SOUTH COAST ECOLOGY

Client Name	Mr A Brazil
Site Name	Sunny Mead Farm
Report Title	Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan
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Author	Tristanna Boxall BSc (Hons) MCIEEM

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

South Coast Ecology Ltd were commissioned by Mr A Brazil to produce this habitat management and monitoring plan (HMMP) document to accompany the Biodiversity Net Gain BNG) Metric.

A habitat management and monitoring plan (HMMP) is a detailed plan that outlines how the land will be managed over at least 30 years to:

- create and enhance habitats for biodiversity net gain (BNG)
- manage and monitor the BNG

This report has been prepared by Senior Ecologist Tristanna Boxall BSc (Hons) MCIEEM.

1.2 Site location

The site is located along North End Road (grid reference SU 98141 04368) (**Figure 1**). The site is bound by the train line to the north with North End Road running along the western boundary. The east and south consists of garden space and infrastructure associated with neighbouring properties. The surrounding area is of a rural nature.

Figure 1. Location of site (GoogleMaps, 2025).

1.6 Proposals

The proposals involve change of use to 5no. Gypsy/Traveller Plots.

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2.0 BASELINE HABITATS

The Condition Assessment was undertaken by Tristanna Boxall BSc (Hons) MCIEEM. This took place on 30th June 2025. Weather conditions consisted of temperatures of 28°C, 0% cloud cover, minimal wind and no precipitation. On arrival to site, it was not possible to undertake a condition assessment given the habitats had been cleared therefore they have been assumed as 'good' condition.

2.1 Mixed Scrub (h3h) secondary code scattered trees (32)

On arrival to site the vegetation had already been stripped. It was considered likely previously the scrub associated with the trainline (**Figure 2)** was encroaching on to the site.

Figure 2. Scrub habitat offsite (June, 2025).

As it is not possible to clearly define the area of scrub it has been assumed that everything north of the access was scrub.

Tree stumps were also recorded across the site.

2.2 Artificial unsealed surface (u1c)

The access to the bungalow currently consists of gravel (**Figure 3**). This access was in place prior to clearance.

Figure 3. Artificial unsealed surface (June, 2025).

2.3 Native Hedgerow (h2a) secondary code hedgerow with trees (11)

The boundary had been cleared and replaced with a fence however street view suggests there was previously a hedgerow with mature trees present. It appears the composition was most native although Laurel is also visible.

3.0 BNG CALCULATIONS

Proposals will see the permanent loss of scrub to make way for five new static caravans and associated parking and garden space. Despite the creation of a buffer along the train line that will be re-planted with scrub and native trees, along with modified grassland outside of the private garden areas there will still be a deficit of 2.53 habitat units (-72.92%) and trading rules are not satisfied (**Figure 4**).

Figure 4. Screenshot of Headline Results.

FINAL RESULTS		
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Area habitat units*	-2.53
	Hedgerow units	0.14
	Watercourse units	0.00
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Area habitat units*	-72.92%
	Hedgerow units	28.61%
	Watercourse units	0.00%
Trading rules satisfied?	No - Check Trading Summaries ▲	

4.0 PROPOSALS FOR ON-SITE ENHANCEMENT

4.1 Individual Trees

4.1.1 Species

A variety of native species will be planted (20 in total). Recommended species include Alder, Willow, Birch, Blackthorn, Dogwood, Elder, Elm, Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly, Hornbeam, Field Maple or Rowan.

4.1.2 Timing

Bare-rooted and rootballed trees become available during November and planting continues until March.

4.1.3 Pre-planting preparation

Unless otherwise specified in a planting specification the following steps will be followed:

- Cultivate and weed-kill all areas to be planted.
- Ameliorate soil prior to planting.
- Water retaining polymer to be in planting pit only.
- The hole must be 1.5 times the width of the roots.

4.1.4 Anchoring

Trees will need to be secured. Advanced Nursery Stock/Extra Heavy standard/Feathered trees to be staked. Stakes are driven firmly into the ground prior to backfilling, avoiding any roots. Stakes should be removed after the third season.

4.1.5 Protection

For the ‘small trees’, Spirals of 60cm will protect from Rabbits, 90cm Silvitube Guards from Muntac deer and Hares, 120cm from Roe deer and 135cm from Fallow deer Stakes will be required for the and bamboo canes for the Spirals.

4.1.6 Top Dressing

Apply 'Fish, Blood and Bone' or 'Growmore' in March/April at the rate of 75g/m2.

4.1.7 Aftercare

All trees will be kept weed free by spaying or using mulching material. All trees in turf or seeded areas are to have a 1m ring of mulch at the base. All planting is to be mulched to a depth of 50mm with bark mulch. All areas identified as shingle mulch should be mulched to a depth of 50mm over a weed suppressant membrane.

4.1.8 Watering

Although rain is helpful it should not be assumed plants nave received enough water. During the summer the ground can become very hard and even torrential rain can simply run off the surface without penetrating deep enough for the plants to take it in.

4.2 Hedgerow

4.2.1 Species

Hazel, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Field Maple, Spindle, Dogwood and Elder will be utilised within the native hedgerows.

4.2.2 Timing and Pre-planting Preparation.

This will follow the methods outlined in Section 4.1 above.

4.2.3 Planting

Native Hedge planting to be at 5no. plants in a double staggered row, 400mm apart, and at 300mm centres unless otherwise stated in a planting schedule.

4.3 Scrub

4.3.1 Species

Ash, Blackthorn, Gorse, Willow, Hazel, Hawthorn and Dog Rose will be used.

4.3.2 Planting

Plants should be planted in clumps, mixing species randomly, with unplanted gaps to create open ground as part of the mosaic.

4.3.3 Protection

Spirals of 60cm will protect from Rabbits, 90cm Silvitube Guards from Muntac deer and Hares, 120cm from Roe deer and 135cm from Fallow deer Stakes will be required for the and bamboo canes for the Spirals.

4.4 Nesting Birds

At least three woodcrete bird nest boxes will be erected on site. An open fronted, 32mm circle entrance and 26mm circle entrance hole will be introduced.

Table 1. Schedule of habitat creation.

HABITAT	Activity	Dates / Timing	Description
Individual trees	Planting	Late Autumn ideally, in suitable weather	• Native trees will be planted on site • Rootgrow or Bonemeal will be applied to the new plants to encourage healthy root growth.
	Year 1 Management	Anytime	• The newly planted trees/plants will be inspected to assess their condition and determine if any remedial action is required. • Any plants that are removed, die or become seriously damaged or defective shall be replaced like for like in the next planting season.
Hedgerow	Creation of hedgerow	Late Autumn ideally, in suitable weather	• Hedgerow to be created through planting of native species.
	Year 1 Monitoring	Anytime	• Annual monitoring will take place of the newly planted hedgerow for the first 3 years
Scrub	Years 2 – 5	October – February	• The plants will be subject to pruning as required to ensure that they are developing healthy growth forms. • Dead or diseased plants will be replaced as outlined in Years 1 and 2.
	Years 5 – 30	October – February	• Annual manage the edge of the scrub to prevent scrub encroachment into the grassland.
Bird boxes	Years 5 – 30	October – February	• Three boxes to be erected on boundary fences.

5.0 MANAGEMENT OF ON-SITE HABITATS FOR BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN

The following Section details the management that will be required to ensure the successful establishment and continued resource for the habitats created under proposals.

5.1 Individual Trees

To ensure a successful establishment of the newly planted trees, all trees must have a 1m exclusion zone whereby weeds are routinely removed for the first 2 – 3 years. Additionally, all trees must have tree guards installed to act as a form of protection from extreme weather or excessive foraging from wildlife. During weed removal, tree guards should also be routinely checked to ensure they are maintained in good condition and are firmly positioned within the soil. If the guards begin to split, they must be removed and disposed of responsibly. Once the tree guard is no longer required it will be removed and disposed of responsibly.

5.2 Hedgerow

5.2.1 Management Prescription

A dense, herb-rich basal layer or a continuous line of hedgerow trees is preferred (Barr et al., undated). The new hedgerow will be managed with the existing hedgerow on site to ensure continuity and connectivity of the hedge within the landscape.

5.2.*2 Monitoring*

Annual monitoring will take place of the newly planted hedge areas for the first 3 years, with bi-annual monitoring between 4-10 years. These monitoring visits will assess the general health of the hedgerows and determine if any remedial action is required (some of which are outlined below such as replacement planting or altering the frequency of cuts).

5.2.*3 Replacement*

Any plants that are removed, die or become seriously damaged or defective during the 10-year monitoring period of planting shall be replaced like for like in the next planting season.

If hedgerows become very thin, coppicing of selected plants / laying of short lengths of hedgerow may be required and will be beneficial to promote vigorous, dense regrowth. Such works must be undertaken during the period October – February to avoid the breeding bird season.

5.2.*4 Hedge Trimming Regime*

The more favourable approach to managing hedgerows for the benefits of small mammals is to encourage minimal interference and ensure when there is any cutting, it does so after autumn fruiting (so late winter is preferable). The key points of the

management prescriptions will therefore be as follows (adopting recommendations as outlined within Bright and MacPherson 2002):

- Cutting will be done on a 3-year cycle (part of the hedges on site cut during the first year, another part of the hedges cut during second year and no cutting during the third year), to provide sustained foraging opportunities across the site every active season. Hedgerows will be allowed to develop into a tall, dense, bushy structures and maintained at a height of 3 – (preferably 4) meters.
- A proportion of hedges (at least 30%) should be left to grow for at least 7 – 10 years.
- Not all hedgerows should be cut in any one year, so some heavy fruiting hedges are always present.
- Flails should not be used if possible meaning management works will likely involve cutting using hand tools
- Coppicing or laying should be used to manage an of the hedgerows on site which become gappy or sparse
- If the size of the hedgerow needs to be reduced, avoid cutting the top and cut one side.

5.2.5 Timing

Outside of bird nesting season (i.e. cut between October – February).

5.3 Scrub

5.3.1 Management Prescription

Scrub provides wildlife with food and shelter and has the greatest benefit where there is (DEFRA, 2024):

- a variety of native shrub species like hawthorn, blackthorn and hazel
- a range of shrub heights, ages and structures
- scrub edges that flow naturally into surrounding vegetation
- scrub and other vegetation, like grasses and herbs, that flower and set seed
- occasional open grown trees developing through thorny scrub and bramble

5.3.2 Management

The scrub will be left as much as possible to establish and regenerate naturally as much as possible. The edge will eventually require management, likely annually to prevent it spreading into neighbouring grassland / across the access track.

5.3.3 Timing

Outside of bird nesting season (i.e. cut between October – February).

5.4 Management Responsibilities

The client (via a management company) will assume responsibility for the management and maintenance of the newly created habitats. When required, responsibility will include ensuring all management works are completed and qualified

ecologists, arborists or landscape managers are contracted, etc. All management works as described above will need to be secured by a Section 106 agreement. An annual management timeline of all habitats has been provided in **Table 2** but management works should continue in perpetuity.

The review process is as follows:

- A suitably qualified ecologist will visit the site to conduct the compliance check
- The ecologist will review the success for BNG that the previous recommendations or management actions
- The compliance check will include the write up and submission of a BNG monitoring report to the LPA for review and comment

5.5 Years 2 – 30 Management and Monitoring

Once the initial works covering the first year of management and monitoring have been completed, the longer-term management objectives for the ecological features on site will need to be implemented. **Table 2** below provides an overview of the actions required and the timings of when they should be complete (covering years 2– 30).

Table 2. Monitoring and management in Years 2 – 30 for all habitats.

Habitat	Specific Activity	Dates / Timing	Description
Individual trees	Years 1 – 3 Management	Anytime	• The newly planted trees will be inspected annually to assess their condition. These monitoring visits will assess the general health of the trees and determine if any remedial action is required. • Any plants that are removed, die or become seriously damaged or defective shall be replaced like for like in the next planting season.
	Years 3 – 5 Management	October	• The trees will be subject to light pruning as required to ensure that they are developing healthy growth forms. • Dead or diseased trees will be replaced as outlined in Years 1 and 2.
	Years 5 – 30 Management	October	• Trees require minimal management unless there are health and safety concerns. • Remove tree guards. • Any management should avoid nesting bird season (March – September) and also hibernation season for bats (November – February)
Hedgerows	Years 2 – 10 Establishment	Late Winter – early Spring	• The new hedgerow will be monitored annually for the first 3 years and bi-annually between years 4 – 10. • A proportion of hedges (at least 30%) should be left to grow for at least 7 – 10 years. • This will be carried out by a suitably experienced ecologist during late winter – early spring of each year.
	Plant removal / planting	Late Autumn ideally, in suitable weather	• Any plants that are removed, die or become seriously damaged or defective during the 10-year monitoring period of planting shall be replaced like for like in the next planting season.

	Years 10 – 30 Cutting	October – February	• Cutting will be done on a 3-year cycle • Remove tree guards. • Hedgerows will be allowed to develop into a tall, dense, bushy structures and maintained at a height of 3 – 4m.
	Years 2 – 10 Establishment	Late Winter – early Spring	• The new hedgerow will be monitored annually for the first 3 years and bi-annually between years 4 – 10. • A proportion of hedges (at least 30%) should be left to grow for at least 7 – 10 years. • This will be carried out by a suitably experienced ecologist during late winter – early spring of each year.
Scrub	Years 2 – 5	October – February	• The plants will be subject to pruning as required to ensure that they are developing healthy growth forms. • Dead or diseased plants will be replaced as outlined in Years 1 and 2.
	Years 5 – 30	October – February	• Annual manage the edge of the scrub to prevent scrub encroachment into the grassland
Monitoring	Monitoring report	Annually for the first 5 years, then every 5 years until year 30 Must be conducted during a suitable time of year and weather conditions	• A report will be produced by an ecologist to provide details on all management, assessment of habitats, additional management requirements (if required), management to be carried out in the next phase and reporting on any delays • Each report will be sent to the LPA

5.6 Summary

Table 3 presents a summary record of what has been agreed to be delivered based on the biodiversity metric. These habitat condition targets form the basis of what the management plan is setting out to achieve.

Table 3. Summary Table.

Baseline Habitat	Baseline Condition	Target Habitat	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition
Modified Grassland	Poor	Individual Trees	Moderate	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.
Modified Grassland	Poor	Native Hedgerow	Good	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.
Modified Grassland / Vegetated Garden	Poor / N/A	Mixed Scrub	Good	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.

6.0 MONITORING

6.1 Compliance Check

A compliance visit will be completed by a suitably qualified ecologist once the works have been completed. The check will be conducted annually for the first 5 years post-completion, and every 5-years thereafter until year 30. The compliance check will be carried out during a suitable time of year and in suitable weather conditions. The ecologist will check all biodiversity ecological enhancements (as per the PEA report) and the habitat creation as specified within this report have been completed and make an assessment if any recommended changes are required to management.

On completion of the visit, a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) monitoring report will be compiled, including the following:

- Assessment of habitats against the objectives defined in this management plan
- Any presence of target species noted during the compliance check
- Date stamped photographic evidence taken from fixed monitoring points
- Detailed site notes including a condition assessment for each habitat type
- Detailed specific recommendations on management actions
- Each BNG monitoring report will be sent to the LPA

6.2 Individual Rural Trees

Table 4 below provides the condition assessment against which the newly planted trees on site will be assessed.

Table 4. Trees Condition Assessment.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1].	

D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	
	Number of criteria passed	
	Condition Assessment Score	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
	Good: Passes 5 or 6 criteria	
	Moderate: Passes 3 or 4 criteria	
	Poor: Passes 2 or fewer criteria	

6.3 Hedgerow

Table 5 below provides the condition assessment against which the hedgerows on site will be assessed.

Table 5. Native Hedgerow Condition Assessment.

Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)		Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'	Criteria description	Criterion passed (Yes or No)
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types				
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	

			A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).	
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length	The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	
B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	

B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	
C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: · Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and · Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.	
C2.	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettles *Urtica* spp., cleavers *Galium aparine* and docks *Rumex* spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	

D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[3]) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website[4], as well as the BSBI website[5] where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora'[6] contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website[7].	
D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees		
Category	**Category Requirements**	**Metric Score**
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2

Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1	
	Score achieved:		

6.5 Mixed Scrub

Table 5 below provides the condition assessment against which the newly planted mixed scrub on site will be assessed.

Table 5. Mixed Scrub Condition Assessment.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range).[1] - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species[2], - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana*, common juniper *Juniperus communis*, sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* (only in its restricted native range), or box *Buxus sempervirens*, which can be up to 100% cover).	
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran[3]) shrubs are all present.	
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) and species indicative of suboptimal condition[6] make up less than 5% of ground cover.	
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	

		Number of criteria passed
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	

6.6 Risk and Remedial Measures

Table 6 highlights risks associated with the habitats to be created and general remediation actions.

Table 6. Risk and Remediation.

Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
Individual Trees	Newly planted trees failing to establish	Any time a tree dies within the first 10 years.	Replace failed specimens on a like-for-like basis
Hedgerow	Hedgerow fails to establish	Any time a plant dies within the first 10 years.	Replace failed specimens on a like-for-like basis
Mixed scrub	Scrub fails to establish	Any time a plant dies within the first 10 years.	Replace failed specimens on a like-for-like basis
	Scrub encroachment	If the scrub starts to spread into grassland habitat.	Increase management from annually to bi-annually.

7.0 OFF-SITE UNITS

As it is not possible to achieve net gain and satisfied the trading rules within the redline boundary, off site credits will be required. In order to deliver 10% net gain and satisfy the trading summaries, it will be necessary to acquire scrub and individual tree habitat units (**Figure in Section 3.0**).

A scenario of utilising 0.3ha of modified grassland to plant 77 additional trees and 0.235ha of mixed scrub **(Figure 5).**

Figure 5. Scenario planting scrub trees offsite.

FINAL RESULTS		
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Area habitat units*	0.38
	Hedgerow units	0.14
	Watercourse units	0.00
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Area habitat units*	11.04%
	Hedgerow units	28.61%
	Watercourse units	0.00%
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓	

The client has suitable land/habitat available within the LPA boundary. These habitats units can be secured through a Conservation Covenant or Section 106 agreement and then the site will be registered. If this is not possible offsite credits would need to be purchased from a provider.

8.0 CONCLUSION

It is not possible to achieve 10% biodiversity net gain on site and satisfy the trading rules within the redline boundary. In order to deliver 10% net gain and satisfy the trading summaries, it will be necessary to utilise offsite units. This is in addition to scrub and tree planting and hedgerow creation on site. The client has land available therefore this will need to be secured through the appropriate actions.

9.0 REFERENCES

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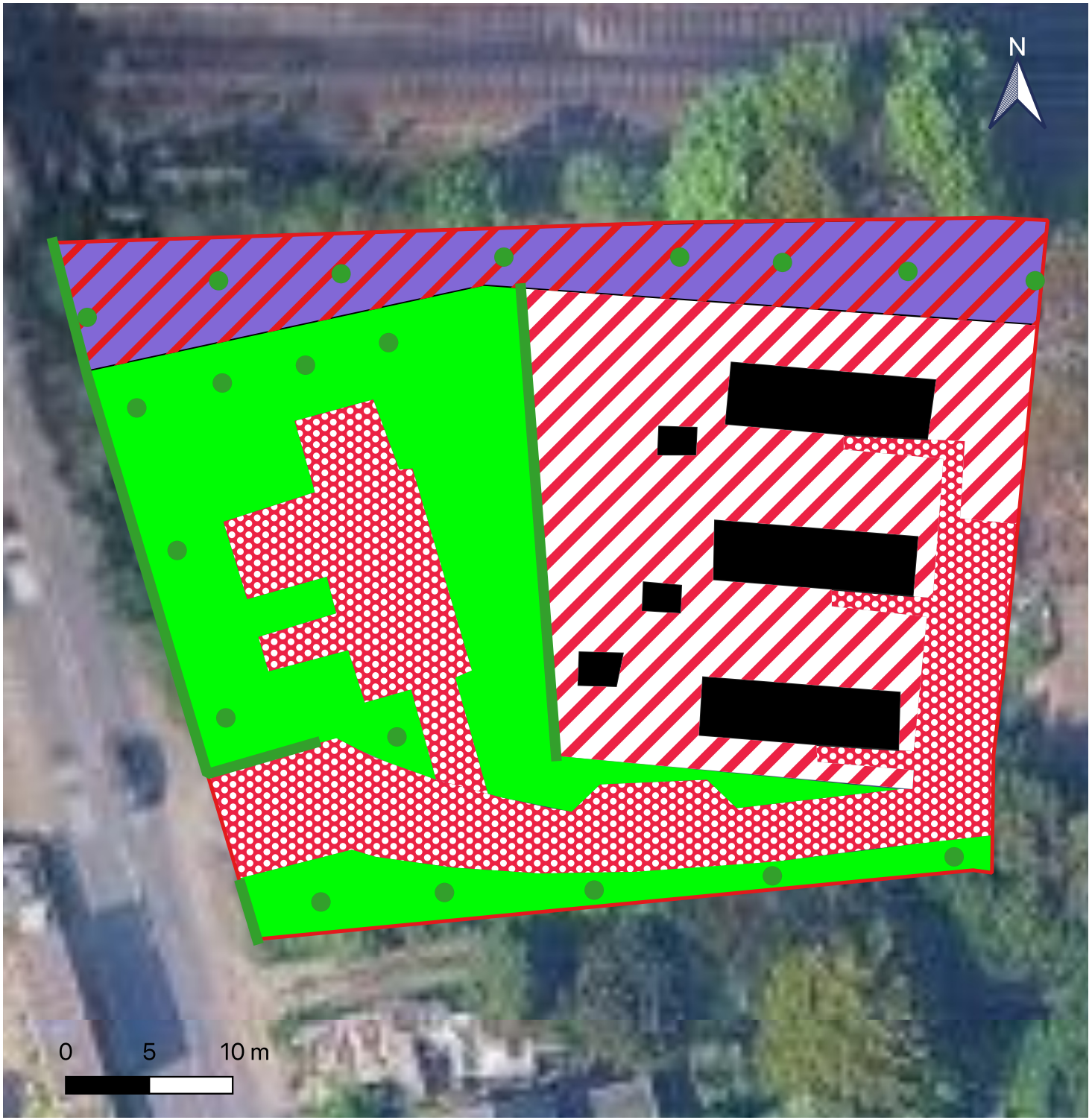
Legend

- Native Hedgerow
- Native Scattered Trees
- Modified grassland
- Mixed native scrub
- Artificial unvegetated unsealed surface

Map	Pre Developent Habitats
Site	Sunnymead Yapton
Client	Mr Brazil
Date	29/09/2026



Legend

- Native Hedgerow
- Native Scattered Trees
- Modified grassland
- Mixed native scrub
- Gardens
- Artificial unvegetated unsealed surface
- Developed land,sealed surface

Map	Post Developent Habitats
Site	Sunnymead Yapton
Client	Mr Brazil
Date	29/09/2026