

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Survey site:

Springfield House, Hatch Gate Lane, Wargrave, RG10 8QD

Client:

Cayton Park Ltd

Survey date:

17th December 2024

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the Rochford District Council. The proposal is described as:

Extension to rear and side, with internal renovation of Springfield House

[Unsubmitted]

The survey results and recommendations contained within this report are valid for 18 months. An updated site visit may be required if the report is to be used any longer than 18 months after completion.

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2024](#).

Site Location and Context					
The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference SU 80145 80869 and has an area of approximately 0.118ha. The site comprises a large wooden made barn (B1), two storey dwelling (B2) and outbuilding (B3) with a vegetated garden, scattered trees, non-native hedgerow, introduced shrub, and areas of hard standing and gravel driveway. It is situated within a private estate just outside the town of Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire. There are scattered trees within the site and extending into the local garden landscape. Aerial imagery shows the local landscape to have a woodland character, with several small copses and woodland swathes in close proximity to the site. Several small water bodies can be found nearby, such features likely enhance the area for a variety of species, including bats, amphibians and reptiles.					
Survey Details					
The site survey was undertaken by Phillip Wooding BSc (Hons) MSc, Graduate Ecologist					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
17/12/2024	10	90	100	4	None
Survey limitations					
It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to describe the baseline conditions within the survey area, and evaluate these features, this report does not provide a complete characterisation of the site. This assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species being present. This is based on suitability of the habitats on the site and in the wider landscape, the ecology and biology of species as currently understood, and the known distribution of species as recovered during the searches of historical biological records. A biological records data search has not been undertaken. However, given the location of the site, the nature of the habitats present and the assessed suitability of the site for protected or notable species, it is not anticipated that the purchase of biological records data will add any significant weight or alter the conclusions and recommendations outlined in this report. The survey was completed outside of the optimal survey period (April to October) for ground flora, and as such the accuracy of botanical assessment and condition assessment data may be limited in terms of species visible and ground conditions at the time of survey.					

Ecological Survey Factor Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations	Detailed using desk study and site survey (carried out under good weather conditions). Any specific limitations noted within relevant section. This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission or comply with legislation for other consent. All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.
Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, proposal plan in appendix 3 and photos in appendix 4). Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i> <i>(UKHab codes used)</i>	The site does not contain any habitats listed as a habitat of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006). All habitats within the site are common and widespread and have low ecological value. Notable habitats are present within 2km. On-site habitat descriptions <u>u1b – Developed land/sealed surface</u> Situated around the rear of B2 are areas of hard standing connected to the building. At the south end of the site there are large brick built structures with walls but no roof, sue to this they are classed as hard standing and not buildings <u>u1 – Built-up areas and gardens [vegetated garden 828, introduced shrubs 847, scattered trees 32]</u> The majority of the site consists of vegetated garden, species present in the vegetated garden comprise; perennial rye grass (D), creeping buttercup (A), white clover (F), spear thistle (O), common nettle (O), yarrow (O), doves foot cranesbill (O), bitter dock (R), dandelion (R), garden sorrel (R). the vegetated garden seems to be regularly managed, maintaining a sward length of ~3cm. there are three patches of introduced shrub present within the garden, species comprise; Portuguese laurel (A), cherry laurel (O), snowberry (O), salmon barberry (O), Taiwanese photinia (O), buddleia (O), Mexican orange (O). Scattered trees present in the vegetated garden are listed below; 1. Dogwood – 15cm DBH – 5m height 2. Ash – 25cm DBH – 12m height Individual Tree Assessment • 100% of trees are native species • 0% of trees within the block are mature • There is evidence of adverse impacts on trees by human activity • There are no natural ecological niches present on trees within the site

	• More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath u1b5 – Buildings There are three buildings on site, the main barn (B1), a large detached dwelling (B2), and an outbuilding (B3) u1c - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface At the entrance to the site and in the centre of the site is a large gravel driveway, this connects the barn and the main dwelling. h2b – Non-native and ornamental hedgerow On the northern corner of the site is a section of non-native hedgerow that stretches from the entrance of the site around to the back of B1, species present within the hedgerow comprise; Chinese privet (A), California privet (A), ivy (F), bramble (O), field elm (O), ash (R), hornbeam (R), yew (R), the hedgerow is approximately 1.5m tall and 1m wide at the base. Local notable habitats Notable habitats are present within 2km of the site with the closest being woodpasture and parkland located ~155m north-west of the site, with other habitats including; deciduous woodland ~180m north-west, traditional orchards ~200m north-west, ancient woodland ~350m east, lowland calcareous grassland ~1500m north-east, open mosaic habitats ~1500m south-east, and lowland fens ~1925m west. Between the site and the closest notable habitat is a main access road and residential developments, as such the woodpasture and parkland has limited connectivity to the site. Additionally, other notable habitats are separated from the site by main access roads, urban landscape and agricultural landscape, as such, the other notable habitats are not considered to have suitable connectivity to the site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site habitats The proposed development will result in the loss of hard standing and buildings, as well as the loss of ~5m² of vegetated garden habitat This is likely to have a minimal impact on biodiversity due to the low ecological value of these habitats. Notable habitats No impacts to any notable habitats are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such habitats as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site habitats Retained trees should be protected in line with the measures outlined in the British Standard "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction - Recommendations" (BS 5837) (2012). Notable habitats None.

	Biodiversity net gain The Environment Act (2021) requires all developments (excluding exemptions) to deliver a 10% net gain in biodiversity. This is mandatory for larger developments and comes into force for smaller developments on 2nd April 2024. The project is unlikely to trigger the requirement for a biodiversity net gain assessment as it falls under one of the exemptions, less than 25m² of habitat is being impacted, however the Local Planning Authority may still request a net gain assessment under their own local planning policy.
Locality and Designated Sites	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	On-site designations The site is not subject to any designation. Statutory designated sites (within 2km) There are no known statutory sites within 2km of the site. Non-statutory designated sites The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site designations No impacts foreseen. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites No impacts to designated sites are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such sites (where known) as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site designations None required. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites None required.
Invasive / Non-native species	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No problematic invasive and non-native species recorded on site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	N/A

Recommendations	No further surveys but remain vigilant.																						
Invertebrates																							
Summary of Survey Findings	The habitats present on-site, including lawns, ornamental shrubs, non-native hedgerows, and trees, likely provide common invertebrates with opportunities to forage and shelter. The site contains no further notable habitats which may provide niches for specialised or protected invertebrates.																						
Foreseen Impacts	None foreseen.																						
Recommendations	No further surveys. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The incorporation of bee bricks (e.g. Ibstock BeeHabitat or similar alternative brand) into the fabric of the new buildings would provide sheltering opportunities for pollinators. These should be installed 0.5m above ground level on a south-facing elevation with no obscuring vegetation. The site could be further enhanced via the provision of native wildflowers or wildflower turf, which would provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates.																						
Bats																							
Summary of Survey Findings	EPSL data A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed. Displaced bats from licensed sites <2km away from the survey site will find alternative habitat either within the mitigation measures implemented as part of the licence or will relocate to other known roosts sites in close proximity to the licensed site. There are 12 EPSLs within a 2km radius of site as detailed below: <table><tr><th>EPSL reference</th><th>Bat species affected</th><th>Distance from site</th><th>Impacts allowed by licence</th></tr><tr><td>EPSM2009-1439</td><td>Common Pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, natterers bat</td><td>~1820m south</td><td>Destruction of a resting place.</td></tr><tr><td>2015-7300-EPS-MIT</td><td>Brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle</td><td>~1230m south-west</td><td>Destruction of a resting place.</td></tr><tr><td>2015-7300-EPS-MIT-1</td><td>Brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle</td><td>~1230m south-west</td><td>Destruction of a resting place.</td></tr><tr><td>2015-7300-EPS-MIT-2</td><td>Brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle</td><td>~1230m south-west</td><td>Destruction of a resting place.</td></tr></table>			EPSL reference	Bat species affected	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence	EPSM2009-1439	Common Pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, natterers bat	~1820m south	Destruction of a resting place.	2015-7300-EPS-MIT	Brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	~1230m south-west	Destruction of a resting place.	2015-7300-EPS-MIT-1	Brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	~1230m south-west	Destruction of a resting place.	2015-7300-EPS-MIT-2	Brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	~1230m south-west	Destruction of a resting place.
EPSL reference	Bat species affected	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence																				
EPSM2009-1439	Common Pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, natterers bat	~1820m south	Destruction of a resting place.																				
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2015-7300-EPS-MIT-1	Brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	~1230m south-west	Destruction of a resting place.																				
2015-7300-EPS-MIT-2	Brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	~1230m south-west	Destruction of a resting place.																				

	2015-9244-EPS-MIT	Soprano pipistrelle	~1910m east	Destruction of a resting place.
	EPSM2013-6116	Brown long-eared bat	~330m south	Destruction of a resting place.
	EPSM2011-2958	Common pipistrelle	~1850m north-west	Destruction of a resting place.
	2019-41331-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	~560m south-east	Destruction of a resting place.
	2019-41331-EPS-MIT-1	Common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	~560m south-east	Destruction of a resting place.
	2018-34287-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	~560m south-east	Destruction of a resting place.
	2018-34287-EPS-MIT-1	Common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	~560m south-east	Destruction of a resting place.
	2014-2875-EPS-MIT	Brown long-eared bat	~930m east	Destruction of a resting place.
	Foraging and commuting habitat Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of vegetated garden, non-native hedgerows, introduced shrub, and scattered trees. These habitats are likely to provide micro-climatic conditions that support invertebrates that will in turn provide foraging opportunities for local bat populations. Most notably, the hedgerows on site are mature and extend beyond the site adding to the continuity of vegetated linear features present in the wider landscape. Bats are well known to utilise linear features to aid navigation whilst travelling between foraging resources and roost sites. Roosting habitat Buildings and trees to be impacted by the proposed development are assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats below. There are a total of 3 buildings on site; the main dwelling (B1), barn (B2) and outbuilding (B3). All buildings will be affected by the proposed plans, Barn B1 was assessed as having high roosting potential due the presence of multiple potential roosting features both internally and externally, and the presence of a singular brown long-eared seen roosting on the ridge beam in the barn, Preliminary Roost assessment (Arbtech, 2024). Further emergence surveys identified common pipistrelle and brown long-eared bat day roosts with peak counts of one bat, and a soprano pipistrelle maternity roost with a peak count of eight bats, Bat Emergence and Re-entry Surveys (Arbtech 2024) Building B2 was assessed as having moderate roosting potential due to the presence of external potential roosting features such as missing/broken tiles prior to the first emergence survey being conducted. During the emergence surveys, no bats were seen entering or exiting the building. Bat Emergence and Re-entry Surveys (Arbtech 2024)			

	To date, B3 has had no ecology survey work conducted on it.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Roosting habitat [Buildings] Impacts to B1 and B2 have been discussed in previous PRA and BERS reports (Arbtech 2024). As B3 has not been surveyed, impacts cannot be foreseen at this stage. These will be determined by the PRA and, if required, any subsequent surveys. Roosting habitat [Trees] All trees will be retained and therefore no impacts to roosting bats are anticipated. Foraging and commuting habitat None. Artificial lighting The proposed development may lead to an increase in the amount of current lighting of surrounding habitats or the retained building without mitigation. This may disturb commuting bats.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Roosting habitat [Buildings] As roost assessments have only been conducted on B1 and B2, B3 will require a preliminary roost assessment report in order to identify if there are any potential roosting features present and therefore if further surveys are required. Roosting habitat [Trees] None. Foraging and commuting habitat No further surveys are required. Artificial lighting A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during post-development which outlines the areas of the site that will be retained as dark corridors. Parameters can be found on the Bat Conservation Trust website: https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/buildings-planning-and-development/lighting-2 Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of three bat boxes at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats. The bat boxes will be incorporated into the fabric of the new dwelling. They will be suitable for pipistrelles (which have been identified locally through EPSL data). Suitable bat boxes include Habibat Bat Box, Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box or similar alternative brand.

	Bat boxes should be positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance, away from artificial light.
Birds	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Buildings No evidence of nesting birds was identified on B1, B2, or B3, however the buildings are considered suitable for a number of nesting bird species. Trees and vegetation No bird nests were identified within the vegetation on-site, however they all offer nesting opportunities and nest-building resources for birds. Barn owls The barn on site is closed and does not appear to provide any suitable nesting sites for barn owls. Overwintering birds Due to the small size of the site and the extent and type of the habitats recorded, the site not considered suitable to support a significant assemblage of protected and/or notable birds.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Buildings/trees The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests. Barn owls None foreseen. Overwintering birds None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Buildings/trees Any building or vegetation removal should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be undertaken immediately, by a qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged. Precautions should be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any retained nests so as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds during construction works. At least a 3-5m buffer should be created between any machinery and active nests until the young have fledged.

	Barn owls None required. Overwintering birds None required. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of a minimum of two bird boxes on mature trees around the site boundaries or on retained buildings will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g. Schwegler No 17 Swift Nest Box (buildings) Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace (buildings) Schwegler 1B Nest Boxes (trees) Schwegler 2H Robin Boxes (trees) Woodstone Nest Box (buildings or trees) Or a similar alternative brand. Tree boxes should be positioned approximately 3m above ground level where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight. Small-hole boxes are best placed approximately 1-3m above ground on an area of the tree trunk where foliage will not obscure the entrance hole. Swift and sparrow boxes should be positioned at the eaves of a building and can be incorporated into the fabric of the building during construction.
Reptiles	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site. Habitat suitability There is no suitable habitat present on site for reptiles due to a lack of habitats such as scrub and rank grassland which would offer refuge for these species. Further, the site is surrounded by urban development (i.e. roads and buildings), and recreational grassland which is considered sub-optimal for reptile migration and therefore reptiles are considered unlikely to migrate from any nearby suitable habitats to the development site. As such it is likely that reptiles are absent from the development site. Wider landscape The nearby sections of woodland are of elevated ecological value within the wider landscape and may represent important resources for local reptile populations. These adjacent habitats provide optimal foraging, commuting, and refuge opportunities for reptiles and are well connected to further suitable habitat in the wider landscape, there are also small nearby areas of scrub

	connected to the site by hedgerows and treelines that reptiles could utilise when commuting between suitable habitats therefore presence of reptiles utilising these adjacent habitats cannot be discounted.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Modified grassland and introduced shrub will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local reptile populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, site clearance could result in the death or injury of reptiles, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures: • Vegetation will be maintained at a short sward (5cm) to discourage reptiles. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby habitats. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • If any reptiles are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. • In the unlikely event that a reptile is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The site could be enhanced for reptiles post-development with the inclusion of log piles (created from felled materials) and planting of areas of native shrubs, to provide sheltering opportunities.
Amphibians	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL and survey data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for great crested newts within 2km of the site. Further, no positive class survey licence return or DLL historic survey data (2017 – 2019) were present within 2km of the site. Aquatic habitat suitability (including ponds within 500m) Great crested newts (GCN) exist in metapopulations and are known to utilise ponds and their connecting terrestrial habitat during their life cycle; great crested newts are typically found within terrestrial habitats up to 500m from breeding ponds (Langton et al. 2001). There are no ponds on the site, but a review of aerial imagery (MAGIC and OS Maps) indicates the presence of nine ponds within 500m. These ponds are located ~290m north, ~300m north-east, ~360m north-east, ~400m north-east, ~320m east, ~400m south-east, ~450m south-east, ~480m south-west, and ~405m south-west. All ponds are assessed to have limited connectivity due to separation by extensive areas of suboptimal habitat including intensely managed agricultural land in addition to tarmac

	roads and residential developments. These landscape features combined are assessed to represent a significant barrier to dispersal limiting access from these ponds to the site for great crested newts. Terrestrial habitat suitability The site provides limited suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibians given the lack of optimal habitat (i.e. scrub, rank grassland). The areas of hard standing and managed garden offer sub-optimal habitat for terrestrial amphibians. The hedgerows may offer refuge for these species, however given the urban nature of the surrounding landscape (i.e. dominated by roads and hard standing which are sub-optimal for amphibians) it is unlikely that amphibians will migrate on to site. Further, there is limited suitable terrestrial habitat across the wider landscape reducing the likelihood of amphibians being present on site and across the surrounding areas.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	When georeferencing the proposed development plans over scaled mapping of the site, it is noted that the development area is likely to result in the loss or significant disturbance of ~0.0012ha of garden. If great crested newts are present within the pond 290m to the north of the site, when completing the rapid risk assessment published by Natural England (Natural England 2015), the proposed development produces a green risk score , which states: Offence Highly Unlikely
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Badger	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No badger setts were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. Further, no evidence of foraging badgers was noted within the development area. However, the site was considered suitable for badger sett excavation and foraging habitat.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No works will be undertaken within 30m of a badger sett. Buildings and hardstanding will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local badger populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of badgers, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to badgers, further badger surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • Heras fencing will be erected around the working area to prevent encroachment into retained habitats where badger setts could be present. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which badgers could use. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. In the unlikely event that a badger sett is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Riparian animals	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for otters or water voles within 2km of the site. There are no water courses on or connected to the site. There are also no riparian habitats present on site or within an influencing distance.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Hazel dormouse	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 2km of the site. Habitat suitability The site lies outside of the know current range for hazel dormice and there are no suitable habitats within the development area. As such it is considered likely that hazel dormice are absent from site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None foreseen.
Other e.g. hedgehog	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The vegetated garden and hedgerows onsite provides limited foraging and commuting opportunities for hedgehogs, with woodland habitat nearby.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Hard standing and buildings will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local hedgehog populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Similar to the badgers, a precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: - Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. - The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which hedgehogs could use. - Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. If any hedgehogs are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance.

	Suggested biodiversity enhancements The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs: • Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich grassland to increase foraging opportunities. • Creation of brash piles or installation of hedgehog houses in shady areas. • Installation of gaps under boundary fencing to enable hedgehogs to move freely through the site.
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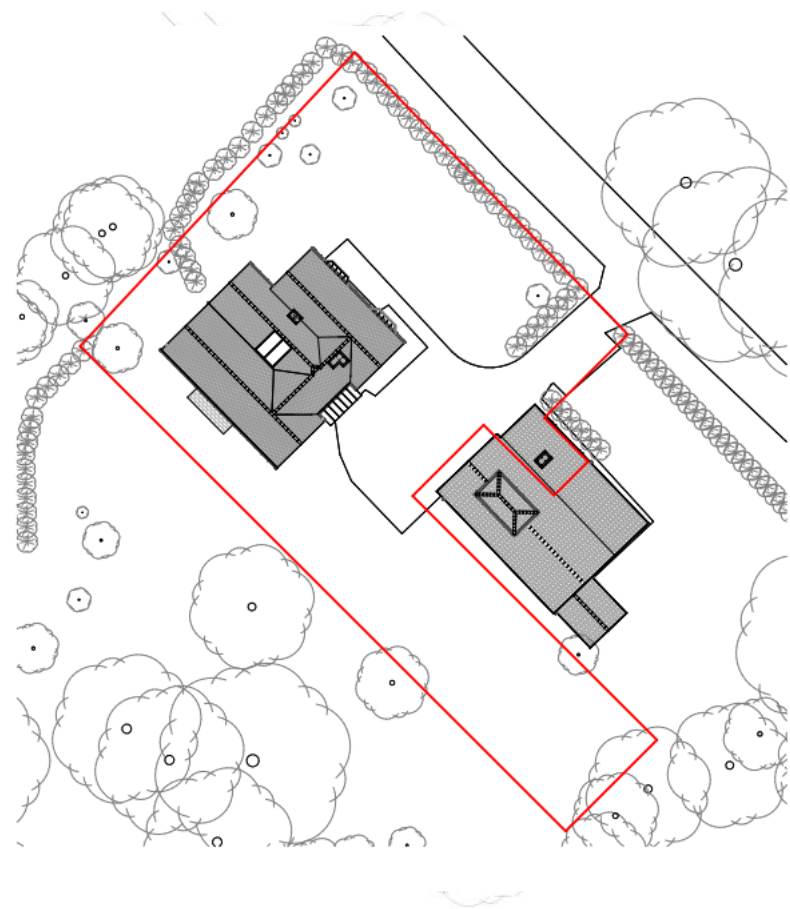
Appendix 1: Survey/Habitat map



Appendix 2: Location map



Appendix 3: Proposed plan



Project name:	Springfield House
Drawing Title:	Proposed Site Plans
Drawing Number:	SPH.SITE.PROP.01
Scale:	1:500 @A3
Date:	November 2024

Appendix 4: Habitat Photos

Buildings	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 1: Barn (B1) on site
	Figure 2: Main dwelling (B2) on site

	Figure 3: Outbuilding (B3) on site
Vegetated garden	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 4: vegetated garden on site (to rear of B1)

Introduced shrubs	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 5: Introduced shrubs on site (north of B2)
Scattered trees	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 6: Scattered trees present on site

Non-native hedgerow	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 7: Non-native hedgerow along north-eastern site boundary
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 8: Gravel driveway in the centre of the site

Developed land; sealed surface	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 9: hard standing structure to the south of B1
	Figure 10: Other hard standing structure to the south of B1

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Version control			
Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Phillip Wooding BSc (Hons) MSc, Graduate Ecologist	20/12/2024
Proof	0.2	Callum Taylor MSc, Senior Ecologist	06/01/2025
Draft	0.3	Phillip Wooding BSc (Hons) MSc, Graduate Ecologist	07/01/2025
Proof	0.4	Callum Taylor MSc, Senior Ecologist	09/01/2025
Final	1.0	Phillip Wooding BSc (Hons) MSc, Graduate Ecologist	09/01/2025