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Smallshaw Farm

Ecological Report

Version 1

Date: 01/10/2026

By: Dominic Rigby MCIEEM

Ref: JE9064-26

Client: John and Rachel Buttle

Architect: Storah Architecture

NOTICE

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The results and any advice contained here is based on the information available during the agreed period of study and within the resources available. All reasonable effort has been taken to ensure that an accurate assessment of the subject is provided at the time of the survey. However, the absence of recorded evidence should not be taken as an absolute guarantee that the site was not being used by a particular species.

Any future readers should note that both the physical state of the site and the relevant environmental legislation may have changed since this report.

Revision Schedule				
Version	Date	Prepared by	For Comment	Checked by
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Smallshaw Farm

Ecological Report Survey Report

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Lead Ecologist

Conservation Contracts Northwest Ltd.

October 2026

CONTENTS

1. Summary 4
2. Introduction 6
3. Legislation and Policy 9
4. Methodology 13
5. Results 16
6. Discussion and Analysis 17
7. Conclusions 20
8. Recommendations 21
9. References 22

Figure One: Project Location 7
Figure Two: Site Map 8
Figure Three: Site Elevations 15

APPENDICES:

Swallow Nesting Mitigation 23

Emergence Surveys detailed in companion document JE9004_NVA_Report 26-44

1. Summary

Conservations Contracts Northwest Ltd. (CCNW) were contracted by Mr&/Mrs. Buttle in July 2026 to undertake bat roost assessment/survey for a development project at their property at Smallshaw Farm, located between Shawfield and Bradley, in the Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council area. This was a rural area, and the property situated a reasonable distance away from neighbouring properties.

Within the site boundary was a row of two-storey terraced buildings, a two-storey farmhouse and numerous outbuildings. There were two stone-built barns and one large steel agricultural building. The two stone barns were dilapidated and unused. There was a woodland belt and large waterbody immediately adjacent to the site.

The proposed development was to renovate the barn at the south of the site for domestic use. The property was a stone built, two-storey building with a sloping and pitched roof with an additional single storey building with sloping roof. The roofs were made up of a mix of slate and concrete tiles and corrugated roofing sheet. The roof of the two-storey building had almost completely collapsed on the south side, as had the wall underneath. Numerous windows and doors have been damaged resulting in the building being unsafe to enter.

A preliminary bat roost assessment (PRA) was completed on 30th May 2026 by Focus Environmental Consultants. Their report stated that although there was no evidence of bats roosting in the barn at the time the PRA was completed, but there were potential roost features, ultimately concluding that the barn had 'moderate roost potential' and therefore required a minimum of two dusk emergence surveys.

The bat emergence surveys took place between July and August using full-spectrum detectors and infra-red cameras. The surveys recorded bat activity during the two sessions with many passes of common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*. However, no bat emergence was recorded and no roosts were suspected. Therefore, no bat licence mitigation was required.

It was concluded that the structure was not being used by bats for roosting at the time of the survey however it was being used for foraging, and that the renovation would reduce potential bat roost provision.

Considering the wider landscape within which the site lay, the barn provided potential opportunities for nesting birds, and this should be considered before the renovation commences.

To meet the latest National Planning Policy Framework and meet the clients' desire to be wildlife-friendly design, bat roost and bird nesting provision would be recommended.

The best time for any necessary partial demolition and major roofing disturbance would be mid-February to end March, and mid-September to end November, to avoid bat hibernation, and peak nesting bird periods.

Recommendations:

The following material recommendations could be secured via planning conditions/advisement:

R1 Compensatory bat roosting facilities should be incorporated within the project site. A minimum of two crevice-dwelling bat boxes should be installed attached to the south-facing elevation of the renovated buildings (see 6.1.3).

REASON: Loss of bat roost potential, but no roost loss. NPPF 2026

R2 Any demolition/roofing works should avoid bird nesting season (mid-February to mid-September). If this cannot be avoided a nesting birds method statement should be produced, including regular nesting bird checks and avoidance measures, by a competent authority (see 6.1.2).

REASON: All nesting birds are protected in law. Wildlife and Countryside Act

R3 The renovation will reduce nesting-bird opportunities. These can be compensated for and enhanced by the installation of bespoke provision (see 6.2.1 and Appendix One).

REASON: Loss of nesting provision, NPPF 2026

R4 Additional lighting relating to the development should be designed to ensure no additional light spill beyond the site's curtilage, and no light spill onto new bat box and nesting provision prescribed.

REASON: Minimise disturbance to potential bat roosts. Wildlife and Countryside Act

R5 Precautions to protect hedgehogs during the demolition and construction phases should be followed (see 6.3).

REASON: Material consideration in planning NERC Act, NPPF 2026

R6 Pipistrelle bats and nesting birds are opportunistic and can use buildings at any time of year. Contractors should be made aware of the protection all bats and their roosts and all nesting birds afford.

REASON: Protected by Wildlife and Countryside Act

2. Introduction

2.1 Principal Author

This report was compiled by Dominic Rigby MCIEEM, Lead Ecologist at CCNW. He has over 35 years' continuous professional experience in the ecology sector and holds a current level two licence to survey for bats in England and a licence to disturb barn owls. He has the knowledge, skills and experience required to survey, disturb, handle or to carry out research works for the bats and birds in a professional capacity, as set out in the CIEEM Technical Guidance Series (CIEEM, 2013).

2.2 Guidelines

The Report follows the latest Bat Conservation Trust Guidelines for conducting/writing bat reports (Collins, 2023), Bat Conservation Trust Emergence Surveys Using Night Vision Aids (2026) and considers the format and guidelines on Ecological Report Writing (CIEEM, 2017) for ecological surveys.

2.3 Client

Mr. and Mrs. Buttle. Architect: Storah Architecture

2.4 Site Location and Description

Smallshaw Farm, Smallshaw Road, Rochdale, OL12 6BH

National Grid reference: SD8465712467

National Character Area: 54- Manchester Pennine Fringe

The site is in residential use with a cottage and a large farmhouse. There are several single storey stone outbuildings which includes stables, as well as the two stone barns and steel agricultural building. There is vehicle parking, garden and the site is surrounded by agricultural fields. The building due for development was the derelict barn to the south of the site.

Figures One and Two below, show the location of the site, and the locations of the building within the site, respectively.

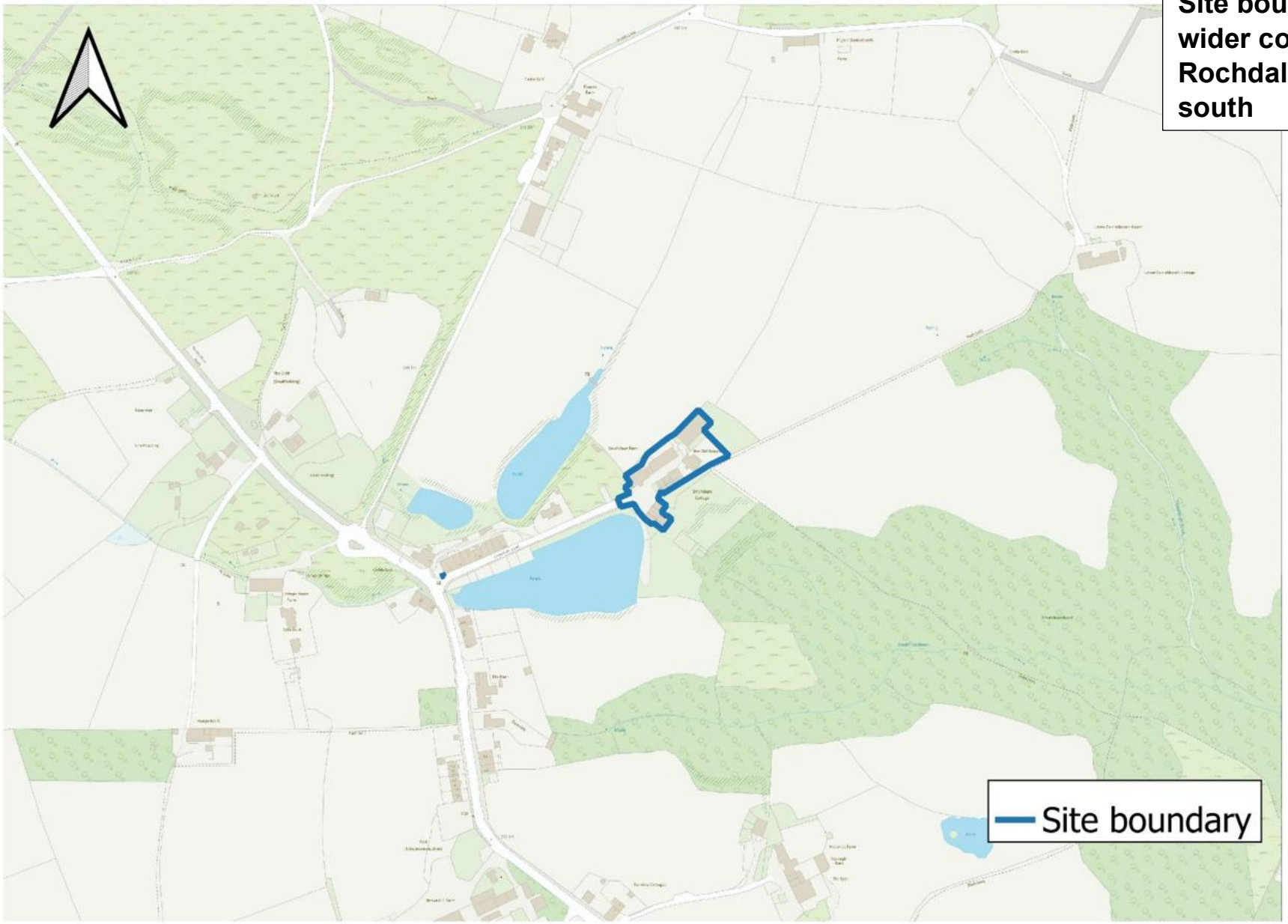
2.5 Purpose of Report

This report was compiled to inform the client of any procedures necessary regarding protected species and habitats that could be affected by the proposed development.

This Report compiled the results of the surveys to set out any potential recommendations to aid any composition of ecological planning conditions and inform the completion of any mitigation licences required.

Figure One:

Site boundary in a wider context, with Rochdale centre to the south



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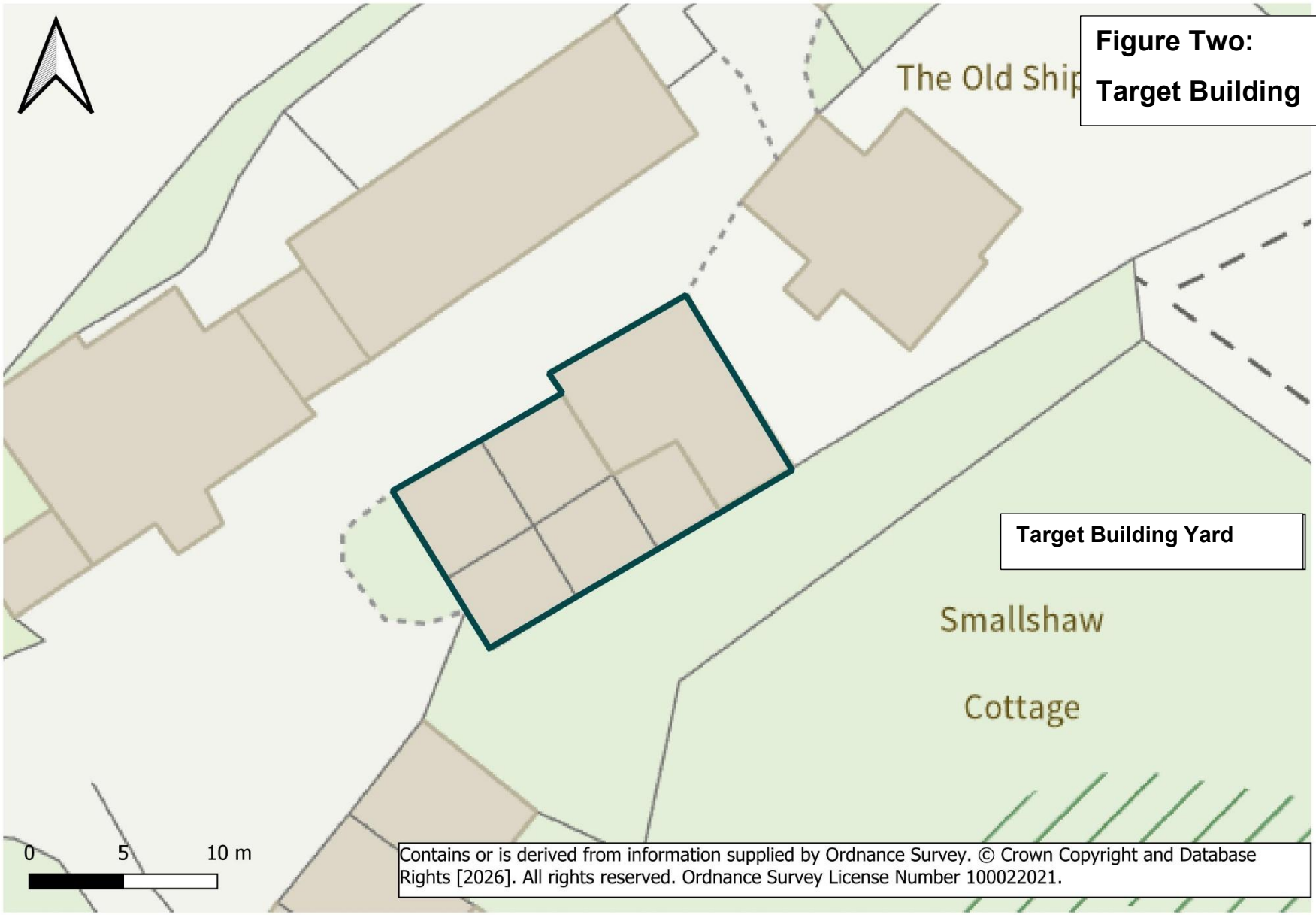


Figure Two:

Target Building

3. Legislation and Policy

3.1 Legislation

3.1.1 Bats

The following pieces of legislation and guidance may be relevant to the site, with respect to species that could be present. Consequently, any management to the site would need to adhere to the legislation and consider any guidance.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

Formerly The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, these provide safeguards for European Protected Sites and Species (as listed in the Habitats Directive). This has recently been amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 which continue the same provision for European protected species, licensing requirements, and protected areas after Brexit.

These regulations provide legal protection for European Protected Species (those listed under Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive – Council Directive 92/43/EEC). With regards to European Protected Species, this makes it an offence to:

Deliberately capture, injure or kill an EPS.

Deliberately disturb an EPS in a way that would affect its ability to survive, breed or rear young, hibernate or significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species.

Damage or destroy a roost/resting place [this is an ‘absolute’ offence and need not be deliberate or intentional].

Possess, control, transport, sell, exchange or offer for sale/exchange any live or dead, or any part of an EPS

During the implementation period the 2017 Regulations will continue to be in force unamended. At the end of the implementation period the 2017 Regulations will continue to be in force but will be amended to make certain areas of the 2017 Regulations operate.

- *On this site potential EPS are: all bat species.*

The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

Under Section 9 of the W&CA 1981 it was an offence to:

intentionally kill, injure or take any European protected species (EPS).

Possess or control any live or dead EPS or anything derived from it;

intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy any structure or place which an EPS uses for shelter or protection;

intentionally or recklessly disturb an EPS while it is occupying a structure or place of shelter or protection;

intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place used by an EPS for shelter or protection; and

sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in their possession or transports for the purpose of sale, any live or dead EPS or any part of, or anything derived from an EPS.

Former (post-Brexit) EPS are covered by 9 (4) b, c and 5 only.

Together however, these two Acts resulted in a level of protection, re: bats, that prohibited the intentional, deliberate or reckless:

- killing, injuring, taking or disturbance of EPS;
- damaging, destroying or obstructing any place used by bats for the purposes of breeding, sheltering or protection; and,
- selling and/or advertising for sale a bat or any part thereof.

3.1.2 Birds

The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

The following parts of this Act could be relevant to this site:

*Part One: **ALL** Birds*

It was an offence to “Intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built”.

Schedule 1

All birds were protected in some form, but some species had additional protection during the breeding season as did their nests, eggs and dependent young. To disturb these a special licence would be required in advance.

This Schedule covered the following species potentially relevant to this site:

Barn owl

3.1.3 Other Legislation

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

Section 40 of the NERC Act required that local and regional authorities had regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions. Species of principal importance for nature conservation in England were listed in Section 41 of NERC Act. Section 40 of the same Act required that local and regional authorities had regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.

- Species in s41 potentially relevant to this site were ***hedgehog.***

Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC)

The list was used in the ecological consultancy industry to inform ecological valuation as part of the impact assessment process. All species on the red and amber lists would be considered in the same way as those on the s41 list (see NERC Act above). The 5th edition of this publication was published in 2021 (Stanbury *et al*, 2021).

The following species whose status on site (for example "breeding") could coincide with the criteria for inclusion on the red list (for example long-term UK breeding decline) could be present on the site:

Red list:

Starling, swift, house sparrow, house martin.

Although not red listed swallow should also be considered, as a former Amber listed species.

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

Under this Act it was an offence to kill or take a badger, to cruelly ill-treat a badger, or to interfere with a badger sett, including disturbing a badger while occupying a sett. In certain circumstances, licences could be granted to permit some actions prohibited under the Act.

The Environment Protection Act 1990

This classified as controlled waste any soil and waste containing propagules of a plant species listed in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Potentially relevant to this site were:

Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*)

3.2 Policy

3.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (2026)

The National Planning Policy Framework (Gov.uk, 2026 section: Chapter 19, Conserving and enhancing the natural environment, 08/2026) set out the framework for planning decisions regarding ecological considerations. The relevant sections on the natural environment were paragraphs N1 and N2.

N1(B): states “Identify opportunities to conserve, enhance and recover landscapes, sensitive waterbodies, habitats and priority or threatened species, including habitat restoration, nature-based solutions and stronger ecological networks”.

N2 (F) states: “Minimise any adverse impacts on biodiversity and include features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs.

Development proposals should incorporate integrated nest boxes (commonly known as swift bricks) into their construction unless there are compelling technical reasons which prevent their use or would make them ineffective.

3.2.2 BS42020 Biodiversity — Code of practice for planning and development

The project assessment followed best practice as set out in the BS42020 Biodiversity — Code of Practice for Planning and Development (BSI, 2013).

3.3 Planning

3.3.1 Places for Everyone, 2024

With effect from 21 March 2024 Places for Everyone, which is a long-term strategic plan for nine Greater Manchester boroughs, was a part of Rochdale’s statutory Development Plan.

This document set out policies to protect the important environmental assets across the city region.

3.3.2 1. Rochdale Core Strategy — Policy G7

The Core Strategy was adopted in 2016 and remains the lead document in Rochdale's Local Plan.

The policy seeks to protect, maintain and enhance Rochdale’s biodiversity and geodiversity, avoid net losses of biodiversity/geodiversity interest, and support opportunities to create or improve habitats and ecological networks

4. Methodology

4.1 Preliminary Roost Assessments

A thorough PRA was undertaken by ecologists in May 2026 (Focus Environmental Consultants). That document should be referred to in conjunction with this report.

.

4.2 Desk Study

See Focus Environmental Consultants (2026).

4.3 Field Surveys

4.3.1 Survey Design

The bat PRA Report (Focus Environmental Consultants, 2026) had recommended two bat emergence/re-entry surveys. The current report author concurred with this conclusion, given the quality of the habitat surrounding the site.

The barn was assessed as having moderate roost potential (Focus Environmental Consultants, 2026). This triggered the Guideline's recommendation for a two emergence surveys between May and August, at least three weeks apart. The first survey was conducted in July, to catch the bat maternity period.

Three surveyors arrived prior to the survey to set up survey equipment appropriate for the site, comprehensively surveying the features identified as having bat roosting potential in the PRA. The recording equipment (Night Vision Aids (NVA)) used were Night Fox Whiskers/Nova Supplemental lighting was provided by: Night Fox Arcs.

The camera footage was analysed with the aid of NightARC night vision analysis software.

Full methodology can be seen in the Night Vision Aid Analysis Report (Appendix Two)

Bat emergence surveys were undertaken in line with the BCT Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition).

All photographs courtesy of Focus Environmental Consultants (2026)

Photograph One: **The north elevation of the barn.**



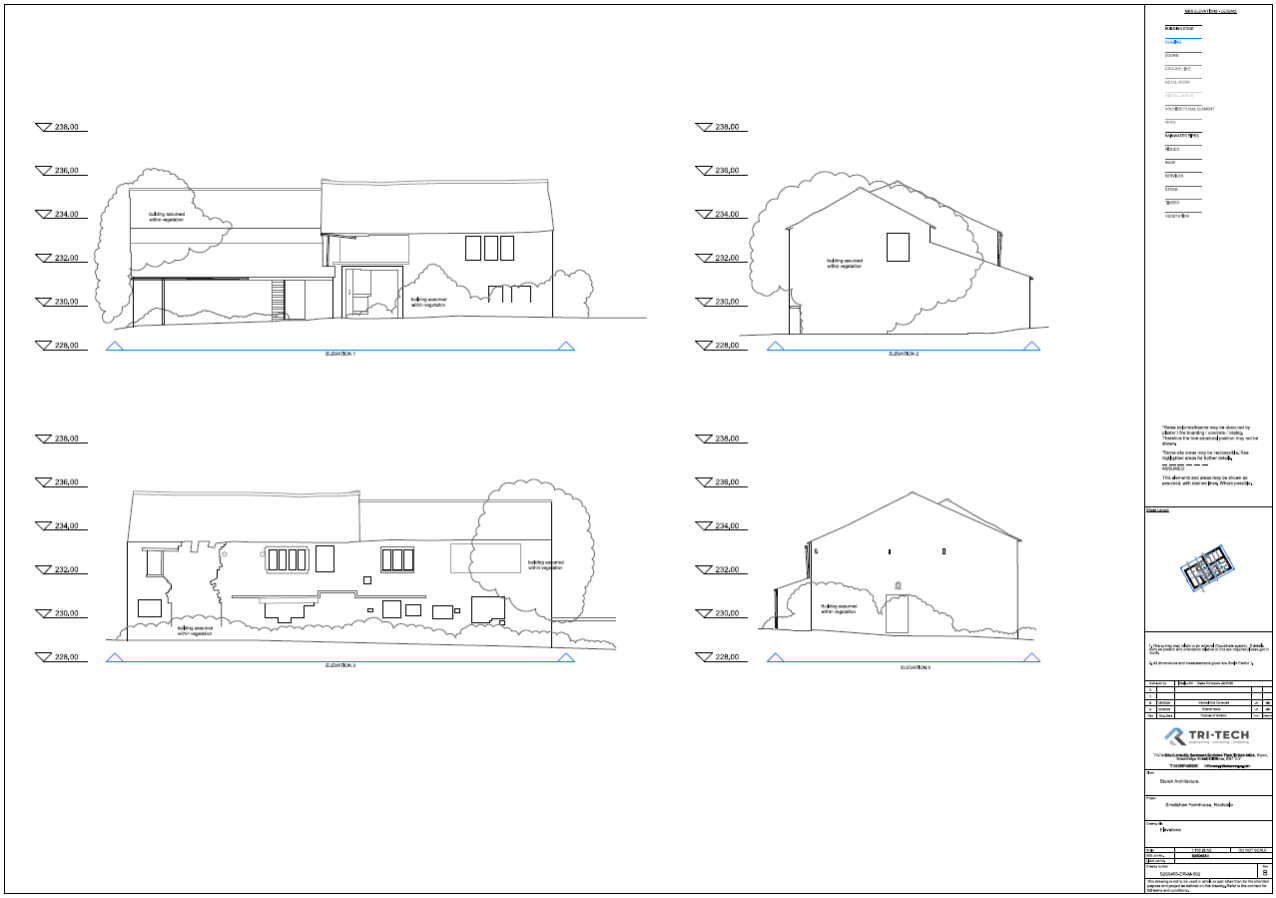
Photograph Two: South elevation of the barn.



Photograph Three: The damage to the underside of the single-storey roof.



Figure Three: Site Elevations (Storah Architecture, 2026)



5. Results

5.1 Bats

The desk study did not reveal any bat roosts at the site.

There was extensive foraging activity within the target building. This was exclusively common pipistrelle bats. They were continually flying *through* the dilapidated building. However, there was no evidence of emergence or prolonged re-entry.

Additionally, there were detector and sight observation of noctule bat and (on the fishing pond adjacent) Daubenton's and soprano pipistrelle bats.

5.2 Nesting Birds

Swallows and starling nest were noted in the target building. There was no evidence (sighting or pellets) of barn owl use.

5.3 Other Protected Species

Combining desk study using and habitat evaluation the site was likely to host hedgehog.

Brown hare and badger were likely to be in the wider area but scoped out at this stage as the construction phase would have no impact on these protected species.

5.4 Invasive Non-native Species

None were recorded on site.

6. Discussion and Analysis

6.1 Bats

No bat roosts were suggested from the presence/absence surveys. The landscape was suitable for bat foraging and there was indeed moderate activity at the south of the barn (common pipistrelle), where the building had collapsed and was open allowing easy access in and out (and through) for foraging.

6.1.1 Bat Surveys Summary

- The surveys, undertaken between July and August – the former covering the maternity period – recorded no emergence from the structure.
- There was foraging on site, but no commuting evidence.
- There was no evidence that the building contained bat roosts, but the proposed renovation/conversion would lead to a loss of bat roost *potential*.

6.1.2 Hibernation Potential

Moderate potential structures, that are not artificially heated in winter provide “non-classic” hibernacula, and could be used over the hibernation season, typically by the crevice dwelling pipistrelle bats. Consequently, it would be recommended that demolition does not start between December and February (inclusive); this period could be extended if there was prolonged cold weather earlier/later in season.

6.1.3 Interpretation of Bat Activity

No evidence of roost bat roosts was discovered. However, pipistrelle bats are opportunistic and can use buildings at any time of year and are at their most vulnerable during hibernation.

Roost provision could be integrated into the renovation plans, such as adding one or two bat bricks, e.g. Integrated Bat Box | Habibat | Yorkshire onto a south-facing elevation.

6.2 Birds

The barn showed evidence of active/recent nests for starling and swallow. Starling was red listed (see 3.1.3) for their breeding status in the UK. Swallow was formerly amber listed (because of its status elsewhere in Europe) but is now green listed.

Renovation of the barn should be undertaken mid-September to early February to avoid the nesting season (but note bat hibernation exclusion period). If the nesting season was unavoidable, it is advised that "soft" non-lethal exclusion methods are adopted (boarding up gaps with wooden and polythene sheets (not netting)) and undertaking of the following Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs) during the construction phase, secured by a suitably worded planning condition (and/or as part of a CEMP):

- *No demolition shall take place between 14th February and 14th September inclusive, unless a competent ecologist has undertaken a careful, detailed check of the units for active birds' nests immediately before demolition and provided written confirmation that no birds will be harmed and/or that there are appropriate measures in place to protect nesting birds on site.*

Any such written confirmation should be submitted to the local planning authority in addition to the approved Method Statement.

6.2.1 Nesting Bird Enhancements

As part of the renovation and to accord with the NPPF (2026) bird nesting opportunities should be incorporated into the design. Integrated swift and starling boxes and externally mounted house martin and house sparrow boxes are recommended. There were several options for boxes and integrated nesting bricks, many could be customised to fit existing finishes.

Examples of some boxes:

Swift Nesting Brick | Manthorpe (manthorpebp.co.uk) , Integrated Starling box | NHBS Practical Conservation Equipment.,Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Box | NHBS Practical Conservation Equipment , Vivara Pro WoodStone House Martin Nest | NHBS Practical Conservation Equipment

Bird boxes should be fitted to north, east or west elevations. The swift and house martin bricks/boxes should be flush with eaves at a height of at least 4.5m.

Although "Green" listed (see 3.1) swallow nesting loss compensation could be provided with a bespoke nesting ledge (See Appendix One).

6.3 Hedgehog

The garden, tall ruderal habitat on the periphery of the barn and the barn itself provided suitable foraging and hibernating habitat.

During the renovation there is a possibility of hedgehogs becoming stranded in construction paraphernalia.

It is advised that the undertaking of the following Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs) during the construction phase, secured by a suitably worded planning condition (and/or as part of a CEMP):

- *A pre-commencement checks for hedgehog;*
- *All trenches and excavations should have a means of escape (e.g. a ramp);*
- *Any exposed open pipe systems should be capped to prevent mammals gaining access*
- *Appropriate storage of materials to ensure that mammals do not use them.*

These measures can be secured by a suitably worded planning condition.

7. Conclusions

- **Bats**

The structure was of moderate suitability for bat roosts according to the PRA.

No roost evidence was discovered during the building inspection, and no bats were recorded emerging from the structure during the two dusk surveys. Foraging was noted within the southern elevation of the barn.

As no roosts were discovered following best-practice surveys, licenced bat roost mitigation was not possible.

However, there was to be a loss of potential roosing opportunities, and the client expressed a desire to compensate for this, and such action matched the latest NPPF (2026).

Mitigation and enhancements -

- Installation of compensatory bat boxes for crevice dwelling bats,
- Any partial demolition/removal of walls/roofs would be recommended to take place between September and November or late March-April, to coincide with a time when the bats would be less active but not hibernating.

- **Nesting Birds**

Nesting bird evidence was noted. All nesting birds are protected by law, and thus seasonal avoidance works, or regular checks and potential rescheduling should be expected (see 6.2).

No barn owls were recorded during either survey.

- **Hedgehog**

Precautions during the construction phase of the development should be taken (see 6.3).

- **Lighting**

Additional lighting relating to the development should be designed to ensure no additional light spill beyond the site's curtilage, and no light spill onto new bat box and nesting provision prescribed.

- **Timings**

The best time for any necessary partial demolition and major roofing disturbance would be mid-February to end March, and mid-September to end November, to avoid bat hibernation, and peak nesting bird periods.

8. Recommendations

The following material recommendations could be secured via planning conditions/advisement:

R1 Compensatory bat roosting facilities should be incorporated within the project site. A minimum of two crevice-dwelling bat boxes should be installed attached to the south-facing elevation of the renovated buildings (see 6.1.3).

REASON: Loss of bat roost potential, but no roost loss. NPPF 2026

R2 Any demolition/roofing works should avoid bird nesting season (mid-February to mid-September). If this cannot be avoided a nesting birds method statement should be produced, including regular nesting bird checks and avoidance measures, by a competent authority (see 6.1.2).

REASON: All nesting birds are protected in law. Wildlife and Countryside Act

R3 The renovation will reduce nesting-bird opportunities. These can be compensated for and enhanced by the installation of bespoke provision (see 6.2.1 and Appendix One).

REASON: Loss of nesting provision, NPPF 2026

R4 Additional lighting relating to the development should be designed to ensure no additional light spill beyond the site's curtilage, and no light spill onto new bat box and nesting provision prescribed.

REASON: Minimise disturbance to potential bat roosts. Wildlife and Countryside Act

R5 Precautions to protect hedgehogs during the demolition and construction phases should be followed (see 6.3).

REASON: Material consideration in planning NERC Act, NPPF2026

R6 Pipistrelle bats and nesting birds are opportunistic and can use buildings at any time of year. Contractors should be made aware of the protection all bats and their roosts and all nesting birds afford.

REASON: Protected by Wildlife and Countryside Act

9. References

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APPENDIX

ONE:

Swallow nesting mitigation

Swallow nesting mitigation

A1 Partial demolition/Roofing Removal

Swallows can nest as late as September, so the following contingency should be adopted:

- any works to the existing structure between April and 14th September (inclusive) would require regular (minimum weekly) nesting bird checks by a competent ecologist and works stopped until disturbance to any nesting birds detected was eliminated.

A2 Construction Phase

During the construction phase there would be a possibility of swallows (or other nesting birds) occupying the new building either once covered structures were in place (re: swallows) or if work stopped for several days (creating suitable nesting environment for several common bird species, particularly house sparrow, starling, robin and pied wagtail). All works must stop if nesting birds were confirmed within the construction work's footprint.

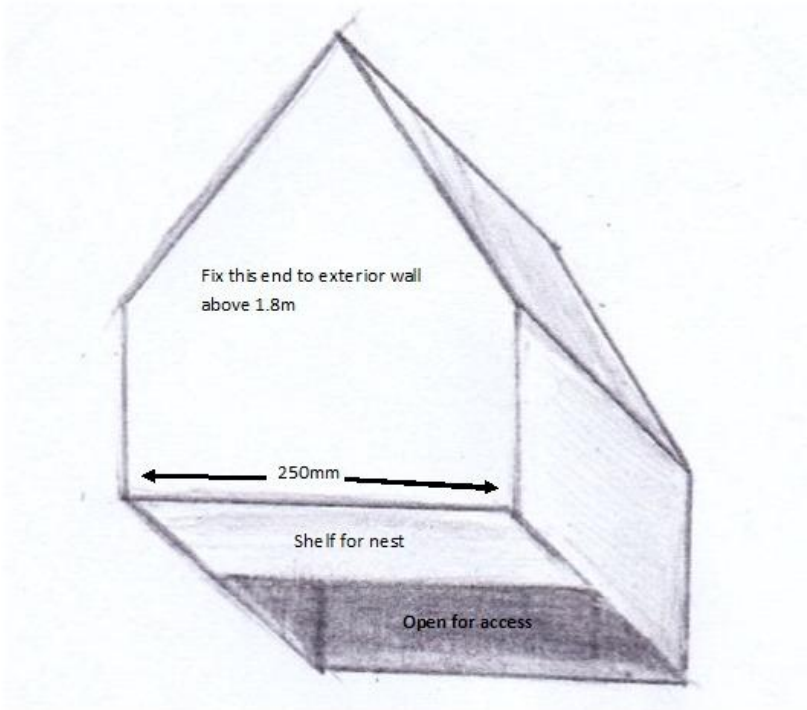
- The likelihood of swallows nesting during the construction phase would be much reduced if their access to/ from covered structures was blocked prior to the birds' prospecting.
- Wooden boards or sheet polythene could be used to block access. No netting should be used.
- During nesting season (April to mid-September inclusive for swallows) regular checks would be made for nesting birds by a competent person and works stopped and advice sought from an experienced ecologist if nesting were discovered.

A3 Swallow nesting provision

There was swallow nesting provision elsewhere at the site. However, the following design could be used if compensatory provision was required or desired.

Figure A. One: Fabricated externally mounted swallow nest box

250mm wide, 400mm deep (half shelf, half open); 450mm tall (to apex)



An eaves/ridge overhang box with an open bottom and ledges for swallows to nest on, could be integrated into the new building design.

The structure could be incorporated into an aspect of the new build that enabled open, unrestricted flight access for the birds.

Figure A. Two: Eaves/Ridge overhang swallow nest box



This figure was used courtesy of Richard Green Ecology Ltd., who successfully used this design on a new build property.

APPENDIX

TWO:

Bat Night Vision and Analysis Report

NIGHT VISION AID ANALYSIS REPORT

JE9064-26

Smallshaw Farm

Report generated: 28 September 2026

Prepared for: **Jon and Rachel Buttle**

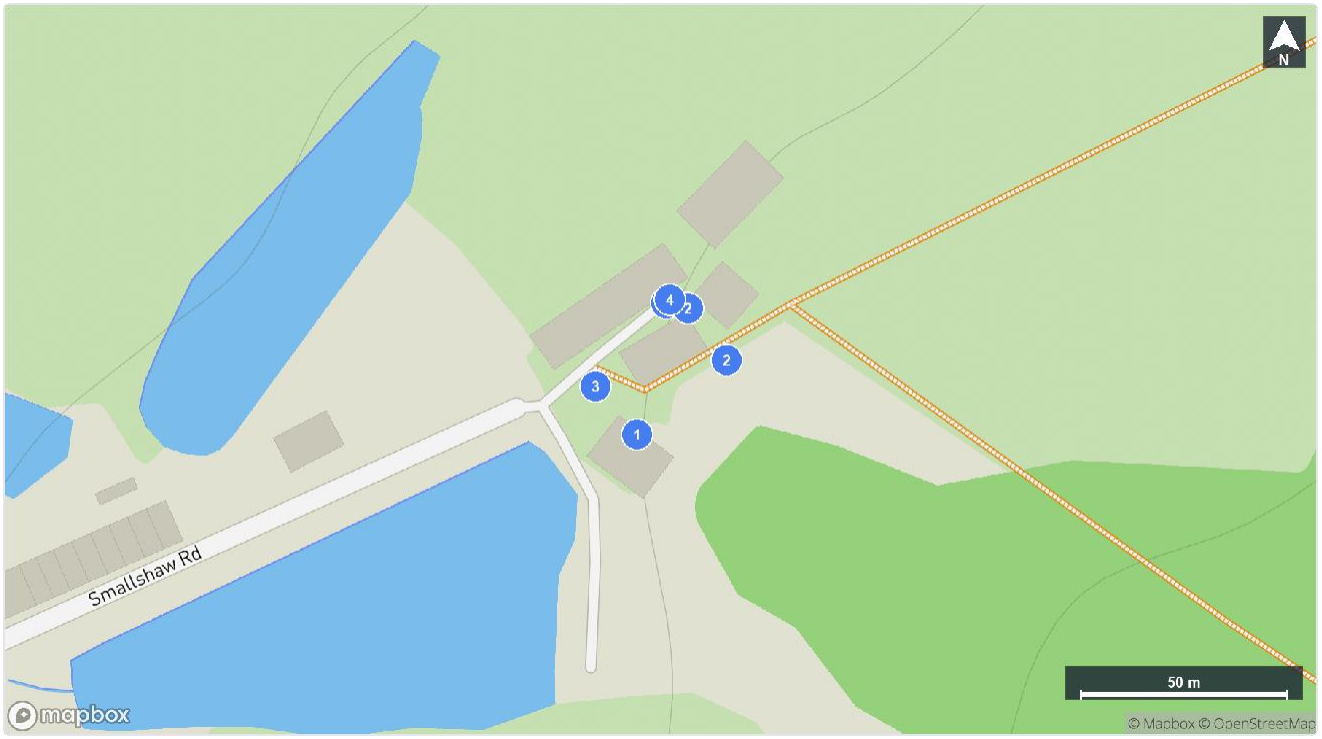
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Site Context



Site overview showing camera deployment locations.

Survey Summary

Survey date	Surveyors	Cameras	Temp	Wind (Beaufort)	Cloud (oktas)	Rain	Emergence/ Re-entry	Species - Roost type
13 Jul 2026	Rigby, Curtis, Moore	5	17.0°C	2	1	None	**Yes**	-
06 Aug 2026	Rigby, D; Moore, D.	4	11.0°C	2	6	None	No	—

Methodology

Bat emergence surveys were undertaken in line with the BCT Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition). Surveyors arrived prior to the survey to set up survey equipment appropriate for the site, comprehensively surveying the features identified as having bat roosting potential in the PBRA. The recording equipment (Night Vision Aids (NVA)) used were Night Fox Whiskers/Nova Supplemental lighting was provided by: Night Fox Arcs.

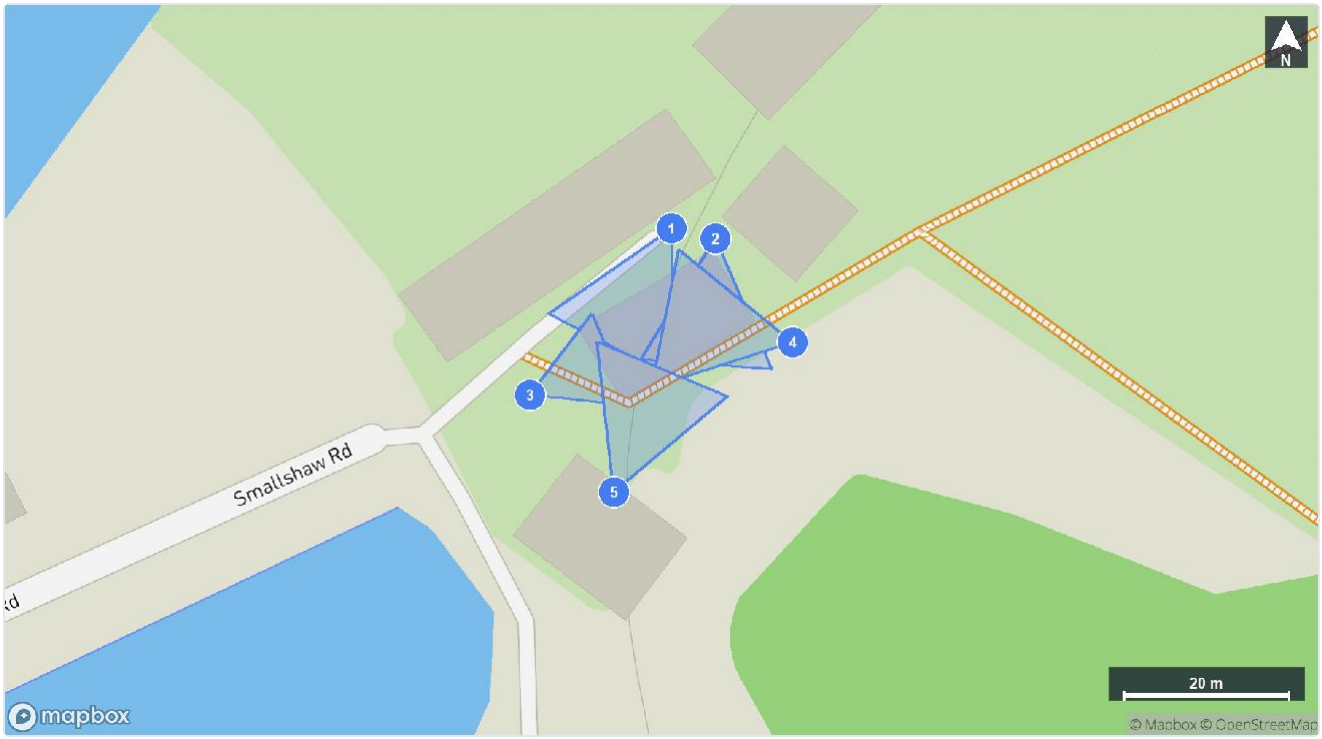
Ultra-sonic acoustic recording equipment comprised the following detector models: Wildlife Acoustics EMT 2 Pro and Anabat Scout.

Analysis of footage recorded during the survey was undertaken using Night ARC NVA analysis software, and analysis of ultrasonic acoustic recordings was carried out using Anabat Insight v2.1.9.0.

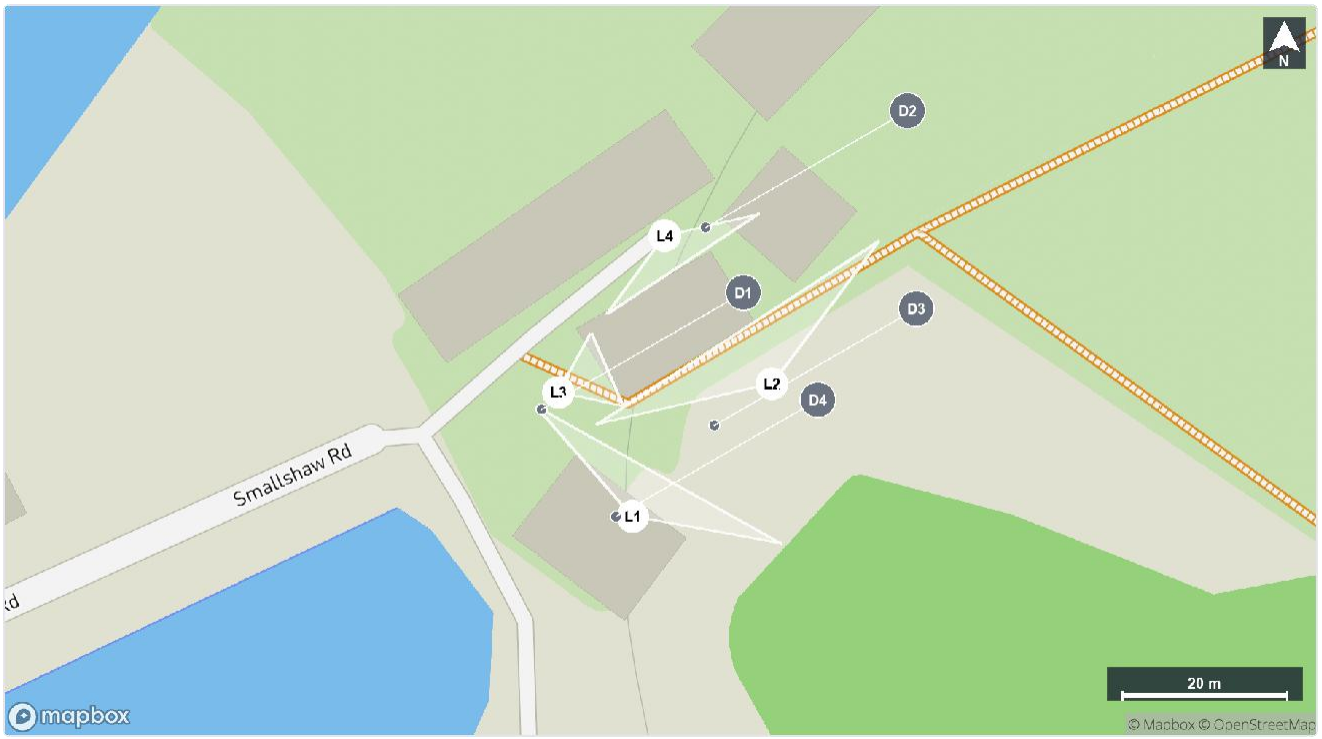
Survey 1 · Barn 1 · 13 July 2026

Surveyors: Rigby, Curtis, Moore **Sunrise / Sunset:** 04:55 / 21:32 **Recording period:** 21:21 – 23:31

Wind: 2 Beaufort **Cloud cover:** 1 oktas **Rain:** None



Camera locations for survey on 13 July 2026. Cones show camera field of view.



Lighting and acoustic equipment for survey on 13 July 2026. Cones show IR light coverage.

Camera Overview

Fig Ref	Camera	Location	Start	End	Passes	Species recorded	Species - Roost type
1	**Blue** Nightfox Whisker	—	21:46	23:20	1	Common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus)	Common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus) - Day Roost
2	**White** Nightfox	—	21:28	23:20	0	—	—
3	**Green** Nightfox Whisker	On top of trailer	21:41	23:25	0	—	—
4	**Red** Nightfox	—	21:31	23:27	0	—	—
5	**New** Nightfox Nova	First floor of W. barn	21:21	23:31	0	—	—

IR Lighting

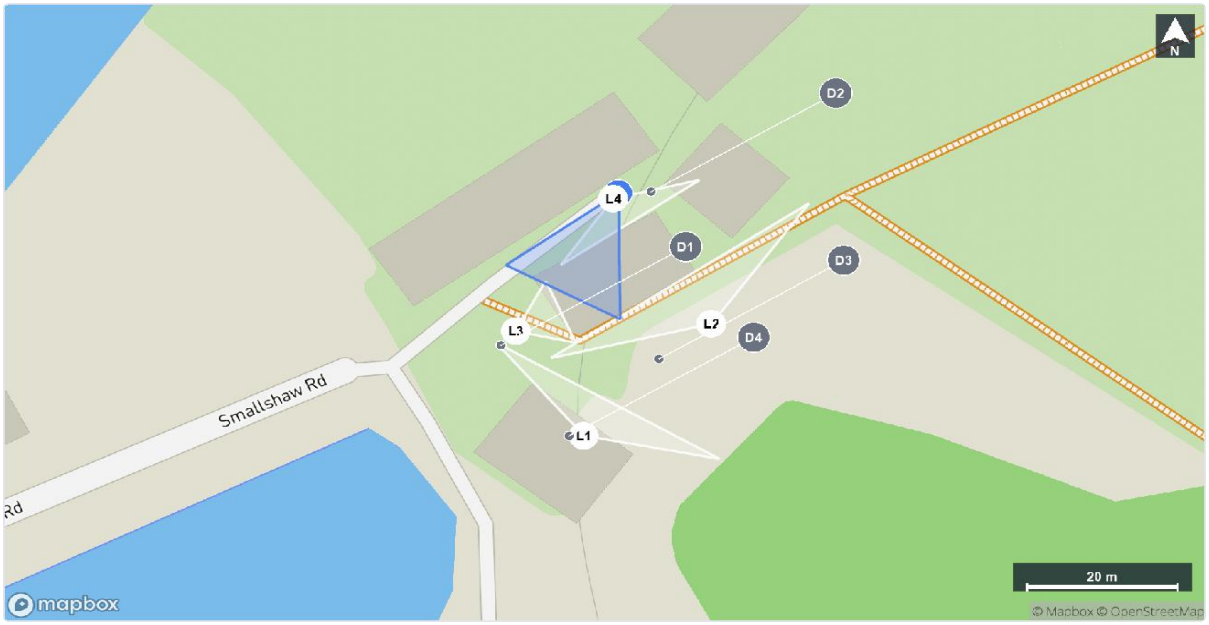
Ref	Make / Model	FOV	Distance	Direction
L1	Night Fox Arc	140°	18 m	29°
L2	Night Fox Arc	140°	22 m	326°
L3	Night Fox Arc	73°	8 m	64°
L4	Night Fox Arc	140°	12 m	145°

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Acoustic Detectors

Ref	Make / Model	
D1	Anabat Scout	Dave Moore
D2	Wildlife Acoustics EMT2 Pro	Dominic Rigby
D3	Wildlife Acoustics EMT2 Pro	Rebecca Curtis
D4	Anabat Scout	Camera Five

[1] Blue



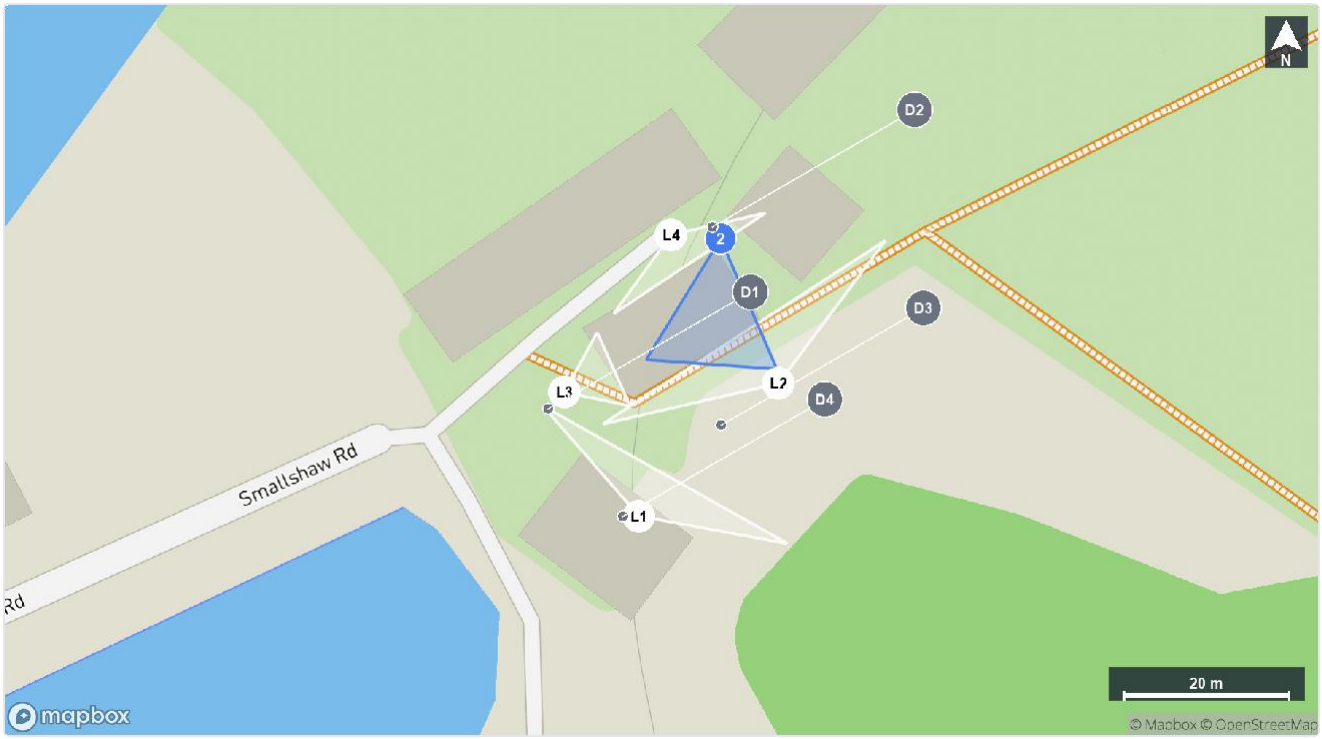
Camera location and field of view.

No bat roost activity was recorded on this camera during the survey. Below are Lightest/darkest screenshots from survey.





[2] White



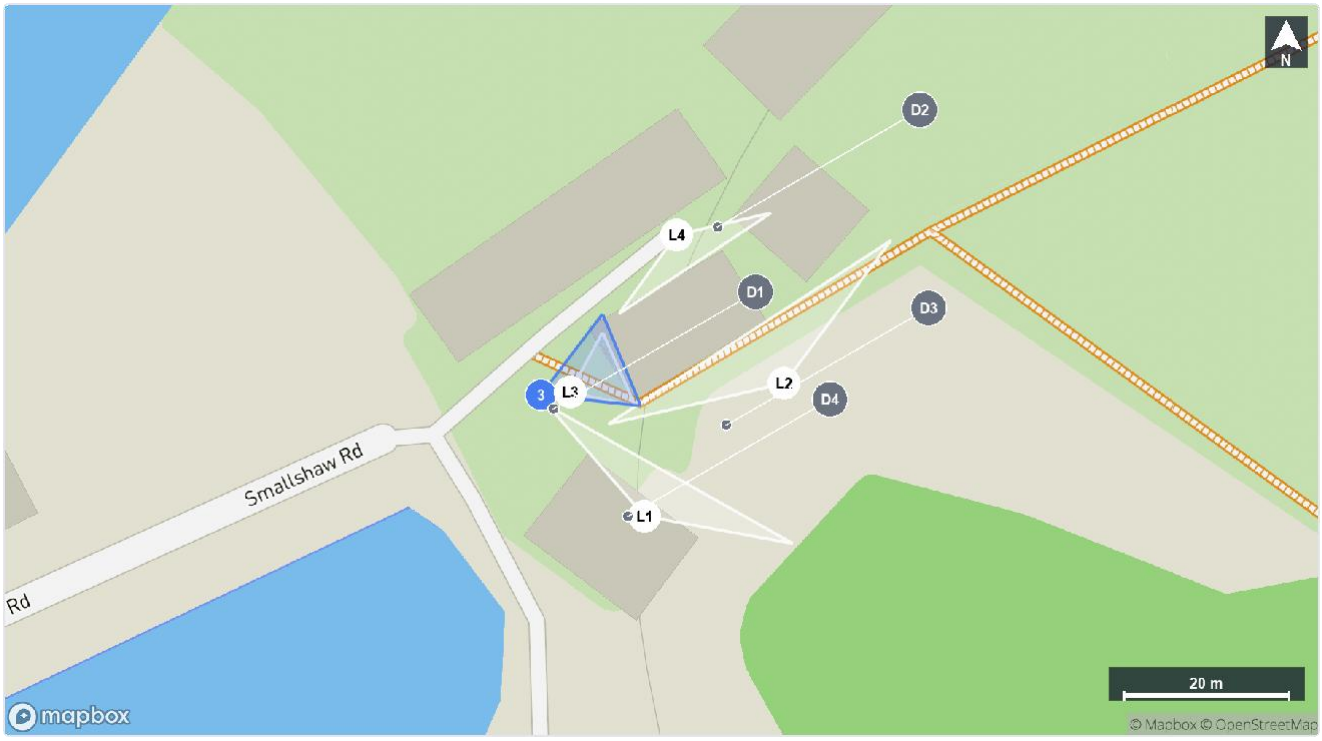
Camera location and field of view.

No bat roost activity was recorded on this camera during the survey.





[3] Green · On top of trailer



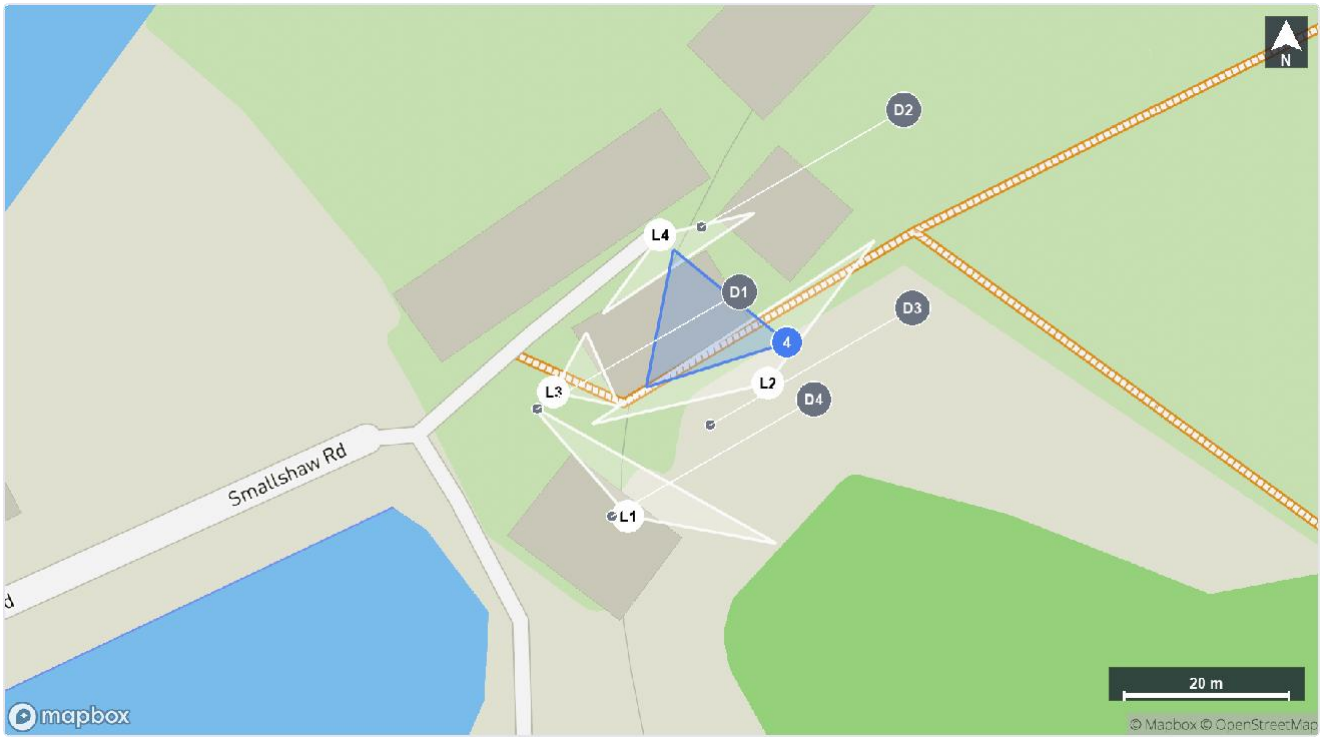
Camera location and field of view.

No bat roost activity was recorded on this camera during the survey.





[4] Red



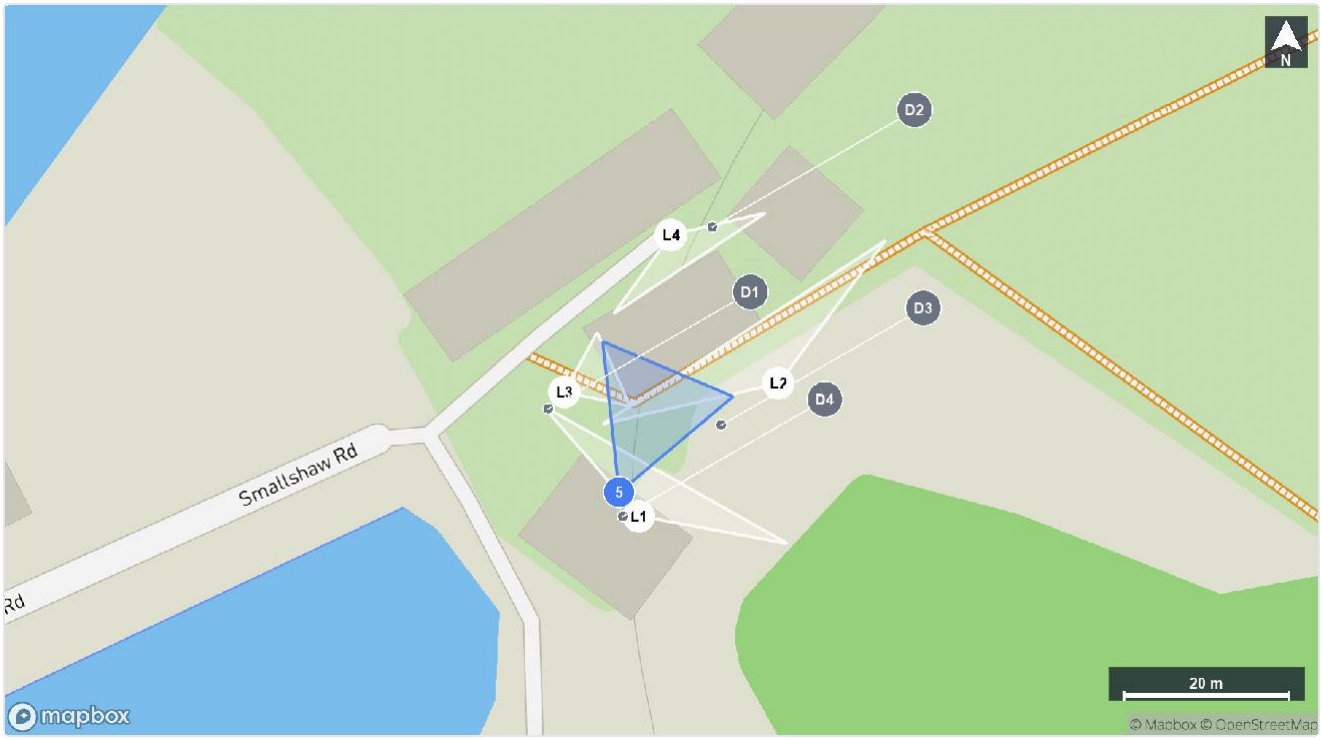
Camera location and field of view.

No bat roost activity was recorded on this camera during the survey.





[5] New



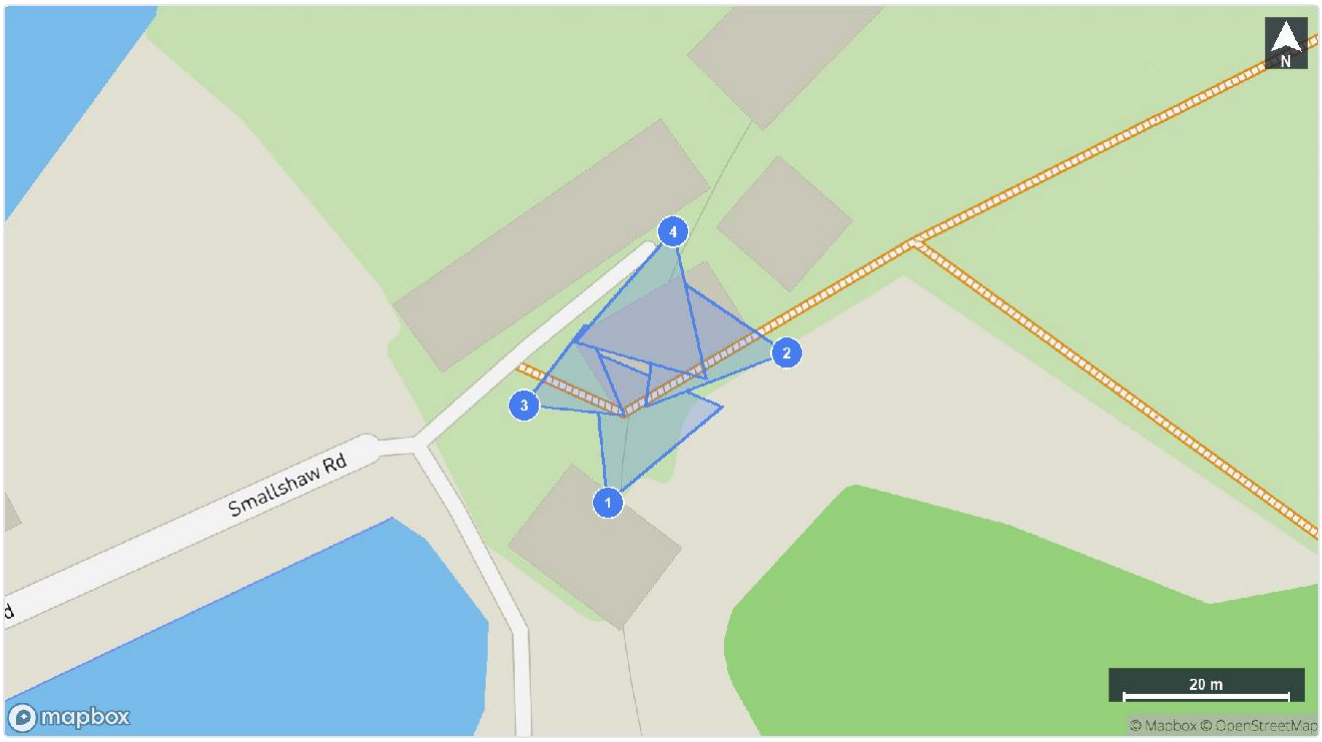
Camera location and field of view.

No bat roost activity was recorded on this camera during the survey.

Survey 2 · 06 August 2026

Surveyors: Rigby, D; Moore, D. **Sunrise / Sunset:** 05:32 / 20:57 **Recording period:** 20:45 – 22:45

Temperature: 11.0°C **Wind:** 2 beaufort **Cloud cover:** 6 oktas **Rain:** None



Camera locations for survey on 06 August 2026. Cones show camera field of view.



Lighting and acoustic equipment for survey on 06 August 2026. Cones show IR light coverage.

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Camera Overview

Fig Ref	Camera	Location	Start	End	Passes	Species recorded	Species - Roost type
1	**Red** Nightfox Nova	1st floor	20:48	22:27	0	—	—
2	**Yellow** Nightfox Nova	—	20:45	22:42	0	—	—
3	**Green** Nightfox Whisker	On top of trailer	20:45	22:40	0	—	—
4	**Blue** Nightfox Nova	—	20:46	22:40	0	—	—

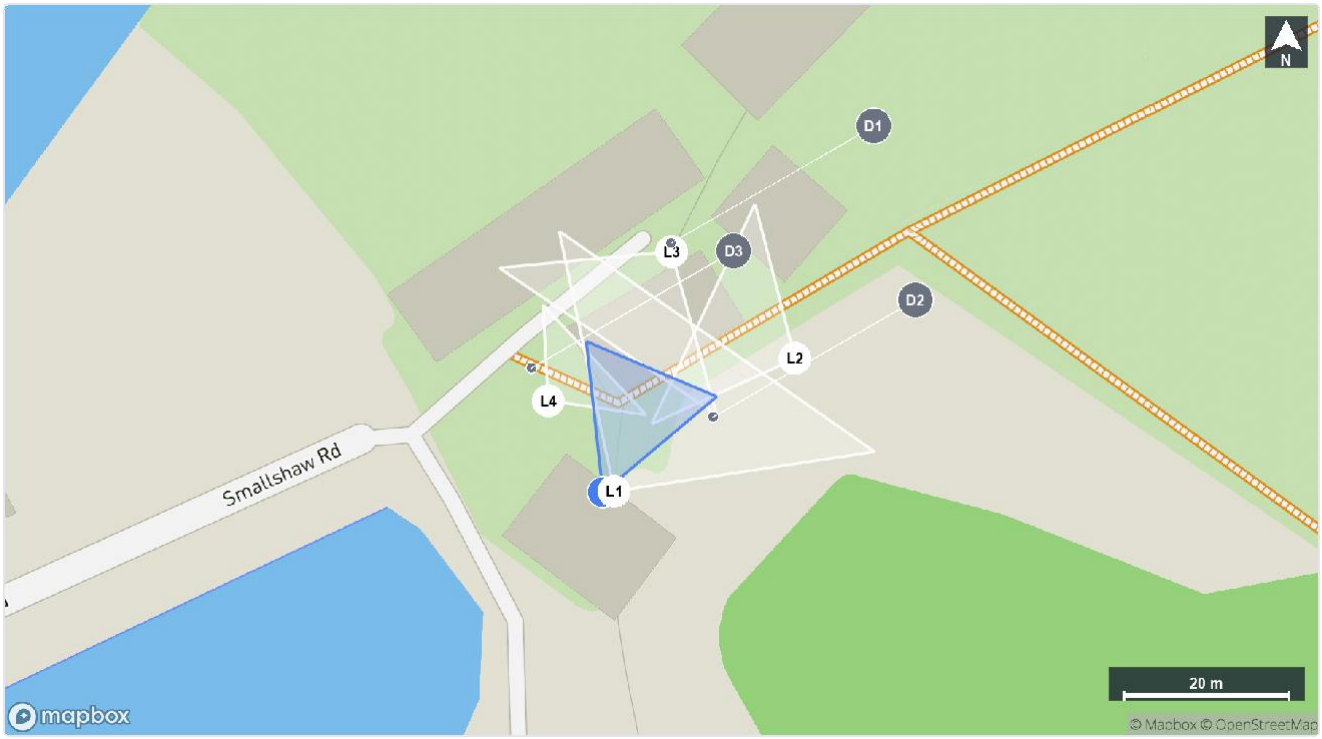
IR Lighting

Ref	Make / Model	FOV	Distance	Direction
L1	Night Fox Arc	93°	32 m	34°
L2	Night Fox Arc	100°	19 m	296°
L3	Night Fox Arc	100°	21 m	215°
L4	Night Fox Arc	100°	12 m	46°

Acoustic Detectors

Ref	Make / Model	
D1	Anabat Scout	Dominic Rigby
D2	Anabat Scout	Dave Moore
D3	Wildlife Acoustics EMT2 Pro	Camera Three

[1] Red



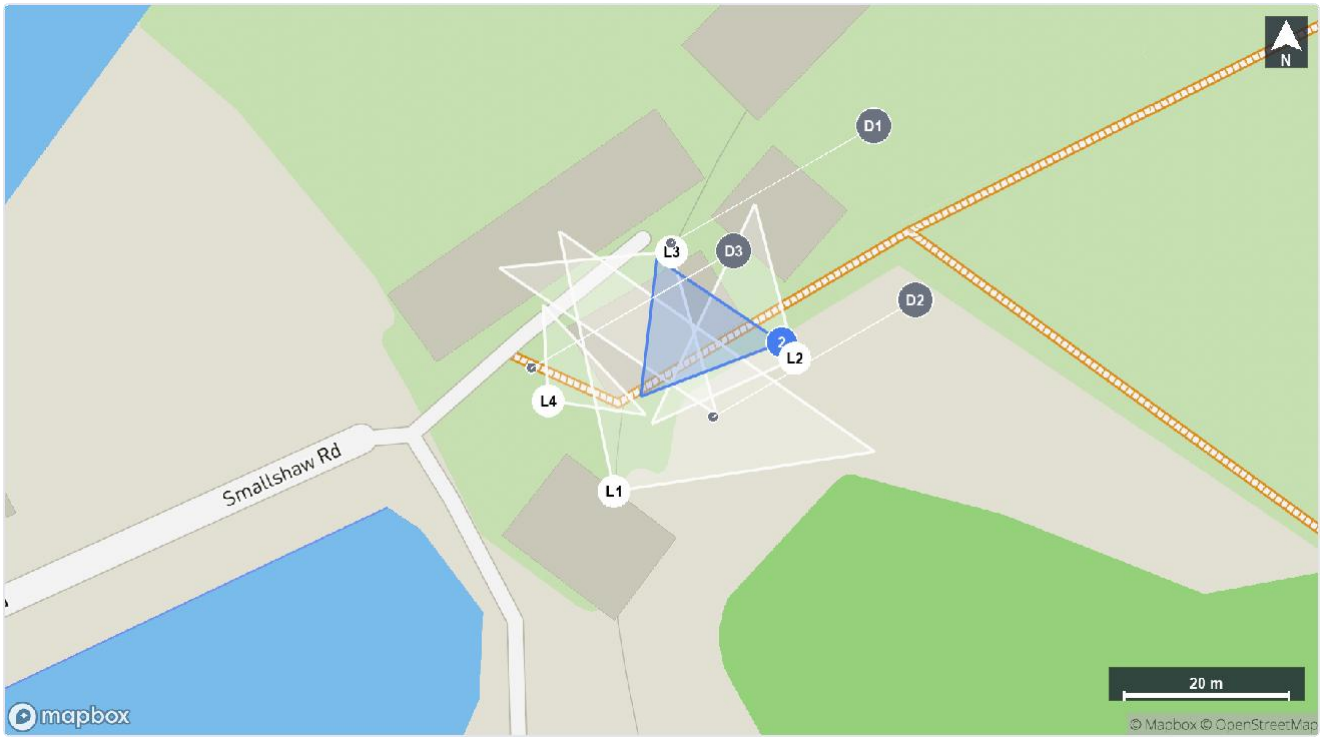
Camera location and field of view.

No bat roost activity was recorded on this camera during the survey.





[2] Yellow



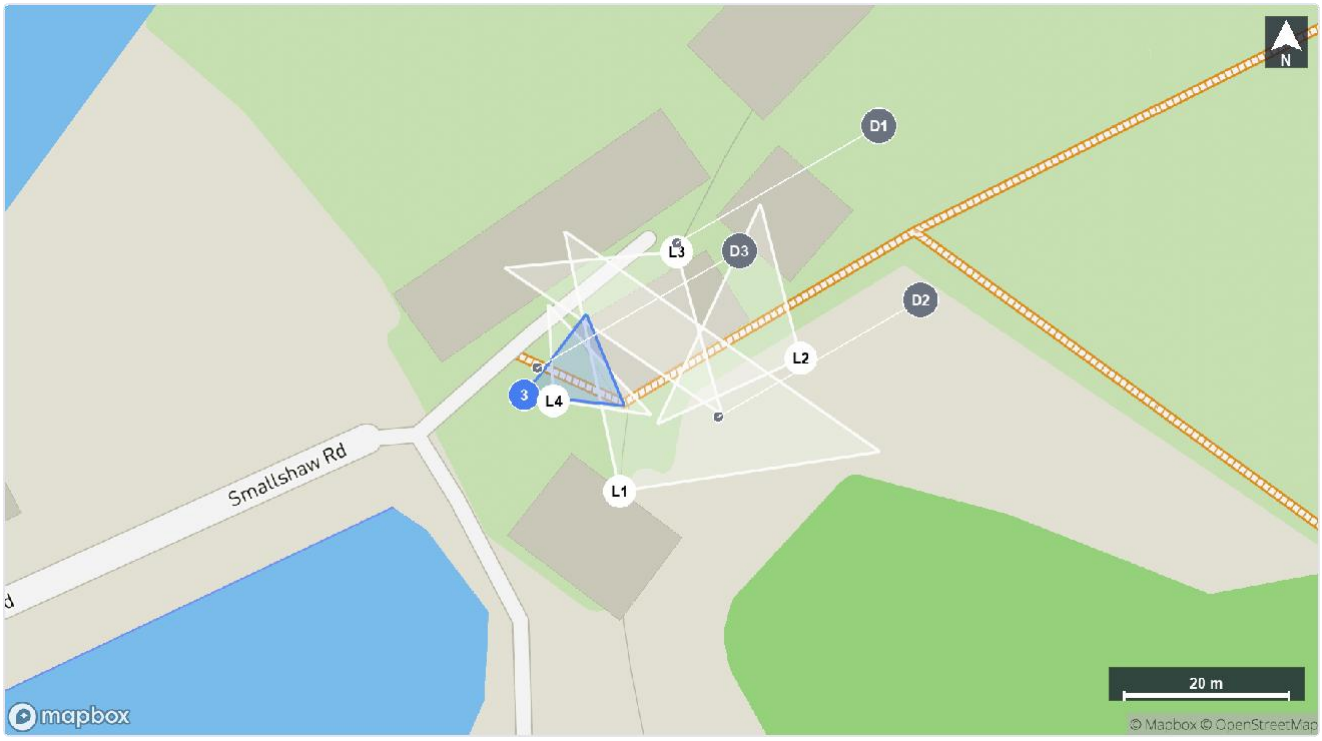
Camera location and field of view.

No bat roost activity was recorded on this camera during the survey.





[3] Green · On top of trailer



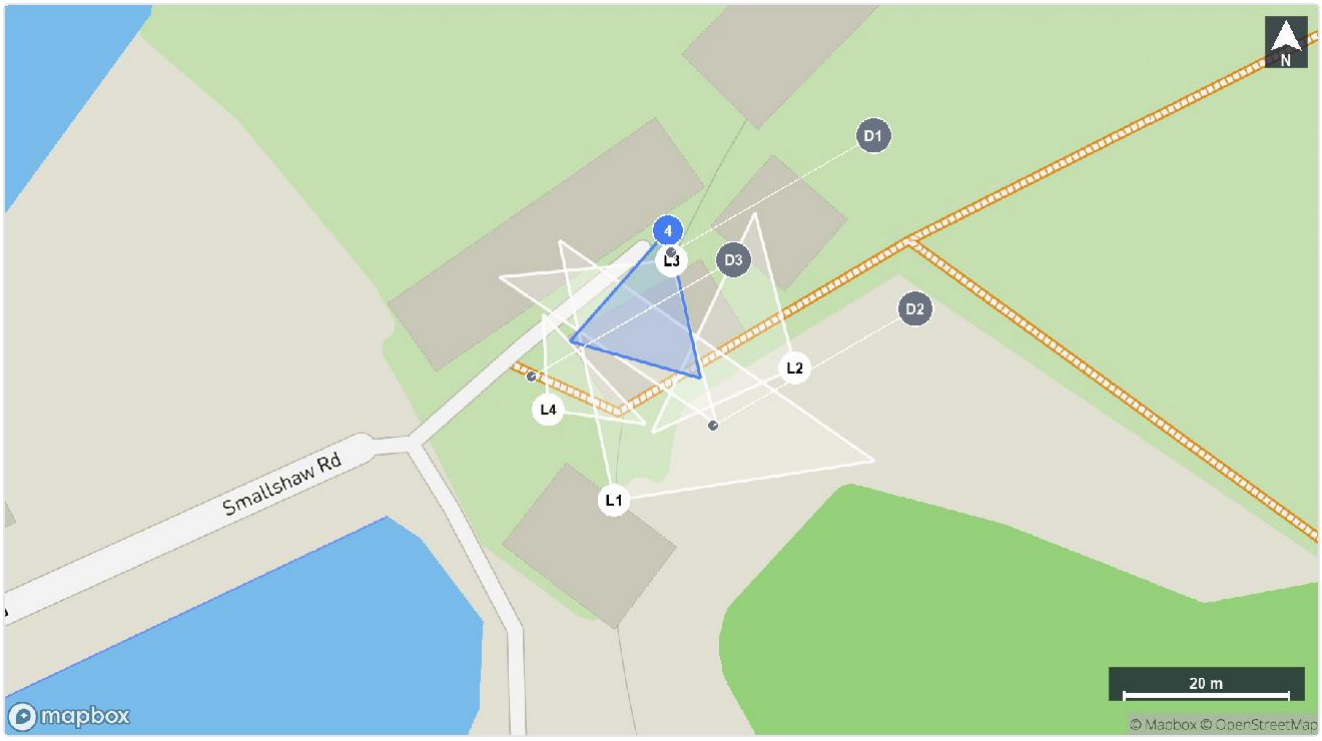
Camera location and field of view.

No roost bat activity was recorded on this camera during the survey.





[4] Blue



Camera location and field of view.

No bat roost activity was recorded on this camera during the survey.





Conclusion

Bat activity was recorded during two sessions of night vision aid (NVA) monitoring at **Smallshaw Farm**, with many passes of common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* recorded across 9 cameras. There were no **roost/access point locations** identified

No roosts were identified; however, the barn was used as a foraging area.

References

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

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