



Boorley Park School, Nairn
Road, Southampton, SO32
2SH

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey
(PEA) Report

Date: 12/05/2026

Vesper Conservation & Ecology Limited
13 Chilbolton Down
Crawley
Stockbridge
Hampshire
SO20 6BU

www.vesperconservationecology.co.uk
07881 027732

Contents

Document control	3
Executive summary.....	4
Purpose of the report.....	4
Context of the development.....	4
Methods	4
Key issues.....	4
Further surveys required	5
Conclusions.....	5
Declaration	5
1. Introduction.....	6
1.1 Background.....	6
1.2 Site description.....	6
2. Planning & Legislation.....	8
2.1 Legislation.....	8
2.2 Planning policies	8
3. Methods	10
3.1 Desk study	10
3.2 Field survey.....	10
3.3 Limitations	11
4. Baseline ecological conditions.....	12
4.1 Desk study	12
4.2 Site survey	16
5. Ecological constraints and opportunities	20
5.1 Designated nature conservation sites.....	20
5.2 Habitats	20
5.3 Fauna	20
6. Conclusions / Recommendations.....	21
7. References.....	27
8. Appendices	28
Appendix 1 – Photos.....	28

Document control

Document:	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
Project:	To create a new SEN building within the school grounds
Client:	Owners of the land
Date of issue:	12/05/2026
Prepared by:	Vesper Conservation & Ecology Ltd 13 Chilbolton Down Farm Stockbridge Email: Vesperconsecol@hotmail.co.uk Telephone: 07881 027 732
Project manager:	Robert West
Field team:	Robert West

Copyright: Vesper Conservation & Ecology Ltd.

This report is intended for the commissioning party only and should not be copied or reproduced in any way without prior written permission from Vesper Conservation Ecology Ltd.

This report has been prepared for the sole use of the client. Any third party, referring to this report or relying on the information contained herein, does so entirely at their own risk.

Whilst every effort has been made to guarantee the accuracy of this report, it should be noted that living creatures are capable of migration and whilst protected species may not have been located during the survey duration, their presence may be found on site at a later date.

The views and opinions contained within the document are based on a reasonable timeframe between the completion of the survey and the commencement of any works. If there is any delay between the commencement of works that may conflict with timeframes laid out within this document or have the potential to allow the ingress of protected species, a suitably qualified ecologist should be consulted.

It is the duty of care of the landowner/developer to act responsibly and comply with current environmental legislation if protected species are suspected or found prior to work.

Executive summary

Purpose of the report

To provide a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of the proposed development site, including:

- Evaluation of its conservation status based on a desktop review that summarises information collated on protected species and nature conservation designations in the area.
- Assessment of habitat composition on site, derived from a UKHabitat survey.
- Assessment of the likelihood of protected, or otherwise notable, species occurring on site.

Context of the development

The proposed development:

- To create a new SEN building within the school grounds

Methods

The purpose of the assessment was to establish the baseline ecological value of the site, identify potential ecological constraints associated with the proposed development, and make proportionate recommendations for mitigation, compensation, enhancement and any further survey work, where required. The assessment comprised a desk study and a UKHab survey. The desk study included a review of statutory nature conservation designations and protected species records within 1 km of the Site using recognised biodiversity data sources.

Key issues

No international, national or local statutory designated nature conservation sites are identified within 1 km of the site. The nearest nationally designated sites lie beyond this search radius. Given the scale and nature of the proposed development, significant effects on designated sites are not anticipated, subject to standard pollution prevention and construction good practice measures being implemented.

The habitats present on site are of low ecological value, and the site has been assessed as having negligible potential to support protected species, including bats, amphibians, reptiles and badgers. Nesting birds may utilise surrounding hedgerows and trees, and a precautionary approach is therefore required during construction.

Further surveys required

No further surveys are considered necessary at this stage, subject to the proposals proceeding as described and no material change in site conditions.

Conclusions

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is a statutory requirement under the Environment Act 2021. The site's baseline biodiversity value has been calculated using the statutory biodiversity metric. The planning application should demonstrate how the mandatory minimum 10% net gain will be achieved and secured in accordance with statutory requirements and Eastleigh Borough Council's validation expectations.

The site has 0.10 habitat area units as a baseline.

The proposed habitat creation, including new tree planting and mixed scrub planting, may contribute towards delivery of the required uplift. The final metric and habitat proposals should therefore be clearly presented and justified within the planning submission.

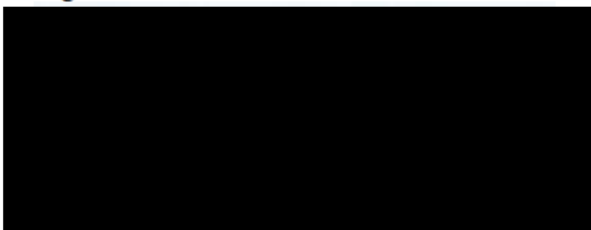
The ecological information presented is sufficient to inform determination of the application by Eastleigh Borough Council at this stage. No further protected species surveys are considered necessary at this stage, subject to the scope of works remaining as described. The development is capable of proceeding without significant adverse effects on biodiversity, provided that appropriate mitigation, enhancement and precautionary measures are implemented, including sensitive lighting design, protection of nesting birds, and delivery of biodiversity net gain.

Declaration

I confirm that the information provided in this document is truthful and accurate at the time of completion.

Project manager: Robert West BA(Hons), PGDip, MCIEEM

Signature:



1. Introduction

1.1 Background

In April 2026, Vesper Conservation & Ecology Ltd was commissioned by the owner to undertake an ecological appraisal of Boorley Park School, Nairn Road, Boorley Green, SO32 2SH. The purpose of the survey was to provide an assessment of the current ecological conditions and to evaluate the ecological constraints to inform development proposals within Eastleigh Borough Council's administrative area.

The purpose of this report is to identify key ecological constraints, to inform the project planning, such that significant ecological impacts are avoided or minimised. It also aims to highlight any further ecological surveys that may be required to inform any future Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA), so that they can be appropriately designed. Finally, the report aims to provide the information required to develop appropriate mitigation or compensation measures.

1.2 Site description

Boorley Park School, Nairn Road, Boorley Green, SO32 2SH, hereafter referred to as 'the Site', measures approximately 0.05ha and is situated in Boorley Green within Eastleigh Borough (approximate OS grid reference: SU 51174 14687); see Fig. 1 below.

The Site comprises modified grassland. The wider school estate includes recently planted trees together with shrub and ornamental planting.

The site lies within Eastleigh Borough Council's administrative area. The site is within a district level licensing area for great crested newt; however, based on the available information presented in this report, there appear to be no ponds within 50 m of the proposed works and no ponds identified within 200 m of the site. On that basis, and subject to the scope of works remaining unchanged, the risk to great crested newts is likely to be low.

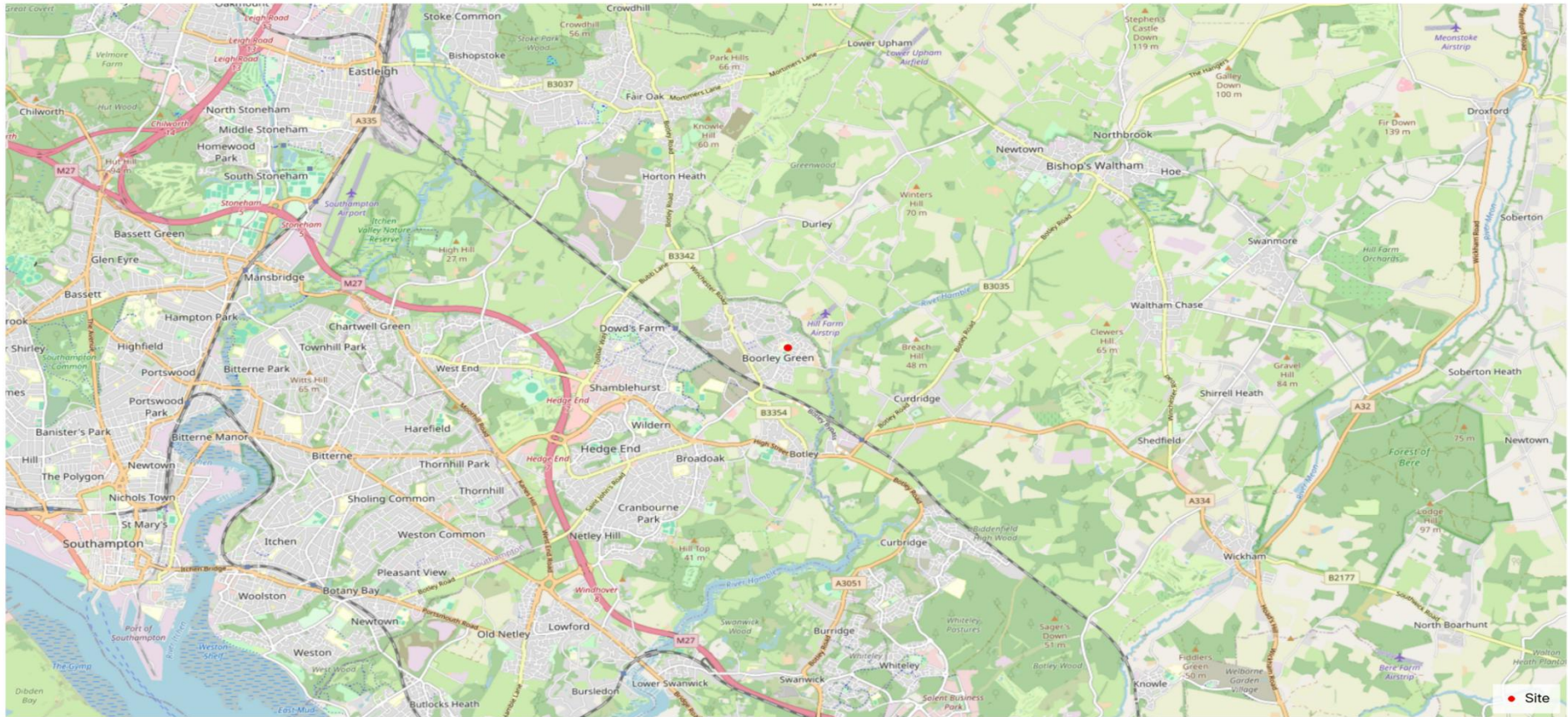
The Site retains some connectivity to the wider landscape through boundary planting and vegetated features within the surrounding school estate.

The proposed development comprises the following works:

- To create a new SEN building within the school grounds.



Location



Produced on Land App, May 12, 2026.
© OpenStreetMap contributors

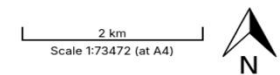


Figure 1: Site location



2. Planning & Legislation

2.1 Legislation

The following legislation informed the survey approach and considerations.

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
 - The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)
- Environment Act 2021

2.2 Planning policies: This report has been prepared with reference to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Eastleigh Borough Council's adopted Local Plan 2016-2036, and the Council's current ecology and biodiversity planning guidance. Together, these documents require development to protect and enhance the natural environment, avoid unacceptable harm to biodiversity, and secure appropriate mitigation, compensation and enhancement where impacts cannot be avoided.

2.3 The application site lies within the administrative area of Eastleigh Borough Council. Planning decisions should therefore be made in accordance with the adopted Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Within the ecological context, the Local Plan supports the protection, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity, ecological networks, green infrastructure and the wider natural environment.

2.4 Eastleigh Borough Council adopted its Local Plan 2016-2036 in April 2022. The adopted plan provides the current statutory planning framework for the borough and includes policies relevant to biodiversity, green infrastructure, landscape and the protection of environmental assets. These policies are material to the consideration of ecological effects arising from the proposed development.

2.5 Eastleigh Borough Council's planning policy and validation requirements make clear that biodiversity must be addressed at application stage. In particular, ecological constraints, protected and notable species, habitat loss, mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures should be considered proportionately and submitted in support of the planning application where relevant. The Council's approach also requires due regard

to be given to ecological connectivity and opportunities to achieve measurable biodiversity improvements.

- 2.6 Eastleigh Borough Council's Ecology and Biodiversity Net Gain validation guidance and Biodiversity Planning Guidance Note set out the ecological information expected to accompany planning submissions. These documents explain that habitats for protected and notable species must be assessed separately from the statutory biodiversity net gain calculation, and that applications should demonstrate an appropriate package of avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures where biodiversity interests may be affected.
- 2.7 Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is a statutory requirement introduced through the Environment Act 2021 and secured through Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Eastleigh Borough Council's planning guidance confirms that, subject to relevant exemptions, qualifying development must deliver at least a 10% biodiversity net gain using the statutory biodiversity metric. This requirement sits alongside, and does not replace, the need for ecological mitigation and compensation where habitats or species may be affected.
- 2.8 The local ecological policy context is also informed by Eastleigh Borough Council's Biodiversity Strategy, which supports the protection, maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity across the borough and identifies priority areas and ecological links for nature recovery. In addition, the Hampshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy provides wider strategic context for habitat creation, restoration and enhancement. These documents are useful material considerations when identifying opportunities for biodiversity enhancement as part of development proposals.
- 2.9 Taken together, the NPPF, the adopted Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036, Eastleigh Borough Council's ecology and biodiversity validation guidance, and the statutory BNG regime provide the planning policy framework against which the ecological effects of the proposed development are assessed.

3. Methods

3.1 Desk study

3.1.1 The following publicly accessible websites were searched for relevant ecological information:

- <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>
- <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1376> (summary of nature conservation legislation)
- www.ukbap.org.uk (archived 2012)
- www.google.com for aerial photography
- <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/magicmap.aspx>

3.1.2 Data relating to statutory & non-statutory sites and all protected species records within 1km of the red line boundary was requested from the Hampshire Biological Information Centre (HBIC).

3.2 Field survey

3.2.1 A UKHab 2.0 habitat survey of the site was undertaken with reference to the Institute of Environmental Assessment's Guidelines for Baseline Ecological Assessment (IEA, 1997) and the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (IEEM, 2012).

3.2.1 A UKHab 2.0 habitat survey of the site was undertaken with reference to the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2017) and standard good practice for habitat classification and baseline ecological assessment.

3.2.3 Weather conditions during the survey were good, with an average temperature of 24°C, no rainfall and light winds.

3.2.4 During the survey, dominant plant species were recorded, and habitats were classified according to their vegetation types, as identified in the UKHab 2.0 user's handbook. Target notes (TN) were taken to denote species and habitats of conservation interest and to describe the vegetation in areas that were too small to map. Evidence or habitat suitable for any legally protected species was recorded, where appropriate.

- 3.2.5 The presence of any Category 9 invasive non-native plant species was recorded.
- 3.2.6 The results are presented in the standard format with habitat descriptions and a UK Hab 2.0 map (see Figure 4).
- 3.2.7 The site was inspected for evidence of, and habitat suitability for, protected and notable species. Particular attention was given to species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), including badger, amphibians, dormouse, bats and reptiles, where relevant.
- 3.2.8 In the event that habitats suitable for protected species are identified, it may be necessary to undertake further seasonal surveys to confirm presence/absence. In the event that no suitable habitats or features are identified, a UK Hab 2.0 survey is sufficient to determine the potential impacts associated with a proposed development.

3.3 Limitations

- 3.3.1 The data provided by online resources was not exhaustive. It is possible that species and habitats not found in the data search occur within the vicinity of the proposed development site.
- 3.3.2 The details within this report will remain valid for a period of 12 months; beyond that date it is advised that a review of ecological conditions is undertaken.

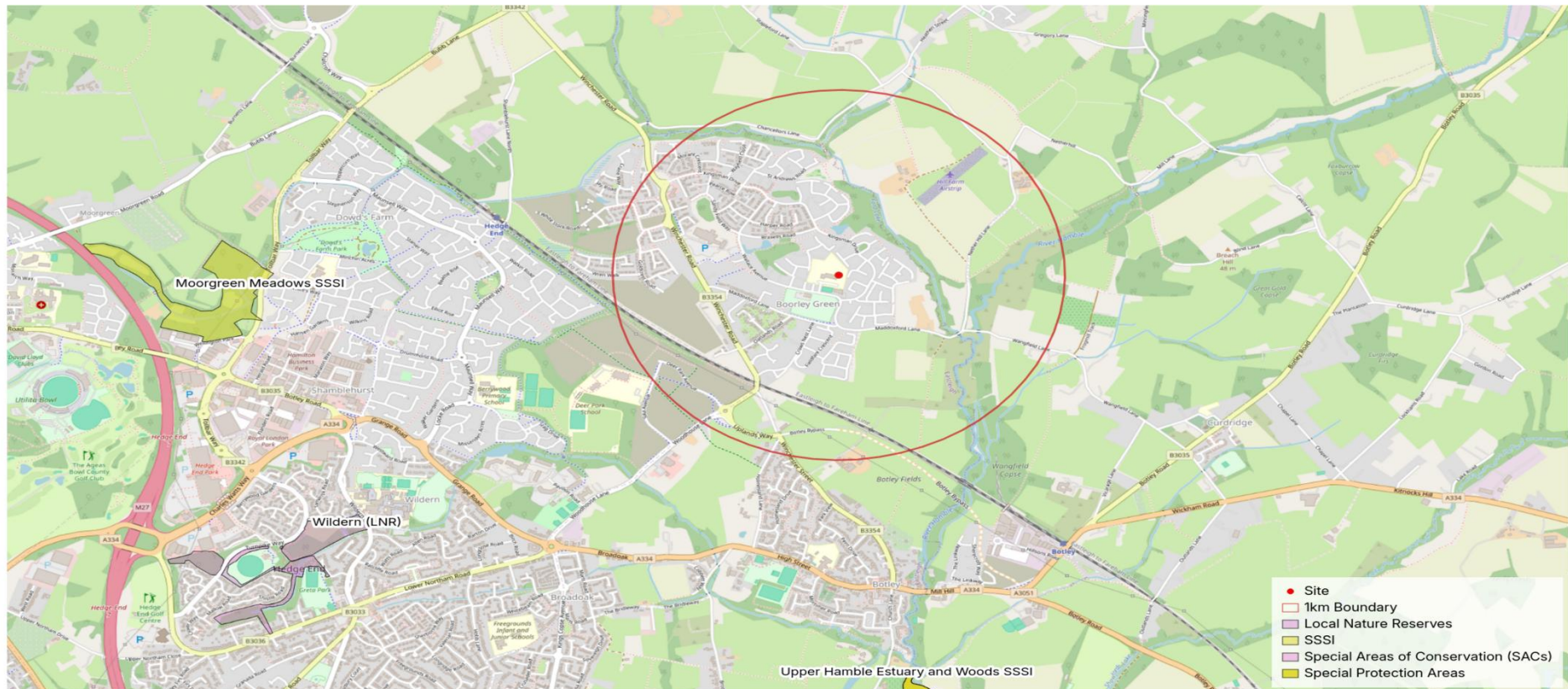
4. Baseline ecological conditions

4.1 Desk study

- 4.1.1 Mapping resources, including MAGIC and LandApp, were reviewed to identify statutory designated sites, priority habitats and relevant ecological constraints within 1 km of the site.
- 4.1.2 Records reviewed as part of the desk study indicate protected species within 1 km of the site, including bats and dormouse. These records provide local context but do not, in themselves, confirm the presence of those species on the application site.
- 4.1.3 A desk-study review of protected species records and statutory site information was undertaken for the site using a 1 km search radius. The review included MAGIC Map, Natural England open data, the NBN Atlas, relevant national planning guidance and LandApp mapping.
- 4.1.4 The application site is located at Boorley Green within Eastleigh Borough. The desk study indicates that there are no internationally or nationally designated sites within 1 km of the site, including SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI or NNR designations. No Local Nature Reserve is identified within this search radius.
- 4.1.5 On this basis, the ecological assessment appropriately focuses on habitats and species interests within and adjoining the site, together with the requirement to avoid harm, maintain ecological connectivity where relevant, and provide biodiversity enhancement.



Designated Sites



Produced on Land App, May 12, 2026.
© OpenStreetMap contributors

500 m
Scale 1:24225 (at A4)

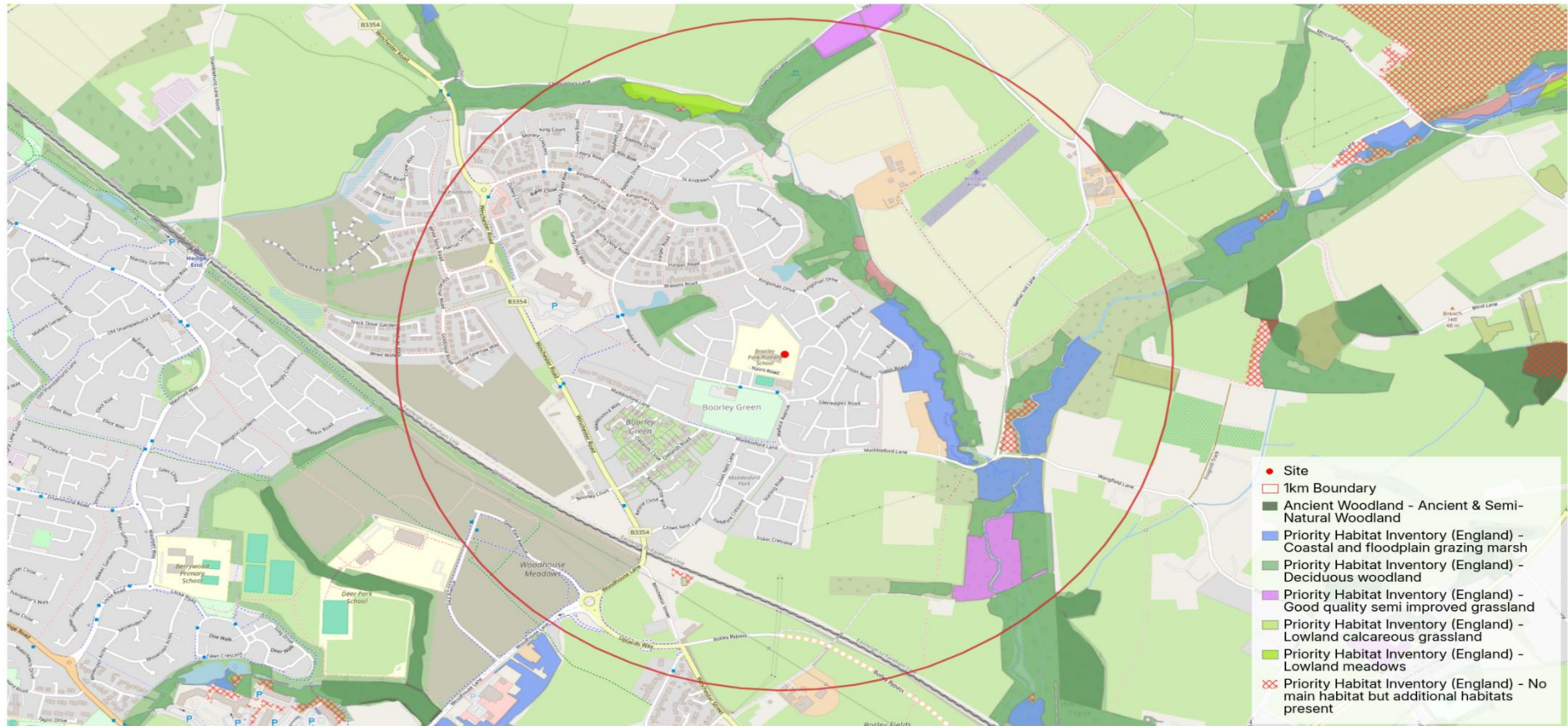


Figure 2: A map showing the statutory wildlife sites within 1km of the Site.





Priority Habitats



Produced on Land App, May 12, 2026.
© OpenStreetMap contributors

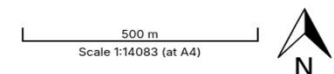


Figure 3: A map showing the Priority habitats within 1km of the Site



4.1.8 Protected species records for the following taxa recorded within 1 km of the Site are set out in Table 2, below.

Species name	Number of records
Mammals	
Badger	1
Hedgehog	3
Dormice	3
Serotine	4
Common Pipistrelle	17
Soprano Pipistrelle	8
Brown long eared	9
Myotis sp	1
Reptiles	
Grass snake	2
Slow worm	1
Amphibians	
Common Frog	8
Smooth Newt	6

Table 2: Protected species records within 1km of the Site.

4.2 Site survey

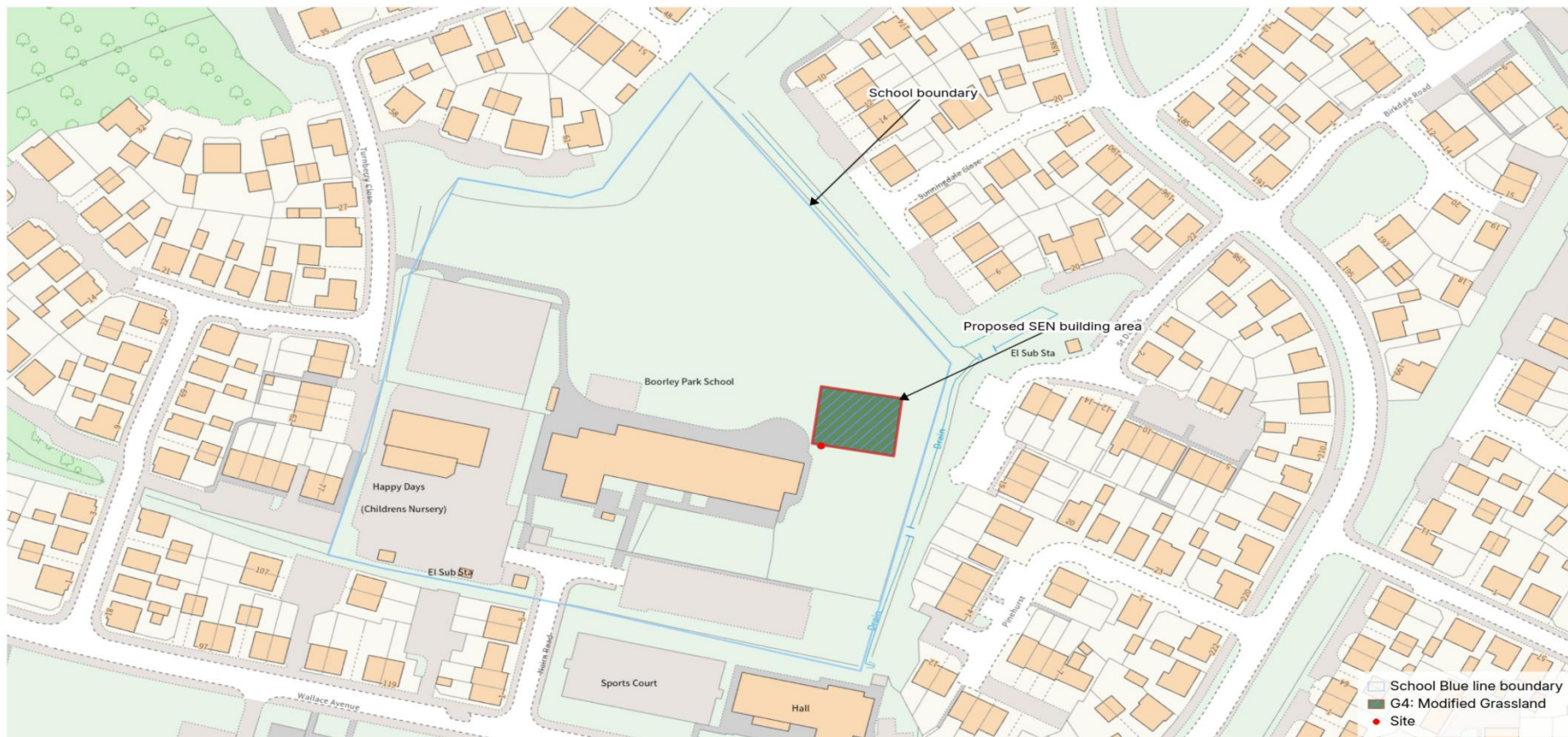
4.2.1 Habitat type and areas recorded on the site are set out in Table 3, below.

4.2.2 A UKHab 2.0 map of the site is set out in Figure 4 below.

UKHabitat type	Area recorded (hectares)
G4: Modified Grassland	0.05ha

Table 3: UKHab 2.0 types recorded on or adjacent to the Site

4.2.3 No category 9 invasive plants were recorded within the survey area.



Produced on Land App, May 12, 2026.
© Crown copyright and database rights 2026 (Ordnance Survey licence number 100059532)

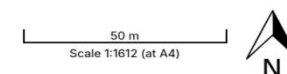


Figure 4: UKHab 2.0 map of the baseline conditions



4.2.4 Table 3 contains details of the potential for protected species and groups to be present.

Species (group)	Habitat availability	Records	Impact assessment
Amphibians	Negligible	Common toad, Common frog, Smooth newt, Great crested newts	No suitable aquatic habitat is present within the Site, and terrestrial habitat suitability is negligible. On that basis, impacts to amphibians are considered unlikely.
Badgers	Negligible	yes	No evidence of badger was recorded within the Site during survey, and habitat suitability is negligible.
Bats	Negligible	Yes for the common species Common/ Soprano Pipistrelle, Serotine, Brown Long eared and Myotis bats	Bat species are known from the wider area; however, the buildings affected by the proposals are considered to have negligible suitability for roosting bats, and no suitable roost features were identified within the working area.
Birds	Negligible	Sparrow, Song Thrush, blue tit etc	Trees and shrubs within the wider school grounds provide suitable nesting habitat for birds. These features are not shown as being directly affected by the current proposals; however, nesting bird precautions remain necessary if vegetation is to be removed or disturbed.
Reptiles	Negligible	slow worm	The Site offers negligible suitability for reptiles due to the absence of suitable basking, sheltering and foraging habitat within the working area.

Table 4: Protected species potential on Site.

- 4.2.5 The red line boundary sits within the wider Boorley Park School estate. Habitats within the proposed footprint of the new building comprise G4 modified grassland assessed as being in poor condition (see Appendix 2 – Grassland condition assessment).
- 4.2.6 The proposed working area contains no scrub or other habitats of notable ecological value that would be directly affected by construction of the new building and associated landscaping.

5. Ecological constraints and opportunities

5.1 Designated nature conservation sites

- 5.1.1 The application site is located at Boorley Green within Eastleigh Borough. No internationally or nationally designated sites are identified within 1 km of the site, including SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI or NNR designations. No Local Nature Reserve is identified within this search radius.

5.2 Habitats

- 5.2.1 The proposed development comprises construction of a new SEN building within the existing school grounds, together with associated landscaping.
- 5.2.2 The principal habitats present on site include: G4: Modified Grassland (0.05ha).
- 5.2.3 The site is situated within the developed school estate at Boorley Green and retains some connectivity to vegetated features in the wider landscape, principally through boundary planting and nearby habitat features.
- 5.2.4 Biodiversity Net Gain is a statutory requirement for qualifying development. The report states that the baseline habitat value is 0.10 area habitat units. The final planning submission should clearly demonstrate, through the statutory metric and supporting plans, how the required uplift will be achieved and secured.

5.3 Fauna

- 5.3.1 No additional faunal surveys have been undertaken because the preliminary assessment indicates that the habitats present within the application area are of negligible suitability for most protected species. This conclusion is based on the current habitat composition and the absence of key ecological features likely to support such species.
- 5.3.2 With regard to amphibians, the report states that there are no ponds within 200 m of the site and that the site itself offers negligible terrestrial habitat suitability. On the basis of that information, further great crested newt survey work is not considered necessary at this stage. However, if the red line boundary changes, off-site working is required, or previously unidentified suitable habitat is affected, this conclusion should be reviewed.

- 5.3.3 Further observations have not identified any evidence of badger, rabbit, or fox activity within the site.
- 5.3.4 Habitats within the working area also provide negligible suitability for other protected fauna, although nesting birds may occur within adjacent vegetation at the appropriate time of year.
- 5.3.5 In summary, based on the current site conditions and the nature of the proposed works, no further faunal or protected species surveys are considered necessary at this stage. This conclusion is subject to the development proceeding broadly as described and should be reviewed if the design or working area changes.

6. Conclusions / Recommendations

- 6.1. Summary of Ecological Findings: The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal has assessed the site at Boorley Park School and its immediate surroundings. The site is located within the built-up area of Boorley Green in Eastleigh Borough and is not subject to any international, national or local statutory nature conservation designations within the 1 km search area. The nearest statutory designated sites are located beyond 1 km, and no likely significant effects on designated sites are anticipated.
- 6.2 The habitats present on site are of low ecological value and comprise predominantly modified grassland, areas of sealed surface and buildings, with hedgerows and trees providing some local biodiversity value. The baseline ecological conditions have been appropriately characterised using a desk study and a UKHab 2.0 habitat survey.
- 6.3 The site has been assessed as having negligible potential to support protected species, including bats, amphibians, reptiles and badgers. Nesting birds may utilise surrounding hedgerows and trees, and this has been appropriately identified within the assessment.
- 6.4 Protected Species and Legal Compliance: No further protected species surveys are considered necessary at this stage, provided that the scope of works remains as described. In order to ensure compliance with relevant wildlife legislation, a precautionary approach should be adopted during construction.

- 6.5 In the event that protected species are discovered during works, all activity in the affected area should cease immediately and a suitably qualified ecologist should be consulted to provide further advice.
- 6.6 Construction Phase Measures: To avoid unnecessary harm to wildlife during construction, the following measures should be implemented:
- Vegetation clearance, tree works and hedgerow management should be undertaken outside the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive), unless a pre-commencement nesting bird check by a suitably qualified ecologist confirms that no active nests are present.
 - Any open excavations or foundations should be covered overnight or provided with escape ramps, and inspected daily to prevent harm to mammals.
 - All materials stored on site should be raised off the ground where practicable and checked prior to movement.
 - A proportionate Ecological Construction Method Statement (ECMS) should be prepared and implemented, setting out measures for ecological protection during construction
- 6.7 Biodiversity Net Gain: Biodiversity Net Gain is a statutory requirement for qualifying development. The report states a baseline value of 0.10 habitat units and identifies proposed habitat creation and tree planting as the means of delivering uplift. The final metric, habitat management proposals and any securing mechanism should be submitted in a clear and auditable form with the planning application or as otherwise required by the Local Planning Authority.
- 6.8 The planning submission should include sufficient biodiversity net gain information to demonstrate compliance with the statutory requirement and Eastleigh Borough Council's validation expectations. Any post-permission approvals should then be addressed through the relevant statutory process.
- 6.9 Ecological Enhancements: The following ecological enhancements are recommended and should be incorporated into the final scheme:
- Installation of a minimum of two bird boxes, mounted on the new building, using durable materials such as woodcrete. Box types, locations, orientations and installation heights should be specified.

- Planting eight native trees around the site boundary, subject to final landscape design and available space.
- Creation of 20 m² of mixed native scrub planting, comprising species such as hawthorn, dogwood, hazel, guelder rose, cherry plum, dog rose, holly and field maple.

6.10 External Lighting: Any external lighting should be designed to minimise impacts on wildlife, particularly bats. A sensitive lighting scheme should be submitted and approved prior to installation, demonstrating compliance with Bat Conservation Trust guidance and incorporating the following principles:

- Avoidance of unnecessary lighting.
- Use of low-level, directional lighting with minimal light spill.
- Retention of dark corridors along site boundaries and vegetated features.
- Use of warm-colour spectrum lighting where lighting is required.



Figure 5: Showing the existing plans

FINAL RESULTS		
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	<i>Area habitat units</i>	0.05
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.14
	<i>Watercourse units</i>	0.00
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	<i>Area habitat units</i>	50.07%
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	N/A
	<i>Watercourse units</i>	0.00%
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓	

0 baseline units - % cannot be calculated

Area created must match area lost for both onsite and offsite ▲				
Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit
<i>Area habitat units</i>	10.00%	0.10	0.11	0.00
<i>Hedgerow units</i>	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Watercourse units</i>	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00

No additional area habitat units required to meet target ✓
 No additional hedgerow units required to meet target ✓
 No additional watercourse units required to meet target ✓

Figure 7: Showing the BNG calculation results

7. References

- English Nature (now Natural England) (2002) *Badgers and Development*; English Nature, Peterborough, UK
- Forestry Commission (2005) *Managing Woodland Open Space for Wildlife*
- Gent, T. & Gibson, S. (2003) *Herpetofauna Workers' Manual*; JNCC, Peterborough
- Harris, S., Cresswell, P. & Jeffries, D. (1989) *Surveying Badgers – An occasional publication of the mammal society – No. 9*. Mammal Society, London
- HMSO (1981) The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended);
- London HMSO (1992) The Protection of Badgers Act; London
- HMSO (1994) Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan; London
- HMSO (2000) The Countryside and Rights of Way Act; London
- HMSO (2010) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (as amended); London
- IEA (1995) *Guidelines for Baseline Ecological Assessment*; E & FN Spon
- IEEM (2000) *In Practice: Guidelines for Ecological Assessment*;
- ReNew Matt IEEM (2012) *Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal*; IEEM
- JNCC (2010) *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey – a technique for environmental audit*; JNCC, Peterborough
- Rose, F. (1981) *The Wild Flower Key*; Frederick Warne
- Rose, F. (1989) *Colour Identification Guide to the Grasses, Sedges, Rushes and Ferns of the British Isles and North Western Europe*; Viking

8. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Photos



Picture 1: View of the application area within the school grounds.



Picture 2: Wider view of the Site and surrounding school estate.

Appendix 2 – Grassland condition assessment

This appendix provides the condition assessment for the G4 modified grassland recorded within the application area. The habitat was assessed in support of the UKHab survey and biodiversity metric baseline used in this report.

Attribute	Assessment
Habitat type	G4 modified grassland
Area assessed	0.05 ha
Condition	Poor
Summary of condition	Species-poor modified grassland within a managed school setting, with limited structural diversity and low botanical interest.
Ecological note	The habitat is of low ecological value and is suitable for inclusion within the biodiversity metric baseline as poor-condition modified grassland.

Appendix Table 1: Grassland condition assessment.