



LIZARD

Landscape Design and Ecology

STILES HAROLD WILLIAMS PARTNERSHIP LLP

Land Adjoining Willows Caravan Park, Lidsey Road, Woodgate, West Sussex

- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey Report
- Protected Species Assessment

Planning Issue

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SUMMARY

Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by Stiles Harold Williams Partnership LLP to undertake a preliminary ecological appraisal and protected species assessment of Land Adjoining Willows Caravan Park, Lidsey Road, Woodgate, West Sussex (*Grid Reference: SU 938 040 – hereafter referred to as 'the site'*). A preliminary ecological appraisal (*PEA*) was undertaken of the site on 13th June 2017 to appraise the existing ecological resource within the site and surrounding area.

The site consists of a field of improved grassland surrounded by mixed treelines and hedgerows. The field margins are narrow and dominated by tall ruderal vegetation. To the north of the site is a small allotment area, surrounded by tall ruderal and dense scrub vegetation.

The construction zone and immediate surroundings are largely formed of common grassland, ruderal and scrub species and common trees, with no rare or unusual species noted. The site is generally considered to be of '*low ecological value*'.

The mature trees present to the site boundaries provide good nesting opportunities for common bird species. All birds, their nests, eggs and chicks are protected under *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)*. Clearance of vegetation should be undertaken outside the nesting season (*nesting season: March - August*) or following inspection by an ecologist to ensure no active nests are present.

The areas of tall ruderal and dense scrub vegetation, and sections of the allotment offer '*good*' habitat potential for widespread species of reptile. It is recommended that presence / absence surveys are carried out during the reptile survey season (*mid-March-September*). Should reptiles be found on site a suitable mitigation strategy would need to be devised and implemented to avoid harm to any protected species.

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 are provided in Section 7.0 below.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by Stiles Harold Williams Partnership LLP to undertake a preliminary ecological appraisal and protected species assessment of Land Adjoining Willows Caravan Park, Lidsey Road, Woodgate, West Sussex (*Grid Reference: SU 938 040 – hereafter referred to as 'the site'*).
- 1.2 A preliminary ecological appraisal (*PEA*) was undertaken of the site on 13th June 2017 to appraise the existing ecological resource within the site and surrounding area. The *PEA* was comprised of a baseline survey conforming broadly to the *JNCC 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 site.
- 1.3 The field survey data and analysis contained within this report were undertaken and prepared by George Sayer (*BSc(Hons) PgDip; Assistant Ecologist; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*). The report has been reviewed by Joe Jackson; (*Director; Landscape Architect BA (Hons) LA DipLA CMLI; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*).

Site Information

- 1.4 The site consists of a field of improved grassland surrounded by mixed treelines and hedgerows. The field margins are narrow and dominated by tall ruderal vegetation. To the north of the site is a small allotment area, surrounded by tall ruderal and dense scrub vegetation. The site is approximately 7.40 metres above sea level and measures approximately 1.55 ha. The site is bordered to the east by Willows Caravan; to the west by Lidsey Road and residential properties; to the north by the access road and residential properties beyond, and to the south by an industrial property. Soils on site are described as loamy soils with naturally high groundwater.

- 1.5 1 no. water body exists within 500.0 m of the site. This is the *Lidsey Rife*, situated 410.0 m east of the site. The Rife is surrounded by an area of arable land and floodplain grazing marsh, which is denoted as a *Biodiversity Opportunity Area*. The nearest area of woodland is 300.0 m to the north-west of the site.

Surrounding Landscape

- 1.6 The site is located within the small residential settlement of Woodgate. The local area contains a mixture of land uses, dominated by arable agriculture, horticultural and pastoral land, residential dwellings and caravan parks.
- 1.7 The local area is very sparsely wooded; the nearest area listed on *The National Forest Inventory* is a 1.05 ha plot of coniferous woodland located 300.0 m north-west of the site, while the nearest *Ancient Woodland* (1.49 ha) is located 1950.0 m north-west of the site. The surrounding area is largely arable land, with trees being present mainly within hedgerows.

Development Proposals

- 1.8 The development proposals consist of the construction of 14 no. residential houses and 16 no. residential flats, in a small residential development centrally arranged around a communal green and play area. The site would include a work hub and communal orchard, SUDS scheme and water attenuation pond. Soft landscape areas would include areas of woodland trail, sports pitch, communal garden and flowering grassland. The dwellings would be serviced by a new road within the site, which would enter the site along the existing site access from Lidsey Road.
- 1.9 The proposals would require the loss of the majority of the grassland field, the coniferous hedges within the field, the tall ruderal and scrub vegetation, the allotment area, and a small section of treeline. In addition, it has been proposed to remove the coniferous treeline to the south of the site on a section-by-section basis, and replace it with native species. The hedgerow to the east would be reinforced with native species.

2.0 SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

- 2.1 The aim of the preliminary ecological appraisal survey has been:
- *To identify and display the main habitat types and plant communities;*
 - *To provide a species list for the major habitats;*
 - *To identify habitats with potential for protected species;*
 - *To provide recommendations for surveys of protected species and / or ecological enhancement / compensation.*
- 2.2 The aims of the protected species assessment were;
- *To identify the potential for protected species such as roosting bats;*
 - *Identify areas where future detailed survey effort would be required and should be focused;*
 - *To establish whether other habitat features for different species groups exist to warrant further investigation.*

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 A preliminary ecological appraisal survey was undertaken on 13th June 2017 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 (JNCC, 2003)*. This has resulted in a Site Habitat Plan (*LLD1198-ECO-FIG-001*); Species Lists for Habitat Parcels (*Table No. 02*); and Target Notes for Protected Species (*Table No. 03*).
- 3.2 Habitats within the site were classified and the presence, or potential presence, of certain protected and / or notable species of flora and fauna were identified. A summary description of the habitat within the site following the ecology phase 1 habitat survey methodology is presented in *Section 4.0*.
- 3.3 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 survey and hence overlooked. These are accepted constraints associated with the standard ecology phase 1 habitat survey methodology.

- 3.4 Habitats within and immediately adjacent to the site were assessed for their potential for uncommon and protected fauna including mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. This involved identifying features that may be used by protected species, potential foraging areas and other signs of use. Stones, dead wood and rubble were turned over and any dug holes studied for recent activity by mammals. Water bodies were recorded wherever possible within 500.0 metres of the proposed development site.
- 3.5 The results are summarised and accompanied in part by photographic evidence contained in *Appendix No. 01 – Site Photographs*. Recommendations for further investigation and survey are made in the following report.

Day-Time Bat Roost Assessment Survey - Trees

- 3.6 A day-time bat roost assessment survey of trees within the site was undertaken on 13th June 2017 by an experienced bat surveyor. Trees within and surrounding the site were assessed for their bat roost potential.
- 3.7 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;*
 - *Dense Ivy Covering.*
- 3.8 Once features had been assessed, trees were then categorised in accordance with *Table 8.4* of the *Bat Conservation Trust's Good Survey Guidelines*:
- 'High': Trees with multiple highly suitable features capable of supporting large numbers of bats;*
- 'Moderate': Trees with definite bat roost potential supporting fewer features than moderate trees;*
- 'Low': Trees with no obvious features but of a size and age conducive to supporting a bat roost.*

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Desk Study – Background information

Designated Sites and Habitats

- 4.1.1 The following section outlines the ecological context of the development site, describing any designated nature conservation sites in the vicinity of the development site. The following designated sites and habitats 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 There are no Statutory Protected Sites located within 2.0 km of the proposal site.
- 4.1.3 The development falls within the Impact Risk Zones (*IRZ*) of *Fairmile Bottom SSSI* and *Bognor Reef SSSI*. The development is of a type and scale which would not require consultation with *Natural England*. The site is situated within a *Groundwater Nitrate Vulnerable Zone*, and a *Surface Water Nitrate Vulnerable Zone* relating to Aldingbourne Rife. No impacts of runoff from the site are anticipated.

Non-Statutory Protected Sites

- 4.1.4 *Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI's)* are non-statutory designations given to areas of high, local conservation value.

- 4.1.5 The following non-statutory protected site is located within 2.0 km of the proposal site:

Table No. 1: Non-Statutory Protected Sites within 2.0 km of the Proposal Site

Site Name	Reason for Designation	Distance from Site
<i>Eastergate (Barnham Road) Notable Verge</i>	<i>100.0 m of roadside verge of botanical significance. In particular the verge is home to wild clary (<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>).</i>	<i>1.64 km NE</i>

UK Priority Habitats

- 4.1.6 UK Priority Habitats within 2.0 km of the site include *coastal and floodplain grazing marsh; deciduous woodland; ancient and semi-natural woodland; wood-pasture and parkland and traditional orchard*. None of these habitats are present within or adjacent to the site; the areas of habitat within 2.0 km are limited in extent. The site's isolation from suitable habitats would suggest that there will be no impact upon UK Priority Habitats.

UK Priority Species

- 4.1.7 UK Priority Species within West Sussex include mammals such as badger (*Meles meles*) bats such as common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and reptiles such as slow-worms (*Anguis fragilis*). *Natural England Protected Species Licences* have previously been issued within 2.0 km of the site for destruction of common pipistrelle bat resting places.

4.2 Field Survey

- 4.2.1 The following habitats and features were recorded within the development site and the extended survey area. The general site character has been described along with a brief description of the habitat's physical characteristics. These are shown on the Site Habitat Plan in LLD1198; Target Notes are listed in *Table No. 03*. Species List for Site Habitats Parcels have been listed within *Table No. 02*.

4.2.2 Habitats within and adjacent to the development site area include:

- *Hard Surfaces;*
- *Amenity Grassland;*
- *Improved Grassland;*
- *Semi-improved Grassland;*
- *Dense Scrub;*
- *Scattered Trees;*
- *Native Species-Poor Hedges with Trees;*
- *Intact Coniferous Hedgerows;*
- *Tall Ruderal Vegetation;*
- *Introduced Scrub.*

Site Description - (Refer to Appendix No. 01 – Site Photographs)

4.2.3 The majority of the development site is formed of a field of improved grassland, dominated by common grasses such as false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*); cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*); and Timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*). The sward appears to have previously been long, but has recently been mown to approximately 7.0 cm height (Refer to Photograph No. 01 – Appendix No. 01).

4.2.4 To the north, several small sections of low-level coniferous hedgerow divide the site; behind the hedgerows the grassland has not been cut; the sward is more diverse and represents semi-improved grassland. Dominant forb species included creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*). To the east of the grassland, the ground becomes damper, as evidenced by the local dominance of creeping spear thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and fescue (*Festuca sp.*) (Refer to Photographs Nos. 02 - 04 – Appendix No. 01).

4.2.5 The margins of the field are generally narrow, and contain tall ruderal vegetation dominated by common species such as common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and common spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) (Refer to Photograph No. 05 – Appendix No. 01).

- 4.2.6 To the north of the site is an allotment, which has been fenced-off using post and wire fencing. The allotment is mainly used to grow herbal plants such as Angelica (*Angelica archangelica*). The allotment is well-tended; however it is completely surrounded by a mixture of semi-improved grassland, tall ruderal vegetation and dense scrub vegetation, dominated by bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and common comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*) (Refer to Photographs nos. 06-08 – Appendix No. 01).
- 4.2.7 The site is bounded by coniferous hedgerows and treelines to the north and south. The treelines are composed of Leyland cypress (*Cupressus x leylandii*) which provide screening to the site, but offer little wildlife habitat potential. To the east the site is bounded by a mixed treeline, of crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), bay willow (*Salix pentandra*) and white poplar (*Populus alba*). To the west there is a short coniferous hedgerow, behind which is a patchy, unmanaged deciduous hedgerow, composed of hazel (*Corylus avellana*); field maple (*Acer campestre*); and English elm (*Ulmus minor*) (Refer to Photographs Nos. 9-11 – Appendix No. 01).
- 4.2.8 A small compost heap, composed of grass cuttings was noted within tall ruderal vegetation to the north-west of the site (Refer to Photograph No. 12 – Appendix No. 01).
- 4.2.9 The site is separated from the road by a thin strip of amenity grassland. This has been heavily mown and is assumed to be under the responsibility of the local highways authority.

Bat Roost Assessment – Trees

- 4.2.10 A single trees within the site has been identified as offering some bat roost potential. The tree, identified as T01 is a mature poplar to the site boundary; the tree has no discernible bat roost features however it is of a size with potential to hold a small bat roost. It is therefore considered to offer 'low' bat roost potential. The location of this tree is shown on LLD1198-ECO-FIG-001 – Site Habitat Plan.

Fauna

- 4.2.11 Several mammal tracks were noted within the semi-improved grassland, and running under the hedgerows to the centre of the site. Rabbit holes were noted under trees to the south-east of the site. Several common butterflies including meadow brown (*Maniola jurtina*) were noted foraging within the semi-improved grassland and tall ruderal vegetation (*Refer to Photographs Nos. 13-15 – Appendix No. 01*).

5.0 EVALUATION

- 5.1 The construction zone and immediate surroundings are largely formed of improved grassland. Few species were noted and those identified were common species indicative of nutrient-enriched grassland. The improved grassland section of the site is generally considered to be of '*low ecological value*'.
- 5.2 The mature trees and shrubs at the site boundaries and the dense scrub to the north of the site hold good potential for nesting birds, given the dense vegetation and connectivity to other sites. All birds, their nests, eggs and chicks are protected under *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)*. Clearance of vegetation should be undertaken outside the nesting season (*nesting season: March - August*) or following inspection by an ecologist to ensure no active nests are present.
- 5.3 The allotment area; semi-improved grassland; tall ruderal; and dense scrub were considered to offer '*good*' habitat potential for widespread species of reptile. Further reptile surveys should be undertaken during the reptile active season (*mid-March - September*) during appropriate weather conditions, to ascertain whether reptiles are present within the site, and their population size. Should reptiles be found on site a suitable mitigation strategy would need to be devised and implemented to avoid harm to any protected species.

- 5.4 There are no buildings on-site; 1 no. mature poplar (*T01*) is considered to offer 'low' bat roost potential. There is extremely limited foraging potential for bats on the site due to the majority of vegetation being coniferous. No further survey with regards to bats is recommended.

6.0 PROTECTED SPECIES – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Reptiles

- 6.1 The allotment area, semi-improved grassland, tall ruderal and dense scrub were considered to offer 'good' habitat potential for widespread species of reptile. Detailed reptile surveys were undertaken during the appropriate survey season of 2017, and no reptiles were observed on the site. The results can be found in the *LLD1198-ECO-REP-002 – Detailed Reptile Survey Report*.

Badgers

- 6.2 No evidence of badgers using the site or surrounding area were noted, and the site presents limited foraging resources for badgers. No further survey with regards to badgers is required for this site. Should evidence of badgers or their setts be discovered during construction, work should cease and a Suitably Qualified Ecologist be consulted.

Bats

- 6.3 There are no buildings proposed to be affected by the proposals; 1 no. mature poplar (*T01*) is considered to offer 'low' bat roost potential. No further survey work with regards bats is recommended for this site. Should the tree T01 require removal or major tree surgery works, this should be carried out under supervision by a suitably-qualified ecologist. Lighting proposals could have the potential to impact bats commuting and foraging along adjacent hedge and tree lines; lighting design should be sensitive and aim to project light down and into the site, away from vegetation.

Birds

- 6.4 No rare or protected bird species were seen or heard during the site visit. Areas of dense scrub, trees and hedgerows are considered to offer 'good' bird nesting potential. It is advised that any site clearance work of vegetation should take place outside the bird nesting season (*March-August*) or after thorough inspection by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist.

Great Crested Newts

- 6.5 There is limited potential terrestrial habitat for amphibians within the site area. There is 1 no. running watercourse within 500.0 m of the site. The watercourse is surrounded by more suitable terrestrial habitat for great crested newts. The site is isolated from the watercourse by a caravan park. The likelihood of encountering great crested newts on the proposal site is therefore considered to be 'negligible'. No further surveys, or assessment of the watercourses with regards to great crested newts is required.

Dormice

- 6.6 The native hedgerow to the west of the site is too isolated and incomplete to form suitable dormouse habitat, and is proposed for retention and reinforcement. No further survey with regards to dormice is required.

7.0 ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

- 7.1 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*.

7.2 Recommendations for ecological enhancements that could be considered as part of development proposals could include:

- *The seeding of leftover areas of the site and open spaces with a wildflower mix appropriate to the local soil and hydrology;*
- *The use of flowering shrubs as listed within the RHS 'Perfect for Pollinators' plant list to provide year-round interest for invertebrates;*
- *Incorporation of native trees and shrubs within the development proposals which reflect the trees and habitats found in the surrounding area, and provide a foraging resource for birds, bats and invertebrates;*
- *Reinforcement of existing native hedgerows with native species, and reinforcement or replacement of coniferous species with those of greater ecological value;*
- *Shrub and tree species which could be utilised include: alders (*Alnus* spp.); alder buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*); cherry (*Prunus* sp.); pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*); hazel (*Corylus avellana*); holly (*Ilex aquifolium*); pines (*Pinus* spp.) field maple (*Acer campestre*); *Sorbus* species (*Sorbus aria*; *Sorbus aucuparia*; *Sorbus intermedia*; *Sorbus torminalis*); willows (*salix* spp.); poplars (*Populus* spp.); dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*); field maple (*Acer campestre*); hawthorns (*Crataegus monogyna*; *crataegus laevigata*);*
- *Incorporation of bird boxes within retained trees or buildings themselves, to provide nesting opportunities for birds. Species present locally which might be considered include swifts (*Apus apus*); house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*); wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*);*
- *Incorporation of bats boxes to buildings and trees, to provide potential roosting habitat for bats;*
- *Design of a sensitive lighting scheme, with lighting on sensors or timers and pointed downwards into the site, to minimize the impact on bats commuting past the site;*
- *Incorporation of green spaces beneficial to wildlife within the development, which could include wetland spaces due to the damp nature of parts of the site. This could provide new local habitat for invertebrates, amphibians, and birds such as reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*) and warblers (*Phylloscopus* spp.).*

8.0 REFERENCES

JNCC: Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey – A Technique for Environmental Audit; (2003)

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

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

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Land Adjoining Willows Caravan Park (Westergate)

Table No. 02 – Species List - Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey

Improved Grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	D
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	D
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	A
False Barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	D
False Oat-Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	D
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	F
Sheep's Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetellosa</i>	O
Timothy Grass	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	D

Trees / Hedges

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Bay Willow	<i>Salix pentandra</i>	O
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	R
Common Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	F
Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	A
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sp.</i>	LA
English Elm	<i>Ulmus minor</i>	F
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	R
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	F
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	F
Leyland Cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	LD
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	R
White Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>	A

Dense scrub

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Angelica	<i>Angelica archangelica</i>	F
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	F
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	D
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	O
Common Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	A
Common Fleabane	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	O
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	D
Common Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	D
Creeping Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	D
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	F
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	O
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	LA

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

Land Adjoining Willows Caravan Park (Westergate)

Table No. 02 – Species List - Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey

Continued

Semi – Improved Grassland

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>DAFOR</i>
Bedstraw	<i>Galium sp.</i>	F
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	LA
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O
Common Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	R
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	F
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	A
Creeping Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	LD
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	A
Cut-Leaved Cranesbill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	O
Fescue	<i>Festuca sp.</i>	LA
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	F
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	R
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	O
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	LF
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	R
Sheep's Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetellosa</i>	O
Vetch	<i>Vicia sp.</i>	F
White Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>	LF
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	F

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

Land Adjoining Willows Caravan Park (Westergate)

Table No. 02 – Species List - Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey

Continued

Tall Ruderal

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>DAFOR</i>
Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	F
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	O
Broadleaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	F
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	LD
Common Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	F
Common Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	F
Common Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	R
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	D
Common Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	D
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	A
Creeping Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	D
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	F
Fleabane	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	O
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	R
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	R
Greater Knapweed	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	R
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	LA
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	F
Mint	<i>Mentha sp.</i>	O
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O
Smooth Sow Thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	O
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	O

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

Land Adjoining Willows Caravan Park, Lidsey Road, Woodgate, West Sussex

Table No. 03 – Target Notes (TN) for Ecology Phase 1 Habitat Survey and Protected Species Assessment

TN	Feature	Description	Protected Species	Potential
<i>TN 01</i>	Vegetation	Hedgerows and Trees which provide the highest ecological value within the site. These offer some bird nesting potential.	<i>Nesting Birds</i>	<i>‘Moderate’</i>
<i>TN 02</i>	Mammal Tracks and Evidence	Mammal tracks and small holes within the grassland and adjacent treelines.	<i>Badgers</i>	<i>‘Low’</i>
<i>TN 03</i>	Compost Heap	Grass compost heap within tall ruderal vegetation. This may offer a hibernation resource for reptiles.	<i>Reptiles</i>	<i>‘Moderate’</i>
<i>TN 04</i>	Dense Scrub and Tall Ruderal Vegetation	Dense vegetation which might offer suitable reptile habitat.	<i>Reptiles</i>	<i>‘Good’</i>
<i>TN 05</i>	Allotment Area	Allotment area which is overgrown and might offer suitable reptile habitat.	<i>Reptiles</i>	<i>‘Good’</i>

Appendix A – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal – Site Photographs

STILES HAROLD WILLIAMS PARTNERSHIP LLP
LAND ADJOINING WILLOWS CARAVAN PARK, LIDSEY ROAD, WOODGATE,
WEST SUSSEX
LLD1198-ECO-REP-001-01-PEA-23.02.18

APPENDIX NO. 1 - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 01 - View of the site looking south, showing the improved grassland.



Photograph No. 02 - Unmown, semi-improved grassland between low coniferous hedges.

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Photograph No. 03 - The semi-improved grassland becomes damper towards the east.



Photograph No. 04 - Creeping thistles within damper areas of grassland.

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Photograph No. 05 - Field margins were generally narrow and dominated by species such as common nettle.



Photograph No. 06 - Allotment area to the north of the site.

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Photograph No. 07 - Semi-improved grassland within the fenced-off allotment area, to the north of the site.



Photograph No. 08 - Tall ruderal and dense scrub vegetation within the fenced-off allotment area, to the north of the site.

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Photograph No. 09 - Coniferous treeline to south of site, with poplars growing above.



Photograph No. 10 - Treeline of willows and poplars to the east of the site.

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Photograph No. 11 - Short coniferous hedgerow, with patchy native hedgerow behind, to western boundary of the site.



Photograph No. 12 - Compost pile to the north of the site.

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Photograph No. 13 - Mammal track under hedgerow to centre of site.



Photograph No. 12 - Meadow brown butterfly foraging on semi-improved grassland.

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Photograph No. 15 - Mammal holes under trees, thought to be rabbit.