



LIZARD

Landscape Design and Ecology

ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

Bowley Farm, Bowley Lane, South Mundham

On behalf of: Luken Beck MDP Ltd

Prepared by	CO
Checked by	LB
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SUMMARY

Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by Luken Beck MDP Ltd to undertake an Ecological Appraisal at the location of 4no. static caravans sited within Bowley Farm (*Grid Reference: SZ 88523 99716– hereafter referred to as ‘the site’*). A site visit was undertaken on 12th May 2021, to appraise the existing ecological resource within the land and the surrounding area.

This survey has been undertaken to provide additional ecological information in relation to retrospective permission for the siting of 4no. static caravans at the site, in addition to those previously approved under application ref: P/72/09/.

Habitats present include well-maintained amenity grassland, scattered trees, dry ditch, scrub, tall ruderal and intact hedge. The development has not resulted in the removal or alteration of the adjacent ditch, nor removal of any bankside vegetation or adjacent trees. The continued presence of the 4no. additional units is not considered to be detrimental to this area as a wildlife corridor.

The site has been determined to be of negligible value to amphibians, water vole and badgers. Common reptile species likely persist in the margins of the site, while birds and gap-tolerant bats are likely to utilise the existing tree line.

All habitat of value has been retained, with the ecological functionality of the adjacent dry ditch and tree line as a foraging resource and commuting route for birds, bats and reptiles being unaffected by the continued presence of the 4no. additional units.

No evidence was recorded on site which would suggest that the siting of the additional units is likely to have had a major adverse effect upon biodiversity. The continued use of these units is unlikely to be detrimental to biodiversity in the local area.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by Luken Beck MDP Ltd to undertake an Ecological Appraisal at the location of 4no. static caravans sited within Bowley Farm (*Grid Reference: SZ 88523 99716—hereafter referred to as 'the site'*).
- 1.2 A site visit was undertaken on 12th May 2021, to appraise the existing ecological resource within the land and the surrounding area. 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 Catherine O'Reilly (*MCIEEM; Senior Ecologist; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*). The report has been reviewed by Louise Barker (*MCIEEM; Senior Ecologist; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*).

Site Information

- 1.4 The survey area covers c. 0.15 hectares (ha) of land to the western edge of permitted development P/72/09. The site is bordered by static caravans to the south and east, a tree line and dry ditch to the west and hardstanding parking area to the north.

Surrounding Landscape

- 1.5 The site is surrounded by arable farmland interspersed with hedges and drainage ditches, typical of the coastal plain. The residential area of Pagham is located 1.2km south-east of the site with the small village of South Mundham located 0.8km north-west.
- 1.6 Two ponds and Pagham Rife are located within 500 metres (m) of the site, one of which is located within 250m.

Development Proposals

- 1.7 This survey has been undertaken to provide additional ecological information in relation to retrospective permission for the siting of 4no. static caravans at the site, in addition to those previously approved under application ref: P/72/09/.

2.0 SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

2.1 The aim of the ecological appraisal survey has been:

- To identify the main habitat types present on site.
- To assess the likely importance of the habitats both currently and previously present.
- To assess the likely presence of protected species both currently and pre-development.
- To assess the likely impacts of construction and continued use of the development.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information Centre (*MAGIC*) was consulted for information regarding priority habitats, EPS licences and statutory designated sites within 2.0km of the proposed construction site. Due to the small scale of the site and the nature of the proposals, a full data search from SxBRC was not considered proportionate to the potential impacts. This approach is in accordance with CIEEM guidance.

3.2 Site Visit

3.2.1 A preliminary ecological appraisal was undertaken on 12th May 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 (JNCC, 2003)*. This has resulted in a Site Habitat Plan (*Figure No. 02*) 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*.

3.3 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

- 3.3.1 A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment was undertaken on 12th May 2021 by an experienced, licenced bat surveyor who undertook an internal and external assessment of all buildings and trees within the proposed construction zone.
- 3.3.2 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.
- 3.3.3 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.
- 3.3.4 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 (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.

3.4 Badger Survey

3.4.1 The site was systematically searched on 12th May 2021 for any evidence of badger such as:

- Setts.
- Latrines.
- Snuffle Holes.
- 'Push-unders' through boundary fencing.
- Hair.
- Prints.
- Mammal tracks.

3.4.2 All areas within the site, and where possible in the immediate surroundings were searched. Any evidence was then mapped to allow the status and distribution of badger activity to be assessed.

3.5 Water Vole Assessment

3.5.1 An assessment of the sites suitability to support water vole was completed as part of the ecological appraisal. The adjacent watercourse was assessed for features which would make it suitable for water vole including:

- Presence of water, or direct connectivity to other ditches which hold a good level of water;
- Suitable banks for burrowing;
- Extensive stands of marginal vegetation;
- Favoured food plants such as yellow flag iris, meadowsweet, sedges, rushes and reed canary grass.

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 potential presence / absence potential of certain species groups.

Statutory Protected Sites

4.1.2 The desk study identified Local Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest within 2.0km of the site and European Designated sites including SAC's and SPA's within 10km of the site. Statutory protected areas in the vicinity of the site include:

Table No. 02 – Statutory Protected Sites

Site	Description	Location
Pagham Harbour SPA, SSSI, RAMSAR	An extensive area of mudflat and salt marsh which supports internationally important numbers of wintering wildfowl and waders as well as breeding pairs of common tern and little tern.	1.2km W
Chichester Harbour SPA, SSI, RAMSAR	An extensive area of mudflat and salt marsh which supports internationally important numbers of wintering wildfowl and waders (in excess of 20000 individuals) as well as breeding pairs of common tern and little tern.	5.5km W

Site	Description	Location
Solent Maritime SAC	A large area supporting Annex I habitats of estuaries, Atlantic salt meadows and <i>Spartina</i> swards.	5.5km W

- 4.1.3 The site is located within the *Impact Risk Zone* of Pagham Harbour SSSI however the development does not meet criteria which would require the LPA to consult with Natural England regarding potential impacts.
- 4.1.4 The site is within the River Arun's *Surface Water Nitrate Vulnerable Zone* and is also within the *Solent Nutrient Impact Area* whereby new over-night accommodation must demonstrate nitrate neutrality or purchase credits from a recognised offsetting scheme.

Non-Statutory Protected Areas

- 4.1.5 *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; however no SNCI's were found within 2.0km of the site.

4.2 Habitats

- 4.2.1 Within 2.0km of the site there are *Priority Habitats* of *Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh* and *Traditional Orchard*. There is no priority habitat within or adjacent to the site.
- 4.2.2 Habitats within and adjacent to the land include:
- *Existing Structures;*
 - *Hard / Bare Ground*
 - *Amenity Grassland;*
 - *Introduced Shrub;*
 - *Tall Ruderal;*
 - *Dense Scrub;*
 - *Scattered Trees;*
 - *Intact Hedgerow;*
 - *Dry Ditch.*

Existing Structures

- 4.2.3 A number of static caravans are located within and adjacent to the site. Various small areas of introduced shrubs surround some of the caravans. An assessment of the building's potential for protected species is detailed in section 4.3 below.

Hard / Bare Ground

- 4.2.4 A parking area formed of gravel and hardcore lies to the north of the site, with access pathways leading to each caravan from a central access track. This habitat is of negligible value.

Amenity Grassland

- 4.2.5 The majority of the site is formed of well-maintained amenity grassland with a sward height of <7.5cm.
- 4.2.6 Species composition was typical of the habitat type being dominated by common lawn species including perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), fescue (*Festuca* sp.) and creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*). Forbs present include daisy (*Bellis perennis*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*). The vegetation is of low ecological value.

Tall Ruderal

- 4.2.7 Locally dominant areas of common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and hemlock water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*) line the dry ditch, with frequent common hogweed also present. This habitat is of low ecological value.

Dense Scrub

- 4.2.8 Much of the ditch is enveloped in dense bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) scrub which reaches a height of c. 1.5m. This habitat is of low/moderate ecological value.

Scattered Trees

- 4.2.9 A row of semi-mature trees including common alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and willow (*Salix* sp.) grow between the site and the adjacent ditch. These trees reach a height of 8-10m and are of moderate ecological value.

Intact Hedgerow

- 4.2.10 The wider site is surrounded by a dense cypress hedgerow which is maintained to a height of c. 2.5m. A native hedgerow dominated by hawthorn with occasional field maple (*Acer campestre*), guelder-rose (*Viburnum opulus*) and privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*) marks the boundaries of the parking area. This habitat is of moderate ecological value.

Dry Ditch

- 4.2.11 A small ditch c. 1m wide and 50cm deep with runs along the western boundary of the site. The ditch was dry at the time of the survey and appeared to have been this way for an extended period of time. Dense scrub and trees line the majority of the ditch with no in channel or emergent vegetation recorded. This habitat is of moderate ecological value.

4.3 Protected Species Assessment***Amphibians****Desk Study*

- 4.3.1 There are no records of great crested newts within 2.0km of the site. Records of smooth newt, common toad and common frog exist within the local area.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.2 The ditch adjacent the site is dry and therefore unsuitable for breeding amphibians. There is 1 no. pond located within 250m – a large lake which covers c. 4000m². This waterbody appeared to be stocked with fish with a small number of wildfowl also present. Macrophyte coverage was limited while the surrounding trees cast shade along the shoreline. A HSI assessment was completed and is summarised below.

Table No. 03 - Summary of HSI Assessment

Criteria	P1
SI1: Location	1
SI2: Pond Area	n/a
SI3: Pond Drying	0.9
SI4: Water Quality	0.67
SI5: Shade	0.6
SI6: Fowl	0.67
SI7: Fish	0.01
SI8: Ponds	0.6
SI9: Terrestrial Habitat	0.33
SI10: Macrophytes	0.4
Score	0.46
Result	Poor

- 4.3.3 Given the absence of suitable breeding waterbodies within 250m of the site, the site offers negligible suitability for great crested newts or other notable amphibian species.

Reptiles

Desk Study

- 4.3.4 Reptiles are well recorded in the surroundings; common reptiles such as grass snakes, common lizards and slow worms are likely to be present in suitable habitats.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.5 The area where the 4no. caravans are located is formed of well-established, short amenity grassland – habitat which is of negligible value to reptiles. The areas of tall ruderal and scrub found to the margins of the site may provide some suitable habitat for common reptile species such as slow worm.

Bats

Desk Study

- 4.3.6 Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), Serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*) Noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), *Myotis* sp. bat and Brown Long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*) bats have been recorded within 2.0km of the site.

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	Static caravans of similar construction. All well-sealed and in good condition with no potential access points noted which could be utilised by bats.	Negligible

- 4.3.8 The trees adjacent to the site were found to be semi-mature specimens which contained no potential roost features. Light ivy was present to many of the trees however this was not considered to be mature enough to provide a potential roosting feature in its own right. The site offers negligible suitability for roosting bats.
- 4.3.9 The boundary trees are considered likely to support foraging and commuting by local bats, although this is likely limited to gap tolerant species such as Pipistrelles given the fragmented nature of the hedge / tree lines in the wider environment. The amenity grassland which dominates the wider site is of negligible foraging value.

Dormouse*Desk Study*

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

Site Assessment

- 4.3.11 The adjacent treeline could provide some limited foraging and commuting habitat for dormice, however the suitability of this area is completely negated by its isolation from areas of other suitable habitat, fragmentation of hedgerows in the wider landscape and lack of areas of ancient woodland. The site is therefore of negligible value to dormice.

Badger*Desk Study*

- 4.3.12 Badger records are confidential and were therefore not included within the data search. Badgers are likely to be present in low numbers locally.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.13 No evidence of badger such as setts, prints, tracks, latrines or snuffle holes were recorded within or adjacent to the site. The area is considered to offer negligible value to badgers.

Water Vole*Desk Study*

- 4.3.14 Water vole are well recorded within ditches in the local area, with the coastal plain a strong-hold for this species.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.15 The adjacent ditch was dry at the time of the survey and appeared to have been like this for an extended period of time. Dense scrub covers much of the ditch resulting in an absence of suitable bankside vegetation for foraging and shelter. The ditch was searched for signs of water vole such as droppings or characteristically chewed stems, with none found. The site is of negligible value to water voles.

Other Mammals

- 4.3.16 Numerous records of common mammals including rabbit exist within 2.0km of the site area, however no evidence of other mammals was recorded on site. Hedgehogs may shelter within the dense scrub along the dry ditch and foraging amongst the grassland however no evidence of this was recorded.

Birds*Desk Study*

- 4.3.17 Numerous bird species are present locally, including a number of red-listed and schedule 1-listed species of relevance including yellowhammer, nightingale, and barn owl.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.18 Optimal nesting habitat is limited to the boundary scrub and trees. The amenity grassland is too short and frequently disturbed to be of potential for nesting. The area where the caravans are located is of negligible value to nesting birds.

- 4.3.19 The site is of negligible suitability for wintering wildfowl and waders on account of the habitats present on site and regular human disturbance. The adjacent fields may offer some suitable foraging habitat for wildfowl such as brent geese, however the potential is limited by the distance from the nearest SPA / RAMSAR sites.

Invertebrates

Site Assessment

- 4.3.20 Habitats on site lack complexity or structure. The site in general lacks the floral diversity to support a good range of invertebrates and is likely to be of no more than low value to common invertebrates.

Others

- 4.3.21 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.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF LIKELY IMPACTS

5.1 Habitats

- 5.1.1 Examination of aerial imagery from 2013 shows the area where the 4no. additional units are sited as amenity grassland (*refer to figure 01 below*), managed in the same way as the rest of the area. Installation of the new units does not appear to have resulted in the removal of any valuable habitats such as scrub or trees.



Figure 01 – Aerial image of the site dated 6th June 2013.

- 5.1.2 The development has not resulted in the removal or alteration of the adjacent ditch, nor removal of any bankside vegetation. The continued presence of the additional units is not considered to be detrimental to this area as a wildlife corridor.
- 5.1.3 The site is within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone and is also located with The Solent Nutrient Impact Area. The addition of 4no. units is unlikely to have caused an increase in nitrate discharge, particularly given that the area is located within an area of former arable field which would have received high levels of nitrogen input. The development has not significantly increased the area of hard surfacing on site and is likely to have a negligible impact upon the nitrate vulnerable zone.

- 5.1.4 No functional supporting habitat of the local SPA's has been removed as a result of this development; no likely significant effects have arisen as a result of the additional units.

5.2 Protected Species

Amphibians

- 5.2.1 Given the lack of suitable water bodies locally, and the well-kept nature of the site, the construction of the additional units and their continued presence would likely have no impact upon this species group.

Reptiles

- 5.2.2 The well-maintained grassland is of negligible value to reptiles – the addition of 4no. units and their continued presence is highly unlikely to have contravened the protection given to reptiles under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Bats

- 5.2.3 The adjacent buildings and trees offer negligible bat roost suitability therefore the additional units are highly unlikely to have damaged or disturbed a bat roost.
- 5.2.4 The adjacent treeline has been fully retained, with no artificial light spill upon this area. There has been no loss or degradation of bat foraging habitat as a result of this development; the continued presence of the 4no. additional units is not considered to be detrimental to bats use of the site.

Dormice

- 5.2.5 The development has caused no loss of dormouse habitat and is predicted to have a negligible impact upon this species.

Badgers

- 5.2.6 The development has caused no loss of badger habitat and is predicted to have had a negligible impact upon this species. The units do not block any possible commuting routes and still allow use of the adjacent ditch as a wildlife corridor.

Water Vole

- 5.2.7 The adjacent ditch is too dry and shaded to offer suitable water vole habitat. The ditch was examined where possible and found to contain no evidence of water vole such as latrines, burrows or feeding stations. The additional units have not caused any removal or alteration of suitable water vole habitat, and their continued presence would not be detrimental to this species.

Other Mammals

- 5.2.8 No evidence of other mammals was recorded on site. Vegetation along the existing ditch remains untouched allowing the continued ecological functionality of this area as a potential commuting route by small mammals.

Birds

- 5.2.9 No suitable nesting habitat has been removed as a result of these additional 4no. units. Disturbance of any birds which may utilise the adjacent fields has not increased beyond the baseline levels of the original permitted development.

Invertebrates

- 5.2.10 The development has not removed any valuable invertebrate habitat. The additional areas of introduced shrub planting is likely to be of benefit to common invertebrate species.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The site has been determined to be of negligible value to amphibians, water vole and badgers. Common reptile species likely persist in the margins of the site, while birds and gap-tolerant bats are likely to utilise the existing tree line.
- 6.2 All habitat of value has been retained, with the ecological functionality of the adjacent dry ditch and tree line being unaffected by the continued presence of the 4no. additional units.
- 6.3 No evidence was recorded on site which would suggest that the siting of 4no. additional units is likely to have had a major adverse effect upon biodiversity. The continued use of these units is unlikely to be detrimental to biodiversity in the local area.

7.0 REFERENCES

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

English Nature. (2001). Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines. Peterborough: EN;

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; JNCC, 3rd Edition (2004);

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

www.magic.gov.uk.

Table No. 05 – Species List for Habitat Parcels**Amenity Grassland**

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	O
Common Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	F
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	LD
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	O
Dovesfoot Cranebill	<i>Geranium mole</i>	O
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	LD
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	R
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	LF
Hairy Bittercress	<i>Cardamine hirsutum</i>	R
Lesser Celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	LA
Perennial Ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	LD
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	O

Tall Ruderal

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Broadleaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	O
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	O
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	LF
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	O
Lords and Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	O
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	D
White Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	R
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	LF

Dense Scrub

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	D
Elder	<i>Sambucas nigra</i>	F

Scattered Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	R
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	D
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	F
Willow	<i>Salix</i> sp.	R

Intact Hedgerow

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	O
Field Maple	<i>Acre campestre</i>	R
Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	R
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	LD
Leyland Cypress	<i>Cupressocyparis x leylandii</i>	LD
Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	O
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	R

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

Appendix A – Site Photographs



Photograph No. 01 – View of the eastern boundary of the site looking north.



Photograph No. 02 – View of the western boundary of the site looking south.

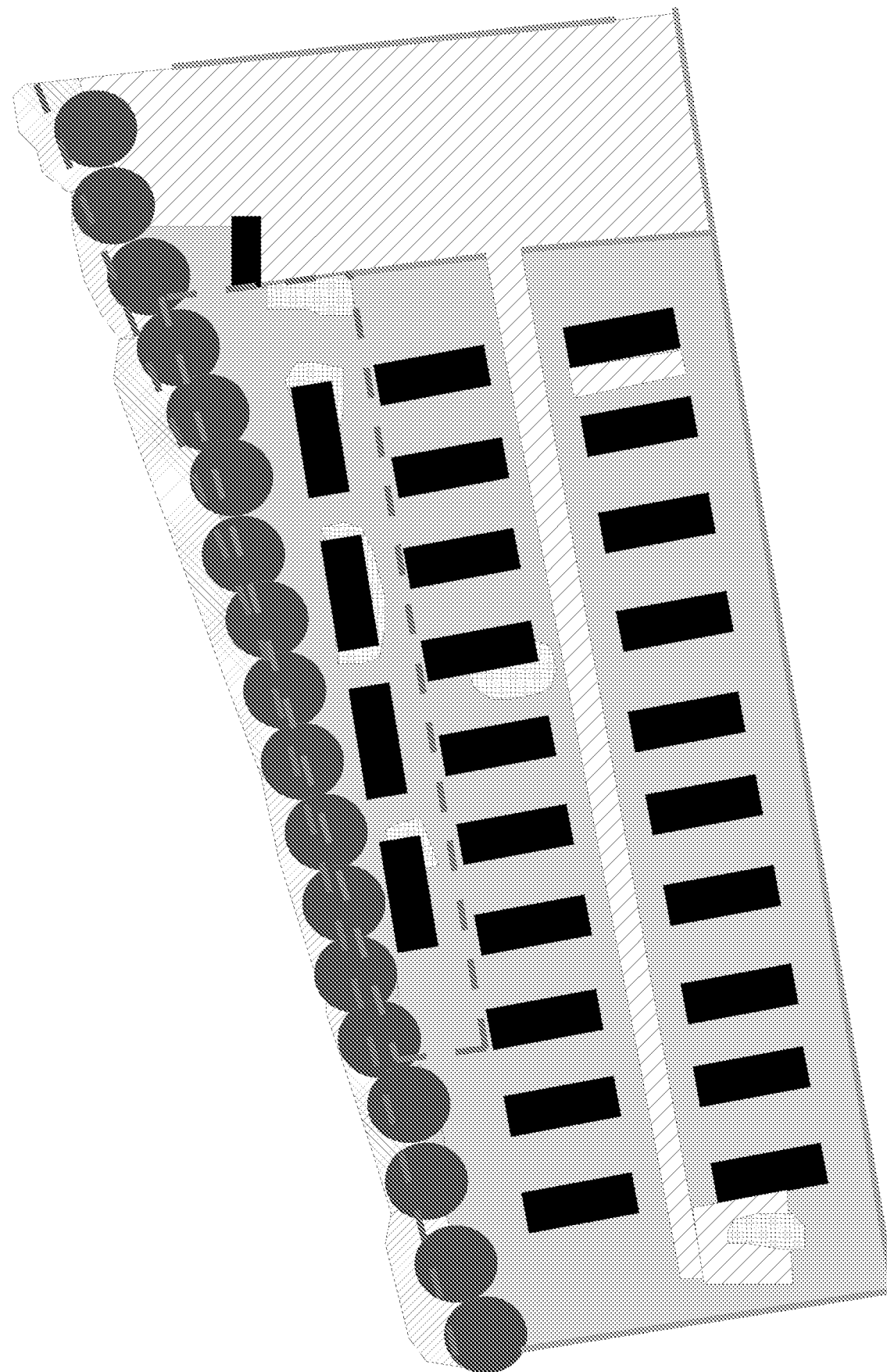


Photograph No. 03 – View of the eastern boundary of the site looking south.



Photograph No. 04 – Dry ditch and scrub which lies adjacent the western boundary of the site.

Figure No. 02 – Site Habitat Plan



Key:

- = Amenity Grass
- = Hard Ground
- = Introduced Shrub
- = Scattered Trees
- = Tall Ruderal
- = Dense Scrub
- = Intact Hedge
- = Construction Zone
- = Dry Ditch



20m

**Figure No. 02 – Site Habitat Plan
Bowley Farm, South Mundham**