

**BAT EMERGENCE SURVEY
REPORT**

at
**180 Wardle Road
Rochdale
Lancashire
OL12 9JB**

**Client:
Pamela Chorlton**

**Client Address:
44 Alpine Drive
Wardle
Rochdale
OL12 9NZ**

**JCA Ref:
23568a/ADo**

**Date of Report:
24/09/2026**



Quality Assurance

Version	Desktop Survey Completed:		Site Surveyed:		Report Completed:		Reviewed:	
	Date	Name	Date	Name	Date	Name	Date	Name
01	05/01/26	Kristen Kelly	14/07/26 11/08/26 01/09/26	Alex Donovan	18/09/26	Alex Donovan	24/09/26	Liz Davies

This Assessment is only valid for the named client and the project described. JCA Ltd. accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purpose for which it was commissioned. If the scope of works or timing of the project are altered the advice given in this report may not be valid. Information and data provided within this report is considered accurate at the time of writing.

Provided no significant changes are made to the proposals or on the site (e.g. significant changes to management practices or habitats present) subsequent to the report's issue; this report can be considered valid for 18 months from the date of issue.

As part of membership to our professional body (CIEEM) and EPS licence reporting we are required to provide our biological results to applicable biological record centres. As such, it is our intention to supply biological data collected as part of this assessment, where recorded, to the relevant BRC. If the project is sensitive in nature we may be able to delay submitting the records until the project enters the public domain, however, this must be discussed with JCA Ltd and agreed in writing.

Summary

JCA Ltd was commissioned by **Pamela Chorlton** to provide ecological advice to inform works at **180 Wardle Road**, hereafter referred to as 'the site'. The site is located at **180 Wardle Road, Rochdale, Lancashire, OL12 9JB**, Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference SD911163.

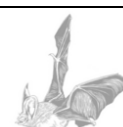
The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) undertaken on 14/01/26 identified one building with high Bat Roost Potential (BRP). Further surveys were recommended to determine the presence/likely absence of a roost in this building.

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the surveys, an interpretation of the findings and to provide recommendations for undertaking the proposed works in accordance with relevant legislation.

Bats and their roosts are protected under UK law. Development works that are likely to affect bats or their roost sites must be completed under licence from the statutory conservation body, in this case Natural England (NE).

Three emergence surveys were undertaken on 14/07/26, 11/08/26, and 01/09/26 to identify any bat use of the building. The surveys found moderate levels of commuting and foraging common pipistrelles and very low levels of commuting and foraging myotis bats. No emergences were observed.

An evaluation of the site, likely impacts of the scheme upon bats and recommendations for proceeding with works in compliance with legislation are presented in Chapters 4, 5 and 6 of this report.



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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 JCA Ltd were commissioned by **Pamela Chorlton** to undertake a Bat Scoping Survey of a site located at **180 Wardle Road, Rochdale, Lancashire, OL12 9JB** hereafter referred to as 'the site'. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) identified one building on-site holding high potential for roosting bats. No trees with bat roost potential were identified that would likely be disturbed as part of the proposed work.

1.2 Details of Proposed Development

1.2.1 The development proposed on this site is the demolition of an existing dilapidated residential building and the construction of a replacement residential dwelling and development of a garden.

1.3 Site Location

1.3.1 The site is situated approximately 560m south of Wardle, at grid reference: SD911163.

1.3.2 The site is a neglected residential building and garden that has been overgrown with tall rushes, sedges and weeds. On the west and south of the site are residential gardens, to the north are residential dwellings and on the east is large expanses of agricultural fields.

1.4 Previous Studies

1.4.1 The following documents were used as reference in producing this report:

- JCA Ltd. – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA), Jan 2026 (23586/KK).

1.5 Scope of Works

1.5.1 The following elements of work were included in the bat survey programme:

- Desktop study – a review of historical records of bats in the surrounding area, including the results of recent ecological surveys in the area.
- Field surveys – three dusk surveys, on separate days spaced at least 3 weeks apart, during the summer to assess whether bats are using the buildings/trees to roost in.
- Ecological report – detailing the survey results, implications for the disturbance of the buildings/trees and recommendations.



1.6 Legislative Context

1.6.1 In the UK all species of bat and their roosts are fully protected under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, with additional protection offered under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside (WCA) Act 1981 (as amended). This makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately kill, injure or capture bats;
- Deliberately disturb bats in such a way as to be likely to significantly affect: (i) the ability of any significant group of bats to survive, breed or rear or nurture their young; or (ii) the local distribution or abundance of bats;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any bat whilst it is occupying a roost;
- Damage or destroy bat roosts; and
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.

1.6.2 This legal protection means that where activities have the potential to impact on bats, the results of a bat survey and an appropriate mitigation strategy must be submitted to Natural England.

1.6.3 Under this legislation a roost is determined as any structure or place used for shelter. As bats tend to re-use the same roosts, the roost is protected whether the bats are present at the time or not.

1.6.4 There are 17 breeding species of bat in the UK, seven of which are of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England under Section 41 (S41) of the NERC Act 2006. There is a clear responsibility on local planning authorities to further their conservation.

1.7 Report structure

1.7.1 Section 2 of the report provides details of the methodologies adopted and Section 3 provides an account of the survey results. Section 4 provides conclusions regarding the results in relation to the proposed development and presents appropriate measures of best practice and mitigation where necessary.

2. Methodology

2.1 Desktop Study

- 2.1.1 A desktop study was carried out as part of the PEA undertaken by JCA in January 2026. The local biological records centres, Greater Manchester Local Records Centre and Lancashire Environment Record Network, were commissioned to provide details of historical protected and notable species records within a 2km radius of the site.
- 2.1.2 Ordnance Surveys maps (1:25000 scale), MAGIC maps and aerial imagery (Google Earth) were used to assess habitat availability and connectivity in the wider area around the site.

2.2 Field Surveys

- 2.2.1 The field surveys were planned and conducted with reference to Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines 4th Edition (Collins, 2023). Surveys were conducted in July, August, and September 2026.
- 2.2.2 The surveys were led by Alex Donovan (Assistant Ecologist) and assisted by Jackie Scarf, Phil Scarf, Dave Hepworth, Ewan Whiteley, Haider Malik, Lorraine Spink, Shannon Spink, and Anite Moore (Seasonal Surveyors).

2.3 Emergence Surveys

- 2.3.1 The building was assessed as offering high potential to support roosting bats. Dusk presence/absence surveys were undertaken on the 14/07/26, 11/08/26, and 01/09/26.
- 2.3.2 Dusk emergence surveys are used to determine the presence or likely absence of bat roosts in buildings or features when the preliminary roost assessment cannot reasonably rule out the presence of roosting bats. They are also used to identify the type of roost where a known roost is present. They can only be completed in the season when bats are most active (May to September, with optimum bat activity between June and August).
- 2.3.3 During the PEA survey conducted on 14/01/2026 (23568/KK) all buildings and trees on site were subject to an internal and external survey to establish the suitability of the structure to support roosting bats in accordance with Collins (2023) and Bats in Tree Roosts (Andrews, H. 2018). Dusk emergence and survey effort is dictated by the category of bat roost potential assigned to a structure or tree during the preliminary bat roost potential assessment. **Table 1** (taken from Collins, J. 2023) summarises the survey effort required for structures to give confidence in a negative result.



Table 1 Recommended minimum number of survey visits for presence/likely absence surveys (taken from Collins, 2023).

Negligible roost suitability	Low roost suitability or PRF-I	Moderate roost suitability	High roost suitability or PRF-M
No further survey required	One survey visit. One dusk emergence survey, May to August (structures). No further surveys required (trees).	Two separate dusk emergence survey visits. May to September, with at least one survey between May and August.	Three separate dusk emergence survey visits. May to September, with at least two surveys between May and August
September surveys are both weather- and location-dependent. Conditions may become more unsuitable in these months, particularly in more northerly latitudes, which may reduce the length of the survey season. September surveys are likely to miss maternity roosts due to dispersal before this time but may pick up mating roosts. Multiple survey visits should be spread out to sample as much of the recommended survey period as possible; it is recommended that surveys are spaced out at least three weeks apart, preferably more. Survey timings should consider the prevailing conditions in the year of survey, which will vary geographically. In years with a cold spring, the surveys should not be started in early May, or all completed in May. The surveys should maximise the possibility of detecting maternity roosts, which can switch roosts between pregnancy and lactation, and the optimum coverage includes the pre-parturition, post-parturition, and mating periods. Structures that have been categorised as low potential can be problematic, and the number of surveys required should be judged on a case-by-case basis. In some cases, more than one survey may be needed, particularly where there are several buildings in this category.			

2.3.4 Dusk emergence surveys commence 15 minutes before sunset and end 1.5 hrs after sunset, depending on activity levels recorded during the survey.

2.3.5 During the surveys, the building was monitored using four Nightfox Whisker devices.

2.3.6 Bat calls were monitored using Anabat Scout bat detectors and notes were made on the times of bat calls and any bat activity seen or heard (commuting, foraging, roosting or social calls) to determine the following information:

- Time and species of first and last bat call.
- Location of bats/proximity to the buildings.
- Number and species of bats present (where identification is possible).
- Bat activity levels (foraging, commuting, social calls).
- Number of bats recorded entering/exiting the structures/trees/buildings

2.3.7 All recorded bat calls were subsequently analysed using AnaBat Insight software package. The baton detectors audio feeds directly onto the video of the cameras and camcorders. Detectors with surveyors or remote detectors clocks were checked against the NVAs clock prior to the start of the survey to check for discrepancies.

2.3.8 The NVA equipment is within eyeshot of the surveyors so that they can monitor it during the survey and ensure it is recording correctly. The IR lighting was reviewed and adjusted as needed as it started to get dark. All emergence surveys were undertaken in suitable weather conditions – above 10 degrees, no strong wind or heavy rain.

2.4 Survey Constraints

- 2.4.1 The comprehensiveness of any ecological assessment will be limited by the season in which surveys are undertaken. To determine presence or likely absence of a protected species and their status (i.e. the number of individuals present) usually requires multiple visits at suitable times of the year. The survey conditions and timings were suitable for surveying bats and therefore are not considered to be a limitation to the effectiveness of the surveys.
- 2.4.2 The details of this report will remain valid for 18 months. Beyond this period, if the proposed works have not commenced, a new review of the ecological conditions must be undertaken.



3. Results

3.1 Desktop study

3.1.1 Local Data Centre Records: Greater Manchester Local Records Centre and Lancashire Environment Record Network were commissioned to provide the records held for bat species within a 2km radius of the survey site. The results have been summarised below. It should be noted that the absence of records should not be taken as confirmation bat species are absent from the search area.

3.1.2 There are **no** Natural England mitigation licenses which appear to be present within the vicinity shown on MAGIC.

3.1.3 There were **90** records for bat activity within the search area:

- **71** Unidentified Pipistrelle species (*Pipistrellus sp.*)
- **19** Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*)

3.1.4 There were **35** records older than 10 years for bat roosts within the search area.

3.2 Emergence Surveys

3.2.1 The full results and weather conditions of the emergence surveys are provided in Appendix 4.

3.2.2 A dusk survey was undertaken on 14/07/2026. No bats were recorded to emerge from the building.

3.2.3 The general activity was moderate, with foraging and commuting activity for common pipistrelle.

3.2.4 A dusk survey was undertaken on 11/08/2026. No bats were recorded to emerge from the building.

3.2.5 The general activity was moderate, with foraging and commuting activity for common pipistrelle, and a low level of foraging and commuting activity for unidentified Myotis bats (*Myotis sp.*).

3.2.6 A dusk survey was undertaken on 01/09/2026. No bats were recorded to emerge from the building.

3.2.7 The general activity was moderate, with foraging and commuting activity for common pipistrelle and a low level of foraging and commuting activity for unidentified Myotis bats (*Myotis sp.*).

4. Conclusions

4.1 Bats

4.1.1 The building was assessed as holding high potential for crevice dwelling/void dwelling bats. The emergence surveys identified no bats emerging from the building. The site was used by a low number of commuting and foraging common pipistrelle and Myotis bats around the site

4.1.2 No further survey or licencing will be required; however; it should be noted that the survey provides a 'snapshot' of conditions at the time of year and the building on site does continue to offer features which are suitable for bat use. The following measures are therefore recommended to ensure legal compliance and best practice:

- In the event bats are encountered at any stage, works must stop immediately and a suitably qualified bat ecologist contacted for advice.
- All building contractors are explicitly forbidden from handling bats or interfering with bats in any way.
- If works do not commence within 18 months of this report an updated bat scoping survey is recommended.

4.2 Lighting

4.2.1 Due to the bats recorded foraging and commuting around the site all lighting installed as part of the development will be in line with Guidance Note 08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting at night. The following will be required:

- LED lighting will be used and light levels will be kept as low as possible. Metal halide, fluorescent sources will not be used.
- Lighting will be directed to where it is required, and away from any identified roost access points.
- Only luminaires with no light output above 90 degrees and/or an upward light ratio of 0% and with good optical control will be used, luminaires will always be mounted on the horizontal, i.e. no upward tilt.
- Any external security lighting will be set on motion-sensors and short (1min) timers.
- Internal lighting within the new rooms will be recessed where installed in proximity to windows to reduce glare and light spill.
- Light sources will emit minimal ultra-violet light, peak higher than 550nm and be of a warm white spectrum (ideally <2700 Kelvin).
- The use of bollard or low-level downward directional luminaires is strongly discouraged.



5. References

Andrews, H. (2018). *Bat Roosts in Trees*. Pelagic Publishing, Exeter.

Bat Conservation Trust (2026) *Bat Emergence Surveys using Night Vision Aids – A Technical Guide for Professional Ecologists*. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Bat Conservation Trust and Institution of Lighting Professionals (2023) *Guidance Note 08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting at night*.

Collins, J (ed) (2023), *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition)*. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Damant, C. and Frischmann, P. (2026). *Bat Emergence Surveys with Night Vision Aids*, 1st edition. Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2024), *National Planning Policy Framework*.

Institute of Lighting Professionals and Bat Conservation Trust (2023). *Guidance Note 08/23: Bats and artificial lighting in the UK*. ILP, Rugby.

Institute of Lighting Professionals (2019). *Guidance Note 09/19: Domestic exterior lighting: getting it right!* ILP, Rugby.

Mitchell-Jones A.J. & McLeish A.P. (2004). *The Bat Workers' Manual (3rd Edition)* Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

Reason, P.F. and Wray, S. (2025). *UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines: a guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Ampfield.

Appendices

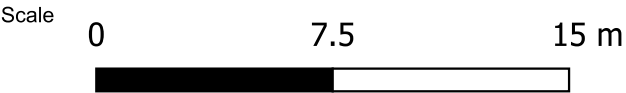
Appendix 1: Site Plan and Surveyor Locations



Site name & address
180 Wardle Road
Rochdale
OL12 9JB

Key

- Red Line Boundary
- Building
- Surveyor Location
- Surveyor Direction



Site 180 Wardle Road	Client Pamela Chorlton
Project 23568 Bat Emergence Survey	Author ADo
Plan ref 23568a/ADo	Revision 01

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Appendix 2: Flight Paths



Site name & address
180 Wardle Road
Rochdale
OL12 9JB

Key

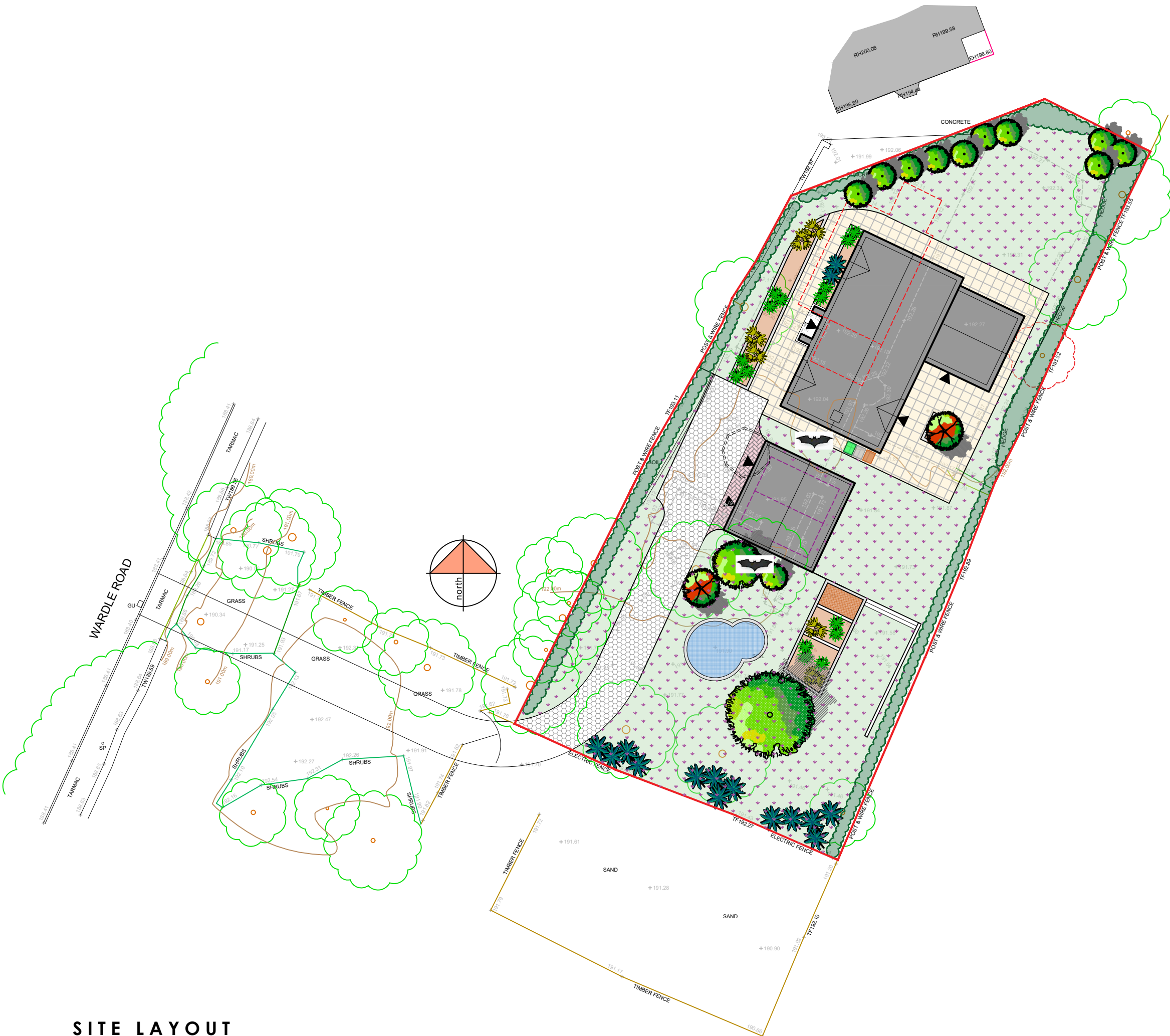
-  Red Line Boundary
-  Building
-  Flight Paths

Scale 0 7.5 15 m

Site 180 Wardle Road	Client Pamela Chorlton
Project 23568 Bat Emergence Survey	Author ADo
Plan ref 23568a/ADo	Revision 01

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Appendix 3: Proposed Development Plan



SITE LAYOUT
SCALE 1:250 @ A3

Notes:
Contractor to check dimensions and notify any discrepancies or errors to MDA Architects Limited immediately.
Work to figured dimensions only. Do not scale. © All Rights Reserved.
This drawing where applicable must be read in conjunction with other relevant specifications and drawings.

Health and Safety Note:
The details on this drawing have been prepared on the assumption that a competent contractor will be carrying out the works. If the contractor(s) considers that there is insufficient Health and Safety information on this drawing, this should immediately be brought to the attention of the designer.

- Proposed Natural Stone Flag Paving**
Product: Yorkstone/Gritstone
- Proposed Block Paving Driveway**
Product: to contrast from main access.
- Existing House Outline**
Dashed outline to highlight original footprint.
- Proposed EcoCell (Or similar approved)**
no-dig cellular confinement system filled with gravel, which avoids invasive excavation and allows for drainage while distributing weight to protect the tree roots
- Proposed Parking Space**
Dashed outline to highlight individual spaces.
- Proposed Natural Stone Steps**
Material type to match paving
Riser, Gritstone walling blocks to match house
- Existing Boundary Dry Stone Wall**
Action: Repair where necessary using reclaimed walling
- Proposed Boundary Dry Stone Wall**
Note: To match existing character and height
- Proposed Bin Storage**
Note: grey-lidded wheelie bin for general waste, a recycling box, and food caddies. to CMBC req.
- Proposed Bat roosting / Bird Nesting**
L.A. approved bat boxes and bird nesting features.
- Existing Tree Retained**
- Proposed Screen Planting**
- Proposed Orchard Tree**
- Proposed Low Maintenance Planting**
Indigenous planting
- Proposed Structure Hedge**
Hedge to boundary to provide screening.
Hedge set back of existing boundary wall.
- Proposed Amenity Lawn**

A Floor plans amended to client brief (garage) 04/09/25

rev	description	date
1		

FOR COMMENT

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client

CHORLTON

project

**180 WARDLE ROAD
CHORLTON**

description -

SITE LAYOUT

scale	drawn by	authorised by
1:250 @ A3	GRT	SMD

project no	date drawn
4140	Aug 2025

drawing no	rev
100	A

Appendix 4: Emergence Survey Results

Survey 1 – 14/07/2026

Surveyors: Alex Donovan, Jackie Scarf, Phil Scarf, Dave Hepworth					
Sunset: 21:32		Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (Beaufort)	Precipitation	Temperature
Start Time: 21:17		Initial: 0	Initial: 3	Initial: 0	Initial: 21°C
Finish Time: 23:02		Final: 0	Final: 3	Final: 0	Final: 18°C
Time	Map ref.	Species	Activity*	Notes (Direction of travel, height of bat, no. of bats)	
21:49	-	Common pipistrelle	Commuting / Foraging	Continuous activity from 21:49 to 22:21 all around building	
21:56	9	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	From trees to south, 2 individuals seen	
22:08	3	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	From trees to south, 2 individuals seen	
22:27	4	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	Around northeast corner of building	
22:50	-	Common pipistrelle	Unseen		
22:51	-	Common pipistrelle	Unseen		

Survey 2 – 11/08/2026

Surveyors: Alex Donovan, Ewan Whiteley, Haider Malik, Lorraine Spink					
Sunset/sunrise: 20:47		Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (Beaufort)	Precipitation	Temperature
Start Time: 20:32		Initial: 10	Initial: 2	Initial: 0	Initial: 23°C
Finish Time: 22:17		Final: 10	Final: 2	Final: 0	Final: 20°C
Time	Map ref.	Species	Activity*	Notes (Direction of travel, height of bat, no. of bats)	
20:42	12	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Around garden to west	
20:49	-	Common pipistrelle	Commuting / Foraging	Continuous activity from 20:49 to 21:40 all around building	
20:53	6	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	2 individuals seen	
21:01	9	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	2 individuals seen	
21:11	5	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	2 individuals seen	
21:21	4	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	2 individuals seen	

21:24	9	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	3 individuals seen
21:44	-	Myotis sp.	Unseen	
21:50	-	Common pipistrelle	Unseen	
22:00	-	Common pipistrelle	Unseen	
22:14	-	Common pipistrelle	Unseen	

Survey 3 – 01/09/2026

Surveyors: Alex Donovan, Lorraine Spink, Shannon Spink, Anita Moore						
Sunset/sunrise: 19:56			Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (Beaufort)	Precipitation	Temperature
Start Time: 19:41			Initial: 100	Initial: 2	Initial: 0	Initial: 17°C
Finish Time: 21:26			Final: 100	Final: 2	Final: 0	Final: 15°C
Time	Map ref.	Species	Activity*	Notes (Direction of travel, height of bat, no. of bats)		
20:02	-	Common pipistrelle	Commuting / Foraging	Continuous activity from 20:02 to 21:25 all around building		
20:03	19	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	2 individuals seen		
20:16	5	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	2 individuals seen		
20:29	-	Myotis sp.	Unseen			



Appendix 5: Photographic Evidence

Survey 1 – 14/07/2026	
	
Photo 1: S1 L1 start at 20:58	Photo 2: S1 L1 end at 23:03
	
Photo 3: S1 L2 start at 21:00	Photo 4: S1 L2 end at 23:03
	
Photo 5: S1 L3 start at 21:00	Photo 6: S1 L3 end at 23:01
	
Photo 7: S1 L4 start at 21:02	Photo 8: S1 L4 end at 23:02

Survey 2 – 11/08/2026



Photo 9: S2 L1 start at 20:38



Photo 10: S2 L1 end at 22:18



Photo 11: S2 L2 start at 20:30



Photo 12: S2 L2 end at 22:17



Photo 13: S2 L3 start at 20:31



Photo 14: S2 L3 end at 22:18



Photo 15: S2 L4 start at 20:34



Photo 16: S2 L4 end at 22:19



Survey 3 – 01/09/2026	
	
Photo 17: S3 L1 start at 19:34	Photo 18: S3 L1 end at 21:26
	
Photo 19: S3 L2 start at 19:37	Photo 20: S3 L2 end at 21:28
	
Photo 21: S3 L3 start at 19:36	Photo 22: S3 L3 end at 21:26
	
Photo 23: S3 L4 start at 19:43	Photo 24: S3 L4 end at 21:26

Appendix 6: Author Qualifications

Adam West, Principal Ecologist

BSc (Hons) Animal and Wildlife Management, ACIEEM.

Adam joined JCA to lead the expanding ecology department. Having returned to education as a mature student, Adam studied Countryside Management for two years before undertaking a Bachelor's degree in Animal and Wildlife Management, for which he was awarded First Class Honours. Adam has many years' experience in ecological consultancy, working on projects ranging from individual planning applications to national infrastructure projects. Adam holds a Natural England Level 1 great crested newt survey class licence and a Natural England Level 2 bat survey class licence.

Alex Donovan, Assistant Ecologist

MBiol BSc (Hons) Biology (Industrial), MRSB.

Alex joined JCA in 2023 after graduating from the University of Leeds with a First Class Honours Integrated Master's degree in Biology, including an industrial placement year working in the Uplands Research Department of the Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust. Alex is a Qualifying Member of CIEEM, a Member of the Royal Society of Biology, and a member of the BTO's Bird Ringing Scheme and Nest Record Scheme. Alex holds Natural England licences for barn owls (CL29) and great crested newts (level 1, CL08), has a Grade A certificate from BatAbility in bat acoustic analysis, and a River Condition Assessment certificate from Modular River Survey.



The information and advice which we have prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the CIEEM's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and bona fide opinions.

Signed

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A.D.' with a stylized flourish.

.....
Alex Donovan *MBiol BSc (Hons)*

18/09/2026

Reviewed by

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'E. Davies' in a cursive style.

.....
Elizabeth Davies BSc (Hons) MCIEEM

24/09/2026

For and on behalf of **JCA Ltd**

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ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

Ecological Pre-Planning Services

- Phase 1 Habitat Surveys
- Great Crested Newt eDNA Sampling
- Protected species: Bat, Wintering and Nesting Bird, Badger, Amphibian, Otter, Water Vole, White-Clawed Crayfish, Dormice and Reptile Surveys.
- Preparation for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Invasive Species Surveys
- Code for Sustainable Homes
- Butterfly & Insect Surveys

Ecological Post-Planning Services

- Biodiversity Enhancement Plans
- Protected Species Mitigation
- Ecological Management (Bat and Bird box installation and inspection)
- Planting Schemes
- Monitoring of bird or bat boxes.

ARBORICULTURAL SERVICES

Guidance for Architects & Developers

- British Standard 5837 Surveys
- Arboricultural Implications Assessments (AIA)
- Arboricultural Method Statements (AMS)

Advice for Engineers, Loss Adjusters and Insurers

- Tree Surveys for Subsidence
- Heave Assessment
- Tree Root Identification

Advice for Local Authorities and Social Housing

- Tree Safety Surveys
- Specialist Decay Detection
- Landscape and Orchard Design

Tree Advice for the Legal Profession

- Subsidence Litigation
- Personal Injury and Accident Investigation
- Expert Witness, Planning Inquiries and Appeals

Veteran Tree Management

- Ancient Woodland Management
- Veteran Tree Management

Tree Health and Pest and Disease Management

- Pest and Disease Surveys
- Tree Health Checks
- Disease Mitigation and Control



HEAD QUARTERS

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VAT No: 686 4674 78

