



**LINDSAY CARRINGTON ECOLOGICAL
SERVICES LTD**

ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL & BAT SURVEY
PREMIER INN ROUNDSTONE LANE
LITTLEHAMPTON
BN16 1EB

JULY 2015

ON BEHALF OF WHITBREAD GROUP PLC



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SUMMARY

1. Lindsay Carrington Ecological Services Limited were commissioned by Whitbread Group plc to conduct an Ecological Appraisal of Premier Inn Arundel, Roundstone Lane, East Preston, Littlehampton, BN16 1EB (Grid ref: TQ 074 031). The assessment was conducted in relation to a proposal to construct an annex for the existing hotel and create additional parking spaces.
2. An Ecological Appraisal is essentially a multi-disciplinary walk-over survey and was conducted with the objective of identifying any ecological constraints associated with the proposals such as the site's potential to support any legally protected species or habitats of high nature conservation value.
3. The site comprises the Premier Inn and restaurant buildings, areas of hard standing, ornamental planting, amenity grassland, as well as two neighbouring residential properties and associated gardens.
4. Both the Spinney and Burberry House are due to be demolished as part of the proposals. The Spinney had high bat roosting potential whilst Burberry House had low potential to support roosting bats. As a result phase 2 bat surveys were undertaken. No bats emerged and no further mitigation is required for either property.
5. Recommendations to enhance the site include the use of native species within the landscape design and the provision of bat and bird nest boxes.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Lindsay Carrington Ecological Services Limited were commissioned by Whitbread Group plc to conduct an Ecological Appraisal of Premier Inn Arundel, Roundstone Lane, East Preston, Littlehampton, BN16 1EB (Grid ref: TQ 074 031). The assessment was conducted in relation to a proposal to construct an annex for the existing hotel and create additional parking spaces. A plan of the existing site is available in Appendix I and a plan of the proposed works is available in Appendix II.

An Ecological Appraisal is essentially a multi-disciplinary walk-over survey and was conducted with the objective of identifying any ecological constraints associated with the proposals such as the site's potential to support any legally protected species or habitats of high nature conservation value.

Section 2 of the report provides some background information on legislative requirements and relevant policy. Section 3 details the methodologies adopted for the ecological surveys that were conducted and Section 4 provides an account of the survey results. Section 5 provides information on the relevance of the results to the proposed development and makes recommendations for measures to mitigate and compensate for the effects on a particular habitat or species.

2.0 LEGISLATION AND POLICY

2.1 Legislation

The following legislation may be of relevance to the proposed works. Full details of statutory obligations with respect to biodiversity and the planning system can be found in DCLG Circular 06/2005.

- **The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010:** This transposes the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) into domestic law. The Regulations provide protection for a number of species including:
 - All species of bat;
 - Dormouse;
 - Otter; and
 - Great crested newt.

This legislation makes it an offence to deliberately capture, kill or injure individuals of these species listed on Schedule 2 and damage or destroy their breeding site or place of shelter. It is also illegal to deliberately disturb these species in such a way as to be likely to significantly affect: (i) the ability of any significant group of the species to survive, breed or rear or nurture their young; or (ii) the local distribution or abundance of the species¹;

This legal protection means that where development has the potential to impact on bats, or other European protected species, the results of a protected species survey must be submitted with a planning application.²

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are also protected under this legislation. These are a network of sites designated for supporting habitats or species of high nature conservation importance in the European context. Any activity that has a detrimental effect on these European sites is made an offence under the Regulations. Where a development is likely to have a significant impact on a European site, the Regulations require a rigorous assessment of the impacts, known as an Appropriate Assessment.

¹ The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidates the numerous amendments that were made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. Of particular relevance are amendments made in August 2007 and January 2009 which increased the threshold of illegal levels of disturbance to European Protected Species (EPS). An offence is only committed if the deliberate disturbance would result in significant impacts to the EPS population. However, it should be noted that activities that cause low levels of disturbance to these species continue to constitute an offence under Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (see below).

- **The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and amendments):** Protected fauna and flora are listed under Schedules 1, 5 & 8 of the Act. Species likely to be of relevance include:
 - All species of **bat**. It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb any bat whilst it is occupying a roost or to intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost;
 - All species of **British reptile** (in particular grass snake, common lizard, adder and slow-worm). It is illegal to kill or injure these species; and
 - **Great crested newt**. It is illegal to obstruct access to any structure or place which great crested newts use for shelter or protection or to disturb any great crested newt while it is using such a place.

This Act also makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or to take, damage or destroy their eggs and nests (whilst in use or being built). In addition, it is an offence to disturb any nesting bird listed on Schedule 1 or their young.

Schedule 9 of the Act lists those species for which it is an offence to plant or cause their spread. Species listed under Schedule 9 that are most likely to be encountered are Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) and giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*).

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are also protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. These are a network of sites identified as being of national nature conservation importance and hence afforded legal protection.

- **The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000:** This Act strengthens nature conservation and wildlife protection through a number of mechanisms. It places a duty on Government Ministers and Departments to conserve biological diversity, provides police with stronger powers relating to wildlife crimes, and improves protection and management of SSSIs.
- **The Protection of Badgers Act 1992:** This Act makes it an offence to wilfully take, injure or kill a badger (*Meles meles*); cruelly mistreat a badger; interfere with badger setts, sell or possess a live badger; mark or ring a badger. A licence is required for work which may damage or disturb a sett.
- **Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996:** This Act provides protection for all wild animals from intentional acts of cruelty.
- **Hedgerow Regulations 1997:** These Regulations establish a set of criteria for assessing the importance of hedgerows. Where a hedgerow is deemed to be 'important' its removal is prohibited without consent from the local Planning Authority.

2.2 Policy

The following policy is of relevance to the proposed works:

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):** This sets out the Government's vision for biodiversity in England with the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should maintain and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. NPPF includes sections on legally protected species and sites (see Section 2.1).
- **Local Sites (including Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCIs), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), and Biological Notification Sites (BNSs)/County Wildlife Sites (CWSs):** These are a network of sites designated for their nature conservation importance in a local context. Although they are not afforded legal protection they contribute towards local and national biodiversity.
- **Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs):** BAPs set out policy for protecting and restoring priority species and habitats as part of the UK's response as signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity. BAPs operate at both a national and local level with priority species and habitats identified at a national level and a series of Local BAPs that identify ecological features of particular importance to a particular area of the country. The requirement to consider and contribute towards BAP targets was strengthened through the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Habitat and Species Action Plans that are likely to be of relevance include:
 - Brown long-eared bat (UK BAP).
 - Soprano pipistrelle (UK BAP).
 - Noctule (UK BAP).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desk study

The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to provide any information they may hold on designated sites within 5 km of the proposed development. In addition the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) was also contacted to provide any protected species records and details of non-statutory sites within 2 km of the site.

3.2 Field study

3.2.1 Vegetation

The standard Phase 1 habitat survey methodology (JNCC, 2010) was adopted whereby habitats are mapped using colour codes (see Appendix III). A detailed walkover survey was undertaken on the 23rd April 2014 by Sophie Smith and Russell Hoyle and the 2nd June 2015 by Louisa Jones and Sophie Maxey, directly searching for legally protected and invasive species of plant and categorising any habitats of ecological value that were encountered. A general description of the vegetation was also noted, listing species encountered and scoring their abundance using the DAFOR scale:

- D Dominant;
- A Abundant;
- F Frequent;
- O Occasional;
- R Rare;
- L Local (used as a prefix to any of the above).

3.2.2 Protected Species Assessment

Habitats and features were assessed for their potential to support protected species (see Section 2). In many cases determining the presence, distribution and population size of protected species will require additional, specialist surveys.

Badgers

A direct search was undertaken for signs of badger. Signs of badger may include setts, dung pits, latrines, paths or hairs on fences and vegetation. Any setts encountered were classified according to the number of entrances and the extent of their use.

Reptiles

Reptiles are widespread in habitats that provide both cover, in the form of scrub or tall vegetation, and basking areas such as areas of hard standing or short grassland

communities. Piles of debris or rubble also provide excellent cover and hibernation sites for reptiles. Habitats within the site were therefore assessed for their potential to support reptiles and recommendations for further action made where appropriate.

Bats

Buildings

Bats roost in a wide variety of sites within buildings, with many species roosting in cracks and crevices, within rubble stone or cavity walls, under slates and within timber beam joints where they are difficult to see. Bats often access buildings at key areas such as the gable end, soffits, bargeboards, ridge tiles, between double lintels or around window frames.

The presence of roosting bats can be spotted through signs such as accumulations of moth or butterfly wings or bat droppings and staining around potential entrance and exit points. The absence of these cannot, however, be treated as conclusive evidence that bats are not using the buildings. An assessment was therefore also made of the potential of the building to support bats based on the following scale:

Confirmed Roost	Evidence of bat occupation found
High Roosting Potential	With significant roosting potential, either because they contain a large number of suitable features or those features present appear optimal
Medium Roosting Potential	Features with moderate roosting potential, with roosting features appearing less suitable
Low or Negligible Roosting Potential	Buildings with few, if any, features suitable for roosting

A direct search for evidence of bats was therefore conducted on both internal and external features of the buildings.

Trees

All bats use trees as they provide a foraging area, and connectivity between different habitats, however the most significant use is as a roost. Bats often access tree roosts through key areas such as natural holes, woodpecker holes, cracks and splits in major limbs, behind loose bark and thick-stemmed ivy, and through hollows and cavities.

The presence of roosting bats in trees can be difficult to spot, however the following signs indicate the possible use by bats:

- Tiny scratches and staining around entrance points;
- Bat droppings in / below entry;
- Smoothing of surfaces around cavities; and
- The distinctive smell of bats.

The absence of these cannot, however, be treated as conclusive evidence that bats are not using the trees. Each tree on site will be categorised for its potential to support roosting bats according to the criteria set out on the following scale in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) survey guidelines (Hundt 2012).

Category 1*	With significant roosting potential, capable of supporting large bat roosts.
Category 1	With moderate roosting potential, either because they contain a large number of suitable features or those features present appear optimal.
Category 2	Trees with no obvious potential or with roosting features appearing less suitable.
Category 3	Trees with no potential to support roosting bats

Phase 2 bat surveys

Evening emergence and a dawn re-entry surveys were conducted on the 2nd June, 8th June and 11th June 2015 for the Spinney and a dusk survey on the 8th July 2015 for Burberry House. The evening emergence surveys commenced twenty minutes before sunset and continued for two hours after sunset. The dawn re-entry survey commenced two hours before sunrise and continued until, or shortly after sunrise.

Two surveyors were situated at key points around buildings. A combination of frequency division (Batbox duet with an Edirol R-09 digital recorder, EM3 and SM2), and heterodyne (Magenta MKII) bat detectors were used to record any bats that were seen leaving / entering the building. Visual observations were also used to record flight patterns and feeding behaviour to aid identification to species level. General bat activity within the vicinity of the property was also recorded. Notes were recorded on times, species and behaviour.

All recorded bat calls were subsequently analysed using the software BatScan and Analook.

Great crested newts

Suitable breeding ponds are essential to support populations of great crested newt although they actually only spend a relatively short period of the year in the ponds during the spring for breeding. The remainder of the year is spent in suitable 'foraging' habitat such as tall grassland and woodland. During the winter the great crested newt hibernates, often amongst the roots of trees and scrub or in places such as piles of rubble, amongst foundations of buildings or under fallen trees and logs.

Great crested newts are known to forage up to at least five hundred metres from their breeding sites and suitable habitats that fall within five hundred metres must be considered even in situations where the breeding site itself will not be affected. Ponds

within a five hundred metre radius were therefore identified during this survey and habitats within and immediately adjacent to the site at were assessed in terms of their suitability as foraging habitat. Further specialist surveys will be recommended where appropriate.

Dormice

The habitat on the site was assessed for the potential to support dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), which are found in habitats such as woodlands, scrub and hedgerows with good connectivity and suitable food plants. A visual inspection for their distinctive nests was undertaken. Where fruiting hazel (*Corylus avellana*) is present nuts are checked for dormice distinctive opening holes. Satellite images were used to assess the connectivity of any suitable habitat present on the site to other areas of woodland and hedgerow networks.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Desk study

Statutory and non-statutory sites

Table 1 below lists statutory sites designated for nature conservation located within 5 km of the site and non-statutory sites with 2 km.

Table 1: Statutory designated sites within a 5 km radius of Premier Inn Arundel, Roundstone Lane, East Preston, Littlehampton, BN16 1EB

Site name	Conservation status	Distance from site	Size (Ha)	Habitat description
South Downs	National Park	0.2km North West	160	The South Downs consist of chalk grassland, scrub, mixed woodland and ancient yew forest. Across the downs a variety of birds (including nightingale - <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>) and mammals such as badger (<i>Meles meles</i>), can be found. The nature reserve is also home to 11 different orchids and 39 species of butterfly.

Site name	Conservation status	Distance from site	Size (Ha)	Habitat description
Climping Beach	SSSI ³	4.9km South West	65.8	A stretch of coast with a vegetated shingle beach, behind which is a sand dune system. The intertidal zone supports important populations of wintering birds and the numbers of wintering sanderling, in particular, are of European significance.
West Beach	LNR ⁴	4.9km South West	15.66	West beach forms a part of the Climping Beach SSSI and comprises sand flats, the tide line, shingle, sand dunes. A wide variety of plants, birds, molluscs, reptiles and mammals live and feed in this area. West beach is one of only 3 sand dune systems in West Sussex
Ferring Rife and Meadows	SNCF ⁵	1.8km East	9.5	This site comprises a stream and neutral grassland habitat. It supports a nationally rare snail (<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>) and the shallow flowing water supports a variety of aquatic flora. The presence of Parsley water-dropwort is noted on site. A wide variety of birds, dragonflies and butterflies are also present.

³ SSSI – Site of Special Scientific Interest

⁴ LNR – Local Nature Reserve

⁵ SNCF – Site of Nature Conservation Importance

Site name	Conservation status	Distance from site	Size (Ha)	Habitat description
Highdown Hill & the Miller's Tomb	SNCI	2km North East	22.9	Highdown Hill and the Miller's Tomb encompasses areas of chalk grassland, scrub and chalk pits. The site supports several uncommon plants and animals including holm oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>), hemp agrimony (<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>), long-winged cone-head (<i>Conocephalus discolor</i>)

The proposed development located sufficiently remote from these designated sites and as a result of the small scale of the development, to extend the existing Premier Inn, habitats on site and distances involved it is considered highly unlikely to impact upon these sites.

Protected species records

The results of a data search of records held by Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre are presented in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Protected and notable species within a 2km radius of Premier Inn Arundel, Roundstone Lane, East Preston, Littlehampton

Common Name	Scientific name	Status	Location
Mammals			
European water vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	Schedule 2, Habs Regs ⁶ , Schedule 5, WCA ⁷ , UK BAP ⁸	7 records dated 1998 - 2014 within 2km radius of the site
Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Schedule 2, Habs Regs, Schedule 5, WCA	2 records dated 1999 – 2007 within 2km radius of site
Soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Schedule 2, Habs Regs, Schedule 5, WCA	2 records dated 2001-2003 within 2km radius of site
Pipistrelle sp.	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Schedule 2, Habs Regs, Schedule 5, WCA, UK BAP	13 records between 1992 and 2014 within 2km radius of site
Brown long-eared bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Schedule 2, Habs Regs, Schedule 5, WCA	7 records dated 1994 – 2014 within 2km radius of site
Reptiles			

⁶ Habs Regs: The Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2010

⁷ WCA: Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)

⁸ UK BAP: UK Biodiversity Action Plan

Common Name	Scientific name	Status	Location
Slow worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Schedule 5, WCA, UK BAP	6 records dated 1991 – 2010 within 2km radius of site
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Schedule 5, WCA, UK BAP	7 records dated 1983 – 2001 within 2km radius of site
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>	Schedule 5, WCA, UK BAP	2 records dated 1995 – 2002 within 2km radius of site
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Schedule 5, WCA, UK BAP	4 records dated 1982 - 1996 within 2km radius of site
Amphibians			
Great crested newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Schedule 2, Habs Regs, Schedule 5, WCA, UK BAP	4 records between 1993 – 2013 within 2km radius of site
Birds			
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	BoCC ⁹ amber list, WCA Sch 1	9 records between 1983 – 2007 within 2km radius of site
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	BoCC amber list	4 records between 1992 -2010 within 2km radius of site
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	BoCC amber list	2 records between 1999 – 2001 within 2km radius of site
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	BoCC red list, UKBAP, NERC ¹⁰	3 records between 1980 – 2002 within 2km radius of site
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	BoCC red list, UKBAP, NERC	8 records between 1975 – 2006 within 2km radius of site
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	BoCC amber list	9 records between 1999 - 2010 within 2km radius of site
Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	BoCC red list, UKBAP, NERC	22 records between 1986 – 2013 within 2km radius of site
Tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	BoCC red list, UKBAP	7 records between 1978 – 2007 within 2km radius of site

⁹ BoCC – Birds of Conservation Concern 3 (2009)¹⁰ NERC – Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act

Common Name	Scientific name	Status	Location
Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	BoCC Red List, Sch 1	9 records between 1996 – 1998 within 2km radius of site
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	BoCC amber list, WCA Sch 1	61 records between 1990 -2013 within 2km radius of site.
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	BoCC amber list, WCA Sch1	5 records between 1980 – 2011 within 2km radius of site

These records of protected and notable species in the vicinity of the site increase the likelihood of them being present where suitable habitat is identified in the field survey.

4.2 Field study

The field survey of the Premier Inn site and the Spinney was conducted by Sophie Smith on 6th May 2015

The field survey of Burberry House was conducted by Louisa Jones on 2nd June 2015

4.2.1 Vegetation

The site comprises three distinct areas. The first area comprises the buildings of Roundstone table and the Premier Inn and their surroundings. The second area comprises Spinney cottage and its surroundings, and the third Burberry House and it's surroundings.

The Premier Inn site is predominantly buildings and hardstanding. Semi-improved grassland is present on the northern boundary of the site, ornamental beds are present around the buildings. Scattered trees are present throughout the site.

The second area, Spinney cottage comprises hard standing forming the entrance to the building and around the cottage. Semi- improved grassland form the front and back gardens, east and west of the property. Ornamental beds are present around the east border of the cottage. A compost pile is present north east of the second area and a wooden shed is present, adjacent and east of the cottage. Scattered trees are present throughout the site.

Burberry House gardens contained a number of outbuildings, amenity grassland and ornamental beds.

Burberry House flora

Amenity grassland (Target note 13)

An area of short sward height amenity grassland is present south of Burberry House. Species present includes occasional red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), with frequent perennial

rye grass (*Lolium perenne*) and annual meadow-grass (*Poa annua*). Species recorded are presented in table 3.

Table 3: Flora present in amenity grassland at Burberry House

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
Grasses, rushes & sedges			
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	O	Common & widespread
Lolium species	<i>Lolium sp.</i>	A	Common & widespread
Annual meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	O	Common & widespread
Herbaceous species			
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	LA	Common & widespread
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O	Common & widespread
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	A	Common & widespread
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	F	Common & widespread
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	F	Common & widespread
Trefoil sp.	<i>Trifolium sp.</i>	O	Common & widespread

Scattered trees (Target note 15)

Scattered trees are present on the site for Burberry house. Species present are noted in Table 4.

Table 4: Species recorded within the scattered trees species

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
Trees			
Leylandii	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	R	Introduced, widespread in ornamental planting
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	R	Common & widespread
Laurel	<i>Laurus sp.</i>	R	Introduced, widespread in ornamental planting

Tall ruderal

An area of tall ruderal vegetation is present, directly to the west of Burberry house. Species present include nettles (*Urtica dioica*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*), dandelion (*Taraxacum agg.*) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*). A full list of species present is noted in Table 5

Table 5: Species recorded in the tall ruderal grassland

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
Grasses, rushes & sedges			
Pendulous Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	F	Common & widespread
Herbaceous Species			

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
Grasses, rushes & sedges			
Pendulous Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	F	Common & widespread
Clematis	<i>Clematis sp.</i>	LD	Widespread in ornamental planting
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O	Common & widespread
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	F	Common & widespread
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	F	Common & widespread
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	F	Common & widespread

Ornamental (Target note 14)

Ornamental planting is present in the garden at Burberry House, species present are noted in table 6

Table 6: Species recorded in the ornamental planting at burberry house

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
Trees			
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	O	Common in woodland wastelands and roadsides
Grasses, rushes & sedges			
Annual meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	O	Abundant in grasslands, cultivated ground & wasteground
Herbaceous species			
Clematis	<i>Clematis sp.</i>	LD	Introduced on chalk and limestone
Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus sp.</i>	O	Common & widespread
Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia sp.</i>	O	Common & widespread
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O	Common & widespread
Herb-robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	LA	Common & widespread
Non-native Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides sp.</i>	R	Ornamental
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea sp.</i>	R	Common in ornamental planting schemes

Premier Inn site

Amenity grassland (Target note 8)

An area of short mown amenity grassland is present across the site which forms landscaping around the Premier Inn building. Species present include occasional red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), with frequent perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) and annual meadow-grass (*Poa annua*). Species recorded are presented in table 7.

Table 7: Species recorded within the amenity grassland

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
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Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
Grasses, rushes & sedges			
Cock's foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	R	Common & widespread
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	O	Common & widespread
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	R	Common & widespread
Perennial rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	F	Common & widespread
Annual meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	F	Abundant in grasslands, cultivated ground & wasteground
Herbaceous species			
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	R	Common & widespread
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	A	Common & widespread
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	O	Common & widespread
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	R	Common & widespread
Cut-leaved crane's-bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	O	Common & widespread
Bristly ox-tongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>	O	Common & widespread
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	F	Common & widespread
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	R	Common & widespread
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	F	Common & widespread
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	O	Common & widespread
Trefoil sp.	<i>Trifolium sp.</i>	LF	Common & widespread

Species present are common and widespread and no further action is required.

Ornamental beds (Target note 9)

Ornamental beds are present around the Premier Inn building. The beds comprise a mix of native and ornamental species. Species present include ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*), rosemary (*Rosemarinus officinalis*) and cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*). Species recorded in the ornamental beds are shown in table 4.

Table 8: Species recorded within the Ornamental beds

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
Grasses, rushes & sedges			
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	O	Common & widespread
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	R	Common & widespread
Annual meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	O	Abundant in grasslands, cultivated ground & wasteground
Herbaceous species			
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea sp.</i>	R	Introduced
Bitter-cress sp.	<i>Cardamine sp.</i>	LA	Common on damp places
Hedge bindweed	<i>Catylsegia sepium</i>	O	Common & widespread
Silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	R	Introduced
Willowherb sp.	<i>Epilobium sp.</i>	F	Common on disturbed ground

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
Cleavers	<i>Gallium aparine</i>	F	Common & widespread
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	LA	Common & widespread
Hebe sp.	<i>Hebe sp.</i>	F	
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	LF	Common & widespread
St John's-wort sp.	<i>Hypericum sp.</i>	R	Common on calcareous soils
Lavender sp.	<i>Lavendula sp.</i>	R	Introduced
Cheese plant	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	R	Introduced, ornamental species
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	R	Common & widespread
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	R	Common in lowland hedgebanks, grassland & wasteland
Buttercup sp.	<i>Ranunculus sp.</i>	O	Common & widespread
Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>	F	Introduced
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	R/O	Common & widespread
Dock sp.	<i>Rumex sp.</i>	F	Common & widespread
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	F	Common in disturbed places
Sow-thistle sp.	<i>Sonchus sp.</i>	O	Common & widespread
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	F	Common & widespread
Ivy-leaved speedwell	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	A	Common & widespread
Vetch sp.	<i>Vicia sp.</i>	R	Common & widespread
Trees and shrubs			
Sycamore sapling	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	R	Introduced, common on richer soils
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	F	Common & widespread
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	R	Common & widespread
Ash sapling	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	R	Common on moister, base-rich soils
		O	Introduced, common in woodlands, wasteland & roadsides
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>		
Cherry sp. saplings	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	R	Common & widespread

Species present are common and widespread, however they do hold potential to support nesting birds as described in Section 4.2.2.

Scattered trees (Target note 10)

Few scattered trees are present throughout the site. Species present are noted in Table 9

Table 9: Species recorded within the scattered trees

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
Trees			

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
Pear tree	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	R	Widely introduced
Fir sp.	<i>Abies sp.</i>	R	v
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	R	Common & widespread in dry woodlands, downs & heaths
Leylandii	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	R	Widely introduced
Cherry sp.	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	R	Common
Willow sp.	<i>Salix sp.</i>	R	Common on moister, base-rich soils

Species present are common and widespread, however they do hold potential to support nesting birds as described in Section 4.2.2.

Spinney

Semi-improved grassland (Target note 11)

Two areas of semi-improved grassland are present within the plot of the Spinney. Species present include ivy (*Hedera helix*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*), perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) and daisy (*Bellis perennis*). A full list of species present in the semi-improved grassland is presented in table 10.

Table 10 – species present in the semi-improved grassland at the Spinney

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
<i>Trees</i>			
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	R	Common on nutrient-enriched soils
<i>Grasses, rushes & sedges</i>			
Sedge	<i>Carex sp.</i>	R	Common & widespread
Cock's foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	R	Common & widespread
Perennial rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	O	Common & widespread
<i>Herbaceous Species</i>			
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O	Common & widespread
Hedge bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	R	Common & widespread
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O	Common & widespread
Wood avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	R	Common on less acid soils
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	O	Common & widespread
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	O	Common in meadows, grasslands, not usually on very calcareous soils
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O	Common & widespread
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	O	Common & widespread
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	R	Common & widespread
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	R	Common & widespread

Scattered trees (Target note 13)

Scattered trees are present within the site boundary of the Spinney, these include silver birch (*Betula pendula*), fir (*Abies sp.*), willow (*Salix sp.*). A full list of scattered trees present is presented as table 11

Table 11 – scattered trees present in the site boundary of the Spinney

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
Trees			
Fir sp.	<i>Abies sp.</i>	R	
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	R	Common & widespread in dry woodlands, downs & heaths
Leylandii	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	R	Widely introduced
Pine sp.	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	R	Common & widespread
Cherry sp.	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	R	Widely used in ornamental planting
Pear tree	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	R	Widely introduced
Willow sp.	<i>Salix sp.</i>	R	Common on moister, base-rich soils

Ornamental (Target note 12)

The garden at the Spinney contains areas of ornamental planting – species present include blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), Bamboo (*Bambuseae sp.*) and Fuchsia (*Fuchsia sp.*).

A full list of species present in the ornamental planting at the Spinney is presented in table 12.

Table 12 – ornamental planting at the Spinney

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
Trees and shrubs			
Privet	<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	R	Invasive species
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	R	Common & widespread
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	R	Widely cultivated
Holm oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	R	Invasive species
Grasses, rushes & sedges			
Bamboo	<i>Bambuseae sp.</i>	R	Widely used in ornamental planting
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia sp.</i>	R	Widely used in ornamental planting
Herbaceous Species			
Clematis	<i>Clematis sp.</i>	R	Common & widespread
Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	R	Schedule 9 invasive species

Common name	Latin name	Abundance	Status
Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia sp.</i>	R	Widely used in ornamental planting
Hebe	<i>Hebe sp.</i>	R	Many cultivars and hybrids used in ornamental planting
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea sp.</i>	R	Widely used in ornamental planting
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	R	Common except high mountains or fens, Ancient woodland indicator, Schedule 8 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
Grape hyacinth	<i>Muscari sp.</i>	R	Widely used in ornamental planting
Peony	<i>Paeonia sp.</i>	R	Common & widespread
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	R	Common & widespread
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	R	Common & widespread
Weigela	<i>Weigela sp.</i>	R	Widely used in ornamental planting

4.2.2 Protected species

Badgers

No badger setts were recorded across the site. In addition no further evidence such as snuffle holes, latrines or mammal tracks were recorded.

No further action is required.

Reptiles

The majority of the site holds low potential to support reptiles, however the longer grass and the compost pile within the boundary of the Spinney hold low potential to support slow-worms.

Further recommendations have been provided in section 5.1.

Bats

Descriptions of the buildings on the development site for Littlehampton Premier Inn and their potential to support bats are provided below.

Buildings

Four buildings are present on site, including the Premier Inn building, the Roundstone restaurant, Burberry House and the Spinney. In addition the residential buildings have a number of sheds present and Burberry House has an underground bunker.

Premier Inn building

- Two storey brick construction
- The roof is hipped and pitched
- The window frames are wooden and in good condition
- There is a section of wooden cladding on the Southern elevation.
- Wooden soffits
- Lead flashing is present on the upper storey, this is in good condition.
- Clay tile and ridge
- Plastic guttering

No impacts are anticipated on the existing Premier Inn building, which has negligible potential to support bats.

The Roundstone restaurant

- Two storey brick and render construction
- Two single storey extensions on the north and south elevations
- The roof is hipped and pitched
- Roof tiles and ridge are clay and in good condition
- Two blocked up dormer windows are present on the southern elevation.
- Wooden cladding is present on the northern elevation
- There is a single storey extension to the east of the building
- Windows are uPVC
- A flat roof section exists to the south of the building
- Gaps exist in the tiles at the eaves
- There is a gap on the lead flashing join where the chimney meets the tile.

No impacts are anticipated on the existing Roundstone building, which has low potential to support bats. Should works impact this building further surveys will be required.

Burberry House

External

- Two storey brick construction
- Bay windows
- The roof is hipped and pitched
- Tiled roof and cladding on bay windows
- Some slipped and loose tiles
- Hanging tiles on the northern elevation
- A gap is present at the ridge of the highest point on the roof
- Plastic soffit boxes and guttering
- PVC windows
- Two external chimneys
- Single storey conservatory of brick construction
- Lead flashing is lifted at conservatory and chimney.

Internal

- Wooden cladding and ridge beam
- Covered in cobweb
- Insulation laid over the floor
- Bottom of ridge tiles can be seen
- Well sealed internally, no light visible
- Height is 8m at apex
- Some loose cladding
- Rat droppings present in south-east corner

Low potential

East shed (garage)

- Single storey
- Wood construction
- Roofing felt (intact)
- Has plastic guttering
- Some gaps between guttering and roof/roofing felt
- 5m by 5m, approx. 2m high
- large metal garage door
- Some holes are present in the panelling

Negligible potential

Bunker

A concrete “air raid” bunker is present in the garden to the south of the side

- Cobwebs on the ceiling
- 1.5 high x 2m wide x 3m long
- No evidence of bats

Negligible potential

South Shed

- Single storey
- Chipboard construction
- Roof is hipped and made of roofing felt
- Roofing felt is not in good condition (torn at edges)
- The door is loose on its hinges

Negligible potential

North Shed

- Single storey
- Wood construction
- 5m x 3m
- 2m high
- Hipped roof is made of roofing felt
- Possible access under roofing felt on the corner nearest to the house
- Two perspex windows

Negligible potential

Spinney

External

- Single storey brick construction
- The roof is covered by concrete interlocking tiles
- Two gaps are present in concrete ridge tiles on the southern elevation
- The building has wooden fascias and soffits
- Window frames are PVC on eastern and western elevations
- Metal window frames are present on northern and southern elevations
- The conservatory to the west is uPVC with a brick base
- Gaps are present in the soffit and in the mortar on the south-west, north-west and south-east elevations.
- An external car port with corrugated plastic roof and wooden struts is present on the south elevation of the Spinney

Internal

- The ridge beam is wooden
- The loft is lined with bituminous underfelt
- Loft insulation is present
- The roof is of typical trussed design with purlins and collar

- An internal rendered chimney breast is present
- The roof void is 12m long by 7m wide
- The void measures 2.75m at the apex

High potential – the access and roosting opportunities for bats in this building indicate that it has high potential to support bats.

Immediate surroundings

The Premier Inn at Littlehampton is situated in an urban area with some arable land to the east and north-west.

Survey results

Internal survey: evidence of bats

No evidence of bats was recorded inside any of the buildings.

External survey: evidence of bats

Despite a thorough and detailed external survey of the properties, no evidence of bats was encountered. Several features were, however, deemed to provide suitable access points for bats.

Potential for bats

Several access points were available for bats within the buildings and these are described in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Potential for bats

Location	Potential access points for bats	Potential roosting opportunities for bats	Overall suitability
Premier Inn	• Hanging tiles on upper floor		Due to the presence of access points and roosting provisions the premier inn building is considered to hold negligible potential to support roosting bats.

Location	Potential access points for bats	Potential roosting opportunities for bats	Overall suitability
Pub	- Gap on chimney/lead meets tile - Scattered raised tiles - Gaps in tiles at eaves	Under tiles	Due to the presence of access points and roosting provisions the Roundstone pub building is considered to hold low potential to support roosting bats.
The Spinney	- Through gaps present in the soffit and in the mortar on the south-west, north-west and south-east elevations. - Through wooden soffits which are in poor condition - Between roof tiles	- Crevices where mortar is missing on gable ends - Crevices in wooden soffit box	The presence of access points on the roof of the building indicate that the Spinney holds high potential to support roosting bats
Burberry House	- Through lifted lead flashing between building and conservatory - Through a gap present at the ridge of the highest point on the roof		The presence of access points on the roof of the building indicate that Burberry House this building is considered to hold Low potential to support bats

Phase 2 bat surveys

The full results of the evening emergence and dawn re-entry surveys are provided as Appendix IV whilst a summary has been provided below.

The Spinney

Dusk survey – 2nd June 2015

- No bats were recorded emerging or re-entering the building throughout the survey.

General activity

- No bats were recorded on site throughout the survey.

Dusk survey - 8th June 2015

- No bats were recorded emerging or re-entering the building throughout the survey.

General activity

- A common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) commuted from southeast to southwest, southwest of the site at 21.45
- A long-eared bat (*Plecotus sp.*) commuted east to west, southwest of the site at 22.06.

Dawn survey- 11th June 2015

- No bats were recorded emerging or re-entering the building throughout the survey.

General activity

- No bats were recorded on site throughout the survey.

Burberry House

Dusk survey – 8th July 2015

- No bats were recorded emerging or re-entering the building throughout the survey.

General activity

- A common pipistrelle was heard at 22.22.

The results from phase II bat surveys are presented as appendix IV below.

Nesting birds

The scattered trees and ornamental planting on site provide potential habitat for nesting birds. Bird feeders and boxes are present in the garden at Burberry House.

Further recommendations have been made in section 5.2.

Great crested newts

The only suitable terrestrial habitat on site is a small amount of longer grassland around the boundary of the garden in the Spinney.

Records held by the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre revealed four records of great crested newts within two km of the site. However, ponds in the vicinity are more than 250m removed from the site. The roads separating the site from the nearest water bodies are considered to be significant barriers to great crested newt migration. As such it is highly unlikely that great crested newts are present at the site.

No further action has been recommended.

Dormice

No suitable habitat exists on site for dormice, the ornamental hedgerow in the garden of the spinney does not contain suitable species for dormice or provide connectivity to the wider area. As such it is highly unlikely that dormice are present at the site.

No further action has been recommended.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The site comprises buildings, hard standing, ornamental planting, semi-improved grassland and amenity grassland with common and widespread species. Combined, the three areas of the site measure approximately 0.64 hectares in size and the following was noted:

- The two garden areas on site provide potential nesting and foraging habitat for birds and currently contains a wooden bird box. Recommendations regarding nesting birds have been made in Section 5.2
- Suggestions for ecological enhancements have been provided in Section 5.3.

5.1 Reptiles

Given that the Spinney garden contains suitable habitat for reptiles on the boundaries low level precautionary reptile mitigation will be implemented.

To ensure reptiles are not harmed during the works the following will be implemented:

- To encourage reptiles on the site to move to retained habitat on the boundaries the works area will be made unsuitable by strimming any longer vegetation under the careful supervision of a suitably experienced reptile handler. This will be carried out in temperatures above 10°C when reptiles are active, March to October. The strimming will be carried out in a two strim cycle with the first cut to 15cm and the second to ground level. This cut will take place in one direction from the centre outwards towards the suitable habitat in order to give any reptiles a chance to leave the area.
- All arisings from the strimming and clearance will be immediately removed from the works area to prevent any reptiles sheltering within it.
- Materials and any arisings will be kept off the ground through the use of skips or pallets. This will negate any risk of reptiles sheltering within stock piled materials.

This mitigation strategy will ensure no reptiles are harmed during the works.

5.2 Nesting birds

The habitats and plants on site provide foraging and nesting habitat both for common and widespread species of bird such as blue tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*) and wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) as well as birds listed as amber on the BoCC (Birds of Conservation Concern) list such as dunnoek (*Prunella modularis*), and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species such as yellow wagtail (*Motacilla flava*) The following precautions should negate risk of harming, injuring or contributing to the demise of these species:

- All vegetation clearance should be conducted outside of the bird nesting season, which is considered to run from March to September. Where this is not possible a suitably qualified ecologist should check potential nesting habitat immediately prior to clearance. Where nesting birds are encountered clearance must be postponed until the nestlings have fledged.
- Ecological enhancement measures described in Section 5.4 will provide foraging and nesting opportunities for many species.

5.3 Ecological enhancement

A few suggestions for incorporation within the design of the proposed development have been made below:

- Provision of bat boxes and nest boxes for bird species such as starlings, swift (*Apus apus*), house martin (*Delichon urbica*) and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) on the walls of the buildings or trees. Bat boxes and tubes, and bird boxes can be purchased from websites such as www.nhbs.com and www.livingwithbirds.co.uk, and their provision on site would enhance the habitat for the local bat and bird population.
- Where amenity grassland is included, sowing this area with a wildflower lawn mix would provide better nectar sources for invertebrates and hence is of greater value for foraging birds.
- The boundary features of the site provide limited suitable habitat for foraging and commuting bats. The design for the site should seek to maintain these features and lighting should be kept to a minimum and directed inwards away from these boundaries.

6.0 REFERENCES

Department for Communities and Local Government (2005). Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System.

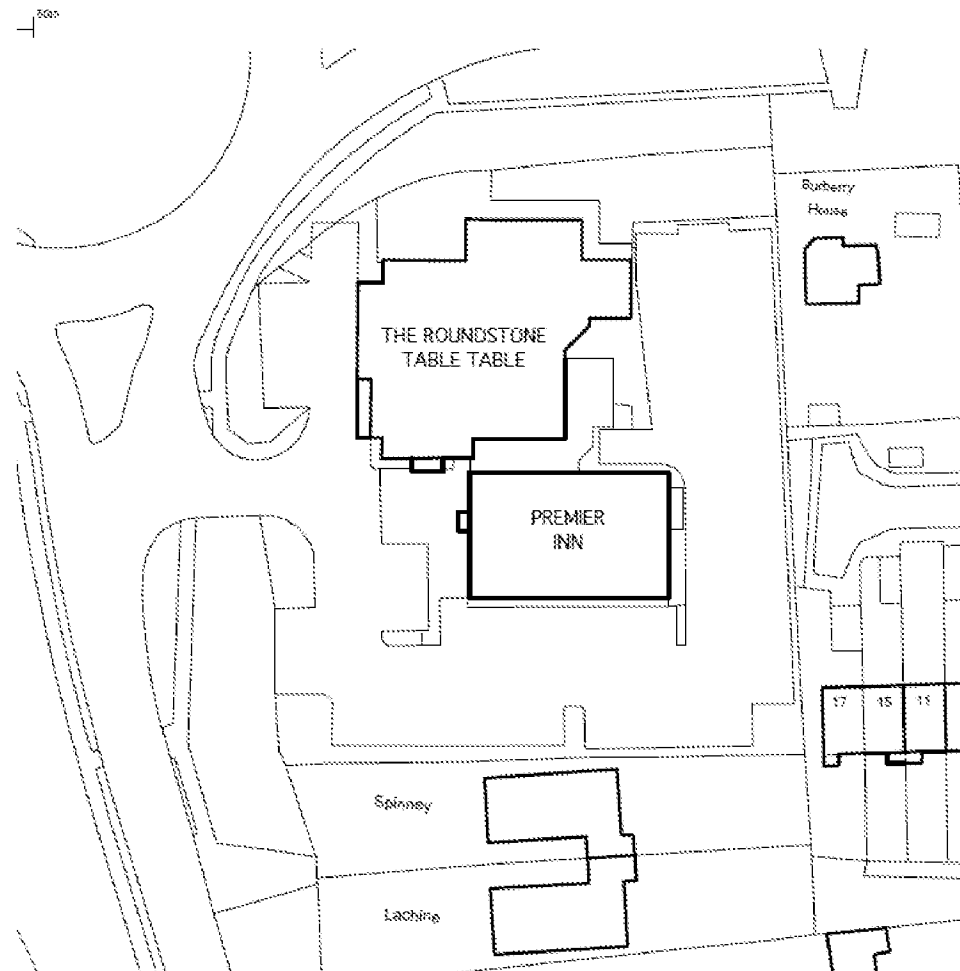
Department for Communities and Local Government (2012). National Planning Policy Framework.

Hundt L (2012) *Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines*, 2nd edition, Bat Conservation Trust.

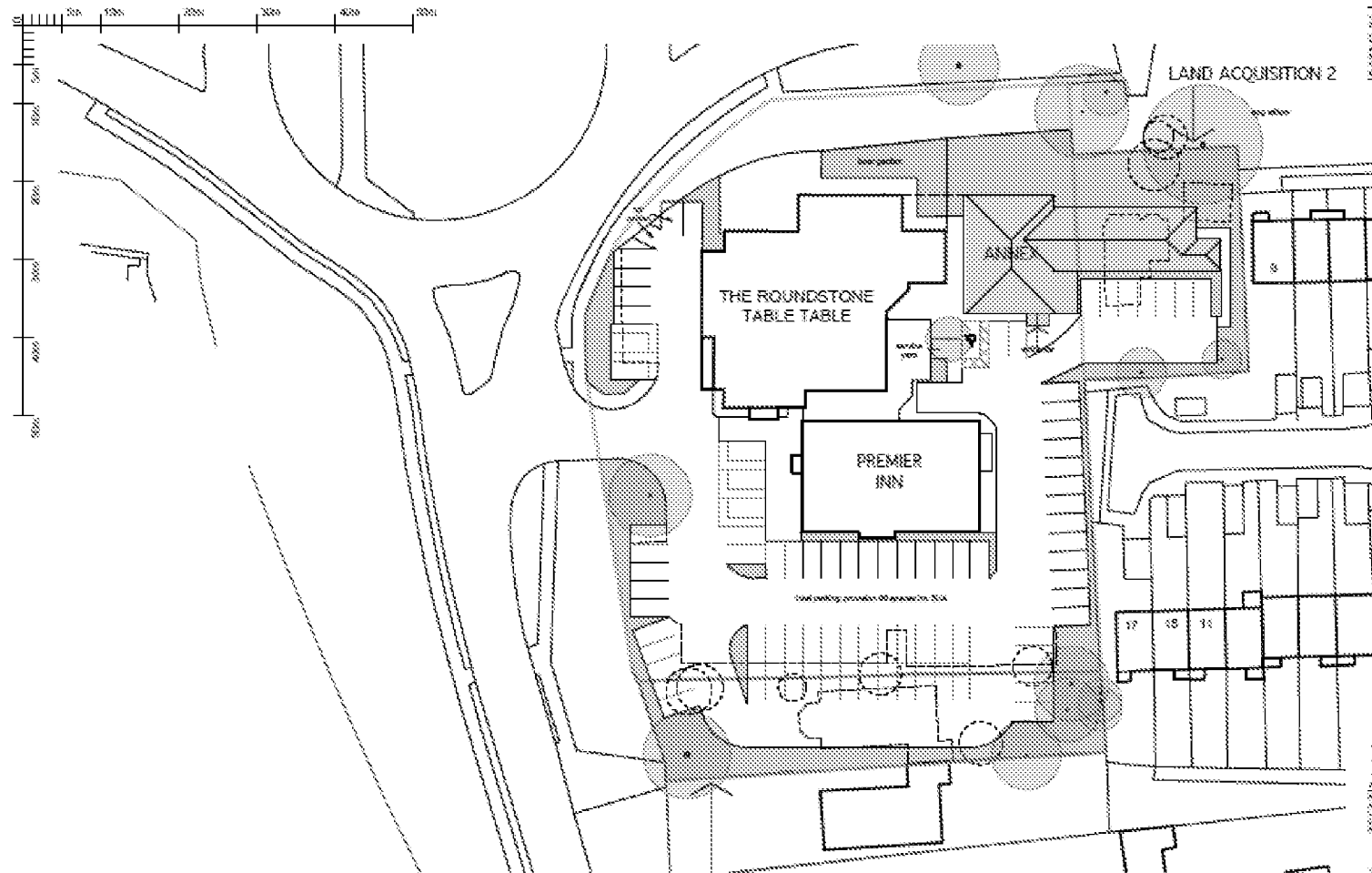
Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2010). Handbook for Phase I Habitat Survey. JNCC.

Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) Website at www.magic.gov.uk

APPENDIX I: Existing Site Plan



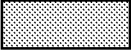
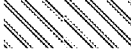
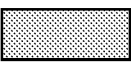
APPENDIX II: Proposed Site Plan



APPENDIX III: Phase 1 Map



Key to Phase 1 Habitat Map

	Site boundary
	Semi-improved grassland
	Amenity Grassland
	Ornamental
	Tall ruderal
	Ornamental hedge
	Fence
	Underground bunker
	Hard standing
	Building
	Tree
	Target note
	Compost heap

Target notes to accompany Phase 1 habitat map

Target Note	Description
T1	The Roundstone public house is a two-storey brick construction.
T2	The Premier Inn is a two-storey brick construction.
T3	Spinney cottage is a single storey brick construction
T4	Shed by Spinney cottage is a wood-clad garden shed.

Target Note	Description
T5	Burberry House
T6	Burberry House, east shed
T7	Burberry House, bunker
T8	Amenity grassland by Roundstone public house and Premier inn comprises abundant daisy (<i>Bellis perennis</i>), frequent annual meadow grass (<i>Poa annua</i>), perennial rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), dandelion (<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>), cut-leaved crane's-bill (<i>Geranium dissectum</i>), greater plantain (<i>Plantago major</i>), locally frequent trefoil sp. (<i>Trifolium sp.</i>), occasional common mouse ear (<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>), white clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), bristly oxtongue (<i>Picris echioides</i>), rare yorkshire fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), cock's foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), yarrow (<i>Achilleum millefolium</i>), creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>).
T9	Ornamental beds present a mix of ornamental and native species present by Roundstone and Premier Inn with locally dominant easter sp. (<i>Eleagnus sp.</i>) abundant ivy leaved speedwell (<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>), locally frequent ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) frequent dock sp. (<i>Rumex sp.</i>), groundsel (<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>), willowherb sp. (<i>Epilobium sp.</i>), cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>), dandelion (<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>), hebe sp. (<i>Hebe sp.</i>), butterfly-bush (<i>Buddleja davidii</i>), rosemary (<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>), occasional hedge bindweed sp. (<i>Calystegia sepium</i>), red fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), buttercup sp. (<i>Ranunculus sp.</i>), sow thistle sp. (<i>Sonchus sp.</i>), bittercress sp. (<i>Cardamine sp.</i>), bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>), rare cherry saplings (<i>Prunus sp.</i>), ash saplings (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), sycamore saplings (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Yorkshire fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), creeping cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla repens</i>), spindle (<i>Euonymus sp.</i>) ribwort plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>), cheese plant, St John's wort sp. (<i>Hypericum sp.</i>), lavender sp. (<i>Lavendula sp.</i>).
T10	Scattered trees present by Roundstone and Premier Inn include species such as fir sp. (<i>Abies sp.</i>), fruit tree, cherry sp. (<i>Prunus sp.</i>), silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), willow sp. (<i>Salix sp.</i>).
T11	Semi-improved grassland by Spinney cottage comprises occasional species such as cat's-ear (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>), ribwort plantain, daisy, perennial rye-grass, cleavers, ivy, bramble, rare occurring species such as cock's foot, wood avens (<i>Geum urbanum</i>), creeping buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), hedge bindweed, ragwort, sedge sp. (<i>Carex sp.</i>).
T12	Ornamental species by Spinney cottage comprises a mix of ornamental species and native species. All the species are rare abundance and comprise grape hyacinth (<i>Muscari sp.</i>), bluebell (<i>Hyacinth sp.</i>), Hebe sp., Bamboo sp., Rose sp. (<i>Rosa sp.</i>), clematis (<i>Clematis sp.</i>), Hydrangea (<i>Hydrangea sp.</i>), primrose sp. (<i>Primula vulgaris</i>), fuchsia sp. (<i>Fuchsia sp.</i>), Pampas grass (<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>), cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>), holm oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>), privet sp. (<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>), blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), montbretia (<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiflora</i>).
T13	Amenity grassland by Burberry house consists of abundant ryegrass species (<i>Lolium sp.</i>), locally abundant daisy (<i>Bellis perennis</i>), frequent white clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>) and dandelion (<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>), occasional creeping buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), trefoil (<i>Trifolium sp.</i>), Cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>), annual meadowgrass (<i>Poa annua</i>) and red fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>)
T14	Ornamental planting by Burberry house comprises locally dominant clematis (<i>Clematis sp.</i>), locally abundant herb Robert (<i>Geranium robertianum</i>) occasional

Whitbread Group plc.

Ecological Appraisal, Premier Inn Roundstone Lane, Littlehampton

Target Note	Description
	cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>), bindweed (<i>Convolvulus sp.</i>), fuchsia (<i>Fuchsia sp.</i>), cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>), annual meadowgrass (<i>Poa annua</i>), rare willowherb (<i>Epilobium sp.</i>), hydrangea (<i>Hydrangea sp.</i>) and bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>).
T15	Scattered trees by Burberry house include holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), leylandii (<i>Cupressus leylandii</i>), Laurel (<i>Laurus sp.</i>)
T16	Compost heap with potential to support reptiles

APPENDIX IV: Phase II Bat survey activity

Burberry House – low potential

BAT DETECTOR / EMERGENCE & ACTIVITY SURVEY					
SURVEY LOCATION:	Burberry House, Littlehampton	SURVEYORS:	Katie and Liz	DATE:	8/7/2015
TEMP AT START:	17	SUNSET:	21.17	START TIME:	20.57
TEMP AT END:	18	CLOUD COVER (oktas):	2	END TIME:	22.47
WIND (bft):	0	RAINFALL:	none	WEATHER:	Calm, dry
Edirol no.	Magenta	Edirol start time			On north east corner of house
TIME	SPECIES	NUMBER OF BATS	ACTIVITY (behaviour/ commuting/ direction/ foraging/ feeding/ feeding buzzes/ roost/ etc.		
22:22	Pipistrelle	1	Heard not seen, very faint		

The Spinney – high potential

BAT DETECTOR / EMERGENCE & ACTIVITY SURVEY					
SURVEY LOCATION:	Spinney Littlehampton	SURVEYORS:	Louisa Jones Sophie Maxey	DATE:	2/6/2015
TEMP AT START:	14.5c	SUNSET:	21:07	START TIME:	20:40
TEMP AT END:	14c	CLOUD COVER (oktas):	6/8	END TIME:	22.40
WIND (bft):	2/4	RAINFALL:	dry	WEATHER:	Wet, windy day
TIME	SPECIES	NUMBER OF BATS	ACTIVITY (behaviour/ commuting/ direction/ foraging/ feeding/ feeding buzzes/ roost/ etc.		

			NO BATS RECORDED		
BAT DETECTOR / EMERGENCE & ACTIVITY SURVEY					
SURVEY LOCATION:	Spinney Littlehampton	SURVEYORS:	Russell Hoyle, Liz Kimber	DATE:	8/6/2015
TEMP AT START:	13c	SUNSET:	21:13	START TIME:	20:53
TEMP AT END:	11c	CLOUD COVER (oktas):	0/8	END TIME:	23:13
WIND (bft):	2/4	RAINFALL:	Nil	WEATHER:	Cool
TIME	SPECIES	NUMBER OF BATS	ACTIVITY (behaviour/ commuting/ direction/ foraging/ feeding/ feeding buzzes/ roost/ etc.		
21:45	Common pipistrelle	1	Commutated from south east to south west in the south west of the site.		
22:06	Long-eared	1	Commutated east to west in the south west of the site.		

BAT DETECTOR / EMERGENCE & ACTIVITY SURVEY					
SURVEY LOCATION:	Spinney Littlehampton	SURVEYORS:	Russell Hoyle, Alex Hannam	DATE:	11/6/2015
TEMP AT START:	13c	SUNSET:	04:49	START TIME:	02:49
TEMP AT END:	13c	CLOUD COVER (oktas):	0/8	END TIME:	04:49
WIND (bft):	2/4	RAINFALL:	Nil	WEATHER:	Cool
TIME	SPECIES	NUMBER OF BATS	ACTIVITY (behaviour/ commuting/ direction/ foraging/ feeding/ feeding buzzes/ roost/ etc.		
			NO BATS RECORDED		