Oliver Bevilacqua, MSc, BSc (Hons)
Consultant Ecologist
Email: oliverbevilacqua@arbtech.co.uk
Arbtech Consulting Ltd
arbtech.co.uk

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Roost Assessment

Survey site:

2 Lawn Avenue, West Drayton, Hillingdon, UB7 7AQ

Client:

Ravinder Chauhan

Survey date:

22nd May 2025

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application. The proposal is described as: "proposed extension".

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: **PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.**
PRA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: **PRA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.**

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

Site Location and Context

The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ0562179948 and has an area of approximately 0.088ha. The site comprises one dwelling (B1), associated outbuildings (B2 & B3), sealed surface, and vegetated garden with introduced shrubs. It is situated within the town of West Drayton. The site is surrounded by housing with gardens in all directions. The wider landscape is predominantly comprised of housing with gardens, commercial buildings, priority deciduous woodland plots, Fray' River and Colne River ~65m southwest and ~260m southwest, railway line ~170m north, lakes, and recreational grounds.

Survey Details

The site survey was undertaken by Consultant Ecologist Oliver Bevilacqua, BSc (Hons), MSc – Accredited Agent on Natural England Class Level 2 Bat Licence Number: 2019-41480-CLS, Level 1 GCN Licence (2022-10923-CL08-GCN).

Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
22/05/2025	13	77	75	8	None

Executive Summary

- Retained trees should be protected in line with the measures outlined in the British Standard "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction - Recommendations" (BS 5837) (2012).
- Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution affecting the nearby Fray's River and designated site must be implemented during construction. A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) may be required for this.
- The planning application must be accompanied by a landscaping/habitat creation and enhancement strategy, biodiversity net gain calculations and a habitat management and monitoring plan to ensure the proposed development delivers a 10% net gain.
- **One bat emergence/re-entry survey** is required on B1 during the active bat season (May – September) to confirm presence/likely-absence of bats roosting in or on the building.
- A precautionary working method must be implemented for nesting birds, reptiles, amphibians, badgers, and hedgehogs during construction, as detailed in the associated sections.

Survey limitations

It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to describe the baseline conditions within the survey area, and evaluate these features, this report does not provide a complete characterisation of the site. This assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species being present. This is based on suitability of the habitats on the site and in the wider landscape, the ecology and biology of species as currently understood, and the known distribution of species as recovered during the searches of historical biological records.

A biological records data search has not been undertaken. However, given the location of the site, the nature of the habitats present and the assessed suitability of the site for protected or notable species, it is not anticipated that the purchase of biological records data will add any significant weight or alter the conclusions and recommendations outlined in this report.

Ecological Survey Factor **Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations**	**Detailed using desk study and site survey (carried out under good weather conditions). Any specific limitations noted within relevant section. This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission or comply with legislation for other consent. All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.**
Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, proposal plan in appendix 3 and photos in appendix 4). **Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).**	
Summary of Survey Findings **(***UKHab codes used)*	The site does not contain any habitats listed as a habitat of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006), Annex I habitats of the Habitats Directive, and other priority habitats identified within the Biodiversity Action Plan. Habitats within the site are common and widespread and have lower ecological value to local wildlife populations. Notable habitats are present within 2km. **On-site habitat descriptions** **u1b5** – Buildings There are three buildings onsite, the main dwelling (B1) and two outbuildings (B2 & B3). These buildings will be discussed in more detail within the bat section. **u1b** – Developed land/sealed surface There is sealed surface concrete on the front driveway, rear patio area, and a swimming pool within the rear garden.

u1 - Built-up areas and gardens [vegetated garden 828, introduced shrubs 847]

There is a vegetated garden with introduced shrubs to the rear of B1. The garden has a varied sward with longer vegetation towards the north section and along the site boundaries, large patches of bare ground in the south section, and physical damage as evidenced by large, stripped vegetation patches and storage of materials. The garden is comprised of a small species list of common and widespread species as shown below:

Common name	Scientific name	DAFOR
Perennial ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*	A
Common bent	*Agrostis capillaris*	A
Cock's foot	*Dactylis glomerata*	F
Dove's foot cranesbill	*Geranium molle*	F
Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	O
Purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*	O
Red fescue	*Festuca rubra*	O
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	R

u1 32 - Scattered trees
There are a small number of small sized (DBH<30cm) scattered urban trees along the site boundaries amongst introduced shrubs. These trees are not subject to a condition assessment within private gardens.

Local notable habitats

A table presenting all notable and priority habitats within 2km of the site is shown below:

Habitat type	Distance of closest parcel from site	Number of parcels within 2km
Fray's River	~60m southeast	3
Deciduous woodland	~160m east	>30
Traditional orchards	~950m south	3
Woodpasture and parkland	~1.38km northwest	2

Foreseen Impacts

On-site habitats
The proposed development will result in the loss of a small area of vegetated garden. This is likely to have a minimal impact on biodiversity due to the low ecological value of these habitats.

Notable habitats

	No direct impacts to any notable habitats will occur as a result of the proposed development. However, due to the proximity of the site to Fray's River (~60m southeast), indirect effects (e.g. pollution, dust, litter, surface run off, etc.) could occur during construction.
Recommendations	**On-site habitats** Retained trees should be protected in line with the measures outlined in the British Standard "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction - Recommendations" (BS 5837) (2012). **Notable habitats** Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution affecting the nearby Fray's River must be implemented during construction. A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) may be required for this. **Biodiversity net gain** The Environment Act (2021) requires all developments (excluding exemptions) to deliver a 10% net gain in biodiversity. This is mandatory for larger developments and comes into force for smaller developments on 2nd April 2024. The planning application must be accompanied by a landscaping/habitat creation and enhancement strategy, biodiversity net gain calculations and a habitat management and monitoring plan to ensure the proposed development delivers a 10% net gain.
Locality and Designated Sites	
Summary of Survey Findings	**On-site designations** The site is not subject to any designation. **Statutory designated sites (within 2km)** There are no known statutory sites within 2km of the site. The site lies within the impact risk zone for Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Wraysbury Reservoir. **Non-statutory designated sites** The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL).
Foreseen Impacts	**On-site designations** No impacts foreseen. **Statutory and non-statutory designated sites** No impacts to designated sites are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such sites (where known) as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.

	The site lies within the impact risk zone for SSSI Wraysbury Reservoir. The proposed development type is not listed as a possible high risk for this designation.
Recommendations	**On-site designations** None required. **Statutory and non-statutory designated sites** None required.
Invasive / Non-native species	
Summary of Survey Findings	No problematic invasive and non-native species recorded on site.
Foreseen Impacts	None foreseen.
Recommendations	No further surveys but remain vigilant.
Invertebrates	
Summary of Survey Findings	The habitats present on-site, including lawns, ornamental shrubs and trees, likely provide common invertebrates with opportunities to forage and shelter. The site contains no further notable habitats which may provide niches for specialised or protected invertebrates.
Foreseen Impacts	A small area of vegetated garden will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local invertebrate populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally.
Recommendations	No further surveys. **Suggested biodiversity enhancements** The site could be further enhanced via the provision of native wildflowers or wildflower turf, which would provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates.
Bats	
Summary of Survey Findings	**EPSL data and local records** A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed. Displaced bats from licensed sites <2km away from the survey site will find alternative habitat either within the mitigation measures implemented as part of the licence or will relocate to other known roosts sites in close proximity to the licensed site. No EPSLs are present within a 2km radius of the site. **Foraging and commuting habitat**

	Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide some foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of species-poor semi-improved grassland, scattered scrub, and scattered trees. These habitats are likely to provide micro-climatic conditions that support invertebrates that will in turn provide foraging opportunities for local bat populations. The site is well connected to an extensive network of gardens linking the garden onsite to woodland and lakes to the southwest, tree-lined railway to the north, and rivers to the southeast. Most notably, the river and railway resemble vegetated linear features. Bats are well known to utilise linear features to aid navigation whilst travelling between foraging resources and roost sites. While the habitats onsite offer low suitability foraging and commuting habitat, the wider landscape offers moderate suitability. **Roosting habitat** Buildings and trees to be impacted by the proposed development are assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats below. There are a total of 3 buildings on site: the main dwelling (B1), and two outbuildings (B2 & B3). No evidence of roosting bats was identified on or within B1 or any of the surveyed trees on-site, however, a small number of raised/broken roof tiles and one gap in the eaves means that B1 has low roosting habitat value.

B1 Building description	***Photographs***
Summary B1 is a one-storey detached dwelling comprised of rendered pebbledash and brick walls, concrete roof tiles, rear glass conservatory extension, flat bitumen roof section, uPVC and timber framed soffits and eaves. B1 requires a loft conversion and extension. B1 has **low habitat value**.	

Feature	***Materials***	***Condition/description/suitability***	***Photograph(s)***

Walls	Rendered pebbledash/brick	**Condition/description** The walls are well-sealed with no gaps or cracks that could be used by roosting bats. **Suitability/access/evidence of bats** Negligible suitability.	
Roof	Clay	**Condition/description** Hipped roof, with a small number of raised roof tiles including two facing east where the flat roof section joins to the central concrete roof tiles, and three facing west adjacent to the hipped tiles. The flat roof sections are well-sealed and in good condition. **Suitability/access/evidence of bats** Space under these tiles could accommodate a small number of crevice dwelling bats.	

Eaves/Barge boards/fascia boards/soffits	Overhanging	**Condition/description** One gap along the west facing eaves. **Suitability/access/evidence of bats** Provides possible access into internal void, and some suitability for void dwelling bats.	
Window/doors frames and lintels	UPVC	**Condition/description** Well-sealed. **Suitability/access/evidence of bats** Negligible suitability.	N/A.

Internal voids	Timber rafters and ridge beam and bitumen felt lining.	**Condition/description** Internal space measures approx. 5m long, 4m wide, floor to ridge height approx. 1.3m with internal conditions measuring at 54% humidity and 17.5°C. The internal timbers and lining appear to be in good condition presenting few suitable roosting crevices for bats. There is one potential access point at the eaves facing west. **Suitability/access/evidence of bats** The one gap at the eaves could provide access for a small number of void dwelling bats. However, the loft space is small and in good condition.	 

B2 Building description	***Photographs***
Summary B2 is a timber shed within the garden towards the north corner of the site. This timber shed, is well sealed, with no areas of roosting habitat available for crevice dwellers. The internal area has no void, therefore no habitat value for void dwelling bats. B2 is **negligible** for roosting bats.	
B3 Building description	***Photographs***

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">*Summary*
B3 is a brick-built outbuilding within garden towards the east corner of the site. This outbuilding is well sealed, with no areas of roosting habitat available for crevice dwellers. The internal area has no void, therefore no habitat value for void dwelling bats.
B3 is negligible for roosting bats.</td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Foreseen Impacts</td><td colspan="2">Roosting habitat [Buildings]
The proposed development will result in the extension and loft conversion of this building. This could result in the destruction of any bat roosts present and could cause disturbance, death or injury to bats.

Roosting habitat [Trees]
All trees are to be retained. In addition, no potential roosting features were identified.

Foraging and commuting habitat
The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of vegetated garden but given their low value and the presence of more extensive areas of foraging and commuting habitat in the locality, this is likely to be inconsequential for bats.

Artificial lighting
The proposed development may lead to an increase in the amount of current lighting of surrounding habitats or the retained building without mitigation. This may disturb commuting bats.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recommendations</td><td colspan="2">Roosting habitat [Buildings]
One bat emergence/re-entry survey is required on B1 during the active bat season (May – September) to confirm presence/likely-absence of bats roosting in or on the building. These survey visits should be completed during the optimal survey period mid-May to August inclusive; as per the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) guidelines. Surveys can still be conducted</td></tr>
</table>

	in the sub-optimal period of early May and September, but this would require greater justification for timing e.g., weather conditions, and known local bat activity. Three surveyors are required to provide full coverage of the building's elevations to look for emerging/re-entering bats. An infrared camera should also be deployed alongside each surveyor as part of the survey to see where any specific roost locations are located. If any bat roosts are confirmed from this survey schedule, a bat licence would be required to conduct work on the building as it would involve the destruction of roosts. This is applied for with the help of a class 2 licensed bat ecologist after planning permission is granted, but before commencement of works. **Roosting habitat [Trees]** In the unlikely event that a bat or evidence of bats is discovered during the development all work must stop, and a bat licensed ecologist contacted for further advice. **Foraging and commuting habitat** No further surveys are required. **Artificial lighting** A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during post-development which outlines the areas of the site that will be retained as dark corridors. Parameters can be found on the Bat Conservation Trust website: https://theilp.org.uk/publication/guidance-note-8-bats-and-artificial-lighting/ **Suggested biodiversity enhancements** Enhancements are dependent on the outcome of further surveys.
Birds	
Summary of Survey Findings	**Buildings** No evidence of nesting birds was identified on or within the buildings. The buildings are deemed to provide negligible habitat value for nesting birds due to a lack of suitable nesting sites or access points. **Trees and vegetation** No bird nests were identified within the trees on-site; however, they all offer nesting opportunities and nest-building resources for birds. **Barn owls** The site does not appear to provide any suitable nesting sites for barn owls.

	Overwintering birds Due to the small size of the site and the extent and type of the habitats recorded, the site not considered suitable to support a significant assemblage of protected and/or notable birds.
Foreseen Impacts	**Buildings/trees** The proposed development could result in the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests. **Barn owls** None foreseen. **Overwintering birds** None foreseen.
Recommendations	**Buildings/trees** Precautions should be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any retained nests so as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds during construction works. At least a 5m buffer should be created between any machinery and active nests until the young have fledged. **Barn owls** None required. **Overwintering birds** None required. **Suggested biodiversity enhancements** The installation of a minimum of one bird box on mature trees around the site boundaries or on retained buildings will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g. • Schwegler No 17 Swift Nest Box (buildings) • Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace (buildings) • Schwegler 1B Nest Boxes (trees) • Schwegler 2H Robin Boxes (trees) • Woodstone Nest Box (buildings or trees) • Or a similar alternative brand. Tree boxes should be positioned approximately 3m above ground level where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight. Small-hole boxes are best placed approximately 1-3m above ground on an area of the tree trunk where foliage will not obscure the entrance hole. Swift and sparrow boxes should be positioned at the eaves of a building and can be incorporated into the fabric of the building during construction.

Reptiles	
Summary of Survey Findings	**EPSL data and local records** A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site. **Habitat suitability** Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging, commuting, basking and refuge opportunities for reptiles. It is important to note that the site is dominated by frequently managed grassland, introduced shrubs, buildings, and hardstanding of limited value to reptiles. These habitats are suboptimal due to an absence of notable habitat structure and diversity, which significantly limits refuge, foraging, and commuting opportunities. The site has some connectivity to further suitable reptile habitat in the wider landscape via gardens to the woodland and waterbodies to the southwest and river to the southeast. The presence of reptiles on site cannot be discounted, albeit likely limited to low numbers within peripheral shrubs.
Foreseen Impacts	A small area of vegetated garden will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local reptile populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, site clearance could result in the death or injury of reptiles, if present.
Recommendations	A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures: • A staged approach will be adopted for vegetation clearance, whereby the vegetation will be strimmed to 15cm and left overnight to allow any reptiles to disperse. The vegetation can then be cleared to ground level and must be maintained at this level for the duration of construction to deter reptiles from the working area. • Remaining vegetation within the works area will be maintained at a short sward (5cm) to discourage reptiles. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby habitats. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • If any reptiles are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. • In the unlikely event that a reptile is identified, works must cease and advise must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. **Suggested biodiversity enhancements** The site could be enhanced for reptiles post-development with the inclusion of log piles (created from felled materials) and planting of areas of native shrubs, to provide sheltering opportunities.
Amphibians	

Summary of Survey Findings	**EPSL and survey data (and biological records data if obtained)** A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for great crested newts within 2km of the site. Further, no positive class survey licence return or DLL historic survey data (2017 – 2019) were present within 2km of the site. **Aquatic habitat suitability (including ponds within 500m)** Great crested newts (GCN) exist in metapopulations and are known to utilise ponds and their connecting terrestrial habitat during their life cycle; great crested newts are typically found within terrestrial habitats up to 500m from breeding ponds (Langton et al. 2001). There are no ponds on the site, but a review of aerial imagery (MAGIC and OS Maps) indicates the presence of a singular pond within 500m; the pond (P1) is located ~420m northwest of the site separated by several barriers such as housing, the railway, and industrial site. These barriers will restrict traversal but will not eliminate the potential for GCN to move onto site. **Terrestrial habitat suitability** The site provides limited suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibians given the lack of optimal habitat (i.e. scrub, rank grassland). The areas of hard standing and amenity grass offer sub-optimal habitat for terrestrial amphibians. The hedgerows may offer refuge for these species, however given the urban nature of the surrounding landscape (i.e. dominated by roads and hard standing which are sub-optimal for amphibians) it is unlikely that amphibians will migrate on to site. Further, there is limited suitable terrestrial habitat across the wider landscape reducing the likelihood of amphibians being present on site and across the surrounding areas.
Foreseen Impacts	When georeferencing the proposed development plans over scaled mapping of the site, it is noted that the development area is likely to result in the loss or significant disturbance of <0.01ha of vegetated garden. If great crested newts are present within the P1, when completing the rapid risk assessment published by Natural England (Natural England 2015), the proposed development produces a **Green risk score**, which states: **Offence Highly Unlikely.**
Recommendations	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to great crested newts, further surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented for common amphibians during construction, including the following measures: • A staged approach will be adopted for vegetation clearance, whereby the vegetation will be strimmed to 15cm and left overnight to allow any amphibians to disperse. The vegetation can then be cleared to ground level and must be maintained at this level for the duration of construction to deter amphibians from the working area. • Remaining vegetation within the works area will be maintained at a short sward (5cm) to discourage amphibians. • Any rubble piles will be dismantled by hand and debris and brash will be stored on pallets or removed from the site to prevent amphibians from utilising these areas. • Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby aquatic habitats that amphibians could use. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations.

	• If any common amphibians are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. • In the unlikely event that a great crested newt is identified, works must cease and advise must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. **Suggested biodiversity enhancements** The site could be enhanced for amphibians post-development through creation of amphibian hibernacula using rubble and logs from site clearance. Information on how to construct a hibernaculum can be found here: https://www.wiltshirewildlife.org/hibernaculum
Badger	
Summary of Survey Findings	No badger setts were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. Further, no evidence of foraging badgers was noted within the development area. However, the site was considered suitable for foraging and commuting due to the network of vegetated garden, rivers, and woodland across the wider landscape connected to the habitats onsite.
Foreseen Impacts	No works will be undertaken within 30m of a badger sett. Small area of vegetated garden will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local badger populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of badgers, if present.
Recommendations	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to bat roosts, further badger surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which badgers could use. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • In the unlikely event that a badger sett is identified, works must cease and advise must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. **Suggested biodiversity enhancements** Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich grassland to increase foraging opportunities for badgers.
Riparian animals	
Summary of Survey Findings	A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for otters or water voles within 2km of the site. Nearest watercourse to site is Fray's River ~60m southeast. However, there are no water courses on or connected to the site. There are also no riparian habitats present on site or within an influencing distance.
Foreseen Impacts	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.

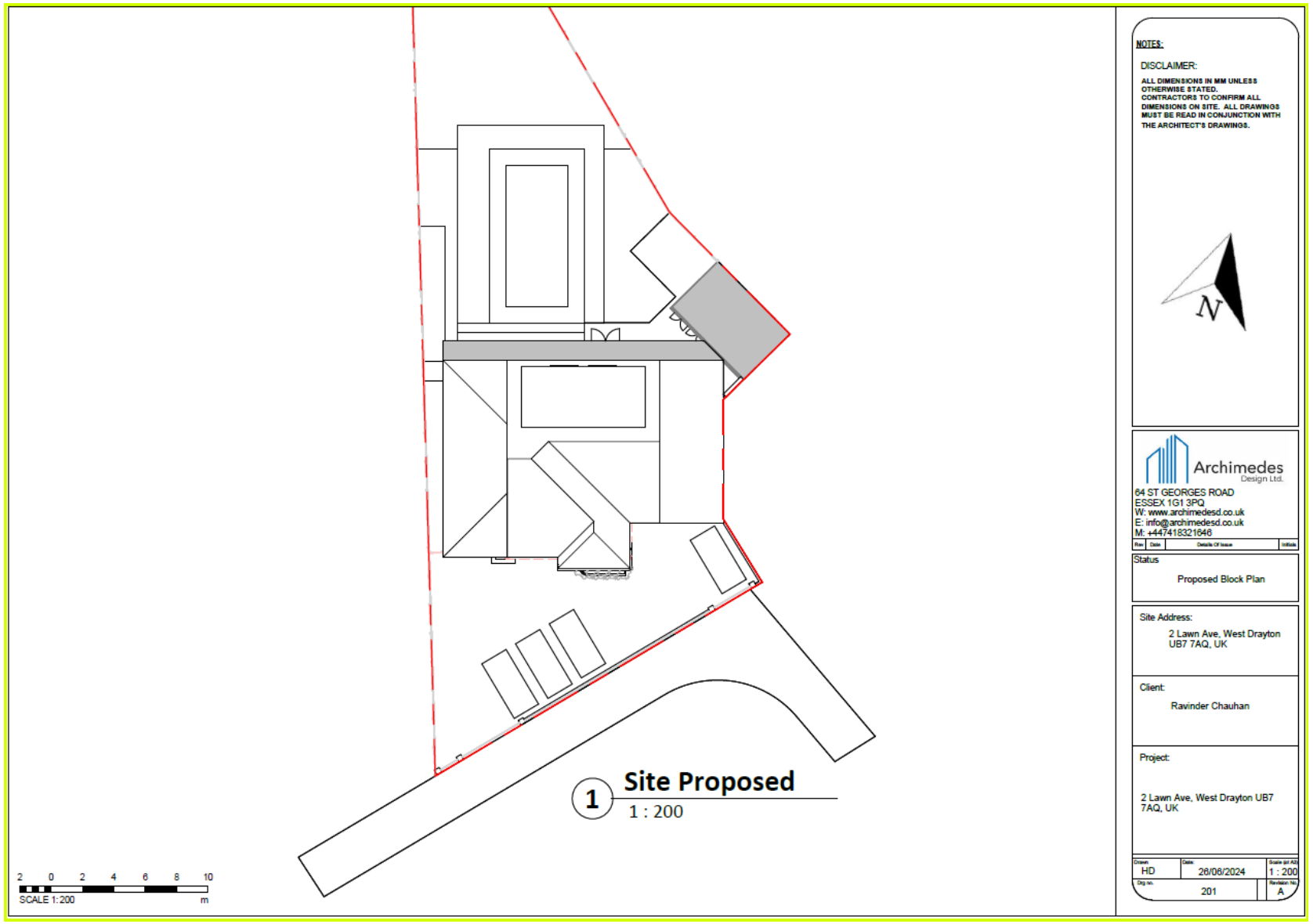
Recommendations	None required.
Hazel dormouse	
Summary of Survey Findings	**EPSL data and local records** A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 2km of the site. **Habitat suitability** The site lies outside of the know current range for hazel dormice and there are no suitable habitats within the development area. As such it is considered likely that hazel dormice are absent from site.
Foreseen Impacts	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
Recommendations	None foreseen.
Other e.g. hedgehog	
Summary of Survey Findings	The garden provides limited foraging and sheltering opportunities for hedgehogs, however, due to the extensive network of gardens, woodland, and waterbodies across the wider landscape, it is possible that hedgehogs will commute through the site to reach suitable habitats.
Foreseen Impacts	A small area of vegetated garden will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local hedgehog populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present.
Recommendations	A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which hedgehogs could use. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • If any hedgehogs are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. **Suggested biodiversity enhancements** The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs: • Planting fruit bearing trees to increase foraging opportunities. • Creation of brash piles in shady areas. • Installation of gaps under boundary fencing to enable hedgehogs to move freely through the site.

Appendix 1: Survey/Habitat map

Appendix 2: PRA map/BERS plan

Appendix 3: Location map

Appendix 4: Proposed plan



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Version control			
Status	**Issue**	**Name**	**Date**
Final	1.0	OLIVER BEVILACQUA, CONSULTANT ECOLOGIST, MSc, BSc (HONS)	30/05/2025