

LAND AT EASTERGATE, WEST SUSSEX
PHASE 2 INVERTEBRATE ASSESSMENT

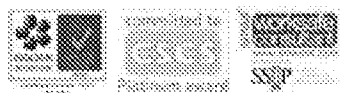
Final Document

July 2014

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LAND AT EASTERGATE, WEST SUSSEX

PHASE 2 INVERTEBRATE ASSESSMENT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Ecological Survey & Assessment Limited (ECOSA) carried out a Phase 1 and 2 invertebrate assessment of an area of land at Eastergate, near Chichester, West Sussex in support of a planning application for proposed residential development at the site.
- The site is located six kilometres north of the south coast, on the north-eastern edge of the village of Eastergate. Habitats on the site include species-poor semi-improved grassland, orchard and hedgerows with scattered and dense scrub, tall ruderal vegetation and introduced shrub.
- The invertebrate surveys were carried out on 31st July and 21st August 2013 and 3rd June 2014.
- The survey recorded 115 invertebrate species, with few records of scarce or threatened insect species, indicating a site of low entomological value, even at local level.
- It is therefore considered unlikely that the proposals would have a negative impact on the local invertebrate community.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ecological Survey & Assessment Limited (ECOSA) have been contracted by Hankinson Duckett Associates (HDA) to carry out a Phase 1 and 2 invertebrate assessment of an area of land at Eastergate, near Chichester, West Sussex. The assessment is required in support of a planning application for the proposed redevelopment of the site. The land at Eastergate site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 9485 0555.

The need to carry out further Phase 2 invertebrate survey works was identified during the initial extended Phase 1 ecological assessment carried out by HDA on 14th June 2013¹. The current report should be read in conjunction with the Phase 1 report.

This report provides an assessment of the ecological value of the site for terrestrial invertebrates, identifies potential ecological impacts of the proposed redevelopment works on these species and gives recommendations based on the findings of the surveys and the identified impacts.

1.2 Site Setting

The site is situated within the South Coast Plain and Hampshire Lowlands Natural Area², defined by Natural England as follows:

“The landscape of the South Coast Plain and Hampshire Lowlands is split between the generally open, often featureless landscape of the coastal plain and the more varied landscape in the west. The Natural Area contains a number of nature conservation features.

Although relatively small in extent, the south-facing slopes of Portsdown Hill support some high quality chalk grassland, and the chalk rivers of the Itchen and Test flow through the Natural Area, supporting fine examples of threatened habitat and several key species. The floodplains of the Rivers Test and Itchen contain some botanically rich neutral grassland and elsewhere in the Natural Area fen and fen-meadows occur, especially where chalk springs arise at the foot of the downs.”

The site is located six kilometres (km) north of the south coast where it meets The Solent at Bognor Regis. The village of Walberton is 2.4km east of the site, and Barnham is positioned 1.4km to the south-east. Chichester city centre is located 8.6km west of the site.

¹ HDA (August 2013) *Eastergate Ecology: Ecological Appraisal*.

² Natural Areas are defined by Her Majesty's Stationery Office as 'biogeographic zones which reflect the geological foundation, the natural systems and processes and the wildlife in different parts of England, and provide a framework for setting objectives for nature conservation' (Biodiversity: The UK Steering Group Report, HMSO, 1995).

The site is located on the north-eastern edge of the village of Eastergate, and has an area of approximately 11.8 hectares (ha). It comprises a mosaic of species-poor semi-improved grassland, orchard and hedgerows with scattered and dense scrub, tall ruderal vegetation and introduced shrub. There are four buildings and an area of hard standing on the site.

1.3 Site Proposals

The proposals for the site entail residential development.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Introduction

This section provides details of the methodologies employed during the Phase 1 and 2 invertebrate survey work carried out during July and August 2013 and June 2014.

2.2 Invertebrate Survey Methods

2.2.1 Phase 1 Invertebrate Survey

The Phase 1 invertebrate survey was carried out on 31st July 2013 and involved an initial site walkover. The Phase 1 survey involved an initial assessment of all areas of semi-natural habitat for their potential value to support scarce invertebrate species.

2.2.2 Phase 2 Invertebrate Survey

The daytime invertebrate surveys were carried out on 31st July and 21st August 2013 and 3rd June 2014. Survey methods involved visual searching of nectaring sites and basking areas, the use of a hand net or pooter to capture individual species, sweeping vegetation, beating foliage and grubbing.

2.2.3 Species Identification

The majority of species were identified on the site and released. More cryptic species were collected and analysed under a microscope using specialist keys.

2.3 Weather Conditions

The weather conditions during the Phase 2 invertebrate surveys are detailed in **Table 1**.

Table 1 Weather conditions for the 2013 and 2014 Phase 2 invertebrate surveys

Survey Date	Mean Temperature °C	Wind Factor (Beaufort Scale 1-12)	Weather Conditions
31 st July 2013	21	1	Warm with occasional cloud
21 st August 2013	23	2	Sunny and warm
3 rd June 2014	20	2	Warm with occasional cloud

2.4 Limitations

There were no significant limitations to the Phase 1 and 2 invertebrate surveys. The initial Phase 2 surveys were carried out in late summer, and it was recommended that the third survey should be conducted in the earlier part of the year when further scarce or threatened species may be recorded. Accordingly, the final Phase 2 survey was conducted in early June, within the British springtime.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

This section provides the results of the Phase 1 and 2 invertebrate surveys carried out at the land at Eastergate site during July and August 2013 and June 2014.

3.2 Habitat Assessment

The survey area contains a variety of habitats with potential to support scarce insect species, including species-poor semi-improved grassland, scrub, orchards and a mature avenue of trees. However, some of these habitats were found to be of rather poor quality and thus of limited entomological value. Most of the site is formed of a mosaic of semi-improved grassland, scrub and derelict orchard. Area D is different in character to the rest of the site in that it lacks the orchard element and contains rank grassland (refer to **Map 1**).

3.3 Invertebrate Surveys

3.3.1 Phase 1 Invertebrate Survey

For the purposes of survey, the site was split into four compartments, which are shown on **Map 1**. The main habitat features considered likely to support scarce invertebrates present within the survey area include:

Semi-improved Grassland

The grassland components of Areas A, B and C comprise species-poor semi-improved grassland, which is mown on a regular basis, resulting in a fairly short sward and reducing its value to support insect populations. Area A contains common ragwort *Senecio jacobaea* and white clover *Trifolium repens* and a few hawkweed *Hieracium* species (sp.). Areas B and C also contain these plants, with the addition of field bindweed *Convolvulus arvensis* in Area B and small amounts of black knapweed *Centaurea nigra* and white dead-nettle *Lamium album* in Area C. Marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre* is present in Area A. Area D includes rank semi-improved grassland with hawkweed, hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, wild teasel *Dipsacus fullonum*, St. John's wort *Hypericum* sp. and tansy *Tanacetum vulgare* with small amounts of black knapweed.

Dense and Scattered Scrub

A considerable scrub element is present in all compartments. Within Areas A, B and C the scrub is largely composed of dense bramble *Rubus fruticosus* aggregate (agg.) scrub with creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, hogweed, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare* and common ragwort. Common nettle *Urtica dioica* is also present in places. In these compartments, the scrub often borders the areas of orchard, separating these from the cut grassland. Within Area D dense bramble scrub is present around the northern, western and eastern boundaries. Parts of the southern

boundary are comprised of hard standing. Butterfly bush *Buddleja davidii* scrub is present in places.

Orchard

Considerable parts of Areas A, B and C are formed of neglected orchards dominated by apple *Malus domestica*. Large quantities of elder *Sambucus nigra* and ivy *Hedera helix* have grown in the gaps between the apple trees, creating very dense and heavily shaded woodland.

Mature Avenue of Trees

To the north of the buildings, the main track is lined by an avenue of mature planted hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*. This was found to have very limited entomological interest.

3.3.2 Phase 2 Invertebrate Survey

During the Phase 2 invertebrate survey a number of scarce species were recorded, which are considered in more detail below. Two priority species under the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) were recorded. No scarce or threatened species were recorded during the final survey visit in 2014. A list of all invertebrate species recorded during the survey is provided in **Table 2**. Details of the status category definitions and criteria is provided in **Appendix 1**.

Lepidoptera

Small heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*: UK BAP (research only)³

Small numbers of this butterfly were recorded in flight within Area A on 21st August 2013. This species is primarily associated with short sward grassland, where the larvae feed on a variety of fine grass species. Although the small heath has undergone a decline in numbers since the 1970s, it remains a common and reasonably frequent species throughout much of Britain. It has recently been added to UK BAP listings for monitoring purposes due to population decline.

Cinnabar moth *Tyria jacobaeae*: UK BAP (research only)

A common species of which the larvae develop on ragwort *Senecio* sp. Cinnabar moth larvae were swept regularly from this plant in Areas A, C and D, and were found to be widely but thinly distributed across much of the site. This moth remains widespread and frequent through much of the British Isles. It has, however declined considerably over the last 35 years, and for this reason has been added to the UK BAP listings for monitoring purposes.

³ Species marked *UK BAP (research only)* are species that have been added to the BAP recently following recognition of a population decline.

Diptera

Picture-winged fly *Campiglossa malaris*: Endangered (RDB 1)

A single specimen of this fly was recorded by sweeping ragwort in Area C on 31st July 2013. The larval stage of picture-winged fly is believed to be associated with ragwort. The first British record was from Kent in 1974; by 2008 it had been recorded from a total of 20 10 kilometre (km) squares in Britain. This rapid expansion continued and in 2011 the species proved to be abundant and widespread as far north as Warwickshire.

Tachinid fly *Gymnosoma rotundatum*: Rare (RDB 3)

A tachinid fly was found at a hogweed inflorescence in the north-west corner of Area A at NGR SU 9494 0561 on 21st August 2013. Belshaw (1993)⁴ cites only 14 British records of this species, with most of these coming from Sussex and Surrey. Although *Gymnosoma rotundatum* is still largely confined to south-east England, the frequency of records has increased significantly in the last 20 years and it appears that this species has become more common than previously. In Britain, larvae of *Gymnomosa rotundatum* are parasitic on the shieldbug *Palomena prasina*. This bug is a common and widespread species in southern and central England, which feeds on a wide variety of plants. Most records for *Gymnosoma rotundatum* are from dry sandy areas on downland or heathland.

Table 2 Invertebrate species recorded at land at Eastergate, West Sussex

Order	Family	Scientific name	English name	Status
Orthoptera (grasshoppers and crickets)	-	<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>	Speckled bush cricket	Common and widespread
		<i>Meconema thalassica</i>	Oak bush cricket	Common and widespread
		<i>Pholidoptera griseoaptera</i>	Dark Bush Cricket	Common Widespread
Dermaptera (earwigs)	-	<i>Forficula auricularia</i>	Common earwig	Common and widespread
Hemiptera (true bugs)	Pentatomidae (Shield Bugs)	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>	Sloe bug	Common and widespread
	Scutelleridae (Tortoise Bugs)	<i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i>	Common tortoise bug	Common and widespread
Odonata (dragonflies and damselflies)	Libellulidae (Skimmers and Darters)	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Common darter	Common and widespread
	Coenagrionidae (Damselflies)	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Azure Damselfly	Common and widespread
		<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Blue – tailed Damselfly	Common and widespread
		<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly	Common and widespread
Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths)	-	<i>Aglaia urticae</i>	Small tortoiseshell	Common and widespread
		<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small heath	UK BAP (Research only)
		<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow brown	Common and widespread

⁴ Belshaw, R. 1993. "Tachinid Flies. *Diptera* : *Tachinidae*." Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects. Vol.10, part 4a (i). Royal Entomological Society of London.

Order	Family	Scientific name	English name	Status
		<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood	Common and widespread
		<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large white	Common and widespread
		<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined white	Common and widespread
		<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small white	Common and widespread
		<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common blue	Common and widespread
		<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Gatekeeper	Common and widespread
		<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Small skipper	Common and widespread
		<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar moth	UK BAP (Research only)
		<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red admiral	Common and widespread
		<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted lady	Common and widespread
Diptera (true flies)	Stratiomyidae (Soldier flies)	<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Pachygaster leachii</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Sargus iridatus</i>	-	Common and widespread
	Rhagionidae (Snipe flies)	<i>Rhagio tringarius</i>	-	Common and widespread
	Dolichopodidae (Long – headed flies)	<i>Chrysotus blepharosceles</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Dolichopus pennatus</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Dolichopus trivialis</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Dolichopus unguatus</i>	-	Common and widespread
	Syrphidae (Hoverflies)	<i>Baccha elongata</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Cheilosia illustrata</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Cheilosia albitarsis s.l.</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Cheilosia impressa</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Cheilosia pagana</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Cheilosia vernalis</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Cheilosia vulpina</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Chrysotoxum bicinctum</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Chrysogaster solstitialis</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Eristalis interruptus</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Eristalis intricarius</i>	-	Common and widespread

Order	Family	Scientific name	English name	Status
		<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Eumerus funeralis</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Eumerus strigatus</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Eupeodes corollae</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Eupeodes luniger</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Helophilus trivittatus</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Meliscaeva auricollis</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Merodon equestris</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Myathropa florea</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Pipizella viduata</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Platycheirus peltatus</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Platycheirus rosarum</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Syritta pipiens</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Syrphus ribesii</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Syrphus vitripennis</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Xanthogramma pedisequum</i>	-	Common and widespread
	Conopidae (Thick-headed flies)	<i>Sicus ferrugineus</i>	-	Common and widespread
	Tephritidae (Picture-winged flies)	<i>Campiglossa malaris</i>	-	RDB 1
		<i>Chaetorellia jaceae</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Chaetostomella cylindrica</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Sphenella marginata</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Tephritis formosa</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Terellia ruficauda</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Terellia serratulae</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Terellia tussilaginis</i>	-	Common and widespread

Order	Family	Scientific name	English name	Status
		<i>Urophora quadrifasciata</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Urophora stylata</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Xyphosia miliaria</i>	-	Common and widespread
	Tachinidae (Tachinid flies)	<i>Eriothrix rufomaculatus</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Gymnosoma rotundatum</i>	-	RDB 3
	Sciomyzidae (Snail – killing flies)	<i>Pherbellia cinerella</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Tetanocera elata</i>	-	Common and widespread
Hymenoptera (bees, wasps, ants and relatives)	Pompilidae (Spider-hunting wasps)	<i>Priocnemis exultata</i>	-	Common and widespread
	Vespidae (Social Wasps)	<i>Vespula germanica</i>	German wasp	Common and widespread
		<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>	Common wasp	Common and widespread
	Crabronidae (Digger Wasps)	<i>Cerceris rybyensis</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Crossocerus nigritus</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Ectemnius continuus</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Ectemnius lituratus</i>	-	Common and widespread
	Colletidae (Mining and yellow-faced bees)	<i>Hylaeus annularis</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Hylaeus communis</i>	-	Common and widespread
	Andrenidae (Mining Bees)	<i>Andrena dorsata</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Andrena flavipes</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Andrena minutula</i>	-	Common and widespread
	Halictidae (Mining and Cuckoo Bees)	<i>Lasioglossum calceatum</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Lasioglossum morio</i>	-	Common and widespread
	Megachilidae (Solitary bees)	<i>Megachile willughbiella</i>	-	Local, widespread
	Apidae (Social and Cuckoo Bees)	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Honey bee	Common and widespread
		<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Red-tailed bumblebee	Common and widespread
		<i>Bombus hortorum</i>	A garden bumblebee	Common and widespread
		<i>Bombus hypnorum</i>	Tree bumblebee	Common and widespread
		<i>Bombus lucorum</i>	White-tailed bumblebee	Common and widespread
		<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common carder bee	Common and widespread
		<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	Early bumblebee	Common and widespread
		<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Buff-tailed bumblebee	Common and widespread
Coleoptera (soldier beetles)	Cantharidae (Soldier Beetles)	<i>Cantharis cryptica</i>	-	Common and widespread

Order	Family	Scientific name	English name	Status
		<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	-	Common and widespread
	Cerambycidae (Longhorn Beetles)	<i>Strangalia maculata</i>	-	Common and widespread
	Chrysomelidae (Leaf Beetles)	<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i>	-	Common and widespread
	Coccinellidae (Ladybirds)	<i>Coccinella 7 – punctata</i>	Seven spot ladybird	Common and widespread
		<i>Coccidula rufa</i>	-	Common and widespread
		<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird	Common and widespread
		<i>Propylea 14 - punctata</i>	14 spot ladybird	Common and widespread
		<i>Subcoccinella 24 - punctata</i>	24-spot ladybird	Common and widespread
	Oedemeridae (Oedemerid Beetles)	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	-	Common and widespread

4.0 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This section concludes the results of the Phase 1 and 2 invertebrate surveys carried out in July and August 2013 and June 2014 at the land at Eastergate site.

4.2 Discussion

Entomological survey of land at Eastergate, West Sussex confirmed a total of two Red Data Book species as present on the site. However, the endangered (RDB 1) picture-winged fly has increased so significantly in recent years in terms of both range and abundance that it no longer fulfills the criteria to deserve its current status. In reality it is unlikely that it would now qualify for any threat status, even at Nationally Scarce level.

The rare (RDB 3) tachinid fly has also increased in frequency in recent years, and it is probable that this species would be downgraded to Nationally Scarce in any future review. The tachinid fly was recorded from Area A during the survey. This fly is parasitic on the shieldbug *Palomena prasina*, a common and widespread species which feeds on a wide range of plants in a variety of habitats. Specific mitigation measures are unlikely to be necessary to retain habitat suitable for the host shieldbug.

Two species on the UK BAP listings were recorded during the survey. The small heath butterfly and the cinnabar moth are listed for research (monitoring) purposes only, indicating that they are still common and widespread, but that a recent population decline has been noted. Larvae of the small heath feed on various fine grass species, whilst larvae of the cinnabar moth feed on ragwort. The small heath was seen in low numbers in Area A, whilst cinnabar moth larvae were recorded from Areas A, C and D.

Entomological survey of land at Eastergate, West Sussex on 3rd June 2014 produced no further records of scarce or threatened insect species.

In conclusion, entomological survey of the land at Eastergate site produced few records of scarce or threatened insect species, indicating a site of low entomological value, even at local level. Whilst it is possible that survey during the spring could produce further records of scarce or threatened invertebrates, it is considered unlikely that such survey would demonstrate a significant increase in the entomological value of the site. It is therefore considered unlikely that the proposals would have a negative impact on the local invertebrate community.

Appendix 1 Invertebrate Status Category Definitions and Criteria

RDB 1 - Endangered

Taxa in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if causal factors continue operating, which meet any of the following criteria:

- Species which are known or believed to occur as only a single population within one 10km square of the National Grid;
- Species which only occur in habitats known to be particularly vulnerable;
- Species which have shown a rapid or continuous decline over the last twenty years and are now estimated to exist in five or fewer 10km squares; and/or
- Species which are possibly extinct but have been recorded in the 20th century and if rediscovered would need protection.

RDB 2 - Vulnerable

Taxa believed likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating, including:

- Species declining throughout their range; and
- Species in vulnerable habitats.

RDB 3 - Rare

Taxa with small populations that are not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but are at risk:

- Species which are estimated to exist in only fifteen or fewer post 1970 10km squares. This criterion may be relaxed where populations are likely to exist in over fifteen 10km squares but occupy small areas of especially vulnerable habitat.

Nationally Scarce (Na)

Taxa which do not fall within the RDB categories but which are nonetheless uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in 30 or fewer 10km squares of the National Grid.

Nationally Scarce (Nb)

Taxa which do not fall within the RDB categories but which are nonetheless uncommon and thought to occur in between 31 and 100 10km squares of the National Grid.

Nationally Scarce (N)

Species which are estimated to occur within the range of 16 to 100 10km squares.

Local

These species may have a restricted geographical range in the UK, for example a requirement for warmth (southern species - usually denoted by species that occur wholly or mainly south of the Severn-Wash line), or cooler environments (northern species occurring wholly or mainly North of the Severn-Wash line) or upland species occurring only in more montane regions in the UK e.g. Dartmoor, Scottish Highlands or Snowdonia. However, within these geographic ranges such species may occur in some abundance in a variety of habitats. Alternatively, some local species have a wide geographical national distribution but occur only in a specific habitat type due to foraging or nesting requirements. For example, some species breed only in sand, or collect pollen and/or nectar only from plants occurring on chalk grassland or their larval development is dependent upon fen conditions or water seepages. Nonetheless, local species may be abundant within areas supporting their specific requirements, differentiating them from Nationally Scarce or threatened species which often have a combination of very exacting geographical and microhabitat requirements.

Common and Widespread

This denotes species that occur over a wide geographical area in the UK, and which have fairly undemanding requirements in terms of habitat type for larval development. Examples include species which develop in decaying vegetation, feed on aphids, live in stems of scrubby plants with no specific host requirement, feed on a variety of grasses or develop in any type of water body (even puddles). Alternatively, they may be mass migrants from continental Europe; some hoverflies e.g. *Episyrphus balteatus* or some common *Eupeodes* species arrive in millions each year and have no exacting habitat requirements.

Map 1 Phase 2 Invertebrate Survey Compartments

LAND AT EASTERGATE, WEST
SUSSEX

PHASE 2 INVERTEBRATE SURVEY

Map 1 - Phase 2 Invertebrate Survey
Compartments

Client: Hankinson Duckett Associates	
Date: July 2014	Status: Final

- KEY
- Site Boundary
 - Survey Compartments



Eastergate Red Line Boundary provided to ECOSA by Hankinson Duckett Associates on 16th July 2013



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