



PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

Tyrone House, Norton Lane, Chichester

On behalf of: Mr and Mrs Napthine

Prepared by	GS
Checked by	LB
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SUMMARY

Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by Mr and Mrs Napthine to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the dwelling 'Tyrone House', Norton Lane, Chichester and its surroundings (Grid Reference: SU927061 - hereafter referred to as 'the site'). A preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA) was undertaken on 03rd April 2020, to appraise the existing ecological resource within the land and the surrounding area.

The main body of the site is dominated by an existing dwelling surrounded by ornamental gardens, amenity grassland and extensive tree and shrub planting; the plant species on site were common and widespread species; no rare or unusual species were recorded. The habitats which are to be directly affected by the development proposals are of negligible value. The boundary trees surrounding the site are of site-local value and should be retained where possible. The site has some potential to support protected species within these areas, updated survey work is required to provide the most up-to-date information for this site.

A summary of recommendations is as follows:

- ¿ Undertake bat emergence survey of the dwelling B1 and the outhouse B2 to determine whether a bat roost is present;
- ¿ Retain all surrounding woodland / hedges where possible;
- ¿ Employ a sensitive lighting scheme across the site with all light spill onto trees and shrubs avoided;
- ¿ Remove any areas of hedging, trees or scrub outside the bird nesting season (Nesting season: March - August inclusive) or following inspection to ensure no active nests are present.

Recommendations for enhancement which should be included within the scheme are detailed in section 7.0 below.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by Mr and Mrs Napthine to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the dwelling :Tyrone House~, Norton Lane, Chichester and its surroundings (Grid Reference: SU927061 ~ hereafter referred to as :the site~).
- 1.2 A preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA) was undertaken on 03rd April 2020, to appraise the existing ecological resource within the land and the surrounding area. The PEA comprised a baseline survey conforming broadly to the J NCC Ecology Phase 1 Habitat Survey protocol, to identify the existing habitats. In addition, a protected species assessment was undertaken to identify the potential for European and nationally protected species within and adjacent to the land.
- 1.3 The field survey data and analysis contained in this report was undertaken and prepared by George Sayer (Senior Ecologist, Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology). The report has been reviewed by Louise Barker (, Project Ecologist, Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology).

Site Information

- 1.4 The survey area covers c. 0.29 hectares (ha) forming the dwelling :Tyrone House~ and its immediate surroundings. The site is enclosed by mature, mixed-species hedge and treelines and is bordered by Nyton Road to the south, Norton Lane to the west, a detached residential property to the north and a redundant nursery now used as a campsite to the east.

Surrounding Landscape

- 1.5 The surrounding landscape is rural and agricultural, being to the northern edge of the village of Aldingbourne and the southern edge of the Hamlet of Norton, with larger linear villages of Eastergate and Westergate to the east and Tangmere to the west. The A27 dual carriageway is 800metres (m) to the north.
- 1.6 There are 5 no. waterbodies located within 500m of the site, with the nearest ponds being a fishpond and 2no. duckponds within the adjacent property, 55m to the south-east.

Development Proposals

- 1.7 It is understood that the development proposals include the demolition of the existing dwelling and the construction of a replacement dwelling in the same location. The location of the access would remain the same.

2.0 SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

- 2.1 The aim of the preliminary ecological appraisal survey has been:

- ¿ To identify the main habitat types present on site;
- ¿ To assess the likely importance of the habitats present;
- ¿ To assess the likely presence of protected species;
- ¿ To provide recommendations for surveys of protected species where necessary;
- ¿ To list ecological constraints present on the site;
- ¿ To highlight any ecological opportunities and list potential enhancements for inclusion within the scheme.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desk Study

- 3.1.1 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information Centre (MAGIC) was consulted for information regarding priority habitats and statutory designated sites within 2.0km of the proposed construction site. Where possible information from previous surveys in the local area have been used to form judgements as to the likely presence of protected species.

3.2 Site Visit

- 3.2.1 A preliminary ecological appraisal was undertaken on 03rd April 2020, and the site subjected to an ecology survey using guidelines set out in the Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey - A Technique for Environmental Audit (J NCC, 2003). This has resulted in a Site Habitat Plan (Figure No. 01) and Species Lists for Habitat Parcels (Table No. 06).

- 3.2.2 Habitats within the land were classified and the presence, or potential presence, of certain protected and / or notable species of flora and fauna were identified. This involved identifying features that may be used by protected species, potential foraging areas and other signs of use. Water bodies were recorded wherever possible, within 500m of the proposed development site.
- 3.2.3 Due to the field survey consisting of only one site visit, certain species, particularly some of the flowering plants, may not have been visible or may have been otherwise inconspicuous at the time of the survey and hence overlooked. These are accepted constraints associated with the standard Phase 1 Habitat Survey Methodology.
- 3.2.4 The results are summarised and accompanied in large part by photographic evidence contained in Appendix A - Site Photographs. Recommendations for further investigation and survey are made in the following report.

Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

- 3.2.5 A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment was undertaken on 3rd April 2020 by an experienced, licenced bat surveyor who undertook an internal and external assessment of all buildings and trees within the proposed construction zone.
- 3.2.6 The bat surveyor assessed the existing buildings visually and searched for evidence such as:
- ¿ Grease Marks;
 - ¿ Urine Stains;
 - ¿ Bat Droppings;
 - ¿ Feeding Remains;
 - ¿ Dead or Live Bats.
- 3.2.7 Trees were visually identified from the ground, using binoculars where necessary, for features that could be used by bats such as:
- ¿ Woodpecker Holes;
 - ¿ Knot Holes;
 - ¿ Tear-outs;
 - ¿ Flush Cuts;
 - ¿ Double Leaders.

- 3.2.8 Once features had been assessed the trees were then categorised in accordance with Table 4.1 of the Bat Conservation Trust's Good Survey Guidelines (2016):

Table No. 01 - Categorisation Criteria

Category	Buildings	Trees
Negligible	No suitable features identified.	No suitable features identified.
Low	A structure which could be used opportunistically, however, are not likely to be used on a regular basis / by a large number of bats.	Tree of sufficient size / age to support bat roost features; but with none identified from the ground.
Moderate	A building with features which, could be used regularly by a small number of bats.	Tree with features which, may support a bat roost of low conservation status.
High	A building with features suitable for use by a large number of bats on a regular basis.	A tree with several potential bat roost sites that are suitable for use by a large number of bats.

3.3 Great Crested Newt Habitat Suitability Index Assessment

- 3.3.1 The Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) was developed by Oldham et al (2000) as a way of providing a numerical index allowing a direct comparison to be made between different water bodies. This index assesses waterbodies against 10 no. different criteria, each of which have a bearing on the likelihood of great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*) being present in the pond under consideration.

- 3.3.2 The 10 no. attributes against which ponds can be assessed are:

- Geographic Location;
- Pond Area (at its highest level);
- Permanence;
- Water Quality;
- Perimeter Shading;
- Numbers of Wildfowl;
- Numbers of Fish Present;
- Pond Count (within a 1.0 km radius);
- Terrestrial Habitat (within 250.0 m);
- Macrophyte Coverage.

- 3.3.3 The HSI results in a score between 1 and 0; with 1 being optimal conditions and 0 being unlikely to support a population. However, the index merely gives an indication as to whether a pond has the potential to support great crested newts and is not a substitute for more detailed presence / absence surveys for protected species of amphibian.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Desk Study - Designated Sites

- 4.1.1 The following designated sites are not necessarily representative of the existing site's ecology but are indicative of the ecological context of the surrounding area; a factor that may be important when assessing the presence / absence potential of certain species groups.

Statutory Protected Sites

- 4.1.2 The following potential zones of influence have been utilised when identifying designated sites in the local area: Local Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (within 2.0km of the site) and European Designated sites including SAC's and SPA's (within 10km of the site).

Statutory protected areas in the vicinity of the site include:

Table No. 02 - Statutory Protected Sites

Site	Description	Location
Pagham Harbour SPA, RAMSAR	Harbour designated for areas of saltmarsh, mudflat and populations of Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>), Dark-bellied brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>), Little tern (<i>Sternula albifrons</i>) and Ruff (<i>Calidris pugnax</i>).	8.3 km SW
Duncton to Bignor Escarpment SAC	Mature beech woodland together with other habitats including chalk grassland and scrub. Invertebrates include the largest British population of the snail <i>Helicodonta obvoluta</i> and several rare moth species. A spring has a rich marginal vegetation including opposite-leaved golden saxifrage.	8.3 km NE
Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA, RAMSAR & Solent Maritime SAC	A mosaic of estuarine and coastal habitats designated for a number of bird species and rare habitats.	9.0 km SW

- 4.1.3 The site is located within the Impact Risk Zone of several SSSI however development proposals do not meet the criteria which would require consultation with Natural England, or contributions towards strategic management of designated sites.

Non-Statutory Protected Areas

- 4.1.4 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) are designations applied to the most important non-statutory nature conservation sites. They are recognised by the National Planning Policy Framework (2019) and as such are material considerations when assessing planning applications. The following SNCIs were identified within 2.0km of the site:

Table No. 03 - Non-Statutory Protected Sites

Site	Location
Fontwell Park Racecourse	1.85 km NE

4.2 Habitats

- 4.2.1 Within 2.0km of the site there are Priority Habitats of Ancient Woodland, Deciduous Woodland, Traditional Orchard, Lowland Meadows, Ponds and Chalk Stream.

- 4.2.2 Habitats within and adjacent to the land include:

- ¿ Existing Building;
- ¿ Amenity Grassland;
- ¿ Tall Ruderal;
- ¿ Hard / Bare Ground;
- ¿ Scattered Trees and Treelines;
- ¿ Intact Species-poor Hedges.

Existing Building

- 4.2.3 A total of 3 no. buildings were identified within the site. The buildings on site are of varying ages and constructions; a summary of findings is detailed in section 4.3 below.

Amenity Grassland

- 4.2.4 The garden is dominated by well-managed amenity lawn.

- 4.2.5 Species composition was typical of well-maintained lawns, being dominated by perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*). Forbs present include yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*) and daisy (*Bellis perennis*). The habitat is of negligible value.

Tall Ruderal

- 4.2.6 Small patches of tall ruderal vegetation exists around the site, mostly to the edges of plant borders and beneath stands of trees. Common nettle dominates with areas of pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*), lords and ladies (*Arum maculatum*) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*). This common and widespread habitat is of site value only

Hard / Bare Ground

- 4.2.7 The dwelling is surrounded by a gravel drive and paved patios. An area to the south of the garden is formed largely of bare earth within interspersed shrubs. The habitat is of negligible value.

Scattered Trees and Treelines

- 4.2.8 The garden contains a number of trees, with a number of ornamental species such as Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*) and lawson cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*) and native trees such as holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and willow (*Salix* sp.). Scattered trees are of site value. Several stands of native trees including beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*) form strong visual features and are of local value.

Intact Species-poor Hedges

- 4.2.9 The boundary with adjacent properties and Nyton Road are lined with hedges, largely ornamental in nature. Species present include shrub honeysuckle (*Lonicera nitida*), cypress (*Cupressus* sp.) and cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*). The hedges are garden boundaries and therefore do not come under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. The hedges are of site value.

4.3 Protected Species Assessment

Amphibians

Desk Study

- 4.3.1 GCN are known to be present in Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, and at Easthampnett, both c. 1.7km from the site.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.2 The ponds within site were assigned a score based on criteria outlined in ARG Advice Note 5 is assigned according to each category with a total score given between 1 and 0 ($HSI = SI_1 \times SI_2 \times SI_3 \times SI_4 \times SI_5 \times SI_6 \times SI_7 \times SI_8 \times SI_9 \times SI_{10}$)^{1/10}; pond suitability is then determined according to the scale below.

Table No. 04: Pond Suitability Based on HSI Score

HSI Score	Suitability
<0.5	:poor~
0.5 - 0.59	:below average~
0.6 - 0.69	:average~
0.7 - 0.79	:good~
>0.8	:excellent~

- 4.3.3 Pond P5 was not accessible and has been excluded from the assessment. Pond P1 was assessed as having an :below average~ suitability for GCN. Ponds P2-4 were assessed as having :poor~ suitability for GCN. Full results of the HSI index for these ponds are indicated in Table No. 05 below.

Table No. 05: Full Results of HSI Assessment Undertaken of Ponds

Criteria	P1	P2	P3	P4
SI1: Location	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SI2: Pond Area	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
SI3: Pond Drying	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.90
SI4: Water Quality	0.67	0.33	0.33	0.33
SI5: Shade	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00
SI6: Fowl	0.67	0.01	0.01	1.00
SI7: Fish	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.01
SI8: Ponds	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
SI9: Terrestrial Habitat	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
SI10: Macrophytes	0.90	0.30	0.30	0.40
Score	0.59	0.33	0.33	0.33
Result	Below Average	Poor	Poor	Poor

- 4.3.4 The gardens contain some limited suitable habitat for GCN, however it appears well-maintained. Overall, the site is considered to be of negligible value to GCN.

Reptiles

Desk Study

- 4.3.5 Grass snakes and adders are recorded in low numbers locally; slow worms are also known to be present in Aldingbourne.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.6 The grassland margins and areas beneath stands of trees offer some limited reptile habitat. Due to the small extent of the suitable areas and well-maintained nature of the garden, the areas are of value within the site area only.

Bats

Desk Study

- 4.3.7 Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus* sp.), Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), Brown Long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*), Serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*), Nattererš (*Myotis nattererii*), Bechsteinš (*Myotis bechsteinii*) and Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*) bats have been recorded within the local area.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.8 The existing buildings on site were assessed for their potential to support roosting bats, a summary of the assessment is shown below:

Table No. 06 - Building Assessment

Ref.	Description	Category
B01	Detached rendered dwelling with a complex roof covered in clay tiles. A large, semi-converted loft space is present. No significant access points into the loft were noted. A small number of lifted tiles, particularly along hips and valleys were present. A small scattering of pipistrelle bat droppings (<10) were found within the loft spaces.	Moderate
B02	Small rendered outhouse with clay tile roof. No significant access points into the roof were noted and a glazed door allowed light into the building. A small number of lifted tiles were noted.	Negligible
B03	A timber summerhouse / store, with felt-tile roof with several windows, making the internal space bright.	Negligible

- 4.3.9 The trees on-site offered no significant bat roosting features, being largely semi-mature or coniferous specimens.
- 4.3.10 The treelines and mature trees are considered likely to support foraging and commuting by bats. This habitat is likely to be of local importance to the local bat community.

Dormouse

Desk Study

- 4.3.11 There are no records of dormice within 2.0km of the site.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.12 The vegetation on-site is largely ornamental with few native or fruiting species other than rare hazel and cherry trees. The habitat on site is therefore of negligible value to dormice.

Badger

Desk Study

- 4.3.13 Badger records are confidential and were therefore not included within the data search.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.14 No evidence of badger was noted within the site. The site may support foraging and commuting by badgers. The area is considered to be of site value to foraging and commuting badgers.

Water Vole

Desk Study

- 4.3.15 There are no records of water vole within 2.0km of the site, although they are present in the wider area and may use local ditches and rifes.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.16 There is no suitable habitat for water voles on the site. The site is of negligible value to water vole.

Other Mammals

- 4.3.17 Numerous records of common mammals including rabbit exist within 2.0km of the site area.

Birds

Desk Study

- 4.3.17 Numerous bird species are present locally.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.18 Optimal nesting habitat is limited to the hedge / tree lines. The grassland and shrubs are too well-maintained to be of potential for nesting. The area overall is likely to be of site value to breeding / foraging birds.

Invertebrates

Site Assessment

- 4.3.19 Suitable habitat for invertebrates is limited to the trees and hedges. The site in general lacks the floral diversity to support a good range of invertebrates and is likely to be of value within the site area only.

Others

- 4.3.20 No suitable habitat for any other protected species was recorded on site.

4.4 Survey Constraints / Considerations

- 4.4.1 No major constraints which would cast doubt on these results were encountered, full access was available to all areas of the site.

5.0 EVALUATION, CONSTRAINTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Habitats

- 5.1.1 The main body of the site is dominated by existing building, amenity grassland, introduced shrubs, trees and hedges. The plant species on site were common and widespread species; no rare or unusual species were recorded. The habitats which are to be directly affected by the development proposals are of negligible value.

- 5.1.2 Tree lines have been identified as being of local value and should be retained and protected within the scheme proposals. The current plans for the site do not impact upon these areas.

- 5.1.3 The site is located far from any statutory or non-statutory designated site, and the proposals do not seek to alter the nature of the site. There will be no likely significant effect upon protected sites as a result of the development proposals.

5.2 Protected Species

Amphibians

- 5.2.1 It is considered highly unlikely that GCN would be present on-site, although widespread amphibians are likely. Any vegetation removal shall be carried out with due to minimise harm to widespread amphibians.

Reptiles

- 5.2.2 Areas of suitable reptile habitat are limited and would not be impacted by the proposals. No further survey or mitigation is required for reptiles.

Bats

- 5.2.3 Building B1 requires further survey to determine whether it is in use as a bat roost, to determine the requirements for licencing and mitigation if necessary.
- 5.2.4 No trees offer significant bat roost potential. Mature trees which surround the site are likely to form foraging and commuting corridors for bat species. The trees are not proposed for removal or disturbance and should be protected in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012.
- 5.2.5 A sensitive lighting scheme must be employed with excessive light spill upon the surrounding vegetation and hedge / treelines avoided.

Dormice

- 5.2.6 No suitable habitat for dormice exists; no further surveys or mitigation required.

Badgers

- 5.2.7 No evidence of badgers was found; no further survey or mitigation for badger is required. Excavations over 1.0 m depth shall be covered or fitted with a ramp to allow mammals to escape.

Other Mammals

- 5.2.8 All wild mammals are protected against intentional crushing or asphyxiation under the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996. Care should be taken when excavating around any rabbit holes etc to ensure no wild mammal is intentionally harmed.

Breeding Birds

- 5.2.9 Removal of suitable nesting habitat (trees/hedges/large shrubs) should be undertaken outside the nesting season (avoiding March-August) or following inspection by a suitability qualified ecologist to ensure no active nests are present.

Invertebrates

- 5.2.10 All hedging and mature trees should be retained where possible. Proposals do not affect habitat of any value to invertebrates; no constraints have been identified.

Summary of Recommendations

- 5.2.11 A summary of recommendations is as follows:
- ¿ Undertake bat emergence surveys of Building B1 to determine whether a bat roost is present;
 - ¿ Retain all surrounding trees / hedges where possible;
 - ¿ Employ a sensitive lighting scheme across the site with all light spill onto trees and hedges avoided;
 - ¿ Fit excavations with a cover or ramp overnight;
 - ¿ Remove any areas of hedging, trees or large shrubs outside the bird nesting season (Nesting season: March - August inclusive) or following inspection to ensure no active nests are present.

6.0 ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS / OPPORTUNITIES

6.1 The design of the proposed development should consider ecological enhancements for the benefit of wildlife in line with the National Planning Policy Framework and Local Planning Policy. Recommendations for ecological enhancements that should be considered as part of development proposals include:

- ¿ The use of flowering plants as listed within the RHS :Plants for Pollinators ~ plant list to within the soft landscape scheme provide year-round interest for invertebrates;
- ¿ The provision of nesting boxes for a variety of bird species within trees / the northern aspects of the new buildings;
- ¿ The use of log and compost piles in habitat areas to provide refugia for reptiles and amphibians;
- ¿ Bat boxes suitable for a range of species to be incorporated into the southern aspect of mature trees or the new buildings.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 No evidence was recorded on site which would suggest that the development proposals are likely to have a major adverse effect upon biodiversity. The main body of the site is formed of existing building, amenity grassland, introduced shrubs, trees and hedges, of very limited ecological value.
- 7.2 Further survey work is required to allow suitable mitigation to be formulated, however the findings are unlikely to represent any major constraints to development. With appropriate mitigation the proposed development will have a negligible impact upon biodiversity in the local area while the proposed enhancements above would result in no net loss in biodiversity in accordance with national and local planning policy.

8.0 REFERENCES

J NCC: Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey - A Technique for Environmental Audit; (2003);

Collins J (ed): Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd ed.) The Bat Conservation Trust (2016);

Mitchell-Jones and McLeish: Bat Workers Manual; J NCC, 3rd Edition (2004);

Streeter, D.: The Most Complete Guide to the Flowers of Britain and Ireland; Harper Collins, London (2010);

www.magic.gov.uk.

Table No. 07 - Species List for Habitat Parcels

Amenity Grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	O
Cocks-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	R
Common Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	F
Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	F
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	F
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	O
Lesser Celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	R
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	R
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	O
Pendulous Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	O
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	D
Self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	F
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	O
Springy Turf-moss	<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	LF
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	LF

Tall Ruderal

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O
Lords and Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	F
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	A
Pendulous Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	A
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	O

D - Dominant; A - Abundant; F - Frequent; O - Occasional; R - Rare; L - Locally

Table No. 07 - Species List for Habitat Parcels, cont'd .

Scattered Trees and Treelines

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	LF
Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	O
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	LA
Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	R
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	R
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellane</i>	R
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	O
Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	A
Lawson's Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	O
Lime	<i>Tilia</i> sp.	R
Maidenhair	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	R
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	LF
Spruce	<i>Picea</i> sp.	O
Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	O
Willow	<i>Salix</i> sp.	O
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	R

Introduced Shrubs

Common Name	DAFOR
Azalea	A
Bamboo	LF
Barberry	F
Bluebell	O
Box	O
Camellia	F
Choisya	R
Cypress	O
Ferns	O
Forsythia	O
Heather	R
Hydrangea	O
Iris	O
Japanese Quince	O
Japanese Spindle	O
Mock Orange	O
Oregon Grape	R
Physocarpus	R
Pieris	F
Shrub Honeysuckle	O
Southern Magnolia	O
Spirea	F
Spruce	O

D - Dominant; A - Abundant; F - Frequent; O - Occasional; R - Rare; L - Locally



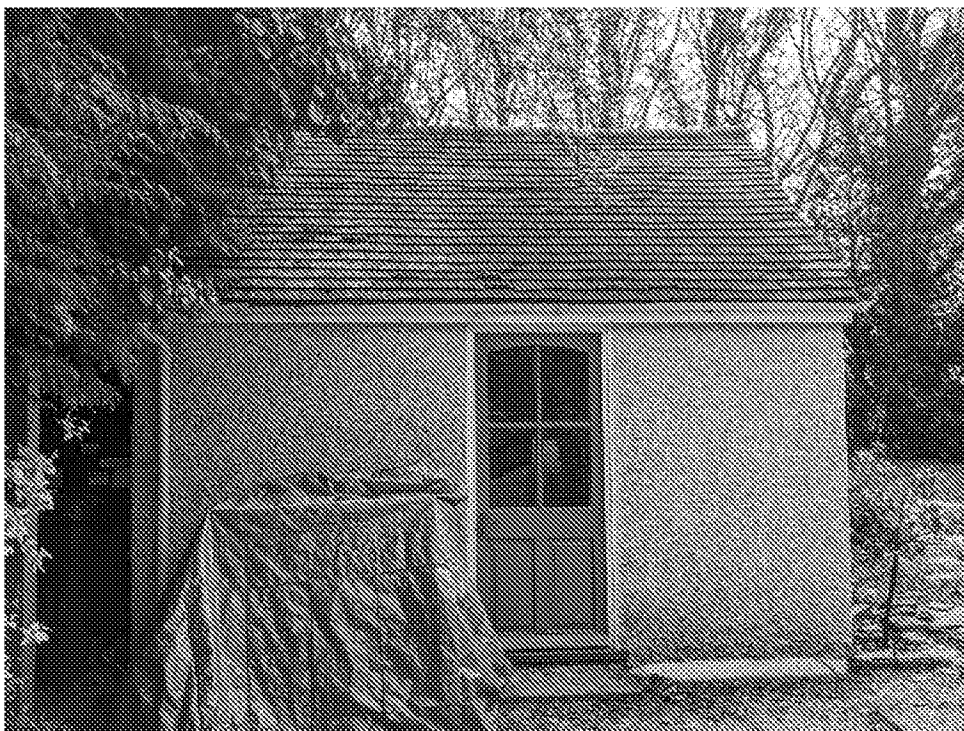
Appendix A - Site Photographs



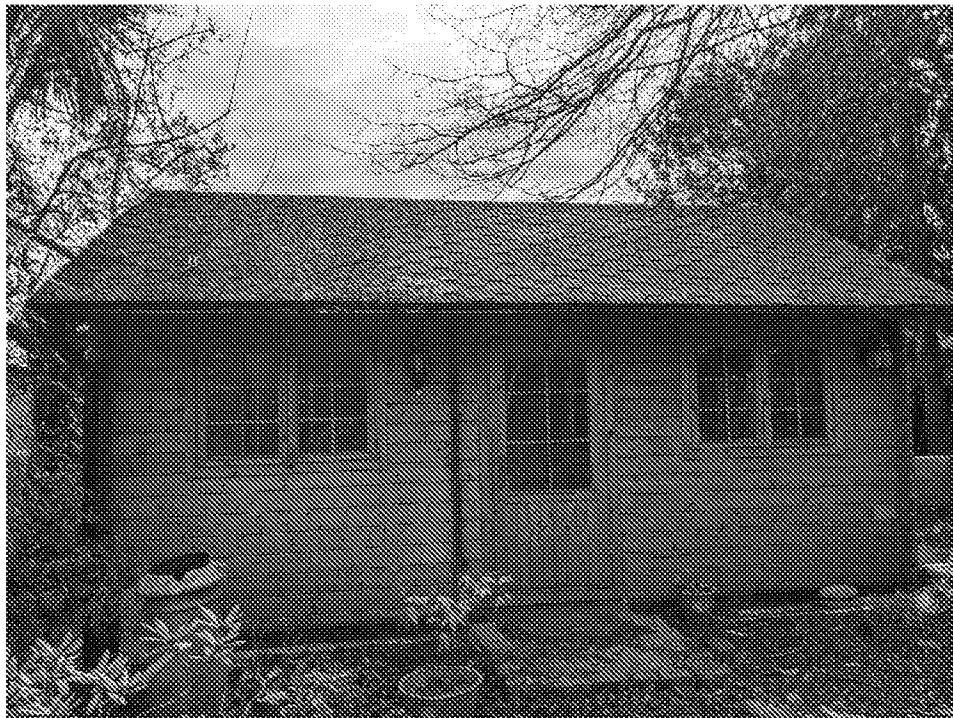
Photograph No. 01 ~ Pipistrelle bat droppings were found in the loft area of Building B1.



Photograph No. 02 ~ Building B2 offers negligible bat roost potential.



Photograph No. 03 - Building B3 offers negligible bat roost potential.



Photograph No. 04 - The central loft area of Building B1 is partly converted for residential use.



Photograph No. 05 - Other loft areas of Building B1 are still open to the rafters.



Photograph No. 06 - The garden largely consists of amenity grassland bordered with introduced shrubs and scattered trees.



Photograph No. 07 - Several stands of larger trees are present, although non offered significant bat roost potential.

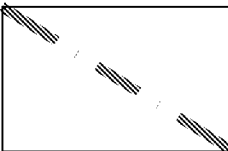


Photograph No. 08 - The centre of the garden consists of bare ground and ornamental planting.

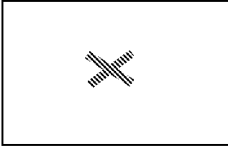




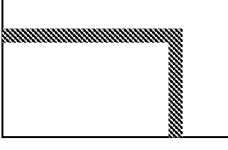
Legend



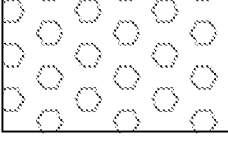
Development Site Boundary.



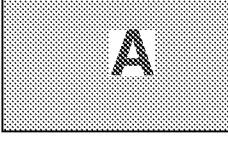
Scattered Bat Droppings Found within Buildings.



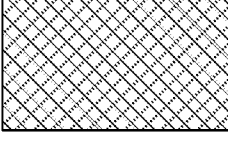
Existing Buildings.



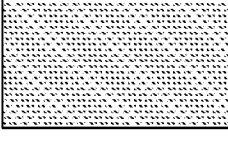
Hard/ Bare Ground.



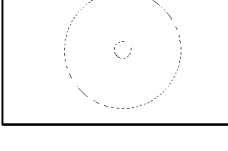
Amenity Grassland.



Introuduced Shrub.



Pond.



Scattered Trees.



Intact, Species-poor Hedge.

Draft Issue

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
00	Draft Issue	23.04.20	GS



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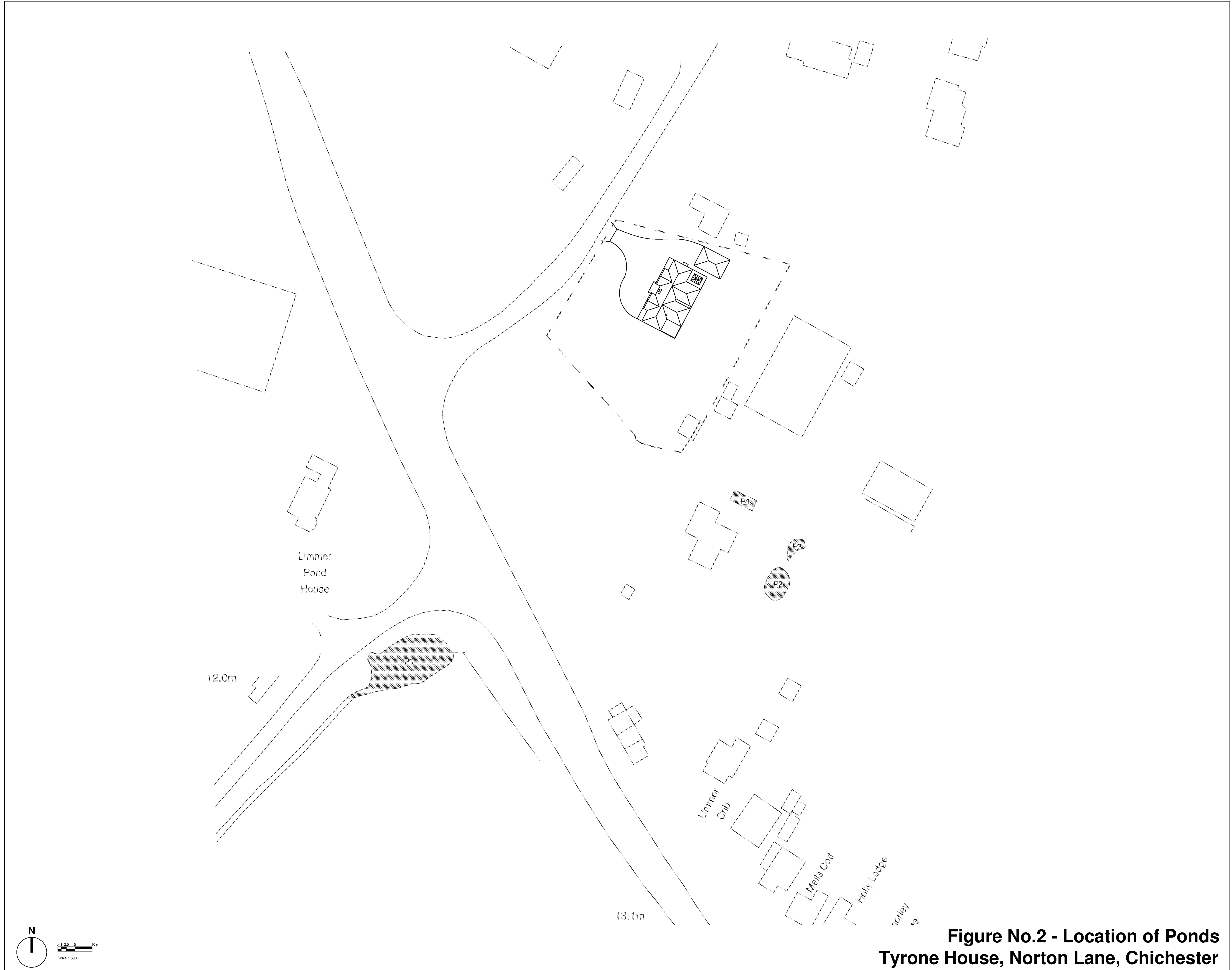
Client
Mr and Mrs Napthine
Project Title and Location
Tyrone House, Norton Lane, Chichester

Drawing Title
Figure No.1 - Site Habitat Plan

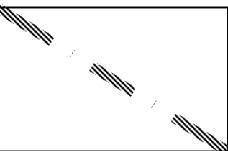
Scale 1:200@A1	Drawn GS	Approved LB	Date 23.04.20
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Drawing No LLD1969-ECO-FIG-001	Revision 00
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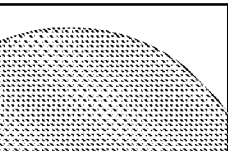
Figure No.1 - Site Habitat Plan
Tyrone House, Norton Lane, Chichester



Legend



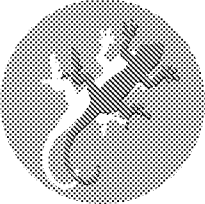
Development
Site Boundary.



Pond/Lake.

Draft Issue

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
00	Draft Issue	23.04.20	GS



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Client

Mr and Mrs Naphine

Project Title and Location

Tyrone House, Norton Lane, Chichester

Drawing Title

Figure No.2 - Location of Ponds

Scale

1:200@A1

Drawn

GS

Approved

LB

Date

23.04.20

Drawing No

LLD1969-ECO-FIG-002

Revision

00

Figure No.2 - Location of Ponds
Tyrone House, Norton Lane, Chichester

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL AL5128PL