



LIZARD

Landscape Design and Ecology

SALT EARTH LIMITED

Former Nursery, 37 Hill Lane, Barnham, West Sussex

- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report
- Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

Planning Issue

Prepared by	CO
Checked by	JJ
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The Old Bank, 34 South Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7JH

SUMMARY

Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by Salt Earth Limited to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey and Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment of the former nursery units at 37 Hill Lane, Barnham, West Sussex (*Grid Reference: SU 960 038— hereafter referred to as 'the site'*). A preliminary ecological appraisal (*PEA*) was undertaken on 04th April 2018, to appraise the existing ecological resource within the land and the surrounding area.

The site is typical of a former nursery, formed almost entirely of hard / bare ground and existing outbuildings. The site overall was largely homogenous and lacked any floral diversity, reducing the foraging resource for invertebrates thus reducing the value of the site for species at higher trophic levels. The site is considered to be of '*low ecological value*'.

The small area of tall ruderal vegetation to the east of the site could provide some suitable reptile habitat. This potential is negated however by the areas small size and isolation from other areas of suitable habitat. This section of the site contains large amounts of debris and roofing felt; these areas were thoroughly searched in weather conditions suitable for reptiles to be active, no reptiles were found within this area. Given the above, the site is considered to provide negligible habitat suitability for reptile species and no further detailed reptile survey work is necessary.

All buildings on site are wooden or metal outbuildings with no enclosed roof voids. The buildings offer very low thermal mass and no suitable crevices which could be utilised by bat species. All buildings are considered to offer 'negligible' bat roost suitability, therefore no further bat emergence / re-entry survey work is considered necessary for this site.

No features of value were noted within the site, no potential habitat for any other protected species was recorded on site. As it stands, the site is considered to be of very low ecological value. The proposed scheme offers great scope to increase upon the ecological baseline, suggestions for enhancement are detailed in Section 7.0.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by Salt Earth Limited to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey and Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment of the former nursery units at 37 Hill Lane, Barnham, West Sussex (*Grid Reference: SU 960 038— hereafter referred to as 'the site'*).
- 1.2 A preliminary ecological appraisal (*PEA*) was undertaken on 04th April 2018, to appraise the existing ecological resource within the land and the surrounding area. The *PEA* comprised a baseline survey conforming broadly to the *JNCC 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 has been undertaken and prepared Catherine O'Reilly (*MCIEEM, Senior Ecologist; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*). The report has been reviewed by Joe Jackson (*Principal; Landscape Architect BA (Hons) LA DipLA CMLI; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*).

Site Information

- 1.4 The site covers an area of 0.12 hectares and is approximately 7.0m above sea level. The plot is typical of a former plant nursery, with glasshouse and drying rooms. The site is bordered by Hill Lane to the south, residential properties to the east and west and open land to the north.
- 1.5 There are no waterbodies or areas of woodland within or adjacent to the site. Soils on site are described as freely draining slightly acid loamy soils.

Surrounding Landscape

- 1.6 The site is located approximately 700m to the south of Barnham train station and its urban centre. Beyond Hill Lane to the south the land is dominated by arable farmland delineated by hedge lines and ditches. Typical of the coastal plain, the surrounding land lacks woodland cover with the nearest area of Woodland listed on The National Forest Inventory located 560.0m west of the proposed development site.
- 1.7 There are 2 no. water bodies situated within 500.0m of the site, the nearest being located 410.0m north-east.

Development Proposals

- 1.8 The existing outbuildings and glasshouse are to be demolished and replaced with a small number of residential units.

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 preliminary bat roost assessment survey were:
- *To identify the potential for 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.*
- 2.3 This report establishes the potential ecological resource within the site and outlines where any ecological constraints may occur.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 A preliminary ecological appraisal was undertaken on 04th April 2018, 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 (*Figure No. 01*) and Species Lists for Habitat Parcels (*Table No. 03*)
- 3.2 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. A summary description of the habitat within the site following the *Phase 1 Habitat Survey Methodology* is presented in Section 4.0. 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 500.0m of the proposed development site.
- 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 the survey and hence overlooked. These are accepted constraints associated with the standard *Phase 1 Habitat Survey Methodology*.
- 3.4 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

3.5 A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment was undertaken on 04th April 2018 by an experienced bat surveyor who undertook an external examination of the existing buildings and trees on site. The bat surveyor assessed the existing building visually and searched for evidence such as:

- *Grease Marks;*
- *Urine Stains;*
- *Bat Droppings;*
- *Feeding Remains;*
- *Dead or Live Bats.*

3.6 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.*

3.7 Once features had been assessed, trees / buildings were then categorised in accordance with *Table 4.1 of the Bat Conservation Trust's Good Survey Guidelines (2016) (shown below):*

Table No. 01 – Categorisation of Buildings and Trees (BCT, 2016)

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

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Desk Study – Background Information

Designated Sites and Habitats

- 4.1.1 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 2.0km of the site. The nearest designated areas are described below.

Table No. 02 – Statutory Protected Sites

Site	Description	Location
South Downs National Park	A large national park encompassing large swathes of unimproved chalk grassland, woodland and scrub which supports varied fauna.	3.0km N
The Brooks (Berstead Brooks) LNR	Areas of meadow, reedbed, ditches and ponds which flood over winter, supporting numerous species of wintering wildfowl.	3.1km SW

- 4.1.3 The site is located within the *Impact Risk Zone* of *Climping Beach SSSI*, *Arundel Park SSSI*, *LNR* and *Fairmile Bottom SSSI*. The proposed development does not appear to fall into a category which would require consultation with Natural England. There is minimal construction work proposed at the site which is predicated to be of minimal disruption to local flora and fauna. The current proposal also seeks to enhance the ecological character of site within the context of the local area.

Non-Statutory Protected Areas

- 4.1.4 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance- *SNCIs* are designations applied to important non-statutory nature conservation sites. They are recognised by local planning authorities and as such are given material considerations when assessing planning applications. No *SNCIs* are noted within 2.0km of the site.

UK Priority Habitats

- 4.1.6 Within 2.0 km of the site there are *Priority Habitats* of *Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Deciduous Woodland, Wood Pasture & Parkland, Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland*. The proposals would not seek to alter or impact any *Priority Habitats* and plan to improve the habitat quality of the site which in turn is likely to improve connectivity of *Priority Habitats* in the surrounding areas.

UK Priority Species

- 4.1.7 Seven species of bat have been recorded within 2.0km of the site including a licence application of destruction of a pipistrelle roost located approximately 1.3km north-east of the site in 2016.
- 4.1.8 All species of bats and their roosts are protected under *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017*. It is an offence for anyone to intentionally kill or injure a bat; disturb a roosting bat; damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by bats for shelter; and / or to significantly alter the local distribution of bats.
- 4.1.9 There are two records of reptiles within 2.0km of the site, of two reptile species; slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) and grass snake (*Natrix natrix*). All species of UK reptile are protected against reckless or intentional killing or injuring under *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)*.
- 4.1.10 There are no records of great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*) within 2.0km of the site. Great crested newts and their resting / breeding sites are protected under *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* and *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)*.

- 4.1.11 There are 26 records of water voles (*Arvicola amphibious*) within 2.0km of the site. The water vole is fully protected *under Schedule 5 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)*.
- 4.1.12 There are 37 records of badgers (*Meles meles*) within 2.0km of the site. Badgers are protected under *The Protection of Badgers Act 1992*.
- 4.1.13 There are 45 records of Hedgehogs (*Erinaceus europaeus*) within 2.0km of the site. Hedgehog numbers are declining, and they have been a *UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)* species since 2007.

4.2 Field Survey

- 4.2.1 The following habitats and features were recorded within the land 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 *Figure No. 01*. Species Lists for Habitat Parcels are listed in *Table No. 03*.
- 4.2.2 Habitats within and adjacent to the land include:
- *Hard / Bare Ground;*
 - *Existing Building;*
 - *Tall Ruderal;*
 - *Amenity Grassland;*
 - *Scattered Trees;*
 - *Intact Species-poor Hedge.*

Site Description (Refer to Appendix A – Site Photographs)

Hard / Bare Ground

- 4.2.3 The area is dominated by gravel and concrete hardstanding which provides access and parking areas. The areas appear to be regularly tracked over with no ephemeral / short perennial vegetation noted.

Existing Building

- 4.2.4 A number of existing buildings exist on site, all of which are outbuildings of wooden or corrugated metal construction. These are described in detail in the Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment below.

Tall Ruderal

- 4.2.5 A small area of tall ruderal vegetation surrounds the existing oil tank and extends to the rear of Building B1. Common Nettle (*Urtica dioica*) dominates the area with occasional Cow Parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) and Cleavers (*Galium aparine*).

Amenity Grassland

- 4.2.6 The south-eastern corner of the site is dominated by amenity grassland. The sward is reasonably diverse with a species composition indicative of its shaded growing position. Species include frequent Yorkshire Fog (*Holcus lanatus*) and Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*) with occasional Red Dead-nettle (*Lamium purpureum*), Lesser Celandine (*Ficaria verna*), Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*) and Speedwell (*Veronica persica*).

Scattered Trees

- 4.2.7 A single mature pine tree lies within the amenity grassland to the southern boundary of the site.

Intact Species Poor Hedge

- 4.2.8 A mature hedge which reaches a height of 2.0m forms the eastern boundary of the site. The hedge is formed of laurel (*Laurus* sp.), privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster* sp.), and elder (*Sambucus nigra*).

4.3 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

- 4.3.1 All existing buildings on site were assessed for their suitability for supporting a bat roost. The results of this assessment are summarised in Table No. 03 below.

Table No. 03 – Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

Ref.	Description	External	Internal	Category
B1	Former antiques showroom. Wooden shiplap with felt roof. No enclosed roof void.	No suitable access points.	No enclosed void. Very light.	Negligible
B2	Disused glass house.	No evidence.	Not suitable	Negligible
B3	Former drying room. Metal frame with corrugated metal roof / walls. Roof lights throughout.	No suitable access points.	No enclosed void. Very light.	Negligible
B4	Corrugated metal storage shed in poor condition. Windows present to southern aspect.	No suitable access points.	No enclosed void. High light levels.	Negligible
B5	2 no. metal containers.	No access points.	No evidence or suitable roost space.	Negligible
B6	2 no. silos / water tanks. Corrugated construction. Open top.	Not suitable.	Not suitable.	Negligible
B7	2 no. dilapidated wooden sheds in very poor condition. Felt roof. Large holes in walls.	No evidence.	No evidence or suitable roost space.	Negligible

4.3.2 No evidence of bat usage such as droppings, urine stains, grease marks, feeding remains or dead / live bats were recorded within any of the buildings.

5.0 EVALUATION

5.1 The site is typical of a former nursery, formed almost entirely of hard / bare ground and existing outbuildings. The site overall was largely homogenous and lacked any floral diversity, reducing the foraging resource for invertebrates thus reducing the value of the site for species at higher trophic levels. The site is considered to be of '*low ecological value*'.

- 5.2 The small area of tall ruderal vegetation to the east of the site could provide some suitable reptile habitat. This potential is negated however by the areas small size and isolation from other areas of suitable habitat. This section of the site contains large amounts of debris and roofing felt; these areas were thoroughly searched in weather conditions suitable for reptiles to be active, no reptiles were found within this area. Given the above, the site is considered to provide negligible habitat suitability for reptile species and no further detailed reptile survey work is necessary.
- 5.3 All buildings on site are wooden or metal outbuildings with no enclosed roof voids. The buildings offer very low thermal mass and no suitable crevices which could be utilised by bat species. All buildings are considered to offer 'negligible' bat roost suitability, therefore no further bat emergence / re-entry survey work is considered necessary for this site.
- 5.4 No features of value were noted within the site, no potential habitat for any other protected species was recorded on site. As it stands, the site is considered to be of very low ecological value. The proposed scheme offers great scope to increase upon the ecological baseline, suggestions for enhancement are detailed in Section 7.0.

6.0 PROTECTED SPECIES – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Bats

- 6.1 No evidence of bats was noted anywhere on site. No further bat surveys are required.

Reptiles

- 6.2 A small area of tall ruderal could offer some limited reptile potential; however this is negated by the small size of the area and isolation from other habitat patches. No further surveys are recommended for reptiles.

Amphibians

- 6.3 No ponds exist within 250.0m of the site area. In addition, the proposals do not seek to remove any areas of suitable terrestrial habitat. No further survey with regards GCN is recommended for this site area.

Nesting Birds

- 6.4 All active birds' nests are protected against damage / destruction under *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)* therefore, it is advised that clearance of any trees / hedges / shrubs take place outside of the bird nesting season (*Season: March - August*) or after careful inspection by a *Suitably Qualified Ecologist* to ensure no active birds' nests are present.

Badgers / Other Mammals

- 6.5 Badgers and / or other mammals are likely to be present within the wider area and may cross the site. It is recommended that any trenches or drainage holes be covered overnight or have a ramp installed (*such as a piece of wood*) to allow any animals to escape.

Hedgehogs

- 6.6 No direct evidence of hedgehogs was recorded on site however they are known to be present within the local area. Any new fencing should be installed with a gap in the gravel board to allow free passage of hedgehogs around the site and surrounding area. Many manufacturers provide ready made 'hedgehog friendly' gravel board while 'hedgehog highway' signs are readily available which should be installed to try and prevent their closure by future residents.

Others

- 6.7 No habitat suitable for supporting other protected species (*such as water vole, otter or dormouse*) was noted on site. No rare / unusual / protected flora was recorded on this site.

7.0 ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

7.1 The design of any proposed development should consider ecological enhancements for the benefit of wildlife in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* and *Local Planning Policy*. These enhancements should reflect the current state of the site and its surroundings, as well as the proposed use of the site. Recommendations for ecological enhancements that could be considered as part of development proposals could include:

- *The provision of nesting boxes for a variety of bird species within trees and / or to the northern aspects of the buildings;*
- *The provision of integrated bat boxes to the southern aspect of the buildings;*
- *The planting of native hedgerows to the boundaries to improve habitat for birds and invertebrates;*
- *Use of native and local shrub and tree species with ecological value within planting schemes – this might include (for example) guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*); pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*); field maple (*Acer campestre*); wild privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*); common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*); rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*); whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*); wild service tree (*Sorbus torminalis*); wild cherry (*Prunus avium*); hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*); common box (*Buxus sempervirens*); holly (*Ilex aquifolium*); alder (*Alnus glutinosa*); silver birch (*Betula pendula*);*
- *Use of a sympathetic lighting scheme across the site, with lighting angled down and away from hedge / bird and bat boxes;*
- *Creation of compost and log piles to the edges of the site, where this is not possible the placement of bug hotels such as NHBS Bee and Bug Biome or similar will provide additional habitat for invertebrates;*
- *Use of 'hedgehog friendly' fencing;*
- *Seeding areas of amenity lawn with a flowering lawn mix e.g. Emorsgate EL1 – Flowering Lawn Mixture.*

8.0 REFERENCES

JNCC: 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; JNCC, 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. 04 – Species List for Habitat Parcels**Tall Ruderal**

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	D
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	O
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	O

Amenity Grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Bristly Ox-tongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>	O
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	LA
Common Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	F
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	LD
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	LA
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	F
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	O
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertonium</i>	O
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	LA
Lesser Celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	LA
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	D
Red Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	O
Speedwell	<i>Veronica sp.</i>	O
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	LF

Scattered Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Pine	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	R

Intact Species-poor Hedge

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	LD
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	O
Laurel	<i>Laurus sp.</i>	LD
Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	LD

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

APPENDIX A – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

SALT EARTH LIMITED
FORMER NURSERY, 37 HILL LANE, BARNHAM, WEST SUSSEX
PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT
LLD1420.02-ECO-REP-001-00-PEA

APPENDIX A - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 1 - View across the site looking towards the south.



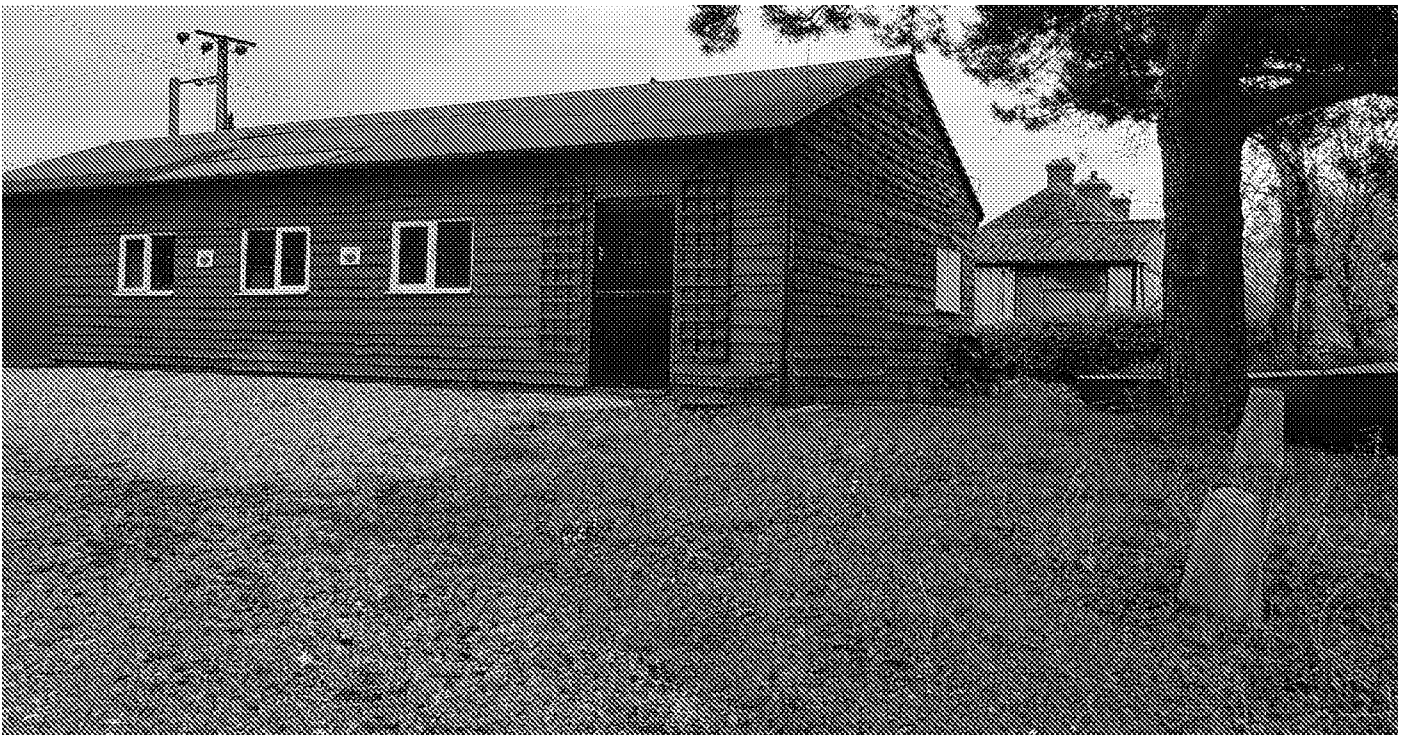
Photograph No. 2 - View across the site looking towards the north.

SALT EARTH LIMITED
FORMER NURSERY, 37 HILL LANE, BARNHAM
PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT
LLD1420.02-ECO-REP-001

APPENDIX A - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



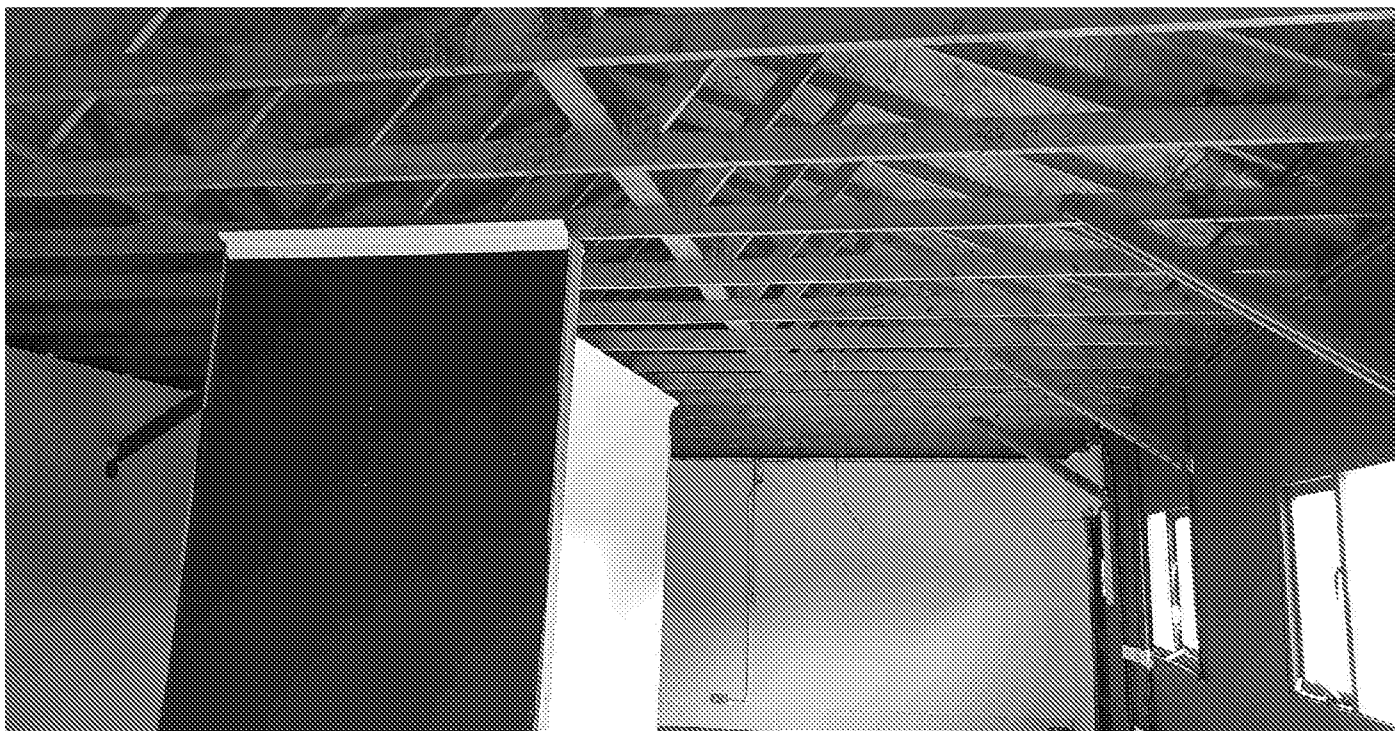
Photograph No. 3 - Small area of tall ruderal vegetation to the eastern boundary of the site.



Photograph No. 4 - Site frontage with Building B1 in the background.

SALT EARTH LIMITED
FORMER NURSERY, 37 HILL LANE, BARNHAM
PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT
LLD1420.02-ECO-REP-001

APPENDIX A - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 5 - Interior view of Building B1.



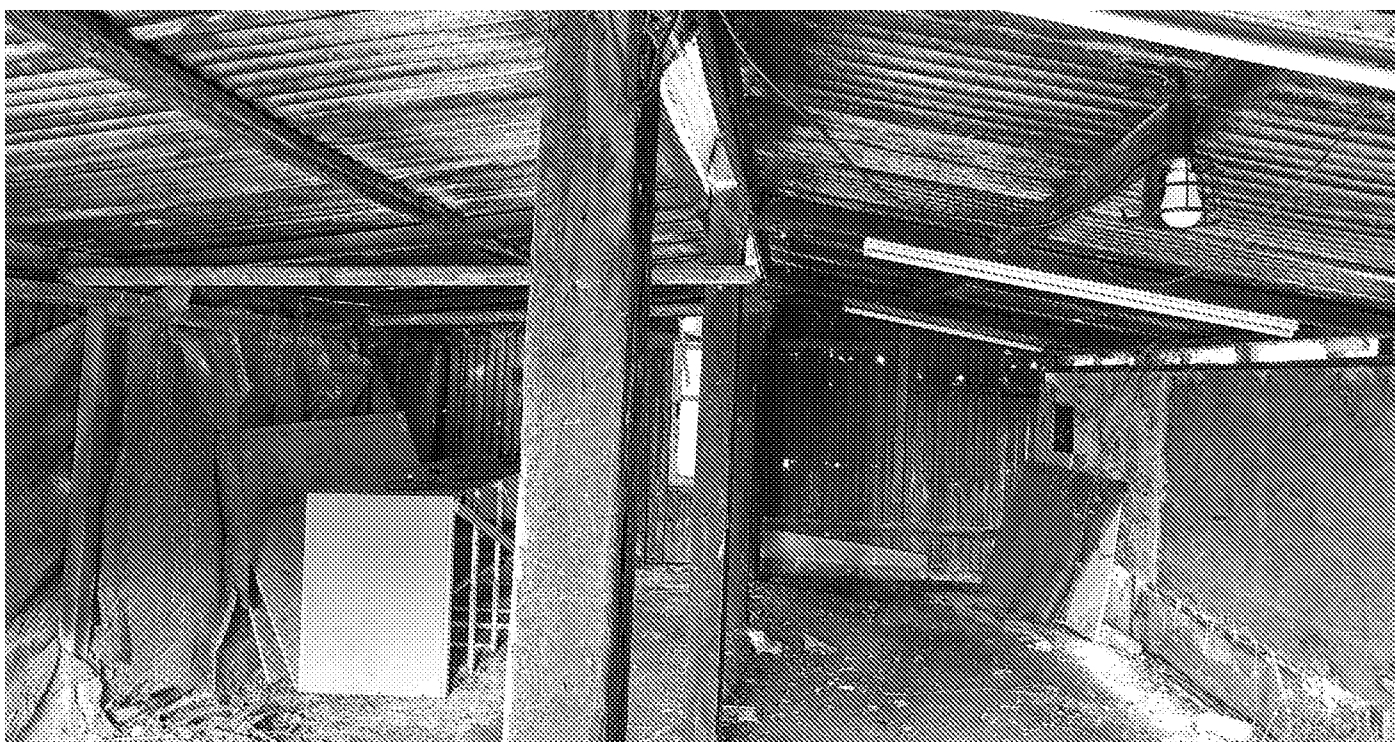
Photograph No. 6 - Interior view of Building B2.

SALT EARTH LIMITED
FORMER NURSERY, 37 HILL LANE, BARNHAM
PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT
LLD1420.02-ECO-REP-001

APPENDIX A - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 7 - Interior view of Building B3.



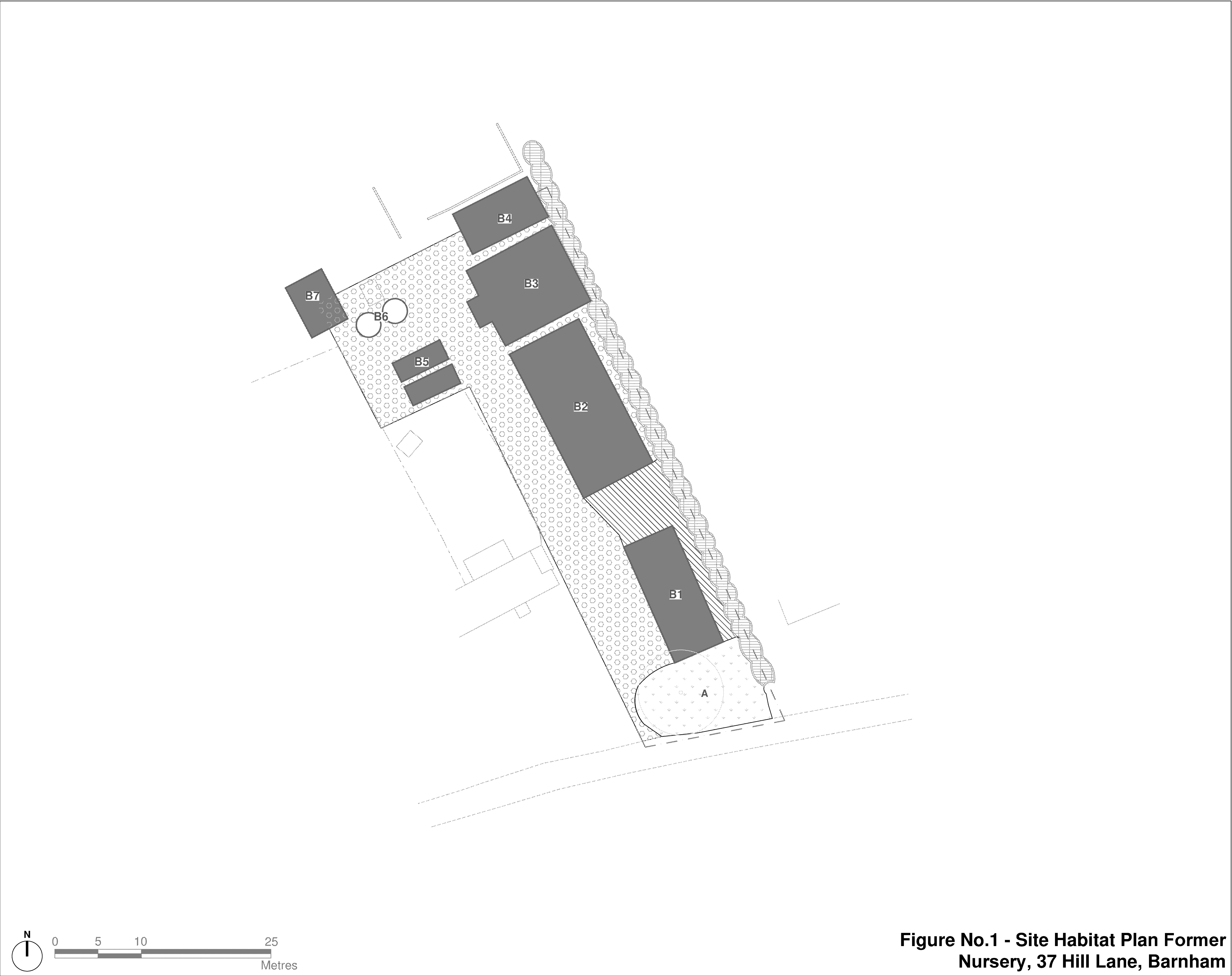
Photograph No. 8 - Interior view of Building B4.

SALT EARTH LIMITED
FORMER NURSERY, 37 HILL LANE, BARNHAM
PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT
LLD1420.02-ECO-REP-001

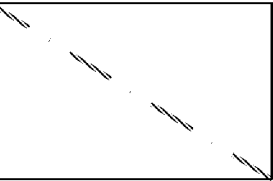
APPENDIX A - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

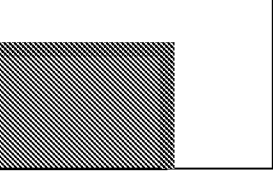


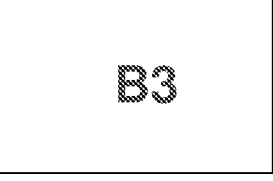
Photograph No. 9 - View of Buildings B6 and B7.

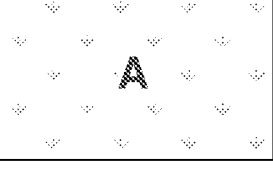


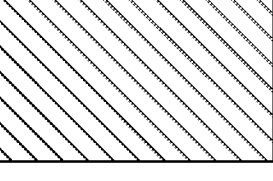
Legend

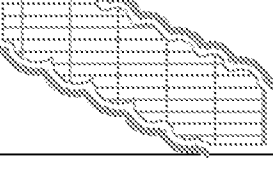
**Development Site Boundary / Survey Area.**

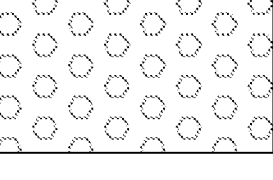
**Existing Buildings and Walls.**

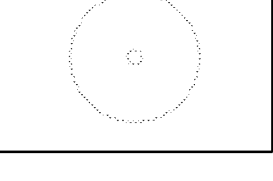
**Building Number.**

**Amenity Grassland.**

**Tall Ruderal Vegetation**

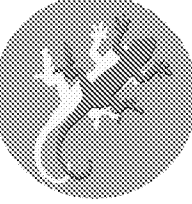
**Intact Species-Poor Hedgerow.**

**Hard / Bare Ground.**

**Scattered Trees.**

Planning Issue

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
00	Planning Issue	30.04.18	LB

**LIZARD**
Landscape Design and Ecology

The Old Bank, 34 South Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7LH
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Client
Salt Earth Ltd

Project Title and Location
Former Nursery
37 Hill Lane, Barnham

Drawing Title
Figure No.1 - Site Habitat Plan

Scale	Drawn	Approved	Date
1:200@A1	LB	CO	27.04.18

Drawing No	Revision
LLD1420.02-DWG-ECO-001	00

Figure No.1 - Site Habitat Plan Former Nursery, 37 Hill Lane, Barnham

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL 15/23/15PL