

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Roost Assessment

Survey site:

Willow Platt, Hermitage Road, Higham, Kent, ME3 7NF

Client:

Sara Gill

Survey date:

1st May 2025

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the Gravesham Borough Council. The proposal is described as:
Construction of a two storey house with a floor equivalent to the previously approved first floor extension and ground floor of the original bungalow.

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.](#)

PRA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PRA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.](#)

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

Site Location and Context					
The site, situated at National Grid Reference TQ 72165 71535, spans approximately 1.38 hectares. It comprises multiple outbuildings, the remnants of the demolished bungalow and a large garden with scattered trees, located within the rural area of Higham. The underlying soils and geology of the site represent freely draining slightly acid loamy soils atop the sand, silt and clay. The local landscape is characterized by agricultural fields on the outskirts of Higham in close proximity to natural habitats including traditional orchards, located approximately 250m northeast of the site. The surrounding landscape is largely arable with pockets of woodland and orchards connected via hedgerows and tree lines. Urban infrastructure is present to the south and west of the wider landscape. The A289 runs parallel to the south of the site. The closest waterbodies are two ponds located 215m and 275m northeast of the site. A landscape map is provided in Appendix 3.					
Survey Details					
The site survey was undertaken by Maddy Carter BSc (Hons), a consultant ecologist with 2 years' experience, a CL08 GCN licence (2024-12417-CL08-GCN) and accredited on a CL17 bat licence.					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (mph)	Rain
01/05/2025	25	83	0	2	No rain
Executive Summary					
No further surveys required.					
Precautionary working methods have been recommended for nesting birds, reptiles, amphibians, badgers and hedgehogs.					
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 was no internal access to some of the outbuildings, however, these will not be impacted by the proposed development so this is not deemed to have impacted the final recommendations.					

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.
Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations	
Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, photos in appendix 3 and proposal plan in appendix 4). Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i> UKHab codes: • u1b5 – buildings. • u1b6 – other developed. • u1c – artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface. • g4, 32, 828 – modified grassland, scattered trees, vegetated garden. • g3c, 32, 33,510 – other neutral grassland, scattered trees, line of trees, bare ground. • h3 – dense scrub.	On-site habitat descriptions <u>u1b5 – buildings.</u> There are five buildings on site. Building B1 is the remaining toilet from the original bungalow, Building B2 is the associated garage, Building B3 is a brick outbuilding on the northern boundary of the site, Building B4 is a modern shed and Building B5 is a timber shed to the south of the site. B1 is assessed for its suitability to support roosting bats and nesting birds later in this report. <u>u1b6 – other developed land.</u> To the north of the site is a concrete driveway and the remains of the garden patio that provide access to the site. This surface has no ecological value. <u>u1c – artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface.</u> A gravel track provides access along the western boundary to the very southern part of the site. This habitat has no ecological value. <u>g4, 32, 828 – modified grassland, scattered trees, vegetated garden</u> The grassland present in the northern half of the site is considered to align best with UKHabs description of 'modified grassland'. This is further supported by the botanical community present. The sward is primarily composed of grass, which makes up ~75% of the vegetation, with other forbs comprising the remaining 25%. Sward length is homogenous at ~5cm, indicating frequent management. To the northeast of the site are flowerbeds that remain separate from the surrounding grassland and comprise ornamental shrubs. The vegetation is dominated by perennial rye grass and cock's foot. There is an accompanying suite of herbaceous flora, including common daisy [A], mouse-eared chickweed [F], spear thistle [F], Spanish bluebell [F], ground ivy [O], red clover [O], broadleaved dock [O] and creeping dandelion [O].

Modified grassland condition assessment

- (A) There are 5 vascular plant species per m² present.
- (B) Sward height is not varied.
- (C) Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area.
- (D) Physical damage is evident is less than 5% of total grassland.
- (E) Cover of bare ground is less than 10%.
- (F) Cover of bracken is less than 20%.
- (G) There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species.

Within the modified grassland there are 24 scattered trees. The species and their measurements are included within Table 1. Rabbit warrens were identified underneath some of the scattered trees along the eastern border.

Table 1: Scattered trees within modified grassland

Tree	Species	Diameter at Breast Height [DBH] [CM]
T1	Cypress	25
T2	Sycamore	50
T3	Ash	45
T4	Ash	40
T5	Scotch Laburnum	17
T6	Chinese Holly	21
T7	Chinese Holly	19
T8	Cypress	85
T9	Cypress	30
T10	Cypress	36
T11	Cypress	42
T12	Cypress	26
T13	Cypress	34
T14	Chinese Holly	38
T15	Blue Atlas Cedar	45
T16	Cypress	95
T17	White Birch	46
T18	Pinus spp.	56
T19	Pinus spp.	30
T20	Pinus spp.	42
T21	Weeping Ash	54

T22	Ash	28
T23	Ash	37
T24	Ash	43

g3c, 32, 33, 510 – other neutral grassland, scattered trees, line of trees, bare ground.

The grassland present in the southern half of the site is considered to align best with UKHabs description of 'other neutral grassland'. The southern half appears to have a relaxed management regime as the species composition was more varied and the sward length ranged from 15 – 45cm. Some small tree saplings have also been planted within this half of the site, but they all measured <7cm DBH.

The vegetation is dominated by Yorkshire fog and cock's foot, with perennial rye and timothy being abundant. There is an accompanying suite of herbaceous flora, including common daisy [A], green alkanet [F], common nettle [F], red clover [F], yarrow [F], mouse-eared chickweed [F], forget-me-not [O], common ragwort, common vetch [O], violet spp. [O], broadleaved dock [O], creeping buttercup [O] and lords and ladies [R].

Within the other neutral grassland there are 50 scattered trees. The species and their measurements are included within Table 2.

Table 2: Scattered trees within other neutral grassland

Tree	Species	Diameter at Breast Height [DBH] [CM]
T25	Cypress	30
T26	Cypress	25
T2	Conifer	24
T28	Conifer	42
T29	Conifer	18
T30	Conifer	16
T31	Sycamore	20
T32	Sycamore	22
T33	Cypress	92
T34	Sycamore	36
T35	Cherry	25
T36	Cherry	20
T37	Hawthorn	35
T38	Hawthorn	24
T39	Ash	18
T40	Oak	16

	T41	Ash	35
	T42	Ash	48
	T43	Ash	53
	T44	Ash	34
	T45	Oak	46
	T46	Sycamore	47
	T47	Sycamore	36
	T48	Sycamore	52
	T49	Oak	26
	T0	Oak	19
	T51	Oak	15
	T52	Oak	14
	T53	Oak	25
	T54	Oak	34
	T55	Oak	45
	T56	Sweet Chestnut	23
	T57	Oak	37
	T58	Oak	25
	T59	Oak	22
	T60	Lime	95
	T61	Lime	95
	T62	Sweet Chestnut	63
	T63	Conifer	64
	T64	Conifer	72
	T65	Conifer	58
	T66	Ash	43
	T67	Sweet chestnut	57
	T68	Beech	81
	T69	Beech	86
	T70	Beech	91
	T71	Sweet chestnut	38
	T72	Sweet chestnut	41
	T73	Sweet chestnut	40
	T74	Hawthorn	38

	Along the eastern border of the other neutral grassland is a line of trees which is dominated by sycamore; however, oak, hawthorn and ash were frequent. Holly and monkey puzzle were rare. The tree canopy was continuous with no large gaps. Approximately half of the trees have veteran features or ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates. There is an undisturbed strip of at least 6m to both sides of the tree lines and 95% of the tree lines is in healthy condition. Rabbit warrens were identified underneath a length of the line of trees on the eastern border. To the north of the grassland is a large area of bare ground. This appears to be largely from constant use from vehicles and people, however, there is also a large amount of topsoil that has been left in this area. <u>h3 – dense scrub.</u> Within the grassland is a small patch of scrub made up predominately of sweet chestnut with some holly and English ivy also being present. Small piles of deadwood are present within the scrub from landscaping that has taken place recently. Local notable habitats A review of the Magic database shows there are three notable habitats within 2km of the site: Traditional orchards – located 250m northeast of the site Deciduous woodland – 325m south of the site Ancient woodland – 1,200m west
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site habitats The proposed development will largely impact existing hardstanding ground but will result in the loss of some modified grass to the south of the original bungalows footprint. This is unlikely to have a significant impact on biodiversity as the habitats being lost are commonplace within the local landscape and not notable. All habitats of elevated ecological value, such as the large scattered trees and line of trees, will be retained. Notable habitats No impacts are anticipated on any notable habitats as a result of the proposed development due to the small scale and distance from these habitats.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site habitats A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment may be required of the site, to demonstrate that the development would achieve a net gain in biodiversity units. Retained trees should be protected in line with the measures outlined in the British Standard "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction – Recommendations" (BS 5837) (2012).

	Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution must be implemented during construction. Notable habitats N/A
Locality and Designated Sites	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Statutory designated sites • <u>Great crabbles wood SSSI</u> – located 1.730m southwest This site is representative of woods on North West Kent Tertiary sediments; these comprise a succession of strata over Upper Chalk ranging from Blackheath gravels to Woolwich loams and Thanet sands, which give rise to a range of soil types. Most of the woodland is mixed coppice under oak standards, with sweet chestnut as the dominant species. A number of scarce plants occur, including lady orchid <i>Orchis purpurea</i> and man orchid <i>Aceras anthropophorum</i>. • <u>Thames Estuary and marshes Ramsar</u> – located 1.695m north • <u>South Thames estuary and marshes SSSI</u> – located 1.695m north The South Thames Estuary and Marshes SSSI from Gravesend to the eastern end of the Isle of Grain forms a major component of the Greater Thames Estuary. The site consists of an extensive mosaic of grazing marsh, saltmarsh, mudflats and shingle characteristic of the estuarine habitats of the north Kent marshes. Freshwater pools and some areas of woodland provide additional variety and complement the estuarine habitats. The site supports outstanding numbers of waterfowl with total counts regularly exceeding 20,000. • <u>Rede common LNR</u> – located 1.855m south
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The site lies within the zone of influence for recreational pressure impacts to one or more European Sites. The local authority has measures in place to manage these potential impacts through a strategic solution which Natural England considers will be effective in prevent adverse impacts on the integrity of the sites.
<i>Recommendations</i>	N/A
Invasive / Non-native species	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No problematic invasive and non-native species recorded on site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	N/A
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys but remain vigilant.

Invertebrates	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	On-site habitats The habitats present on-site, such as long grass, scrub and woodland, likely provide common invertebrates with opportunities to forage and shelter. The piles of deadwood within the scrub and tree decay features likely also supports invertebrates who rely on this habitat, such as beetles.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	A small area of modified grassland will be removed to facilitate the proposed development. The ecologically elevated habitats for invertebrates (i.e. large trees and scrub) will be retained. The loss of modified grassland is likely to be inconsequential to local invertebrate populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally.
<i>Recommendations</i>	No impacts are anticipated on notable species or populations of invertebrates as a result of the proposed development.
Bats	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A search of the MAGIC database for granted EPSLs (European Protected Species Licences) 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 EPSL records for bats have been returned within 2km of the site. Foraging and commuting habitat The scattered trees and line of trees provides optimal foraging and commuting habitat for bats. The trees on site also have connectivity to the pockets of woodland within the local landscape via hedgerows and other tree lines. These could also be used by bats dispersing from nearby roosts outside of the site and commuting around the area. There are several ponds and drainage ditches in the area, the closest being 215m northeast of the site. Waterbodies provide breeding sites for various invertebrate species and consequently are excellent feeding resources for bats. Roosting habitat <i>Building B1</i> B1 is the remaining toilet from the original bungalow. It is constructed from brick and has a temporary roof comprising wood, stone and tarpaulin. There is no loft void left. The structure is in poor condition from the demolition of the rest of the bungalow, however, there are no suitable roosting features for bats. The temporary roof and small gaps in the brickwork are exposed to fluctuating climatic conditions. The building

	is still used as a toilet so is in frequent use. No evidence of bats or bat activity was identified during the survey. Overall, it is assessed that B1 provides negligible habitat value for roosting bats in accordance with the Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, 2023). <i>Building B2</i> B2 is a garage constructed from brick and corrugated metal. The building has a large metal garage door on the northern elevation and a small PVC window on the southern elevation. B2 is single skinned with no insulation or lining internally. It is in good condition and in frequent use for storage. There are no entry points from the external of the building and no suitable roosting features throughout. No evidence of bats or bat activity was identified during the survey. Overall, it is assessed that B1 provides negligible habitat value for roosting bats in accordance with the Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, 2023).
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	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. Roosting habitat Bats are very unlikely to be roosting within B1 or B2 and as such, there are not anticipated to be any impacts on roosting bats as a result of their demolition. Artificial lighting The proposed development may lead to an increase in the amount of current lighting of surrounding habitats without mitigation. This may disturb commuting bats.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Roosting habitat 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. 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 2 bat boxes at the site would provide additional roosting habitat for bats. The bat boxes could be incorporated into the fabric of the new dwelling. They should 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. - 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	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Buildings No evidence of nesting birds was identified on or within any of the buildings. All buildings are deemed to provide negligible habitat value for nesting birds due to a lack of suitable nesting sites or access points. Trees No bird nests were identified within the trees or scrub on-site; however they all offer nesting opportunities and nest-building resources for birds.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Any 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. 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.
Reptiles	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site. On-site habitats The site provides suitable reptile habitat within the other neutral grassland, scrub and line of trees. These provide suitable foraging and commuting habitat as well as hibernacula within the roots of the trees. There is little basking

	habitat on the site in the form of bare ground and a gravel track. The site has open access to the surrounding landscape and connects to woodland within the wider landscape via hedgerows.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The proposed development will result in the loss of a small area of modified grassland. The modified grassland is a suboptimal habitat for reptiles but is well connected to the optimal habitat on site. There is a low risk that a low number of reptiles could be present in the vicinity of the works. These could be injured or killed without mitigation.
<i>Recommendations</i>	A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures: • Vegetation will be maintained at a short sward (5cm) to discourage reptiles. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby habitats. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • If any reptiles are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance.
Amphibians	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records, class licence returns or historic pond survey data for great crested newts within 2km of the site. When consulting the Natural England impact risk zone maps for great crested newts (GCN), the site is located within a green zone. A green zone has fewer areas with GCN. On-site habitats 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 shows there are two ponds within 500m of the site. These ponds are located 215m and 275m northeast of the site and are well connected via hedgerows and tree lines. Similarly to reptiles, the habitats on site provide suitable foraging and commuting habitat as well as some hibernacula within the tree roots. The site has open access allowing amphibians to move freely on and off the site between resources. The presence of transient GCN and common amphibians cannot be ruled out.

<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	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 0.013ha of suitable great crested newt habitat (i.e. grassland). If breeding great crested newts are present within the two off-site ponds, this will constitute a loss of 0.01ha within 100m – 250m of a potential breeding pond. When completing the rapid risk assessment published by Natural England (Natural England 2015), the proposed development produces an Green risk score (see Table 2 below), which states: Offence Highly Unlikely . Construction activities may therefore result in the death or injury of transient GCN.
<i>Recommendations</i>	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: • Vegetation will be maintained at a short sward (5cm) to discourage amphibians. • Any rubble piles will be dismantled by hand and debris and brash will be stored on pallets or removed from the site to prevent amphibians from utilising these areas. • Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby aquatic habitats that amphibians could use. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • If any common amphibians are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. • In the unlikely event that a great crested newt is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
Badger	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	On-site habitats No evidence of badgers (e.g. latrines, snuffle holes, hairs, mammal trails) or badger setts were identified on or within influencing distance (30m radius) of the site. The site provides suitable foraging and commuting habitat within the grassland, line of trees and small patch of scrub. The site has open access to the surrounding landscape and connects to woodland via hedgerows. Therefore, the presence of transient badgers cannot be ruled out.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Modified grassland will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local badger populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of badgers, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Basic precautionary mitigation during works is recommended: • 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 habitats which badgers could use. South and west boundaries. - Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. - In the unlikely event that a badger sett is identified within 30m, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
Riparian animals	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	There are no watercourses on or connected to the site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	N/A
Hazel dormouse	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 2km of the site. On-site habitat Dormice typically utilise a three-dimensional habitat structure to commute between feeding and breeding sites whilst avoiding predation; the line of trees and scattered trees on-site support this habitat structure. Furthermore, for isolated habitats in the UK, research indicates that dormice require 20ha of woodland habitat to support a viable population (Bright et al. 1994). Although 20ha of woodland is not present on or directly adjacent to the sites, the line of trees present are connected to an extensive hedgerow network within the wider landscape, which in turn, are connected to multiple woodland pockets. Given the site's connectivity to the wider landscape, the presence of hazel dormice within trees on-site cannot be discounted.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The proposed development will not result in the loss of any habitat that can be used by hazel dormice. Furthermore, the proposed development will be situated ~100m north of the line of trees. Therefore, the loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local dormouse populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.

Other e.g. hedgehog	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	On-site habitat The site provides suitable foraging and commuting habitat within the grassland, line of trees and small patch of scrub. The site has open access to the surrounding landscape and connects to woodland via hedgerows. Therefore, the presence of transient hedgerows cannot be ruled out.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	A small area of modified grassland will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitat 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.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Similar to the badgers, 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.

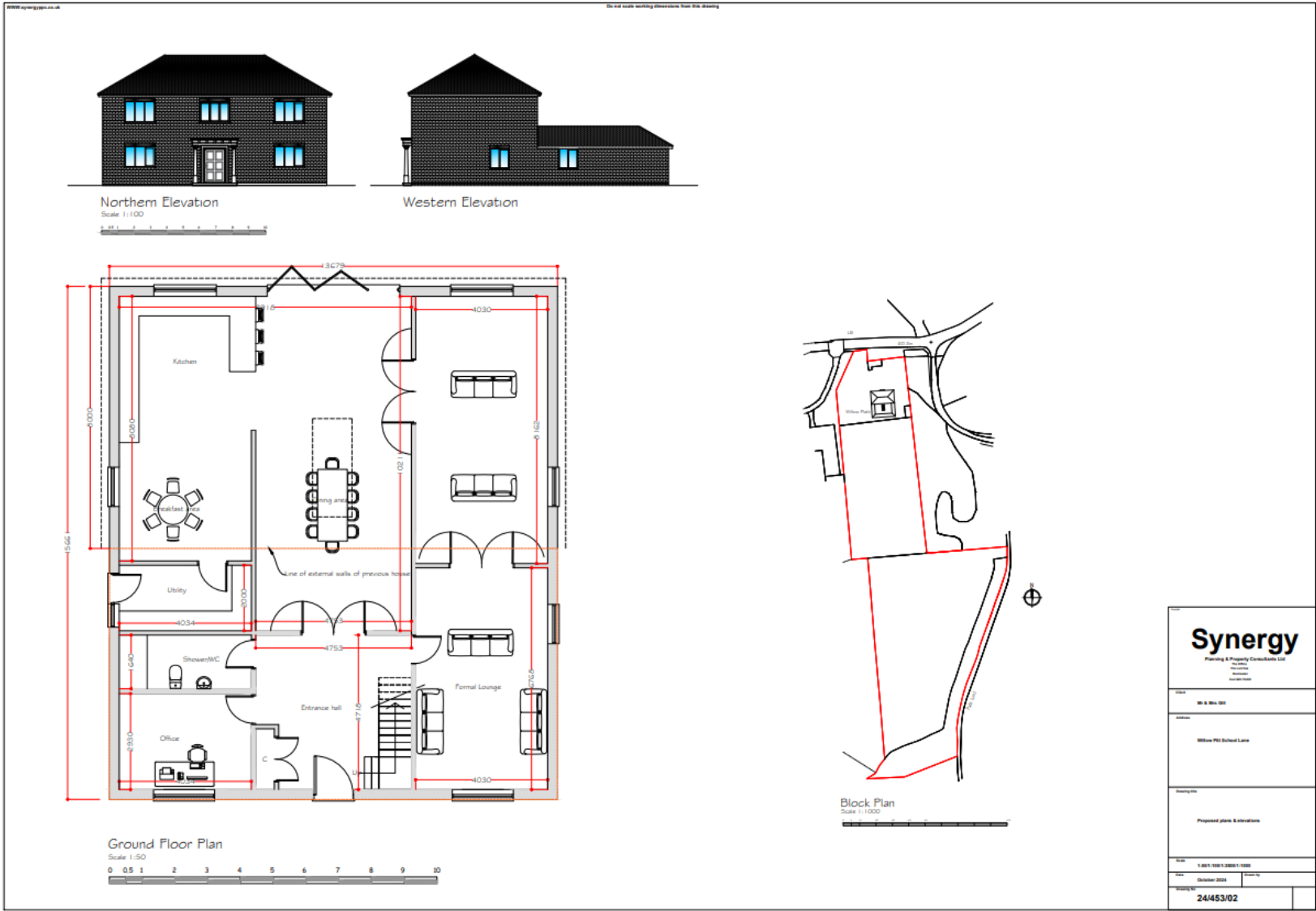
Appendix 1: Habitat map



Appendix 2: Location map



Appendix 3: Proposed plan



Appendix 4: Photos



Figure 1: North and east elevations of B1



Figure 2: North and west elevations of B1



Figure 3: North elevation of B2



Figure 4: Inside of B2



Figure 5: South and west elevations of B3



Figure 6: South and east elevations of B4



Figure 7: Northern elevation of B5



Figure 8: The beginning of the gravel track to the north of the site



Figure 9: The scattered trees along the eastern border of the modified grass



Figure 10: One of the rabbit warrens underneath the scattered trees in Figure 9



Figure 11: The bare ground in the middle of the site



Figure 12: Scattered trees and the chestnut scrub to the south of the site



Figure 13: The line of trees along the eastern border



Figure 14: The newly planted tree sapling to the south of the site



Figure 15: The end of the gravel track to the south of the site

Limitations and Copyright

Legal

Arbtech Consulting Limited has prepared this report for the sole use of the above-named client or their agents in accordance with our General Terms and Conditions, under which our services are performed. It is expressly stated that no other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report or any other services provided by us. This report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of Arbtech Consulting Limited. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based upon information provided by third parties. Information obtained from third parties has not been independently verified by Arbtech Consulting Limited.

© This report is the copyright of Arbtech Consulting Limited. Any unauthorised reproduction or usage by any person other than the addressee is strictly prohibited.

Version control			
Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Maddy Carter BSc, Consultant Ecologist	02/05/2025
Final	1.0	Maddy Carter BSc, Consultant Ecologist	02/05/2025