

[REDACTED]

Sent: 18 May 2018 08:34
To: Planning Scanning
Subject: FW: ADAS PEA_Woodpecker Camping Field.pdf CM/7/18/PL
Attachments: ADAS PEA_Woodpecker Camping Field.pdf

From: Anita Gardner
Sent: 15 May 2018 17:45
To: Planning.Responses
Subject: FW: ADAS PEA_Woodpecker Camping Field.pdf CM/7/18/PL

Please treat as an additional report from agent

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Save the environment - think before you print.

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 15 May 2018 11:39
To: Anita Gardner; Planning.Responses; Planning
Subject: FW: ADAS PEA_Woodpecker Camping Field.pdf CM/7/18/PL

Dear Mrs Gardner,
Please find the attached report to be added to our Application CM/7/18/PL

Kind regards,
Alison Baird
Baird's Farm Shop Ltd
Crookthorne Lane
Climping
Littlehampton
West Sussex
BN17 5SN

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 14 May 2018 16:11
To: Alison Baird
Subject: ADAS PEA_Woodpecker Camping Field.pdf

Dear Alison,

Hope you are well. Please find attached the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal detailing the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey conducted on Woodpecker Camping Field, Climping.

Please contact me if you have any queries.

Kind regards,

Stephanie Cox
Ecological Consultant
Environment
ADAS



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@ADASGroup @ADAS_Ecology



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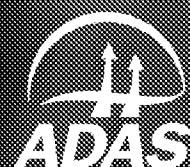
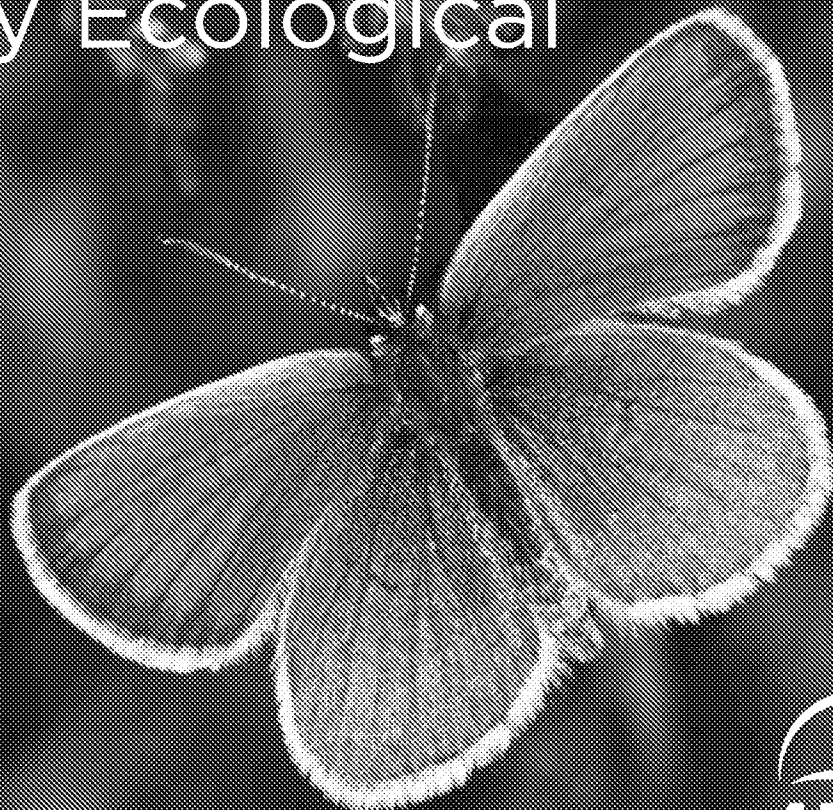
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Preliminary Ecological Appraisal



Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Woodpecker Camping Field, Climping

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Date: May 2018

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Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment
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Summary

Miss Alison Baird is seeking to secure planning permission (reference number: CM/7/18/PL) for the diversification of an agricultural field to a 60 pitch tent camping field which will be in seasonal operation from April to October. Miss Baird commissioned ADAS to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the site. The purpose of this report is to summarise key ecological constraints and inform further survey work to support the planning application.

The site was dominated by an arable field, recently reseeded with grass, bordered with hedgerow and trees and areas of tall ruderal. The site development plan requires hedgerow to be trimmed and tall ruderal to be removed in order to create a pedestrian pathway of hardstanding for ease of access to camping facilities.

The key constraints identified during the preliminary ecological appraisal was the presence of suitable habitat for nesting birds, reptiles and common amphibians.

With respect to reptiles and common amphibians, a Method Statement setting out reasonable avoidance measures should be produced and implemented throughout construction. Trimming of hedgerow or trees should be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive) or be preceded by a check for nesting birds by a suitably qualified ecologist.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and survey objectives

The client, Miss Alison Baird, is seeking to secure planning permission (reference number: CM/7/18/PL) for the diversification of an agricultural field to a 60 pitch tent camping field (hereafter referred to as 'the site', grid reference: TQ 00071 01758). The camping field will be in seasonal operation, from April to October (inclusive) each year. Miss Baird subsequently commissioned ADAS to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey on the site to support the planning application.

The report has been prepared in accordance with guidance produced by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM 2013) and the British Standard 42020:2013.

The purpose of this report is to:

- *Summarise the findings of the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey in support of a planning application for the site;*
- *Utilise data obtained from field survey and desk study to determine the ecological value of the flora and fauna on site;*
- *Use local and national policies, as well as relevant ecological information, as a basis for making recommendations to conserve and enhance biodiversity at the site; and*
- *Assess the likely impacts of the proposal on ecological features of importance such as protected species and notable habitats.*

1.2 Overview of site

It is important to note that the land intended for use as a camping site excludes hedgerows, trees, piggery buildings and areas of rough grass. Figure 1 shows the site boundary excluding these features. However, these features have been included in the survey to assess the likely impacts of the proposal on ecological features of importance within and around the field.

The site was approximately 0.95ha and in a rural location accessed immediately off the A259 main highway via the existing entrance of hardstanding to Baird's Farm Shop and Café, turning east onto an existing track running along the inside of the hedge line. It was dominated by grassland, which was historically an agricultural field, with dense hedgerows surrounding the field to the north, south and west. The eastern perimeter of the field was separated from agricultural land with an establishing hedgerow. The field was partly separated by a run of piggery buildings, with an existing track of hardstanding, which currently has planning approval for holiday cottages (reference number: CM/7/17/PL). Asparagus crop was situated adjacent to the western hedge of the field. The wider landscape was predominantly arable fields and residential dwellings.



Figure 1. Site location (indicated by red line boundaries) and wider landscape. Proposed works excluded buildings within the field as shown by red line boundaries.

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1.3 Description of the proposed development

Current plans for the site are to change land use from an agricultural field to a camping field which will operate from April to October. The camping field will include 60 tent pitches, two plumbed screened portable showers, two plumbed portable toilets, two screened changing cubicles, and four screened portable chemical toilets with hand wash facilities and a washing up/drying area within an existing building.

The development includes plans to trim a section of hedgerow and tall ruderal to be removed to create a pedestrian pathway of hardstanding for ease of access to facilities located to the southwest of the site, next to the piggery runs. Plans to create and maintain rough grass margins on the western and southern perimeter of the field have also been included.

With permission from the architect, the exact location of facilities, site boundary and rough grass margins can be seen in Appendix 1.

2 Methodology

2.1 Desk study

A desk study was carried out in April 2018 to identify statutory designated and non-statutory designated sites of nature conservation importance, together with known records of protected and other notable species, within a 1km radius of the proposed development.

Sources consulted included:

- *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website;*
- *Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre; and*
- *Sussex Biodiversity Action plan.*

It is important to note that most species are greatly under-recorded and therefore a lack of records for a location should not be taken as an absence of the species concerned. Furthermore, a record for a particular habitat or species does not necessarily confirm its current presence.

2.2 Field survey

A Phase 1 Habitat survey was conducted on the 26th April 2018 by Stephanie Cox BSc (Hons). The weather was sunny, with a light breeze and no rain. The survey methodology was based on the standard 'Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey' methodology (JNCC 2010; Institute of Environmental Assessment 1995). The habitats present were recorded onto a field map with written target notes providing supplementary information on areas within the arable field that were not included in the site boundary (see Appendix 2).

This was extended to include notes on fauna and habitats which could potentially support protected species, an approach commonly referred to as an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey. The presence of, or potential for, protected species was noted on the field map and in the written target notes during the survey.

2.3 Assessment and evaluation

The importance of the habitats and fauna on or likely to occur on site was evaluated in a geographical context. The frame of reference for the habitat features in terms of their geographical importance is in line with guidance set out in CIEEM 2016 (Appendix 3).

2.4 Zone of influence

The assessment conducted for this report has considered the area in which ecological features could be subject to significant effects from the proposed development. The area of the potential effects is often wider than the actual perimeter of the development site and is known as the Zone of Influence.

The Zone of Influence varies for different ecological features and each designated site, habitat and species has been considered in relation to their sensitivity to the proposed development.

2.5 Constraints

The extended Phase 1 Habitat survey was carried out on a clear, sunny day during April 2018. As the survey area was within an arable field recently reseeded with grass, all areas were easily accessible. The survey effort, methodology and results are likely to provide an accurate account of the broad habitat types and the potential presence or absence of protected species.

If major revisions to the proposed site boundary or changes to the proposal occur before works begin this report may need amending. Any appreciable delay in making reference to this report may necessitate a re-survey.

3 Baseline ecological conditions

3.1 Designated sites

Statutory sites

There were no statutory designations within 1km of the site.

Non-statutory sites

There were no non-statutory designations within 1km of the site.

3.2 Habitats

The following habitats were recorded on the site and are described below and mapped onto a Phase 1 habitat map (Appendix 2). A list of target notes with photographs are shown in Appendix 4. Photographs illustrating each habitat type are shown in Appendix 5.

- *Arable land;*
- *bare ground;*
- *building/structure;*
- *hedge and trees – species-poor;*
- *hedge – species-rich;*
- *intact hedge – species-poor;*
- *scattered trees;*
- *standing water; and*
- *tall ruderal.*

3.2.1 Arable land

The majority of the site, approximately 1.1 ha, was an arable field recently reseeded with fescue *sp.* (Appendix 5, photo 1). Asparagus crop was situated on the western border of the field (Appendix 2, TN1). The field was freshly mown on the day of survey with rough grass margins left untouched within the field (Appendix 2, TN2).

3.2.2 Bare ground

Tarmac of hard standing extending from the A259 to the entrance and carpark of Baird's Farm Shop and Café led to the entrance in the northeast corner of Woodpecker Camping Field. Hard standing also ran adjacent to the buildings that partially separated the field (Appendix 5, photo 2).

3.2.3 Building/structure

The field was partly separated by a run of piggery buildings that have planning approval for holiday cottages. The structure was comprised of brick, timber and corrugated sheets of iron. The structure did not have a roof and there was debris within and around the area (Appendix 5, photo 2).

3.2.4 Hedge and trees – species-poor

A dense hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) hedgerow with bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) and ivy (*Hedera hibernica*) bordered the north of the field (Appendix 5, photo 3). Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and elm (*Ulmus minor*) trees were sparsely recorded within the hedge. Ground flora included common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and cleaver (*Galium aparine*).

3.2.5 Hedge – species-rich

The east and south boundary of the field had young, establishing mixed hedging, including hawthorn, willow (*Salix sp.*) and Italian alder (*Alnus cordata*) (Appendix 5, photo 4).

3.2.6 Intact hedge – species-poor

Dense hawthorn hedge bounded the entrance to the field in the northwest corner and also the western boundary of the field (Appendix 5, photo 5).

3.2.7 Scattered trees

A semi-mature willow tree was recorded near the northern wall of the buildings that partially separate the field.

3.2.8 Standing water

A water body connecting to a sewer system was situated within the hedgerow at the north of the field (Appendix 5, photo 6). Tall ruderal surrounded the water body with the A259 adjacent to it.

3.2.9 Tall ruderal

There was a small patch of tall ruderal to the north and adjacent to hardstanding to the southwest of the site. Species included broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), common nettle and bramble (Appendix 5, photo 6).

3.3 Species and species groups

3.3.1 Amphibians

There were multiple records of great crested newts (GCN, *Triturus cristatus*) within 1km of the site, the closest being 65m southwest of the site. Multiple records of the common frog (*Rana temporaria*), common toad (*Bufo bufo*) and smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*) were also recorded within 1km, also 65m southwest of the site.

In addition to the standing water situated within the northern hedgerow of the site, three out of four ponds located within 500m of the site were assessed for their suitability for supporting GCN using the standard Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) methodology, as described by Oldham *et al.* (2000), see Table 1 below. The pond that was not assessed was excluded as it was on the far side of the A259, a main road which would act as a major barrier to newt dispersal. Pond locations can be found in Appendix 6 and full HSI results can be seen in Appendix 7.

Table 1: Habitat Suitability Index results

Pond number	Distance and direction from site (m)	HSI score	Class
Pond 1	0	0.51	Below Average
Pond 2	65 SW	0.59	Below Average
Pond 3	100 SW	0.58	Below Average
Pond 4	470 E	0.50	Below Average

3.3.2 Badgers

There were no records of badgers (*Meles meles*) within 1km of the site.

There was no evidence (e.g. setts, latrines or mammal trails) recorded during the site visit to suggest that badgers were using the site. This species will not be considered further.

3.3.3 Bats

There were multiple bat records within 1km of the site boundary. These included serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*), Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*), common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), a long-eared sp. (*Plecotus*) and an unidentified bat sp. (*Chiroptera*). The nearest record was a common pipistrelle, 500m south of the site.

The structure that partially separated the site did not have a roof and was exposed to wind and rain. It was therefore considered to be of negligible suitability for use by roosting bats. Hedgerow and trees present on site provided suitable habitat for foraging and commuting bats but did not have features (e.g. cavities, splits, thick ivy) to support roosting bats.

3.3.4 Birds

There were multiple records of birds within 1km of the site. The nearest record was a house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) 140m southeast of the site. The nearest record of a Schedule 1 bird was a barn owl (*Tyto alba*), 360m south of the site. Other Schedule 1 birds found within 1km of the site included hobby (*Falco subbuteo*), red kite (*Milvus milvus*), hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), dotterel (*Charadrius morinellus*), Cetti's warbler (*Cettia cetti*) and woodlark (*Lullula arborea*).

The hedgerow and trees bordering the north, west and south of the field provided suitable habitat for common and widespread nesting birds. The site did not contain habitats likely to support Schedule 1 bird species.

3.3.5 Hazel dormouse

There were no records of hazel dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) within 1km of the site boundary.

There was a corridor of deciduous woodland north of the site which was separated from the site by a main road, the A259. The hedgerow on the northern boundary of the site provided suitable habitat for dormice, however, this habitat was isolated from suitable habitats in the wider area.

3.3.6 Otter

There were no records of otters (*Lutra lutra*) within 1km of the site boundary.

The site did not provide suitable habitat to support otters, therefore this species will not be considered further.

3.3.7 Reptiles

Three records of slow worms (*Anguis fragilis*) were recorded 250m south of the site, no other reptile species have been recorded within the last 10 years.

Debris located around the structure within the field provided suitable basking areas for reptiles. Hedgerows provided connectivity between the site and suitable habitats in the wider landscape. However, the frequently mown arable field, recently reseeded with grass, did not provide suitable habitat for common reptiles. Overall there was a low likelihood that common reptiles would be present within the site but using the perimeter of the site as corridors to suitable habitat.

3.3.8 Water vole

There were no records of water voles (*Arvicola amphibius*) within 1km of the site. Ryebank Rife was located 420m south of the site.

There was no suitable habitat for water voles (*Arvicola amphibius*) within the site. However, there was a wet drainage ditch present, approximately 10m south of the field. Water depth gradually decreased towards the east of the ditch until it was completely dry. Vegetation present on the banks included ivy, nettles, cleaver and willowherb. The banks had areas of bare ground, lacked the presence of lush grasses and the ditch was well shaded within a copse of broadleaf trees. Due to the lack of suitable vegetation and low connectivity to waterbodies in the wider area, there was a low likelihood that water voles would inhabit this wet ditch.

3.3.9 White-clawed crayfish

There was no suitable habitat for white-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*). This species will not be considered further.

3.3.10 Other notable species

There were multiple records of hedgehogs (*Erinaceus europaeus*) within 1km of the site, the nearest being 80m west of the site.

3.3.11 Non-native invasive plants

No non-native invasive plants were identified during the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey.

4 Planning policy and legislation

4.1 National planning policy framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) of March 2012 replaced the previous planning policy for biodiversity conservation; Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9). Paragraph 117 of the NPPF states that to minimise impacts on biodiversity, planning policies should:

- *Plan for biodiversity at the landscape scale, across local authority boundaries.*

- *Promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets, and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan.*

When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles (paragraph 1.18):

- *Development proposals where the primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be permitted.*
- *Opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged.*

4.2 Relevant legislation

4.2.1 Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006

Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006 places a duty upon all local authorities in England to promote and enhance biodiversity in all of their functions. Section 41 lists habitats and species of principal importance to the conservation of biodiversity. These habitats and species are a material consideration in the planning process.

4.2.2 Bats

Bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). It is illegal to kill or injure bats, cause disturbance at their resting places or to block access to, damage or destroy their roost sites.

4.2.3 Birds

Wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is illegal to take or harm them, their nests (whilst in use or being built) or their eggs.

Additionally for species listed in Schedule 1 of the Act it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb the adults while they are in and around their nest or intentionally or recklessly disturb their dependent young.

4.2.4 Common reptiles

Slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*), adder (*Vipera berus*), grass snake and common lizard are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is illegal to kill or injure them.

It is not illegal to capture, disturb or to damage their habitats. However, the reptiles themselves are protected so any works to damage their habitat could risk causing harm to reptiles and hence could be illegal.

4.2.5 Great crested newts

GCN are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). It is illegal to kill, injure or disturb GCN and to damage or destroy their breeding and resting places.

5 Evaluation of Ecological Features/Further Surveys

5.1 Designated sites

The proposed development will not have any effect on designated sites.

5.2 Habitats

The development will require a section of hedgerow to be trimmed and tall ruderal to be removed to create a pedestrian pathway of hardstanding for ease of access to facilities located to the southwest of the site, next to the piggery runs. These habitats are of value to nesting birds, reptiles and common amphibians.

The field has been regularly mown and will continue to be maintained in this manner. The field is considered to be of negligible ecological value to wildlife.

5.2.1 Amphibians

Pond 1 scored a HSI of below average, along with ponds within 500m of the site (Pond 2, 3 and 4). There are numerous records of GCN and common amphibians in the wider area. However, the site was surrounded by arable fields and residential dwellings, providing low connectivity to other waterbodies in the wider area. Overall, the site is considered to be sub-optimal for supporting amphibian species in particular great crested newts.

There is a very low likelihood that great crested newts and common amphibians are present at this site, and as the proposal does not require the removal of hedgerow or trees, suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibians will not be destroyed. Tall ruderal will require removal to create a pedestrian pathway to facilities. This area is of low ecological value to GCN and common amphibians, however, to remove any residual risk, a Method Statement to set out reasonable avoidance measures should be drawn up and implemented throughout construction.

5.2.2 Bats

The structure on site were heavily exposed to wind and rain, and were therefore considered to be of negligible suitability for use by roosting bats. Hedgerow and trees present on site provided suitable habitat for foraging bats and commuting. The proposal will require a small section of hedgerow to be trimmed and the impacts will be negligible to foraging and commuting bats.

The proposal has no plans to install lighting around the site and requires that all campers agree to their terms and conditions before booking. This includes respecting the rule of quiet hours between 22:00 and 06:00 every night. Therefore the impact of light and sound will be negligible to foraging and commuting bats in the area, and it is advised that no further consideration in respect of bats will be required.

5.2.3 Birds

The habitats present on site could provide foraging and nesting habitat for a variety of common species. Trimming of hedgerow or trees should be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive) or be preceded by a check for nesting birds by a suitably qualified ecologist.

5.2.4 Reptiles

The managed nature of the site combined with low connectivity to more suitable habitat in the wider area is such that the site is considered to be of limited suitability for reptiles and overall, there is a very low likelihood that reptiles are present.

The proposal does require the removal of tall ruderal with low ecological value to reptiles. Hedgerows will require trimming but not removal. However, to remove any residual risk, a Method Statement to set out reasonable avoidance measures should be drawn up and implemented throughout construction. This could be documented in the same Method Statement which is advised in respect of GCN and common amphibians.

5.2.5 Section 41 species

There were multiple records of hedgehogs within the area. Habitats suitable for this species will not be impacted by the proposed development. Therefore, it is advised that this species does not require further consideration.

5.3 Enhancement Opportunities

The site proposal includes plans to create and maintain rough grass margins on the eastern and southern perimeter of the field. These margins could be further enhanced through the planting of a wildflower mix. This will provide a wildlife corridor around the site for amphibians, reptiles and hedgehogs, improving connectivity between suitable habitats and enhancing biodiversity in the area.

With these proposed enhancement opportunities included within the site design, the residual impacts will be beneficial to biodiversity and permanent.

6 Conclusions

The site consisted predominately of agricultural land recently reseeded to grassland which is of negligible value to local wildlife, although vegetation bordering the site was suitable for foraging bats, nesting birds, reptiles and common amphibians. However, the proposed development only requires a small section of hedgerow to be trimmed and tall ruderal to be removed in order to create a pedestrian pathway of hardstanding for ease of access to facilities.

Trimming of hedgerow or trees should be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive) or be preceded by a check for nesting birds by a suitably qualified ecologist. A Method Statement to set out reasonable avoidance measures should be drawn up and implemented throughout construction in order to reduce the risk of impacts to reptiles and common amphibians.

Enhancement opportunities have already been considered within the proposal by creating and maintaining rough grassland on the site. This will create a wildlife corridor through the site and could be further enhanced through the planting of a wildflower mix.

The site will be fully operational as a 60 pitch camping field from April to October each year. There will be no additional lighting installed and quiet hours will be enforced during operation to reduce impacts to wildlife and local residential dwellings. As this is a seasonal use of land, the field will revert back to agricultural land during the winter months.

7 References

BS42020:2013 *Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development*. BSI Standards Publication.

Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2013) *Guidelines for Ecological Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Technical Guidance Series*. www.cieem.net.

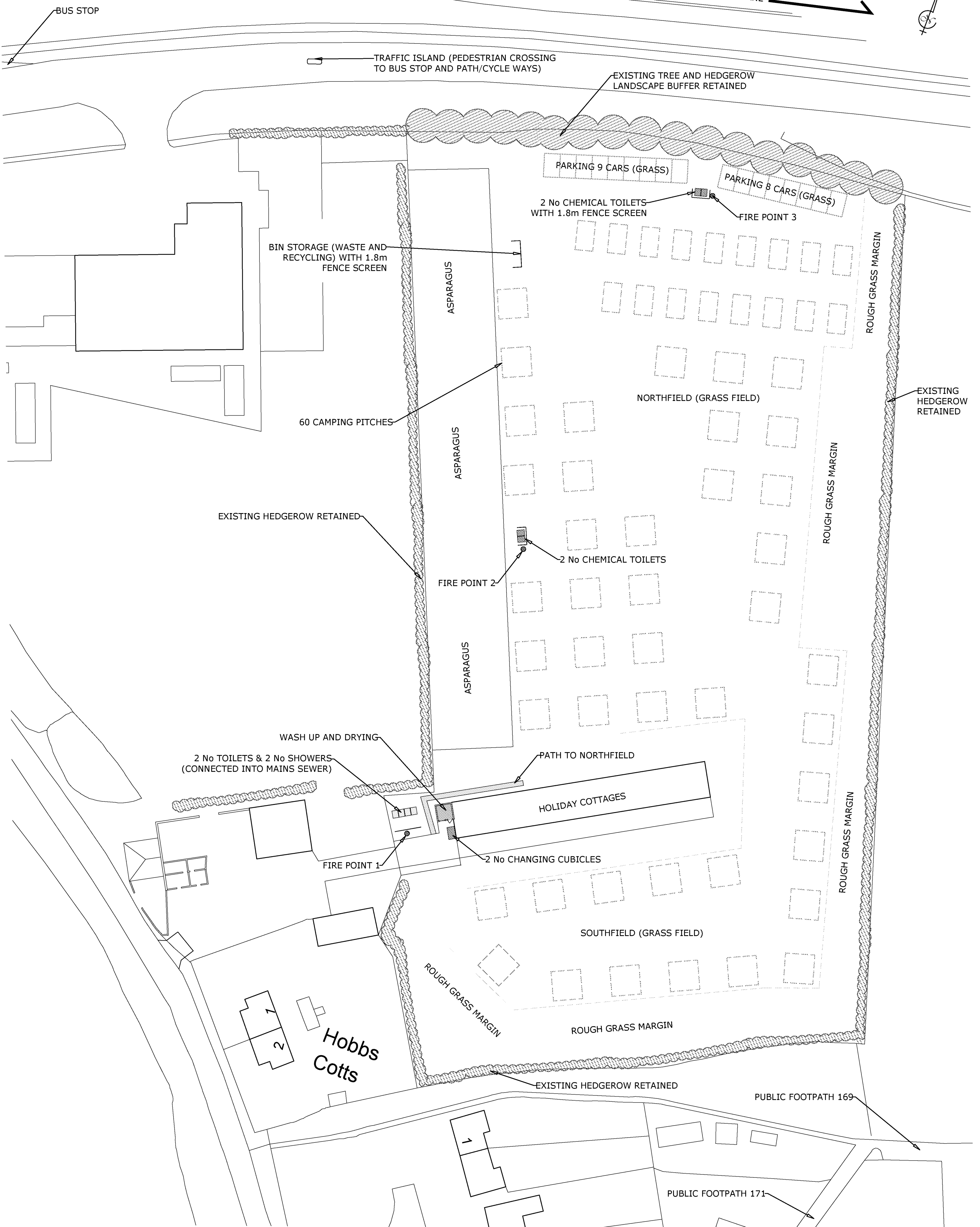
CIEEM (2016) *Guidelines for ecological impact assessment in the United Kingdom and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater and Coastal. 2nd Edition*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

JNCC (2010) *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey. A technique for environmental audit (reprint)*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.

Oldham R.S., et al. (2000) *Evaluating the suitability of habitat for the great crested newt (Triturus cristatus)*. Herpetological Journal. 10 (4), 143-155.

Appendix 1: Proposed Development Site Plan

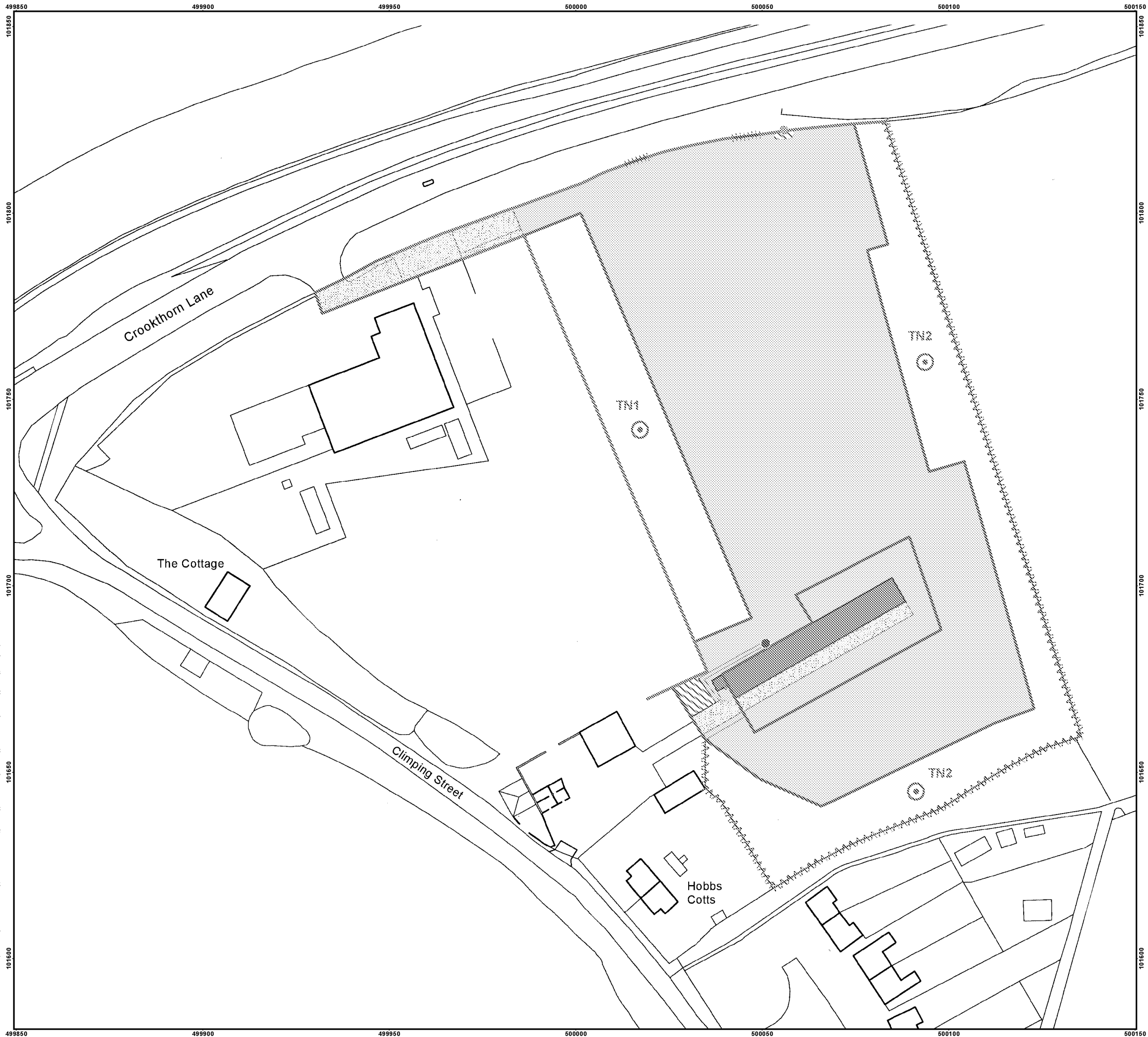
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Appendix 2: Phase 1 Habitat Map

See following page.



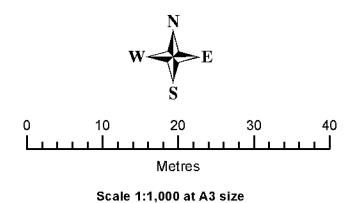
Alison Baird

Hobbs Farm, Climping Street,
Climping, West Sussex

Phase 1 Habitat Plan

- Site boundary
- Tall ruderal
- Arable land
- Bare ground
- Building
- Scattered trees
- Standing water
- Intact hedge - species poor
- Hedge and trees - species poor
- Hedge - native species-rich
- Target note
 - TN1: Asparagus crop
 - TN2: Rough grass margin

Drawn by Paul Taylor 10/05/2018, Verified by Stephanie Cox 10/05/2018



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Appendix 3: Evaluation in a Geographical Context

Geographical context	Examples
International and European value	Ramsar Sites, Special Protection Areas, Biosphere Reserves, Special Areas of Conservation. Sites supporting populations of internationally important species. Any regularly occurring population of an internationally important species, which is threatened or rare in the UK, i.e. it is a UK Red Data Book species or listed as occurring in 15 or fewer 10km squares in the UK (categories 1 and 2 in the UK BAP) or of uncertain conservation status or of global conservation concern in the UK BAP. A regularly occurring, nationally significant population/number of any internationally important species.
National value	SSSIs or non-designated Sites meeting SSSI selection criteria, NNRs, Marine Nature Reserves, NCR Grade 1 Sites. Sites containing viable areas of key habitats identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. Any regularly occurring population of a nationally important species which is threatened or rare in the region or county (see local BAP). A regularly occurring, regionally or county significant population/number of any nationally important species.
Regional value	Sites containing viable areas of threatened habitats listed in a Regional BAP (or some Natural Areas), comfortably exceeding SINC criteria, but not exceeding SSSI criteria. Any regularly occurring, locally significant population of a species listed as being nationally scarce which occurs in 16-100 10km squares in the UK or in a Regional BAP or relevant Natural Area on account of its regional rarity or localisation; A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a regionally important species.
County / Metropolitan	Sites meeting the criteria for county or metropolitan designation (SNCI, CWS, etc.). Ancient semi-natural woodland, LNRs or viable areas of key habitat types listed in county BAPs/Natural Areas. Any regularly occurring, locally significant population of a species which is listed in a County/Metropolitan "red data book" or BAP on account of its regional rarity or localisation; A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a County/Metropolitan important species.
Local	Undesignated sites or features considered to appreciably enrich the habitat resource in the District or Borough or within a zone of influence. A population of a species that is listed in a District/Borough BAP because of its rarity in the locality or in the relevant Natural Area profile because of its regional rarity or localisation; A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a District / Borough important species during a critical phase of its life cycle.
Negligible	Sites, habitats and species not meeting any of the above criteria with low grade and widespread habitats.

Appendix 4: Target Notes



Photo 1: Asparagus crop



Photo 2: Rough grass margin

Appendix 5: Site Photographs



Photo 1: Arable field



Photo 2: Derelict piggy runs and adjacent hard standing.



Photo 3: Hedge and trees – species-poor



Photo 4: Hedge – species-rich.



Photo 5: Intact hedge – species-poor with bare ground track.

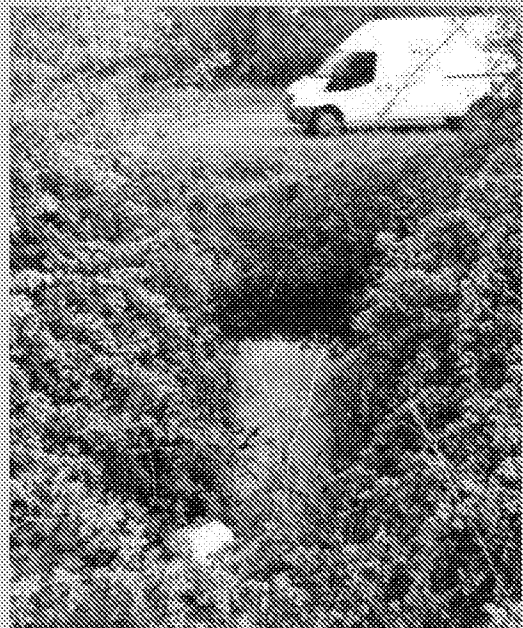


Photo 6: Tall ruderal and standing water (Pond 1).

Appendix 6: Pond Locations



Appendix 7: HSI Results

Suitability Indices	Criteria	Pond 1	Pond 2	Pond 3	Pond 4
Sl ₁ Location	Location within GCN range	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sl ₂ Pond area	Pond surface area	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.05
Sl ₃ Pond drying	Frequency of pond drying, annually to never	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sl ₄ Water quality	Invertebrate diversity, and submerged plants	0.33	0.33	0.67	0.67
Sl ₅ Shade	Estimate of percentage perimeter shaded	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2
Sl ₆ Fowl	Any waterfowl present, or signs of impact	1.0	0.67	0.67	0.67
Sl ₇ Fish	Any evidence of fish present	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sl ₈ No. of Ponds	Number of ponds within 1km (excluding pond surveyed)	0.94	0.98	0.94	1.0
Sl ₉ Terrestrial habitat	Quality of terrestrial habitat	0.33	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sl ₁₀ Macrophytes	Percentage of pond surface area occupied by macrophyte cover	0.5	0.4	0.35	0.45
	HSI Score	0.51	0.59	0.58	0.50
	HSI Result	Below Average	Below Average	Below Average	Below Average