

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal & Roost Assessment

Survey site:

St Crispin and St Crispinian Catholic Church, Church Place, Pulborough, West Sussex RH201AF

Client:

Chartwood Homes

Survey date:

15/09/2026

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with Horsham District Council. To replace the approved single detached dwelling with a pair of semi detached dwellings on same footprint.

On the assumption that site conditions and habitats remain unchanged, the results of this assessment will remain valid for 18 months from the date of this survey i.e. until March 2028, in accordance with CIEEM guidance in the lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys. This survey and report should be updated if a planning application has not been submitted within this timeframe.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following is work you will need to commission to obtain planning permission and to comply with legislation. Further information, along with opportunities for biodiversity enhancement, are outlined in the proceeding sections of this report.

Table 1: Summary of key findings arising from this survey.

Key Findings
▪ Various precautionary working methods have been recommended which have been fully detailed within the fauna section of this report.

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of the PEA was to obtain data on existing ecological conditions, and to conduct a preliminary assessment of the likely significance of ecological impacts on the proposed development. The aim of the PRA was to determine the presence or evaluate the likelihood of the presence of roosting bats, and to gain an understanding of how bats could use the site for roosting, foraging or commuting.

Multiple ecological surveys have been undertaken at the site, completed by Wychwood Environmental Ltd:

- Ecological Appraisal (January, 2021)
- Ecological Survey - Letter of validation (January, 2024)
- Biodiversity Enhancements and Mitigation Plan (BEMP) (May, 2026)

These surveys covered the site, as well as the wider site boundary. With these reports, it was concluded that the site has suitability for foraging and commuting bats, nesting birds, foxes, dormice and hedgehogs. Since the approval of the application, works have begun and habitats have been removed/altered. This report has been commissioned to support the application for an amendment to this application (REF: DC/23/1361)

Methodology

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2025.](#)

PRA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PRA Methodology and Legislation - 2025.](#)

Survey Details

The site survey was undertaken on 15/09/2026 by Rebecca Gane BSc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist. Accredited under a Class 1 Natural England Bat licence (licence number available upon request).

Table 2: The weather conditions during the survey.

Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
19.3	84.0	100	9.6	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.

There were no specific limitations to the survey.

2. SITE LOCATION AND LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

2.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Site Location & Context

The site is centred at National Grid reference TQ 04603 18907 and has an area of approximately 0.10ha which comprises scattered trees, bare ground and a small amount of bramble scrub.

The site is bounded by residential properties to the west, east and south, and a railway tracks to the north. The wider surroundings comprise of a mixture of further residential houses and properties, and urban infrastructure, as well as habitats, such as grassland, woodland, hedgerows, ponds and watercourses.

Priority Habitats

There are five priority habitats within 2km of the site. These comprise deciduous woodland, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, ancient replanted woodland, ancient & semi-natural woodland and traditional orchard. The closest priority habitat comprises deciduous woodland, located 70m NE from the site.

The site is not considered to be well-connected to any priority, important, or otherwise more extensive, habitats in the immediate vicinity.

Designated Sites

Statutory Designations within 2km

There are eight statutory designations within 2km of the site, as detailed below:

Table 3: The statutory designated sites within 2km of the site boundary.

Designation	Distance from Site
Park Farm Cutting Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	605m W
Upper Arun Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1070m N
Pulborough Brooks Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1150m S
Marehill Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1715m E
South Downs National Park	415m W
Arun Valley Ramsar Site	1150m S
Arun Valley Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	1150m S
Arun Valley Special Protection Area (SPA)	1150m S

SSSI Risk Zone

The site does fall within the impact risk zone for Park Farm Cutting SSSI however, the proposed development type is not listed as possible high risk with regard to this designation.

Non-Designated Sites

The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from the local records centre. Whilst some habitats in the wider landscape may host designations, the immediate environs of the site do not host habitats likely to be of designable quality.

2.2 Foreseen Impacts

No direct impacts to any designated sites will occur as a result of the proposed development, due to the small scale and low overall impact of the development from such sites (where known), alongside additional factors such as distance in combination with connectivity disrupting barriers.

2.3 Recommendations

No recommendations.

3. ONSITE HABITATS

This section 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.

3.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Urban - Dense scrub (h3) - Bare ground (510) with Scattered Trees (32)

Areas of bare ground are present on site due to recent clearance. While some plants are present, these are very sparse. The area is beginning to reestablish vegetation, particularly nettles.

Species present within this habitat include broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), common & atlantic ivy (*Hedera helix*), spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), common hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*). Full details of scattered trees within this habitat are provided in Table 4 below. In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets, the bare ground was assessed to have a moderate condition value. The full condition assessment for this, and all other habitats subject to condition assessments, are provided in Appendix 5.

Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub (h3d)

A small area of bramble scrub remains on the northeastern boundary. This patch has no connectivity to further scrub. Species present within this habitat include bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*). In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, this habitat is not subject to a condition assessment.

Scattered Trees (32)

Two scattered trees were recorded on the site, comprising a large mature sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) and a small mature common hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Both species are native to the UK. No potential roosting features were identified. No evidence for bats was found.

In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets, the trees were assessed as follows (see Appendix 5 for full condition assessments):

Table 4: The condition assessment scores for the scattered trees on site.

Tree / Group	Common Name	Primary Habitat	Condition Score
T1	Sweet Chestnut (large)	Bare ground (510)	Good
T2	Common Hazel (small)	Bare ground (510)	Moderate

3.2 Foreseen Impacts

The proposed development will result in the loss of bare ground and a small patch of bramble scrub. This is likely to have a minimal impact on biodiversity due to the low ecological value of these habitats.

3.3 Recommendations

Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution must be implemented during construction. This should include the following measures:

- Remove only the minimum of habitat required to facilitate the development
- Use of Heras or other appropriate fencing to prevent encroachment by contractors onto retained habitats.
- Protect retained turf and soil resource from destruction and compaction using plastic matting and wooden boarding. Do not store skips and other heavy materials on retained turf.

The proposed development is unlikely to trigger the requirement for a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment, as it is a variation to an existing planning application that was not within the scope of BNG. Further, the plans will not alter the footprint of the buildings.

4. INVASIVE SPECIES

This section 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.

4.1 Summary of Survey Findings

No non-native invasive or otherwise problematic plants were recorded on site or are considered likely to be on site, but, given seasonal limitations and the sites wider context, may be visible at other times of year.

4.2 Foreseen Impacts

None.

4.3 Recommendations

No further surveys but remain vigilant.

5. FAUNA: BATS

This section 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.

5.1 Summary of Survey Findings

EPSL data and local records

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 2 EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site, as detailed below:

Table 5: EPSL survey returns for bats within a 2km radius.

EPSL Reference	Bat Species Affected	Distance from Site <i>(EPSL records are accurate to 100m)</i>	Impacts Allowed by Licence
2016-25246-EPS-MIT	Soprano pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>)	~300m south	Destruction of a resting place
2016-24617-EPS-MIT	Soprano pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>)	~430m southwest	-

While the site is within the zone of influence of a SAC designated for bats (The Mens SAC), the proposed works are not expected to result in any impacts that would require additional survey effort.

Foraging and commuting habitat

Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide limited foraging and commuting opportunities for bats, how the remaining scattered trees onsite will provide foraging resources.

Offsite within 2km including native hedgerow, residential gardens, deciduous woodland, ancient replanted woodland, ancient & semi-natural woodland and traditional orchard.

These habitats are likely to provide micro-climatic conditions that support invertebrates that will in turn provide foraging opportunities for local bat populations.

Roosting habitat

Trees to be impacted by the proposed development were assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats below. No evidence of roosting bats was identified.

Trees

T1 : Sweet Chestnut

T1 is a sweet chestnut located at TQ 04585 18907. The tree has a DBH of 620cm and a height of 12m.

No roosting features were identified for this tree.



Scattered trees; T1

T2 : Common Hazel

T2 is a common hazel located at TQ 04601 18892. The tree has a DBH of 340cm and a height of 7.5m.

No roosting features were identified for this tree.



Scattered trees; T2

5.2 Foreseen Impacts

Roosting habitat [Buildings]

There are no buildings on site, therefore no impacts are foreseen.

Roosting habitat [Trees]

None of the trees present on site included suitable roosting features for bats to utilise. Therefore, no impacts to roosting bats are anticipated.

Foraging and commuting habitat

The proposed development will result in the loss of bare ground and small amount of bramble scrub but given their low value and the presence of more extensive areas of foraging and commuting habitat in the locality, this is likely to be inconsequential for bats.

Artificial lighting

The proposed development may lead to an increase in the amount of current lighting of surrounding habitats without mitigation. This may disturb commuting bats.

5.3 Recommendations

Roosting habitat [Buildings]

None.

Roosting habitat [Trees]

In the unlikely event that a bat or evidence of bats is discovered during the development all work must stop and a bat licensed ecologist contacted for further advice.

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/news/2023/08/bats-and-artificial-lighting-at-night-ilp-guidance-note-update-released>.

Suggested biodiversity enhancements

The installation of two bat boxes at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats. This number should be included within the original recommended seven within the BEMP (Wychwood Environmental Ltd, 2026).

Vivara Pro Build-in Woodstone® Bat Tubes (or a similar alternative) will be incorporated into the fabric of the new dwellings.

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.

6. FAUNA: BIRDS

This section 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.

6.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Buildings

There are no buildings on site.

Trees and vegetation

No bird nests were identified within the vegetation on-site, however bare ground offers foraging opportunities, and scattered trees offers both nesting and foraging opportunities.

Due to the small size of the site and the extent and type of the habitats recorded, the site is not considered suitable to support a significant assemblage of protected and/or notable birds.

Barn Owls

The site does not appear to provide any suitable nesting sites for barn owls.

6.2 Foreseen Impacts

Buildings / trees

The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.

Trees and vegetation

No further trees will be removed as part of the development; however the proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests within the vicinity of works

Barn Owls

None foreseen.

6.3 Recommendations

Buildings / trees

Precautions should be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any retained habitats so as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds during construction works.

Trees and vegetation

No additional surveys required.

Barn Owls

No further barn owl surveys required.

Suggested biodiversity enhancements

The installation of a minimum of two integrated bird boxes and one external one will provide additional nesting habitat for birds. These boxes should be included within the ten recommended within the BEMP (Wychwood Ecology Ltd). Two Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terraces (or similar alternative) will be integrated into the new dwellings, and one Vivara Pro Seville Bird Nest Box (or similar alternative) will be installed onto the retained sweet chestnut.

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.

7. FAUNA: REPTILES

This section 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.

7.1 Summary of Survey Findings

EPSL data and local records

A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site.

Habitat suitability

There is limited suitable habitat present on site for reptiles due to a lack of habitats dense scrub and rank grassland which would offer refuge for these species. However, recent clearance has resulted in large log piles that may be used transiently by commonplace species, such as slow worms.

Wider landscape

Whilst the site itself is of limited value, the surrounding area contains residential gardens, hedgerows and woodland, all considered to be of value to foraging and commuting reptiles. As such, their presence cannot be discounted, albeit limited to the periphery of the site and beneath log piles.



Log piles



Log piles

7.2 Foreseen Impacts

Although a small area of suitable habitat is being removed as part of the development, there is a low risk that a low number of reptiles could be present in the vicinity of the works. These could be injured or killed without mitigation.

7.3 Recommendations

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. OR Grassland will be subject to a two-stage cut (if sward is >10cm) prior to removal in a directional manner, the first cut at 10cm and the second to ground level and maintained as a short sward (5cm) or bare ground throughout construction.
- Removal of any root systems / refugia (log piles) will be undertaken by hand and outside the reptile hibernation season (November – February).
- 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.

8. FAUNA: AMPHIBIANS

This section 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.

8.1 Summary of Survey Findings

EPSL and survey data

A review of the MAGIC database returned one EPSL record for amphibians within 2km of the site.

Table 6: EPSL survey returns for amphibians within a 2km radius.

EPSL Reference	Amphibian Species Affected	Distance from Site <i>(EPSL records are accurate to 100m)</i>	Impacts Allowed by Licence
EPSM2013-6059	GCN	~1.6km southwest	Destruction of a resting place

The MAGIC database also returned evidence indicating the presence of great crested newts (GCN) resulting from historic pond surveys undertaken in 2017. The closest of these records is located ~1.6km southwest from the site. Great crested newts 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). As such, the great crested newt metapopulation known to be present ~1.6km southwest are not suitably connected to the site.

Table 7: Great crested newt search results.

Record type	Distance from Site
GCN class survey licence return	~1.6km southwest

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 five ponds within 500m. The closest pond is located ~75m northwest.

A pond map showing approximate pond locations is provided in Appendix 6.

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 bare ground offer sub-optimal habitat for terrestrial amphibians. The log piles may offer refuge for these species.

8.2 Foreseen Impacts

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 bare ground and a small area of scrub. If great crested newts are present within PONDS XXXXXXXX, when completing the rapid risk assessment published by Natural England (Natural England 2015), the proposed development produces a green risk score, which states: Offence unlikely.

8.3 Recommendations

Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to great crested newts, further surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented for common amphibians during construction, including the following measures:

- A staged approach will be adopted for any vegetation clearance, whereby the vegetation will be strimmed to 15cm and left overnight to allow any amphibians to disperse. The vegetation can then be cleared to ground level and must be maintained at this level for the duration of construction to deter amphibians from the working area.
- Any refugia (log piles) will be dismantled by hand outside the amphibian hibernation window and debris and any brash will be stored on pallets or removed from the site to prevent amphibians from utilising these areas.

- Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby aquatic habitats that amphibians 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 common amphibians 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 great crested newt is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

9. FAUNA: RIPARIAN ANIMALS

This section 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.

9.1 Summary of Survey Findings

A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed for riparian animals (otters and water voles). No EPSLs relating to riparian animals are present within a 2km radius of the site.

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.

9.2 Foreseen Impacts

No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.

9.3 Recommendations

No further surveys for riparian animals required.

10. FAUNA: HAZEL DORMOUSE

This section 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.

10.1 Summary of Survey Findings

EPSL data and local records

A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed for hazel dormouse. No EPSLs relating to hazel dormouse are present within a 2km radius of the site.

Habitat suitability

Dormice typically utilise a three-dimensional habitat structure as to commute between feeding and breeding sites whilst avoiding predation. As such habitats on site are considered unsuitable for hazel dormice and therefore the likelihood of this species being present on site is considered acceptably low.

10.2 Foreseen Impacts

No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.

10.3 Recommendations

No further hazel dormouse surveys required.



12. FAUNA: INVERTEBRATES

This section 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.

12.1 Summary of Survey Findings

The habitats present on-site, including bare ground, scattered trees and bramble scrub, 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.

12.2 Foreseen Impacts

None foreseen.

12.3 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 hedges and wildflowers, which would provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates.

13. FAUNA: OTHER NOTABLE SPECIES

This section 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.

13.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Hedgehogs

The bare ground offers very limited opportunities for hedgehogs to forage and take refuge, however some scattered vegetation and a small area of scrub is present that may encourage foraging. Whilst the log piles consisting of large piece of stem are of limited value to hedgehogs, the pile containing small pieces of brash may be beneficial as refuge.

The availability of shelter and food resources makes the site favourable for hedgehog activity, even for transient periods. The site also has suitable access via the wider site boundary allowing hedgehogs to commute freely without hindrance.

13.2 Foreseen Impacts

Hedgehogs

Refugia, bramble scrub and bare ground 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.

13.3 Recommendations

- 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.

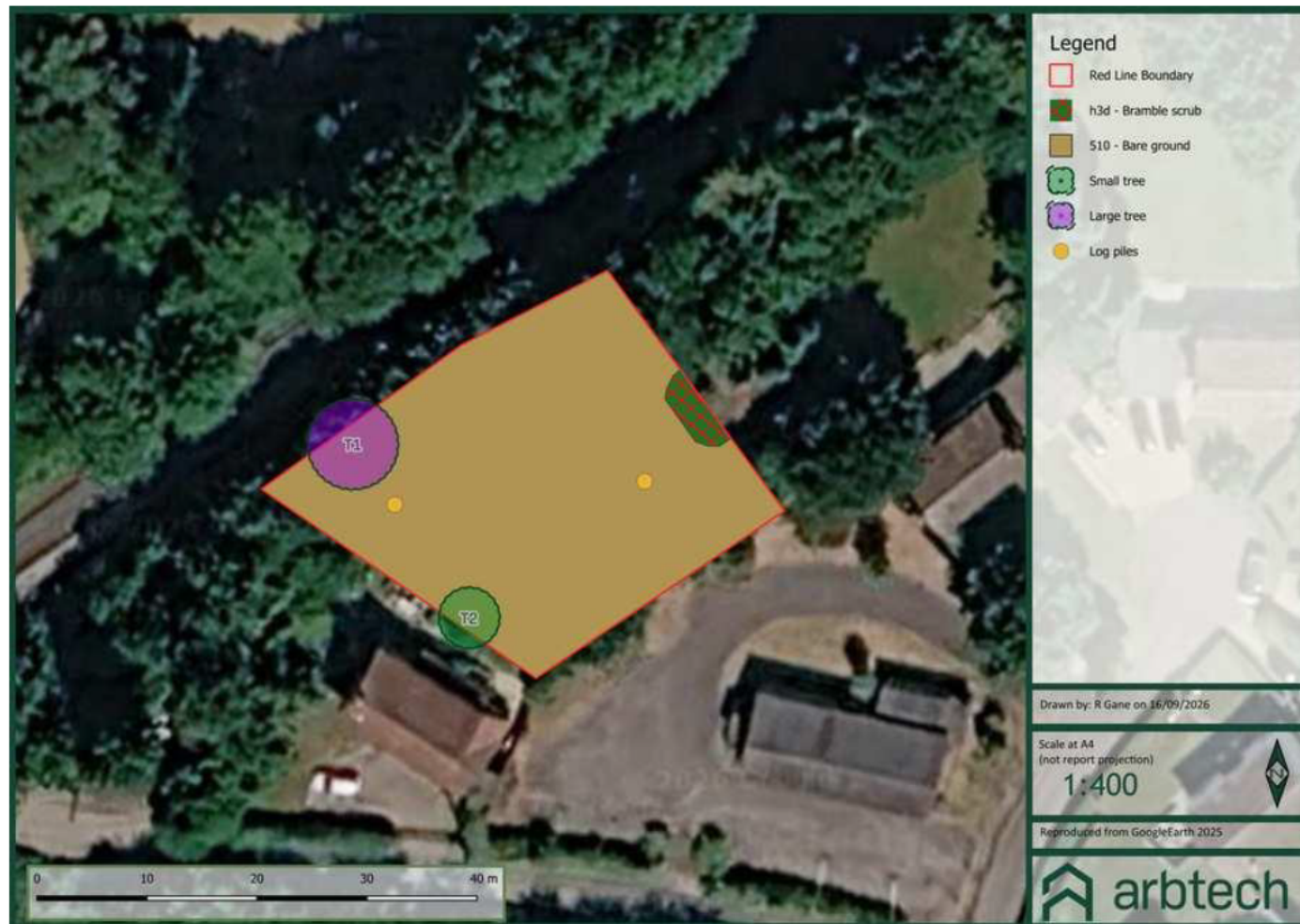
13.4 Suggested Biodiversity Enhancements

Hedgehogs

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.
- Installation of gaps under boundary fencing to enable hedgehogs to move freely through the site.

APPENDIX 1: SURVEY/HABITAT MAP



APPENDIX 2: LOCATION MAP



APPENDIX 3: PROPOSED PLAN



APPENDIX 4: HABITAT IMAGES



Bare ground



Bramble scrub



Scattered trees; T1



Scattered trees; T2

APPENDIX 5: BASELINE CONDITION SCORE TABLES

Dense scrub (h3) - Bare ground (510) condition assessment.

	Criteria Description	Criteria Passed?
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	N
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	Y
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area.	Y
	There is a complete absence of invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement).	Y
		Total 3/4
	Condition moderate due to passing 3 of 4 criteria.	

Scattered trees (T1) condition assessment.

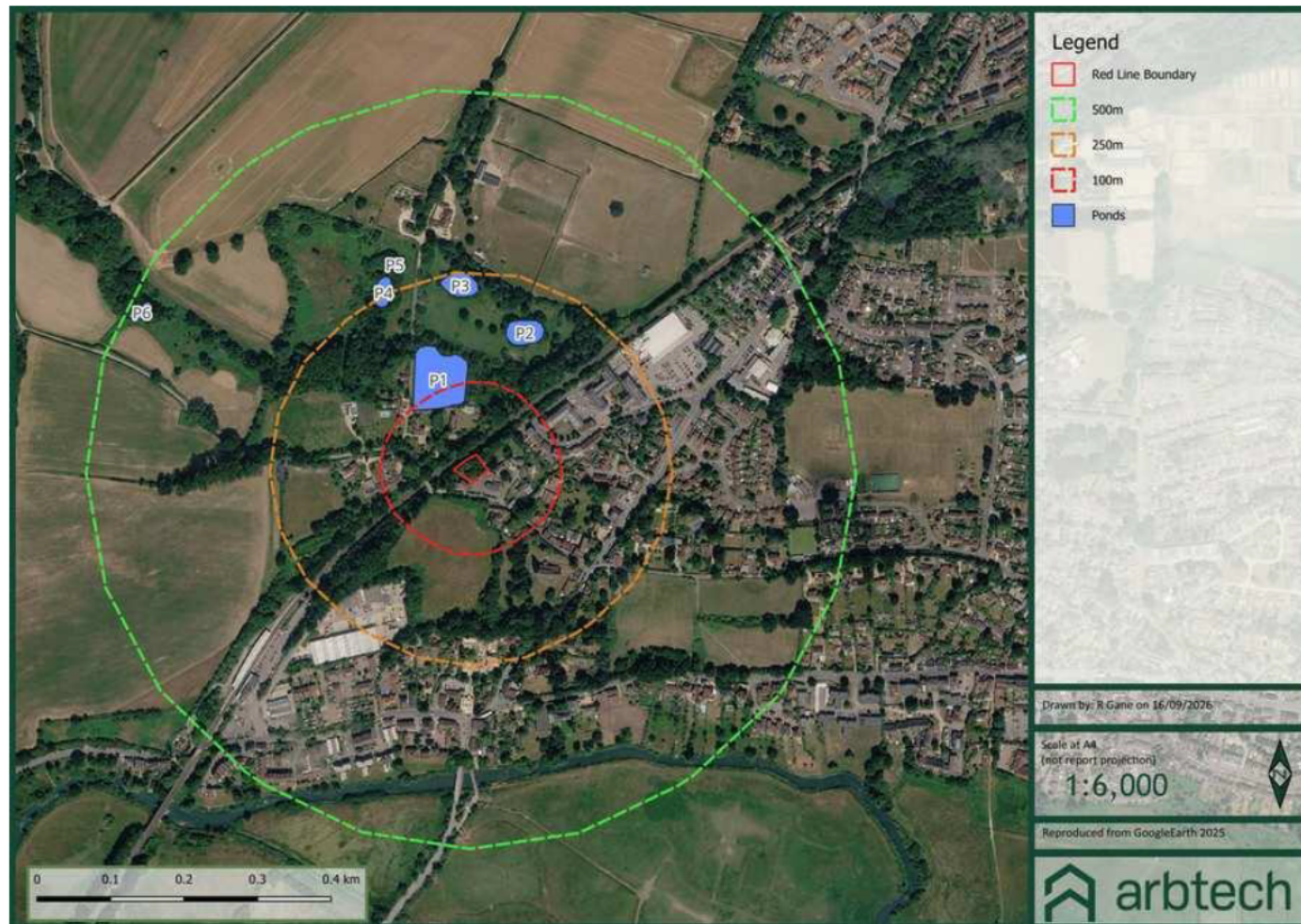
	Criteria Description	Criteria Passed?
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	Y
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Y
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y
		Total 5/6
	Condition good due to passing 5 of 6 criteria.	

Scattered trees (T2) condition assessment.

	Criteria Description	Criteria Passed?
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	N
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	Y
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	N
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y
		Total 3/6
	Condition moderate due to passing 3 of 6 criteria.	

APPENDIX 6: PONDS

Pond Map



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VERSION CONTROL

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Draft	0.1	Rebecca Gane BSc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist	15/09/26
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