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Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Roost Assessment

Survey site:

545 Uxbridge Road, Uxbridge, UB4 8HP

Client:

Satpal Sethi

Survey date:

12th June 2025

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the London Borough of Hillingdon. The proposal is described as:

The demolition of the main dwelling onsite and construction of a new dwelling

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.**

Site Location and Context

The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 09339 81662 and has an area of approximately 0.09ha. The site comprises one dwelling (B1), associated outbuilding (B2) and a vegetated garden with scattered trees, introduced shrubs and ornamental hedge. It is situated within the town of Hayes and is immediately surrounded by residential dwellings, with playing fields to the south and to the north, across the main road, is a park with tree lined boundaries. The wider landscape is comprised of further urban development in all directions with arable fields further north, Southall to the east, the M4 motorway and Heathrow airport to the south and the M25 motorway and the town of Slough to the west. The trees and hedgerow onsite do not extend into the local garden landscape.

Survey Details

The site survey was undertaken by Beth Ellison-Perrett BSc (Hons) MSc, MRSB, Senior Ecologist, an ecologist with four years of experience, and holder of Natural England survey licences for bats [2023-11066-CL17-BAT] and great crested newt [2024-11998-CL08-GCN].

Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (mph)	Rain
12/06/2025	23	56	100	11	N/A

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.

The house had been stripped, including the roof, windows and doors of B1, before the survey was undertaken. Furthermore, internally, had also been stripped. Anecdotally, it was noted that this was undertaken in May 2025.

Validity

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.

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)* - **Building (u1b5)** - **Developed land; sealed surface (u1b)** - **Built-up areas and gardens- vegetated garden and introduced shrubs (u1 828 847)** - **Scattered trees (u1 32)** - **Non-native and ornamental hedgerow (h2b)**	**Local notable habitats** 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). Habitats within the site are common and widespread and have low ecological value. Notable habitats are present within 2km, including deciduous woodland (~250m west), traditional orchards (~330m north-west) and lowland meadows (~1520m north). **On-site habitat descriptions** **u1b5** – Buildings There are two buildings onsite- the main dwelling (B1) and an outbuilding (B2). B1 was stripped before the survey was undertaken, however, the pile of roof tiles notes that the were composed of interlocking concrete tiles, the same as B2. Further information on the buildings can be found in the Bats section below. **u1b** – Developed land/sealed surface Surrounding both buildings and extending to the north of the site are areas of developed land; sealed surface. The hard standing is comprised of concrete slabs and is of negligible habitat value for protected species. **u1 -** Built-up areas and gardens [vegetated garden 828, introduced shrubs 847]

	To the south of the site are areas of vegetated garden, which is subject to intermittent management through mowing, resulting in a sward of approximately 5cm in length. Species composition is comprised of Yorkshire fog (D), creeping cinquefoil (A), creeping buttercup (A), cocks foot (F), clover (F), thistle (O), hogweed (R), self-heal (R), common chickweed (R) and dandelion (R). Along the borders of the vegetated garden to the east and west of the site are areas of introduced shrubs. These are comprised of rose, hydrangea, bamboo and laurel. Additionally, within the introduced shrubs and an area of hard standing directly to the south of B2 is Japanese knotweed. <u>Scattered trees 32</u> There are six scattered trees located on the western boundary of the site. Species composition is comprised of plum and goat willow. The six plum trees onsite have a DBH of less than 7.5cm and the goat willow is classed as small in size. The trees are young to semi-mature in age and represent a fair to good structural condition. Individual trees condition assessment: a) >70% of the trees are native species. b) The tree canopy is predominantly continuous. c) <50% of the trees are mature. d) There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). e) No ecological niches. f) >20% of the tree canopy is oversailing vegetation beneath. Score: 4/6 – Moderate condition **<u>h2b</u>** <u>– Non-native and ornamental hedgerow</u>

	Along a section of the western boundary is an ornamental hedgerow. The hedge is comprised of cherry laurel and is approximately 2m tall and 1m wide.
Foreseen Impacts	**On-site habitats** The proposed development will result in the loss of developed land; sealed surface. This is likely to have a minimal impact on biodiversity due to the low ecological value of these habitats. **Notable habitats** No impacts to any notable habitats are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such habitats as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.
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** None required. **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 project is unlikely to trigger the requirement for a biodiversity net gain assessment as it falls under one of the exemptions (state exemption e.g. self-build, less than 25m^2 of habitat being impacted etc), however the Local Planning Authority may still request a net gain assessment under their own local planning policy.
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 is one statutory site within 2km of the site, as detailed below: Yeading Brook Meadows LNR – located 830m north-east Wildflowers and grasses dominate this meadow, hosting an array of insect life from Roesel's bush-cricket and shield bugs to skipper butterflies and moths. Species to see- Roesel's bush-cricket, shield bugs and skipper butterflies; skylark and snipe; five-spotted burnet moth; narrow-leaved water-dropwort, small heath and common spotted-orchid; common frog. **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 CIC.
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 Impact Risk Zones for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI IRZs) indicate that at the location selected, the proposed development is unlikely to have a harmful effect on terrestrial Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and the Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Ramsar sites that they underpin.
Recommendations	**On-site designations** None required. **Statutory and non-statutory designated sites** None required.

Invasive / Non-native species	
Summary of Survey Findings	Japanese knotweed was identified on the site which is listed as an invasive, non-native species under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Foreseen Impacts	Construction could result in the spread of Japanese knotweed.
Recommendations	An invasive species management plan will be required to control and/or eradicate Japanese knotweed.
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	None foreseen.
Recommendations	No further surveys.
Bats	
Summary of Survey Findings	**EPSL data** 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 limited foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of scattered trees and a small section of ornamental hedgerow along the western boundary. These habitats are likely to provide micro-climatic conditions that support invertebrates that will in turn provide foraging opportunities for local bat populations. The trees and hedgerow onsite do not extend into the local garden landscape. It is situated with playing fields to the south and to the north, across the main road, is a park with tree lined boundaries. **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 2 buildings on site; the main dwelling (B1), and one outbuilding (B2). No evidence of roosting bats was identified on or within B1 or any of the surveyed trees on-site.

B1 Building description	***Photographs***
The house had been stripped, including the roof, windows and doors of B1, before the survey was undertaken. Furthermore, internally, had also been stripped. Anecdotally, it was noted that this was undertaken in May 2025. Using google earth, it is shown as B1 being a single-storey brick-built building with a pitched and hipped roof (figure 1). The pile of roof tiles located onsite notes that B1's roof was composed of interlocking concrete tiles, the same as B2. Additionally, according to google earth, there was a flat roof located on the eastern and southern elevation of the building (figure 2). However, this has also been removed. The site has no doors or windows as these have also been removed. No gaps, which could be utilised by roosting bats have been created when these were removed. The remaining brickwork around the building is rendered and appears in excellent condition with no gaps or cracks in which crevice-dwelling bats could roost. The damage to the render around the windows is superficial and therefore, no suitable roosting features have been created.	 *Figure 1: Streetview of the site, using google earth (October 2024)*

Figure 2: google earth screenshot of the dwelling (April 2022)

B2 Building description	***Photographs***
B2 is a detached single-storey brick-built building with a pitched and hipped roof clad in interlocking concrete roof tiles. The roof tiles are in very good condition with no raised tiles under which bats could roost. There is a flat roof section located on the northern elevation of the building. The flat roof is plastic and in very good condition with no gaps in which bats could roost. The doors and windows are UPVC and appear in excellent condition with no suitable bat roosting sites. The brickwork around the building appears in excellent condition with no gaps or cracks within which crevice-dwelling bats could roost. There are UPVC soffits around the building which are in good condition. There is no loft space within B2.	 

Foreseen Impacts	**Roosting habitat [Buildings]**

	Bats are very unlikely to be roosting within these buildings and as such, there are not anticipated to be any impacts on bats in this location as a result of the proposed development. **Roosting habitat [Trees]** No trees being felled and therefore no impacts to roosting bats are anticipated. **Foraging and commuting habitat** The proposed development will not result in the removal of any habitats which could be used by foraging or commuting bats. However, the proposed development will include the use of lighting which could spill on to bat roosting, foraging or commuting habitat and deter bats from using these areas. **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.
Recommendations	**Roosting habitat [Buildings]** 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. **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://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/buildings-planning-and-development/lighting-2 **Suggested biodiversity enhancements** The installation of one bat box at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats. The bat box will be incorporated into the fabric of the new dwelling. They will be suitable for pipistrelles (which have been identified locally through EPSL data). Suitable bat boxes include Habibat Bat Box, Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box or similar alternative brand. Bat boxes should be positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance, away from artificial light.
Birds	
Summary of Survey Findings	**Buildings** No evidence of nesting birds was identified on or within B1 or B2. Both 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 vegetation 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** No impacts are anticipated on nesting birds as a result of the proposed development. **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 3-5m 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 1B Nest 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** A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site. **Habitat suitability** There is no suitable habitat present on site for reptiles due to a lack of habitats such as scrub and rank grassland which would offer refuge for these species. Additionally, the site is predominately comprised of hard standing which is of very limited value to reptiles. Further, the site is surrounded by urban development (i.e. roads and buildings) which is considered sub-optimal for reptile migration and therefore reptiles are considered unlikely to migrate from any nearby suitable habitats to the development site. As such it is likely that reptiles are absent from the development site. **Wider landscape** Deciduous woodland is located ~250m west of the site which has elevated ecological value within the wider landscape and may represent important resources for local reptile populations. However, this is separated from the site by urban development (i.e. roads and buildings) which is considered sub-optimal for reptile migration.
Foreseen Impacts	Hard standing will be removed during construction. No impacts are anticipated on reptiles as a result of the proposed development. The site does not form a connective pathway or stepping stone between areas of suitable reptile habitat in the wider landscape and the development is unlikely to lead to reptile habitat fragmentation.
Recommendations	None required.

Amphibians	
Summary of Survey Findings	**EPSL and survey data** A review of the MAGIC database returned two granted EPSL records for great crested newts within 2km of the site, located 1690m south-west and 1705m north. Great crested newts 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). As such, the great crested newt metapopulation known to be present 1690m south-west and 1705m north are not suitably connected to the site. Additionally, 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 two ponds within 500m of the site. The ponds are located 270m south-east (P1) and 335m south-east (P2). P1 has a waterfall feature and is stocked with fish, reducing the suitability for breeding GCN. P2 is located within a small area of woodland, which will provide optimal terrestrial opportunities for amphibians including foraging, commuting, refuge and hibernation opportunities. Both ponds are separated from the site by urban infrastructure including tarmac roads, buildings, and extensively managed grassland, which are regularly mown resulting in a short sward length. These landscape features are suboptimal for great crested newts due to a lack of refuge from predation and are likely to represent a significant barrier to dispersal due to heavy traffic flow and high kerbs along the road, eliminating connectivity to the site for great crested newts. As a result, given the distance of this pond from the site, these landscape features are likely to represent a significant barrier to dispersal eliminating connectivity to the site for great crested newts. **Terrestrial habitat suitability**

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>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 hedgerow 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Foreseen Impacts</td><td>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 0.00576ha of hard standing. 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 (see Figure 3 below).
<table>
<tr><th>Component</th><th>Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)</th><th>Notional offence probability score</th></tr>
<tr><td>Great crested newt breeding pond(s)</td><td>No effect</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)</td><td>No effect</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land 100-250m from any breeding pond(s)</td><td>No effect</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land >250m from any breeding pond(s)</td><td>0.01 - 0.1 ha lost or damaged</td><td>0.001</td></tr>
<tr><td>Individual great crested newts</td><td>No effect</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Maximum:</td><td>0.001</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rapid risk assessment result:</td><td colspan="2">GREEN: OFFENCE HIGHLY UNLIKELY</td></tr>
</table>
Figure 3: Screenshot of Natural England GCN rapid Risk Assessment completed in accordance with the proposed development plans.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recommendations</td><td>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:

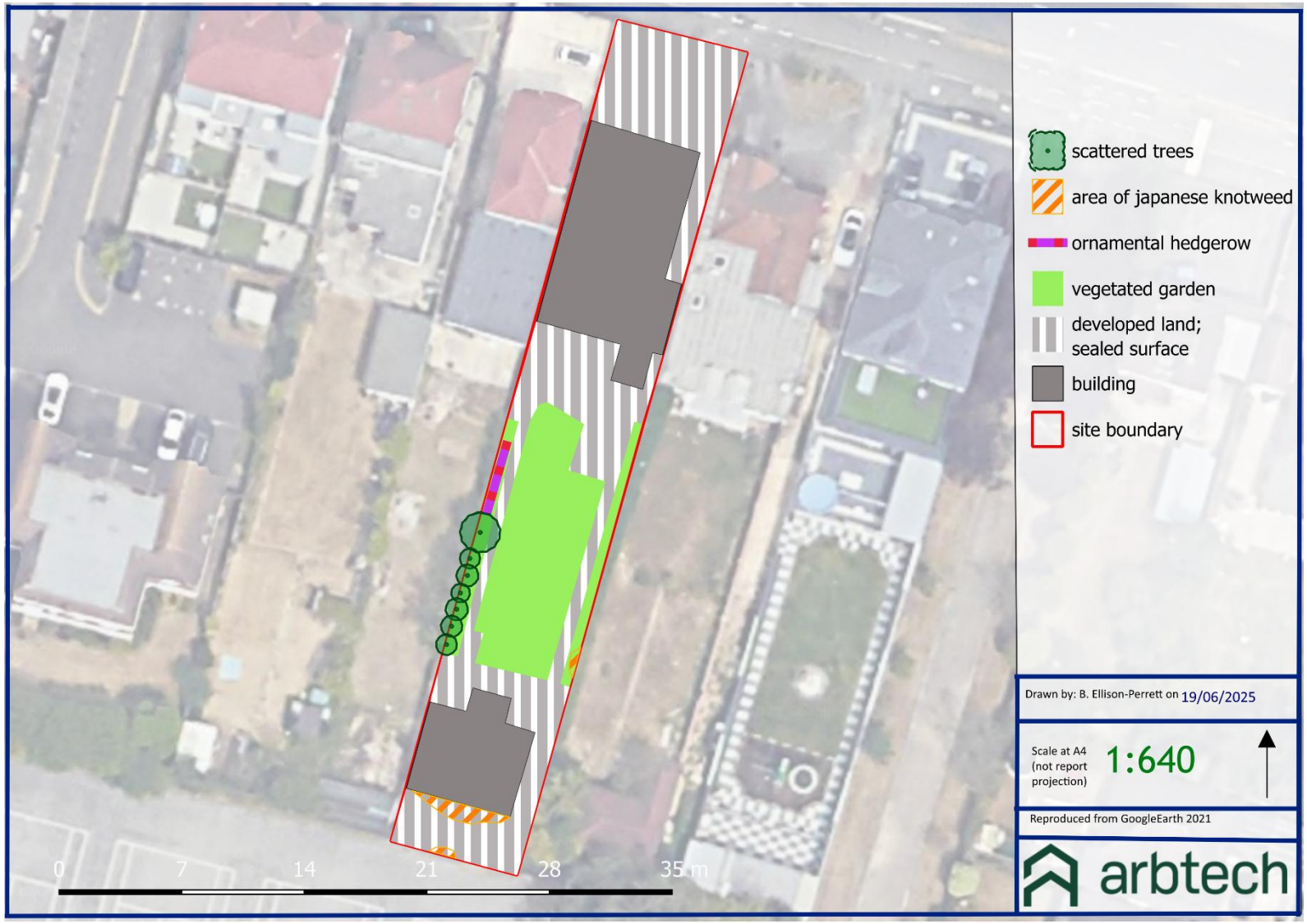
Any rubble piles will be dismantled by hand and debris and brash will be stored on pallets or removed from the site to prevent amphibians from utilising these areas.
Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby aquatic habitats that amphibians could use.
</td></tr>
</table>

	• 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.
Badger	
Summary of Survey Findings	No badger setts were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. The site is considered unsuitable for badgers given the lack of suitable sett excavation areas/ground. Further, there is limited suitable badger foraging habitat on site given the lack of scrub. The site is also surrounding by urban development (i.e. roads and buildings), which is sub-optimal habitat therefore reducing the likelihood of badgers being present within the surrounding area of the site.
Foreseen Impacts	Hard standing will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local badger populations owing to the habitats low value. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated on badgers as a result of the proposed development.
Recommendations	None required.
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. 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** A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 2km of the site. **Habitat suitability**

	No evidence of dormice was found within the site. Dormice typically utilise a three-dimensional habitat structure as to commute between feeding and breeding sites whilst avoiding predation. As such habitats on site are considered unsuitable for hazel dormice and therefore the likelihood of this species being present on site is considered acceptably low. For isolated habitats in the UK, research indicates that dormice require 20ha of woodland habitat to support a viable population (Bright et al. 1994). There are no areas of woodland on the site that are big enough (20ha) to support a dormouse population.
Foreseen Impacts	Hard standing will be removed during construction. 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	Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging, and refuge opportunities for hedgehogs, in the form of introduced shrubs and vegetated garden. However, given the limited extent of habitats present on site and the presence of more extensive habitat coverage locally, the site is unlikely to represent a significant resource for hedgehogs in the context of the wider landscape. No evidence indicating the presence of hedgehogs was recorded. Although no evidence indicating the presence of hedgehogs was recorded during the site survey, the future presence of hedgehogs foraging and commuting on site cannot be discounted.
Foreseen Impacts	Hard standing 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.

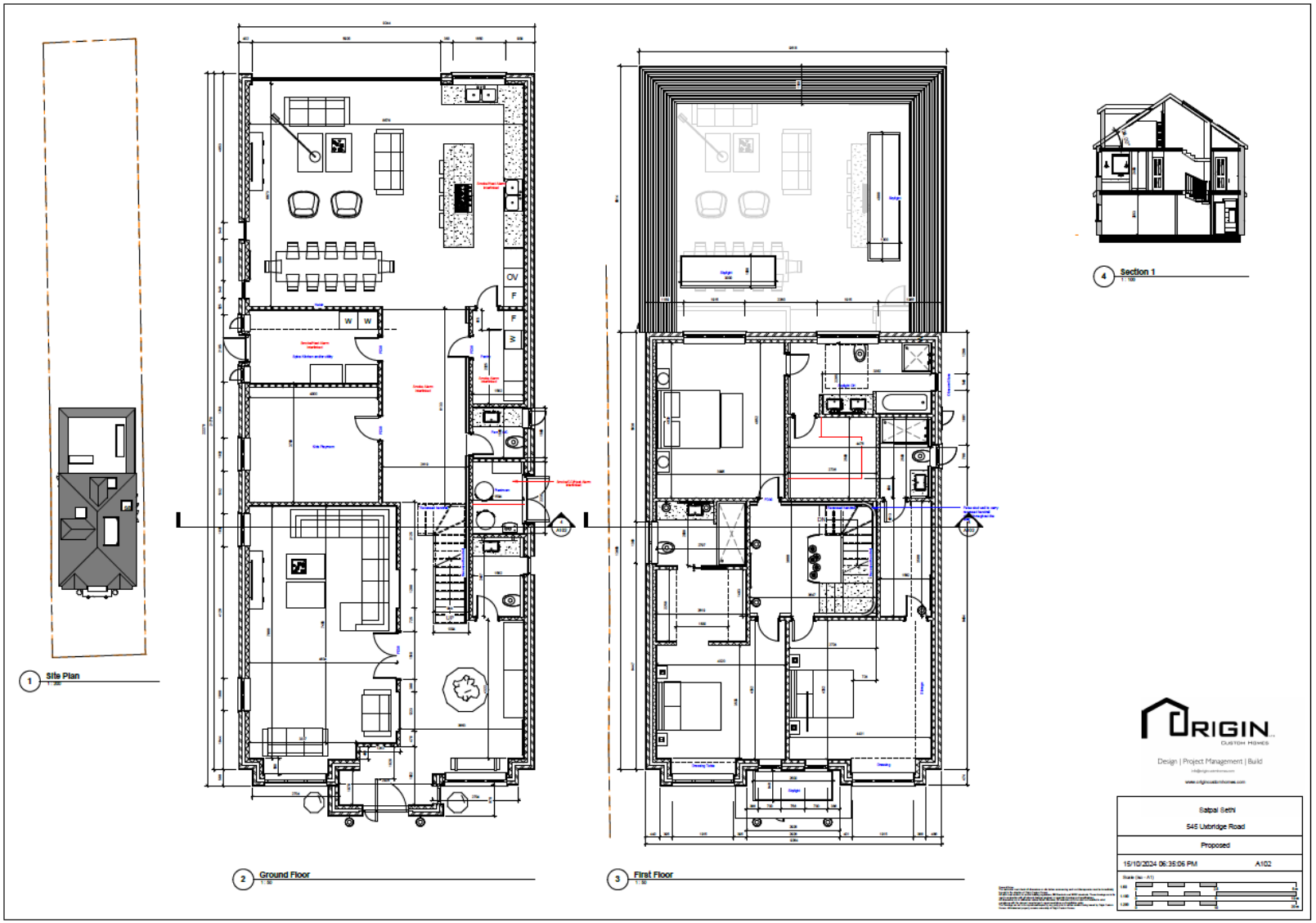
	Suggested biodiversity enhancements The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs: • Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich grassland to increase foraging opportunities. • Creation of brash piles or installation of hedgehog houses in shady areas. • Installation of gaps under boundary fencing to enable hedgehogs to move freely through the site.

Appendix 1: Survey/Habitat map



Appendix 2: Location map

Appendix 3: Proposed plan



Appendix 4: Habitat Photos

Developed land; sealed surface	
Photograph	**Description**
	Hard standing on site
Vegetated garden	
Photograph	**Description**
	Amenity grass lawn on site (to rear of B1)
Introduced shrubs	
Photograph	**Description**

	Introduced shrubs on site (along eastern side of site)
Scattered trees	
Photograph	**Description**
	Scattered trees present on site (along western site boundary)

Japanese knotweed	
Photograph	**Description**
	Area of Japanese knotweed to the south of the site
Non-native hedgerow	
Photograph	**Description**
	Ornamental hedgerow along western site boundary

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