



Bat & Bird Survey Report

Plas Power Barns, Coedpoeth

Ref: 1130

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 J W Ecological Limited were commissioned in May 2012 to undertake a bat and bird survey of barns at Plas Power Farm, Ruthin Road, Coedpoeth, Wrexham (SJ 30393 50631). See site location plan D/JWE/1130/001 (Appendix 1).
- 1.2 The aims of the survey were to:
- Identify any evidence of bat usage.
 - Assess bat roost potential.
 - Identify any evidence of barn owl usage.
 - Assess the likely impact of the conversion of the barns on local bat and barn owl populations.

2.0 BACKGROUND TO THE PROPOSALS

- 2.1 The proposals will involve the conversion of the barns to residential use.

3.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Plas Power Farm is located on the southern side of Ruthin Road between Wrexham and Coedpoeth.
- 3.2 The site comprises a disused farm with a range of traditional brick and stone barn buildings. The barns have not been used for some time and are in a generally poor state of repair. The site layout is shown on drawing D/JWE/1130/002 (Appendix 1).
- 3.3 Barn 1 is a large single-storey brick cattle shed located to the south of the site. The northern part of the building has a slate roof and is open to the roof on the interior (see photographs 1 and 2, Appendix 2). A number of single-storey brick extensions with a combination of pitched corrugated sheet and flat roofs are located on the southern side of the building (see photographs 3 and 4, Appendix 2).

Barn 2 is a single-storey barn with a combination of stone and brick walls (see photograph 5, Appendix 2). The building has a pitched slate roof and is open to the roof on the interior (see photograph 6, Appendix 2). The interior of the roof is torched.

Barn 3 is a two-storey stone barn with a pitched slate roof (see photograph 7, Appendix 2). The roof of the barn is in a poor state of repair making the first floor of the barn unsafe for access (see photograph 8, Appendix 2). At the western end of this barn is a single-storey brick extension with a slate roof. The roof over this part of the barn has largely collapsed.

Barn 4 is a single-storey stone cart shed with a slate roof located to the north-east of the site (see photograph 9, Appendix 2).

Building 5 is a single-storey brick building with a corrugated sheet roof.

Building 6 is a corrugated sheet garage building.

Building 7 is a flat-roofed brick sub-station building (see photograph 10, Appendix 2)

- 3.4 The buildings are bordered by disused yard areas comprising areas of concrete hard-standing, rough grass, tall herbs and scrub (see photograph 11, Appendix 2).



4.0 DESKTOP STUDY

- 4.1 Ecological data and records of protected species were requested/gathered from the following sources (Table 1):

Table 1: Desktop Study Sources

Consultee/Source of Information	Information Supplied
NBN Gateway	Protected species records within 500 metres of the proposed development site.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan	Identification of national priority species and habitats known to occur in the region.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Identification of local priority species and habitats known to occur in the area.

Bat and Barn Owl Records

- 4.2 Desktop studies revealed no records of Bats or Barn Owls within 1 kilometre of the site.



5.0 LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING CONTEXT

5.1 This is a brief summary of the ecological planning and legislative context in Wales. This is general advice only and does not relate specifically to the site being assessed.

5.2 Bats

All species of bat and their breeding sites or resting places (roosts) are protected under Regulation 41 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under the legislation it is an offence to:

- intentionally kill, injure or handle a bat;
- to possess a bat (whether live or dead);
- disturb a roosting bat;
- sell or offer a bat for sale without a licence;
- damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by bats for shelter, whether they are present or not.

The potential fine for each offence is £5,000. If more than one bat is involved, the fine is £5,000 per bat. An offender can also be imprisoned for up to six months.

Where bats are found to occur on a development site, and there is considered to be a reasonable possibility that a roost may be damaged or destroyed or that bats using a roost will be disturbed, a licence must be obtained from the Welsh Assembly.

5.3 Barn Owls

All birds, their nests and eggs are protected by law under Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Barns Owls are afforded special protection through inclusion in Schedule 1 of the Act.

Under the legislation it is an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure, or take (handle) any wild barn owl.
- Intentionally take, damage or destroy any wild barn owl nest whilst it is in use or being 'built' (barn owls do not 'build' a nest but may make a nest scrape).
- Intentionally take or destroy any wild barn owl egg.
- Possess or control a wild barn owl (dead or alive), or egg, (unless it can be shown that it was obtained legally).
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild barn owl whilst 'building' a nest or whilst in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any dependent young of wild barn owls.

The potential fine for each offence is £5,000. If more than one bat is involved, the fine is £5,000 per bat. An offender can also be imprisoned for six months. Disturbance may be deemed reckless if it is committed by someone who could be expected to know that the bird(s) might be present but failed to check.



5.4 Birds

All wild birds are protected by law under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) making it illegal to:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is being built or in use;
- Take or destroy the eggs of any wild birds;
- Possess or control (eg for exhibition or sale) any wild bird or egg unless legally obtained.

Operations that will impact on areas or structures that may be used by nesting birds must be conducted, where possible, between September and February (ie outside of the nesting season). This includes:

- Clearance of scrub and trees;
- Mowing or strimming of areas likely to be used by ground-nesting species;
- Building demolition or maintenance.

Where it is not possible to undertake works outside of the nesting season checks for nesting birds should be made immediately prior to the start on site by a suitably experienced person. Where nests are found an exclusion area should be established around the nest in order to ensure that birds are not disturbed.



6.0 BAT SURVEY METHODS

- 6.1 A daytime bat survey of the barns was undertaken by Joe Whittick BSc (Hons.) MIEEM on the 16th July 2012.
- 6.2 Joe Whittick is an experienced bat surveyor and holds a Countryside Council for Wales Scientific bat license (Licence Number 35187:OTH:CSAB:2011).
- 6.3 During the survey the buildings were inspected on the interior and exterior for evidence of past or present use by bats and their suitability as bat roosts including:
- droppings;
 - feeding remains (e.g. moth and butterfly wings);
 - potential roosting sites;
 - potential entrance points;
 - discolouration around entrance points;
 - absence of cobwebs in potential roosting points.

Particular attention was paid to the ridge line and gable ends which are favoured roosting sites.

- 6.4 A dusk bat emergence survey of the barn buildings was undertaken by Joe Whittick and three experienced assistant on the evening of the 16th July 2012. The aim of this survey was to identify any bats emerging from the buildings at dusk. The survey commenced 30 minutes before sunset and continued until 2 hours afterwards. Sunset was at 21.31 and the conditions were fair with no appreciable wind or rain. The temperature at dusk was 14°C. Surveyors were equipped with Duet bat detectors and recorded all bats seen or heard during the survey.
- 6.5 A dawn bat survey of the barns was undertaken on the morning of the 22nd July 2012 by Joe Whittick and two experienced assistant. The survey commenced 90 minutes before sunrise and continued until 20 minutes afterwards. The aim of the survey was to record any bats returning to roost in the barn buildings at dawn. Sunrise was at 05.12 and the temperature at dawn was 12°C.
- 6.6 A repeat dusk bat emergence survey of the barn buildings was undertaken by Joe Whittick and an experienced assistant on the evening of the 29th July 2012. The survey commenced 30 minutes before sunset and continued until two hours afterwards. Sunset was at 21.12 and the conditions were fair with no appreciable wind or rain. The temperature at dusk was 12°C. Surveyors were equipped with Duet bat detectors and recorded all bats seen or heard during the survey.



7.0 BARN OWL SURVEY METHODS

- 7.1 A Barn Owl survey was undertaken by Joe Whittick BSc (Hons.) MIEEM on the 16th July 2012 in conjunction with the daytime bat survey.
- 7.2 The barns were inspected on the interior and exterior for evidence of past or present use by Barns Owls (*Tyto alba*) and their suitability as nesting sites for this species including:
- Droppings (white vertical streaks on roof beams and large white splashes on floors);
 - Pellets. Barn owls generally swallow their prey whole and regurgitate the indigestible parts (bones, fur etc.) as pellets. The colour and condition of pellets can give an indication as to when a site was last used by barn owls;
 - Feathers. Barn owl nestlings begin their initial moult at 11 months. Adult barn owls tend to shed their largest and most noticeable feathers (wing feathers) in the summer;
 - Nest debris. Barn owls do not build nests but nesting areas may contain nestling fluff and pellet debris;
 - Potential entrance points. The minimum entrance hole size required for barn owls to gain access to a building is 7cm by 7cm;
 - Suitable nesting platforms. Barn Owls need a level area to lay their eggs usually over 3 metres in length and over 3 metres off the ground. Typical nesting places include tops of walls, between bales and attic floors.

A high powered torch (1,000,000 candles) and binoculars were used to aid in the survey.



8.0 BAT SURVEY RESULTS

8.1 Building construction and suitability for bats

Barn 1 is a large brick barn in a poor state of repair. Potential roosting sites for bats exist in the form of gaps beneath roof and ridge tiles, gaps in roof timbers and gaps and crevices in the brickwork of the walls of the barn. Potential access points for bats are available into the interior of the barn through broken windows, open doors and holes in the roof of the building. The building has timber fascias and there is potential for bats to roost behind the fascias boards. Overall the barn was assessed as having moderate to high potential as a roosting site for bats.

Barn 2 is a single-storey brick and stone barn with a pitched slate roof. The building is in a generally good state of repair but has a number of unblocked door and window openings. Potential access for bats exists in the form of gaps beneath some of the roof tiles, gaps along the eaves and gaps behind the timber fascias at the gables of the building. Overall the building was assessed as having moderate to high potential as a roosting site for bats.

Barn 3 is a two-storey stone barn with a pitched slate roof. Numerous potential roosting sites for bats exist in the barn in the form of gaps beneath roof and ridge tiles, gaps and crevices in roof timbers and numerous gaps in the interior and exterior stonework of the walls of the building. Access for bats into the interior of the barn is freely available through unblocked door and window openings, holes in the roof of the building and a large timber dormer on the northern side of the roof. The second floor of the eastern side of the barn also forms an enclosed dark area with suitability as a roosting site for species such as brown long-eared bats. Overall the barn was assessed as having high potential as a roosting site for bats.

Barn 4 is an open-sided cart shed. Access for bats into this barn is freely available through holes in the roof and the cart openings on the western side of the building. Numerous potential roosting sites for bats exist in the form of gaps beneath roof and ridge tiles and gaps and crevices in the stone walls of the barns. Overall the barn was assessed as having high potential as a roosting site for bats.

Building 5 is a small brick building with a corrugated sheet roof. The building offers limited roosting opportunities for bats and was assessed as having low potential as a roosting site.

Building 6 is a corrugated sheet garage building. The building offers limited roosting opportunities for bats and was assessed as having low potential as a roosting site.

Building 7 is a flat-roofed brick sub-station building. The roof of the building has largely collapsed. This building offers limited roosting opportunities for bats and was assessed as having low potential as a roosting site.

8.2 Evidence of Bats

Barn 1 - Approximately 100 droppings characteristic of the Brown long-eared bat were found beneath the central section of the ridge of the northern section of the barn. Approximately 20 moth and butterfly wings, likely bat feeding remains, were also found in this location. A scattering of approximately 30 Pipistrelle droppings were also found throughout this part of the barn. No evidence of bats was found in the southern sections of the building.



Barn 2 - Approximately 50 droppings characteristic of the Brown long-eared bat and 20 moth and butterfly wings were found towards the western end of barn 2 indicating the presence of a bat feeding perch in this location. A further 50 droppings characteristic of the Pipistrelle bats were found scattered beneath the ridge of the building and stuck to an internal gable to the east of the barn indicating roosting on top of the wall.

Barn 3 - No evidence of roosting bats was found on the ground floor of barn 3. Access to the first floor of the barn was restricted due to rotten floor timbers however a scattering of droppings characteristic of the Pipistrelle bats could be seen from the top of the stairs of the barn beneath the ridge of the building.

Barn 4 - 8 bat droppings characteristic of the Pipistrelles were found stuck to an internal gable wall in barn 4. No other evidence of bats was found.

Building 5 - No evidence of roosting bats was found on the interior or exterior of building 5.

Building 6 - No evidence of roosting bats was found on the interior or exterior of building 6.

Building 7 - No evidence of roosting bats was found on the interior or exterior of building 7.

The results of the daytime survey are shown on drawing D/JWE/1130/002 (Appendix 1).

During the dusk emergence survey on the 16th July bats were recorded emerging from barns 1, 2, 3 and 4 on site (see drawing D/JWE/1130/003):

- A single Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) bat was recorded emerging from beneath a ridge tile on the northern part of barn 1. Four Brown long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*) bats were also recorded emerging from this part of the barn during the survey. The bats emerged from vents on the roof and through broken windows after light sampling within the barn for approximately 20 minutes.
- Three Common Pipistrelle bats and one Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) bat were recorded emerging from barn 2. The bats all emerged from the eaves on the southern side of the building. A single Brown long-eared bat also emerged from the barn through an open doorway on the northern side of the building.
- Five Common Pipistrelle bats and four Soprano Pipistrelle bats were recorded emerging from the northern side of barn 3 primarily through the timber dormer on this side of the building. A single Common Pipistrelle also emerged from the eaves on the southern side of the building.
- Two Common Pipistrelle bats emerged from holes in the roof of barn 4 during the survey.
- Foraging activity by both Common and Soprano Pipistrelle bats was recorded on site, primarily around the area of trees to the north of barn 2.



During the dawn survey on the 22nd July bats were recorded returning to roost in barns 1, 2, 3 and 4 (see drawing D/JWE/1130/004):

- Five Brown long-eared bats and a single Common Pipistrelle bat were recorded returning to roost in barn 1.
- Three Common Pipistrelle, three Soprano Pipistrelle and two Brown long-eared bats were recorded returning to barn 2.
- Six Common Pipistrelle bats and three Soprano Pipistrelle bats were recorded returning to barn 3.
- Three Common Pipistrelle bats returned to barn 4 during the survey.

During the dusk emergence survey on the 29th July bats were recorded emerging from barns 1, 2, 3 and 4 on site (see drawing D/JWE/1130/005):

- Three Brown long-eared bats were recorded emerging from the northern part of barn 1 during the survey. The bats emerged from vents on the roof and through broken windows after light sampling within the barn for approximately 20 minutes.
- Three Common Pipistrelle bats and two Soprano Pipistrelle bats were recorded emerging from barn 2. The bats emerged from the eaves and through a vent in the roof on the southern side of the building.
- Six Common Pipistrelle bats and four Soprano Pipistrelle bats were recorded emerging from the northern side of barn 3 primarily through the timber dormer on this side of the building.
- Three Common Pipistrelle bats emerged from holes in the roof of barn 4 during the survey.
- Foraging activity by both Common and Soprano Pipistrelle bats was recorded on site, primarily around the area of trees to the north of barn 2.

8.3 Habitats

Habitats adjacent to the site have good suitability for bats with areas of trees and mature hedgerows. Areas of woodland with good suitability as foraging habitat for bats are located within 300 metres to the south of the site.



9.0 BARN OWL SURVEY RESULTS

- 9.1 Suitable nesting platforms and access points for barn owls are available in barns 1 to 4 on site. Buildings 5, 6 and 7 have low suitability as nesting/roosting sites for barn owls.
- 9.2 No barn owls were seen on site during the surveys.
- 9.3 15 Barn Owl pellets and droppings were found at the eastern end of the first floor of barn 3 during the daytime survey. The pellets and dropping were beneath a roof truss indicating occasional roosting/perching in this location. Two pellets and droppings were also found beneath a roof truss in barn 4 (the cart shed). No evidence of nesting barn owls was found in any of the barn buildings on site.
- 9.4 The rough grass and scrub habitats within the survey area have good suitability as foraging habitat for Barn Owls.
- 9.5 The results of the Barn Owl survey are shown on drawing D/JWE/1130/002 (Appendix 1).

10.0 BIRD SURVEY RESULTS

- 10.1 Swallows and House Martins are nesting on the interior and exterior of all of the buildings on site with the exception of building 6. Other common bird species are also nesting in the barn buildings.



11.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 Bats

Evidence of roosting Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and Brown long-eared bats was identified in barns 1, 2, 3 and 4 on site. The results of the daytime survey combined with the numbers of bats recorded at dusk and dawn indicate that the roosts on site are summer roosts rather than maternity sites.

All species of bat and their roosts are protected under the Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under the legislation a license must be obtained from the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) for any works that would result in the loss or damage of roosting sites or for any works likely to result in disturbance or harm to roosting bats. As the proposed works will lead to the loss of the existing roosting areas in barns 1, 2, 3 and 4 a WAG license is thought to be required for the conversion of these buildings. The license application will need to include mitigation/compensation measures to ensure that no bats are harmed by the proposal and that bats can continue to roost on or near the site. Timing restrictions may also need to be placed on the works in order to avoid the times when the largest numbers of bats are likely to be present on site.

License applications take a minimum of 8 weeks to be produced and then processed by the Welsh Assembly and should therefore be applied for well in advance of the proposed start on site.

11.2 Barn Owls

Evidence of Barn Owl activity was identified in barns 3 and 4. The number of pellets found and the quantity of droppings indicates occasional perching/roosting by this species rather than nesting. Barn owls can however nest in inaccessible areas and go undetected during surveys and could also begin to use the site for nesting at any time. It is recommended that a detailed inspection of the barns is undertaken by an appropriately experienced person immediately prior to the start of any works on site to ensure that no barn owls are nesting. If barn owls are found to be nesting then appropriate mitigation measures should be put in place under the guidance of the barn owl specialist.

The existing roosting sites for barn owls will be lost as part of the proposals therefore mitigation/compensation measures will need to be implemented to ensure that they can continue to roost on or in close proximity to the site. In order to ensure that barn owls can continue to use the site a minimum of two barn owl boxes should be incorporated into the proposals. A permanent barn owl box should be incorporated into one of the converted buildings on site with the location being agreed with an appropriately experienced ecologist. A minimum of 30 days prior to any works commencing on site a barn owl nesting box should also be provided within 200 metres of the development either on an existing building, mature tree or fixed pole. This box will act as an alternative undisturbed roosting site for barn owls during development works. The box should ideally be permanent but at the very least should be retained until 30 days after the new permanent nesting box is available to barn owls.

The rough grass habitats on site have value as foraging habitat for barn owls and areas of this habitat should ideally be retained or recreated on land on or adjacent to the site.



11.3 **Birds**

Birds, including swallows and house martins, are nesting in the site buildings and birds may nest in the trees, tall herbs/scrub and hedgerows on and adjacent to the site. Wherever possible works to the buildings and any tree, hedgerow or scrub removal should take place outside of the bird breeding season (the breeding seasons runs from March through August inclusive). Where this is not possible a nesting bird survey should be undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist immediately prior to the start on site. If breeding birds are found during the survey, the nest should not be disturbed and works should be delayed until nesting is complete and young birds have fledged.

In order to retain the suitability of the site for nesting birds the installation of bird boxes or swallow nesting cups on converted buildings and retained trees would be desirable as part of the proposals.

THESE SURVEY RESULTS ARE VALID FOR UP TO 1 YEAR AFTER WHICH RE-SURVEYS ARE RECOMMENDED



12.0 REFERENCES

English Nature 2002. *Barn Owls On Site - A Guide for Developers and Planners*.

Barn Owl Trust. Leaflet No.22. *Barn Conversions*

Mitchell-Jones, A.J, & McLeish, A.P. Ed. 2004. *Bat Workers Manual*

English Nature 2004. *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*.



APPENDIX 1

Drawings:

D/JWE/1130/001 - Site Location Plan

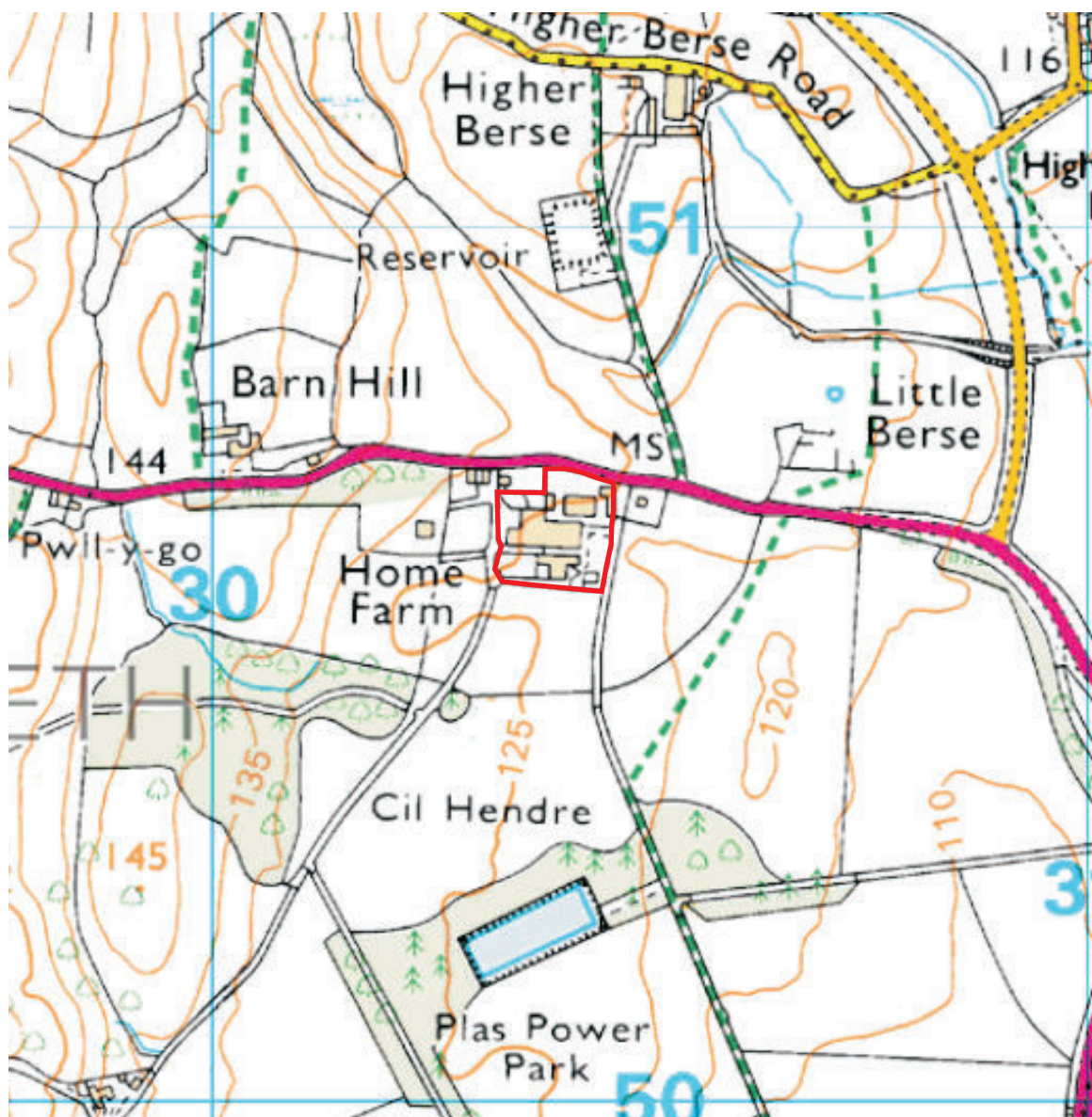
D/JWE/1130/002 – Site Layout and Daytime Bat Survey Results

D/JWE/1130/003 – Dusk Bat Survey Results, 16th July 2012

D/JWE/1130/004 – Dawn Bat Survey Results, 22nd July 2012

D/JWE/1130/005 – Dusk Bat Survey Results, 29th July 2012





= Site Location



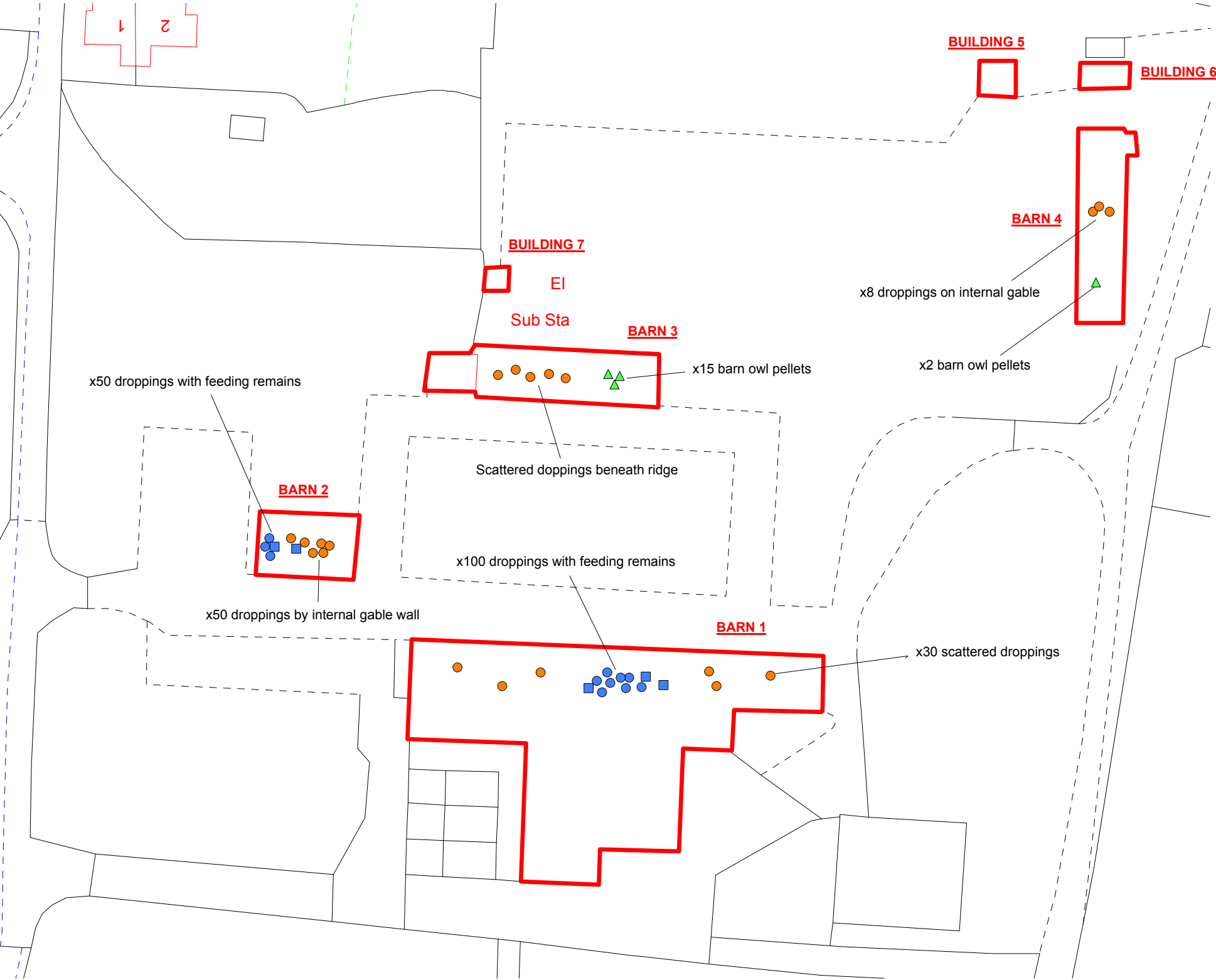
J W ECOLOGICAL LTD

TITLE: Site Location Plan

SITE: Plas Power Barns

NGR: SJ 30393 50631

DRAWING NUMBER: D/JWE/1130/001



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 J W ECOLOGICAL LTD		
Site: Plas Power Barns, Coedpoeth		
Title: Site Layout and Daytime Bat Survey Results		
KEY:  Buildings under survey  Pipistrelle bat droppings  Brown long-eared bat droppings  Brown long-eared feeding remains  Barn Owl Pellets		
GRID REFERENCE: SJ 30393 50631		SCALE: 1:500
DRAWN BY: JW	CHECKED BY: JM	DATE: 07/08/12
DRAWING NUMBER: D/JWE/1130/002		ISSUE: A



J W ECOLOGICAL LTD

Site: Plas Power Barns, Coedpoeth

Title: Dusk Bat Survey Results - 16th July 2012

KEY:

EMERGING BATS:

- Common Pipistrelle
→ Soprano Pipistrelle
→ Brown long-eared

FORAGING BATS:

- Common Pipistrelle
○ Soprano Pipistrelle

DUSK SURVEY - 16th JULY 2012

1 - 21.42	1 - 21.43	1 - 22.22
2 - 21.49	2 - 21.49	2 - 22.28
3 - 21.49	3 - 21.54	3 - 22.31
4 - 21.52	4 - 21.57	4 - 22.33
5 - 21.53	5 - 21.59	5 - 22.42
6 - 21.55		
7 - 21.56		
8 - 21.56		
9 - 21.58		
10 - 22.01		
11 - 22.03		
12 - 22.04		

GRID REFERENCE:

SJ 30393 50631

SCALE:

1:500

DRAWN BY:

JW

CHECKED BY:

JM

DATE:

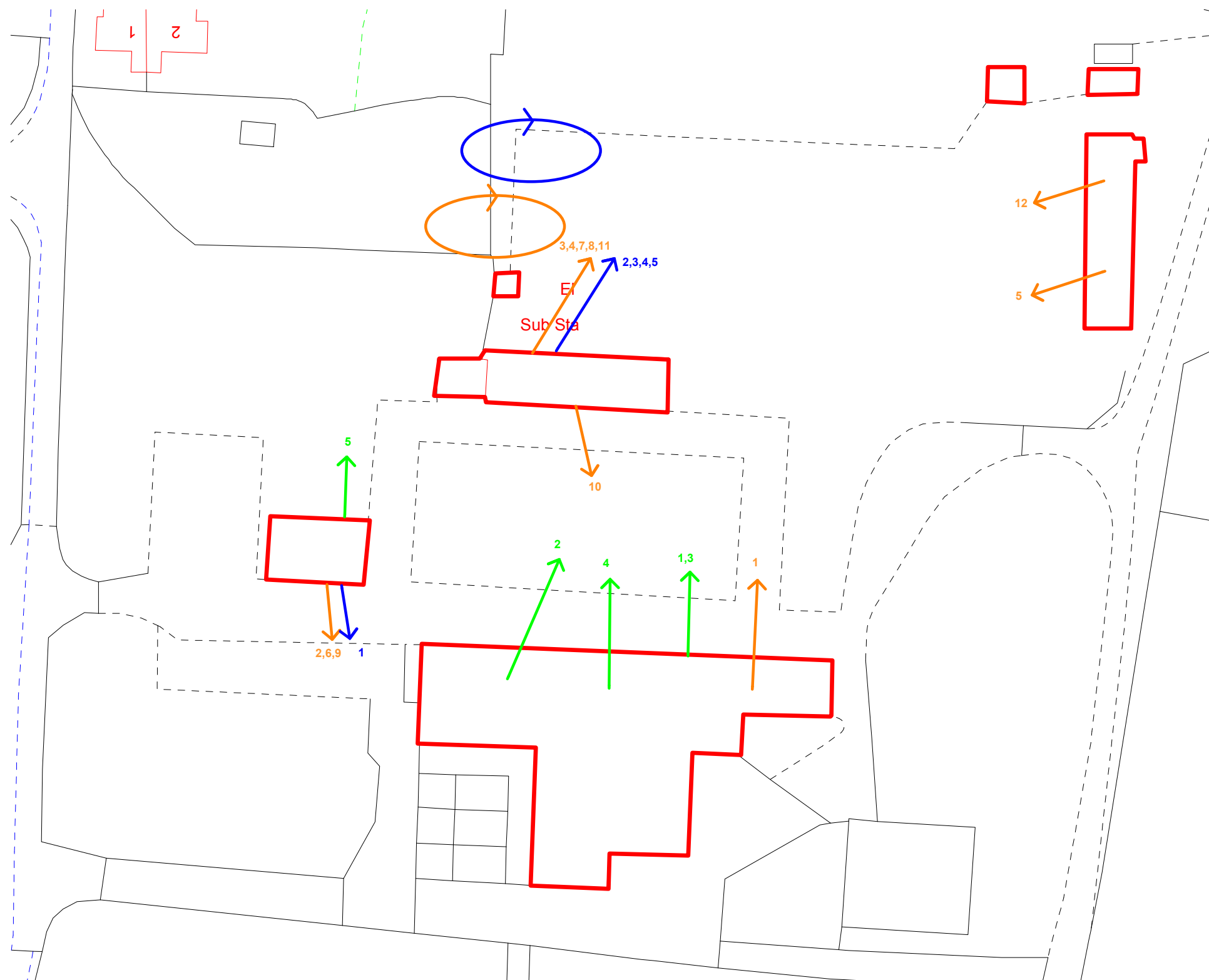
07/08/12

DRAWING NUMBER:

D/JWE/1130/003

ISSUE:

A



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Site: Plas Power Barns, Coedpoeth

Title: Dawn Bat Survey Results - 22nd July 2012

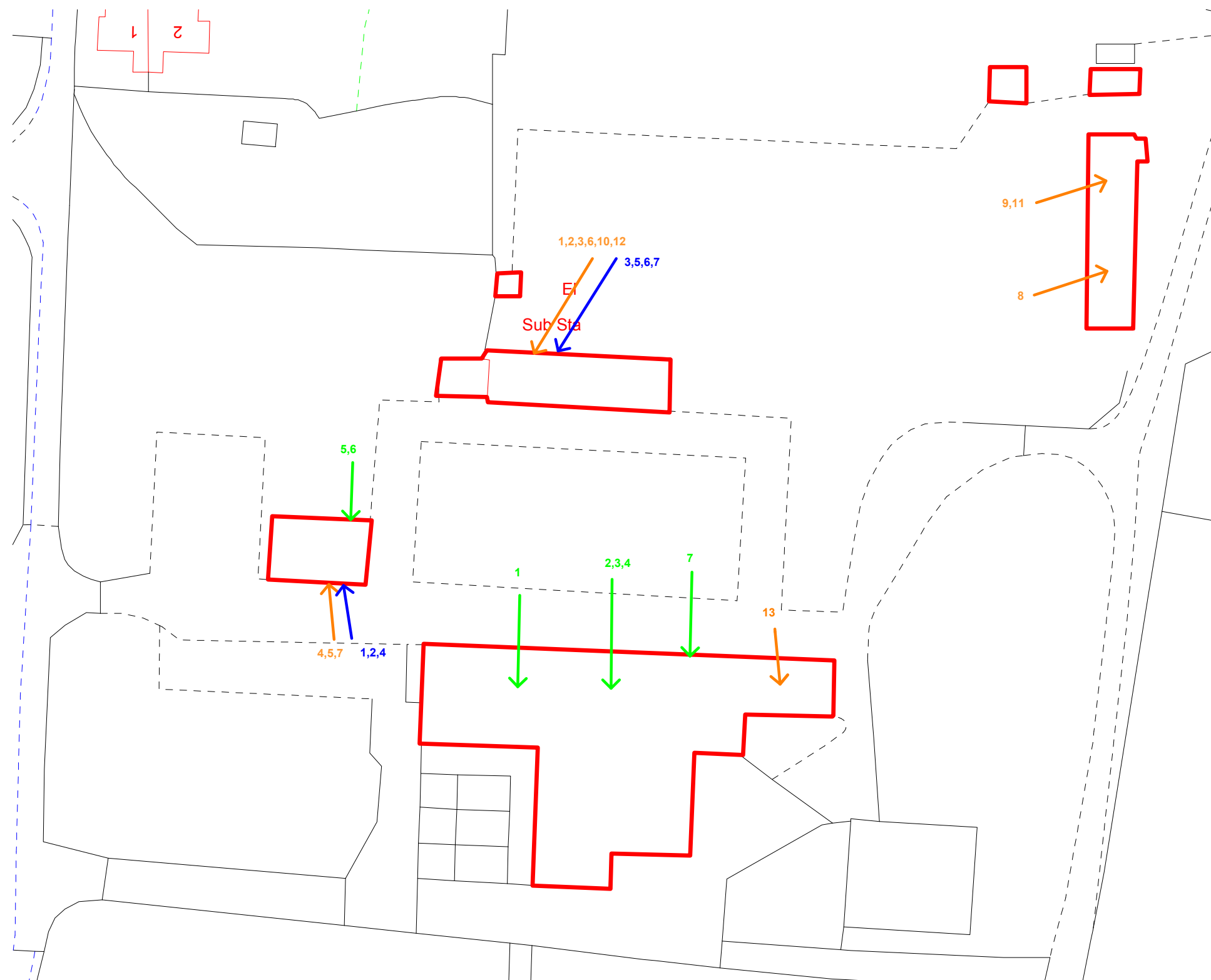
KEY:

RETURNING BATS:

- Common Pipistrelle
→ Soprano Pipistrelle
→ Brown long-eared

DAWN SURVEY - 22nd JULY 2012

1 - 04.38	1 - 04.40	1 - 04.04
2 - 04.41	2 - 04.41	2 - 04.10
3 - 04.43	3 - 04.41	3 - 04.10
4 - 04.44	4 - 04.43	4 - 04.12
5 - 04.44	5 - 04.51	5 - 04.15
6 - 04.46	6 - 04.55	6 - 04.16
7 - 04.46		7 - 04.18
8 - 04.49		
9 - 04.52		
10 - 04.58		
11 - 05.02		
12 - 05.06		
13 - 05.07		



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GRID REFERENCE:

SJ 30393 50631

SCALE:

1:500

DRAWN BY:

JW

CHECKED BY:

JM

DATE:

07/08/12

DRAWING NUMBER:

D/JWE/1130/004

ISSUE:

A



J W ECOLOGICAL LTD

Site: Plas Power Barns, Coedpoeth

Title: Dusk Bat Survey Results - 29th July 2012

KEY:

EMERGING BATS:

- Common Pipistrelle
→ Soprano Pipistrelle
→ Brown long-eared

FORAGING BATS:

- Common Pipistrelle
○ Soprano Pipistrelle

DUSK SURVEY - 29th JULY 2012

1 - 21.17	1 - 21.27	1 - 22.09
2 - 21.28	2 - 21.32	2 - 22.14
3 - 21.32	3 - 21.38	3 - 22.19
4 - 21.36	4 - 21.41	
5 - 21.36	5 - 21.43	
6 - 21.38	6 - 21.49	
7 - 21.41		
8 - 21.41		
9 - 21.41		
10 - 21.48		
11 - 21.49		
12 - 21.52		

GRID REFERENCE:

SJ 30393 50631

SCALE:

1:500

DRAWN BY:

JW

CHECKED BY:

JM

DATE:

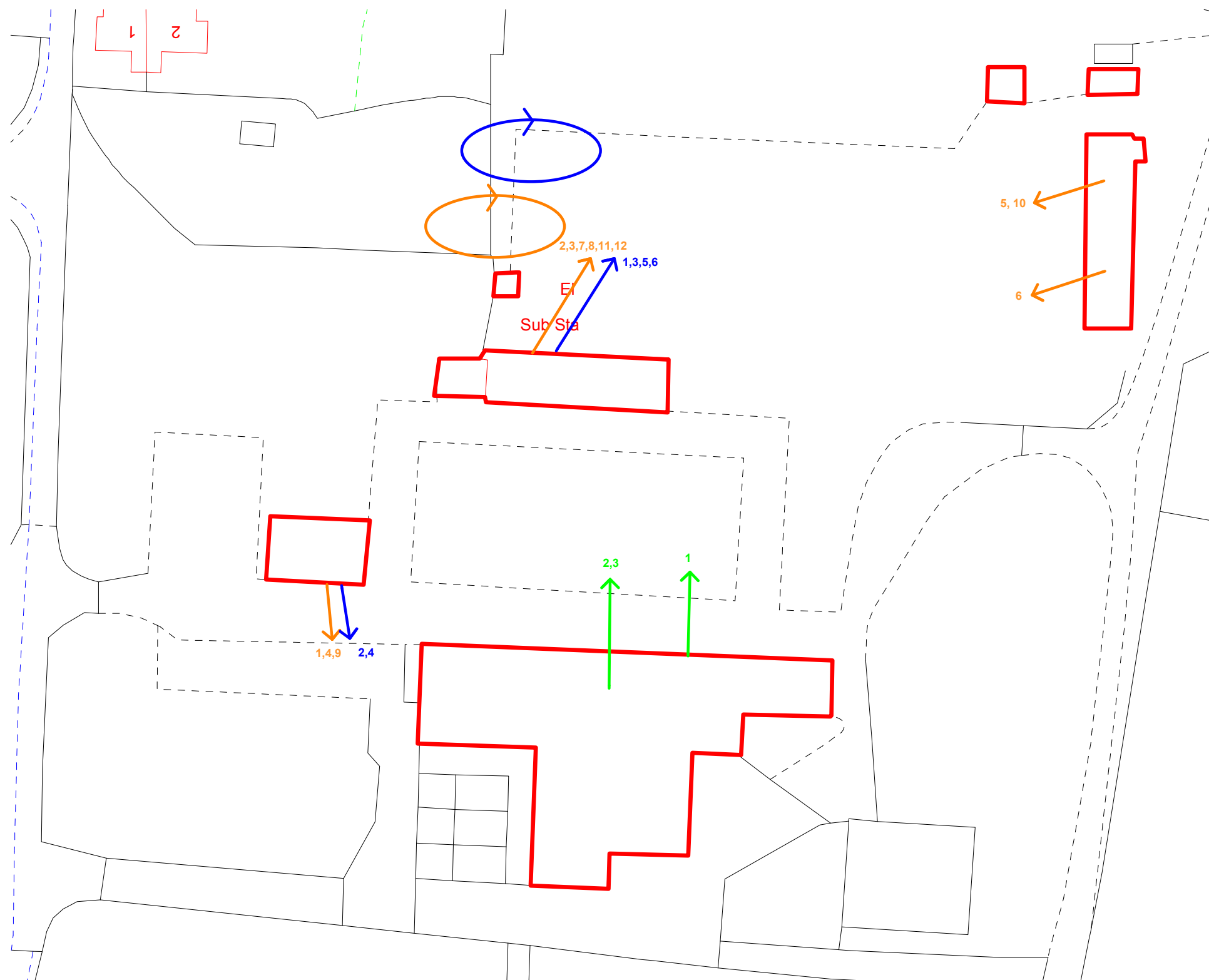
07/08/12

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D/JWE/1130/005

ISSUE:

A



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APPENDIX 2

Photographs



Photograph 1 – Barn 1	
Photograph 2 – Interior of barn 1	
Photograph 3 – Single-storey sections to south of barn 1	
Photograph 4 – Interior of sections to south of barn 1	



Photograph 5 – Barn 2	
Photograph 6 – Interior of barn 2	
Photograph 7 – Barn 3	
Photograph 8 – Interior of barn 3	



Photograph 9 – Barn 4	
Photograph 10 – Building 7	
Photograph 11 – Yard areas	

