



ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**Langford, Horsemere Green Lane, Climping, West
Sussex**

On Behalf of: MJH Executive Homes LTD

Planning Issue

Prepared by	LB
Checked by	CO
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SUMMARY

Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned to undertake an Ecological Impact Assessment of land proposed for development at Langford, Horsemere Green Lane, Climping (*Grid Reference: SU 99746 02283 – hereafter referred to as 'the site'*).

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment of the site was undertaken on 19th November 2019, to appraise the existing ecological resource within the land and the surrounding area. A full Ecological Impact Assessment was then undertaken using this baseline data.

The site is formed of existing building surrounded by hardstanding, introduced shrubs, well maintained amenity grassland, scattered trees and bare ground. The site itself is of **low ecological value** with no habitats of interest noted.

The site was found to be of negligible value to roosting bats, the surrounding trees are likely to provide foraging opportunities. A series of mitigation / avoidance measures have been devised to ensure the development does not contravene any UK or European legislation.

Once avoidance and mitigation measures have been taken into account, the impacts of the planned development upon biodiversity will be **negligible, non-significant** with proposed ecological enhancements resulting in a **net gain** and a **long-term positive increase** in biodiversity in line with national planning policy guidance.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned to undertake an Ecological Impact Assessment of land proposed for development at Langford, Horsemere Green Lane, Climping (*Grid Reference: SU 99746 02283 – hereafter referred to as 'the site'*).
- 1.2 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment of the site was undertaken on 19th November 2019, to appraise the existing ecological resource within the land and the surrounding area. A full Ecological Impact Assessment was then undertaken using this baseline data.
- 1.3 A summary of the results of these surveys, potential impacts of the proposals, and details of avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures have been detailed within this report. This report has been prepared by Louise Barker (*MSc, BSc, Project Ecologist; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*) and reviewed by Catherine O'Reilly (*MCIEEM, Senior Ecologist; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*).

Site Information

- 1.4 The site is in a semi-rural position, to the south of Horsemere Green Lane centrally located within the Climping residential area. The property is surrounded by introduced shrubs, lawn areas. This survey focuses on the existing building which lies to the north site and the surrounding habitats. The development footprint encompasses a 0.4Ha plot.

Surrounding Landscape

- 1.5 The wider landscape of Climping has a rural feel, the immediate surrounding landscape is that of residential properties, with arable farmland extending south for at least 1.0km outside of the settlement. The town of Yapton is located 1.9km NW of the site. The area surrounding the site is a mixture of scattered small pockets of deciduous woodland and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh in an easterly direction toward the Arun River. The soils on site are formed of freely draining slightly acid loamy soils.

Development Proposals

- 1.6 The scheme proposals include the demolition of the existing building followed by the development of 8 no. new dwellings and associated gardens within the site boundary.

Survey Aims

- 1.7 The aim of this ecological appraisal survey has been:
- *To identify habitats and protected species present, and any other features of ecological value;*
 - *Identify any potential ecological constraints;*
 - *Identify impacts of the proposed development and set out appropriate avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures;*
 - *To provide suggestions for enhancements to be incorporated into the scheme.*

2.0 PLANNING POLICY AND LEGISLATION**Legislation**

- 2.1 Legislation relating to wildlife and biodiversity of particular relevance to this EcIA includes:
- *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017;*
 - *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);*
 - *The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.*

- 2.2 This above legislation has been addressed, as appropriate, in the production of this report.

National Planning Policy

- 2.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019 sets out the government planning policies for England and how they should be applied. 'Chapter 15: *Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment*' states that development should be '*minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.*'

- 2.4 The Government Circular 06/2005, which is referred to by the NPPF, provides further guidance in respect of statutory obligations for biodiversity and geological conservation and their impact within the planning system.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.5 Policy ENV DM1 – DM5 of The Arun Local Plan 2011 – 2031 states that:
- *Development which will cause harm to designated sites will not normally be permitted unless there is no alternative solution, and there are reasons of overriding public interest, health and safety interest or benefits of primary importance to the environment.*
 - *Developments with 5.0km of Pagham harbour will be required to pay developer contributions towards the agreed strategic approach to access management at Pagham Harbour;*
 - *Within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) development shall:*
 - *Retain and sympathetically incorporate locally valued and important habitats, including wildlife corridors and stepping stones*
 - *Be designed in order to minimise disturbance to habitats*
 - *Trees shall be retained and protected;*
 - *Development schemes shall seek to achieve a net gain in biodiversity and protect existing habitats on site. They shall also incorporate elements of biodiversity including green walls, roofs, bat and bird boxes as well as landscape features minimising adverse impacts on existing habitats (whether designated or not).*
 - *Where there is evidence of a protected species on a proposed development site, planning applications shall include a detailed survey of the subject species, with details of measures to be incorporated into the development scheme to avoid loss of the species.*
- 2.6 The current development proposals comply with all national and local planning policy with regards biodiversity.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desk Study

- 3.1.1 The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (*MAGIC*) was consulted for all designated sites, priority habitats and protected species licence records within 2.0km of the site. The desk search was conducted on 8th August 2019.

3.2 Field Survey

- 3.2.1 A preliminary ecological appraisal was undertaken on 7th August 2019, 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).
- 3.2.2 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 *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 metres of the proposed development site.
- 3.2.3 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.

3.3 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

3.3.1 A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment of buildings on site was undertaken on 25th November 2019 by an experienced bat surveyor who undertook an internal and external examination of the existing building and trees. The bat surveyors assessed the existing building and structures visually and searched for evidence such as;

- *Staining beneath or around a hole caused by natural oils in bat fur;*
- *Bat droppings beneath a hole, roost or resting area;*
- *Bat droppings and / or insect remains beneath a feeding area;*
- *Audible squeaking from within a hole;*
- *Insects (especially flies) around a hole;*
- *Dead bats.*

3.3.2 An external investigation assessed the fabric of the building to determine whether there were access points readily available for bats to utilise. Gaps / crevices identified within the structure were examined using a Clulite CB2 torch, ladder and endoscope where appropriate.

3.3.3 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.*

3.3.4 Once features had been assessed the trees and 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 – Bat Roost Suitability Guidelines (BCT, 2016)

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

3.4 Ecological Impact Assessment

3.4.1 The methodology for Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) follows best practice guidelines set by the Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management (CIEEM): 'Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment' (CIEEM, 2018). This includes identifying the baseline conditions on the site and subsequently rating the potential effects of the development based on the sensitivity and value of the resource affected, combined with the magnitude, duration and scale of the impact (or change). This is initially assessed without mitigation measures, and then assessed again after allowing for the proposed mitigation measures; this provides the residual effects. The assessment is divided into construction effects and longer term operational effects.

3.4.2 Each ecological feature within the site has been considered within a defined Geographic context such as:

- *International and European;*
- *National;*
- *Regional;*
- *County;*
- *District;*
- *Local;*
- *Site Level;*
- *Negligible.*

3.4.3 Based upon CIEEM guidance, value was determined with reference to the following factors:

- *Its inclusion as a Designated Site or other protected area;*
- *The presence of habitat types of conservation significance, e.g. Habitats of Principal Importance (NERC 2006);*
- *The presence (or potential presence) of species of conservation significance e.g. Species of Principal Importance (NERC 2006);*
- *The presence of other protected species e.g. those protected under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981;*
- *The sites social and economic value.*

3.4.4 The ecological impacts resulting from the proposals were then described according to a defined set of characteristics as defined within ‘*Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland*’ (CIEEM, 2018). This assessment considers residual impacts (once all mitigation has been taken into account), with any significant effects highlighted. A significant effect is defined as “*an effect which either supports or undermines biodiversity conservation objectives for ‘important ecological features’ or for biodiversity in general*”.

3.4.5 The confidence that a certain activity will result in a significant adverse effect has been ranked as follows:

- *Highly probable;*
- *Probable;*
- *Unlikely;*
- *Highly unlikely.*

3.4.6 Where initial impacts have been identified as significant, avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures have been proposed to avoid, prevent or offset such effects. Enhancement has been proposed to ensure that the development represents a net gain in biodiversity in accordance with National Policy.

4.0 BASELINE ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

4.1 Designated Sites

Statutory Protected Sites

- 4.1.1 There are no statutory protected sites located within 2.0 km of the site. The nearest areas are shown in *Table No. 02* below:

Table No. 02 – Statutory Protected Sites

Site	Description	Location
<i>Climping Beach SSSI.</i>	<i>Nationally uncommon habitat which supports important populations of wintering birds.</i>	<i>2.1km SE.</i>
<i>West Beach LNR.</i>	<i>Site forms part of Climping Beach SSSI. The area includes mud flats, shingle and sand dunes.</i>	<i>2.15km SE.</i>

- 4.1.2 The site is within the Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) of *Climping Beach SSSI*. The development proposals are considered unlikely to detract or impinge upon the citation criteria of this SSSI.

Non-Statutory Protected Areas

- 4.1.3 *Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI's) or Local Wildlife Sites* are non-statutory designations given to areas of high, local conservation value. Despite being non-statutory, *SNCI's* are still recognised by local planning authorities in their policies and plans; the nearest sites are detailed in *Table No. 03* below.

Table No. 03 – Non-Statutory Protected Sites

SNCI	Locations
<i>Climping to Houghton Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA).</i>	<i>1.0km E.</i>

- 4.1.4 The proposed development site is neither located adjacent to or within any SNCI. The BOA mentioned above, is an extensive stretch of the River Arun floodplain, potentially provides key opportunities for wetland and river restoration and the enhancement of floodplain grazing marsh. The area is also strategically important for water voles following a recent reintroduction at the Arundel Wildfowl and Wetland Trust. The development proposals are highly unlikely to have an adverse effect upon any surrounding SNCI due to the intervening distances and habitat differences.

4.2 Habitats

- 4.2.1 Within 2.0 kilometres of the site there are *Priority Habitats* of *Coastal Vegetated Shingle, Maritime Cliffs and Slopes, Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Intertidal Substrate Foreshore (sand, mud and sand and gravel) and Deciduous Woodland*. The site itself does not contain any *Priority Habitat*, proposals will not remove or degrade any area of *Priority Habitat*.

- 4.2.2 Habitats within and adjacent to the site include:

- *Existing Building;*
- *Hardstanding;*
- *Amenity Grassland;*
- *Introduced Shrub;*
- *Tall Ruderal;*
- *Scattered Trees;*
- *Bare ground/woodchip.*

Existing Building

- 4.2.3 The detached bungalow (*main building called Langford*) on site is of brick-built construction with a pitched cement composite tiled roof. The roof on the northern aspect contains 3no. intersecting gable ends. The southern aspect consists of an intersecting hip end roof and guttering is formed of PVC. All eaves, weather boards and lead flashing around windows are well-sealed. No missing or misaligned tiles were noted.

Hardstanding

- 4.2.4 An access driveway runs from Horsemere Green Lane to the north of the property Langford with the access pathways running around the western edge of the property to the rear garden in the south. This area is of **negligible value**.

Amenity Grassland

- 4.2.5 Amenity grassland is located north and south of the Langford property. The sward approximately 5.0cm at the time of survey and appears to be well maintained year-round. Perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) dominates with yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) present alongside occasional common daisy (*Bellis perennis*) and red clover (*Trifolium pratense*). This common, widespread habitat is of **site value** only.

Introduced Shrub

- 4.2.6 Large laurel shrubs spread along the north-eastern boundary and stretching from the north western corner to the centre of the western aspect, interspersed with elder (*Sambucas nigra*) and buddleia (*buddleia sp.*). This common, widespread habitat is of **site value** only.

Tall Ruderal

- 4.2.7 Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) and common nettles patches border the southern end of the site. This common, widespread habitat is of **site value** only.

Scattered Trees

- 4.2.8 A mature Maple (*Acer sp.*) is located adjacent to Horsemere Green Lane in the northeast corner of the site, while 2no. Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) border the eastern boundary. The trees are of **site value**.

Bare ground / Woodchip

- 4.2.8 Across the south area of the site, the ground is covered in wood chippings from recently felled trees and bare soil. This habitat is of negligible **value**.

4.3 Protected Species

- 4.3.1 The following species assessment is based upon protected species records returned from desk study and the field study of the site. Those species for which no suitable habitat exists on site have been screened out of the assessment.

Amphibians

Desk Study

- 4.3.2 There are no records of Great Crested Newts (*Triturus cristatus*) within 2.0 km of the site, Great Crested Newts are protected under *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017*. It is an offence for anyone to intentionally kill, injure or disturb a GCN or to damage, destroy or block access to areas of suitable habitat.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.3 Introduced shrubs to the west of the development footprint may provide some suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibians.
- 4.3.4 A pond is present approximately 190m west of the proposed site. The pond (P1) is approximately 250m² and over 100cm deep with sloping banks surrounded by grassland and shrubs. Fish and waterfowl both present. The HSI assessment of the waterbody is summarised in Table No. 04 below:

Table No. 04 – Summary of HSI Results

HSI Criteria	P2
Location	1
Pond Area	0.5
Permanence	0.5
Water Quality	0.67
Shade	1
Waterfowl	0.67
Fish	0.01
Pond Count	0.45
Terrestrial Habitat	0.67
Macrophytes	0.55
HSI Score	0.4236
Suitability	Poor

- 4.3.5 Based upon the lack of suitable waterbodies in the vicinity of the site, and the

small and isolated area of suitable terrestrial habitat on site, the land is of negligible value to GCN and other amphibians.

Reptiles

Desk Study

- 4.3.6 There are records of grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*) and common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) within 2.0km of the site. A reptile survey carried out on the adjacent site area also showed no reptiles found in 2019. All species of UK reptile are protected against reckless or intentional killing or injuring under *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)*.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.7 Introduced shrubs to the west of the existing building may provide some suitable habitat for reptiles.

Bats

Desk Study

- 4.3.8 Bat species relevant to the site such as Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*); Daubentons (*Myotis daubentonii*) and Serotine bats (*Eptesicus serotinus*) have been recorded within 2.0km of the site. 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.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.9 Any gaps present within the eaves were thoroughly examined for their suitability to support roosting bats and no evidence or suitable crevices were identified. The site is considered to be of **negligible value** to roosting bats.
- 4.3.10 The surrounding trees are likely to be of **site value** to foraging and commuting bats. There is no suitable roosting habitat within the footprint of the development.

Breeding Birds

Desk Study

- 4.3.11 A total of 204no. species of bird have been recorded within 2.0km of the site, including Schedule I species of Fieldfare, Firecrest and Barn Owl; and 38 no. of BoCC Red Listed Species.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.12 The surrounding shrubs and trees offer suitable nesting habitat for small passerines. Due to the abundance of other similar habitat in the local area, the habitat is of **site value** only to nesting birds.

Badgers*Desk Study*

- 4.3.13 There are records of Badgers (*Meles meles*) within 2.0km of the site. Badgers are protected under *The Protection of Badgers Act 1992*.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.14 No evidence of badger consisting of tracks, snuffle holes or latrines were recorded within the site. The area is considered to be of **site value** only to foraging and commuting badgers.

Others

- 4.3.15 No suitable habitat for any other protected species was recorded within or adjacent to the site area.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Designated Sites

Potential Impacts

- 5.1.1 The site is located within the *Impact Risk Zone* of *Climping Beach SSSI*. In the absence of mitigation, impacts could include increased disturbance through noise, vibration and degradation of habitat through dust smothering and pollution events resulting from fuel spills etc. Given the small scale of the site, impacts would be of very minor impact magnitude.

Mitigation and Compensation

- 5.1.2 All construction activities will be undertaken in accordance with best practice guidance with regards dust, vibrations and noise control.

Residual Impacts

- 5.1.3 **No likely significant effect** upon surrounding designated sites will arise from the proposed development.

5.2 Habitats

Potential Impacts

- 5.2.1 Development proposals will result in the loss of areas of amenity grassland, introduced shrubs and bare ground. These habitats are common and widespread and could be replaced post development. In the absence of mitigation, surrounding habitats may be degraded through dust and emissions during the construction phase. The majority of habitats within the site consist of common and widespread species and are in themselves of little intrinsic ecological interest. Their removal to facilitate a proposed small-scale development is of minor impact magnitude.

Mitigation and Compensation

- 5.2.2 Post-development, a landscape scheme will replace habitats lost with further areas of amenity grassland and introduced shrub areas; new native tree planting and areas of wildflower. Wildlife friendly planting should be utilised, increasing the overall biodiversity value of the site. Works during the construction phase will be undertaken in accordance with guidance provided within *The Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition SPG (July 2014)* to control any excess dust creation which may impact nearby ecologically sensitive habitats.

5.3 Amphibians*Potential Impacts*

- 5.3.1 Due to the intervening distance between the site and ponds in the wider area, development of this area is highly unlikely to result in an offence under *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* and no adverse impacts are predicted.

Mitigation and Compensation

- 5.3.2 None required, no impacts predicted

Residual Impacts

- 5.3.3 Residual impacts after mitigation will be negligible and **non-significant**.

5.4 Bats*Potential Impacts*

- 5.4.1 In the absence of mitigation impacts could include the disruption of commuting corridors and foraging habitat through inappropriate lighting. Given the small scale of the site, and abundance of good foraging habitat in the local environment, impacts would be of very minor impact magnitude.

Mitigation and Compensation

- 5.4.2 All light spill upon boundary vegetation and scattered trees will be avoided. All valuable foraging habitat will be retained within the scheme.

Residual Impacts

- 5.4.3 Residual impacts after mitigation will be negligible and **non-significant**.

5.5 Breeding Birds*Potential Impacts*

- 5.5.1 In the absence of avoidance / mitigation, the development could result in the damage / destruction of a bird nest.

Mitigation and Compensation

- 5.5.2 Any dense vegetation on site should be removed outside the nesting season (*season: March-August, although pigeons may nest all year*) or should be checked prior to removal by a suitably qualified person.

Residual Impacts

- 5.5.3 The overall impact of the scheme will be **negligible, non-significant**.

6.0 ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

6.1 The design of the proposed development includes ecological enhancements for the benefit of wildlife in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* and *Local Planning Policy*. Ecological enhancements which will be included as part of development proposals include

- *The use of flowering shrubs as listed within the RHS 'Plants for Pollinators' plant list to create a border between the new buildings;*
- *The provision of nesting boxes for a variety of bird species within trees surrounding the site boundary;*
- *Holes of 13 cm x 13 cm should be left at the base of any fencing to allow free movement of hedgehogs across the site;*
- *The use of a flowering lawn mixture within grassed areas of the site such as Emorsgate EL1;*
- *The use of bug hotels such as NHBS Bee and Bug Biome to provide additional habitat for invertebrates;*
- *Integrated bat boxes could be incorporated into the southern aspect of the new buildings;*
- *Creation of a new native species rich hedgerow to the boundaries of the site with ground flora seeded with a suitable wildflower seed mix e.g. Emorsgate Seeds EH1.*

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The site is formed of existing building surrounded by hardstanding, introduced shrubs, amenity grass and scattered trees. The site itself is of **low ecological value** with no habitats of interest noted.
- 7.2 The site was found to be of negligible value to roosting bats, however the trees are likely to provide foraging opportunities. A series of mitigation / avoidance measures have been devised to ensure the development does not contravene any UK or European legislation.
- 7.3 Once avoidance and mitigation measures have been taken into account, the impacts of the planned development upon biodiversity will be **negligible, non-significant** with proposed ecological enhancements resulting in a **net gain** and a **long-term positive increase** in biodiversity in line with national planning policy guidance.

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);

Oldham R.S., Keeble J., Swan M.J.S. & Jeffcote M. (2000). Evaluating the suitability of habitat for the Great Crested Newt (Triturus cristatus). Herpetological Journal 10 (4), 143-155

www.magic.gov.uk.

Table No. 05 – Species List for Habitat Parcels**Amenity Grassland**

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Bird-Eye Speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	O
Broad-Leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	LF
Common Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O
Common Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	O
Common Self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	R
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	F
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	O
Fescue	<i>Festuca sp.</i>	LF
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	O
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	D
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	O
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	F
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	F
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	LF
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	LA

Scattered Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	LA
Common Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	LA
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	LF
Maple	<i>Acer sp.</i>	O
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	LF

Table No. 05 – Species List for Habitat Parcels, cont...**Introduced Shrub**

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Box honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	R
Buddleia	<i>Buddleja sp.</i>	F
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	F
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O
Common Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O
Common Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	LF
Common Ivy	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	O
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	LF
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	LA
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	O
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	O
Fescue sp.	<i>Festuca sp.</i>	LD
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	O
Harts-tongue Fern	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	R
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	R
Laurel	<i>Laurus sp.</i>	F
Lesser Celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	O
Perennial Ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	O
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	F

Table No. 06 – Target Notes

No.	Feature	Description
TN01	Compost area	Area of grass cuttings and garden waste.
TN02	Caravan.	Dilapidated caravan.

APPENDICES:

Appendix A – Site Photographs

MJH EXECUTIVE HOMES LTD
LANGFORD, HORSEMERE GREEN LANE, CLIMPING
ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
LLD1762-ECO-REP-001-02



Figure 1 – The front driveway leading from Horsemere Green Lane and the northern aspect of the property Langford.



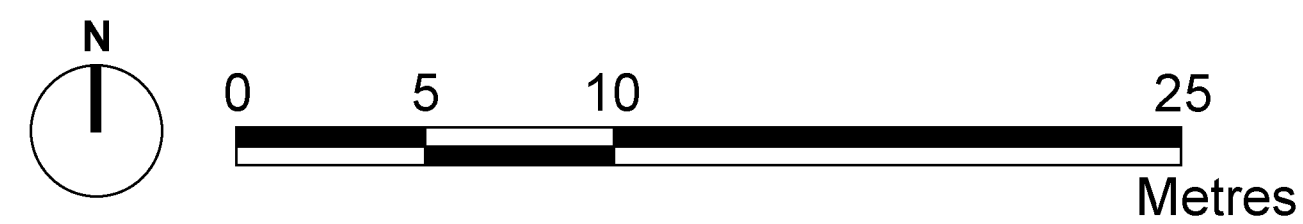
Figure 2 – The rear garden of the property Langford. Amenity grass forms centrally with bordering shrubs to the boundary edges.



Figure 3 – The rear garden of the property Langford with an open area of bare ground and wood chip to the south, with recently felled trees.



Figure 4 – The rear garden of the property Langford. Derelict static caravan on the western edge, with compost piles.

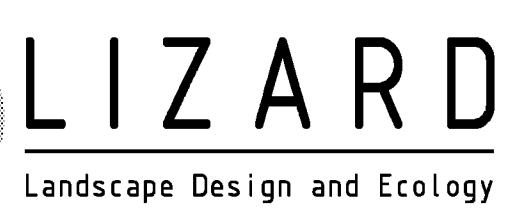


Site Habitat Plan

	Site Survey Boundary.
	Existing Building.
	Target Note.
	Amenity Grassland.
	Bare Ground/ Recently Felled.
	Compost Pile.
	Hardstanding.
	Introduced Shrubs.
	Scattered Trees

Habitat areas are indicative and for information only - please do not scale from this drawing.

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
02	Planning Issue	03.12.19	LB
01	Planning Issue	25.11.19	JH
00	Planning Issue	02.10.19	LB



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Client
MJH Executive Homes Ltd

Drawing Title

Site Habitat Plan

Scale	Drawn	Date
1:200@A1	JH	25.11.19
	Approved	
	LB	

Drawing No	Revision
LLD1762-ECO-FIG-001	02
CAD Filename	
LLD1762-ECO-FIG-001	