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# Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Roost Assessment

**Survey site**:

9 Beech Avenue, Ruislip HA4 8UG

**Client**:

Cheval Investment Ltd

**Survey date**:

24th March 2026

**Project:**

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the London Borough of Hillingdon. The proposal is described as: "*Subdivision of 9 Beech Avenue into two units including the erection of a part single storey, part two storey rear extension, two storey side extension, conversion of roof space to habitable use and storage together with associated parking, landscaping and cycle/bin storage*".

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.

The site survey was undertaken by Akash Barua BSc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist, accredited for Level 1 activities under CL18 Level 2 licence, details available upon request.

| Date of survey | Temperature (°C) | Humidity (%) | Cloud Cover (%) | Wind (mph) | Rain |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24th March 2026 | 13 | 43 | 50 | 1 | None |

**Further recommendations**

- Two bat emergence surveys are required on B1 to determine presence/likely absence of roosting bats within B1.
- **No works to the property that may block or remove potential roosting features should be carried out until the required surveys have been completed. Undertaking such work beforehand could unlawfully affect bats if present and may compromise the validity of the surveys and hinder the planning application process.**
- Precautionary working methods have been recommended to minimize impacts on bats, birds and urban mammals.

**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.

There were no specific limitations to the survey.

| **Ecological Survey Factor** | **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, BERS Plan in Appendix 2, Location Plan in Appendix 3, Proposal Plan in Appendix 4, and Photos in Appendix 5).**<br>**Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).** | |
| *Summary of Survey Findings* | **Site Context**<br>The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 10851 87362 and has an area of approximately ~0.04ha.<br><br>The site comprises a semi-detached, two-storey residential dwelling and garden containing one small storage shed, grass lawn, ornamental hedgerow and Lawsons cypress tree.<br><br>Located in Ruislip, West London, the surrounding landscape is predominantly suburban, characterised by low-density residential houses with vegetated gardens, and occasional sports fields, parks and pockets of woodland. There are few notable and priority habitats within 2km of the site, although the closest is deciduous woodland forming part of a railway corridor ~140m north. The closest statutory designated site is Ruislip Local Nature Reserve which lies ~600m northwest, comprising deciduous woodland, rough grassland and two ponds. Such habitat features likely attract a range of wildlife, including bats, birds, reptiles and amphibians.<br><br>**On-site habitat descriptions**<br>**u1b5** – Developed land, sealed surfaces (Buildings) – **Figures 1-15**<br>There are two buildings on site. B1 is a two-storey, semi-detached residential dwelling. B2 is a small, rear garden storage shed. Further building descriptions and ecological assessments are provided in the Bats appraisal section.<br><br>**u1b6** – Developed land, sealed surfaces (Hardstanding) – **Figures 1-6**<br>Concrete hardstanding forms the site entrance and garden patio. |

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| | **u1, 828, 32** – Vegetated garden and scattered trees – **Figures 16-18**<br>The site is characterised by a vegetated garden that covers the front to the side of B1. The rear half of the garden is paved over with concrete and gravel, whilst the northern half is comprised of a frequently mown grass lawn and a small ornamental flowerbed. The grass has a short uniform sward of ~5cm, comprising **DOMINANT** perennial ryegrass, **FREQUENT**, dandelion, daisy, white clover and **OCCASIONAL** dovesfoot cranesbill, sticky chickweed, dog violet and ragwort. Occasional ornamental flowers include daffodil, lavender, purple deadnettle and Spanish bluebell.<br><br>**32** – Scattered tree – **Figures 16-18**<br>There is one Lawson cypress tree in the northeast corner of the garden.<br>The tree measures a DBH of ~31cm and stands 6m tall.<br>**Condition Assessment**: Passes B, D, F = **Moderate** condition<br><br>**h2b** – Non-native/ornamental hedgerow – **Figures 16-18**<br>One ornamental hedgerow forms the northern and half of the western site boundary. The hedgerow is dominated by garden/California privet and measures 2m tall and 1.5m wide. **Condition assessment** – NA<br><br>**Local notable habitats**<br>Few notable and priority habitats are present within 2km of the site. The closest is deciduous woodland which lines a section of railway line ~140m north. A handful of additional woodland parcels are present, but none are suitably connected to the site. Good quality, semi-improved grassland lies ~1500m north and wood pasture and parkland ~1500m northwest comprising Ruislip Woods SSSI. |
| *Foreseen Impacts* | **On-site habitats**<br>The habitats on-site are common, widespread and of low ecological value. The grass lawn is of limited biodiversity value due to its poor species and structural makeup and managed nature. The cypress tree is non-native and immature, offering limited ecological and biodiversity value.<br><br>Under the proposed development, a small area of garden will be removed, but the tree and hedgerow will be retained. This is unlikely to result in a significant net loss of biodiversity on site. |

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| | **Historical site degradation – Figures 19-21**<br>A review of satellite imagery and Google Street View shows that the site has likely undergone significant degradation since January 30th 2020 (**Figures 19-21)**. These sources show that in 2020, the southern half of the garden was vegetated with grass, multiple trees and ornamental hedgerow. The removal of these habitats likely resulted in a significant loss of biodiversity on site.<br><br>**Notable habitats**<br>No impacts to any notable habitats are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such habitats. |
| *Recommendations* | **On-site habitats**<br>Due to the site degradation since January 2020, the development will be required to demonstrate a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain through the use of the latest Defra Biodiversity Metric as to comply with legislation (Environment Act 2021). It is noted that the development is not exempt from demonstrating a compliant biodiversity net gain, as per current Natural England Guidance: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-net-gain-exempt-developments.<br>**The baseline biodiversity value of the site should be calculated based its state on or before January 30th 2020.**<br><br>**Notable habitats**<br>None required. |
| **Locality and Designated Sites** | |
| *Summary of Survey Findings* | **On-site designations**<br>The site is not subject to any designation.<br><br>**Statutory designated sites (within 2km)**<br>There are two statutory sites within 2km of the site, as detailed in the table below: |

| Designated Site Name | | Distance from Site | Reasons for Notification from Natural England/GiGL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Statutory | Ruislip Local Nature Reserve | ~600m northwest | This site is made up of High Grove and part of Warrender Park, both of which are remaining fragments of the landscaped park of High Grove. The bulk of the site is in fact landscaped gardens reclaimed by nature. The habitats on the site include woodland and areas of rough grassland to the south and west. There is also a narrow linear pond to the northwest and a large square pond on the east side. |
| | Ruislip Woods National Nature Reserve & SSSI | ~1500m northwest | The Ruislip Woods form an extensive example of ancient semi-natural woodland, including some of the largest unbroken blocks that remain in Greater London. A diverse range of oak and hornbeam woodland types occur, with large areas managed on a traditional coppice-with-standards system. The site is also unusual in Greater London for the juxtaposition of extensive woodland with other semi-natural habitats, mostly notably acidic grass-heath mosaic and areas of wetland. These habitats and especially the woodland contain a number of plant and insect species that are rare* or scarce* in a national or local context. |

The site lies within the impact risk zone for Ruislip Woods National Nature Reserve & SSSI ~1500m north, however the proposed development type is not listed as a possible high risk for this designation.

**Non-statutory designated sites (within 2km)**

Non-statutory sites within a 2km radius were retrieved from Greenspace Information for Greater London's Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation Open Data (GiGL, 2025).

The closest is Cavendish Recreation Ground SINC ~500m south. This sizeable recreation ground contains several features of value to wildlife, mostly around the edges of the large area of amenity grassland. There are hedges around most of the perimeter, where the speckled wood butterfly occurs, and lords-and-ladies, ivy-leaved speedwell and dog rose grow. Various banks, ditches and a rutted track provide habitat for ruderal plants, including winter heliotrope, garden angelica, hoary pepperwort, common vetch and silverweed, while hairy sedge is common in the ditch. The flowers attract solitary bees and hoverflies. The abundant birdlife includes song thrush, blackbird and greenfinch.

None of the designated sites within 2km are suitably connected to the development site.

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| *Foreseen Impacts* | **On-site designations**<br>No impacts foreseen.<br><br>**Statutory and non-statutory designated sites**<br>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 with surrounding physical barriers. |
| *Recommendations* | **On-site designations**<br>None required.<br><br>**Statutory and non-statutory designated sites**<br>None required. |

| **Invasive / Non-native species** | |
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| *Summary of Survey Findings* | No Schedule 9 species were identified on site. No problematic or invasive species were recorded on site. |
| *Foreseen Impacts* | None foreseen. |
| *Recommendations* | None required. |

| **Invertebrates** | |
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| *Summary of Survey Findings* | The habitats present on-site 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* | The proposed development will result in the loss of a small area of grass and shrubs. Due to the small amount of habitat being removed and the habitats being common, widespread and of limited ecological value, impacts on invertebrate populations are deemed low. |
| *Recommendations* | No further surveys required.<br><br>**Suggested Biodiversity Enhancements**<br>❖ The planting of native wildflowers or wildflower turf would provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates. |

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| | ❖ The incorporation of bee bricks (e.g. Ibstock BeeHabitat or similar alternative brand) into the fabric of the new building would provide sheltering opportunities for pollinators. These should be installed 0.5m above ground level on a south-facing elevation with no obscuring vegetation. |

**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.

There are two EPSLs for bats within a 2km radius of site, as detailed below:

| EPSL reference | Bat species affected | Distance from site | Impacts allowed by licence |
|---|---|---|---|
| EPSM2012-4855 | Common pipistrelle<br>Soprano pipistrelle | ~1350m west | Damage of a resting place |
| 2014-2993-EPS-MIT | Common pipistrelle<br>Soprano pipistrelle<br>Brown long eared | ~1350m north | Damage of a resting place |

**Foraging and commuting habitat**

The habitats on site are assessed to provide sub-optimal foraging and commuting opportunities for bats. These habitats likely do not support significant invertebrate populations that would in turn provide foraging opportunities for local bat populations. However, the hedgerow on site holds some commuting value, and only 120m north is a vegetated railway line which contains scattered trees, scrub and deciduous woodland, likely offering valuable foraging and commuting opportunities for local bat populations. Bats are well known to utilise linear features to aid navigation whilst travelling between foraging resources and roost sites. There is also a large number of vegetated gardens surrounding the site, which contain trees and shrubs. These gardens also provide some connectivity to the vegetated railway line, north. As a result, the likelihood of bats being present on site, albeit even for commuting purposes, is relatively high.

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| | **Roosting habitat [Buildings]**<br>There are two buildings on site: B1 is a semi-detached residential dwelling, and B2 is a rear garden storage shed.<br>Both buildings are assessed for roosting bat suitability, below.<br><br>**B1 suitability assessment**<br>B1 is a brick-built, two-storey, semi-detached house. The building has a pitched and gabled roof and is clad in concrete tiles, many of which are lifted or dislodged to an extent suitable for crevice-dwelling bats to roost within. The roof of B1 also joins onto 11 Beech Avenue which was found to also contain multiple tiles suitable for roosting bats. The window and door frames are uPVC, and in good condition. On the north elevation, however, beneath the first-floor windowsill, there is a ~5cm wide gap that is suitable for crevice-dwelling bats to roost within. No evidence of bats, such as droppings was recorded underneath the windowsill. There are uPVC soffit boxes which are in good condition with no holes or gaps.<br><br>B1 contains one loft space which was also inspected for bats. The loft is approximately ~4m at its highest point. The loft is partially boarded and is lined in bitumen felt which is mostly in good condition apart from a few tears. There were a few small gaps in the roof which exposed light from outside. These were at the north and south apex, and western elevation. The gaps were not large enough for void-dwelling bats to enter, and they were likely underneath dislodged/missing roof tiles. No bats or evidence of bats, such as droppings were recorded within the loft space.<br>The loft space of the connected 11 Beech Avenue was not inspected.<br><br>**B1** is assessed to have **moderate habitat value** for roosting bats, due to a number of suitable roosting features, combined with suitable, connected foraging and commuting habitat nearby.<br><br>**B2 suitability assessment**<br>B2 is a small storage shed in the rear garden. It is comprised of metal and contains no external or internal features suitable for roosting bats.<br><br>**B2** is assessed to have **negligible habitat value** for roosting bats, due to the lack of suitable roosting features. |

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| | **Roosting habitat [Trees]**<br>The Lawsons cypress tree on site contained no suitable roosting features for bats, due to its immature condition, possessing no decay, holes or lifted bark that bats could exploit.<br><br>**T1** is assessed to have **negligible habitat value** for roosting bats, due to the lack of suitable roosting features. |
| *Foreseen Impacts* | **Roosting habitat [Buildings]**<br>Under the proposed development:<br>- B1 will undergo a two-storey side and rear extension<br>- The loft of B1 will be converted into living space<br><br>**B1** is assessed to provide **moderate habitat value** for roosting bats. As a result, the proposed development could result in the destruction of any bat roosts present within B1, and could cause disturbance, death or injury to roosting and hibernating bats.<br><br>**B2** is assessed to provide **negligible habitat value** for roosting bats. As a result, no impacts are foreseen on roosting bats within B2.<br><br>**Roosting habitat [Trees]**<br>None foreseen.<br><br>**Foraging and commuting habitat**<br>The proposed development will result in the removal of a small area of grass lawn. This habitat is of limited value for foraging and commuting bats, and due to the presence of more valuable habitats in the surrounding area (gardens and trees), its removal will have minimal impacts on bats in the local and wider area.<br><br>**Artificial lighting**<br>The proposed development will unlikely lead to an increase in the amount of current lighting of surrounding habitats. |
| *Recommendations* | **Roosting habitat [Buildings]**<br>**B1** is assessed to provide **moderate habitat value for roosting bats**, and as such, **two emergence surveys are required** to confirm the presence/likely absence of bats roosting in the building. |

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| | - These survey visits should be completed during the optimal survey period mid-May to August inclusive.<br>- The survey visits should be at least three weeks apart.<br>- Sub-optimal (early May and September) would require greater justification of timing e.g., weather conditions, known local bat activity.<br>- Both surveys should be at dusk and supported by night vision aids (NVA).<br>- **Three surveyors** with **four infrared cameras** are recommended to provide full coverage of the building's elevations to look for emerging/re-entering bats.<br>- Lighting mitigation may be required based on the outcome of the night bat survey(s).<br><br>If any bat roosts are confirmed from this survey schedule, an additional survey will be required to characterize the roost. Further, a bat license would be required to complete works as it would involve the destruction/significant disturbance of a roost. This is applied for with the help of a class 2 licensed bat ecologist after planning permission is granted, but before commencement of works. If a roost is confirmed, an EPSL application to Natural England will be required. The EPSL application requires that all surveys have been undertaken within the most recent active bat season and planning permission must have been granted and all relevant wildlife-related conditions have been discharged prior to submission.<br><br>**No works to the property that may block or remove potential roosting features should be carried out until the required surveys have been completed. Undertaking such work beforehand could unlawfully affect bats if present and may compromise the validity of the surveys and hinder the planning application process.**<br><br>**Roosting habitat [Trees]**<br>None foreseen.<br><br>**Foraging and commuting habitat**<br>No further surveys are required.<br><br>**Artificial lighting**<br>Lighting recommendations dependent on the outcome of the bat surveys. |

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| | **Suggested biodiversity enhancements**<br>Enhancements are dependent on the outcome of further surveys. |

| **Birds** | |
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| *Summary of Survey Findings* | **Buildings**<br>The roof of B1 has some suitability for urban-tolerant birds such as house sparrow and tits. There is also a brick vent on the southern elevation, ground floor. The vent has a small gap at the top. A blue tit was seen perched on the wall looking inside the hole, and upon further inspection, nesting material (moss) was seen inside, indicating it to be an active nest (**Figure 14 and 15**). B1 is deemed to have nesting bird suitability.<br><br>**Vegetation**<br>The tree on site provides sheltering and nest-building opportunities for birds.<br><br>**Barn owls**<br>The site does not appear to provide any suitable nesting sites for barn owls.<br><br>**Overwintering birds**<br>Due to the small size of the site and the extent and type of the habitats recorded, the site is not considered suitable to support a significant assemblage of protected and/or notable birds. |
| *Foreseen Impacts* | **Buildings**<br>The demolition of B1 and B2 could result in the destruction or disturbance and subsequent abandonment of bird nests within them.<br><br>**Vegetation**<br>None foreseen.<br><br>**Barn owls/overwintering birds** |

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| | None foreseen. |
| *Recommendations* | **Buildings**<br>The demolition of B1 and B2 should be subjected to a close inspection by a qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged.<br><br>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.<br><br>**Vegetation**<br>None required.<br><br>**Barn owls/ Overwintering birds**<br>None required.<br><br>**Suggested biodiversity enhancements**<br>The installation of a minimum of 2 integrated bird boxes on the new dwelling will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g.<br>• AfS S-Brick (Integrated swift brick)<br>• Bird Brick Houses – Tit, sparrow, starling brick houses<br>• Or a similar alternative brand. |

| **Reptiles** | |
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| *Summary of Survey Findings* | **EPSL data**<br>A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site.<br><br>**Habitat suitability**<br>There is no optimal habitat present on site for reptiles due to a lack of complex habitats such as scrub and rank grassland which would offer refuge and foraging opportunities for these species. The site is dominated by sealed surfaces with some extensively |

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| | managed grass, both of limited value to reptiles, albeit providing some basking or commuting opportunities. The site is surrounded by streets and houses, acting as significant barriers to dispersal.<br><br>As a result, the likelihood of reptiles being on site can be discounted. |
| *Foreseen Impacts* | None foreseen. |
| *Recommendations* | None required. |

| **Amphibians** | |
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| *Summary of Survey Findings* | **EPSL and survey data**<br>A review of the MAGIC database returned one granted EPSL record for great crested newts within 2km of the site.<br>The EPSL ~700m northwest allowed for the destruction of a resting place for great crested newts (EPSM2009-534). No positive class survey licence returns or DLL historic survey data (2017 – 2019) were present within 2km of the site.<br><br>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). Further, the EPSL pond is not suitably connected to the development site, and as a result, individuals from it can be ruled out from being present on site.<br><br>**Habitat suitability**<br>There are no ponds on site, and a review of aerial imagery and spatial data (MAGIC and OS Maps) confirms that there are no ponds within a 500 m radius of the site. As a result, the presence of breeding great crested newts on or near the site is considered highly unlikely. The absence of suitable aquatic habitat within the core terrestrial range (0–500 m) significantly limits the potential for the species to be present or affected by the proposed works.<br><br>Given the lack of suitably connected breeding ponds, the presence of great crested newts on site is considered unlikely. However, common amphibians may still be present within suitable areas of habitat on-site as they can travel great distances from ponds. Areas of grass and beneath the ornamental hedgerow on site may provide foraging and sheltering opportunities for amphibians. |

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| *Foreseen Impacts* | A low number of common amphibians could be present in the vicinity of the works. They could be injured or killed without mitigation. |
| *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:<br><br>• 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.<br>• Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby aquatic habitats that amphibians could use.<br>• Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations.<br>• 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.<br>• In the unlikely event that a great crested newt is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. |

| **Badger** | |
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| *Summary of Survey Findings* | No badger setts were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. The site is considered sub-optimal 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 fruiting trees/scrub. There is no optimal habitat for badgers connected to the site either. As a result, the likelihood of badgers being on site is deemed acceptably low. |
| *Foreseen Impacts* | None foreseen. |
| *Recommendations* | None required. |

| **Riparian animals** |
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| *Summary of Survey Findings* | 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* | None foreseen. |
| *Recommendations* | None required. |

| **Hazel dormouse** | |
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| *Summary of Survey Findings* | **EPSL data**<br>A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 2km of the site.<br><br>**Habitat suitability**<br>There is no suitable habitat for hazel dormice on or suitably connected to the site. As a result, the likelihood of dormice being present on site is deemed acceptably low. |
| *Foreseen Impacts* | None foreseen. |
| *Recommendations* | None required. |

| **Other e.g. hedgehog** | |
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| *Summary of Survey Findings* | Hedgehogs, foxes and common rodents are highly adapted to urban landscapes. The grass and ornamental hedgerow on site provide some foraging and sheltering opportunities for these animals, albeit limited. There are a few green spaces in the surrounding area, including adjacent gardens and a vegetated railway line ~140m north. As a result, the likelihood of hedgehogs, foxes and common rodents being present on site cannot be ruled out. |
| *Foreseen Impacts* | Construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs and other common urban mammals, if present on site during works. |
| *Recommendations* | A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures:<br>• Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape.<br>• 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. |

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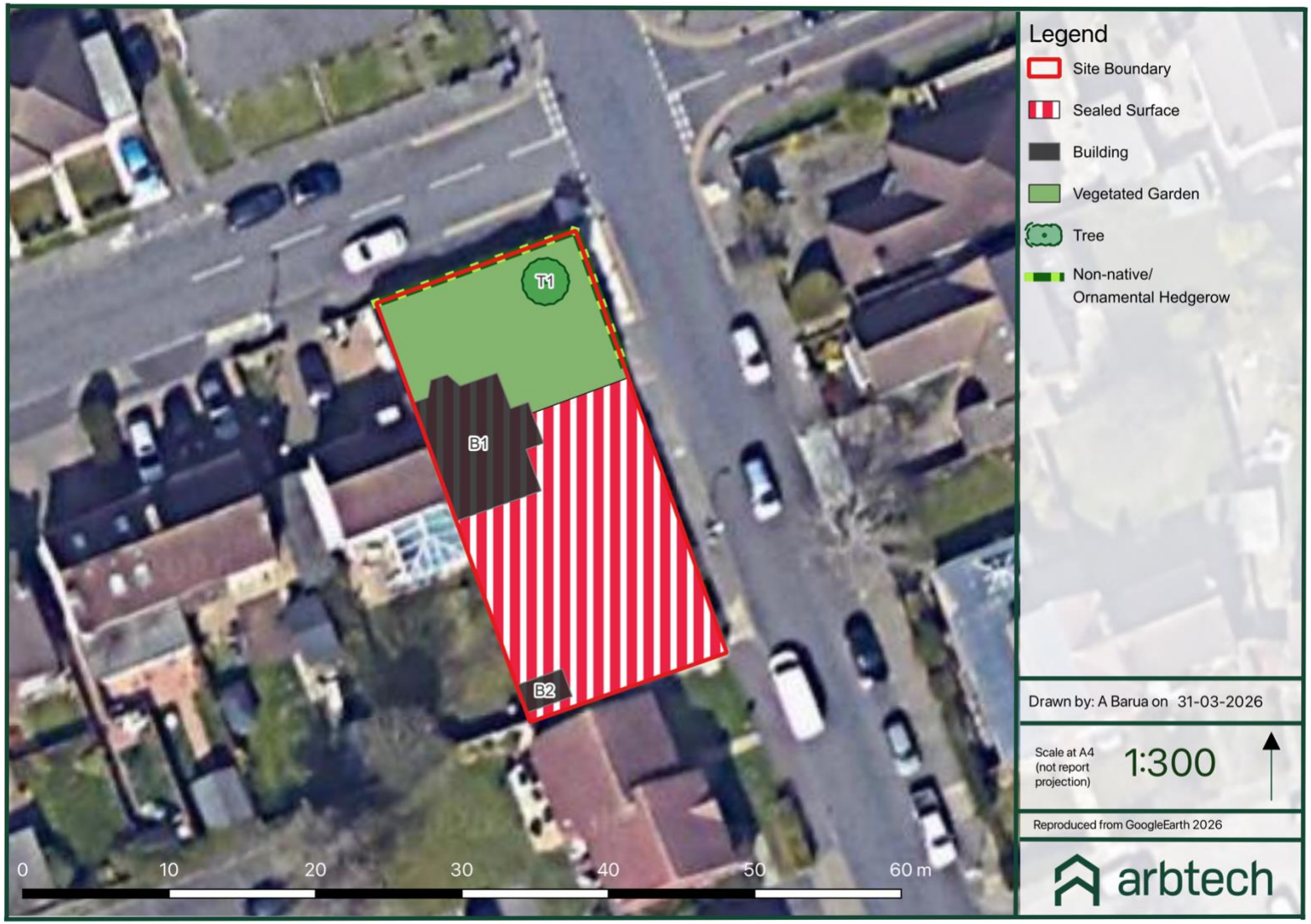
| | • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations.<br>• If any hedgehogs are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance.<br><br>**Suggested biodiversity enhancements**<br>The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs:<br>• Creation of brash piles or installation of hedgehog houses in shady areas.<br>• Installation of gaps under boundary fencing to enable hedgehogs to move freely through the site.<br>• Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich grassland to increase foraging opportunities. |

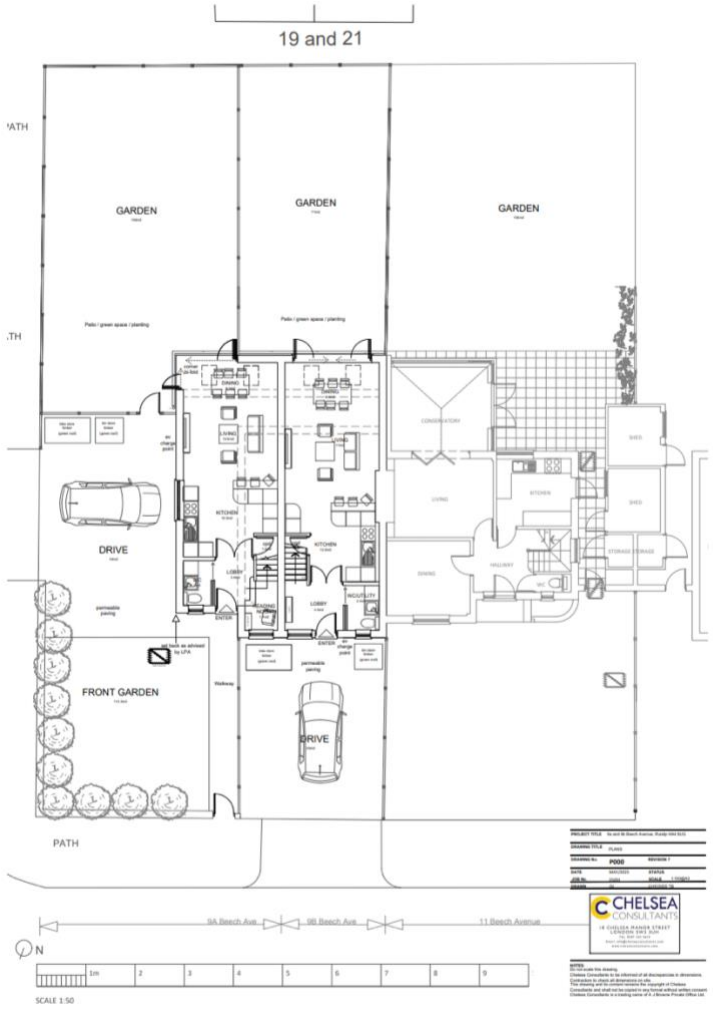
## Appendix 1: Survey/Habitat map



## Appendix 2: BERS Plan

## Appendix 3: Site location map

## Appendix 4: Proposed plan



## Appendix 5: Photos

*Figure 1.* Facing southwest at B1

*Figure 2.* Facing north at B1

*Figure 3.* Facing southeast at B1.

11 Beech Avenue adjoined, right (white building)

*Figure 4.* Facing northwest at B1

*Figure 5.* Hardstanding

*Figure 6.* Facing southwest at B2

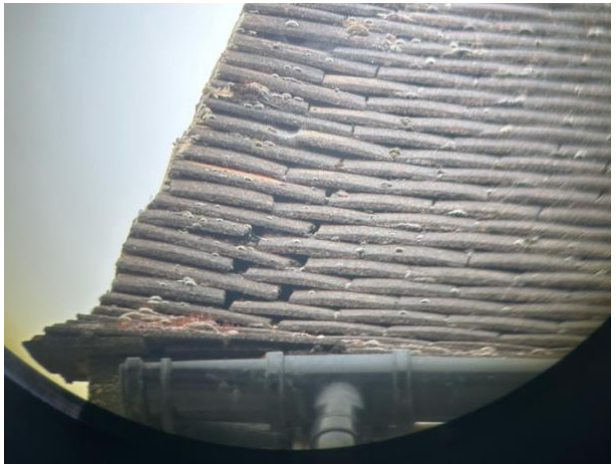


*Figure 7.* B1 - Lifted/dislodged roof tiles

*Figure 8.* B1 – Lifted/dislodged roof tiles

*Figure 9.* B1 – Lifted/dislodged roof tiles

*Figure 10.* Damaged roof tiles on adjoining 11 Beech Avenue

*Figure 11.* B1 – Gap under windowsill

*Figure 12.* B1 – Hole/gap in apex leading into loft

*Figure 13.* B1 – Loft space

*Figure 14.* B1 – Vent (potential bird nest)

*Figure 15.* B1 – Nesting material within vent

*Figure 16.* Facing north at vegetated garden

*Figure 17.* Facing north at the Lawsons cypress

*Figure 18.* Facing southwest at the hedgerow


*Figure 19.* Facing southwest at the site in 2018, taken from Google Street View, showing the rear half of the site to also be vegetated, containing multiple trees and hedgerow.

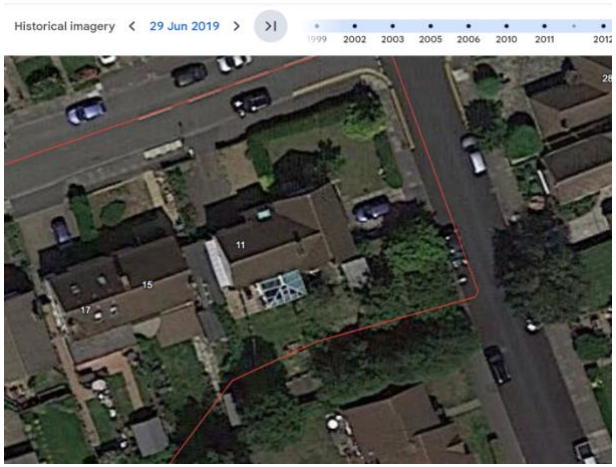



*Figure 20.* Aerial view of the site in June 2019, taken from Google Earth, showing the rear half of the site to also be vegetated, containing multiple trees and hedgerow.


*Figure 21.* Aerial view of the site in March 2020, taken from Google Earth, showing the rear half of the site to also be vegetated, containing multiple trees.

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