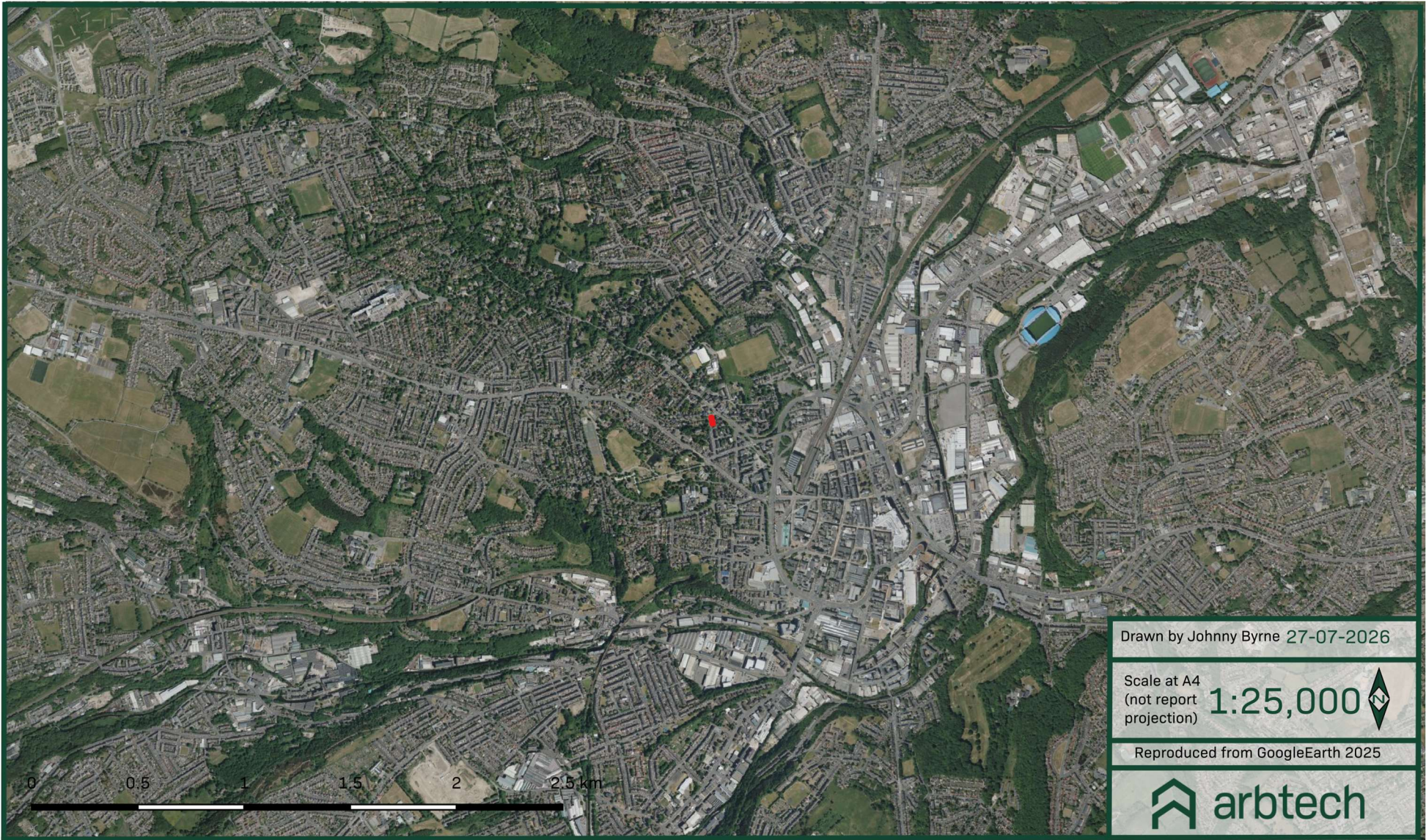
Suggested biodiversity enhancements

None required.

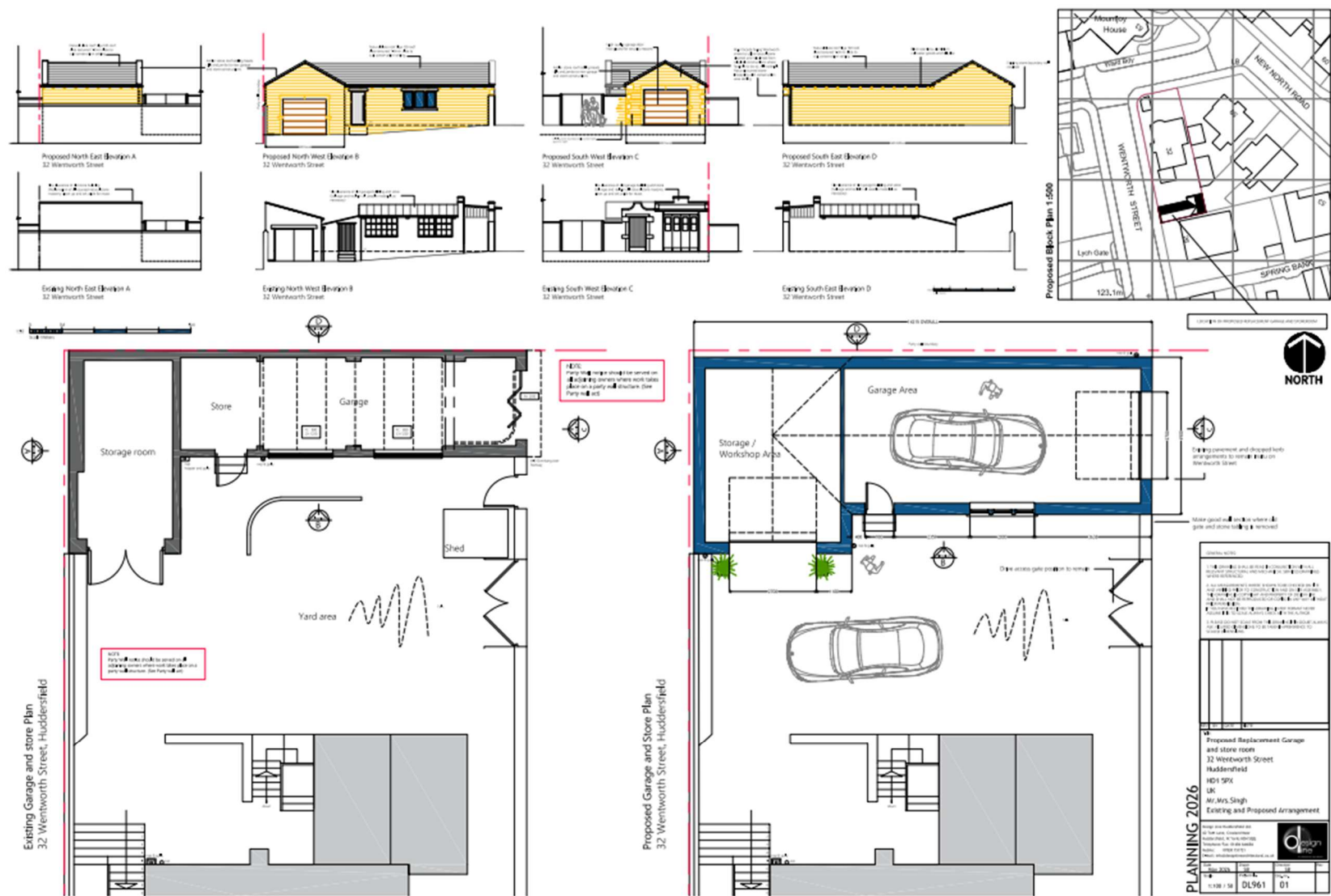
APPENDIX 1: SURVEY/HABITAT MAP



APPENDIX 2: LOCATION MAP



APPENDIX 3: PROPOSED PLAN



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VERSION CONTROL

Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Johnny Byrne BSc (Hons), MSc, FISC3, Graduate Ecologist	27/07/2026
Review	0.2	Emma Platts BSc (Hons) Senior Ecologist	03/08/2026
Update	0.3	Johnny Byrne BSc (Hons), MSc, FISC3, Graduate Ecologist	04/08/2026
Proof	0.4	Emma Platts BSc (Hons) Senior Ecologist	05/08/2026
Final	1	Johnny Byrne BSc (Hons), MSc, FISC3, Graduate Ecologist	06/08/2026