



LIZARD

Landscape Design and Ecology

ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Land to the Rear of The Spires, Cross Road, East
Preston

Prepared by	GS
Checked by	CO
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Revision	00

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Appendix A - Site Photographs



SUMMARY

Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned to undertake an Ecological Impact Assessment of land to the rear of The Spires, Cross Road, East Preston (Grid Reference: TQ062020 - hereafter referred to as 'the site').

A preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA) of the entire property of The Spires was undertaken of the site on 18th May 2017 to appraise the existing ecological resource within the site and surrounding area. The following Phase 2 Protected species surveys were recommended and subsequently undertaken in 2018:

- ¿ Bat Emergence / Re-entry Surveys;
- ¿ Badger Sett Monitoring.

The site was subsequently re-visited on 15th July 2019 to assess whether the state of the site had altered.

The site consists of the northern section of the garden of the dwelling called 'The Spires'. A large number of trees on the site are protected through a Tree Preservation Order (Ref. TPO/R/1/14).

The construction zone and immediate surroundings are largely formed of introduced shrubs and amenity grassland, with no rare or unusual species noted. The site is generally considered to be of 'low ecological value', with the proposals creating very limited potential for impacts upon ecology.

The previous surveys undertaken showed that the site did not support any bat roosts or badgers. There is limited potential for reptiles which shall be protected through a mitigation strategy.

Once mitigation measures have been taken into the account, the impacts of the planned development upon biodiversity will be negligible with proposed ecological enhancements resulting in no net loss in biodiversity in line with national planning policy guidance.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned to undertake an Ecological Impact Assessment of land to the rear of The Spires, Cross Road, East Preston (Grid Reference: TQ062020 - hereafter referred to as 'the site').

1.2 A preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA) of the entire property of The Spires was undertaken of the site on 18th May 2017 to appraise the existing ecological resource within the site and surrounding area. The following Phase 2 Protected species surveys and mitigation statements were recommended and subsequently undertaken in 2018:

- ¿ Reptile Mitigation Statement;
- ¿ Bat Emergence / Re-entry Surveys (trees unaffected by these proposals);
- ¿ Badger Sett Monitoring.

1.3 The results of the above survey can be reviewed within the following documents, submitted as part of the original application of the wider site of 'The Spires':

- ¿ Reptile Mitigation Statement -
LLD1200.TheSpires.Reptiles.Rev00.31.07.17
- ¿ Bat Emergence / Re-entry Surveys (trees unaffected by these proposals) - LLD1200.TheSpires.BES.Rev00.31.07.17
- ¿ Badger Sett Monitoring Report - LLD1200-ECO-REP-00-BSR.

1.4 The field survey data and analysis contained in this report was undertaken and prepared by George Sayer (Project Ecologist; BSc(Hons) PgDip; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology). The report has been reviewed by Catherine O'Reilly (MCIEEM, Senior Ecologist; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology).

Site Information

- 1.5 The site consists of the northern section of the garden of the dwelling called 'The Spires'. A large number of trees on the site are protected through a Tree Preservation Order (Ref. TPO/R/1/14). The site is approximately 8.50 metres above sea level and measures approximately 0.3 Ha. The site is bordered to all aspects by the gardens of residential properties. Soil on site is described as freely draining, slightly acid loamy soils.
- 1.6 1 no. water body exists within 500.0m of the site. This is a pond of approximately 150 m² situated 272.0 m north of the site, within a garden.

Surrounding Landscape

- 1.7 The site is located within the centre of the residential areas of Rustington and East Preston. The surrounding landscape is dominated by residential housing. Several parks provide green spaces within the local area. The high-tide mark of the south coast is located 580.0 m south of the site.
- 1.8 The local area is largely devoid of woodland; no woodland is listed within 500.0 m of the site. The nearest area listed on The National Forest Inventory is a 0.67-hectare plot of broadleaved woodland located 540.0m north-east of the site, while the nearest Ancient Woodland (3.15Ha) is located 2.9km north of the site.

Development Proposals

- 1.9 Proposals include the construction of a detached residential dwelling within the garden, to be accompanied by a garage, driveway from the existing gated access to Cross Road, and new landscaped gardens.

2.0 SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

2.1 The aim of this ecological appraisal survey has been:

- To identify habitats and protected species present, and any other features of ecological value;
- Identify impacts of the proposed development
- Set out appropriate avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures.
- To provide details of enhancements which will be incorporated into the scheme.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 A desk study of designated and non-designated site, priority habitats and protected species was undertaken using the government MAGIC Map tool in May 2017.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 A preliminary ecological appraisal was undertaken on 18th May 2017 and this walkover was updated on 15th July 2019 to confirm the original findings. The site was subjected to an ecology survey using guidelines set out in the Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey - A Technique for Environmental Audit (J NCC, 2003). This has resulted in a Site Habitat Plan (Figure No. 01) and Species Lists for Habitat Parcels (Table No. 03)

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. A summary description of the habitat within the site following the Phase 1 Habitat Survey Methodology is presented in Section 4.0. This involved identifying features that may be used by protected species, potential foraging areas and other signs of use. Water bodies were recorded wherever possible, within 500 metres of the proposed development site.

3.2.3 The results are summarised and accompanied in large part by photographic evidence contained in Appendix A - Site Photographs. Recommendations for further investigation and survey are made in the following report.

LAND TO REAR OF THE SPIRES
CROSS ROAD, EAST PRESTON
ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
LLD1935-ECO-REP-001-00-ECIA

3.3 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

3.3.1 A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment was undertaken on 18th May 2017 and repeated on 15th July 2019 by an experienced, licenced bat surveyor who undertook an external and internal examination of the existing trees and buildings on site.

3.3.2 An external and internal examination of the existing buildings on site. 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, buildings and trees were then categorised in accordance with Table 4.1 of the Bat Conservation Trust's Good Survey Guidelines (2016) (shown below):

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 Setts Monitoring

- 3.4.1 Suspected badger holes on site were subject to a full badger sett monitoring survey over a period of 25 days between 08th June and 03rd July 2017. The sett monitoring involved use of camera traps, and sticks covered in tape to catch hairs from passing mammals.

4.0 BASELINE ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

4.1 Designated Sites

Statutory Protected Sites

4.1.1 MAGIC was consulted for details of statutory protected sites within the vicinity of the site. There are no statutory protected sites within 2.0 km of the development site; the nearest are West Beach Local Nature Reserve and Climping Beach SSSI, which are both situated 3.5 km to the west. Given that these sites are designated for their coastal habitats and separated from the development site by large residential areas, the proposals are not considered to have any negative impact upon the site.

4.1.2 There are no international designated sites within 10.0 km of the site. The development does not fall into a category requiring consultation with Natural England.

Non-Statutory Protected Areas

4.1.3 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI's) are non-statutory designations given to areas of high, local conservation value. There are no non-statutory protected sites within 2.0 km of the development site.

4.1.4 A large number of trees on the site are protected through a Tree Preservation Order (Ref. TPO/R/1/14). Permission must be sought from the Local Planning Authority prior to any works being undertaken on these trees.

4.2 Habitats

4.2.1 UK Priority Habitats within 2.0 km of the site include coastal vegetated shingle; coastal and floodplain grazing marsh; deciduous woodland and traditional orchard. None of these habitats are present within the site and the residential nature of the surroundings would suggest that there will be no impact upon UK Priority Habitats.

4.2.2 Habitats within and adjacent to the land include:

- ø Existing Building;
- ø Amenity Grassland;
- ø Tall Ruderal;
- ø Scattered Scrub;
- ø Introduced Shrub;
- ø Intact Ornamental Hedgerow;
- ø Scattered Trees and Tree Lines.

Existing Building

- 4.2.3 A total of 2 no. buildings are located on the site. These consist of a small glass greenhouse, and a flat-roofed single garage.

Amenity Grassland

- 4.2.4 The majority of the site is formed of amenity grassland lawn. Common grasses were present and have now grown to c.20cm height. The sward is dominated by common grasses such as perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*); and cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*). Common forbs including common daisy (*Bellis perennis*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*) are abundant. The vegetation is of site value.

Tall Ruderal

- 4.2.5 Patches of tall ruderal vegetation has developed within corners of the site, particularly along the eastern boundary of the site and along the access route. The vegetation is formed partly of the amenity grassland, with taller forbs such as smooth sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*). The vegetation is limited in extent. The vegetation is of site value.

Scattered Scrub

- 4.2.6 Patches of scrub, dominated by dense bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) line the access route into the site from the north. The vegetation is limited in extent. The vegetation is of site value.

Introduced Shrub

- 4.2.7 Small patches of introduced shrub remain to the south of the site. These are of negligible value to ecology.

Intact Ornamental Hedgerow

- 4.2.8 The northern boundary of the site is lined by a dense, well maintained hedge of golden Leyland cypress (*Cupressocyparis x leylandii*). The vegetation offers negligible value to ecology.

Scattered Trees and Treelines

- 4.2.9 Above the shrubs, and in planters among the grassland grow a number of mature trees; the trees are a mixture of native species such as horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and ornamental species such as cypresses (*Cupressus* spp.). The trees and shrubs provide potential bird nesting habitat.

4.3 Protected Species

- 4.3.1 The following is based upon protected species records returned from the field study and any further Phase 2 Protected Species Surveys which were undertaken on site.

Amphibians

Desk Study

- 4.3.2 There are no records of GCN within 2.0 km of the site.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.3 The site is formed of large areas of grassland and ruderal vegetation, which would offer some limited potential for GCN. A common toad was previously found on the site. There are no recorded ponds within 250m of the site. The site is therefore of negligible value to GCN.

Reptiles

Desk Study

- 4.3.4 There are no records of reptiles within 2.0km of the site.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.5 The grassland is relatively long and, in addition to the tall ruderal habitat, offers some potential for reptiles. The site is surrounded by well-maintained gardens which offer limited potential site for colonisation. The habitats are of site value to reptiles in the local area.

Bats

Desk Study

- 4.3.6 Within 5.0 km of the site are records of Serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*), Noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), Daubenton's (*Myotis daubentonii*), Natterer's (*Myotis nattereri*), Whiskered (*Myotis mystacinus*), Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) Nathusius's Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*) and Brown Long-eared bats (*Plecotus auritus*). Very few records are present within 2.0 km of the site.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.7 A total of 2 no. buildings were recorded on site. These were subject to a full preliminary bat roost assessment.
- 4.3.8 Building B1 is a single-storey garage of block construction, with a corrugated flat roof. Access holes created by the corrugations were generally cobweb-filled. Internal access was not available at the time however given the nature of the roof, the bat roost potential of the building is considered to be :negligible~.
- 4.3.9 Building B2 is a glass greenhouse. The building is completely unsuitable for bats and offers :negligible~ potential.

- 4.3.10 Four trees within the site area were considered to offer some level of bat roost potential. The results are detailed within Table No. 02 below:

Table No. 02: Trees within Bat Roost Potential

Tree No.	Description	Category
TG01	Pair of mature cypress trees of significant stature displaying a number of fractured limbs.	:Low~
T02	Pair of mature cypress trees of significant stature displaying deeply fissured bark and several narrow unions which could hold small bat roosts.	:Low~
T03	Poplar tree displaying few features but of a significant size which could hold a small bat roost within higher features.	:Low~
T04	Large cypress tree displaying historic loss of a leader at 3.0 m height to the east, and several other major failures which could provide limited bat roost potential.	:Low~

- 4.3.11 No bat emergence or activity surveys of the site have been undertaken within the site area; however, a bat emergence survey of trees along the southern boundary of the wider property of :The Spires~ in 2018 recorded no roosts and low activity by common and soprano pipistrelles only.
- 4.3.12 The trees are considered to offer :low~ potential for commuting and foraging bats. The site is considered of value to bats within the site area only.

Badgers

Desk Study

- 4.3.13 There are numerous records of badger within 2.0 k of the site.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.14 To the north-west corner of the site; 3 no. holes are present surrounding a large cypress tree and against the fence line. The size of the holes indicated these may be a small badger sett; a collapsed fence panel further to the south may provide a commuting route for badgers into and out of the site.

- 4.3.15 The above holes were monitored within the northern section of the site using stick traps and camera traps (see original Badger Survey Report as part of original application: LLD1200-ECO-REP-00-BS R). . No badgers were recorded entering or exiting any of the other holes monitored. Other species recorded during the surveys included birds, deer, fox, rabbit, rat, mouse and vole. The holes are not considered to be an active sett.

Breeding Birds

- 4.3.16 Numerous bird species are present within the local area.

Site Assessment

- 4.3.17 No rare or protected bird species were seen or heard during the site visit. Several common bird species were noted during the survey, and a number of birds' nests were visible within trees surrounding the site. The trees and hedges are of site value to breeding birds.

Invertebrates

Site Assessment

- 4.3.18 The main body of the site consists of amenity grassland which offers little value to invertebrates. The vegetation is relatively long, offering potential for insects such as grasshoppers. Boundaries contain some small areas of decaying wood and log piles which provides a foraging resource for invertebrates. Given the limited amount of suitable habitat, the site is of site value to invertebrates.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Designated Sites

Potential Impacts

- 5.1.1 No designated sites are present within 2.0 km of the site. No impacts upon designated sites are predicted.

Mitigation and Compensation

- 5.1.2 None required – the site is not within an Impact Risk Zone and does not require consultation with Natural England.

Residual Impacts

- 5.1.3 There will be no likely significant effect upon any surrounding protected site as a result of this development.

5.2 Habitats

Potential Impacts

- 5.2.1 Development proposals will result in the loss of areas of amenity grassland, existing buildings, tall ruderal, scattered trees, scattered scrub, and a small section of hedgerow. These habitats are common and widespread and will be replaced post development.

- 5.2.2 Habitats of slightly higher value, notably mature trees, may be negatively impacted by dust pollution, damage to roots, stems and branches, creation of new hard surfaces and unsympathetic lighting.

Mitigation and Compensation

- 5.2.3 Post-development, a landscape scheme would replace habitats lost with further areas of amenity grassland and introduced shrub areas. Wildlife friendly planting will be utilised, increasing the overall biodiversity value of the site. Areas of new hedgerow planting to the site will ensure no net loss of vegetation or screening as a result of the scheme.

- 5.2.4 Works during the construction phase will be undertaken in accordance with guidance provided within The Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition SPG (July 2014) to control any excess dust creation which may impact adjacent priority habitat.
- 5.2.5 All works shall be carried out in accordance with BS5837 to ensure the protection of trees. All fuel will be stored in an appropriate compound outside of tree RPAs. Appropriate capture systems will be in place for the spillage of oil and fuel to prevent pollution events.

Residual Impacts

- 5.2.6 No priority or other important habitats or plant species will be affected by this development, the impact of which is negligible.

5.3 Amphibians

Potential Impacts

- 5.3.1 In the absence of avoidance / mitigation, the development could result in killing or injuring of widespread amphibians.

Mitigation and Compensation

- 5.3.2 Any suitable amphibian habitat lost shall be replaced with other similar habitats post-construction.

Residual Impacts

- 5.3.3 No protected amphibian species will be affected by this development, the impact of which is negligible.

5.4 Reptiles

Potential Impacts

- 5.4.1 In the absence of avoidance / mitigation, the development could result in killing or injuring of widespread reptiles. The impact would be of moderate magnitude, but relatively unlikely due to the poor connectivity of the site.

Mitigation and Compensation

- 5.4.2 Grass shall be cut using hand mower from the centre of the site towards the margins, to allow any reptiles present to disperse. Habitats lost on the site shall be replaced with similar habitats. A detailed Reptile Mitigation Strategy (LLD1200.TheSpires.Reptiles.Rev00.31.07.17) was produced as part of the original application; this strategy is still relevant and should be followed.

Residual Impacts

- 5.4.3 The overall impact of the scheme will be negligible.

5.5 Bats

Potential Impacts

- 5.5.1 In the absence of mitigation impacts may include habitat fragmentation, loss of foraging areas, increased predation and killing or injuring of individual bats.

Mitigation and Compensation

- 5.5.2 Larger trees on the boundary shall be retained and enhanced with further hedge and tree planting.
- 5.5.3 A sensitive lighting scheme will be employed with lighting kept to the minimum levels and angled down and away from surrounding hedge lines and mature trees. The landscape scheme will include 'bat-friendly' planting to increase the foraging resource while new hedge / tree planting will retain connectivity between the site and wider area.

Residual Impacts

- 5.5.4 The overall impact of the scheme will be negligible in the short-term, with a minor positive impact in the long-term once vegetation has established.

5.6 Badgers

Potential Impacts

- 5.6.1 In the absence of mitigation, impacts would include the trapping of badgers in footings/trenches, fragmentation of habitat, disruption of commuting corridors and disturbance / damage of a badger sett.

Mitigation and Compensation

- 5.6.2 During the construction phase, all trenches deeper than 1.0m will be covered overnight or have a ramp installed to avoid trapping any badgers or other mammals on site. All trenches will be checked each morning for the presence of any animals.

Residual Impacts

- 5.6.3 The overall impact of the scheme will be negligible / minor adverse.

5.7 Birds

Potential Impacts

- 5.7.1 In the absence of avoidance / mitigation, the development could result in the damage / destruction of a bird nest and loss of foraging / commuting areas.

Mitigation and Compensation

- 5.7.2 The clearance of any hedges, scrub or trees will be undertaken outside the bird nesting season. Should this not be possible, vegetation shall be checked prior to removal by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist. The loss of suitable vegetation on site will be compensated through the incorporation of nest boxes suitable for a range of species into the new buildings or mature trees, and new hedge and tree planting around the site.

- 5.7.3 Valuable foraging habitat in the form of hedges and tree lines will be retained around the site.

Residual Impacts

- 5.7.4 The overall impact of the scheme will be negligible.

5.8 Invertebrates

Potential Impacts

- 5.8.1 In the absence of mitigation, the development could result in the removal of suitable stag beetle habitat, destruction of larvae and increased predation. No stag beetles have been directly observed on site therefore these impacts are unlikely to occur.

Mitigation and Compensation

- 5.8.2 Any clearance of any other fallen wood, log piles etc will be undertaken by hand. Any larva found during clearance of these areas will be moved to areas of retained deadwood within the boundaries. Any log piles removed shall be replaced within the boundary vegetation

Residual Impacts

- 5.8.3 The overall impact of the scheme will be negligible.

6.0 ENHANCEMENTS

6.1 The design of the proposed development includes ecological enhancements for the benefit of wildlife in line with the National Planning Policy Framework and Local Planning Policy. Ecological enhancements which will be included as part of development proposals and adjacent SANG (in addition to the mitigation measures above) include:

- ð The use of flowering plants as listed within the RHS 'Plants for Pollinators' within areas of ornamental planting;
- ð The provision of at least one integrated nest box for bird species such as house sparrow, swift, swallow or house martin to the northern aspects of the new building;
- ð Incorporation of bird boxes suitable for a range of species within mature trees;
- ð Log and compost piles to be installed to the site boundaries;
- ð An integrated bat box to the southern aspect of the new building;
- ð Installation of crevice and cavity bat boxes to mature trees to suit a variety of bat species;
- ð Re-enforcement of existing boundary vegetation;
- ð New hedgerow planting;
- ð New tree planting;
- ð Hedgehog friendly gravel boards incorporating 13x13cm gap to allow movement of hedgehogs around the site.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The development site is formed of common, widespread habitats of low ecological value. Floral diversity in general was very low, with the bulk of the site dominated by amenity grassland.
- 7.2 The previous surveys undertaken showed that the site did not support any bat roosts or badgers. There is limited potential for reptiles which shall be protected through a mitigation strategy.
- 7.3 Once mitigation measures have been taken into the account, the impacts of the planned development upon biodiversity will be negligible with proposed ecological enhancements resulting in no net loss in biodiversity in line with national planning policy guidance.

8.0 REFERENCES

J NCC: Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey - A Technique for Environmental Audit; (2003);

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

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. 3 - Species List for Habitat Parcels

Species-poor Semi-improved Grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	O
Cocks-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	LF
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	O
Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	O
Field Speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	O
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	D
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O
Vetch sp.	<i>Vicia sp.</i>	R
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	O

Amenity Grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Bent	<i>Agrostis sp.</i>	LD
Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	O
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	LF
Field Speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	O
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	D
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O
Self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	LF
Vetch sp.	<i>Vicia sp.</i>	R
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	O

Tall Ruderal

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	LD
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	F
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	LA
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	LD

Dense Scrub

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	LD
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	D
Elder	<i>Sambucas nigra</i>	LA

Scattered Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	LD
Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	LD
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	O
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	O
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus Betula</i>	O
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	O

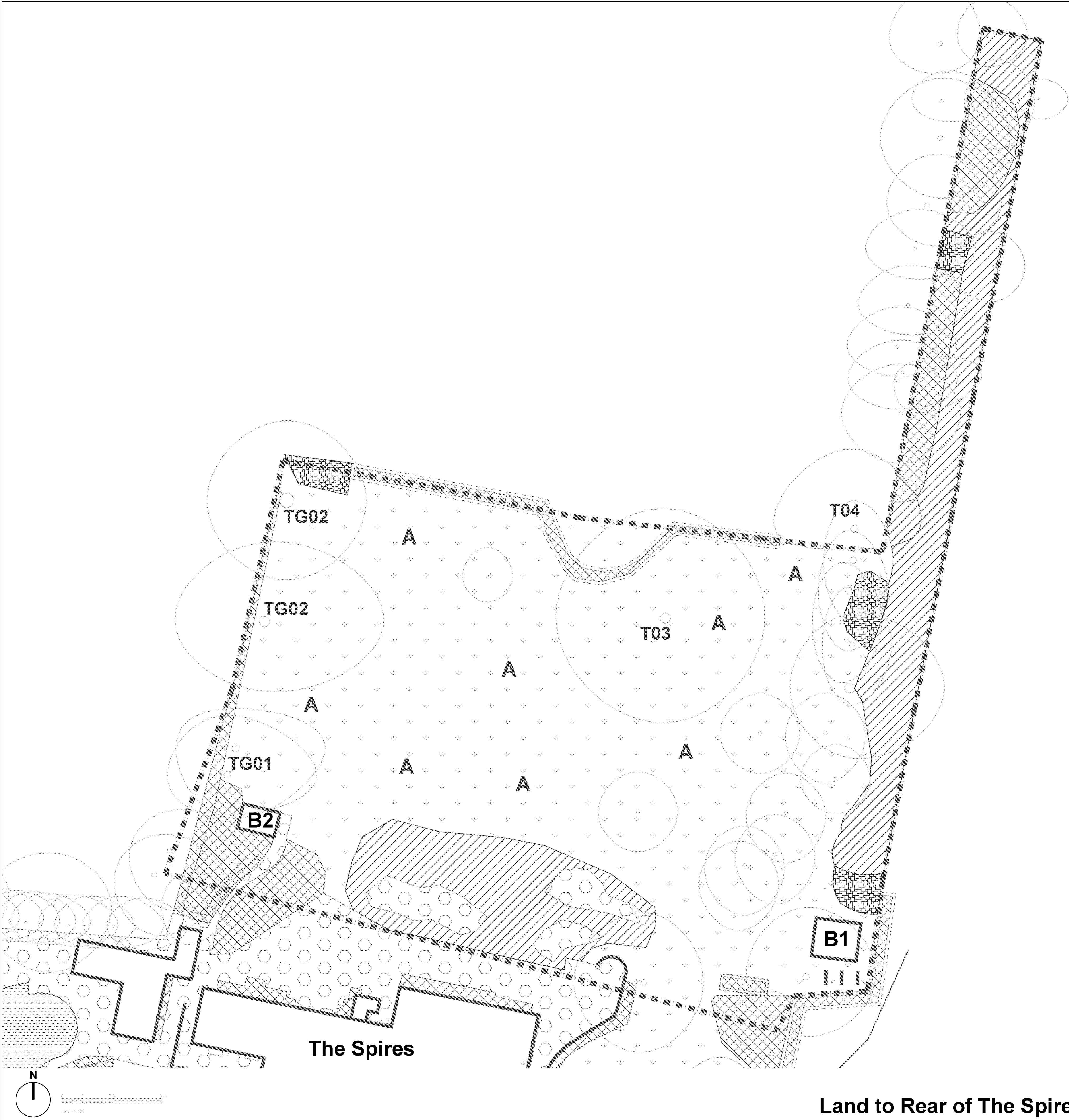
Semi-natural Broadleaved Woodland

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	D
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	LD
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	O
Cherry sp.	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	O
Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	D
Wild Service	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	R
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	O
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	LF
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus Betula</i>	LF
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	O

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

FIGURES:

Figure No. 01 - Site Habitat Plan



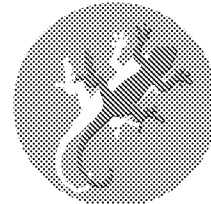
Legend

- Site Survey Boundary.
- Target Notes.
- Trees with Bat Roost Potential.
- Existing Buildings and Walls (with Building Number).
- Amenity Grassland.
- Ornamental Species-Poor Hedgerow.
- Coniferous Treeline.
- Hard Surfaces.
- Bare Ground.
- Rank Grassland and Tall Ruderal.
- Ephemeral/Short Perennial Vegetation.
- Scattered Scrub.
- Introduced Shrub Planting.
- Swimming Pool.
- Scattered Trees.
- Compost/Brash Pile.

Notes: The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
Habitat areas are indicative only - please do not scale from this drawing.

PLANNING ISSUE

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
00	Planning Issue	06.04.20	LB

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Client
Mr M. Osborne-Shaw
Project Title and Location
Land to Rear of The Spires
Springfield Close, East Preston

Drawing Title
Site Habitat Plan

Scale 1:200 @ A1	Drawn LB	Approved GS	Date 06.04.20
Drawing No LLD1935-ECO-REP-001			Revision 00

Figure No. 01 - Site Habitat Plan
Land to Rear of The Spires, Springfield Close, East Preston

Appendix A - Site Photographs

APPENDIX NO. 1 - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 01 - The site is largely unchanged since the previous application, with the grass having grown slightly longer.



Photograph No. 02 - Some new piles of rubble where there was once a rockery have become slightly overgrown with tall ruderal and scattered scrub.

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Photograph No. 03 - Mammal holes on-site do not appear to have altered since previous badger surveys.



Photograph No. 04 - Patches of scattered scrub are still present to the boundaries.

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Photograph No. 05 - The trees on-site appear largely unchanged.



Photograph No. 06 - The access route is still dominated by tall ruderal.

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Photograph No. 07 - B01 offers 'negligible' bat roost potential.



Photograph No. 08 - B02 offers 'negligible' bat roost potential.

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