



ECE PLANNING

Land at Lime Tree Close, East Preston, West Sussex

- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey
- Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment Survey

Planning Issue

Prepared by	CO
Checked by	JJ
Date	2 nd March 2018
Project Reference	LLD1384
Revision	01

Contents

	Page No.
SUMMARY	01
1.0 Introduction	02
2.0 Scope of the Survey	03
3.0 Methodology	04
4.0 Results	06
5.0 Evaluation	11
6.0 Protected Species Conclusions and Recommendations	13
7.0 Ecological Enhancements	14
8.0 References	15

FIGURES

Figure No. 1 – Site Habitat Plan

TABLES

Table No. 01 – Statutory Protected Sites

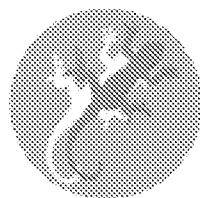
Table No. 02 – Non-Statutory Protected Sites

Table No. 03 – Species Lists for Habitat Parcels

Table No. 04 – Target Notes

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Site Photographs



L I Z A R D

Landscape Design and Ecology

The Old Bank, 34 South Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7EH

SUMMARY

Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by ECE Planning to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey and Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment Survey of land at Lime Tree Close, East Preston, West Sussex (*Grid Reference: TQ 068 025— hereafter referred to as 'the site'*). A preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA) was undertaken on 22nd February 2018, to appraise the existing ecological resource within the land and the surrounding area.

The site comprises habitats of amenity grass, bare ground, building, hardstanding, scattered trees and introduced shrub. The plant species on site were generally common and widespread species or ornamental plant species and no rare or unusual species were recorded. The entirety of the site is well maintained, limiting its potential overall to support protected species.

That said, a small number of potential access points including gaps beneath roof tiles and in soffits were recorded to the existing building. No recent evidence of bats using the access points was noted; however, a small number of old bat droppings were noted within the loft. Considering the generally poor surrounding habitat, this building has been assessed as offering 'low' bat roost suitability. 1 no. survey visit should be undertaken during the optimal survey season (*May-August*) and in suitable weather conditions (*+10°C, dry, calm*) to ascertain the presence / likely absence of a bat roost within the building.

A large nest was recorded to the roof of the building while the scattered trees on site provide suitable nesting habitat for birds. Should any demolition or tree / shrub clearance be required, it is recommended that this is undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (*bird nesting season is March to August inclusive*) or following inspection by a *Suitably Qualified Ecologist* to ensure no active nests are present.

The presence of reptiles on site is highly unlikely, however as a precautionary approach log piles and compost heaps on site should be dismantled by hand to ensure no reptiles are harmed. No suitable habitat for any other protected species was noted on site. The proposed landscape scheme should seek to mitigate for the loss of mature garden planting through the use of native, bird-friendly species within the final design.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by ECE Planning to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey and Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment Survey of land at Lime Tree Close, East Preston, West Sussex (*Grid Reference: TQ 068 025– hereafter referred to as ‘the site’*).
- 1.2 A preliminary ecological appraisal (*PEA*) was undertaken on 22nd February 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 were undertaken and prepared by Catherine O’Reilly (*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 is a large residential plot and comprises an existing building, hardstanding, amenity grass, introduced scrub and scattered trees. The site is approximately 0.17 hectares (*ha*) in size and is approximately 8.0 metres (*m*) above sea level. The site is bounded by roads and residential properties to all aspects.
- 1.5 Soils on site are described as freely draining slightly acid loamy soil. There are no ponds or areas of woodland located within or immediately adjacent the site.

Surrounding Landscape

- 1.6 The wider landscape is dominated by urban development with the town of East Preston extending for at least 500.0 metres to all aspects. Beyond the urban sprawl, the coast line is approximately 1.0km to the south whilst the Ferring Strategic Gap is located 890m east. Beyond the A259 to the north the land opens to a matrix of arable and pastoral farmland.
- 1.7 There are no waterbodies located within 500.0m of the site. The nearest area of woodland listed on the National Forest Inventory is a 0.7Ha plot located 130m north-west.

Development Proposals

- 1.8 It is understood that the development proposals include the demolition of the existing building followed by the construction of new residential units with associated areas of parking and gardens.

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 22nd February 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*); *Target Notes (Table No. 04)* and Species Lists for Habitat Parcels (*Table No. 03*) for each site area.
- 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 metres 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 Survey

3.5 A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment survey was undertaken on 22nd February 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:

- *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.*

3.6 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):*

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 section outlines the ecological context of the land, describing any designated nature conservation sites in the vicinity of the land. 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 The following statutory protected sites are located within 2.0 kilometres (km) of the proposed development sites:

Table No. 01 – Statutory Protected Sites

Site	Description	Location
South Downs National Park	A large National Park which encompasses large areas of priority habitat including chalk down land which supports a varied fauna and flora.	1.8km N

- 4.1.3 The site is located within the *Impact Risk Zone* of *Climping Beach SSSI*. However, the proposed development does not fall into the categories requiring consultation with *Natural England*.

Non-Statutory Protected Areas

- 4.1.4 *Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI)s* are designations applied to the most important non-statutory nature conservation sites. They are recognised by the *National Planning Policy Framework (2012)* and as such are material considerations when assessing planning applications. The following SNCI)s were identified within 2.0 km of the site:

Table No. 02 – Non-Statutory Protected Sites

Site	Location
Ferring Rife and Meadows	2.0km east

- 4.1.5 The site is neither located adjacent to or within any SNCI. The development proposals would not have an adverse effect upon the above site due to the current nature of the site and its separation from this site by roads and residential properties.

UK Priority Habitats

- 4.1.6 Within 2.0 km of the site there are *Priority Habitats* of *Coastal Vegetated Shingle, Coastal Floodplain and Grazing Marsh and Deciduous Woodland*. The site itself does not contain any *Priority Habitat*.

UK Priority Species

- 4.1.7 Bat species relevant to the site such as common pipistrelle bats (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*); soprano pipistrelle bats (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*); and brown long-eared bats (*Plecotus auritus*) have been recorded within 2.0 km of the site.
- 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 records of slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) and grass snake (*Natrix helvetica Helvetica*) within 2.0 km of the site. 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 numerous records of Hedgehogs (*Erinaceus europaeus*) within 2.0 km of the land. Hedgehog numbers are declining, and they have been a *UK Priority 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:

- *Amenity Grassland;*
- *Bare Ground;*
- *Existing Buildings;*
- *Scattered Trees;*
- *Introduced Shrub;*
- *Tall Ruderal;*
- *Allotment;*
- *Intact Species-poor Hedge.*

Site Description (Refer to Appendix A – Site Photographs)

Amenity Grass

4.2.3 Wrap around gardens dominated by amenity grassland surround the existing building. The grassland is typical of amenity grassland, dominated by fescue (*Festuca* sp.) with rare common daisy (*Bellis perennis*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*), ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*), and speedwell (*Veronica* sp.).

4.2.4 The sward was at a height of c. 10cm at the time of the survey and appeared to be regularly maintained.

Bare Ground

4.2.5 Gravel access and parking lie to the southern aspect of the site. A small patio area is located to the rear of the property with narrow pathways to the perimeter of the building.

Existing Buildings

- 4.2.6 A single detached dwelling lies to the centre of the site with integrated garage. A link-detached single-storey annex is located to the north of the building.

Scattered Trees

- 4.2.7 Several scattered individual trees exist within the site area. A small orchard area is located to the western aspect with species including cherry (*Prunus* sp), plum (*Prunus* sp.) and apple (*Malus* sp.) present. The trees are well maintained and reach a height of c. 4.5m. A mature silver birch (*Betula pendula*) is growing to the north-eastern corner of the site.

Introduced Shrub

- 4.2.8 Areas of introduced shrubs exist within the garden areas and to the building frontages. The majority of shrubs are mature with a maximum height of c. 5m. Species present include Laurel (*Laurus* sp), Roses, Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster* sp) and Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). Bulb planting formed the bulk of ground cover with species including crocus, daffodil and snow drop present.

Tall Ruderal

- 4.2.9 A small area of tall ruderal c. 4mx4m lies to the northern edge of the lawn. Locally dominant Willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*) and thistle (*Cirsium* sp.) with occasional buddleia (*Buddleia davidii*), burdock (*Arctium minus*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) are present within this area. The vegetation is a maximum of 1.0m tall and appears to have developed over the previous growing season.

Allotment

- 4.2.10 Small former growing beds are located against the western fence line. Current (*Ribes* sp.) bushes remain however other beds have been colonised by buddleia.

Intact Species-poor Hedge

- 4.2.11 The northern hedge line is maintained to a height of c. 2.5m. Species present include locally dominant cotoneaster and privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*) interspersed with occasional holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), ivy (*Hedera helix*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*) and laurel (*Laurus* sp.).

4.3 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

- 4.3.1 The existing buildings and trees within the site were assessed for their potential to support roosting bats.

Buildings

- 4.3.2 1 no. building was recorded on site. The large, detached property measures approximately 13m x 9m. The two-storey building is of half-rendered brick construction with clay tile roof. The roof is in good condition with a small number of lifted tiles to the southern aspect and 'spreading' present to the north-western corner. Wooden soffit boxes were present throughout and were in generally good condition, with a small gap recorded to the eastern aspect of the building.
- 4.3.3 Internally, the building has a single large roof void with a height to the ridge of c. 2.5m. A single sky light is present to the northern aspect. Bitumen felt has been placed over wooden sarking while the base of the void has double thickness fiberglass insulation. A small number (<5) of aged bat droppings of a size and shape indicative of pipistrelle bat (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) were located within the roof void.
- 4.3.4 A single-storey annex is present to the northern aspect of the building. The annex is of brick construction with a flat roof and wooded fascia's. No potential bat access points were recorded within this section of building.

Existing Trees

- 4.3.5 Trees on site are generally small, semi-mature specimens. No potential bat roost features were recorded within any tree.

4.4 Constraints / Considerations

- 4.4.1 No major constraints, which would cast doubt on these results were encountered. Full access was available to all areas of the site, including internal access to all buildings.

5.0 EVALUATION

- 5.1 The site comprises habitats of amenity grassland, bare ground, building, hardstanding, scattered trees and introduced shrub. The plant species on site were generally common and widespread species or ornamental plant species and no rare or unusual species were recorded. The entirety of the site is well maintained, limiting its potential overall to support protected species such as reptile and GCN.
- 5.2 A small number of gaps between roof tiles were recorded to the existing building on site which could potentially provide roosting opportunities for crevice dwelling bats such as common pipistrelle. The roosting features showed no evidence of recent use; however, a small number of aged bat droppings were discovered in the loft, suggesting limited use or exploration by bats in the past. Given the lack of surrounding foraging habitat, the site is considered unlikely to support large numbers of bats however a small number of bats of a light-tolerant species (*such as common pipistrelle*) could feasibly utilise the foraging resource found within the gardens of the site area. Further survey work will be required to assess the presence / likely absence of a bat roost within the building.
- 5.3 A large bird nest was present to the centre of the roof. In addition to this, the scattered trees / shrub on site provide suitable nesting habitat for birds. Demolition of the building and clearance of any dense trees / shrubs should be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (*bird nesting season is March to August inclusive*) or following inspection by a *Suitably Qualified Ecologist* to ensure no active nests are present.

- 5.4 The main body of the site appears to be well maintained and regularly mown. A small area of tall ruderal vegetation was recorded to the northern boundary of the site; however, this is likely to have developed over the previous growing season while the property has been empty. A small area of log piles and compost was recorded to the north-eastern corner of the site. Given the well-maintained nature of the site and surrounding landscape, the potential for reptiles to be present on site is '*negligible – low*' however a precautionary approach to clearing these areas should be taken to avoid any harm to reptiles which may opportunistically utilise these areas. Compost and log piles should be removed by hand during the reptile active season (*March – September*), should any reptiles be encountered a suitably qualified ecologist should be contacted for advice.
- 5.5 The site is currently enclosed by hedgelines and closed-board fencing. Several small gaps which appear to be utilised by mammals were recorded in the north-eastern corner of the site. It is recommended that any new closed-board fencing be installed with a gap of 13x13cm to the base to allow free movement of hedgehogs and other small mammals around the site.
- 5.6 The area is covered by an area Tree Preservation Order (*TPO/EP/4/74*), however the site survey did not highlight any trees of merit within the site. A number of small fruit trees exist to the western section of the site. Given their small height, the removal of these trees is unlikely to significant effect the surrounding landscape. Replacement native tree planting should be included within the scheme.
- 5.7 No suitable habitat for any other protected species was noted on site. The proposed landscape scheme should seek to mitigate for the loss of mature garden planting through the use of native, bird-friendly species within the final design.

6.0 PROTECTED SPECIES – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Bats

- 6.1 A small number of potential access points including gaps beneath roof tiles and in soffits were recorded to the existing building. No recent evidence of bats using the access points was noted; however, a small number of old bat droppings were noted within the loft. Considering the generally poor surrounding habitat, this building has been assessed overall as offering 'low' bat roost suitability. 1 no. survey visit should be undertaken during the optimal survey season (*May-August*) and in suitable weather conditions (+10°C, dry, calm) to ascertain the presence / likely absence of a bat roost within the building.

Nesting Birds

- 6.2 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/dense 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.

Others

- 6.3 No habitat suitable for supporting other protected species 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*. Recommendations for ecological enhancements that could be considered as part of development proposals could include:

- *The use of flowering plants as listed within the RHS 'Perfect for Pollinators' plant list to provide year-round interest for invertebrates;*
- *The provision of nesting boxes for a variety of bird species within trees surrounding the site;*
- *Integrating nesting opportunities for House Sparrows into the new building for example as supplied by Bird Brick Houses;*
- *Holes of 13 cm x 13 cm should be left at the base of 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;*
- *Native species-rich hedge planting where possible such as to the site boundaries;*
- *Integrating bat boxes into the new dwellings such as those supplied by Bird Brick Houses.*

8.0 REFERENCES

ARG UK: Advice Note 5: Great Crested Newt Habitat Suitability Index (2010);

English Nature: The Dormouse Conservation Handbook (2nd ed.) (2006);

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);

Langton, T.E.S., Beckett, C.L., and Foster, J.P. (2001), Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook, Froglife, Halesworth;

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. 03 – Species List for Habitat Parcels**Amenity Grassland**

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	O
Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	O
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	LD
Common Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O
Fescue sp.	<i>Festuca sp.</i>	D

Introduced Shrub

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Bergenia	<i>Bergenia sp.</i>	LD
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	LA
Crocus	<i>Crocus sp.</i>	LF
Daffodils	<i>Narcissus sp.</i>	LD
Hawthorn	<i>Crateagus monogyna</i>	O
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sp.</i>	O
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea sp.</i>	LF
Iris	<i>Iris</i>	O
Laurel	<i>Laurus sp.</i>	LD
Primrose	<i>Primula sp.</i>	O
Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovifolium</i>	LF
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	LD
Snowdrops	<i>Galanthus sp.</i>	LF

Scattered Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>	LD
Cherry	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	LF
Plum	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	LF
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	R

Intact Species-poor Hedge

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Laurel	<i>Laurus sp.</i>	LD
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	LD
Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	LD
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	O
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	O

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

Table No. 04 – Target Notes

No.	Feature	Description
TN01	Bird Nest.	Large nest to centre of roof, on southern side of central chimney.
TN02	Potential Access Point.	Areas of lifted roof tiles which may allow access into the crevice behind. No direct evidence of bat roosting was recorded however occasional use by a small number of bats cannot be ruled out.
TN03	Potential Access Point.	Tile spreading resulting in small gaps between / beneath tiles.
TN04	Potential Access Point.	Small gap which could allow access into soffit box.

APPENDIX A – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

ECE PLANNING
LAND AT LIME TREE CLOSE, EAST PRESTON, WEST SUSSEX
PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT
LLD1384-ECO-REP-001

APPENDIX A - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 1 - View of the southern aspect of the existing building on site.



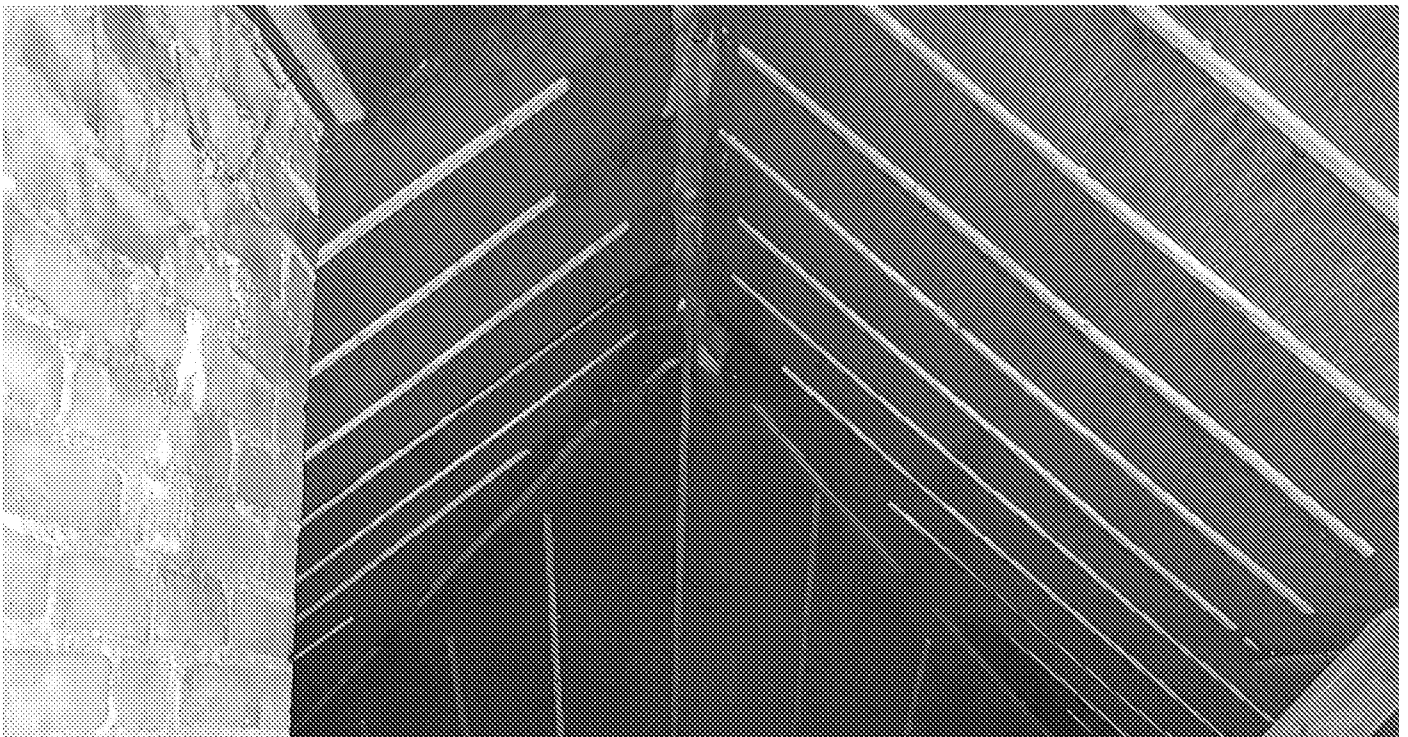
Photograph No. 2 - Well-maintained amenity lawn and introduced shrub areas.

ECE ARCHITECTURE
LAND AT LIME TREE CLOSE, EAST PRESTON, WEST SUSSEX
PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT
LLD1384-ECO-PEA-01

APPENDIX A - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



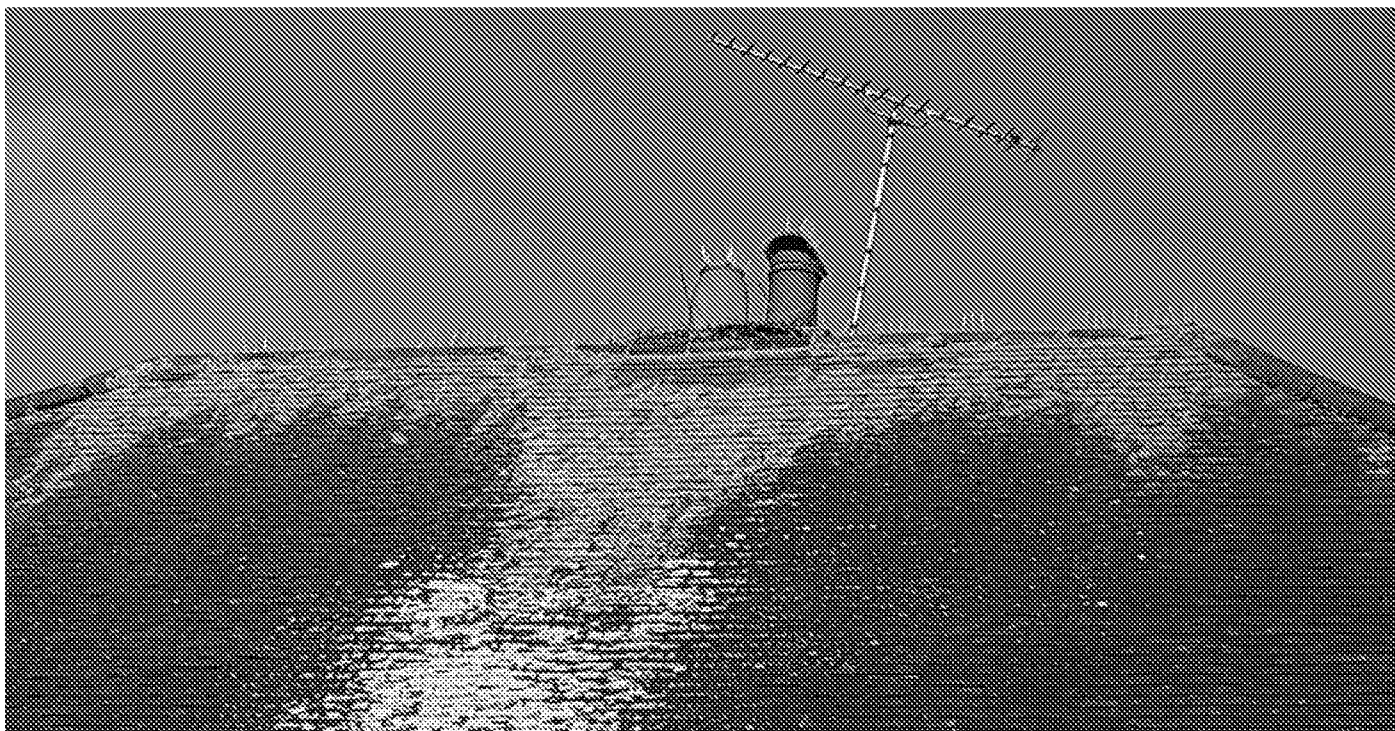
Photograph No. 3 - Orchard / allotment area to the western edge of the site.



Photograph No. 4 - Internal view of the existing building. A small number of old bat droppings were found within the roof space.

ECE ARCHITECTURE
LAND AT LIME TREE CLOSE, EAST PRESTON, WEST SUSSEX
PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT
LLD1384-ECO-PEA-01

APPENDIX A - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 5 - Large bird nest to the centre of the roof.



Photograph No. 6 - Small gap at soffit which could possibly allow some bat access.

ECE ARCHITECTURE

LAND AT LIME TREE CLOSE, EAST PRESTON, WEST SUSSEX
PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT
LLD1384-ECO-PEA-01

APPENDIX A - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 7 - Small log pile located to the north-eastern corner of the site.



Photograph No. 8 - Mammal track beneath existing fencing to the north-eastern corner.

ECE ARCHITECTURE

LAND AT LIME TREE CLOSE, EAST PRESTON, WEST SUSSEX

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT

LLD1384-ECO-PEA-01