



PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

Guernsey Farm, Yapton Road, Middleton-On-Sea

On behalf of: West Sussex County Council

Prepared by	GS
Checked by	CF
Date	6 th April 2021
Project Reference	LLD2261
Revision	01

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The Old Bank, 24 South Street, Faversham, Kent, Surrey, SE15 7JH

SUMMARY

Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by West Sussex County Council to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of Guernsey Farm, Yapton Road, Middleton-On-Sea (Grid Reference: SU 97475 00970 - hereafter referred to as 'the site'). A preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA) was undertaken on 4th March 2021, to appraise the existing ecological resource within the land and the surrounding area.

The main body of the site is dominated by existing buildings, hard surfaces and bare ground surrounded by patches of grassland, ruderal vegetation and treelines. The plant species encountered on site were common and widespread; no rare or unusual species were recorded. The habitats which are to be directly affected by the proposals are of negligible ecological value. The deciduous treelines surrounding the site are of local value and should be retained wherever possible.

The site offers the potential to support nesting birds. However, existing proposals are not anticipated to impact on potential nesting bird habitat. No evidence of barn owls nesting or roosting on the site was observed. The main shop building offers 'low' bat roost potential. However, change of use of the building is not anticipated to impact on any bats potentially present providing external nocturnal lighting on-site is considered carefully.

A summary of recommendations is as follows:

- ¿ Retain all surrounding treelines / hedges where possible;
- ¿ Employ a sensitive lighting scheme across the site with all light spill onto woodland, trees and hedges avoided in accordance with the BCT and ILP Guidance Note 08/18;
- ¿ Remove any areas of hedging, trees or scrub outside the main bird nesting season (March - August inclusive) and avoid any activities which might result in disturbance to birds' nests.

Recommendations for enhancement which should be included within the scheme are detailed in section 6.0 below.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by West Sussex County Council to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of land at Guernsey Farm, Yapton Road, Middleton-On-Sea (Grid Reference: SU 97478 00975 hereafter referred to as :the site).
- 1.2 A preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA) was undertaken on 4th March 2021, to appraise the existing ecological resource within the land and the surrounding area. The PEA comprised a baseline survey conforming broadly to the J NCC 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 was undertaken and prepared by George Sayer (MCIEEM, Senior Ecologist; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology). The report has been reviewed by Caleb Fry (ACIEEM, Project Ecologist; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology).

Site Information

- 1.4 The survey area covers c.0.5 hectares (ha) of handstanding and buildings, located 0.6 km to the north of Middleton-On-Sea. The site consists of agricultural buildings, a redundant farm shop, parking and access areas, and surrounding areas of open and largely bare ground.

Surrounding Landscape

- 1.5 The surrounding landscape is primarily rural, consisting of a mosaic of arable fields, although in the wider area, the urban fringes of Middleton-On-Sea are present c.0.2km to the south.
- 1.6 There are no waterbodies located within 250 meters or 500 meters of the site, except for agricultural drainage channels.

Development Proposals

- 1.7 The proposals are for the change of use of the site from agricultural and farm shop to commercial use. At present, no specific physical alterations to the habitats or buildings are proposed.

2.0 SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

2.1 The aim of the preliminary ecological appraisal survey has been:

- ¿ To identify the main habitat types present on site;
- ¿ To assess the likely importance of the habitats present;
- ¿ To assess the likely presence of protected species;
- ¿ To provide recommendations for surveys of protected species where necessary;
- ¿ To list ecological constraints present on the site;
- ¿ To highlight any ecological opportunities and list potential enhancements for inclusion within the scheme.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information Centre (MAGIC) was consulted for information regarding priority habitats and statutory designated sites within 2.0km of the site. Given the scale and nature of the site and proposals, a full biodiversity records search has not been undertaken. This is an accepted practice in such situations, as defined within the CIEEM Guidelines for Accessing, Using and Sharing Biodiversity Data in the UK (2020).

3.2 Site Visit

3.2.1 A preliminary ecological appraisal was undertaken on 4th March 2021, 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 (J NCC, 20103). This has resulted in a Site Habitat Plan (Figure No. 01) and Species Lists for Habitat Parcels (Table No. 05).

3.2.2 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. 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 500m of the proposed development site.

3.2.3 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.

3.2.4 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 herein.

Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

- 3.2.5 A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment was undertaken on 4th March 2021 by an experienced, licenced bat surveyor who undertook an internal and external assessment of all buildings and trees within the proposed construction zone.
- 3.2.6 The bat surveyor assessed the existing buildings visually and searched for evidence such as:
- ¿ Grease Marks;
 - ¿ Urine Stains;
 - ¿ Bat Droppings;
 - ¿ Feeding Remains;
 - ¿ Dead or Live Bats.
- 3.2.7 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.

- 3.2.8 Once features had been assessed the trees were then categorised in accordance with Table 4.1 of the Bat Conservation Trust's Good Survey Guidelines (Collins, 2016):

Table No. 01 - Categorisation Criteria

Category	Buildings	Trees
Negligible	No suitable features identified.	No suitable features identified.
Low	A structure which could be used opportunistically, however, are not likely to be used on a regular basis / by a large number of bats.	Tree of sufficient size / age to support bat roost features; but with none identified from the ground.
Moderate	A building with features which, could be used regularly by a small number of bats.	Tree with features which may support a bat roost of low conservation status.
High	A building with features suitable for use by a large number of bats on a regular basis.	A tree with several potential bat roost sites that are suitable for use by a large number of bats.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Desk Study – Designated Sites

- 4.1.1 The following designated sites 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 / likely absence of certain species groups and have been identified to determine whether proposal have the potential to impact upon the features for which they've been designated for.

Statutory Protected Sites

- 4.1.2 The following potential zones of influence have been utilised when identifying designated sites in the local area: Local Nature Reserves, National Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (within 2.0km of the site) and European Designated sites including Ramsar's, SAC's and SPA's (within 10km of the site). No designated sites have been identified within the zones of influence of the site. Pagham Harbour SPA sits at 10.0 km from the site but given the intervening distances and habitats is not considered further.

- 4.1.3 The site is located within the Impact Risk Zone of Climping Beach SSSI however development proposals do not meet the criteria which would require prior consultation with Natural England.

Non-Statutory Protected Areas

- 4.1.4 Sites of 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 (2019) and as such are material considerations when assessing planning applications. The following SNCIs were identified within 2.0km of the site:

Table No. 02 – Non-Statutory Protected Sites

Site	Location
Middleton Rocks SNCI	1.2km S
Elmer Rocks SNCI	1.5km S

4.2 Habitats

4.2.1 Within 2.0 km of the site there are Priority Habitats of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, coastal vegetated shingle and deciduous woodland.

4.2.2 Habitats within and adjacent to the land include:

- ¿ Existing Building;
- ¿ Improved Grassland;
- ¿ Hard / Bare Ground;
- ¿ Tall Ruderal;
- ¿ Ephemeral / Short Perennial;
- ¿ Introduced Shrubs;
- ¿ Treelines;
- ¿ Scattered Trees;
- ¿ Wet Ditch.

Existing Building

4.2.3 A total of 4 no. buildings were identified within the site. The buildings on site are of varying ages and constructions; a summary of findings is detailed in section 4.3 below. The buildings are of inherent negligible ecological value.

Improved Grassland

4.2.4 The site area is bordered by grassland to the south. The land is seeded with a sparse cover of grass. The boundary areas of the site contain small patches of longer grassland.

4.2.5 The species composition of these areas are typical of common grassland habitats subject to nitrogen enrichment, with grasses dominated by cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*) and a number of common forbs present within the sward. Forbs noted include abundant nettle (*Urtica dioica*), frequent doves-foot cranesbill (*Geranium molle*), and occasional broadleaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) and dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale* agg.), amongst others. Given the minimal area of site covered by this habitat, as well as the species composition, this is a common and widespread habitat and is of site value.

Hard / Bare Ground

- 4.2.6 The buildings on-site are surrounded by concrete and asphalt hard surfaces, of negligible ecological value. Areas to the south and east of the site were likely once short grassland but have recently been tracked over heavily as part of clearance works to remove debris from the site. Large piles of debris including soil and farming paraphernalia. These areas are now largely bare earth of negligible value.

Tall Ruderal

- 4.2.7 To the site frontage is a low soil bund, which has been colonised by a habitat similar to the grassland but with a greater dominance of taller ruderal forbs, common to disturbed ground. cocks-foot is still locally dominant and joined by occasional Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*). Forbs noted include abundant tree mallows (*Malva arborea*), bristly oxtongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*) and red dead-nettle (*Lamium purpureum*). This is a common and widespread habitat which is of site value only.

Ephemeral / Short Perennial

- 4.2.8 Gaps in the hard and bare ground are colonised by mosses and ephemeral forbs such as black medick (*Medicago lupulina*) and hairy bittercress (*cardamine hirsutum*). The habitat is extremely limited in extent and of negligible value.

Introduced Shrubs

- 4.2.9 An ornamental planting bed to the front of the redundant shop contains relatively mature garden sage (*Salvia officinalis*) and Rosemary (*Rosemarinus officinalis*) shrubs. This common and widespread habitat is of negligible value.

Treelines

- 4.2.10 The northern boundary is lined with coniferous treelines which appear to be a mixture of leylandii (*Cupressus x leylandii*) and red cedar (*Thuja* sp.). The treelines offer ornamental screening but are only of site value. To the east is a treeline formed of relatively large, mature willows (*Salix* sp.). The trees form a landscape feature and are of local value. Being a line of native trees over 20.0 m in length they are also considered a Priority Habitat under the definition of hedgerows (NERC, 2006).

Scattered Trees

- 4.2.11 A single oak (*Quercus robur*) and several multi-stemmed goat willows (*Salix caprea*) are present to the northern boundary. The trees offer little ecological habitat or connectivity and are of low value at the site level.

Wet Ditch

- 4.2.12 To the north-eastern corner is a wet ditch, which emerges from a plastic culvert pipe. The ditch contains several small scrubby goat willow trees. The surrounding vegetation has been cut low but appears largely formed of ruderal species such as nettle. The water was not flowing and is probably impacted by runoff from adjacent farmland and offers low value at the site value.

4.3 Protected Species Assessment

Amphibians

Desk Study

- 4.3.1 There is a single record of great crested newts (GCN) *Triturus cristatus* within a 2km radius, located within the urban area of Felpham, and therefore isolated from the site by significant dispersal barriers.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.2 Tall ruderal and grassland on site provides limited suitable dispersal habitat around the boundaries of the site. The HSI assessment of the ditch is summarised in Table no. 03 below. The entire length of ditch has been used to calculate the assessment with regards to area, shading etc.:

Table No. 03 - Summary of HSI Results

HSI Criteria	Ditch D1
Location	1.00
Pond Area	1.00
Permanence	0.10
Water Quality	0.33
Shade	1.00
Waterfowl	1.00
Fish	1.00
Pond Count	0.10
Terrestrial Habitat	0.33

Macrophytes	0.30
HSI Score	0.45
Suitability	Poor

- 4.3.3 Given the poor suitability of the ditch, lack of records of GCN and ponds in the local area, and the extremely limited extent of suitable habitat on-site, the site is considered to offer negligible potential to support GCN, which will not be assessed further within this report.

Reptiles

Desk Study

- 4.3.4 There are very limited records of slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) and common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) within a 2km radius. Local field margins are likely to be suitable for reptiles.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.5 The improved grassland and tall ruderal habitats on site are partially suitable for reptiles, but extremely limited in extent and not sufficiently well-connected to enable colonisation. The habitats on site are of negligible potential for reptiles, which will not be assessed further within this report.

Bats

Desk Study

- 4.3.6 Common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) bats have been recorded within 2.0km of the site area. The open nature of the surroundings would preclude many of the more light-sensitive species such as long-eared bats (*Plecotus* sp.) and most myotis (*Myotis* sp.) species.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.7 The existing buildings on site were assessed for their potential to support roosting bats, a summary of the assessment is shown below:

Table No. 04 - Building Assessment

Ref.	Description	Category
B01	Open-sided metal barn. The building is completely unsuitable for bats due to its exposed nature, and no evidence of bats was noted.	Negligible
B02	A metal clad barn with a pitched asbestos roof. Internally the building has been foam-insulated, sealing all holes barring several which appear to have been made by mammals or birds. The barn was full of straw bales which were too high for inspection; however, no evidence of bats was found elsewhere and the building is considered unsuitable due to its construction and inaccessible due to the insulation.	Negligible
B03	A large set of concrete barns, with asbestos pitched roofs. The doors exhibit a 30.0 cm high gap allowing access internally. A monopitch lean to is also present with half metal and half panel roof, as are several small flat roofed facilities rooms. There is ample evidence of nesting birds within but no evidence of bats. There are numerous window panels to the sides making the barn very bright internally which limits the buildings suitability for roosting bats. The building is used for storage and vehicle maintenance so is actively used and as such has a strong chemical smell which bats would likely be discouraged by.	Negligible
B04	Farm shop building of brick and flint construction with a slate tile roof. There is a small void between the roof and the ceiling which is not accessible but is open to the eaves. The ceiling is partially vaulted and fixed to the roof battens creating a shallow gap running from the eaves to the loft. No evidence of bats was noted and the building is relatively isolated from vegetation; however, the loft may be suitable for roof void dwelling bats.	Low

- 4.3.8 No trees were identified on site as offering significant bat roost suitability. The line of willows to the east are mature pollarded specimens, and as such may contain small but unobservable crevices suitable for individual bats.

The treeline is considered to offer :low~bat roost potential.

- 4.3.9 The willow treeline is a large feature which connects to other hedges and treelines and is of :moderate~potential for commuting and foraging bats. The grassland and coniferous treelines might provide some limited connectivity and foraging habitat for small numbers of bats but are of :low~potential. The hard surfaces and buildings are of :negligible~potential.

Dormouse

Desk Study

- 4.3.10 There are no records of dormice *Muscardinus avellanarius* within 2.0km of the site.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.11 The conifer hedges are unsuitable for dormice offering no significantly foraging habitat and being isolated from other habitats. The willow treeline would provide connectivity and potentially occasional foraging in the form of buds and catkins. The treeline is connected to other hedges and trees which might support low densities of dormice, but given the lack of local records the potential is no more than low. All other habitats on site are of negligible value to dormice.

Badger

Desk Study

- 4.3.12 Badger *Meles meles* records are confidential and were therefore not included within the data search.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.13 No evidence of badger was found on-site. The majority of the site offers no sett building opportunities, or opportunities for foraging and does not offer any significant connectivity between suitable habitats in the wider area. The site is considered to be of negligible value to foraging and commuting badgers.

Water Vole

Desk Study

- 4.3.14 Water vole *Arvicola amphibius* are relatively abundant within the local area, although only a single record is known within 2.0 km.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.15 The ditch to the edge of the site at places would contain tall ruderal vegetation offering suitable habitat to support a small population of water vole, although the ditch appears ephemeral and relatively stagnant. The ditch offers low potential for water vole. The ditch is isolated from the buildings by an expanse of bare ground. There is therefore negligible potential for dormice to be present on the remainder of the site..

Other Mammals

- 4.3.16 Numerous records of common mammals including rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus* exist within 2.0km of the site area. A number of mammal holes (likely rabbit) were identified around the site, particularly along the northern ditch.

Birds

Desk Study

- 4.3.17 Bird species present locally include those of the coast such as pintail *Anas acuta* and brent goose *Branta bernicla*, wetland birds such as warblers, and farmland birds such as skylark *Alauda arvensis*.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.18 B01 contained a single bird's nest to the western end. B02 contained evidence of nesting but in general this appeared defunct. B03 contained evidence of regular nesting by a large number of stock doves *Columba oenas*, with piles of droppings and feathers present. Several smaller nests of swallows *Hirundo rustica* and passerines (likely house sparrows *Passer domesticus*) were also present within. B04 contained a number of tufts of dry grass in the eaves suggestive of small bird nests. No nests were noted to be active during the time of survey.
- 4.3.19 Of all the buildings, only B03 was suitable for barn owls *Tyto alba*, containing a suitable access above the door and perching/nesting platforms. No evidence of barn owl, such as fluff, feathers or pellets were noted

internally. Anecdotal evidence (pers. Comm. farm manager) suggests a barn owl has visited the site but no evidence of roosting or nesting has been found. The site overall is considered to offer moderate potential for barn owl, with potential for roosting and nesting limited to B03.

- 4.3.20 A flock of c.15 curlew *Numenius arquata* and a number of gulls were recorded on a field to the south-west, on the opposite side of the B2132.

Invertebrates

Site Assessment

- 4.3.21 The buildings and hard surfaces offer negligible invertebrate potential. Piles of straw and dense bird droppings are likely suitable for some detritivores but these are common habitats. The site in general lacks the floral diversity to support a good range of invertebrates and is likely to be of value within the site area only.

Others

- 4.3.22 No suitable habitat for any other protected species was recorded on site.

4.4 Survey 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. The survey was undertaken outside of the optimum season for botanical observation, but given the nature of the site this is not considered a significant constraint.

5.0 EVALUATION, CONSTRAINTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Habitats

- 5.1.1 The main body of the site is dominated by hard surfaces and buildings of negligible ecological value, whilst the other habitats recorded on site are generally of site value, with the exception of the willow treeline, which is assessed as being of local value. As proposals are only scheduled to impact upon the buildings and hard surfaces and no impacts to other habitats are anticipated, there is negligible potential for adverse impacts to occur.

- 5.1.2 The site is not located within or near to any statutory or non-statutory designated sites. Given the nature of the proposals and the distances to sites, there will be no likely significant effect upon any protected site as a result of proposals.

5.2 Protected Species

Bats

- 5.2.1 The proposals do not seek to make any alterations to the buildings, and disturbance levels during operation (as a shop) would already have been high; therefore, whilst B04 offers low potential no further surveys are currently required. Any alterations to the lighting or timing of use should ensure no increase in disturbance levels. Should the building require alterations to the roof or ceiling, further bat surveys would be required to determine if a roost is present or likely absent, and if so whether the bats would be impacted by the proposed alterations.

Other Mammals

- 5.2.2 All wild mammals are protected against intentional crushing or asphyxiation under the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996. Care should be taken when removing materials to ensure no wild mammal is intentionally harmed.

Breeding Birds

- 5.2.3 The buildings are heavily used by birds, but none of which are listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981 or any which are red-listed, barring house sparrow. Removal of any bird nests and exclusion of common birds (if required) should be undertaken outside the nesting season (avoiding March-August inclusive) or following inspection by a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure no active nests are present within buildings. The buildings shall be subject to a further barn owl walkover check prior to re-use, and new house sparrow nesting boxes shall be installed to the nearby trees.
- 5.2.4 The site is suitable for barn owl nesting; however, the nearby A259, which lies c.240.0 m north is only partially-screened by trees and as such any barn owl nest so close to this road would be at risk of road collision when out on regular hunts around the nest. In addition, the nearby powerlines are likely to present a hazard to young barn owls. Should a nest be identified during the update walkover check, works would cease until chicks have fledged. Should a new barn owl box be proposed, these concerns should be addressed, through the installation of coloured tags/discs to the powerlines and the planting up of the area surrounding the junction of the A259 and B2132 with new hedge planting.

Invertebrates

- 5.2.5 Limited habitat for invertebrates exists on-site. All trees should be retained where possible.

Summary of Recommendations

- 5.2.6 A summary of recommendations is as follows:
- ¿ Retain all surrounding treelines where possible;
 - ¿ Employ a sensitive lighting scheme across the site with all light spill onto woodland, trees and hedges avoided;
 - ¿ Undertake a barn owl walkover survey prior to the renovation of the buildings;
 - ¿ Remove any bird nests and exclude birds (if required) outside the bird nesting season (Nesting season: March - August inclusive) or following inspection to ensure no active nests are present.

6.0 ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS / OPPORTUNITIES

6.1 The design of the proposed development should consider ecological enhancements for the benefit of wildlife in line with the National Planning Policy Framework and Local Planning Policy. Policy ENV DM5 of the Arun Local Plan 2011-2031 (adopted 2018) states that proposals must, in the first instance, seek to achieve a net gain in biodiversity and protect existing habitats on site. Recommendations for ecological enhancements that should be considered as part of development proposals include:

- ¿ The use of flowering plants as listed within the RHS :Plants for Pollinators ~plant list to within the planting area to the frontage provide year-round interest for invertebrates;
- ¿ The provision of nesting boxes for a variety of bird species within trees / the northern aspects of the buildings;
- ¿ Plant new species-rich hedging to the boundary of the site. Species should include hazel, blackthorn, crab apple, dogwood, oak, spindle, and guelder rose;
- ¿ The use of log and compost piles in habitat creation areas to provide refugia for reptiles and amphibians;
- ¿ Bat boxes suitable for a range of species to be incorporated into the southern aspect of mature trees.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 No evidence was recorded on site which would suggest that the development proposals are likely result in significant adverse effects upon biodiversity. The main body of the site where works are proposed is formed of existing buildings and hard surfaces of negligible ecological value.
- 7.2 No further survey work is required; however, a final barn owl walkover survey should be conducted prior to re-use of the buildings to ensure barn owls have not subsequently nested. With appropriate mitigation the proposed development is likely to have a negligible impact upon biodiversity in the local area, while the proposed enhancements above would result in biodiversity gains in accordance with national and local planning policy, notably Policy ENV DM5 of the Arun Local Plan 2011-2031.

8.0 REFERENCES

J NCC: Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey - A Technique for Environmental Audit; (2010);

Collins J (ed): Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd ed.) The Bat Conservation Trust (2016);

Mitchell-Jones and McLeish: Bat Workers Manual; J NCC, 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. 05 - Species List for Habitat Parcels

Improved Grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	O
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echinoides</i>	R
Broadleaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	O
Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	O
Cocks-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	D
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	R
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	R
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinalis</i>	O
Dovesfoot Cranesbill	<i>Geranium mole</i>	F
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	O
Mouse-ear Chickweed	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	O
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	R
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	A
Petty Spurge	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	R
Ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	R
Red Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	R
Tree Mallow	<i>Malva arborea</i>	R
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	R

Tall Ruderal

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	R
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echinoides</i>	A
Broadleaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	R
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O
Cocks-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	LD
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	O
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	LA
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	F
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	LF
Ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	R
Red Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	LA
Thorn Apple	<i>Datura</i> sp.	R
Tree Mallow	<i>Malva arborea</i>	A
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	O
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	O
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	O

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

Ephemeral / Short Perennial

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	O
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echinoides</i>	O
Broadleaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	R
Catsear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	R
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	R
Cocks-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	F
Hairy Bittercress	<i>Cardamine hirsutum</i>	O
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	R
Mosses	Mosses spp.	LD
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	F
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	O
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	R
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	O

Introduced Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Common Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	LD
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	LD

Scattered Trees and Treelines

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	O
Leylandii	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	LD
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	O
Red Cedar	<i>Thuja</i> sp.	LD
Willow	<i>Salix</i> sp.	O

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

Table No. 06 = Target Notes

Ref	Feature	Description
TN01	Bird Nests	Bird nests, of a mixture of swallows and passerines.
TN02	Bird Dropping Accumulations	Heavy accumulations of bird droppings and pigeons which appear to be from stock doves.



Appendix A - Site Photographs



Photograph 1 - B01 offers negligible bat and barn owl suitability but contains a small bird's nest.



Photograph 2 - B02 offers negligible bat and barn owl suitability and contains old bird nesting material.



Photograph 3 - B03 offers negligible bat suitability and contains evidence of heavy use by birds. No evidence of barn owls is present but the barn is suitable.



Photograph 4 - Extension and lean-to of B03.



Photograph 5 - Inside of B03. Heavy use by birds on fat roofs to right and left.



Photograph 6 - Inside of B03 showing heavy use by birds.



Photograph 7 - B04 which offers :low~bat roost potential and contains evidence of nesting birds in the eaves.



Photograph 8 - View inside B04.



Photograph 9 - Hard surfaces and tall ruderal to bund at frontage.



Photograph 10 - Willow treeline.

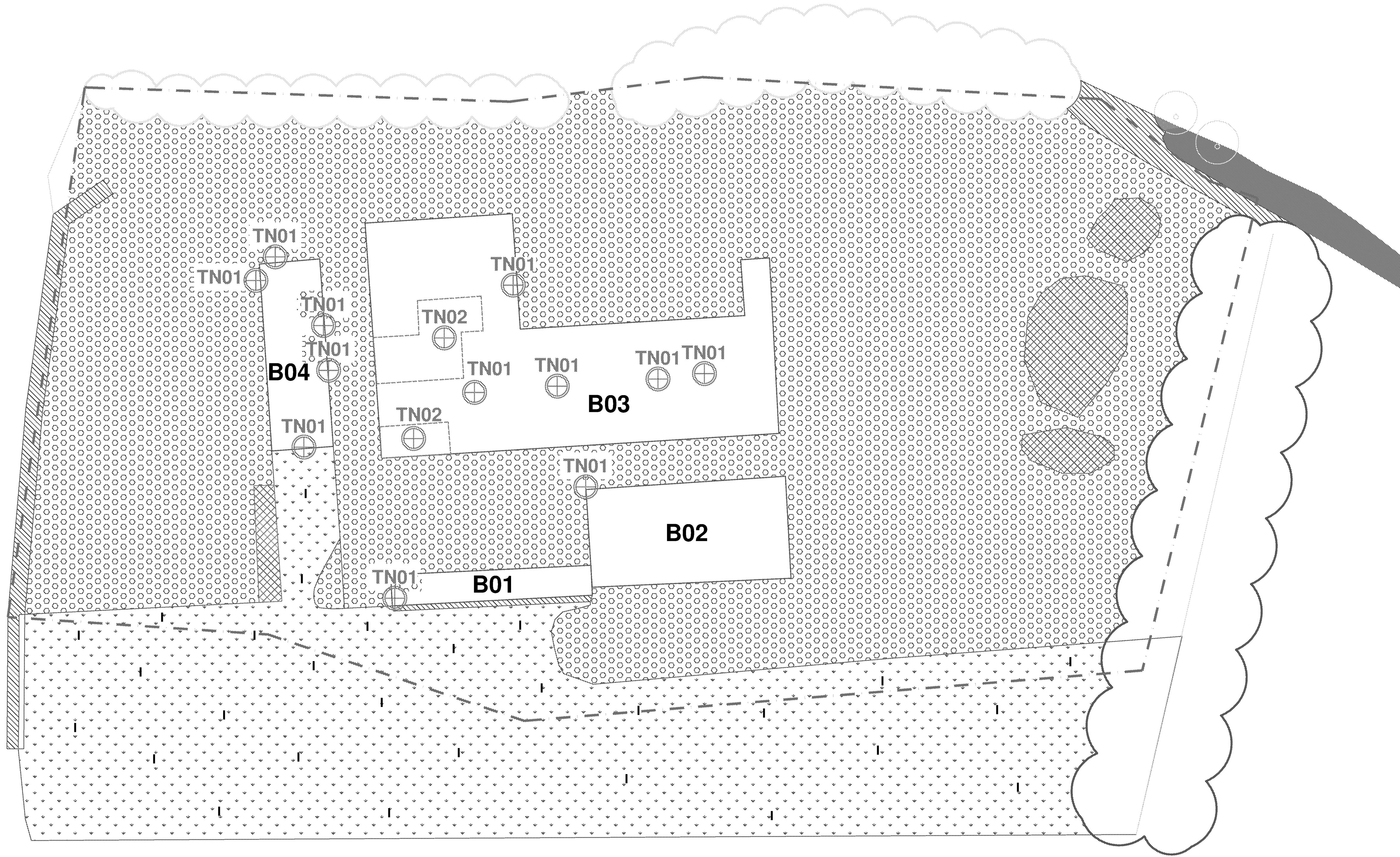


Photograph 11 - Ditch to north-east of site.



Photograph 12 - Improved grassland to south of site.



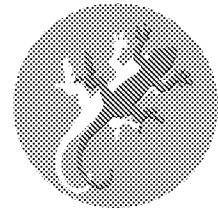


Legend

- Survey Boundary.
- Existing Building.
- Improved Grassland.
- Tall Ruderal.
- Introduced Shrubs.
- Bare/Hard Ground.
- Coniferous Treeline.
- Deciduous Treeline.
- Soil/Debris Piles.
- Scattered Trees.
- Wet Ditch.
- Target Note.

Planning Issue

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
01	Planning Issue	06.04.21	GS
00	Planning Issue	22.03.21	GS



LIZARD

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Client
West Sussex County Council
Project Title and Location
Guernsey Farm, Yapton Road
Middleton-on-Sea

Drawing Title
Site Habitat Plan

Scale
1:200@A1

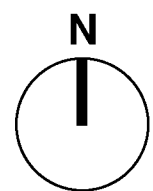
Drawn
GS

Approved
CF

Date
22.03.21

Drawing No
LLD2261-ECO-FIG-001

Revision
01



0 5 10 25
Metres

Site Habitat Plan

Guernsey Farm, Yapton Road, Middleton-on-Sea