



Preliminary Ecological Appraisal & Preliminary Roost Assessment

Survey site:

20 Station Road, Westbury, Wiltshire BA13 3JH

Client:

David Medley

Survey date:

23/03/2026

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with Wiltshire Council. This proposal can be described as the demolition of an existing building followed by the construction of a detached 3 bed house.

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

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 Tables 1, 3 & 4 of this report.

Key Findings
Bats, Birds, amphibians and hedgehogs Precautionary working methods. Please see relevant sections for details.
Biodiversity enhancements Please see relevant sections for details.

Contents

Introduction and Context.....	3
Introduction.....	3
Methodology	3
Limitations	3
Results, Impacts and Recommendations	4
Site Location and Landscape Context.....	4
Habitats and Flora.....	7
Fauna.....	10
Appendix 1: Proposed Development Plan.....	26
Appendix 2: Site Location Plan	27
Appendix 3: Habitat Survey Map.....	28
Appendix 4: Pond Map.....	29
Appendix 5: Site Photographs	30
Appendix 6: Baseline Condition Assessments	35
Limitations and Copyright.....	35
Version Control	35

Introduction and Context

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. The aim of the PRA was to determine the presence or evaluate the likelihood of the presence of roosting bats, and to gain an understanding of how bats could use the site for roosting, foraging or commuting.

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 - 2024.](#)

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

Limitations

Whilst every effort has been made to describe the baseline conditions within the survey area, and evaluate these features, this report is a preliminary assessment and does not provide a complete characterisation of the site. Nor does it represent a full botanical assessment. It assesses the likelihood of protected, notable and important habitats and species being present, based on a site and landscape level habitat value-based risk assessment. This is based upon the ecology, biology and known distribution 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.

The survey was completed outside of the optimal survey period (April to October) for ground flora, and as such the accuracy of botanical assessment and condition assessment data may be limited in terms of species visible and ground conditions at the time of survey.

Results, Impacts and Recommendations

Site Location and Landscape Context

Table 1: Site location and landscape context

Site Location
The site is located at National Grid Reference ST 86976 51442 and has an area of approximately 0.033ha comprising four buildings, artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface, developed land; sealed surface and vegetated garden. The site is located in an urban setting, immediately surrounded by residential houses, gardens and linear infrastructure. The site is enclosed by terraced houses and their adjoining gardens. The local landscape is densely urbanised consisting of rows of terraced houses, front and rear gardens, commercial buildings, scattered trees and the occasional public green space. Aerial imagery shows that the wider environment remains primarily urban with an increase in agricultural fields and grassland in all directions amongst a network of hedgerows and field margins. A review of historic mapping indicates that the development site has remained largely unchanged since the 1800s. However, the surrounding landscape, once predominantly agricultural, has undergone substantial development over the same period. One small wildlife pond is present onsite. Medium, clay-loam but locally heavy, clay-rich soil and subsoil.
Priority Habitats and Designated Sites
Summary of Survey Findings <u>Priority Habitats</u> There are 3 priority habitats located within 2 km of the site. These comprise deciduous woodland, traditional orchard and lowland calcareous grassland. The closest priority habitat comprises deciduous woodland, located ~0.72 km northwest of the site. The development site is not considered to be well connected to nearby priority habitats. This is due to both the distances between the site and habitat parcels as well as the dense urban development within the surrounding landscape.

Designated Sites

There are 3 statutory sites within 2 km of the site. These are listed below:

Table 1a: Statutory sites within 2km of the site.

Designation	Reason for designation	Distance from site
Westbury Ironstone Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest SSSI	Westbury Ironstone Quarry is a site of national importance, as it is the type locality for the Upper Oxfordian Westbury Iron Ore. This represents a localised ferruginous deposit whose stratigraphic relationships indicate a shoaling environment, associated with marine oolitic sediments (possibly lagoonal). The fauna here also includes a bivalve assemblage dominated by the oyster. Furthermore, Westbury Ironstone is of key palaeoenvironmental and palaeogeographic value, whilst its faunal assemblage demonstrates close affinities with Upper Oxfordian faunas in Dorset and north eastern France.	~1.71km west
Bratton Downs Site of Special Scientific Interest SSSI	The site is designated for both its geomorphological and biological interest. It supports an exceptional range of landforms associated with periglacial conditions. From a biological perspective, the site is highly diverse, comprising species-rich calcareous grassland and ancient broadleaved woodland. Both habitats have become increasingly scarce	~1.73km east

		in Britain since the 1940s due to agricultural intensification and conversion to plantation woodland. The site also supports a number of rare and nationally uncommon plant and animal species.	
	Upton Cow Down Site of Special Scientific Interest SSSI	Upton Cow Down is an area of botanically rich chalk grassland at the extreme western end of Salisbury Plain. The Plain is the largest expanse of unimproved chalk grassland in northwest Europe. Scattered scrub composed of hawthorn, elder, dog rose and bramble occurs throughout the site. In the north-west corner of the site the scrub grades into a small area of mature woodland dominated by beech with ash, sycamore and hazel. The site supports a diverse chalk downland butterfly fauna, of particular note are adonis blue and marsh fritillary both of which are uncommon in Britain. An active badger sett is present on the site and roe deer are found in the scrub.	~1.85km south
The site does fall within the impact risk zone for Westbury Ironstone Quarry SSSI however, the proposed development type is not listed as possible high risk with regard to this designation. 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.			

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.

Recommendations

No recommendations.

Habitats and Flora

The site survey was undertaken by Kiera Horman BSc (Hons), Graduate Ecologist, an accredited agent on the Natural England Class 2 bat survey licence 2025-85589-CL18-BAT (Class 1 techniques only).

Table 2: Survey weather conditions

Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
23/03/2026	11.4	79	100	5.1	None

Table 3: Habitats and flora

Habitats and Flora: Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations

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.

Onsite habitats

Summary of Survey Findings

Building (u1b5)

There are four buildings on site; one is a dwelling and three of them are out-buildings. Full details for buildings on site are included within Table 4.

Developed land; sealed surface (u1b)

A small concrete access path is present to the front of the property.

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

Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (u1c)

Gravelled surface is present throughout the site in the form of a front garden and a path to the rear of property throughout garden from B1 to B2 and B3. Furthermore, large sections of the rear garden consist of artificial grass instead of vegetated garden.

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

Built-up areas and gardens (u1) - Vegetated garden (828) - Frequently mown (108) - Introduced shrub (847) - Ground level planters (845)

A small parcel of vegetated garden is present within the rear garden, between B2 and B4. The grassland is heavily managed. Further, there are small, scattered sections of introduced shrubs and planters present throughout the residential curtilage of the site.

In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Matrix, this habitat is not subject to a condition assessment and is automatically assigned a poor condition.

Table 3a: Vegetated garden species abundance.

Abundance	Species
Dominant	Perennial rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)
Abundant	-

Frequent	-
Occasional	Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum</i>), daisy (<i>Bellis perennis</i>)
Rare	Common camellia (<i>Camellia japonica</i>), hydrangea (<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>), coralberry (<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>), lords-and-ladies (<i>Arum maculatum</i>), marsh-marigold (<i>Caltha palustris</i>), butterfly stonecrop (<i>Hylotelephium spectabile</i>) and lesser periwinkle (<i>Vinca minor</i>)

Impacts

The proposed development will result in the loss of artificial grass and a small section of vegetated garden with introduced shrubs and planters. 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.

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
- Protect retained turf and soil resource from destruction and compaction using plastic matting and wooden boarding. Do not store skips and other heavy materials on retained turf.

The proposed development is unlikely to trigger the requirement for a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment, as it falls under an exemption due to less than 25m² of vegetated habitat being impacted.

Invasive / Non-native species

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.

Impacts

None

Recommendations

None.

Fauna

Table 4: Fauna

Fauna: Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations

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.

Roosting Bats

Summary of Survey Findings

A review of the MAGIC database for European Protected Species Licences (EPSL) for bats within a 2km radius of the site has been completed. 7 EPSL were identified, as detailed below:

Table 4a: EPSL records within 2km of the site - bats

EPSL reference	Bat species affected	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence
2018-36272-EPS-MIT	Brown long-eared	~0.41km east	N/A
2017-32426-EPS-MIT	Brown long-eared	~0.79km southeast	Destruction of a resting place.

2017-32426-EPS-MIT-1	Brown long-eared & Common pipistrelle	~0.79km southeast	Destruction of a resting place.
2020-48617-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	~1.11km south	Damage and destruction of a resting place.
2015-18586-EPS-MIT	Brown long-eared, Common pipistrelle and Soprano pipistrelle	~1.22km southeast	Destruction of a resting place.
2015-18586-EPS-MIT-1	Brown long-eared, Common pipistrelle and Soprano pipistrelle	~1.22km southeast	Destruction of a resting place.
2018-38082-EPS-MIT	Brown long-eared	~1.89km southwest	Destruction of a resting place.

No trees were present on site with suitable roosting features for bats to utilise.

Buildings

Building B1 Description

B1 is a two-storey, brick-built, semi-detached dwelling. The main roof structure is gabled and clad with clay tiles.

B1 is currently not set to be impacted as a result of the proposed development and thus it was not subject to a PRA. If the development proposal changes then this building will need to be surveyed for its suitability for roosting bats.



Southwestern elevation of B1.



Southeastern and northeastern elevations of B1.

Building B2 Description

B2 is a single-storey, detached, timber-framed out-building. The structure features a hipped roof clad in timber. No bat evidence was recorded during the survey of this building.

In line with Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, J (Ed) 2023), B2 is assessed to have negligible habitat value for roosting bats due to the lack of suitable bat roosting and access features present. It is highly unlikely that bats will utilise this structure at any time of year.



Southeastern and northeastern elevations of B2.



Southeastern and southwestern elevations of B2.

Building B3 Description

B3 is a single-storey, metal-framed greenhouse used as an out-building. The structure features a gabled roof with glass panels. No internal voids were recorded. No bat evidence was found anywhere within the building.

In line with Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, J (Ed) 2023), B3 is assessed to have negligible habitat value for roosting bats due to the lack of suitable bat roosting and access features present. It is highly unlikely that bats will utilise this structure at any time of year.



Greenhouse located within the rear garden (B3)

Building B4 Description

B4 is a single-storey, detached, timber-framed workshop with an adjoining carport on the northeastern elevation. The structure has a gabled roof clad in bitumen shingles, which exhibits frequent defects with multiple gaps present. Internal voids were recorded within the building. No bat evidence was found during the survey.

In line with Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, J (Ed) 2023), B4 is assessed to have negligible habitat value for roosting bats due to the absence of any significant features on or within the building. Two small, sub-optimal features were identified within the building; an ivy-covered open eave with a depth of 15cm and the timber, hollow, porch on the southwestern elevation. These features may provide roosting opportunities for a single crevice



dweller. However, due to the high light levels these features are exposed to and the heavily urbanised surrounding environment they are not considered significant features and therefore the building remains assessed as negligible.

Southwestern elevation of B4.



Northeastern elevation of B4 and the adjoining carport.

Feature

Materials

Condition/Suitability

Photographs

Voids

Timber

An internal void was recorded within B4, measuring 3.5m in length, 5.3m in width, and 3.4m in height, with an approximate area of 18.55m². The internal temperature was recorded at 17°C with a humidity of 53.8%. This void was accessible and assessed, but no specific roosting features or bat evidence were identified within it.



				<i>Internal space of B4 facing southeast.</i>  23/03/2026 10:52 <i>Internal space of B4 facing northwest.</i>  23/03/2026 10:52 <i>Storage shelf centrally within B4 and skylight.</i>	
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				 <i>Internal space of adjoining carport.</i>	
Impacts The proposed development will involve the demolition of B4 and its adjoining carport. Recommendations No further surveys are required due to the suboptimal condition of both the identified features on B4 as well as the highly urbanised surrounding environment. In the unlikely event that a bat is encountered during works, all works must cease immediately, and advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.					
Foraging and Commuting Bats					
Summary of Survey Findings					

Due to the small scale of the site and the significantly urban nature of both the site and its surroundings it is assessed that there are no habitats on site suitable for foraging bats. The fencelines and roads may offer some suitable linear commuting routes, however, the lack of strongly connected vegetated linear features as well as high artificial light levels significantly reduces commuting suitability and connectivity to the site.

Impacts

The proposed development will not result in the removal of any habitats which could be used by foraging or commuting bats.

Recommendations

None.

The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for foraging bats:

- Planting of locally characteristic tree, shrub and hedgerows to increase foraging opportunities.

Amphibians

Summary of Survey Findings

A review of the MAGIC database for EPSL for great crested newts (GCN) within a 2km radius of the site has been completed. 3 EPSL were identified, as detailed below:

Table 4b: EPSL records within 2km of the site - Great Crested Newts

EPSL reference	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence
EPSM2011-2782	~0.52km northwest	Destruction of a resting place.
2019-42296-EPS-MIT-1	~1km northwest	Damage and destruction of a resting place.
EPSM2009-509	~1.04km north	Destruction of a resting place.

A check was also completed for great crested newt class survey license returns and historic pond surveys. No records were identified.

There is 1 pond on-site. A review of aerial imagery shows that there is one pond within a 500m radius of the site. This pond (P2) is situated approximately ~456m south of the site boundary amongst the grounds of a school. P2 is not considered to be suitably connected to the site due to the dense urban development between the pond and the development site. P1 is a small, man-made wildlife pond located within the rear garden of B1, along the north-eastern site boundary. The pond is not connected to any external water source and is surrounded by ornamental shrubs and garden vegetation. It measures approximately 0.8 m × 0.8 m, giving an area of around 0.64 m².

An HSI assessment was undertaken for P1, which indicated poor suitability for supporting great crested newts. It should also be noted that the garden is well enclosed by timber fencing and surrounding buildings, and that the pond will not be impacted by the proposed development. The scores for the HSI parameters can be viewed in the table below:

Table 4d: HSI Scores for P1

SI Description	P1 SI Value
Geographic location	1
Pond Area	0.05
Pond Permanence	1
Water Quality	0.33
Shade	1
Waterfowl Effect	1
Fish Presence	1
Pond Density	0.1
Terrestrial Habitat	0.33

Macrophyte Cover	1
HSI Score	0.47
HSI Category	Poor

The vegetated garden, including introduced shrubs, may provide some suitable foraging and commuting habitat for amphibians. That said, the site is predominantly composed of artificial, unvegetated surfaces and developed land, which are suboptimal due to a lack of structure and suitable shelter.

The small pond present on site may offer some suitable habitat for amphibians; however, given the urban nature of the surrounding landscape, it is unlikely that amphibians will migrate onto the site. This is further restricted by the presence of a perimeter fence enclosing the rear garden.

Impacts

The proposed development will result in the loss of artificial, unvegetated surfaces and a small section of planters with introduced shrubs within 100m of a potential breeding pond (P1), should great crested newts (GCN) be present. When completing the rapid risk assessment published by Natural England (Natural England 2015), the proposed development produces a 'Green' risk score, which states: 'offence highly unlikely'.

Despite the proximity of the development to the on-site pond, the limited extent of vegetated habitat loss, together with the surrounding urban environment, makes it highly unlikely that the development would impact GCN.

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:

- Heras fencing will be erected around the working area to prevent encroachment towards aquatic habitats where amphibians could be present.
- 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.

Reptiles

Summary of Survey Findings

There is no suitable habitat present on site for reptiles due to a lack of habitats such as scrub and rank grassland which would offer refuge for these species. Further, the site is surrounded by urban development (i.e. roads and buildings) which is considered sub-optimal for reptile migration and therefore reptiles are considered unlikely to migrate from any nearby suitable habitats to the development site. As such it is likely that reptiles are absent from the development site.

Impacts

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

Recommendations

None.

Birds

Summary of Survey Findings

No evidence of nesting birds was identified on or within B1 or any habitats recorded on site, however B4 may provide suitable shelter and could be used by common nesting birds. In addition, the introduced shrubs within the vegetated garden may offer suitable nest-building resources for birds.

Due to the small size of the site and the extent and type of the habitats recorded, the site not considered suitable to support a significant assemblage of protected and/or notable birds.

Impacts

Artificial, unvegetated surface and introduced shrubs will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local bird populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, the proposed development could result in the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.

Recommendations

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, depending on species present, until the young have fledged.

Badgers

Summary of Survey Findings

No badger setts were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. The site is considered unsuitable for badgers given the lack of suitable sett excavation areas/ground. Further, there is limited suitable badger foraging habitat on site given the lack of fruiting trees/scrub. 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.

Impacts

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

Recommendations

None.

Riparian animals

Summary of Survey Findings

There are no riparian habitats on or adjacent to the site.

Impacts

Otters

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

Water Vole

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

Recommendations

Otters

None.

Water Vole

None.

Hazel dormouse

Summary of Survey Findings

There are no suitable habitats on site to support hazel dormice.

Impacts

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

Recommendations

None.

Invertebrates

Summary of Survey Findings

The habitats present on-site, including the pond and ornamental shrubs, 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.

Impacts

The proposed development will result in the loss of artificial, unvegetated surface as well as planters with introduced shrubs. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local invertebrate populations owing to the presence of more extensive habitat locally.

Recommendations

The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for invertebrates:

- Installation of insect hotels
- Incorporation of log piles/dead wood

Other e.g. small mammals

Summary of Survey Findings

The vegetated garden and shrubs on site offer suitable foraging and commuting opportunities for small terrestrial mammals such as hedgehogs. The site is well connected to additional habitats such as further residential gardens directly north and south.

Although the connectivity of the site is limited with the surrounding urban infrastructure, hedgehogs are common to urban areas and can commute through gardens and gaps in fencing. As such, the presence of foraging, sheltering and commuting small mammals on site cannot be discounted.

Impacts

The proposed development will result in the loss of artificial, unvegetated surfaces as well as introduced shrubs. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local small mammal/hedgehog populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present.

Recommendations

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

- Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape.
- Any pipework exceeding 100mm will be capped overnight.
- 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

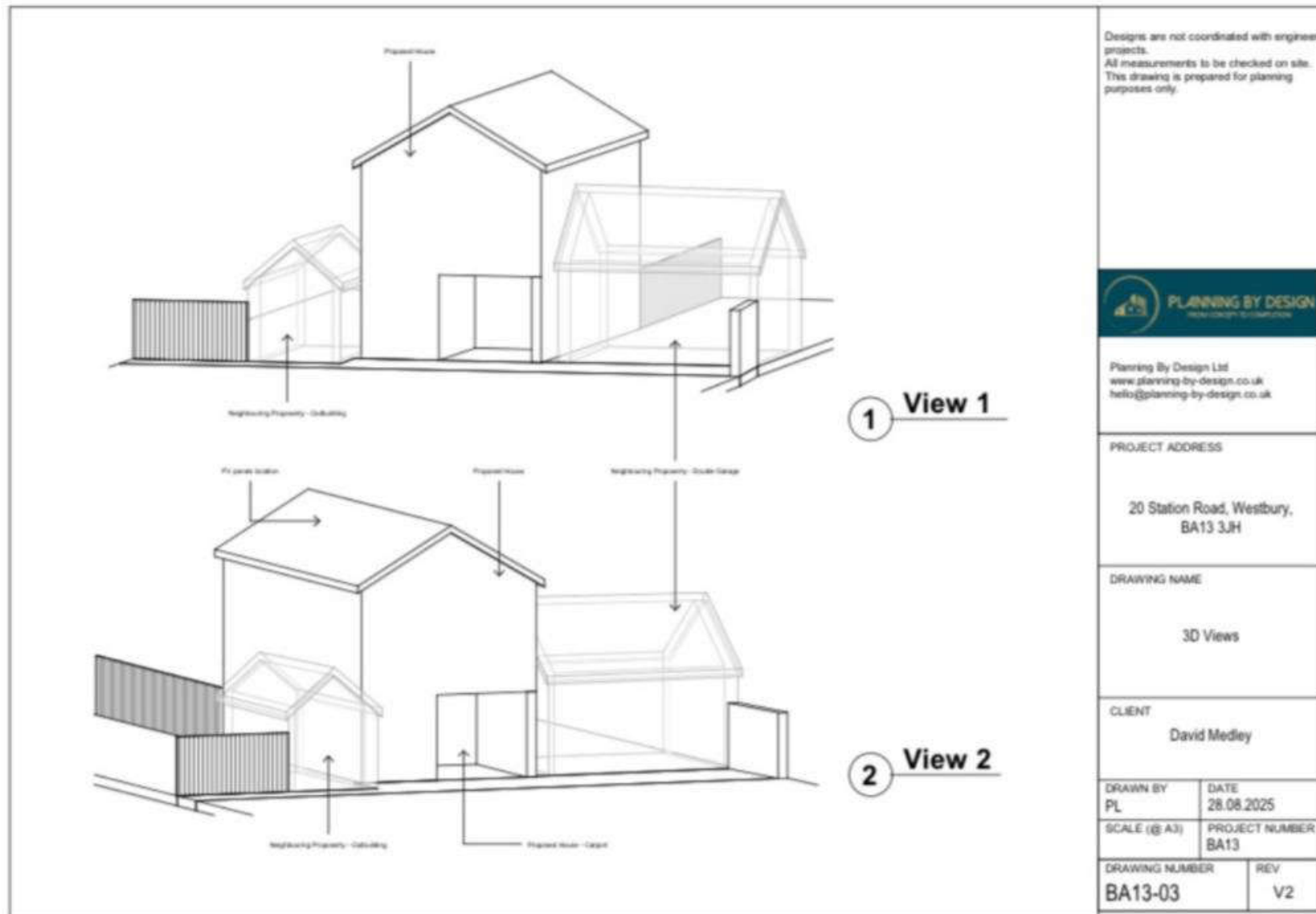
regulations.

- If any small mammals 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.

The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs:

- Creation of fence gaps (14cm x 14cm) to enable small mammals to travel freely through the site
- Installation of hedgehog houses in shady areas.

Appendix 1: Proposed Development Plan



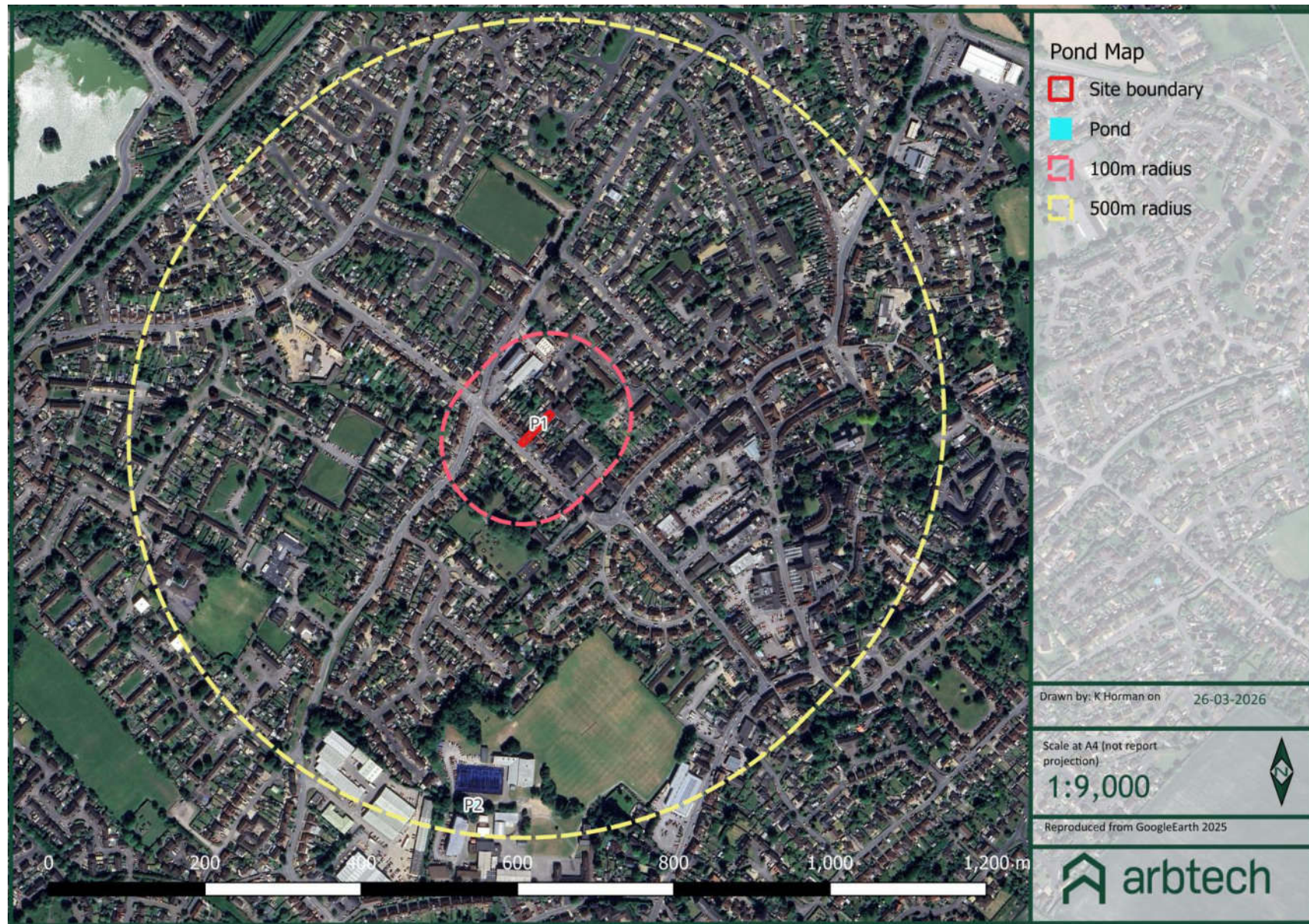
Appendix 2: Site Location Plan



Appendix 3: Habitat Survey Map



Appendix 4: Pond Map



Appendix 5: Site Photographs



Photo 1: Gravelled front garden in front of the southwestern elevation of B1.



Photo 2: Gravelled garden path present throughout the rear garden.

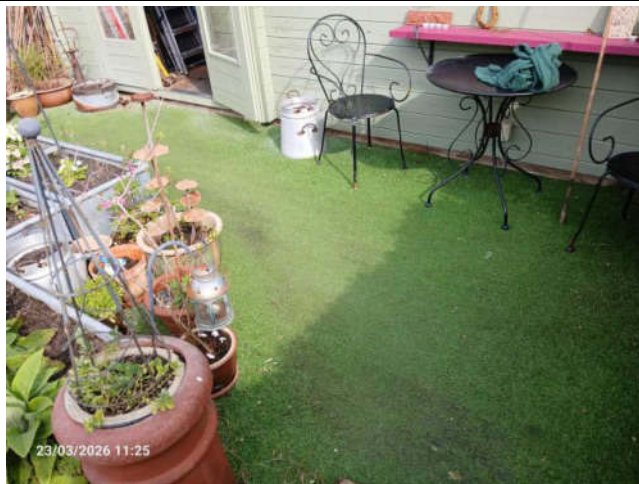


Photo 3: Artificial grass present within the rear garden, southwest of B4.



Photo 4: Small concrete access path in front of B1.



Photo 5: Vegetated garden between B2 and B4.



Photo 6: Introduced shrubs along the southeastern site boundary.



Photo 7: Introduced shrubs surrounding both B3 and the small wildlife pond.



Photo 8: Planters present along the northwestern site boundary, south of B4.



Photo 9: Southwestern elevation of B1.



Photo 10: Southeastern and northeastern elevations of B1.



Photo 11: Southeastern and northeastern elevations of B2.



Photo 12: Southeastern and southwestern elevations of B2.



Photo 13: Greenhouse located within the rear garden (B3)



Photo 14: Southwestern elevation of B4.



Photo 15: Northeastern elevation of B4 and the adjoining carport.



Photo 16: Location of P1 and its surrounding vegetation.

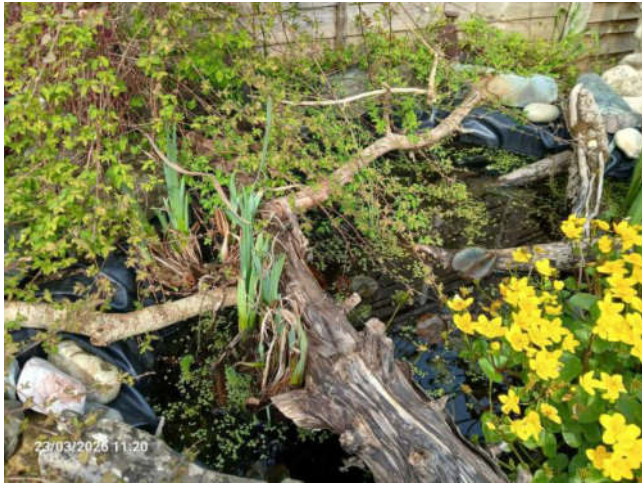


Photo 17: Pond P1

Appendix 6: Baseline Condition Assessments

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Version Control

Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Kiera Horman BSc (Hons), Graduate Ecologist	26/03/2026
Review	0.2	Laurence Wills ACIEEM, BSc (Hons), Senior Ecologist	02/04/2026
Review	0.3	Laurence Wills ACIEEM, BSc (Hons), Senior Ecologist	03/04/2026
Final	1	Kiera Horman BSc (Hons), Graduate Ecologist	03/04/2026