



HNW ARCHTECTS

Yeomans Honda Development, Littlehampton Road, Ferring

- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey
- Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment Survey

Planning Issue

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

SUMMARY

Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by HNW Architects Ltd to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey and Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment Survey of land adjacent the existing Yeomans site, Littlehampton Road, Ferring (*Grid Reference: TQ 089 034— hereafter referred to as 'the site'*). A preliminary ecological appraisal (*PEA*) was undertaken on 23rd February 2018, to appraise the existing ecological resource within the land and the surrounding area.

All buildings on site were thoroughly assessed for their bat roost suitability. No evidence which would suggest the presence of bats such as droppings, urine stains or grease marks were recorded anywhere within the buildings. Buildings on site offer '*negligible*' bat roost suitability; no further survey work with regards bats is required.

2 no. swallow nests were recorded within the northern section of Building B4, while numerous bird boxes are present within the gardens. In addition to this, the shrubs and trees around the site provide suitable nesting habitat for a variety of bird species. All active bird nests, their eggs and chicks are protected against damage and / or destruction under *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* therefore it is recommended that the clearance of dense vegetation, removal of nest boxes and the demolition of stable / outbuildings takes place outside the nesting season (*nesting season: March – August inclusive*) or following inspection by a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure no active nests are present.

Small areas of suitable reptile habitat exist to the central section of the proposed development site. As all areas of suitable habitat will be lost following development, a reptile survey is required to assess the presence / likely absence of reptiles on site. Due to the poor surrounding habitat, it is highly unlikely that the site supports a large population of reptiles, nor that it harbours any uncommon species. Should reptiles be found, mitigation would include a destructive search under ecological supervision and translocation of any reptiles encountered.

No habitat suitable for supporting other protected species was noted on site. All habitats on site are common and widespread. No rare / unusual / protected flora was recorded on this site.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by HNW Architects Ltd to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey and Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment Survey of land adjacent the existing Yeomans site, Littlehampton Road, Ferring (*Grid Reference: TQ 089 034—hereafter referred to as ‘the site’*).
- 1.2 A preliminary ecological appraisal (*PEA*) was undertaken on 23rd 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 eastern and southern sections of the site are currently operating as Yeomans Peugeot, while the western section of the site is currently formed of an existing residential bungalow, stables and associated gardens. The site is approximately 0.6 hectares (*ha*) in size and is approximately 7.0 metres (*m*) above sea level. The site is bounded residential properties to the east, roads to the south and west and a mix of commercial and residential units to the north.
- 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 Urban area of Ferring extends for at least 1km to the south of the site, beyond which the land opens to the sea. Land to the north is more open and dominated by a mixture of arable and pastoral farmland with the South Downs beyond.
- 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 1.49Ha plot located 690m north, while 9.34Ha of Ancient Woodland is located 1.1km north-east.

Development Proposals

- 1.8 It is understood that the development proposals include the demolition of the existing residential building and stables to make way for new areas of parking, offices and car showroom.

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 23rd 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 23rd 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.	680m N

- 4.1.3 The site is located within the *Impact Risk Zone* of *Cissbury Ring SSSI*; the proposed development however 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 (SNCIs)* 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 SNCIs were identified within 2.0 km of the site:

Table No. 02 – Non-Statutory Protected Sites

Site	Location
<i>Ferring Rife and meadows</i>	<i>555m S</i>
<i>Highdown Hill and the Millers Tomb</i>	<i>730m N</i>
<i>Titnore and Goring Wood Complex</i>	<i>1.9km NE</i>

- 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 sites 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, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Lowland Fen, Traditional Orchard, Ancient Woodland 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*), common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) 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*;
- *Hard / Bare Ground*;
- *Existing Buildings*;
- *Scattered Trees*;
- *Introduced Shrub*;
- *Tall Ruderal / Rough Grassland*;
- *Scattered Scrub*;

Site Description (Refer to Appendix A – Site Photographs)

Amenity Grassland

- 4.2.3 The rear of the existing bungalow is dominated by gardens comprised largely of amenity grassland. The grassland is typical of this habitat type, dominated by fescue (*Festuca* sp.), rough meadow grass (*Poa trivialis*) and perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) with abundant common daisy (*Bellis perennis*) and occasional chickweed (*Stellaria media*).
- 4.2.4 The sward was at a height of c. 10cm at the time of the survey and appeared to be regularly maintained. Numerous bird boxes and feeders were present within the garden area.

Bare Ground

- 4.2.5 Large swathes of the site are dominated by hard standing including parking areas to the south and access to parking / storage to the east. The stable yard to the northern section of the site is dominated by concrete hardstanding with an access drive away to the west.

Existing Buildings

- 4.2.6 A single detached bungalow (B1) lies to the west of the site. The main Peugeot showroom (B2) lies to the east with an existing workshop (B3) to the north. Stables and workshops form the north-western section of the site.

Scattered Trees

- 4.2.7 A small number of scattered trees are located within the gardens of B1. These are small specimens, most of which are ornamental varieties with a small number of fruit (apple and plum) trees present.

Introduced Shrub

- 4.2.8 The existing parking to the south of the site is edged by well-maintained formal shrub beds. The garden areas of B1 are edged by mature garden planting including Lawsons cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), bamboo, sorbus, holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and cherry (*Prunus* sp.).

Tall ruderal / Rough Grassland

- 4.2.9 To the south of the stable yard, a former ménage has become overgrown with rough grassland and tall ruderal species including willowherb (*Epilobium ciliatum*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*). Rough meadow grass and cocks-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*) dominates the central section interspersed with Canadian fleabane (*Conyza canadensis*), bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*) and hawkbit (*Leontodon* sp.).

Scattered Scrub

- 4.2.10 Areas to the south of the existing stables hold areas of scattered scrub including bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), laurel (*Laurus* sp.) and buddleia (*Buddleia davidii*).

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 A total of 6 no. buildings were assessed for their bat roost suitability. Features which were searched for include lifted / missing roof tiles, gaps and soffits / fascia, lifted flashing and crevices within brickwork.

Building B1

- 4.3.3 The existing single-storey bungalow on site is of brick construction with concrete tile roof. PVC windows, fascia's, soffits and guttering are present throughout. 2 no. chimneys area present, both located towards the centre of the roof. Internally, the roof is of rafter and purlin construction with bitumen roofing felt and fiberglass insulation. The void is large and open, with a height to the ridge of c. 2.5m. No evidence of bats such as feeding remains, droppings, urine stains or grease marks were recorded anywhere within Building B1.

Building B2

- 4.3.4 A modern building of glass and metal construction with a flat roof. The northern section of the building is of brick and corrugated metal construction. No potential access points which could be utilised by bats were recorded.

Building B3

- 4.3.5 A smaller building measuring c. 8x10m. The building is of brick and corrugated metal construction with a flat roof. No potential access points which could be utilised by bats were recorded.

Building B4

- 4.3.6 A row of 6 no. stables to the eastern edge of the concrete yard. Each stable is of typical construction with stable door and single window. The stables were disused at the time of the survey. No evidence of bats was noted. 2 no swallow nests were recorded to the northern section of the building.

Building B5

- 4.3.7 A workshop building measuring c. 7x15m. The building is currently disused however shows evidence of former use as a workshop. A number of windows are present to the southern aspect resulting in high levels of light internally. No evidence of bat was noted.

Building B6

- 4.3.8 A single-storey lean-to with large doors to the east. The building appears to have previously been used for the storage of hay. The corrugated roof is supported by a scaffold framework. No evidence of bat was noted.

Others

- 4.3.9 A number of other buildings were present on site including greenhouses, sheds and a summer house. These were all considered to offer 'negligible' bat roost suitability.

Existing Trees

- 4.3.10 Trees on site are generally small, semi-mature specimens. No potential 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.

- 5.2 All buildings on site were thoroughly assessed for their bat roost suitability. No evidence which would suggest the presence of bats was recorded anywhere within the buildings. Buildings B4- B6 are considered to offer '*negligible*' bat roost suitability, largely due to their single skin construction and high levels of internal light. Buildings B1 – B3 offer no potential points of ingress / egress which could be utilised by bats. The development proposals are not likely to contravene the protection afforded bats under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
- 5.3 2 no. swallow nests were recorded within the northern section of Building B4. Swallows are listed as an '*amber*' species of conservation concern due to their recent population declines therefore consideration should be given to re-providing suitable nesting sites within the proposed scheme. In addition to this, the shrubs and trees around the site provide suitable nesting habitat for a variety of bird species. All active bird nests, their eggs and chicks are protected against damage and / or destruction under *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* therefore it is recommended that the clearance of dense vegetation, removal of nest boxes and the demolition of stable / outbuildings takes place outside the nesting season (*nesting season: March – August inclusive*) or following inspection by a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure no active nests are present.
- 5.4 The area of the site to the south of the stable yard contains sections of rough grassland and scrub with areas of rubbish and debris. Habitats such as these provide an optimal matrix for reptiles, offering suitable areas of foraging, shelter and hibernation. The site is isolated from areas of other suitable areas by large swathes of sub-optimal habitat therefore any reptiles present are likely to represent a remnant garden population. At best, a '*low*' population of common species (e.g. slow worm) may be present, if at all. As all suitable habitat will be lost to accommodate this development, a reptile survey is necessary to assess the presence / likely absence of reptiles on site.
- 5.5 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 using native, bird-friendly species within the final design.

6.0 PROTECTED SPECIES – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Bats

- 6.1 No evidence of bats was recorded at any part of the site during the bat roost assessment. No potential access points were recorded to Buildings B1, B2 or B3 while Buildings B4, B5 and B6 were of single-skin construction with corrugated roofs and high levels of light internally; factors which reduce their suitability for supporting a bat roost. All buildings on site are considered to offer 'negligible' bat roost suitability.

Nesting Birds

- 6.2 It is advised that clearance of any trees/dense shrubs, nest boxes or demolition of the stable buildings 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.

Reptiles

- 6.3 Small areas of suitable reptile habitat exist to the central section of the proposed development site. As all areas of suitable habitat will be lost following development, a reptile survey is required to assess the presence / likely absence of reptiles on site. Due to the poor surrounding habitat, it is highly unlikely that the site supports a large population of reptiles, nor that it harbours any uncommon species.

- 6.4 ***If*** reptiles are found, mitigation would include the following:

- Clearance of all areas of debris, log piles, brash, rubble etc by hand;
- Strimming of vegetation down to a height of >15cm, after which the site would be checked for reptiles;
- A destructive search of the site area would then take place;
- Any reptiles encountered would be stored in a cloth bag prior to translocation to an area of suitable habitat;
- All above works would take place during the reptile active season (mid-March to September) and under the supervision of a suitably qualified Ecologist.

Badger

- 6.5 No evidence of badger such as setts, latrines or snuffle holes were recorded on site. Should any hole of a size and shape which could be utilised by badgers be found during the site clearance, all works in the area should cease until an ecologist has been contacted for advice.

Others

- 6.6 No habitat suitable for supporting other protected species was noted on site. All habitats on site are common and widespread. 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 include:
- *The use of flowering plants as listed within the RHS 'Perfect for Pollinators' within the soft landscape scheme;*
 - *The provision of nesting boxes for a variety of bird species, including allowing swallow access into outbuildings to compensate for the loss of the stables;*
 - *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 between the site and the surrounding area;*
 - *The use of a flowering lawn mixture within grassed areas of the site e.g. 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;*

8.0 REFERENCES

JNCC (2003) *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey – A Technique for Environmental Audit*;

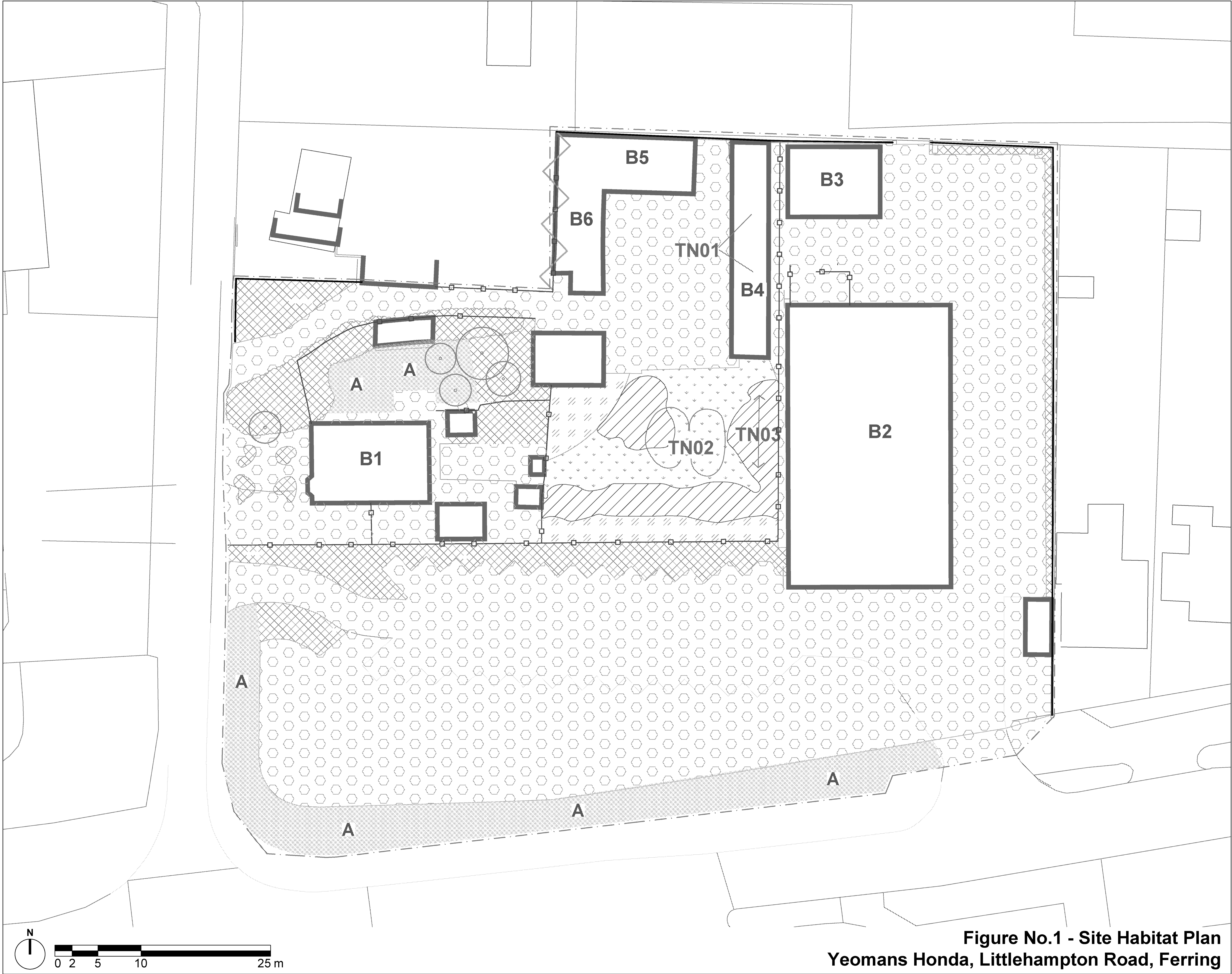
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Mitchell-Jones and McLeish (2004) *Bat Workers Manual; JNCC, 3rd Edition*;

Streeter, D. (2010): *The Most Complete Guide to the Flowers of Britain and Ireland*; Harper Collins, London;

Gent, A.H & Gibson, S.D (1998) *Herptofauna Workers Manual*. Peterborough, Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

www.magic.gov.uk.



Legend

Site Survey Boundary.

Bare Ground / Hard Standing.

Amenity Grassland.

Rough Grassland.

Scattered Trees.

Scattered Scrub.

Existing Buildings / Walls.

Introduced Shrubs.

Tall Ruderal.

Target Notes.

Intact Species-Poor Hedge.

Fence.

Wall.

Note: Habitat Areas are indicative only - do not scale from this drawing.

Planning Issue

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
00	Planning Issue	27.02.18	GS

LIZARD

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Client
HNW Architects

Project Title and Location
Yeomans Honda
Littlehampton Road, Ferring

Drawing Title
Figure No.1 - Site Habitat Plan

Scale	Drawn	Approved	Date
1:200@A1	GS	CO	27.02.18

Drawing No	Revision
LLD1376-ECO-FIG-001	00

Figure No.1 - Site Habitat Plan
Yeomans Honda, Littlehampton Road, Ferring

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
Rough Meadow Grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	LD
Common Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	A
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	LD

Scattered Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>	LD
Plum	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	LF
Sorbus	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>	LF
Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	R

Introduced Shrub

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Bamboo	-	O
Cherry	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	LA
Crocus	<i>Crocus sp.</i>	LF
Cypress	<i>Cupressus sp.</i>	LD
Daffodils	<i>Narcissus sp.</i>	LD
Hawthorn	<i>Crateagus monogyna</i>	O
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	O
Iris	<i>Iris</i>	O
Laurel	<i>Laurus sp.</i>	LD
Plum	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	O

Scattered Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>	LD
Plum	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	LF
Sorbus	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>	LF
Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	R

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

Table No. 03 – Species List for Habitat Parcels (continued)

Tall Ruderal / Rough Grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Bristly Ox-tongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>	LA
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	LA
Canadian Fleabane	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	LA
Cocks-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	LD
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	O
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	LD
Hawkbit sp.	<i>Leontodon sp.</i>	LD
Hedge Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	LD
Red Dead-Nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	O
Rough Meadow Grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	LD
Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	O
Spurge	<i>Euphorbia sp.</i>	R
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium sp.</i>	LA

Scattered Scrub

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	LD
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	LD
Laurel	<i>Laurus sp.</i>	LD

Intact Species-poor Hedge

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Cypress sp.	<i>Cupressus sp.</i>	LD

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

Table No. 04 – Target Notes

No.	Feature	Description
TN01	Bird Nest.	Evidence of past Swallow nesting.
TN02	Suitable Reptile Habitat	Areas of tall ruderal, rough grassland and scattered scrub which may harbour a small reptile population.
TN03	Debris.	Area of debris including wooden sheeting which may provide shelter for common reptile species such as slow worm.

APPENDIX A – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

HNW ARCHITECTS LTD
YEOMANS HONDA, FERRING, WEST SUSSEX
PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT
LLD1376-ECO-PEA

APPENDIX A - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 1 - Existing Yeomans Peugeot Building (Building B2).



Photograph No. 2 - Existing parking area to the south of the site area.

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PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT
LLD1376-ECO-PEA

APPENDIX A - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 3 - Existing hardstanding to the eastern section of the site area.



bat roost suitability.

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 LLD1376-ECO-PEA

APPENDIX A - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 5 - Garden area to the rear of Building B1.



Photograph No. 6 - Rough grassland, tall ruderal and scattered scrub to the south of the existing stable yard area.

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PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT
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APPENDIX A - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 7 - Area of debris to the east of the over-grown area.



Photograph No. 8 - Swallow nest located to the northern section of Building B4.

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