

D G PHILLIPS (BOSHAM) LTD

**15 Langstone Road, Havant
Hampshire**

– ***Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report***

Approved By: Joe Jackson

Signed:

Position: Principal

Date: 17th October 2016

October 2016 – Planning Issue

LLD1060.15.LangstoneRoad.PEA.Rev00.17.10.16



Landscape Architecture



Environmental Design



Landscape Planning

Lizard Landscape Design

Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology



CONTENTS

	PAGE
SUMMARY	01
1.0 INTRODUCTION	02
2.0 SCOPE OF SURVEY	03
3.0 METHODOLOGY	04
4.0 RESULTS	05
5.0 EVALUATION	10
6.0 PROTECTED SPECIES – CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS	11
7.0 ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS	13
8.0 REFERENCES	14

FIGURES

Figure No. 1 – Site Habitat Plan

TABLES

Table No. 1 – SINC Designations

Table No. 2 – Target Notes

Table No. 3 – Species Lists for Habitat Parcels

APPENDICES

Appendix No. 1 – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal – Site Photographs

SUMMARY

D G Phillips (Bosham) Ltd has commissioned Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology to undertake a preliminary ecological appraisal and protected species assessment of the land proposed for development at 15 Langstone Road, Havant, Hampshire (*Grid Reference: SU 717 056— hereafter referred to as 'the site'*). A preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA) was undertaken on 29th September 2016 to appraise the existing ecological resource within the site and the surrounding area.

The preliminary ecological appraisal has identified habitats on site of amenity grassland, introduced shrub and scattered trees. The main bulk of the site was formed of well-maintained amenity grassland with a species composition typical of this habitat type. Given the homogenous nature of much of the site the area is considered to be of 'low' ecological value.

All outbuildings on site were examined both internally and externally for the potential presence of bats. All potential access points were examined using a ladder, torch and endoscope where necessary. No evidence of bats was noted within either of the outbuildings. Both outbuildings are considered to offer '*negligible-low*' bat roost potential.

A small bird nest was recorded within the porch of the summer house. It is also possible that birds utilise the southern outbuilding for nesting while a single nest box was also noted on a small tree along the southern boundary.

All active bird nests, eggs and chicks are protected against damage and / or destruction under *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (As Amended)*. To prevent any contravention it is recommended that removal of these buildings / nest boxes take place outside the nesting season (*nesting season: 1st March - 31st July inclusive*) or following inspection by a suitably qualified ecologist no more than 48 hours before removal.

Boundaries of the site are formed of intact tree lines which are likely to provide an important commuting / foraging corridor for bats and birds. In addition to this the large oak tree and large lime tree to the northern boundary are considered to be of a size and age conducive to supporting a bat roost. Any external lighting associated with the new development should be angled down and away from surrounding tree lines, particularly the oak and lime tree, to ensure their continued ecological functionality.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 D G Phillips (Bosham) Ltd has commissioned Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology to undertake a preliminary ecological appraisal and protected species assessment of the land proposed for development at 15 Langstone Road, Havant, Hampshire (*Grid Reference: SU 717 056– hereafter referred to as 'the site'*).
- 1.2 A preliminary ecological appraisal (*PEA*) was undertaken on 29th September 2016 to appraise the existing ecological resource within the site and the surrounding area. The *PEA* was comprised of a baseline survey conforming broadly to the *JNCC Phase 1 Habitat Survey* protocol to identify the existing habitats. In addition, a protected species assessment was undertaken to identify the potential for European and nationally protected species within and adjacent to the site.
- 1.3 The field survey data and analysis contained within this report was undertaken and prepared by Catherine O'Reilly (*BSc; Project Ecologist; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*). The report has been reviewed by Joe Jackson; (*Principal; Landscape Architect BA (Hons) LA DipLA CMLI; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*).

Site Information

- 1.4 The development site is located due west of Langstone Road on a site currently housing a residential property and garden, located within the centre of Langstone, Havant, Hampshire. The site is approximately 7.00 metres above sea level and measures approximately 0.30 hectares.
- 1.5 The site area is comprised in the majority by existing areas of amenity grassland. The site boundaries are edged by residential properties to all aspects, with Langstone Road to the west. Soil on site is described as loamy soil with naturally high groundwater. There are no areas of *Ancient Woodland* or woodland highlighted on *The National Forest Inventory* within the development area or immediately adjacent to the site area.

Surrounding Landscape

- 1.6 The site is located within a residential area and is surrounded by properties for at least 500.00 metres to the south, east and west. Land to the south opens to a mixture of arable and pastoral farmland approximately 350.00 metres from the development site. The expansive area of Chichester and Langstone Harbour is located approximately 785.00 metres south of the proposed development site. The surrounding area contains numerous ponds and water courses. The nearest water course outside the site area is located 180.0 metres west with 2 no. larger ponds located approximately 320.0 metres south-east of the site.
- 1.7 The nearest patch of woodland can be found 190.00 metres west (*0.55 hectares of mixed woodland*) while the nearest area listed as *Ancient Woodland* is located 2.5 kilometres north-west of the site (*3.2 hectares of ancient re-planted woodland*).

Development Proposals

- 1.8 Proposals include the construction of a block comprising 5 no. 2-bed flats to the south-east of the existing property on site. The existing building is to remain in-situ with new boundary treatment separating it from the new residential development.

2.0 SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

- 2.1 The aim of the preliminary ecological appraisal has been:
- *To identify and display the main habitat types and plant communities;*
 - *To provide a species list for the major habitats;*
 - *To identify habitats with potential for protected species;*
 - *To provide recommendations for surveys of protected species and / or ecological enhancement / compensation.*
- 2.2 This report establishes the potential ecological resource within the site and outlines where any ecological constraints may occur.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 A preliminary ecological appraisal was undertaken on 29th September 2016 and the site subjected to an ecology phase 1 habitat 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. 01*); Species Lists for Habitat Parcels (*Table No. 02*); and Target Notes (*Table No. 03*).
- 3.2 Habitats within the site 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 ecology phase 1 habitat survey methodology is presented in *Section 4.0*.
- 3.3 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 survey and hence overlooked. These are accepted constraints associated with the standard ecology phase 1 habitat survey methodology.
- 3.4 Habitats within and immediately adjacent to the site were assessed for their potential for uncommon and protected fauna including mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. This involved identifying features which may be used by protected species; potential foraging areas and other signs of use. Stones, deadwood and rubble were turned over and any dug holes studied for recent activity by mammals. Water bodies were recorded wherever possible within 500.00 metres of the proposed development.
- 3.5 The results are summarised and accompanied in large part by photographic evidence contained in *Appendix No. 01 – Site Photographs*. Recommendations for further investigation and survey are made in the following report.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Desk Study – Background information

Designated Sites and Habitats

- 4.1.1 The following section outlines the ecological context of the development site, describing any designated nature conservation sites in the vicinity of the development site. The following designated sites and habitats are not necessarily representative of the existing site's ecology, but are indicative of the ecological context of the surrounding area; a factor that may be important when assessing the presence / absence potential of certain species groups.

Statutory Protected Sites

- 4.1.2 The site is not located within any statutory protected area; there are, however designated areas within 2.0 kilometres of the development zone. The site is located 700.0 metres north of *Chichester and Langstone Harbours*, designated as a *RAMSAR site; Special Protection Area (SPA); Special Area of Conservation (SAC); and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)*. This reserve contains a large amount of *BAP Priority Habitat* such as intertidal mudflats; vegetated shingle; reedbed and saltmarsh, as well as having 77 no. *UK BAP* species recorded on site.
- 4.1.3 *Warblington Meadow SSSI* is located approximately 1.3 kilometres south-east of the site area. *Warblington Meadow* is an unimproved grazing marsh which is of special interest for its rich flora, with a total of 158 species of flowering plants having been recorded.
- 4.1.4 *Hayling Billy LNR* is located 1.35km south of the site. This small site was afforded *Local Nature Reserve* status in 2010, with the route of the old *Hayling Billy* train providing beautiful views of one of the most unspoilt sections of *Langstone Harbour*.
- 4.1.5 *West Hayling LNR* is located approximately 1.6km south of the development area. This *LNR* is located within the boundary of *Chichester and Langstone Harbour*. This large expanse of mudflats supports large numbers of waders and is a vital stopping point for thousands of migratory birds.

- 4.1.6 The site is within the *IRZ* of *Chichester* and *Langstone Harbour*, any gain in residential or commercial units should be carefully assessed to ensure they do not cause a negative impact to the *SSSI*. The small scale of the development, the intervening distance; and the discrepancy between habitats strongly suggest the development proposals would not impact on these statutory protected areas.

Non-Statutory Protected Areas

- 4.1.7 *Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)* are non-statutory designations given to areas of high, local conservation value. Despite being non-statutory, *SINCs* are still recognised by local planning authorities in their policies and plans. *SINCs* located within 2.0km of the site are detailed in Table No. 01 below;

Table No. 01 – SINC designations within 2.0km of the development site.

Name	Grid Ref	Reason	Distance
<i>Wade Court Park</i>	<i>SU 719 053</i>	6B/6C	<i>550m SE</i>
<i>Southmoor Reserve</i>	<i>SU 712 052</i>	2A/4A/5B/6A	<i>715m S</i>
<i>Warblington Castle Farm West</i>	<i>SU 726 054</i>	6B	<i>1.0km SE</i>
<i>Warblington Castle Farm East D</i>	<i>SU 733 056</i>	6B	<i>1.5km SE</i>
<i>Broadmarsh Playing Field</i>	<i>SU 700 056</i>	6B	<i>1.5km SW</i>
<i>Manor Farm A</i>	<i>SU 700 061</i>	6B	<i>1.7km W</i>
<i>Warblington Castle Farm East E</i>	<i>SU 733 052</i>	6B	<i>1.7km SE</i>
<i>Fields off Havant Road</i>	<i>SU 691 061</i>	6A/6B	<i>2.0km W</i>

- 4.1.8 *SINC* Criteria as follows: 2A = *Unimproved grassland*, 4A = *Semi-natural coastal and estuarine habitats*, 5B = *Fens, flushes, seepages, springs, inundation grasslands etc. that support a flora and fauna characteristic of unimproved and waterlogged (seasonal or permanent) conditions*, 6A = *Sites which support one or more notable species*, 6B = *Sites which regularly support a significant population of a species which has a restricted distribution or has substantially declined in population or range.*

- 4.1.9 The site is neither located within nor adjacent to any *Non-Statutory Designated Site*. The intervening distance and discrepancy between habitats suggest that the development proposals would not have an adverse effect upon any of the above sites.

UK Priority Habitats

- 4.1.10 Within 2.0 kilometres of the site, there are UK Priority Habitats of *deciduous woodland; intertidal mudflats; saltmarsh; and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh*. There are no areas designated within *The National Forest Inventory* in the immediate area surrounding the site; The nearest patch of woodland can be found 180.00 metres west (*0.55 hectares of mixed woodland*) while the nearest area listed as *Ancient Woodland* is located 2.5 kilometres north-west of the site (*3.2 hectares of ancient re-planted woodland*). The development proposals are not considered to remove or degrade these surrounding priority habitats in any way.

UK Priority Species

- 4.1.11 *UK Priority* and other protected species relevant within Hampshire include terrestrial mammals such as common pipistrelle bats (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*); and herptiles such as the great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*); and slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*). All of these species have previously been recorded within 5.00 kilometres of the site area. In particular, slow worms have been recorded approximately 500.0 metres south-east of the proposed development site.
- 4.1.12 All species of bat and their roosts are protected under *Regulation 41 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010* and *Section 9 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*. It is an offence for anyone intentionally to kill, injure or handle a bat, to possess a bat (*whether live or dead*), disturb a roosting bat, or sell or offer a bat for sale without a licence. It is also an offence to damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by bats for shelter, whether they are present or not.
- 4.1.13 Common pipistrelle bats are the most common bat species in Hampshire and have the ability to survive in a range of habitats. General recommendations with regard to design have been made in *Section 6.0 – Conclusions and Recommendations* to minimise negative impacts upon bats foraging or commuting through the area.

4.1.14 Great crested newts are fully protected under *Schedule 5 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)* and *Schedule 2 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)* however the waterbody on site is considered to offer poor habitat suitability for GCN.

4.1.15 Adders, grass snakes, common lizards and slow worms are protected against killing, injury or sale under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*. Developments that could predictably kill or injure reptiles could result in an offence. Furthermore, these species are targets of *UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans* and listed as *Species of Principle Importance* under *Section 41* of the *Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006*. This obligates local authorities to have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity with particular emphasis on targeted species.

4.2 Field Survey

4.2.1 The following standard ecology phase 1 habitats and features were recorded within the development site and the extended survey area. The general site character has been described along with dominant plant species, plants of high nature conservation value and a brief description of the habitat's physical characteristics. These are shown on the detailed ecology phase 1 survey plan – *Site Habitat Plan* in *Figure No. 01*; Species lists for site habitats are listed in *Table No. 02*; and Target notes in *Table No. 03*.

4.2.2 Habitats within the development site area include:

- *Amenity grassland;*
- *Scattered trees;*
- *Mixed species hedge / tree lines;*
- *Introduced shrub;*
- *Hard / bare ground.*

Site Description (Refer to Appendix No. 01 – Site Photographs)

- 4.2.3 The site is formed of a large residential garden which wraps around a substantial detached house. The land is dominated by well-maintained amenity grassland which was of a short length (<7cm) at the time of the survey. The sward is dominated by perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) and Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*) with areas of abundant clover (*Trifolium repens*) and frequent creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) along with occasional daisy (*Bellis perennis*), yarrow (*Archillea millefolium*) and speedwells (*Veronica sp*).
- 4.2.4 Boundaries of the site are formed of tree lines reinforced with fencing. The southern boundary is largely dominated by evergreen species including laurel; cypress and yew; while deciduous species dominate the other boundaries. Ground flora in these areas is dominated by ivy (*Hedera helix*).
- 4.2.5 A small area of fruit trees including apple (*Malus domestica*); cherry (*Prunus sp.*) and pear (*Pyrus communis*) dominates the eastern section of the lawn. A large patch of ground elder (*Aegopodium podagraria*) dominates further east with smaller areas of ivy and wood avens (*Geum urbanum*). A large pile of brash and logs are present in this area. These were moved to check for reptiles or other protected species however no reptiles were found on site during the survey.
- 4.2.6 Scattered shrubs surround the building on site with cypress trees dominating. A small pond is located to the northern border of the site. The pond is c. 1.5x1.5m and covered in a layer of duckweed which limited further inspection. The pond is considered unsuitable to support protected species of amphibian (such as *great crested newt*) due to its small size and shaded nature therefore a full *HSI assessment* was not undertaken.

Outbuildings

- 4.2.7 There are 2 no. small outbuildings within the site area. The first is a small (3.0m x 3.0m) wooden shed with corrugated metal roof backed with wooden sarking. The building is clad in wooden weatherboarding to all aspects. A purpose made gap beneath the weatherboarding to the apex of the northern gable leads to a small enclosed area roughly 30cm x 50cm. This area was thoroughly examined for any evidence of bats; none were found. The interior of the outbuilding was in a poor state of repair with the southern aspect open to the elements resulting in heavy water damage and rot to the wooden floor. A thorough internal inspection was carried out during which no evidence of bats was noted.
- 4.2.8 A wooden summer house with small porch area lies against the northern site boundary. This small wooden structure has a pitched felt roof and is of a single-skin wooden construction. Purpose built access holes provide potential access points for bats / birds into the fabric of the building. These access points were extensively examined with a ladder, torch and endoscope; no evidence of bats roosting within these areas was noted. A small bird nest was recorded inside the porch against the gable end. An interior inspection of the outbuilding revealed no evidence of bats / birds using the structure internally.

5.0 EVALUATION

- 5.1 The preliminary ecological appraisal has identified habitats on site of amenity grassland; introduced shrub; and scattered trees. The main bulk of the site was formed of well-maintained amenity grassland with a species composition typical of this habitat type. Given the homogenous nature of much of the site the area is considered to be of 'low' ecological value.
- 5.2 Boundaries of the site are formed of intact tree lines which are likely to provide an important commuting / foraging corridor for bats and birds. In addition to this the large oak tree and large lime tree to the northern boundary are considered to be of a size and age conducive to supporting a bat roost although no potential roost features were directly observed from the ground. Any external lighting associated with the new development should be angled down and away from surrounding tree lines, particularly the oak and lime tree, to ensure their continued ecological functionality.

- 5.3 All outbuildings on site were examined both internally and externally for the potential presence of bats. All potential access points were examined using a ladder, torch and endoscope where necessary. No evidence of bats such as droppings, grease marks, urine splashes or feeding remains were noted within either of the outbuildings. Both outbuildings are considered to offer '*negligible-low*' bat roost potential.
- 5.4 A small bird nest was recorded within the porch of the summer house. It is also possible that birds utilise the southern outbuilding for nesting while a single nest box was also noted to a small tree along the southern boundary.
- 5.5 All active bird nests, eggs and chicks are protected against damage and/or destruction under *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (As Amended)*. To prevent any contravention it is recommended that removal of these buildings / nest boxes take place outside the nesting season (*nesting season: 1st March-31st July inclusive*) or following inspection by a suitably qualified ecologist no more than 48 hours before removal.
- 5.6 The small area of rough vegetation and brash piles to the eastern section of the site could provide some habitat for common reptile species such as slow worm. Areas of metal sheeting, logs and brash within this area were moved to ascertain the potential presence / absence of reptiles on site; no reptiles were found during the course of the survey. The potential for a large population of reptiles to be present on site is further negated when the small size, isolation and shaded nature of the site is considered. No further detailed reptile surveys are considered necessary for this site.

6.0 PROTECTED SPECIES – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Bats

- 6.1 2 no. trees have been identified as providing '*moderate*' bat roost potential. Should these trees require removal or major tree surgery works it will be necessary to conduct 2 no. dawn / dusk emergence / re-entry surveys to ascertain how (*if at all*) bats are using these trees. No evidence of bats roosting within the outbuildings on site was noted. Currently these mature trees are proposed to be retained within the site area.

- 6.2 It is recommended that enhancement be provided through the use of bat-friendly planting. A sympathetic lighting scheme should be considered which avoids light spill onto ecologically sensitive areas such as hedge / tree lines.

Reptiles

- 6.3 The small area of rough vegetation and brash piles to the eastern section of the site could provide some habitat for common reptile species such as slow worm, however the potential for a large population of reptiles to be present on site is negated when the small size, isolation and shaded nature of the site is considered. No further detailed reptile surveys are considered necessary for this site.

Great Crested Newts

- 6.4 The pond on site has been assessed as providing poor habitat suitability for GCN. This assertion is further supported by the small size of the habitat, its heavily shaded location and isolation from other areas of optimal habitat. No further detailed surveys are considered necessary for this site.

Birds

- 6.5 Habitat on site is considered to provide good nesting opportunity for a variety of bird species. All active birds' nests are protected against damage / destruction under *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (As amended)*. It is advised that any clearance of the outbuildings and dense scrub / trees take place outside of the bird nest season (*Season: 1st March-31st July*) or under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist.

Badger

- 6.6 No badger field signs were recorded on site. Should any hole suggestive of a badger sett be identified during site clearance then clearance works should cease until the advice of an ecologist has been sought.

Others

- 6.7 No habitat suitable for supporting other protected species was noted on site. No rare / uncommon species of flora were noted on site.

7.0 ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

7.1 The design of the proposed development should consider ecological enhancements for the benefit of wildlife in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* and *Local Planning Policy*. Recommendations for ecological enhancements that could be considered as part of development proposals could include:

- *The use of native berry and seed-producing shrubs / trees within the planting scheme to provide a foraging resource for birds, such as: hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*); whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*); guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*); rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*); wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*); alder (*Alnus glutinosa*); beech (*Fagus sylvatica*); and hazel (*Corylus avellana*);*
- *The use of flowering shrubs as listed within the RHS 'Perfect for Pollinators' plant list to provide year-round interest for invertebrates;*
- *The use of night-scented species and pale flowers to increase bat foraging potential across site, such as evening primrose (*Oenothera fruticosa*); cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*); knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*); yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*); honeysuckle (*Lonicera*); and lavenders (*Lavandula*);*
- *The provision of nesting boxes for a variety of bird species and the incorporation of open fronted areas / access holes to outbuildings to allow swallow access;*
- *The provision of bat boxes within remaining mature trees to the northern and eastern boundaries;*
- *Use of a sympathetic lighting scheme across the site, with lighting angled down and away from surrounding tree lines;*
- *Planting a species-rich native hedge along the access drive to provide connectivity around the site. Species could include hawthorn; blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*); field maple (*Acer campestre*); hazel (*Corylus avellana*); alder buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*); dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*); and spindle (*Euonymus europaea*);*
- *Provision of a hedgehog house such as 'Hogitat' hedgehog house to the north-eastern section of the site. This area should be left to provide an area of rough grassland and scrub while the addition of log piles and compost heap would be beneficial.*

8.0 REFERENCES

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

Collins J (ed): Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practise 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

15 Langstone Road, Havant, Hampshire

Table No. 2 – Target Notes (TN) for Ecology Phase 1 Habitat Survey and Protected Species Assessment

TN	Feature	Description	Protected Species	Potential	Photo No.
<i>TN 01</i>	Outbuilding	Small wooden summerhouse. Purpose built access hole into cavity allows nesting opportunity. No bat evidence found. Small bird nest located within the porch.	<i>Bats Nesting Birds</i>	<i>‘Negligible’ ‘High’</i>	07, 08 & 09
<i>TN 02</i>	Outbuilding	Wooden shed with corrugated tin roof. Purpose built access into northern gable end allowing access behind. No bat evidence found. Possible bird nesting opportunity but no direct evidence of the area being used by birds.	<i>Bats Nesting Birds</i>	<i>‘Negligible’ ‘Moderate’</i>	05 & 06
<i>TN 03</i>	Tree	Sycamore tree which is to be removed. No potential roost features noted.	<i>Bats</i>	<i>‘Negligible’</i>	12
<i>TN 04</i>	Tree	Large oak tree of a size / age suitable for bats however no direct evidence noted from the ground.	<i>Bats</i>	<i>‘Low-Moderate’</i>	10
<i>TN 05</i>	Tree	Large lime tree of a size / age suitable for bats however no direct evidence noted from the ground.	<i>Bats</i>	<i>‘Low-Moderate’</i>	07
<i>TN 06</i>	Tree Lines	Intact mixed species tree lines which could provide a good commuting corridor / foraging resource.	<i>Bats</i>	<i>‘High’</i>	03 & 04
<i>TN 07</i>	Nest Box	Small wooden nest box at approx. 1.6m height.	<i>Nesting Birds</i>	<i>‘Moderate’</i>	n/a
<i>TN 08</i>	Brash Piles	Area of log and brash piles. This area was inspected for the presence of reptiles; none were found. Potential is reduced by the areas isolated and shaded nature.	<i>Reptiles</i>	<i>‘Negligible’</i>	n/a

15 Langstone Road, Havant, Hampshire

Table No. 3 – Species List - Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey

Amenity Grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	F
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	D
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	A
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	LD
Mosses	<i>Moss sp.</i>	LA
Common Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O
Common Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	O
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	LO

Scattered Trees/Tree Lines

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	LA
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	O
Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	R
Cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	R
Cherry	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	R
Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	R
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	LO
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	LA
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	LF
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	R
Juniper	<i>Juniperus sp.</i>	R
Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	LD
Lawsons Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	LD
Lime	<i>Tilia sp.</i>	R
Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	R
Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	LA
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum sp.</i>	F
Spruce	<i>Picea sp.</i>	R
Sweet Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	R
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	LD
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	R

Tree Line Ground Flora

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	R
Ground Elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	LD
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	O
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	D
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	LA

DAFOR SCALE:

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

Appendix No. 1 – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal – Site Photographs

APPENDIX NO. 1 - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 01 - View of the site looking towards the west.



Photograph No. 02 - View of the site looking towards the north.

APPENDIX NO. 1 - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 03 - View of the site looking towards the east.



Photograph No. 04 - View of the site looking towards the south.

APPENDIX NO. 1 - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 05 - Small shed located to the south-eastern corner of the site.



Photograph No. 06 - Purpose-made section of lifted weatherboard which could provide bird nesting opportunities. No evidence of bats was located.

APPENDIX NO. 1 - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 07 - Small wooden summer house and mature lime tree to the northern boundary of the site.



Photograph No. 08 - Access holes to the southern gable of the summer house. No evidence of bat roosting was located.

APPENDIX NO. 1 - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 09 - Small bird nest within the porch of the summer house.



Photograph No. 10 - Mature oak tree to the north-eastern corner of the site. Limited potential roost features identified however the tree is of a size / age to support a small number of bats. Tree is to be retained.

APPENDIX NO. 1 - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. 11 - Small pond to the north of the existing house. Pond is considered to offer '*poor*' habitat potential for Great Crested Newts.



Photograph No. 12 - Semi-mature sycamore trees to the western boundary, one of which is to be removed for access. Trees are considered to offer '*negligible*' bat roost potential.