

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Survey site:

18 - 20 Church Street, Royston, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S71 4QU

Client:

Hennessy Group

Survey date:

27th January 2026

The survey results and recommendations contained within this report are valid for 18 months. An updated site visit may be required if the report is to be used any longer than 18 months after completion.

Project:

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

“The installation of a parking area within the site with associated landscaping.”

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

Site Location and Context					
<p>The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference: SE 36203 11366 and has an area of approximately ~0.069ha. The site comprises developed land, gravel beds, modified grassland, introduced shrubs, scattered small trees and boundary features in Barnsley, South Yorkshire.</p> <p>The underlying geology of the site is siltstone and sandstone (Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone), overlain by slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils of low fertility. Typical habitats include seasonally wet pastures and woodlands.</p> <p>MAGIC habitat designations within 2km include patches of: ‘Priority Deciduous Woodland’ (closest ~0.70km south), ‘Open Mosaic Habitat’ (closest ~1.33km east), ‘Ancient Woodland’ (closest ~1.68km west), and ‘Priority Traditional Orchard’ (~1.94km north).</p> <p>The site is situated in a suburban area in Royston, surrounded by dwellings and gardens with a cemetery south of the site. Treelines and grassland fields as well as dwellings and gardens extend in the wider vicinity. The wider landscape comprises the larger settlement of Barnsley to the southwest of the site with Wakefield north. The closest watercourse to the site is wet ditch located ~0.20km east.</p>					
Survey Details					
<p>The site survey was undertaken by Jessica Sibley BSc (Hons) MSc, Consultant Ecologist and accredited agent on Class 2 Natural England bat licence: 2025-86311-CL18-BAT, to undertake level 1 activities.</p>					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (mph)	Rain
27/01/2026	4	95	100	20	Light drizzle
Executive Summary					
<p>A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) was completed on 27th January 2026 for land at 18–20 Church Street, Royston, Barnsley, S71 4QU to inform a planning application for the installation of a parking area with associated landscaping. The survey area (~0.069ha) comprises developed land, modified grassland, introduced shrubs, scattered small trees and gravel beds within a suburban setting.</p>					

Habitats:

The site supports several common and widespread urban habitat types, none of which qualify as habitats of principal importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006). The **grassland and scattered trees**, although present, are in **poor ecological condition**. Small areas of shrubbery and gravel are also present.

Designated Sites:

Two statutory designated sites lie within 2km—**Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI** and **Notton Wood LNR**—but no impacts are anticipated due to the small scale and nature of the proposed works. The site lies within the SSSI impact risk zone, but the development is **not considered a high-risk activity**.

Protected and Notable Species:

- **Invasive species:** None recorded.
- **Invertebrates:** Only common species likely; no specialist habitats.
- **Bats:** No roosting features will be affected and no EPSL records within 2km. Minor habitat loss is not significant; however, **light spill could affect commuting bats** without mitigation.
- **Birds:** Suitable nesting opportunities exist along buildings, shrubs and trees; no Schedule 1 species or barn owl habitat identified.
- **Reptiles:** Habitat suitability is low; reptiles are **unlikely** to be present, though a precautionary approach is still required.
- **Amphibians:** No ponds within 500m and low likelihood of great crested newt presence. Common amphibians may occur at low numbers.
- **Badger:** No setts or foraging signs recorded.
- **Hedgehog:** Some suitable refuge and foraging habitat exist, though impacts are expected to be minor.

Anticipated Impacts:

The development will result in the loss of **~0.004ha modified grassland** and **~0.0002ha introduced shrubs**, representing a minor biodiversity loss. No impacts to statutory or notable habitats are expected, and species-level impacts are low with standard mitigation.

Required Mitigation & Further Action:

- **Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG):** A **10% net gain is mandatory**. A BNG calculation, landscaping strategy, and habitat management and monitoring plan must accompany the application.
- **Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP):** May be required to manage pollution and protect nearby habitats.
- **Lighting Strategy:** A **low-impact lighting plan** must be implemented to protect bat foraging/commuting routes.
- **Precautionary Working Methods:** Required for reptiles, amphibians, hedgehog and badger—including covering excavations, maintaining vegetation short, and providing escape ramps.
- **Nesting Bird Protection:** Maintain buffer zones around any active nests during the breeding season.

Recommended Biodiversity Enhancements:

Enhancements should contribute to meeting BNG requirements and include:

- Native wildflower planting to improve invertebrate habitat.
- Installation of **bat boxes** and **bird boxes** on retained buildings.
- Creation of **log/brush piles**, hedgehog houses, hedgehog highways, and native shrub planting.

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.

The PEA survey was completed outside of the optimal botanical survey period (April to October) limiting the identification of ground flora communities which might not yet be present for full assessment. However, given the habitat types present on-site, minor omissions on this basis are unlikely to alter the characterisation of the site, and therefore it is not considered to be a significant limitation.

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.

<p>Ecological Survey Factor</p> <p>Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations</p>	<p>Detailed using desk study and site survey (carried out under reasonable 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.</p>
<p>Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, proposal plan in appendix 3, and photos in appendix 4).</p> <p>Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).</p>	
<p><i>Summary of Survey Findings</i></p> <p><i>(UKHab codes used)</i></p> <p>Primary codes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed land, sealed surface [u1b] • Buildings [u1b5] • Other developed land [u1b6] • Modified grassland [g4] • Artificial unvegetated, 	<p>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). However, the site contains grassland and scattered trees which could be of value to local wildlife populations (as detailed in subsequent sections of this table). Other habitats within the site are common and widespread and have low ecological value.</p> <p><u>On-site habitats:</u></p> <p>Developed land, sealed surface [u1b] including buildings [u1b5] and other developed land [u1b6]</p> <p>There are three buildings within the site boundary considered in relation to roosting bats, later in this report (see section; ‘bats’). There are also areas of stone patio across the site.</p> <p>Modified grassland [g4]</p> <p>Sections of the site are grassland which best represents ‘modified grassland’. Species richness among the sward is low at <6 species per m². Grass cover is >75%. Sward height is homogeneously short at ~5cm. Species include:</p> <p>D: Perennial rye grass <i>Lolium perenne</i>.</p> <p>A: Red fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>.</p>

<p>unsealed surface [u1c]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built linear features [u1e] <p>Secondary codes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced shrubs [847] • Scattered trees [32] • Gravel beds [310] • Mortared wall [853] • Fence [612] 	<p>O: White clover <i>Trifolium repens</i>, dandelion <i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>, black medic <i>Medicago lupulina</i>, common ragwort <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>, common comfrey <i>Symphytum officinale</i>, and common feather moss <i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>.</p> <p>Grassland – condition assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. There are <6 vascular plant species per m² present – FAIL. B. The sward height across the grassland parcels is homogenously short without microclimates for vertebrates and invertebrates – FAIL. C. Scrub accounts for <20% the grassland area (i.e., none recorded) – PASS. D. Physical damage is <5% – PASS. E. Cover of bare ground is <10% – PASS. F. Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is <20% (i.e., none recorded) – PASS. G. No invasive non-native species (as listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981), were recorded across the grassland parcels – PASS. <p>The grassland is classed as being in ‘poor’ condition.</p> <p>Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface [u1c] – gravel beds [310]</p> <p>Small pockets of the site are bare soil substrate with gravel beds.</p> <p>Built linear features [u1e] - mortared wall [853] and fencing [612]</p> <p>Boundaries of the site and access gates include ~2.5m and ~1m tall mortared walls and fencing.</p> <p>Introduced shrubs [847]</p>
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	<p>Small pockets of the site are introduced shrubbery. Species include:</p> <p>O: Buddleia <i>Buddleja davidii</i>, rosemary <i>Salvia Rosmarinus</i>, palm <i>Arecaceae sp.</i>, dusty miller <i>Jacobaea maritima</i>, boxleaf honeysuckle <i>Lonicera pileata</i>, rose <i>Rosa sp.</i>, and Franchet’s cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>.</p> <p>Scattered trees [32]</p> <p>There are seven small trees within the site boundary. Species include occasional Leyland cypress <i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>, common alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>, spruce <i>Picea sp.</i>, and willow <i>Salix sp.</i></p> <p>Individual trees – condition assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. <70% of the trees within the block are native species – FAIL. B. The tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% total area (individual trees automatically pass this criterion) – PASS. C. <50% of trees within the block are mature – FAIL. D. There is no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities but with a current pruning regime so trees retain <75% of expected canopy for their age range and height – FAIL. E. No natural ecological niches were recorded, associated with the trees – FAIL. F. The trees oversail grassland and shrub vegetation beneath (i.e., >20%) – PASS. <p>The individual trees are classed as being in ‘poor’ condition.</p>
<p><i>Foreseen Impacts</i></p>	<p><u>On-site habitats:</u></p> <p>The proposed development will result in the loss of ~0.004ha of modified grassland and ~0.0002ha of introduced shrub. This could result in a net loss in biodiversity at the site.</p>

	<p><u>Notable habitats:</u></p> <p>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.</p>
<p><i>Recommendations</i></p>	<p>Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG): The Environment Act (2021) requires all developments (excluding exemptions) to deliver a 10% net gain in biodiversity. This is mandatory for larger developments and came into force for smaller developments on 2nd April 2024. 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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution affecting adjacent habitats must be implemented during construction. A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) may be required for this.</p>
<p>Locality and Designated Sites</p>	
<p><i>Summary of Survey Findings</i></p>	<p><u>On-site designations:</u></p> <p>The site is not subject to any statutory designation.</p> <p><u>Statutory designated sites (within 2km):</u></p> <p>There are two statutory sites within 2km of the site, as detailed below:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dearne Valley Wetlands Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – ~1.18km east – (wetland, scrub and woodland areas that extends through the catchment of the River Dearne). • Notton Wood Local Nature Reserve (LNR) – ~1.59km west – (woodland, a stream and a pond). <p>The site lies within the impact risk zone for Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI.</p> <p><u>Non-statutory designated sites:</u></p> <p>The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from Barnsley Biological Records Centre.</p>
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	<p><u>On-site designations:</u></p> <p>No impacts foreseen.</p> <p><u>Statutory and non-statutory designated sites:</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The site lies within the impact risk zone for Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI, and the proposed development is not listed as a possible high risk for this designation.</p>
<i>Recommendations</i>	<p><u>On-site designations:</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Statutory and non-statutory designated sites:</u></p>

	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	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	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.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys. <u>Suggested biodiversity enhancements:</u> The site could be further enhanced via the provision of native wildflowers or wildflower turf, which would provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates.
Bats	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<u>European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) data:</u> 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 roost sites in close proximity to the licensed site.

	<p>No EPSLs are present within a 2km radius of the site.</p> <p>There are no Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated for bats within 10km of the site.</p> <p><u>Foraging and commuting habitat:</u></p> <p>Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of species-poor semi-improved grassland, shrubbery, and trees. These habitats are likely to provide micro-climatic conditions that support invertebrates that will in turn provide foraging opportunities for local bat populations, of low value. Dwellings with gardens and a cemetery lies within the wider vicinity of the site, of moderate value for foraging and commuting bats.</p> <p><u>Roosting habitat:</u></p> <p>No trees or buildings will be subject to works/felling, thus were not subject to a roost assessment.</p>
<p><i>Foreseen Impacts</i></p>	<p><u>Roosting habitat:</u></p> <p>No works will be undertaken of the on-site building, and no trees will be felled, thus, no impacts are foreseen.</p> <p><u>Foraging and commuting habitat:</u></p> <p>The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of ~0.004ha of grassland and ~0.0002ha of introduced shrub but given the presence of more extensive areas of foraging and commuting habitat in the locality, this is likely to be inconsequential for bats.</p> <p>The proposed development may lead to an increase in the amount of current lighting of surrounding habitats or the retained buildings and without mitigation, this may disturb commuting bats.</p>

<i>Recommendations</i>	<p><u>Roosting habitat:</u></p> <p>In the event of any changes of the plans and works to the buildings exteriors or loft spaces or tree felling, a separate Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) should be undertaken to assess impacts.</p> <p><u>Foraging and commuting habitat:</u></p> <p>No further surveys are required.</p> <p>A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during and 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</p> <p><u>Suggested biodiversity enhancements:</u></p> <p>The installation of four bat boxes at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats. The bat boxes will be incorporated along retained buildings. Suitable bat boxes include Habibat Bat Box, or the Beaumaris Bat Box, or a 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.</p>
Birds	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<p><u>Nesting birds:</u></p> <p>No bird nests were recorded; however, the buildings, trees and shrubbery all offer nesting opportunities and nest-building resources for birds.</p> <p>No habitat for Schedule 1 birds was observed.</p>

	<p><u>Barn owls:</u> The site does not appear to provide any suitable nesting sites for barn owls.</p> <p><u>Overwintering birds:</u> 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.</p>
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	<p><u>Nesting birds:</u> None foreseen as no suitable nesting habitat will be lost.</p> <p><u>Barn owls:</u> None foreseen.</p> <p><u>Overwintering birds:</u> None foreseen.</p>
<i>Recommendations</i>	<p><u>Nesting birds:</u> 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.</p> <p><u>Barn owls:</u> None required.</p>

	<p><u>Overwintering birds:</u></p> <p>None required.</p> <p><u>Suggested biodiversity enhancements:</u></p> <p>The installation of a minimum of two bird boxes onto the retained buildings will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vivara Pro WoodStone Swift Nest Box ▪ House Sparrow Terrace FSC Nest Box ▪ Swallow Nest Bowl <p>(Or a similar alternative brand).</p> <p>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.</p>
Reptiles	
<p><i>Summary of Survey Findings</i></p>	<p><u>EPSL data:</u></p> <p>A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site.</p> <p><u>Habitat suitability:</u></p> <p>There is limited suitable habitat present on site for reptiles due to a lack of habitats such as scrub and rank grassland which would offer refuge for these species. Furthermore, the site is surrounded by urban development (i.e. roads and buildings) which is considered suboptimal for reptile migration and therefore reptiles are considered unlikely to migrate from any nearby suitable habitats to the development site. As such it is considered unlikely that reptiles are present at the development site.</p>

<p><i>Foreseen Impacts</i></p>	<p>Although a small area of suitable habitat is being removed as part of the development, there is a low risk that a low number of reptiles could be present in the vicinity of the works. These could be injured or killed without mitigation.</p> <p>The site does not form a connective pathway or stepping stone between areas of suitable reptile habitat in the wider landscape and the development is unlikely to lead to reptile habitat fragmentation.</p>
<p><i>Recommendations</i></p>	<p>A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grassland 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. <p>In the unlikely event that a reptile is identified, works must cease, and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.</p> <p><u>Suggested biodiversity enhancements:</u></p> <p>The site could be enhanced for reptiles post-development with the inclusion of log piles and planting of areas of native shrubs, to provide sheltering opportunities.</p>
<p>Amphibians</p>	
<p><i>Summary of Survey Findings</i></p>	<p><u>EPSL data:</u></p>

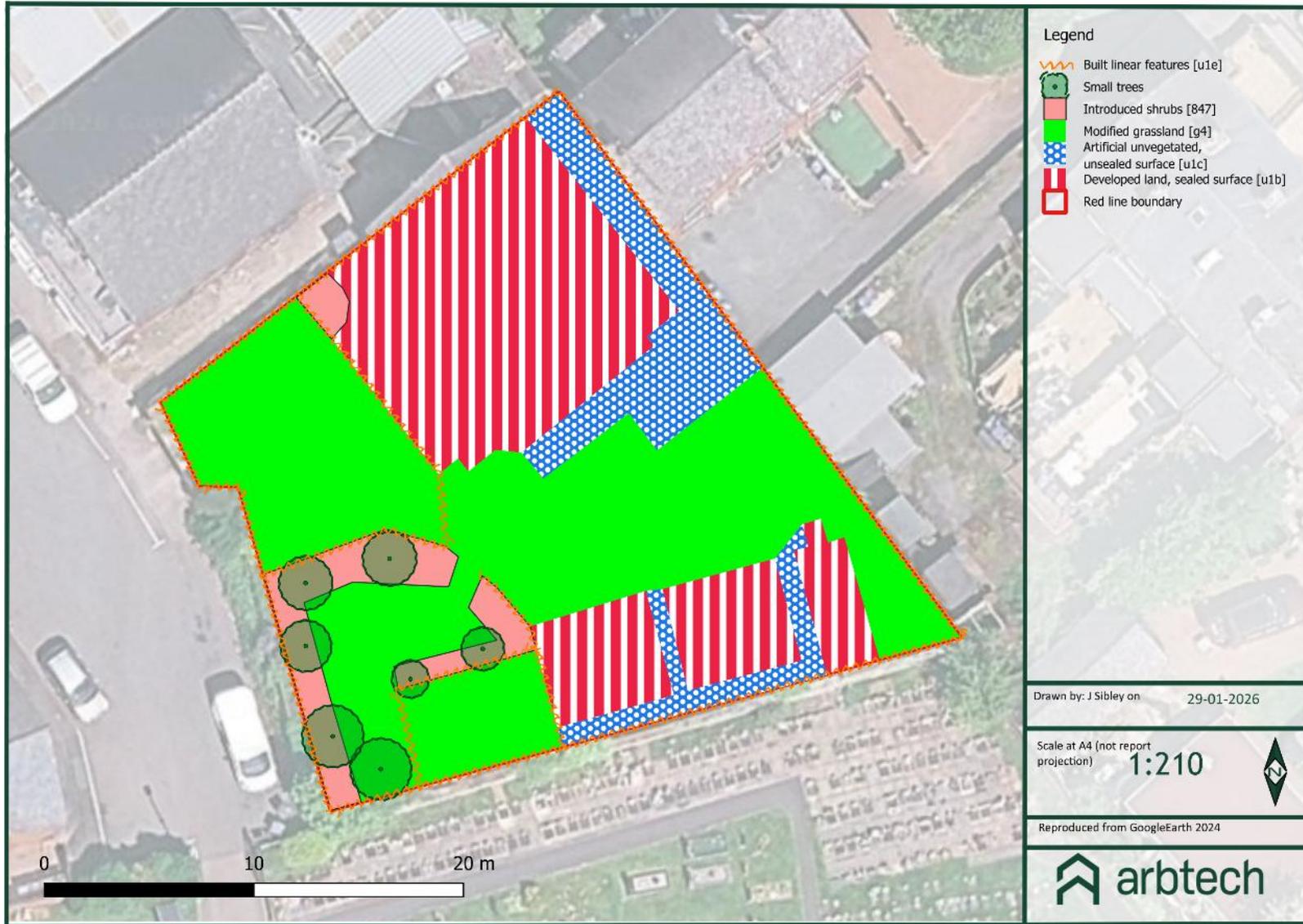
	<p>A review of the MAGIC database returned one granted EPSL records for Great Crested Newts (GCN) within 2km of the site (EPSM2009-781 - located ~1.56km northeast). No positive class survey licence returns or District Level Licencing (DLL) historic survey data (2017 – 2019) were present within 2km of the site.</p> <p><u>Aquatic habitat suitability (including ponds within 500m):</u></p> <p>GCN exist in metapopulations and are known to utilise ponds and their connecting terrestrial habitat during their life cycle; GCN are typically found within terrestrial habitats up to 500m from breeding ponds (Langton et al. 2001).</p> <p>There are no ponds on-site, and a review of the MAGIC.gov.uk database indicates the presence of no ponds within 500m.</p> <p><u>Terrestrial habitat suitability:</u></p> <p>The site provides some suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibians (i.e. grassland and shrubbery). However, given that GCN exist in metapopulations that utilise multiple terrestrially connected ponds within 500m, an absence of connecting ponds is likely to indicate an absence of GCN from the site, which significantly reduces the likelihood of GCN occurrence on-site during their terrestrial phase. There is a higher likelihood of common amphibian occurrence, as amphibians such as common toads have better mobility compared to newts and can travel further distances (including over suboptimal habitat).</p>
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	<p>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.</p>
<i>Recommendations</i>	<p>No further surveys are required. However, the precautionary working method adopted for reptiles, will also benefit common amphibians.</p> <p>In the unlikely event that a GCN is identified, works must cease, and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.</p>

	<p><u>Suggested biodiversity enhancements:</u></p> <p>The site could be enhanced for amphibians post-development through creation of amphibian hibernacula using rubble and logs. Information on how to construct a hibernaculum can be found here: https://www.wiltshirewildlife.org/hibernaculum</p>
Badger	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No badger setts were noted on-site or within a 30m radius of the site. Furthermore, no evidence of foraging badgers was noted within the development area.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	<p>Basic precautionary mitigation during works is recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 onto 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. <p>In the unlikely event that a badger sett is identified within 30m of the works area, works must cease, and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.</p> <p><u>Suggested biodiversity enhancements:</u></p> <p>The site could be enhanced for badgers by planting bramble and damson <i>Prunus domestica subsp. insititia</i>, as well as planting fruit-bearing trees to increase foraging opportunities for badgers.</p>
Riparian animals	

<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<p><u>EPSL data:</u></p> <p>A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for otters or water voles within 2km of the site.</p> <p><u>Habitat suitability:</u></p> <p>There are no watercourses on or connected to the site. There are also no riparian habitats present on site or within an influencing distance.</p>
<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>	<p><u>EPSL data:</u></p> <p>A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 2km of the site.</p> <p><u>Habitat suitability:</u></p> <p>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 unlikely that hazel dormice are present at the site.</p>
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Other e.g. hedgehog	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The grassland and shrubbery on-site provide foraging and refuge opportunities for hedgehogs.

<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	~0.004ha of grassland and ~0.0002ha of introduced shrub will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local hedgehog populations owing to the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities may result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	<p>Similar to the badgers, a precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p> <p><u>Suggested biodiversity enhancements:</u></p> <p>The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planting 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: Habitat map



Appendix 2: Location map



Appendix 3: Proposed plan



Appendix 4: Habitat Photos

Developed land, sealed surface	
Photograph	Description
	<p>Figures 1 and 2: On-site dwelling and patio – northeast of site.</p>

Modified grassland	
Photograph	Description
	<p>Figure 3: On-site grassland – west of site.</p>
Introduced shrubs	
Photograph	Description
	<p>Figure 4: On-site introduced shrubs near the north site boundary.</p>

Scattered trees	
Photograph	Description
	<p>Figure 5: On-site scattered trees near the south site boundary.</p>
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	
Photograph	Description
	<p>Figure 6: On-site gravel bed – east of site.</p>

Built linear features	
Photograph	Description
	<p>Figure 7: Boundary walls along the north site boundary.</p>

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Version control			
Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Jessica Sibley BSc (Hons) MSc, Consultant Ecologist	29/01/2026
Final	1.0	Jessica Sibley BSc (Hons) MSc, Consultant Ecologist	02/02/2026