

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Survey site:

Land On Egerton Street (pre. New Jerusalem Church), Middleton, Rochdale, M24 4QD

Client:

Zest Eco Ltd.

Survey date:

7th of October 2025

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council. The proposal is described as:
The construction of seven residential units with associated garden spaces and carparking [Unsubmitted].

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

Site Location and Context					
The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference SD 85057 05251 and has an area of approximately 0.083ha. The site comprises an area of overgrown grassland surrounded by red brick walls and HERAS fencing. The site is situated in Rhodes, a suburb of the town of Middleton, in the Rochdale district of Greater Manchester. There are no trees or built structures within the site. It is surrounded by urban developments. Aerial imagery shows the local landscape to have an urban character, with several small copses in close proximity to the site. Water bodies can be found nearby, such as the River Irk located ~190m to the south. Such features likely enhance the area for a variety of species, including bats, amphibians and reptiles. The soils are described by Soilsclapes LandIS database as freely draining slightly acid sandy soils, these soils are identified as having low fertility and support a wide range of acid dry pastures and woodland with potential for lowland heath.					
Survey Details					
The site survey was undertaken by Nicola Baxter MSc, BSc (Hons), Graduate Ecologist, Accredited agent of Natural England Bat Licence Number 2024-12491-CL18-BAT.					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (mph)	Rain
07/10/2025	15	82	25	9	None
Executive Summary					
- The Local Planning Authority may undertake a Habitat Regulations Assessment to determine whether there could be any effect on the Rochdale Canal (special area of conservation) as a result of the proposed development. - The proposed development may lead to an increase in the amount of current lighting of surrounding habitats or the retained building without mitigation. This may disturb commuting bats. - A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site post-development to outline the areas of the site that will be retained as dark corridors. - Precautionary working measures for reptiles, amphibians, badgers and hedgehogs					
Survey limitations					
It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to describe the baseline conditions within the survey area, and evaluate these features, this report does not provide a complete characterisation of the site. This assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species being present. This is based on suitability of the habitats on the site and in the wider landscape, the ecology and biology of species as currently understood, and the known distribution of species as recovered during the searches of historical biological records. A biological records data search has not been undertaken. However, given the location of the site, the nature of the habitats present and the assessed suitability of the site for protected or notable species, it is not anticipated that the purchase of biological records data will add any significant weight or alter the conclusions and recommendations outlined in this report. Due to seasonal limitations, further survey within the optimal season for surveying vegetation would normally be required to obtain accurate habitat classification and condition assessment data. However, in the case of this site, the delays involved would likely be disproportionate to the predicted likely value of the habitat due to the only habitats identified on-site as modified grassland and scattered trees, with the grassland being in poor condition due to management and damage from human activities.					

Ecological Survey Factor Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations	Detailed using desk study and site survey (carried out under good weather conditions). Any specific limitations noted within relevant section. This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission or comply with legislation for other consent. All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.
Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, proposal plan in appendix 3 and photos in appendix 4). Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i> <i>(UKHab codes used)</i>	The site does not contain any habitats listed as a habitat of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006). Habitats within the site are common and widespread and have low ecological value. Notable habitats are present within 1km/2km. On-site habitat descriptions <u>u1e</u> – Built linear features The site is bordered by a red brick wall from the northwest corner around the eastern boundary to the south. A wooden picket fence runs along the wall top on the southern boundary. The western section of the boundary is lined with a HERAS fence. <u>g4</u> – Modified grassland, tall forbs 16, scattered scrub 10 The site is dominated by unmanaged and overgrown modified grassland. The sward is tall, averaging ~60cm, there are no areas of bare ground or physical damage. Areas of tall forbs run alongside the southern and western boundaries. Areas of scattered scrub are located along the western and eastern boundaries with a pocket to the north of the site. The scattered scrub is predominantly bramble with <75% cover and buddleia. Species list is as follows, D: False oat grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>), Perennial ryegrass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), cocksfoot grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), fringed willowherb (<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>), A: sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>), bitter dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>), bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg), fescue (<i>Festuca</i> spp), spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), F: meadow grass (<i>Poa</i> spp), red clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), ribwort plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>), buddleia (<i>Buddleia davidii</i>), creeping buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), ragwort (<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>), common vetch (<i>Vicia sativa</i>), rosebay willowherb (<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>), O: black medick (<i>Medicago lupulina</i>), green alkanet (<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>), creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), common ivy (<i>Hedra helix</i>), common nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), R: sycamore saplings (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), hedgerow cranesbill (<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>), and moss spp (<i>Bryophyta</i> spp). <u>Modified grassland – Condition assessment criteria:</u> A - There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m2 present, including at least 2 forbs - Pass B - Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) - Fail

	C - Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area - Pass D - Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area - Pass E - Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas - Pass F - Cover of bracken Pteridium aquilinum is less than 20% - Pass G - There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA4) - Pass Result – Good condition. <u>h3d – Bramble scrub</u> Areas where the bramble coverage exceeds 75% are mapped separately from the grassland. These are located along the eastern and southern boundary lines with a pocket to the north of the site. Bramble scrub is not subject to condition assessments. Local notable habitats Patches of lowland mixed deciduous woodland (LMDW) are present in close proximity to the site. The closest is located ~200m to the south, with a second patch of LMDW ~280m to the southwest. LMDW is classed as a priority habitat under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006. Further priority habitats are present within 2km of the site, including lowland fens (~980m southeast) and wood pasture and parkland (~1km southwest).
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site habitats The habitats on-site are widespread and not notable, however the proposed development will result in the loss of 0.083ha modified grassland habitat. This is likely to have minimal impact on biodiversity considering the small area of commonplace habitat (modified grassland) being lost. Notable habitats No impacts to any notable habitats are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such habitats as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site habitats None. Notable habitats None. Biodiversity net gain The Environment Act (2021) requires all developments (excluding exemptions) to deliver a 10% net gain in biodiversity. Therefore, the planning application must be accompanied by a landscaping/habitat creation and enhancement strategy, biodiversity net gain calculations and a habitat management and monitoring plan to ensure the proposed development delivers a 10% net gain.

Locality and Designated Sites	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	On-site designations The site is not subject to any designation. Statutory designated sites (within 2km) There are 2 statutory sites within 2km of the site, as detailed below: Alkrington Woods – Local Nature Reserve – ~470m east Habitats are described by Natural England as woodland, grassland, marsh, standing water and amenity areas. Blackley Forest – Local Nature Reserve – ~1.1km southwest Habitats are described by Natural England as forests and grassland. The River Irk flows through the park. Additional habitats include broadleaved and plantation woodlands, grassland, lake, marsh and river. A review of the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) database shows that the site does not lie within the impact risk zone for any SSSI's. Statutory designated sites (within 10km) There is one national network sites (SAC, SPA, Ramsar) located within 10km, as detailed below: Rochdale Canal – Special Area of Conservation (SAC) - 0 ~3.9km east This SAC is described by JNCC as an inland water body that supports the annex II species floating water-plantain in a botanically diverse water plant community. Non-statutory designated sites The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from Greater Manchester Local Record Centre (GMLRC).
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site designations No impacts foreseen. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites No direct impacts to any designated sites will occur as a result of the proposed development. However, due to the proximity of the site to the Rochdale Canal (SAC) and the nature of the proposed development resulting in an increase in housing, this could result in increased recreational pressure to nearby areas.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site designations None required.

	Statutory and non-statutory designated sites The Local Planning Authority (LPA) may be required to undertake a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) to determine whether there could be any effect on nearby European sites as a result of the proposed development.			
Invasive / Non-native species				
Summary of Survey Findings	Buddleia <i>Buddleja davidii</i> was recorded within the bramble scrub in the east section of the site. Although this species is not recorded in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. (1981) (as amended), it is generally regarded as a species of concern for native flora due to its highly competitive nature and ability to outcompete native sources of nectar. It is acknowledged by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) as a non-native species with invasive tendencies			
Foreseen Impacts	Buddleia has the potential to spread if not removed from the site and could colonise other areas of the site post-development. This could lead to native flora being outcompeted and decrease native diversity across the site, with potential detrimental impacts to nectar sources for invertebrates			
Recommendations	No further surveys but remain vigilant.			
Invertebrates				
Summary of Survey Findings	The habitats present on-site, including modified grassland, tall forbs, likely provide common invertebrates with opportunities to forage and shelter. The site contains no further notable habitats which may provide niches for specialised or protected invertebrates.			
Foreseen Impacts	Modified grassland, tall forbs, scattered scrub and bramble scrub will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local invertebrate populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally.			
Recommendations	No further surveys.			
Bats				
Summary of Survey Findings	EPSL data A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed. Displaced bats from licensed sites <2km away from the survey site will find alternative habitat either within the mitigation measures implemented as part of the licence or will relocate to other known roosts sites in close proximity to the licensed site. There are 2 EPSLs within a 2km radius of site as detailed below:			
	EPSL reference	Bat species affected	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence
	2014-1364-EPS-BDX	Common pipistrelle	~1.7km south	Impacts not listed
	2014-1562-EPS-BDX		~1.8km south	Destruction of a breeding place

	Foraging and commuting habitat Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of modified grassland, tall forbs and scattered scrub. The off-site habitats are dominated by urban developments. 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 There are no trees or built structures on site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Foraging and commuting habitat The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of modified grassland, tall forbs, scattered scrub and 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 or the retained building without mitigation. This may disturb commuting bats.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Roosting habitat 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/our-work/buildings-planning-and-development/lighting Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of two bat boxes at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats. The bat boxes can be incorporated into the fabric of the new dwellings. They will need to be suitable for pipistrelles (which have been identified locally through EPSL data). Suitable bat boxes include Habibat Bat Box, Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box or similar alternative brand. Bat boxes should be positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance, away from artificial light.

Birds	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Trees and vegetation No bird nests were identified within the grassland or scrub on-site, however they all offer nesting opportunities and nest-building resources for birds. Barn owls The site does not appear to provide any suitable nesting sites for barn owls. Overwintering birds Due to the small size of the site and the extent and type of the habitats recorded, the site is not considered suitable to support a significant assemblage of protected and/or notable birds.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Buildings/trees No impacts are anticipated on nesting birds as a result of the proposed development. Barn owls None foreseen. Overwintering birds None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Buildings/trees Any vegetation removal should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be undertaken immediately, by a qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged. Precautions should be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any retained nests so as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds during construction works. At least a 3-5m buffer should be created between any machinery and active nests until the young have fledged. Barn owls None required. Overwintering birds None required. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of a minimum of two bird boxes on the new dwellings will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g.

	Schwegler No 17 Swift Nest Box (buildings) Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace (buildings) Or a similar alternative brand. Tree boxes should be positioned approximately 3m above ground level where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight. Small-hole boxes are best placed approximately 1-3m above ground on an area of the tree trunk where foliage will not obscure the entrance hole. Swift and sparrow boxes should be positioned at the eaves of a building and can be incorporated into the fabric of the building during construction.
Reptiles	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site. Habitat suitability Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging and refuge opportunities for reptiles. The tall forbs and scrub provide elevated value for reptiles as these habitats provide a suitable structure for refuge, whilst also providing foraging and commuting opportunities. However, it is important to note that the site is surrounded by urban development, isolating the habitats on-site and limiting the likelihood of individuals migrating to the site. The grassland on site has a tall sward height, with little to no areas suitable for basking. These habitats are suboptimal due to an absence of notable habitat structure and diversity, which significantly limits refuge, foraging, and commuting opportunities, albeit they do provide some foraging opportunities when located adjacent to scrub. The site has poor connectivity to further suitable reptile habitat in the wider landscape due to the lack of neighbouring woodland or riparian vegetation. The presence of reptiles on site cannot be discounted, albeit likely limited to low numbers within peripheral scrub. Wider landscape The adjacent habitats consist of roads, pavements and residential developments. The lack of hedgerows or other connecting vegetation to neighbouring sites reduces the suitability of the site for reptiles. Any individuals present are likely to be part of an isolated population.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	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.
<i>Recommendations</i>	A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures: • Vegetation will be maintained at a short sward (5cm) to discourage reptiles. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby habitats. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations.

	• If any reptiles are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. • In the unlikely event that a reptile is identified, works must cease and advise must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.									
Amphibians										
Summary of Survey Findings	EPSL and survey data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for great crested newts within 2km of the site. Further, no positive class survey licence return or DLL historic survey data (2017 – 2019) were present within 2km of the site. Aquatic habitat suitability (including ponds within 500m) Great crested newts (GCN) exist in metapopulations and are known to utilise ponds and their connecting terrestrial habitat during their life cycle; great crested newts are typically found within terrestrial habitats up to 500m from breeding ponds (Langton et al. 2001). There are no ponds on the site, but a review of aerial imagery (MAGIC and OS Maps) indicates the presence of two ponds within 500m; P1 is located ~470m southwest of the site, P2 is ~480m east and both ponds are situated on the far side of the A576 (Manchester Old Road). This landscape feature is likely to represent a significant barrier to dispersal due to heavy traffic flow and high kerbs along the road, eliminating connectivity to the site for great crested newts. A pond map showing approximate pond locations is provided in Appendix 3. Terrestrial habitat suitability Areas of tall forbs and scattered scrubs may provide foraging and sheltering opportunities for amphibians. No hibernation opportunities were identified on-site.									
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 0.083ha of grassland. If great crested newts are present within the pond 470m to the southwest of the site, when completing the rapid risk assessment published by Natural England (Natural England 2015), the proposed development produces a Green risk score, which states: Offence Highly Unlikely (see Figure 1 below). <table><tr><th>Component</th><th>Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)</th><th>Notional offence probability score</th></tr><tr><td>Great crested newt breeding pond(s)</td><td>No effect</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)</td><td>No effect</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	Component	Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)	Notional offence probability score	Great crested newt breeding pond(s)	No effect	0	Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Component	Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)	Notional offence probability score								
Great crested newt breeding pond(s)	No effect	0								
Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0								

	Land 100-250m from any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0	
	Land >250m from any breeding pond(s)	0.01 - 0.1 ha lost or damaged	0.001	
	Individual great crested newts	No effect	0	
			Maximum: 0.001	
	Rapid risk assessment result:	GREEN: OFFENCE HIGHLY UNLIKELY		
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 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 rubble piles will be dismantled by hand and debris and 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.			
Badger				
Summary of Survey Findings	No badger setts were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. Further, no evidence of foraging badgers was noted within the development area. However, the site was considered suitable for badger sett excavation and foraging habitat due to the presence of rank unmanaged grassland.			
Foreseen Impacts	No works will be undertaken within 30m of a badger sett. Modified grassland, tall forbs, scattered scrub and bramble scrub will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local badger populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of badgers, if present.			

<i>Recommendations</i>	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to badger setts, further badger surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: - Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. - The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which badgers could use. - Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. In the unlikely event that a badger sett is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
Riparian animals	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for otters or water voles within 2km of the site. There are no water courses on or connected to the site. There are also no riparian habitats present on site or within an influencing distance.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development. Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. In the unlikely event that water voles or evidence of water voles is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Hazel dormouse	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 2km of the site. Habitat suitability The site lies outside of the known current range for hazel dormice and there are no suitable habitats within the development area. As such it is considered likely that hazel dormice are absent from site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None foreseen.
Other e.g. hedgehog	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The tall forbs and scattered scrub onsite provides limited foraging and commuting opportunities for hedgehogs.

<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Grassland, tall forbs, scattered scrub and bramble scrub will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local hedgehog populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Similar to the badgers, a precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which hedgehogs could use. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. If any hedgehogs are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs: • Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich grassland to increase foraging opportunities. • Creation of brash piles or installation of hedgehog houses in shady areas. • Installation of gaps under boundary fencing to enable hedgehogs to move freely through the site.

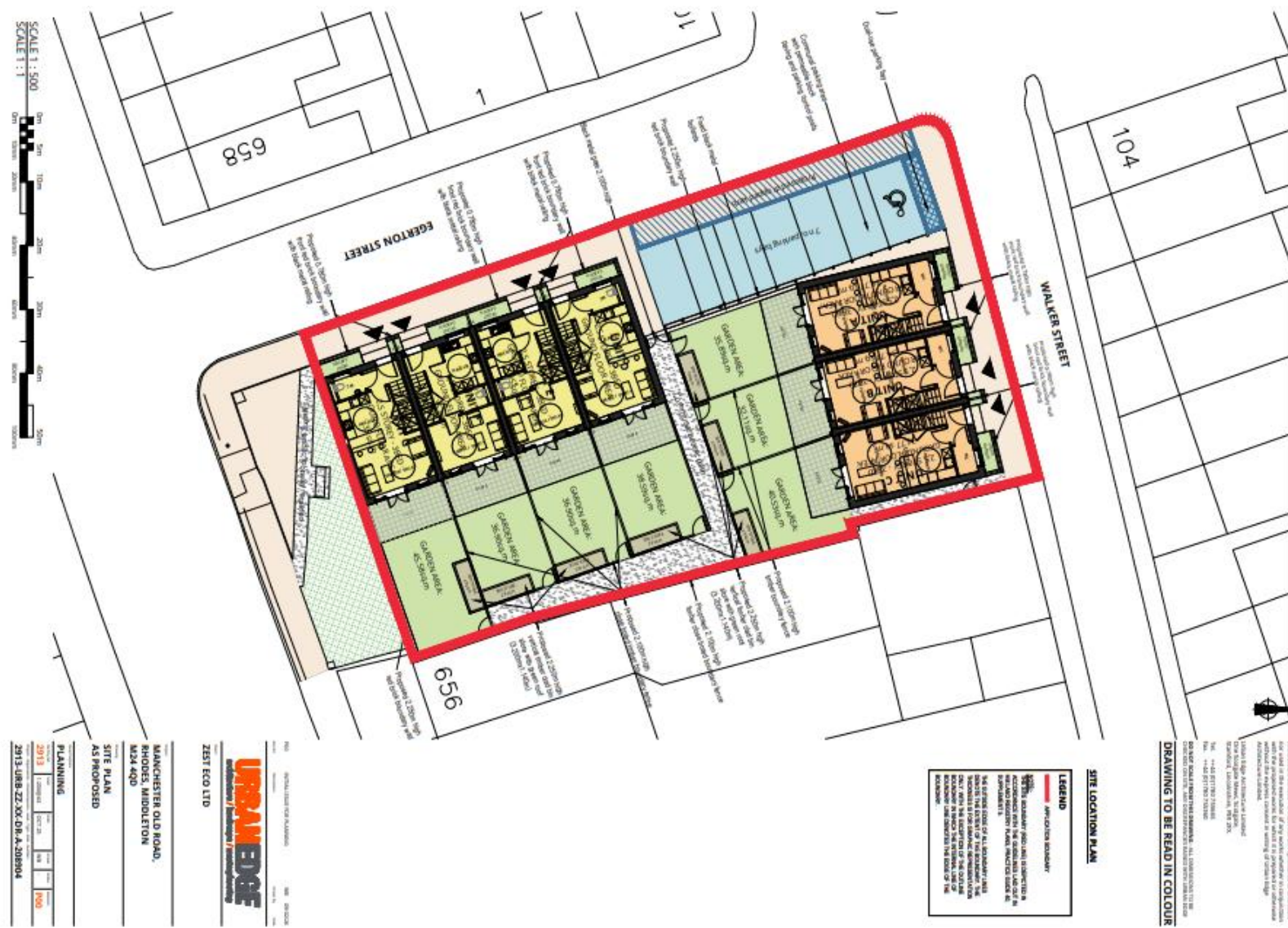
Appendix 1: Survey/Habitat map



Appendix 2: Location map



Appendix 3: Proposed plans



Appendix 5: Habitat Photos

Modified grassland	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 1: A view of the site view from southwest corner
Modified grassland	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 2: Overgrown areas of grassland central to the site

		Figure 3: Overgrown areas of grassland central to the site	
Scattered scrub			
Photograph		Description	
		Figure 4: Areas of bramble with less than 75% coverage	

	Figure 5: Areas of buddleia growth within the site
Scattered trees	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 6: Bramble scrub and ivy overgrowth along the eastern site boundary

Tall forbs	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 7: Tall forbs (willowherb and common nettles) along the northeastern corner of the site

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Version control			
Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Nicola Baxter BSc (Hons) MSc, Graduate Ecologist	14/10/2025
Proof	0.2	Laurence Wills ACIEEM BSc (Hons), Senior Ecologist	21/10/2025
Final	1.0	Nicola Baxter BSc (Hons) MSc, Graduate Ecologist	24/10/2025
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