

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Survey site:

77 St Peters Road, Uxbridge, Hillingdon, Greater London UB8 3SB

Client:

UPP Architects

Survey date:

03/06/2026

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with London Borough of Hillingdon. Erection of a single dwelling with associated private amenity, cycle and waste storage.

On the assumption that site conditions and habitats remain unchanged, the results of this assessment will remain valid for 18 months from the date of this survey i.e. until December 2027, in accordance with CIEEM guidance in the lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys. This survey and report should be updated if a planning application has not been submitted within this timeframe.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following is work you will need to commission to obtain planning permission and to comply with legislation. Further information, along with opportunities for biodiversity enhancement, are outlined in the proceeding sections of this report.

Table 1: Summary of key findings arising from this survey.

Key Findings
▪ Any building or vegetation removal should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be undertaken immediately, by a qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged or an ecologist has confirmed the nesting attempt has concluded. ▪ Precautionary working methods should be implemented to ensure there are no direct impacts on any bats or their roosts that could be present within the adjacent residential dwelling. ▪ Various precautionary working methods have been recommended which have been fully detailed within the fauna section of this report.

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of the PEA was to obtain data on existing ecological conditions, and to conduct a preliminary assessment of the likely significance of ecological impacts on the proposed development.

No previous ecology reports have been produced for this site by Arbtech Consulting Ltd or, to the author’s knowledge, by any other consultancy.

Methodology

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2025](#).

Survey Details

The site survey was undertaken on 03/06/2026 by Jessica Orr BSc (Hons), Graduate Ecologist.

Table 2: The weather conditions during the survey.

Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
14.8	82.0	100	25.6	Moderate rain

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.

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.

2. SITE LOCATION AND LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

2.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Site Location & Context

The site is centred at National Grid reference TQ 05863 81576 and has an area of approximately 0.016ha. The site comprises one building (B1), vegetated garden, hardstanding, a hedgerow and 1 scattered tree. The site has limited connectivity to nearby habitat due to being surrounded by urban development such as buildings and hardstanding roads.

The local landscape has an urban character, with the town of Uxbridge to the north. The River Pinn runs ~280m east of the site and there are several lakes to the southwest, which likely enhances the area for a variety of species, including bats, amphibians and reptiles.

Priority Habitats

The closest priority habitat comprises deciduous woodland located ~280m east of the site. There are further priority habitats within 2 km of the site comprising traditional orchard (~610m northeast) and wood pasture and parkland (~970m west).

Designated Sites

Statutory Designations within 2km

There are no statutory designations within 2km of the site.

Statutory Designations within 10km

There are two national network sites (SAC, SPA, Ramsar) located within 10km, as detailed below:

Table 3: The additional national network sites within 10km of the site boundary.

Designation	Reason	Distance from Site
South West London Waterbodies Special Protection Area (SPA)	These widely scattered water-bodies on the south-west margins of London are used primarily as water-supply reservoirs. Some are now disused and include flooded gravel-pits and alluvial grassland. The	6605m SW

	shorelines are fringed with dense Salix scrub, and the river and ditch networks support a diverse aquatic flora. The site supports large numbers of wintering wildfowl and other waterbirds.	
South West London Waterbodies Ramsar Site	These widely scattered water-bodies on the south-west margins of London are used primarily as water-supply reservoirs. Some are now disused and include flooded gravel-pits and alluvial grassland. The shorelines are fringed with dense Salix scrub, and the river and ditch networks support a diverse aquatic flora. The site supports large numbers of wintering wildfowl and other waterbirds.	6605m SW

SSSI Risk Zone

The site does fall within the impact risk zone for Kingcup Meadows And Oldhouse Wood SSSI however, the proposed development type is not listed as possible high risk with regard to this designation.

Non-Designated Sites

The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from the local records centre. Whilst some habitats in the wider landscape may host designations, the immediate environs of the site do not host habitats likely to be of designable quality.

2.2 Foreseen Impacts

No direct impacts to any designated sites will occur as a result of the proposed development, due to the small scale and low overall impact of the development from such sites (where known), alongside additional factors such as distance in combination with connectivity disrupting barriers.

2.3 Recommendations

No recommendations.

3. ONSITE HABITATS

This section 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.

3.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Built-up areas and gardens (u1) - Vegetated garden (828)

There are areas of vegetated garden to the east and west of the site comprising a modified grass lawn, introduced shrubs, an ornamental hedgerow and one scattered tree. The modified grass lawn appeared to be relatively unmanaged at the time of the survey, with a sward height ~10-20cm.

Table 4a: Species abundance for vegetated garden.

Abundance	Species
Dominant	Perennial Rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)
Frequent	Crane's-bill (<i>Geranium sp.</i>), Cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Common Ragwort (<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>), White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)
Occasional	Smooth Meadow-grass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), False Oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>), Willowherb (<i>Epilobium sp.</i>), Autumn Hawkbit (<i>Scorzoneroides autumnalis</i>)
Rare	Snow-in-summer (<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>)

In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, this habitat is not subject to a condition assessment.

Developed land; sealed surface (u1b)

There are areas of hardstanding in the form of a concrete driveway to the west and a patio to the east of the site.

Non-native and ornamental hedgerow (h2b)

There is an ornamental hedgerow along the western site boundary. Species present within this habitat include garden privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*).

In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Matrix, the non-native and ornamental hedgerow was assessed to have a poor condition value.

Scattered Trees (32)

One small, scattered tree is present on the site, a native common hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Matrix, the tree was assessed to have a good condition value.

Building (u1b5)

There is one building on site; an outbuilding, which is connected to the adjacent residential dwelling to the north and the garages to the south.

3.2 Foreseen Impacts

The proposed development will result in the loss of a small area of vegetated garden and 1 small, scattered tree. This is likely to have a minimal impact on biodiversity due to the low ecological value of these habitats. However, this could lead to a net loss in biodiversity at the site.

3.3 Recommendations

Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution must be implemented during construction. This should include the following measures:

- Remove only the minimum of habitat required to facilitate the development
- Grasscrete, cell web or any other porous surface treatment facilitating recovery of vegetation is preferred to hard standing.

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 came into force for smaller developments on 2nd April 2024. The project is unlikely to trigger the requirement for a biodiversity net gain assessment if the application is submitted after the 6th August 2026 as the site is under 0.2 hectares.

4. INVASIVE SPECIES

This section 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.

4.1 Summary of Survey Findings

No non-native invasive or otherwise problematic plants were recorded on site or are considered likely to be on site, but, given seasonal limitations and the sites wider context, may be visible at other times of year.

4.2 Foreseen Impacts

None.

4.3 Recommendations

No further surveys but remain vigilant.

5. FAUNA: BATS

This section 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.

5.1 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.

There are no Special Areas of Conservation designated for bats within 10km of the site.

Foraging and commuting habitat

Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of vegetated garden, non-native and ornamental hedgerow 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 River Pinn runs ~280m east of the site, which is likely to provide value for foraging bats in the local area.

Roosting habitat

Buildings and trees to be impacted by the proposed development were assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats below. There is a total of one building on site; outbuilding (B1).

Buildings

B1: Outbuilding

B1 is an outbuilding of brick construction with plastic cladding along the western elevation and a plastic panel roof. B1 was assessed to have negligible suitability for roosting bats.



Building B1



Building B1

5.2 Foreseen Impacts

Roosting habitat [Buildings]

Bats are very unlikely to be roosting within B1 and as such, there are not anticipated to be any impacts on bats in this location as a result of the proposed development.

However, a preliminary roost assessment (PRA) has not been conducted on the adjacent residential dwelling (outside the site boundary), therefore the suitability of this adjacent building for roosting bats will also need to be considered. The new dwelling will be attached to the gable end of the existing dwelling. No suitable roosting features were noted on the gable end of the existing residential dwelling during the site visit; however, an internal inspection has not been conducted of this building, due to access restrictions.

Roosting habitat [Trees]

T1 did not have any suitable roosting features for bats to utilise. Therefore, no impacts to roosting bats are anticipated.

Foraging and commuting habitat

The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of vegetated garden and 1 scattered tree 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.

5.3 Recommendations

Roosting habitat [Buildings]

A precautionary working method should be implemented during construction to ensure there are no direct impacts on bats or their roosts which could be present within the adjacent dwelling while the works are undertaken. This will include but not be limited to the following:

A bat licenced ecologist will be present at the start of works and will inspect the work area for any signs of bats; including removing the tiles from the southern elevation where the new roof will join to the existing.

- Contractors will be provided with a 'toolbox talk' and will be informed of their legal responsibilities towards bats and made aware of what to do if they find bats or signs of bats during work.

- If any evidence of bats is discovered within the work areas, work will stop immediately and a licence applied for from Natural England to continue. (This may need to be supplemented by further emergence surveys in the most recent active season (May-September).
- If no evidence of bats is found, the works will proceed without the need for further supervision.

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/news/2023/08/bats-and-artificial-lighting-at-night-ilp-guidance-note-update-released>

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. 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.

6. FAUNA: BIRDS

This section 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.

6.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Buildings

No evidence of nesting birds was identified on or within B1.

Trees and vegetation

No bird nests were identified on-site, however the scattered tree and ornamental hedgerow offer nesting opportunities and nest-building resources for birds.

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.

6.2 Foreseen Impacts

Buildings / trees

The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.

Trees and vegetation

One scattered tree will be removed during construction, which could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.

6.3 Recommendations

Buildings / trees

Any building or vegetation removal should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be undertaken immediately, by a qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged or an ecologist has confirmed the nesting attempt has concluded.

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 or an ecologist has confirmed the nesting attempt has concluded.

Suggested biodiversity enhancements

The installation of a minimum of two bird boxes on the created building will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g. Schwegler No 17 Swift Nest Box (buildings), Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace (buildings), Woodstone Nest Box (buildings or trees) or a similar alternative brand].

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.

7. FAUNA: REPTILES

This section 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.

7.1 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. The hedgerow and modified grass lawn on site provide elevated value for reptiles as these habitats provides a suitable structure for refuge, whilst also providing foraging and commuting opportunities. However, it is important to note that the site is dominated by buildings and hardstanding. These habitats are suboptimal due to an absence of notable habitat structure and diversity, which significantly limits refuge, foraging, and commuting opportunities, albeit they do provide some basking opportunities when located adjacent to potential refugia.

Wider landscape

The adjacent sections of the River Pinn and woodland are of elevated ecological value within the wider landscape and may represent important resources for local reptile populations. These adjacent habitats provide optimal foraging, commuting, and refuge opportunities for reptiles and are well connected to further suitable habitat in the wider landscape. The presence of reptiles utilising these adjacent habitats cannot be discounted.

7.2 Foreseen Impacts

A small area of vegetated garden will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitat is likely to be inconsequential to local reptile populations owing to the low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, site clearance could result in the death or injury of reptiles, if present.

7.3 Recommendations

A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures:

- Grassland will be subject to a two-stage cut (if sward is >10cm) prior to removal in a directional manner, the first cut at 10cm and the second to ground level and maintained as a short sward (5cm) or bare ground throughout construction.
- 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 advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

8. FAUNA: AMPHIBIANS

This section 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.

8.1 Summary of Survey Findings

EPSL and survey data

A review of the MAGIC database returned two EPSL records for amphibians within 2km of the site.

Table 5: EPSL survey returns for amphibians within a 2km radius.

EPSL Reference	Amphibian Species Affected	Distance from Site <i>(EPSL records are accurate to 100m)</i>	Impacts Allowed by Licence
EPSM2013-6002	GCN	~1.74km	Destruction of a resting place
2014-696-EPS-MIT	GCN	~1.82km	Destruction of a resting place

A review of the MAGIC database for EPSL for great crested newts (GCN) within a 2km radius of the site has been completed. 2 EPSL were identified, as detailed below:

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).

No ponds are present on site or have been identified within 500m of the site.

Terrestrial habitat suitability

The hedgerow and longer sward modified grass lawn may provide foraging and sheltering opportunities for amphibians. No hibernation opportunities were identified on-site.

8.2 Foreseen Impacts

Given the lack of suitably connected breeding ponds within 500m of the site, the presence of GCN on-site is considered unlikely and therefore impacts to amphibians as a result of the proposed development are deemed to be acceptably low.

8.3 Recommendations

No further surveys required for amphibians.

9. FAUNA: RIPARIAN ANIMALS

This section 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.

9.1 Summary of Survey Findings

A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed for riparian animals (otters and water voles). No EPSLs relating to riparian animals are present within a 2km radius of the site.

Habitat suitability

There are no water courses on or connected to the site. The River Pinn located ~280m east of the site is not within an influencing distance.

9.2 Foreseen Impacts

No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.

9.3 Recommendations

No further surveys for riparian animals required.

10. FAUNA: HAZEL DORMOUSE

This section 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.

10.1 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 for hazel dormouse. No EPSLs relating to hazel dormouse are present within a 2km radius of the site.

Habitat suitability

The hedgerow on site may provide some value for hazel dormice and is connected to a small length of further hedgerow within adjacent gardens, however for isolated habitats in the UK, research indicates that dormice require 20ha of woodland habitat to support a viable population (Bright et al. 1994). The hedgerow on site is not connected to any woodland parcels in the wider landscape and there is insufficient habitat to support a viable population, therefore it is considered likely that hazel dormice are absent from site.

10.2 Foreseen Impacts

No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.

10.3 Recommendations

No further hazel dormouse surveys required.

11. FAUNA: BADGERS

This section 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.

11.1 Summary of Survey Findings

No evidence of badgers was noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. The site is considered suboptimal for badgers given the lack of suitable sett excavation areas, due to the site being dominated by areas of hardstanding. The site is also surrounded 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.

11.2 Foreseen Impacts

No impacts are anticipated on badgers as a result of the proposed development.

11.3 Recommendations

No further badger surveys required.

12. FAUNA: INVERTEBRATES

This section 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.

12.1 Summary of Survey Findings

The habitats present on-site, including the vegetated garden and scattered tree, 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.

12.2 Foreseen Impacts

None foreseen.

12.3 Recommendations

No further surveys.

Suggested biodiversity enhancements

The incorporation of bee bricks (e.g. Ibstock BeeHabitat or similar alternative brand) into the fabric of the new buildings would provide sheltering opportunities for pollinators. These should be installed 0.5m above ground level on a south-facing elevation with no obscuring vegetation. The site could be further enhanced via the provision of native wildflowers or wildflower turf, which would provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates.

13. FAUNA: OTHER NOTABLE SPECIES

This section 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.

13.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Hedgehogs

The vegetated garden on site provides foraging and commuting opportunities for small mammals such as hedgehogs, which are frequent to urban areas.

13.2 Foreseen Impacts

Hedgehogs

Small areas 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.

13.3 Recommendations

Hedgehogs

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.

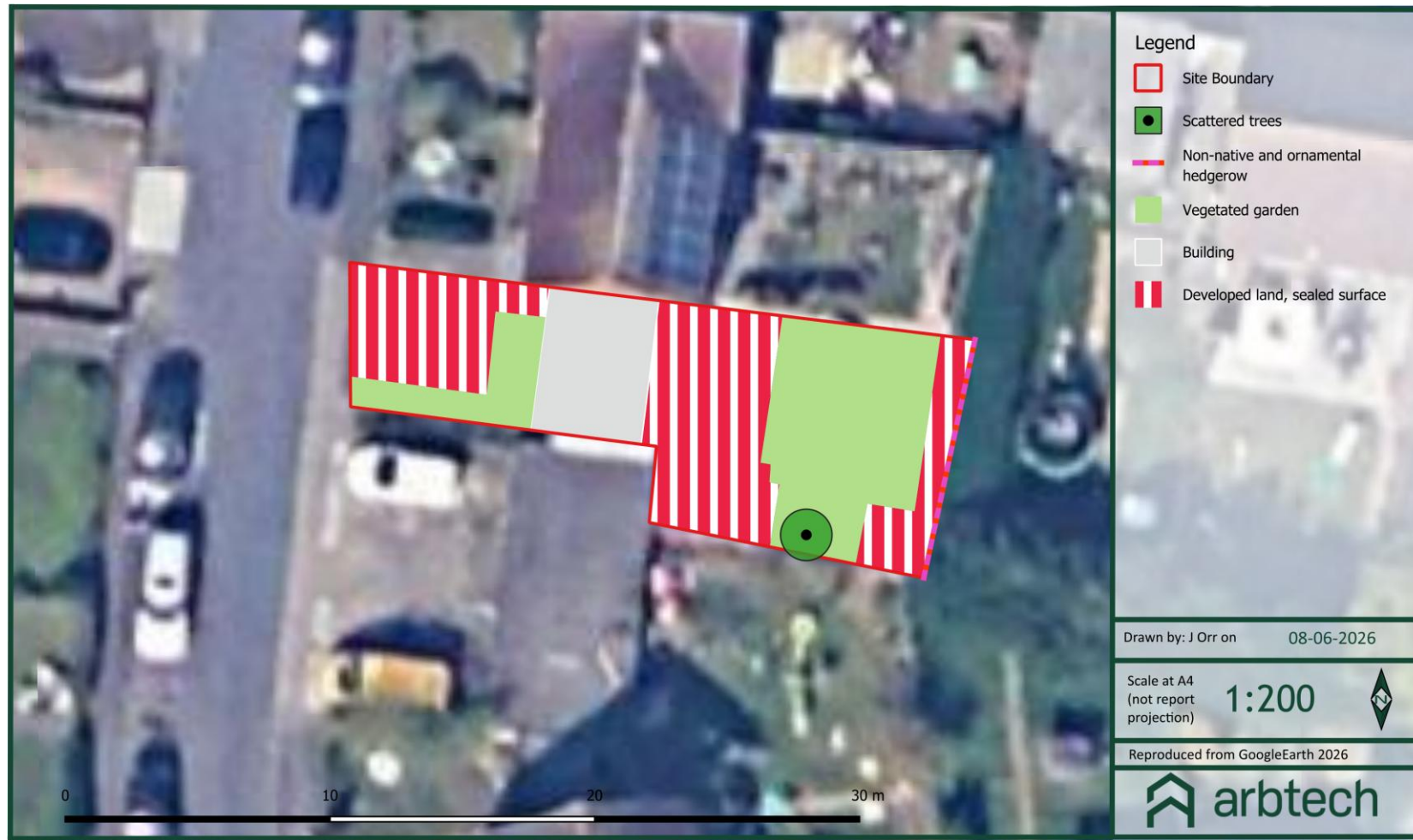
13.4 Suggested Biodiversity Enhancements

Hedgehogs

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



Proposed ground floor layout



Proposed elevation

APPENDIX 4: HABITAT IMAGES



Vegetated garden



Vegetated garden



Vegetated garden



Developed land; sealed surface



Developed land; sealed surface



Non-native and ornamental hedgerow



Scattered trees; T1

APPENDIX 5: BASELINE CONDITION SCORE TABLES

Scattered trees (T1) condition assessment.

	Criteria Description	Criteria Passed?
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	Y
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). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Y
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y
		Total 5/6
	Condition good due to passing 5 of 6 criteria.	

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VERSION CONTROL

Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Jessica Orr BSc (Hons), Graduate Ecologist	08/06/2026
Proof	0.2	Dr James Fielding, Dphil MA (hons), Senior Ecologist	10/06/2026
Final	1.0	Jessica Orr BSc (Hons), Graduate Ecologist	17/06/2026
Amended	2.0	Jessica Orr BSc (Hons), Graduate Ecologist	16/07/2026