



Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Land at Burger King, Worthing Road Services



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LIABILITIES:

Whilst every effort has been made to guarantee the accuracy of this report, it should be noted that living animals and plants are capable of migration/establishing, and whilst such species may not have been located during the survey duration, their presence may be found on a site at a later date.

This report provides a snapshot of the species that were present at the time of the survey only and does not consider seasonal variation. Furthermore, where access is limited or the site supports habitats which are densely vegetated only dominant species may be recorded.

The recommendations contained within this document are based on a reasonable timeframe between the completion of the survey and the commencement of any works. If there is any delay between the commencement of works that may conflict with timeframes laid out within this document or have the potential to allow the ingress of protected species, a suitably qualified ecologist should be consulted.

It is the duty of care of the landowner/developer to act responsibly and comply with current environmental legislation if protected species are suspected or found prior to or during works.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Background

1.1 The Ecology Partnership was commissioned by Store Property to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) for Land at Burger King Worthington Road Services, Rustington, A259, Littlehampton, BN17 6LE, hereafter referred to as the 'site' (Figure 1). This report includes an EcIA designed to quantify and evaluate the potential impacts of the development on habitats and species present on site or within the local area.

1.2 The key objectives of a PEA (CIEEM 2017) are to:

- Identify the likely ecological constraints associated with a project;
- Identify any mitigation measures likely to be required, following the 'Mitigation Hierarchy' (CIEEM 2016; BSI 2013, Clause 5.2);
- Identify any additional surveys that may be required to inform an Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA); and
- Identify the opportunities offered by a project to deliver ecological enhancement.

1.3 This report comprises the:

- Legislative and planning context (Section 1);
- Assessment methodologies (Section 2);
- Results (Section 3);
- Implications for development (Section 4);
- An impact assessment (Section 5); and
- Conclusions (Section 6).

Site Context

1.4 The site (TQ03910339) is located in Littlehampton along the A259. To the north of the site is the A259 and north of this a business park, residential housing to the east and west, and a cemetery to the south of the Worthing Road. The site consists of modified grassland with small areas of hardstanding.



Figure 1: Site red line boundary.

Proposed Development

- 1.5 The proposals are for a new drive-thru for the restaurant (Figure 2).

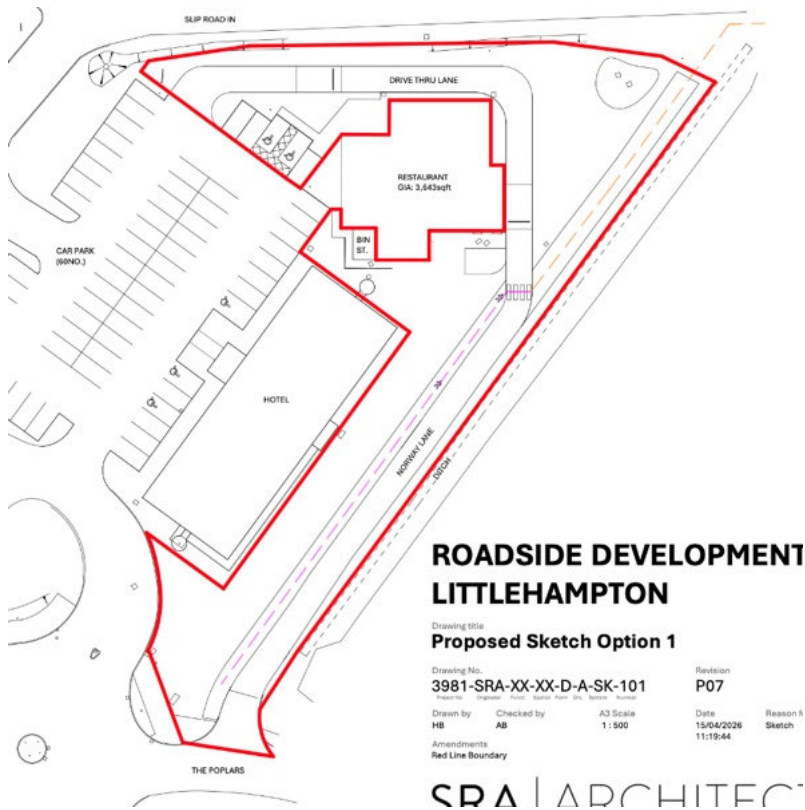


Figure 2: Proposed Development.

Planning Policies

- 1.6 The site was surveyed to assess its ecological value and to ensure the proposals were compliant with relevant planning policy and legislation. Policy guidance is provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing, Communities, and Local Government, 2024) as well as policies from Arun District Council. The following policies are considered relevant to ecology, biodiversity and nature conservation:

Arun Local Plan (Adopted 2018)

- Policy ENV SP1: Natural Environment
 - Policy ENV DM1: Designated Sites of Biodiversity or geological importance
 - Policy ENV DM2: Pagham Harbour
 - Policy ENV DM3: Biodiversity Opportunity Areas
 - Policy ENV DM4: Protection of trees
 - Policy ENV DM5: Development and biodiversity
- 1.7 The Environment Bill received Royal Assent on 9th November 2021 and is now enacted as the Environment Act 2021. Part 6 (Nature and Biodiversity) and Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021 insert a new section 90A and Schedule 7A into the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA), which contain the provisions requiring mandatory biodiversity net gain for development granted planning permission pursuant to the TCPA. These provisions require developments to provide a biodiversity value post-development that exceeds the predevelopment biodiversity value of the onsite habitats by at least 10%.
- 1.8 The assessment also takes into consideration nature conservation and wildlife legislation including, but not limited to, the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.
- 1.9 The report has been produced with reference to current guidelines for PEA (CIEEM 2017) and in accordance with BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Desktop Study

- 2.1 A desktop study was completed using an internet-based mapping service (www.magic.gov.uk) for statutory designated sites and an internet-based aerial mapping service (maps.google.co.uk) was used to understand the habitats present in and around the site, including identifying habitat linkages and features (ponds, woodlands etc.) within the wider landscape.

Phase 1 Habitat Survey and UKHab Assessment

- 2.2 The site was surveyed on 13th May 2026 by ecologist Emer Hicks BSc (Hons) MSc. The surveyors identified the habitats present, following the 'Phase 1 habitat survey' auditing method (Joint Nature Conservancy Council (JNCC)) and the UK Habitat classification system (UKHab V2). The site was surveyed on foot, and the existing habitats and land uses were recorded on an appropriately scaled map.

Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA)

- 2.3 The buildings (internally and externally) were assessed for their suitability for roosting bats following Bat Conservation Trust Good Practice Guidelines (Collins 2023) as detailed in Table 1. The surveyors checked for evidence of roosting bat species and Potential Roosting Features (PRFs).

Table 1. Guidelines for assessing the potential suitability of proposed development sites for bats, based on the presence of habitat features within the landscape, to be applied using professional judgement. Table 4.1 within the 'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th ed), 2023'.

Potential Suitability	Description of Roosting Habitats in structures	Potential flight paths and foraging habitats
None	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any roosting bats at any time of the year (i.e. a complete absence of crevices / suitable shelter at all ground / underground levels).	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any commuting or foraging bats at any time of the year (i.e. no habitats that provide continuous lines of shade / protection for flight-lines, or generate / shelter insect populations available to foraging bats).
Negligible	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used as flight-paths or by foraging bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains in order to account for non standard bat behaviour.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of the year. However, these	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of bats as flight paths such as a gappy hedgerow or unvegetated stream, but isolated,

	potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation).	i.e. not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat. Suitable, but isolated habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland situation) or a patch of scrub.
Moderate	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only such as maternity and hibernation – the categorization described in this table is made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for commuting such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.
High	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roosts, e.g. maternity or classic cool / stable hibernation site	Continuous, high quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting bats such as river valleys, stream, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.

- *Potential roost features

Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA)

- 2.4 The trees to be removed by the proposed development were assessed externally from the ground for their suitability for roosting bats following Bat Conservation Trust Good Practice Guidelines (Collins 2023). The surveyors checked for evidence of roosting bat species and PRFs. The suitability of the trees was determined based on the BCT guidelines (Table 2).

Table 2: Guidelines for assessing the suitability of trees on proposed development sites for bats, to be applied using professional judgement. Table 4.2 within the 'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th ed), 2023'.

Suitability	Description
None	Either no PRFs in the tree or highly unlikely to be any
FAR	Further assessment required to establish if PRFs are present in the tree.
PRF	A tree with at least one PRF present

Protected Species Assessments

- 2.5 Any evidence of additional protected species was recorded. Standard methods of search and measures of presence, or likely presence based on habitat suitability were used for bats in trees (Collins 2023), breeding birds (BTO 2020), hazel dormice *Muscardinus avellanarius* (Bright *et al.* 2006), great crested newts *Triturus cristatus* (ARG 2010), reptiles (Froglife 2015), badgers *Meles meles* (Creswell *et al.* 1990) and water voles *Arvicola amphibius* (Strachan *et al.* 2011).

Limitations

- 2.6 It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no single investigation could ensure the complete characterisation and prediction of the natural environment. The site was visited once, as such seasonal variations cannot be observed and potentially only a selection of all species that potentially occur within the site have been recorded. Therefore, the survey provides a general assessment of the potential nature conservation value of the site and does not include a definitive plant species list.
- 2.7 The protected species assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species occurring on-site, based on the suitability of the habitat and any direct evidence on site. It should not be taken as providing a full and definitive survey of any protected species group. The assessment is only valid for the time when the survey was carried out. Additional surveys may be recommended if, based on this assessment it is considered reasonably likely that protected species may be present.

3.0 RESULTS

Desktop Study

3.1 There are three internationally designated sites located within a 15km radius of the site red line boundary (Figure 3), these include:

- Pagham Harbour SPA and Ramsar located approximately 6.31km southwest and supports breeding little tern and common tern and wintering ruff and brant.
- Arun Valley Ramsar, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA) located approximately 9.8km north. The site is designated for Bewick's swan *Cygnus columbianus bewickii* and the site is used regularly by over 20,000 waterfowl. Nationally important populations of wigeon *Anas penelope*, teal *Anas crecca*, pintail *Anas acuta*, shoveler *Anas clypeata* and Ruff (Annex 1 species) *Philomachus pugnax*. Golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria* and kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, both Annex 1 species, also occur on Arun Valley SPA. Arun is also designated for inland water bodies, bogs, marshes and humid grassland. The Ramshorn snail *Anisus vorticulus* is the Annex II species for the SAC designation.
- Duncton to Bignor Escarpment SAC located approximately 11km northwest and is designated for Annex I *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forest habitats.

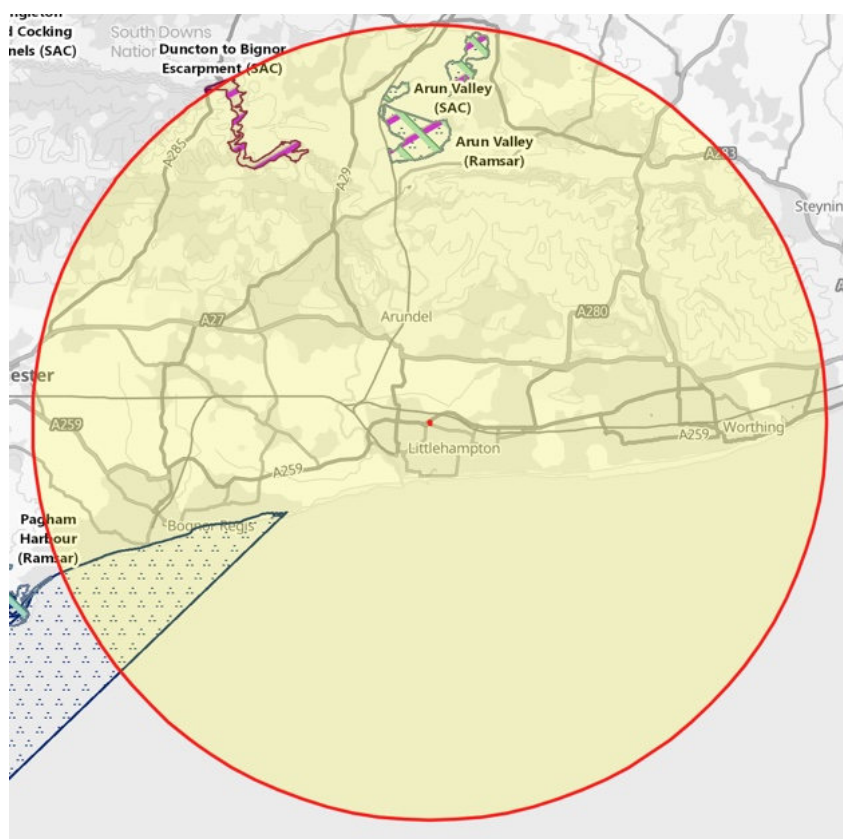


Figure 3: Internationally designated sites within 15km of the site (red circle).

- 3.2 There are no national statutory designated sites located within 2km of the site (Figure 4). The closest national statutory designated site is West Beach Local Nature Reserve (LNR) located approximately 2.19km southwest of the site. The site supports sand flats, the tide line, shingle, sand dunes and the plants, birds, molluscs, reptiles and mammals which either live or feed on them.

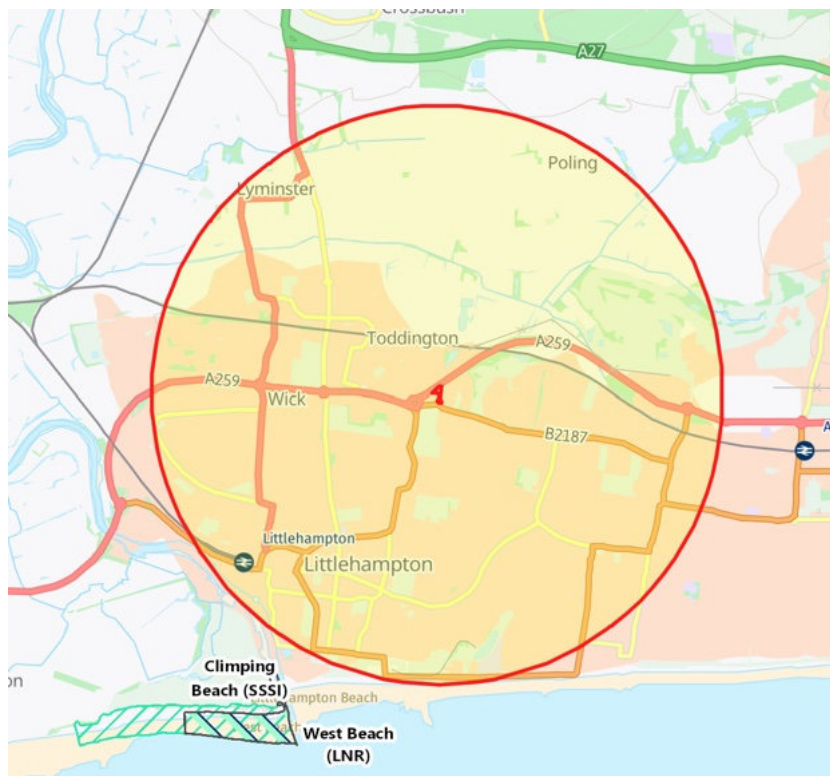


Figure 4: No national statutory designated sites within 2km of the site (red circle).

- 3.3 There are two priority habitats identified within 1km of the site (Figure 5). The closest of each type are:
- **Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh** approximately 463m northeast.
 - **Deciduous Woodland** located approximately 973m northeast of the site.

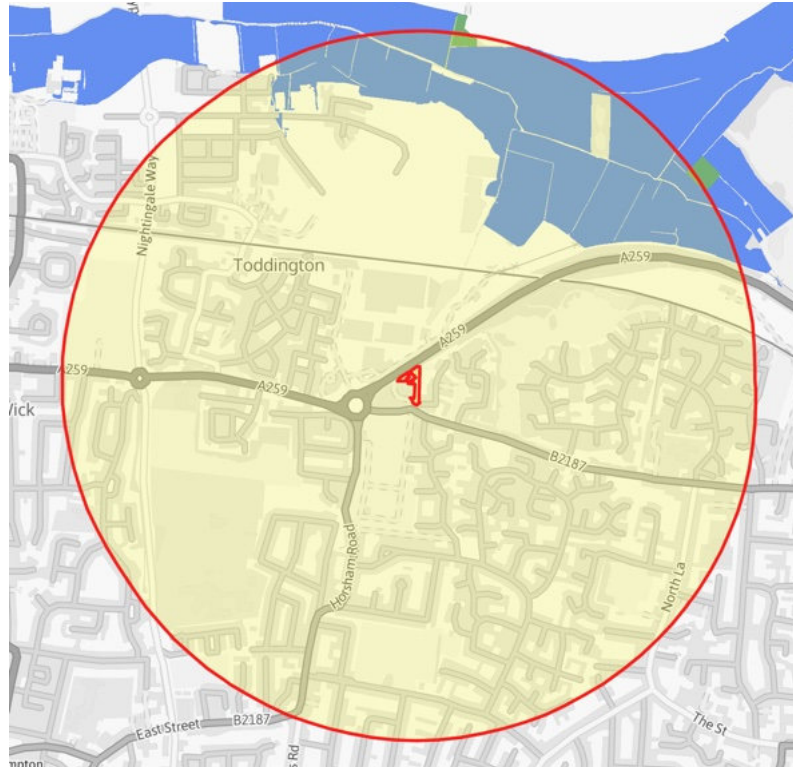


Figure 5: Priority habitats within 1km of the site. Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh (blue) and deciduous woodland (light green).

- 3.4 OS mapping and aerial images indicate there are three ponds within 250m of the site (Figure 6).

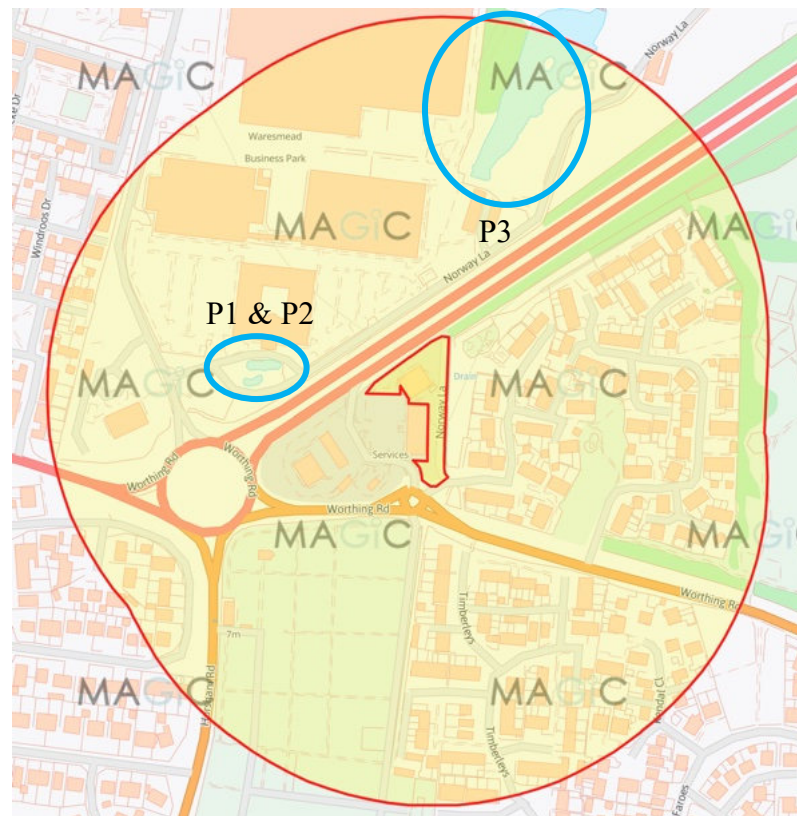


Figure 6: Ponds located within 250m of the site.

3.5 The closest past European Protected Species (EPS) licence granted for each species is (Figure 7):

- **Bat** – located approximately 100m north of the site, 2015-2020 licence for the destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*.
- **Great Crested Newt (GCN)** – located approximately 2.4km northeast, 2014-2015 licence for the damage and destruction of a resting place.
- **Dormouse** – located 8km southwest, 2019-2024 licence for the destruction of a resting place and breeding site.

3.6 The closest GCN class survey licence return with GCN present is from 2014, located approximately 3.7km east of the site.



Figure 7: Past EPS licences granted and class survey licence returns within 2km of the site (Blue square – bat EPS licence).

Habitats

3.7 The map of existing habitats is presented in **Appendix 1**, and site photos are in **Appendix 2**.

Modified grassland

3.8 The site is dominated by modified grassland, which is regularly managed to a short sward height.

- 3.9 The grassland is dominated by perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne*, with Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, red fescue *Festuca rubra*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, lesser hawkbit *Achillea millefolium*, dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*, dovesfoot cranesbill *Geranium molle*, white clover *Trifolium repens*, daisy *Bellis perennis*, ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, bristly oxox tongue *Helminthotheca echinoides*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, creeping cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans*, and common hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*.

Shrubs

- 3.10 The site supported a single hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*.

Introduced shrub

- 3.11 A small area of introduced shrub is located within the site and is dominated by *Buddleja davidii* and cherry *prunus sp.*, with bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, bittersweet nightshade *Solanum dulcamara*, pendulous sedge *Carex pendula* and ivy *Hedera helix*.

Developed land; sealed surface

- 3.12 The site included areas of hardstanding, such as paths and roads.
- 3.13 Located off-site is the restaurant building, which is adjacent to the site boundary. This single-story structure is made of brick and features large, floor-length windows with clay interlocking tiles and plastic soffit boards. It has two Dutch gable ends that are supported by wooden weatherboarding.

Bare ground

- 3.14 A small area of bare ground is present within the centre of the site near the bin store.

Protected Species

Bats

Roosting Bats

- 3.15 The site does not support any buildings. The adjacent buildings are not to be impacted by any proposals.

Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA)

- 3.16 The site supported one hawthorn, which was classed as below 7.5cm DBH and as such is considered not to provide any suitable roosting features.

Foraging and commuting habitat

- 3.17 The site provides limited opportunities for commuting and foraging bats due to the lack of linear features or any complex habitats within the site. The habitats on site are of negligible value for bats. Furthermore, the site is open, well lit and fragmented by infrastructure removing connectivity to wider landscape features.

Badgers and other mammals

- 3.18 No evidence of badgers such as setts, latrines or footprints were recorded on site. No evidence of other mammal activity was recorded within the site. The site supports grassland, which is a sufficient habitat to support species such as foraging hedgehogs albeit the site is fragmented from other suitable habitat by road networks.

Great Crested Newts

- 3.19 Three ponds are located within 250m of the Site; however, all are situated to the north of the A259. This road comprises 4 lanes of traffic and is lit, which will act as a significant dispersal barrier for species such as GCNs.
- 3.20 The site itself comprises grassland that is regularly maintained as a short sward and areas of hardstanding. This habitat is considered to offer negligible suitability for commuting and foraging opportunities for great crested newts.
- 3.21 Given the absence of ponds within the site and the limited connectivity to nearby aquatic habitats, together with the distance to the nearest known record (approximately 2.4km), it is considered unlikely that great crested newts are present. Consequently, no further surveys are recommended, and this species is not considered further within this report.

Nesting Birds

- 3.22 The introduced shrub within the site has the potential to support nesting birds, albeit this habitat was limited in nature and extent.

Reptiles

- 3.23 The site is primarily composed of grassland, which is regularly maintained to a short sward height. Due to the absence of suitable habitat features, it is considered unlikely that reptiles are present within the site. No further consideration for this species is detailed within this report.

Other Species

- 3.24 Due to a lack of suitable habitat within and surrounding the site, other protected species such as dormice, water voles, and otters are considered unlikely to be present within the site. As such, no further surveys are recommended, and these species will not be discussed further within this report.

4.0 DISCUSSION

- 4.1 The following paragraphs consider the effects of the development on designated sites, priority habitats and protected and priority species. Where the desk study and Phase 1 survey provide sufficient evidence for an assessment of effects on any of these groups to be taken through planning, these are detailed below, the need for additional surveys and when and how these should be completed are summarised, if required.

- 4.2 Provisional recommendations are also given for means to enhance biodiversity following the principle (CIEEM et al. 2016) of following the mitigation hierarchy of; avoidance, minimisation of loss, compensation on site and biodiversity offset.

Effects on Designated Sites

- 4.3 The site does not fall within or adjacent to any designated sites. The closest international site is Pagham Harbour SPA and Ramsar located approximately 6.31km southwest. The site lies outside the exclusion area of 0-400m (zone A) and outside zone B of 0 – 5km. Considering the nature of the development and the location outside all the zones, as detailed in Policy ENV DM2, no impacts, direct or otherwise, are predicted on Pagham Harbour.
- 4.4 The closest national statutory designated site is West Beach LNR, located approximately 2.19km southwest. Considering the proposals for the site and the location, no impact on the integrity of the LNR is predicted.
- 4.5 Climping Beach SSSI is located over 2km from the red line boundary. The Impact Risk Zones for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI IRZs) indicate the proposed development at the site is unlikely to have a harmful effect on the SSSIs or any designated site within the wider landscape.

Effects on Priority Habitats

- 4.6 There are no priority habitats present on site. There are priority habitats present within 1km of the red line boundary. However, due to the distance between the site and the limited nature and extent of the development proposals, impacts on the integrity of these habitats are scoped out of the assessment.

Effect on On-site Habitats

- 4.7 The site primarily consists of modified grassland that is regularly maintained at a short grass height. This type of habitat is common and widespread but has limited ecological value. The loss of this habitat is considered negligible.
- 4.8 Ecological enhancements have been recommended to enhance biodiversity post development. Impacts to on-site habitats are considered negligible.

Effects on Protected Species***Bats******Roosting bats***

- 4.9 The site does not support any buildings, as the restaurant and hotel have been excluded from the red line boundary. These buildings were not assessed for their bat potential, however, due to their location, the lighting and the limited value of the surrounding habitat, it is considered unlikely that changes to accommodate the drive thru, would materially impact upon the buildings and their potential or lack thereof, for roosting bats.

GLTA

- 4.10 The site supports one tree, which is immature and lacks PRFs (Potential Roosting Features); as such, no further surveys are required. This tree can be removed without undertaking further survey work.

Foraging and commuting habitat

- 4.11 According to Bat Conservation Trust guidelines, it is important that proportionality is employed when recommending further survey work for bat species on a proposed development site. As stated within section 2.2.19 of the latest survey guidelines (2023), the following points need to be taken into account with regard to planning bat surveys:
- Likelihood of bats being present;
 - Type of proposed activities;

- Scale of proposed activities;
- Size, nature and complexity of the site;
- Species concerned;
- Number of individuals.

4.12 The site does not support any suitable habitat for foraging or commuting bats. The site is fragmented from high value habitats by infrastructure, including road networks and business parks. Considering the small scale nature of the development, the existing high light levels and the location of the site, not species specific mitigation has been recommended.

Badgers and small mammals

4.13 It is recommended that best practice construction measures are undertaken to avoid impacting badgers and other small mammals, including foxes and hedgehogs. The guidelines are as follows:

- Any trenches or excavations on site should be either covered over at night or a plank of wood placed in so as to allow any mammals to escape if they were to accidentally fall in.
- Any open pipes or conduits laid should be blocked off each night to prevent any small mammals from entering them.
- Disturbances, such as loud noises, vibrations and flood lighting in association with night working should be minimised.

Nesting birds

4.14 The introduced shrub on the site has the potential to support nesting birds. It is recommended that the removal of suitable habitat is undertaken outside of the breeding bird season (March-September inclusive) or immediately after a nesting bird check by a suitably qualified ecologist. If active nests are identified, works in the vicinity of the nest must cease until the birds have fledged the nest.

Ecological Enhancements

4.15 Several enhancements have been incorporated into the proposed development and additional enhancements have been recommended to further opportunities for wildlife.

- 4.16 Due to the limited nature of the development and use of the site, enhancements have been limited to recommending planting small shrubs which incorporate species of known value to pollinators, as listed on the Royal Horticultural Societies (RHS) approved '[Plants for Pollinators](#)' list. Individual trees can also be planted where possible, to provide some interest and value within the site.

5.0 ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 5.1 This section of the report forms an EcIA and is designed to quantify and evaluate the potential impacts of the development on habitats and species present on site or within the local area.
- 5.2 The approach to this assessment accords with guidance presented within the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland (CIEEM 2024). In essence, an EcIA assesses the activities associated with a proposed scheme that are likely to generate changes within the identified zone of influences, on identified ecological features and receptors. The proposals are subsequently reviewed and mitigation and compensation measures are outlined, which help to reduce negative impacts.
- 5.3 Table 3 summarises the impacts and required mitigation for each receptor as previously detailed in the discussion.

Table 3: Assessment of effects from the proposal after mitigation and compensation

Feature	Scale of Importance	Mitigation/Compensation Required	Residual Effect
Statutory designated sites	International/National	None required – considerable distance from the site.	Not significant
Priority Habitats	National	None required – considerable distance from the site.	Not significant
On site habitats	Local	The habitats on site are common and widespread across the UK and have limited/negligible ecological value.	Not significant
Bat (roosting in buildings)	Site	The site does not support any suitable buildings for roosting bats.	Not significant

Bat (roosting in trees)	Site	The site does not support any suitable trees for roosting bats.	Not significant
Bats (commuting and foraging)	Not significant	Limited opportunities for foraging bats. No impacts predicted.	Not significant
Nesting Birds	Not significant	Introduced shrub has the potential to support nesting birds. Any impacting works should be conducted outside of nesting bird season (March-September inclusive) or immediately after a check by a suitably qualified ecologist. Enhancement in the form of bird box installation.	Not significant
Badgers and other mammals	Not significant	Precautionary construction safeguards should be implemented to avoid impacting any mammals that might enter the site.	Not significant
Reptiles, Dormice, Great Crested Newts, Water Voles and Otters	N/A	Considered unlikely to be present on site.	Not significant

6.0 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The site does not fall within or adjacent to any statutory and non-statutory sites and the Impact Risk Zones do not indicate the development will have any likely impact on statutory designated sites. As such, given the distance of the site from any designated sites, it is considered the proposed development will have no direct or indirect impact on any designated sites.
- 6.2 Due to the scale of the proposed development and the distance between the site and the nearest priority habitats, direct and indirect impacts from development are considered unlikely.
- 6.3 The site predominantly consists of modified grassland which is a common and widespread habitat of limited ecological value.
- 6.4 The habitats on site provide limited opportunities for foraging and commuting bats. As such, bat activity surveys are not required. No species specific mitigation or enhancement measures have been recommended due to paucity of the site and the existing light levels.
- 6.5 Precautionary construction measures should be implemented to avoid impacting any mammals, such as foxes, that might forage or commute within the site.

- 6.6 Birds may use the introduced shrub for nesting. Any works to these features should therefore be undertaken outside of bird nesting season (March – September inclusive) or after a nesting bird check by a qualified ecologist.
- 6.7 Recommendations for enhancements have been made within this report, aimed at enhancing biodiversity post-development.

7.0 REFERENCES

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Internet resources:

Google Maps: www.google.co.uk/maps

Magic Interactive Map: www.magic.gov.uk

Appendix 1: Existing Habitat Map



Appendix 2: Photos

Photograph 1: Modified grassland	 A photograph showing a wide, flat grassy area under a cloudy sky. A paved road runs along the left side, and a brick building is visible on the right. The grass is green with some small white flowers.
Photograph 2: Introduced shrub	 A photograph of a dense, green shrub with yellow flowers, growing in a grassy area. The shrub is the central focus, with its base surrounded by lower vegetation and soil.

Photograph 3: Hawthorn	 A photograph showing a dense, green Hawthorn bush in the foreground. In the background, a dark-colored building with a gabled roof is visible, partially obscured by the foliage. The ground is covered with grass and some low-lying plants.
Photograph 4: Northeastern elevation of the restaurant	 A photograph of the northeastern elevation of a restaurant building. The building is dark-colored with a gabled roof. A sign on the building reads "BURGER KING". The building is situated on a grassy area, and the sky is overcast with grey clouds.

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