

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Roost Assessment

Survey site:

Growing Places Nursery, Public Service Plaza, Civic Centre Road, Havant, PO9 2AX

Client:

Community Childcare Centres

Survey date:

4th July 2025 - *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.*

Project:

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

The area will be used to Growing Places nursery for outside play for the children attending the nursery.

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

Site Location and Context					
<p>The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference SU 71578 06977 and has an area of approximately 0.14ha. The site comprises an area of grassland and scattered trees. The site is located within the town of Havant and is bordered by the B2149 to the northwest, the Plaza Conference Centre to the south and east and scattered trees to the north. The surrounding area is predominantly urban, characterised by a mix of commercial buildings, roads, and amenity grassland. Notably, there are several habitats of elevated ecological value nearby, including Havant Park located approximately 368m south and Brockhampton Springs situated approximately 795m south. The site is located on freely draining slightly acid loamy soils with an underlying bedrock geology of clay, silt and sand. A site location plan has been provided in Appendix 2.</p>					
Survey Details					
The site survey was undertaken by Consultant Ecologist Kelly Clarke (Accredited Agent on Natural England Bat Licence Number: (2018-33540-CLS-CLS).					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (mph)	Rain
04/07/2025	19	59	30	1	None
Survey limitations					
<p>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 the 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There were no specific limitations to the survey.</p>					
Key Recommendations					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 9 Pyramid orchids were recorded within the adjacent grassland to the north of the site. All wild orchids are protected from intentional uprooting under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). If works have not commenced by April 2026, an updated walkover is recommended to confirm the presence/absence of orchids on site. If orchids are present on site, translocation will be required to ensure compliance with legislation and preserve the biodiversity of the site. The Local Planning Authority (LPA) may be required to consult with Natural England regarding potential impacts to Langstone and Chichester Harbour SSSI. 					

- Precautionary working methods for birds, reptiles and hedgehogs.

Ecological Factor	Survey	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.	
Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations			
Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, proposal plan in appendix 3 and photos in appendix 5).			
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>		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).	
g3c – Other neutral grassland		On-site habitat descriptions g3c – Other neutral grassland The majority of the site consists of other neutral grassland, characterised by a varied sward height. A section along the edge is regularly mown, with the grass maintained at approximately 5cm in height. The remainder of the grassland is less frequently managed, resulting in an average sward height of around 15cm. On average, approximately 6 plant species were recorded per square metre, indicating moderate botanical diversity. Species include: dominant Perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> and Narrow leaf plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> . Abundant White clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> , Common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , frequent Ragwort <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> and Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> . Occasional Cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> , Common ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> , Hawkweed <i>Hieracium spp.</i> and Creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> . Rare Chicory <i>Cichorium intybus</i> , Orchard grass <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> and Queen Anne's lace <i>Daucus carota</i> .	
Scattered trees 32		A total of 9 <u>Pyramid orchids</u> <i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i> , were observed within the adjacent grassland outside of the red line boundary, to the north of the site (locations shown Appendix 1: UK Habs Map).	
		Table 1. Location of Pyramid orchids.	
		Species	Count
			Grid Reference
		Pyramid orchid	1
			SU7158306993
			1
			SU7158906984

	2	SU7159806987
	2	SU7159806981
	3	SU7160106984

Medium, High and Very High Distinctiveness Grassland Condition Assessment: **Moderate**

- A. The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type: YES
- B. Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7cm and at least 20% is more than 7cm), creating microclimates with provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed: YES
- C. Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas: YES
- D. Cover of bracken is less than 20% and cover of scrub is less than 5%: YES
- E. Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition and physical damage accounts for less than 5% of total area: YES
- F. There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m2: NO

Scattered trees 32

There are a total of 7 trees scattered across the site as outlined in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Trees on site

Tree Number	Species	Diameter at breast height (mm)	Condition
T1	Ash	97	Good
T2	Ash	94	Good
T3	Ash	117	Good
T4	Ash	161	Good
T5	Ash	129	Good
T6	Birch	91	Good
T7	Ash	179	Good

Condition Assessment

- A. The tree is a native species (or at least 70% of the block are native)
- B. The tree canopy is continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gaps being >5m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion)
- C. The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)
- D. There is little to no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or determinantal agricultural activity). And there is no current pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age and height

	<p>E. Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark</p> <p>F. More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.</p> <p>Table 3. Condition Assessment for Individual trees</p> <table><tr><th>Tree Number</th><th>Criterion A</th><th>Criterion B</th><th>Criterion C</th><th>Criterion D</th><th>Criterion E</th><th>Criterion F</th><th>Condition</th></tr><tr><td>T1</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>Good</td></tr><tr><td>T2</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>Good</td></tr><tr><td>T3</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>Good</td></tr><tr><td>T4</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>Good</td></tr><tr><td>T5</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>Good</td></tr><tr><td>T6</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>Good</td></tr><tr><td>T7</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>Good</td></tr></table> <p>Local notable habitats</p> <p>There are no priority habitats within or immediately adjacent to the site. The nearest priority habitat is coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, which is located ~350m to the west. Additionally, within 2km of the site, there are pockets of deciduous woodland, ancient woodland, wood-pasture and parkland, good quality semi improved grassland and mudflats.</p>	Tree Number	Criterion A	Criterion B	Criterion C	Criterion D	Criterion E	Criterion F	Condition	T1	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Good	T2	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Good	T3	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Good	T4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Good	T5	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Good	T6	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Good	T7	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Good
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Foreseen Impacts	<p>On-site habitats</p> <p>The proposed development includes the erection of fencing around the perimeter of the site to create an outdoor children's play area. It is anticipated that the grassland within the play area will be subject to more frequent mowing, which may result in the failure of criteria B and E under the condition assessment. However, this will still result in a moderate condition. As such, the proposals are likely to have a minimal impact on the biodiversity value of the site</p> <p>Notable habitats</p> <p>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.</p>																																																																
Recommendations	<p>On-site habitats</p> <p>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).</p> <p>A total of 9 Pyramid orchids were recorded within the adjacent grassland to the north of the site. All wild orchids are protected from intentional uprooting under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). If works have not commenced by April</p>																																																																

	<p>2026, an updated walkover is recommended to confirm the presence/absence of orchids on site. If orchids are present on site, translocation will be required to ensure compliance with legislation and preserve the biodiversity of the site.</p> <p>Notable habitats No further surveys required.</p> <p>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 came 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 the de minimus exemption (less than 25m² of habitat being impacted).</p>										
Locality and Designated Sites											
Summary of Survey Findings	<p>On-site designations The site is not subject to any designation.</p> <p>Statutory designated sites (within 2km) The following Statutory Designated sites are present within 2km of the site:</p> <p><i>Table 4. Statutory Designated sites within 2km of site.</i></p> <table><tr><th>Statutory Designated Sites</th><th>Location</th><th>Reason for Designation</th></tr><tr><td>Chichester and Langstone Harbours (Ramsar, SPA)</td><td>~1,837m south</td><td rowspan="3">The site consists of two large estuarine basins connected by a channel, featuring intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, spits, dunes, reedbeds, and grassland. It supports over 20,000 wintering waterbirds, including species of international and national importance.</td></tr><tr><td>Chichester Harbour (SSSI)</td><td>~1,892m southeast</td></tr><tr><td>Langstone Harbour (SSSI)</td><td>~1,887m south</td></tr></table> <p>The site lies within the impact risk zone for Chichester Harbour and Langstone Harbour SSSI.</p> <p>Non-statutory designated sites The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 1km/2km of the site cannot be established without data from the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre.</p>	Statutory Designated Sites	Location	Reason for Designation	Chichester and Langstone Harbours (Ramsar, SPA)	~1,837m south	The site consists of two large estuarine basins connected by a channel, featuring intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, spits, dunes, reedbeds, and grassland. It supports over 20,000 wintering waterbirds, including species of international and national importance.	Chichester Harbour (SSSI)	~1,892m southeast	Langstone Harbour (SSSI)	~1,887m south
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Chichester Harbour (SSSI)	~1,892m southeast										
Langstone Harbour (SSSI)	~1,887m south										
Foreseen Impacts	<p>On-site designations No impacts are foreseen.</p>										

	Statutory and non-statutory designated sites The site falls within the Chichester Harbour and Langstone Harbour SSSI Impact Risk Zone (IRZ). Natural England should be consulted on all planning applications at this location.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site designations None required. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites The Local Planning Authority (LPA) may be required to consult with Natural England regarding potential impacts to Langstone and Chichester Harbour SSSI.
Invasive / Non-native species	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No problematic invasive and non-native species recorded on site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys but remain vigilant.
Invertebrates	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The habitats present on-site, including other neutral grassland and scattered 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.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys.
Bats	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	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 less than 2km away from the survey site will find alternative habitats either within the mitigation measures

	<p>implemented as part of the licence or will relocate to other known roost sites in close proximity to the licensed site. There is one EPSL within a 2km radius of the site as detailed below:</p> <p>Table 5. Bat ESPLs within 2km of the site.</p> <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>2014-1826-EPS-MIT</td><td>Common pipistrelle</td><td>~1,039m southwest</td><td>Destruction of a resting place</td></tr></table> <p>Foraging and commuting habitat The habitats recorded on site are considered to offer suitable foraging and commuting opportunities for bats, in the form of grassland and scattered trees. These habitats are likely to create favourable microclimatic conditions that support a range of common invertebrates, which in turn serve as a food source for local bat populations. Notably, a hawthorn hedgerow runs alongside the B2149, along with a line of trees on the opposite side of the road. These features contribute to a network of vegetated linear elements within the wider landscape. Such linear features are well-documented as important navigational aids for bats moving between roosting and foraging sites. The treeline also borders an area of amenity grassland associated with Havant Hockey Club, as well as residential gardens to the north, further enhancing habitat connectivity in the local area.</p> <p>Roosting habitat There are no buildings on site, and no trees will be felled as a result of the proposed development.</p>	EPSL reference	Bat species affected	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence	2014-1826-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	~1,039m southwest	Destruction of a resting place
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2014-1826-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	~1,039m southwest	Destruction of a resting place						
Foreseen Impacts	<p>Roosting habitat None foreseen.</p> <p>Foraging and commuting habitat The proposed development will not result in the removal of any habitats which could be used by foraging or commuting bats.</p> <p>Artificial lighting No new lighting will be installed as a result of the proposed development.</p>								
Recommendations	<p>Roosting habitat No further surveys required.</p> <p>Foraging and commuting habitat No further surveys are required.</p> <p>Artificial lighting</p>								

	None required.
Birds	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<p>Trees and vegetation White no bird nests were identified during the survey; the mature trees present on site provide suitable nesting opportunities and materials for a range of common bird species.</p> <p>Barn owls The site does not appear to provide any suitable nesting sites for barn owls.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	<p>Buildings/trees The proposed development could result in the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.</p> <p>Barn owls None foreseen.</p> <p>Overwintering birds None foreseen.</p>
<i>Recommendations</i>	<p>Buildings/trees 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.</p> <p>Barn owls None required.</p> <p>Overwintering birds None required.</p> <p>Suggested biodiversity enhancements</p>

	<p>The installation of a minimum of two bird boxes on the mature trees located to the north of the site will provide additional nesting habitat for birds. Suitable boxes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schwegler 1B Nest Boxes • Schwegler 2H Robin Boxes • Woodstone Nest Box <p>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.</p>
Reptiles	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<p>EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site.</p> <p>Habitat suitability The areas of other neutral grassland on site provide suitable habitat for reptiles and are likely to support both foraging and commuting opportunities. In particular, sections with taller sward height offer structural complexity and microclimatic conditions favourable to reptiles. However, much of the grassland is shaded by tree canopy, which significantly reduces the site's overall suitability for reptiles.</p> <p>The area immediately north of the site comprises grassland with a similar species composition and management regime, with some sections less affected by shading and potentially offering more favourable conditions. Additionally, a hawthorn hedgerow located to the northwest of the site may provide further opportunities for foraging, commuting, and hibernation.</p> <p>The surrounding environment consists largely of roads, residential properties, and commercial infrastructure, which are considered to be sub-optimal for reptiles and likely act as barriers to their movement. As a result, the likelihood of reptiles being present on site is considered low. Nevertheless, due to the presence of suitable habitat, their presence cannot be entirely ruled out.</p>
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	<p>It is anticipated that the grassland on site will be subject to a more frequent mowing regime and will subsequently have a reduced sward height. This is likely to be inconsequential to local reptile populations owing to the limited value of the grassland on site and the presence of further areas of grassland within the local vicinity. However, site clearance for the installation of fencing could result in the death or injury of reptiles, if present.</p>
<i>Recommendations</i>	<p>A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation will be maintained at a short sward (5cm) to discourage reptiles. • Any stored building materials will be raised from the ground, such as through storage on pallets, to prevent creating temporary hibernacula that may attract reptiles to the development area. • Vegetation clearance works will be undertaken outside of the reptile hibernation period, which is between November and February inclusive. • Vegetation will be subject to a two-staged cut. The first cut down to 15cm, which should be left for 12-24 hours to allow reptiles to disperse from the area. The next cut will be down to ground level. • Vegetation removal will be directional, whereby reptiles will be encouraged to disperse towards the retained suitable habitat to the southwest of the site. • 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.
Amphibians	
Summary of Survey Findings	<p>EPSL and survey data</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Habitat suitability</p> <p>There are no ponds on or within 250m of the site. However, 1 pond is present within 500m, located ~466m to the east, on the far side of several roads and an area of residential development. Based on the accepted terrestrial range of great crested newts (GCN), typically less than 250m from breeding ponds, occasionally up to 500m, and rarely beyond 1km, and considering that the development site offers only limited and localised, suitable terrestrial habitat, it can be reasonably concluded that any GCN populations associated with pond located 466m from the site boundary are unlikely to rely on habitats within the development footprint.</p> <p>No ponds or ornamental water features were identified within the residential gardens surrounding the site. However, it is acknowledged that unidentified ponds or water features may exist within nearby gardens located within 250m of the site. Typically, such features are small in size and are more likely to support common amphibian species such as smooth newt, palmate newt, and common frog. While great crested newts and common toads may occasionally use such features, this is generally limited to situations where a larger, suitable waterbody in the vicinity already supports these species.</p>

<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Given the lack of suitably connected breeding ponds within 500m of the site, the presence of GCN on-site is considered unlikely and therefore impacts to amphibians as a result of the proposed development are deemed to be acceptably low.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Badger	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<p>EPSL and survey data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for badgers within 2km of the site.</p> <p>Habitat suitability No badger setts or evidence of badger presence, including latrines, badger paths, footprints or hairs, were noted on site. The site is considered unsuitable for sett excavation due to the open, flat nature of the managed grassland, which lacks sufficient cover and topographical variation typically favoured by badgers for sett creation. There is limited suitable badger foraging habitat on site, given the lack of fruiting trees and scrub.</p> <p>The surrounding landscape is urbanised, comprising built development and roads, which represent sub-optimal habitat and likely act as a barrier to badger movement. As such, the likelihood of badgers being present on-site or within the immediate vicinity is considered to be low.</p>
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on badgers as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Riparian animals	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<p>EPSL and survey data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for otters or water voles within 2km of the site.</p> <p>Habitat suitability 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.</p>
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.

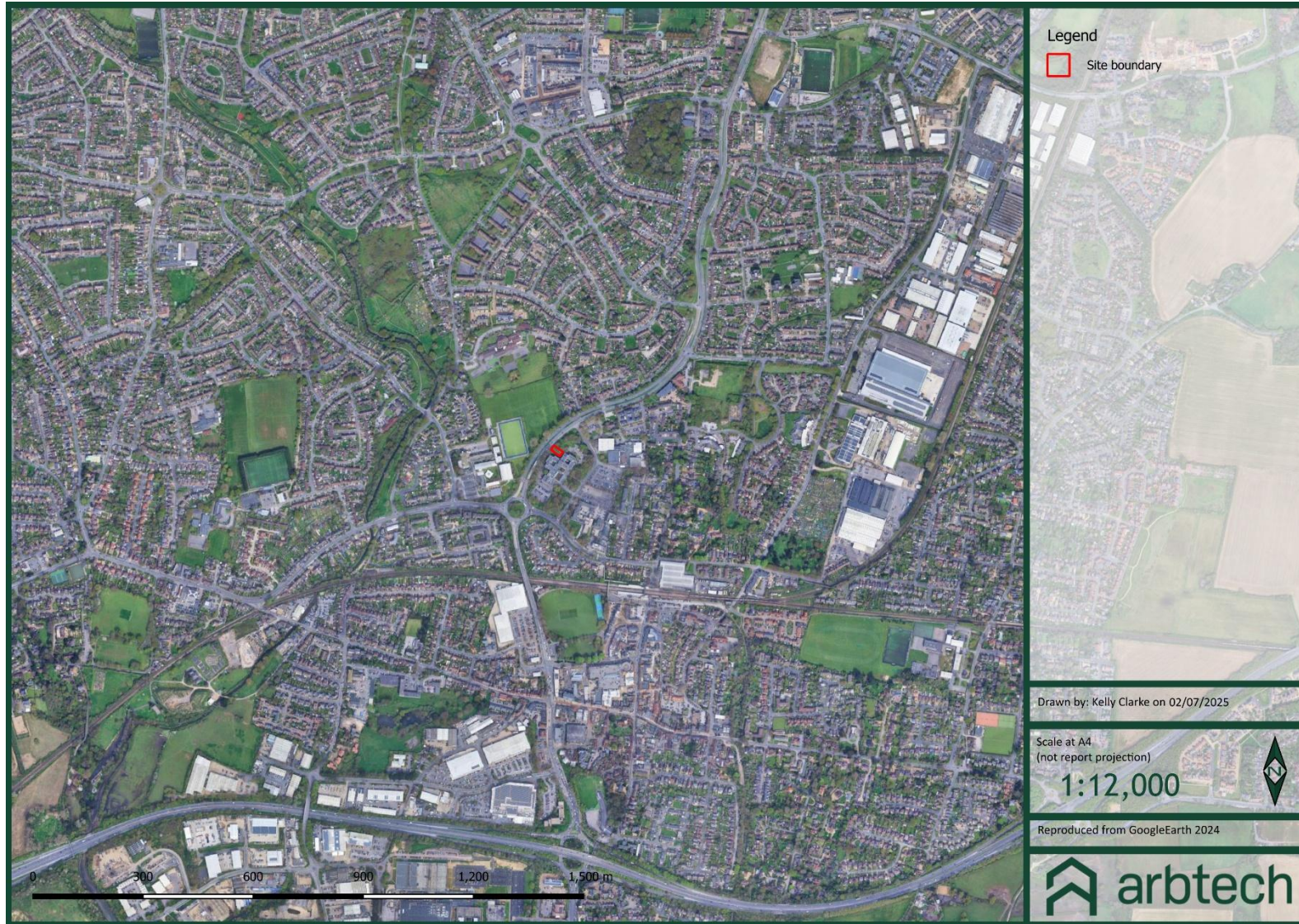
Hazel dormouse	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<p>EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 2km of the site.</p> <p>Habitat suitability The habitats present on-site lack the necessary vertical and horizontal connectivity typically required to support hazel dormice. This species relies on a well-connected, three-dimensional woodland, scrub and/or hedgerow structures to safely commute between feeding and nesting sites. The absence of continuous, structurally complex vegetation renders the site unsuitable for dormice. Furthermore, the urban context and habitat fragmentation in the surrounding landscape further reduce the site's suitability. Consequently, the likelihood of Hazel Dormouse being present on-site is considered to be negligible.</p>
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Other e.g. hedgehog	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The areas of other neutral grassland on site are likely to offer foraging opportunities for hedgehogs, particularly the areas with a taller sward height. The hawthorn hedgerow to the north may provide suitable commuting routes and refuge. However, the surrounding landscape is predominantly urban, consisting of built development and roads, which represent sub-optimal habitat and are likely to act as barriers to hedgehog movement. Consequently, the likelihood of hedgehogs being present on site is considered low. Nonetheless, due to the presence of suitable habitat features, their presence cannot be entirely ruled out.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hedgehogs as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	<p>A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p> <p>Suggested biodiversity enhancements</p>

	<p>The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the wider site and would be beneficial for hedgehogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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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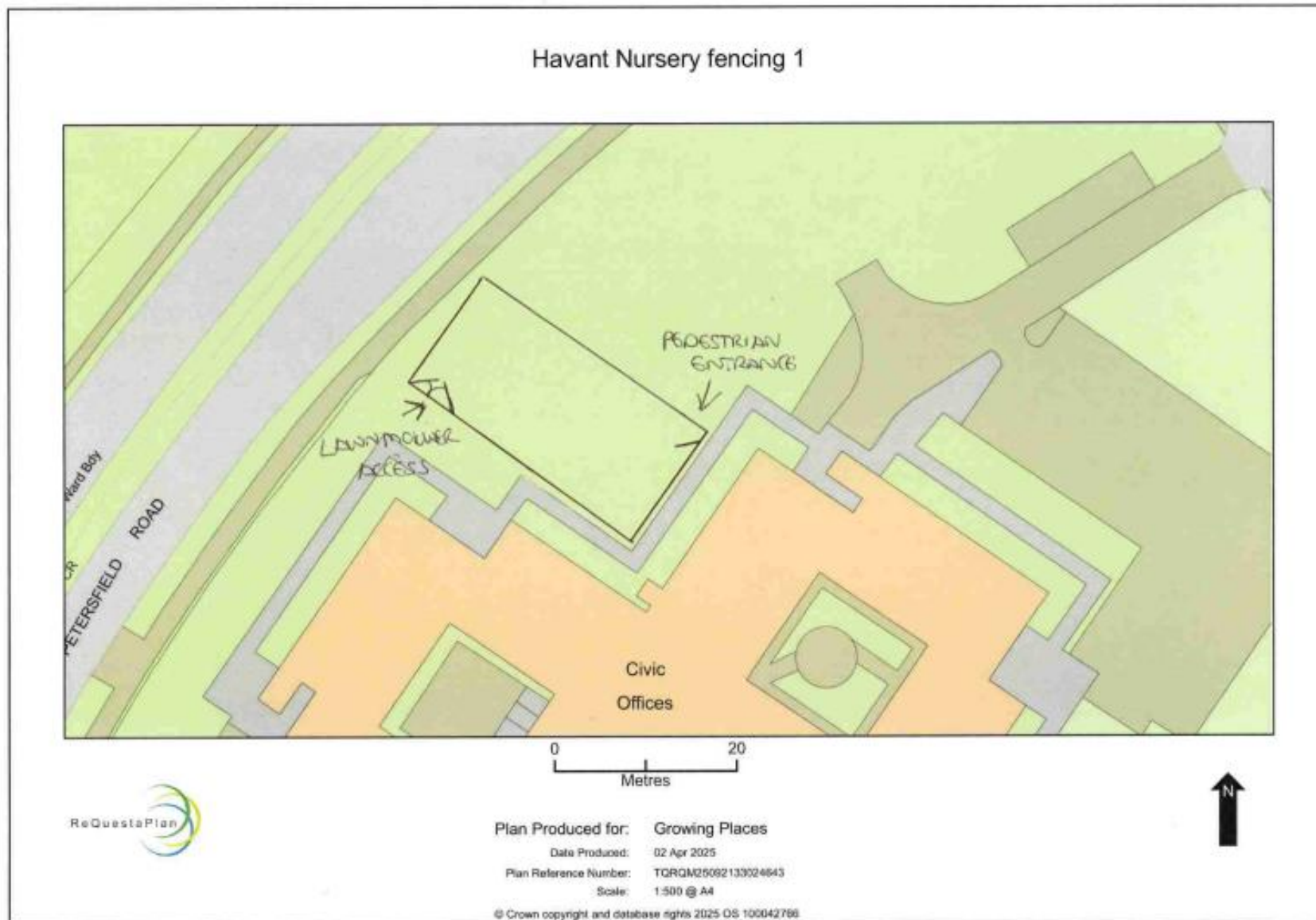
Appendix 1: UK Habs Map



Appendix 2: Location map



Appendix 3: Proposed plan



Appendix 5: Habitat Photos

Other neutral grassland	
Photograph	Description
	<p>Figure 1: View of other neutral grassland looking south.</p>
	<p>Figure 2: View of other neutral grassland looking northeast.</p>

	<p>Figure 3: Pyramid orchids.</p>
Scattered trees	
Photograph	Description
	<p>Figure 4: View of scattered trees on site (looking north).</p>

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