



BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

EAST HORTON GOLF CLUB, MORTIMERS LN, FAIR OAK, EASTLEIGH, SO50 7EA

FINAL REPORT

July 2025

Report conditions

<i>Report title</i>	Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan – East Horton Golf Club, Eastleigh.		
<i>Client</i>	East Horton Golf Club		
<i>Report status</i>	Final		
<i>Written by</i>	Izabel Phillips	<i>Date</i>	16 th July 2025

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Executive Summary

- This biodiversity enhancement and management plan has been prepared in order to present the measures proposed to enhance the biodiversity value of Phase 1, East Horton Golf Club, Eastleigh.
- A Extended Phase 1 Ecological Assessment and Phase 2 Surveys Assessment was carried out by Phillips Ecology during 2024 in order to assess the potential for the site to support a range of legally protected and notable habitats or species and for the proposal to affect other ecological receptors. The assessment also considered opportunities for biodiversity enhancement within the proposal, and the necessary enhancements needed to meet its biodiversity net gain requirements.
- Biodiversity enhancement measures have been proposed based on this survey and assessment work which include grassland and woodland creation, tree planting, watercourse buffer enhancement and the installation of bat, bird and invertebrate boxes within the site. In accordance with planning condition 5 items iv and v of permission ref: F/25/99007 this LEMP provides Details of bat boxes, bird boxes and invertebrate boxes to be installed at the site v) A management plan for the buffer next to the watercourse.
- The delivery of biodiversity enhancement on development sites is promoted by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.
- Where opportunities exist it is best practice to provide enhancement features which encourage greater biodiversity within development sites in accordance with the NPPF and Local Planning Authority's responsibilities under the NERC Act.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Report purpose

This biodiversity enhancement and management plan has been prepared in order to present the measures proposed to enhance the biodiversity value of the development site at of Phase 1, East Horton Golf Club, Eastleigh.

1.2 Description of proposal

Phase 1 involves the closure and re-planting of the existing 1st Fairway, along with the creation of a new 1st Tee Box and a re-aligned 1st Fairway along the existing Driving Range. The 18th Green will also be improved as part of this phase. The existing Driving Range will be closed, with re-profiling works carried out to create a swale and landform. This area will be replanted to form a new garden, pedestrian walkway, and wildlife habitat, providing an attractive edge to the new 1st Fairway. Accessibility improvements will be implemented across the course, alongside measures to alleviate waterlogging and poor drainage. No demolition, new buildings, or water crossings are proposed in Phase 1, and alterations to greens will be limited to changes in mowing and seeding regimes that do not require planning permission.

1.3 Report context

Planning Permission for the proposed development was granted by Eastleigh Borough Council (Ref F/25/99007) with the following ecology related condition:

Planning Condition 5

The development shall be carried out in accordance with extended phase 1 ecological assessment and phase 2 surveys (by Phillips Ecology dated February 2025). No development shall commence on site until the following documents have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority:

- i) A wildlife sensitive lighting plan*
- ii) A precautionary working methods for hedgehogs*
- iii) A precautionary working methods for reptiles*
- iv) Details of bat boxes, bird boxes and invertebrate boxes to be installed at the site*
- v) A management plan for the buffer next to the watercourse*
- vi) A plan to show how the swales will be integrated into the development to form a landscaping feature.*

The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

Reasons: In the interests of ecology and visual amenity.

Phillips Ecology has been commissioned by the applicant to prepare a Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan to support the discharge of items (iv) and (v) of Condition

5. Items (ii) and (iii) are addressed in a separate Construction Method Statement (Phillips Ecology, July 2025). With respect to item (i), no lighting is proposed for Phase 1 of the development. Item (vi), regarding swale integration, has been addressed separately by Deacon Design.

1.4 **Scope of assessment**

The biodiversity enhancement and management plan includes enhancement prescriptions for the development site within the red line boundary and provides details to enable Planning Condition 5 to be discharged.

2. Existing Habitats and Development Impacts

2.1 Introduction

Phillips Ecology carried out site visits throughout 2024 in order to assess the existing ecological receptors on the site and the wider area. This section provides a summary of the on-site habitats reported within the Extended Phase 1 Ecological Assessment which are relevant to items (iv) and (v) of Condition 5.

2.2 Existing habitats

Watercourse

A modified watercourse runs from the southern corner of the site to the northern boundary, forming a linear feature within the grassland. The watercourse is subject to riparian encroachment resulting from intensive vegetation management, with regular mowing extending up to the bank tops along both sides, resulting in a lack of established riparian vegetation.

The stream itself is narrow and shallow, with little marginal habitat on the banks. The banks are generally steep-sided but stable, and no evidence of natural geomorphic processes, such as variation in channel structure, was recorded.

Vegetation within and immediately adjacent to the watercourse is dominated by grassland species such as perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne*, Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, daisy *Bellis perennis*, dandelion *Taraxacum* sp., and white clover *Trifolium repens*. The grassland is managed to a uniform short sward.

2.3 Bats and Breeding Birds

Bats - roosting

The survey area comprised 35 trees split into groups A to F, which are located throughout the application site.

The ground level roost assessment has confirmed that all but one tree (tree 33) support negligible suitability for roosting bats.

On the basis that tree 33 within Group E supports low but not negligible suitability for roosting bats, the tree should be soft felled and then left on site for 24 hours before being removed or chipped. In accordance with the BCT Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition), no further survey work is required for trees with low roost suitability.

Bats – foraging and commuting

Given the rural nature of the site and the presence of mature habitats including woodland edge, hedgerows and ponds, on or immediately adjacent to the site, it is considered that the site is highly suitable for bat foraging and for a variety of species. The unlit nature of the site would make the site suitable for species that favour a woodland setting, such as species of the *Myotis* or *Plecotus* genera.

When assessed against the criteria in Table 5, the site as a whole is assessed as providing high suitability for bat foraging i.e. continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting bats such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of tree and woodland edge.

Breeding birds

Suitable bird nesting habitat is present in the form of the boundary hedgerows, scattered trees and scrub and grassland. During the survey wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*, goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*, blue tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*, chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*, long-tailed tit *Aegithalos caudatus*, robin *Erithacus rubecula*, blackbird *Turdus merula*, pied wagtail *Motacilla alba yarrellii*, goldcrest *Regulus regulus*, great tit *Parus major* and woodpigeon *Columba palumbus* were recorded on or flying over the site.

Of the species recorded, suitable breeding habitat is considered present for most although raven are more likely to be exploiting a particular feeding resource and would utilise other habitats for breeding.

2.4 **Impacts on existing habitats/species**

Habitats

The proposed development does not include any works within or immediately adjacent to the watercourse, and therefore will not result in any direct physical impacts to the channel or its banks.

However, the gold course management currently exerts a negative influence on the ecological condition of the watercourse due to intensive land management practices. In particular, the regular mowing of grassland right up to the bank tops has created significant riparian encroachment, as defined in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. This management restricts the development of marginal vegetation, simplifies habitat structure, and inhibits natural processes along the channel margins.

To address this, the proposal includes targeted enhancements to reduce riparian encroachment by ceasing mowing along both banks of the watercourse. This change will allow for the establishment of a natural, vegetated buffer zone, promoting the development of marginal and riparian habitat, and supporting a more diverse plant and invertebrate assemblage. In turn, this will improve the ecological functionality of the watercourse and its contribution to the wider site.

As a result, the current encroachment level, assessed as major/moderate, can be reduced to moderate/minor. This intervention directly supports the delivery of a 10% gain in the watercourse module of the Biodiversity Metric, without the need for intrusive engineering or in-channel works. The enhancement is considered appropriate, proportionate, and sufficient to meet the required uplift under BNG policy.

No protected species have been recorded within the areas of the site that will be affected by this application and there is low viability for most species, such as reptiles etc. The proposed development affects a small area of poor-quality habitat that is unlikely to support protected species.

Bats and breeding birds

The ground level roost assessment has confirmed that all but one tree (tree 33) support negligible suitability for roosting bats.

On the basis that tree 33 within Group E supports low but not negligible suitability for roosting bats, the tree should be soft felled and then left on site for 24 hours before being removed or chipped. In accordance with the BCT Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edition), no further survey work is required for trees with low roost suitability. No further impacts on breeding birds are anticipated.

The proposed development will involve modifications to grassland habitats rather than their removal, and no linear habitat features, such as hedgerows or treelines, will be lost. As a result, the overall impact on foraging and commuting bats is expected to be minimal. In addition, impacts to breeding birds are also considered to be minimal.

3. Aims and Objectives of Management

The overarching aim of this Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan (BEMP) is to secure a long-term biodiversity net gain on site, delivering measurable habitat and AND species enhancements in accordance with Planning Condition 5.

3.1 Aims

1. To ensure compliance with Planning Condition 5 of planning permission Ref F/25/99007, by providing the required details for ecological enhancements and long-term management measures, including those specifically relating to bat/bird/invertebrate boxes and the riparian buffer.
2. To enhance the ecological value of the site through targeted habitat creation and management, particularly via:
 - Installation of bat, bird, and invertebrate boxes in appropriate locations to improve opportunities for these species;
 - Restoration and naturalisation of the watercourse buffer through cessation of intensive grassland management and implementation of a defined riparian margin;
3. To reduce watercourse encroachment and improve the condition of the riparian corridor, in line with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric guidelines, by allowing the development of a more complex vegetation structure and increasing habitat heterogeneity.
4. To provide practical management guidance for implementation, including detailed prescriptions for mowing cessation, planting, fertiliser exclusion, and ongoing monitoring and maintenance of all installed features.

3.2 Objectives

Install wildlife boxes to benefit target species:

- Install a minimum of:
 - 4 bat boxes on mature trees or buildings in shaded, undisturbed locations;
 - 4 bird boxes with varied hole sizes to support multiple species;
 - 2 invertebrate boxes in sunny areas near flowering or structural vegetation.
- Use designs that are appropriate for the site context (e.g. Schwegler or equivalent), with consideration of orientation, height, and shelter.

Restore and naturalise the riparian buffer:

- Cease mowing within a minimum 2 m buffer on both banks of the watercourse.

- Introduce native marginal and riparian plant species (e.g. yellow flag iris *Iris pseudacorus*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, sedges *Carex spp.*) through plug planting or natural regeneration where appropriate.
- Exclude fertiliser and herbicide use within the riparian buffer.
- Install temporary signage or fencing if needed to prevent inappropriate mowing or disturbance during establishment.

Monitoring and Adaptive Management

- Monitor progress of enhancement features and adapt management actions where necessary to ensure successful delivery of the BEMP.
- Review the BEMP every 5 years to incorporate updated ecological assessment and site conditions.

Long-term Implementation and Reporting

- Maintain and manage all enhancements for a minimum of 30 years.
- Submit annual progress reports to the LPA during the first 5 years, detailing actions completed and proposed activities for the following year.

4. Biodiversity Enhancement Recommendations

4.1 Introduction

The following section presents the measures proposed to enhance the biodiversity value of the development site in accordance with Planning Condition 5.

4.2 Habitat Enhancement

4.2.1 Watercourse Buffer Enhancement

The existing watercourse is subject to intensive vegetation management, with closely mown grassland extending up to the bank tops along its length. This management regime constitutes riparian encroachment and restricts the establishment of marginal and riparian habitat, thereby limiting the ecological function of the watercourse. To meet the requirements of the Biodiversity Metric and improve the condition of the watercourse, this management will be revised to allow the development of a naturalised vegetated buffer.

The aim is to reduce the level of encroachment from moderate/major to minor/moderate, enhance habitat heterogeneity and connectivity, and create a more resilient riparian zone capable of supporting a greater diversity of species.

Target Buffer Composition and Structure

Vegetation Structure and Coverage

- A continuous buffer of at least 2 m width on both sides of the watercourse, free from regular mowing and fertiliser inputs.
- A minimum of 60% vegetative cover consisting of low- to medium-growing forbs, sedges, rushes, and grasses, with scattered taller species and patchy bare ground for structural diversity.
- Vertical structure should include:
 - Ground layer: damp-tolerant wildflowers (e.g. meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, purple loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*)
 - Emergent layer near water edge: sedges (*Carex* spp.), soft rush *Juncus effusus*, yellow flag iris *Iris pseudacorus*
 - Occasional bramble or marginal scrub (e.g. bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) permitted but not dominant (<10% cover)

Species Composition

- A minimum of 7 native wetland/marginal species present across the buffer, including at least 3 of the following indicator species: purple loosestrife, water mint, yellow flag iris, meadowsweet, brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*, marsh marigold *Caltha palustris* and soft rush.

Invasive and Undesirable Species

- No more than 10% cover of undesirable vigorous species such as nettles *Urtica dioica*, docks *Rumex* spp., creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, or bramble.
- No invasive non-native species (e.g. Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*) present within the buffer zone.

Vegetation Establishment

A continuous buffer zone of a minimum of 2 metres will be established along both banks of the watercourse throughout its length on-site. Mowing and fertiliser applications will cease in this area to allow natural regeneration and colonisation of riparian vegetation.

In addition, appropriate native marginal and damp-tolerant species will be introduced to promote structural and species diversity. These will include: purple loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria*, yellow flag iris *Iris pseudacorus*, brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, soft rush *Juncus effusus*, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, and marsh marigold *Caltha palustris*. These species will be planted as plug plants in patches along the bank edge, particularly where natural colonisation appears slow or where bare ground persists.

Methodology

- Buffer demarcation: A minimum 2m buffer on either side of the watercourse will be marked with temporary pegs or biodegradable line to ensure no mowing or mechanical intervention occurs within the defined area.
- Cessation of mowing: All regular mowing activity within the buffer zone will stop from the commencement of this plan, except for light manual cutting as part of rotational management (see below).
- Cessation of fertiliser use: No chemical inputs (fertilisers, pesticides, or herbicides) will be used within or adjacent to the buffer zone.
- Supplementary planting: Plugs of the species specified above will be planted in spring or autumn, in clusters of 3–5 individuals, spaced at approximately 0.5–1 m intervals, focused in wetter areas along the water's edge. For the length of watercourse, this equates to approximately 2,000 plug plants.

Management

Ongoing management will follow a low-intervention, rotational regime to ensure the continued development of diverse vegetation structure:

- Year 1 establishment phase: No cutting of the buffer will take place during the first full growing season following implementation, allowing vegetation to establish. In autumn, any areas dominated by undesirable tall ruderal species (e.g., nettle or thistle) may be manually cut back with hand tools and arisings removed.
- Year 2 onward:

- One third of the buffer will be subject to a light autumn cut each year on a rotational basis to prevent domination by vigorous species and encourage a mosaic structure.
- No more than one third of the buffer shall be cut in any given year, and no part shall be cut more than once in three years.
- All cut material will be removed from the site or piled in designated areas away from the watercourse to prevent nutrient enrichment and to provide hibernation habitat for invertebrates and amphibians.
- Targeted removal of invasive or undesirable species (e.g., bramble, nettle, docks) will be undertaken as needed.

Monitoring

The success of the watercourse buffer will be assessed through biennial walkover surveys undertaken in years 2, 4, and 5 following implementation:

The surveys will evaluate the habitats against the target buffer composition and structure, assessing:

- Vegetation cover and species composition
- Presence and spread of planted species
- Structural diversity and width of the buffer
- Any signs of continued encroachment or damaging activities

Results will be used to inform adaptive management. If natural colonisation is poor, further plug planting or seeding with a suitable seed mix may be undertaken. If undesirable vigorous species dominate, additional cutting or clearance may be implemented.

4.2.2 Bat boxes

- Four Schwegler 1FF and 2FN or similar will be erected on suitable trees on the edge of Durley Copse. The boxes will be installed above 3m and will be installed on a range of tree face aspects to allow for thermoregulation.

4.2.3 Bird Boxes

- Three bird boxes will be erected within the vicinity of Phase 1. Three open fronted nest boxes will be erected within Durley Copse to the south of the site. These should be erected at various heights between 1.5 to 2.5 metres above ground in secluded locations.
- A barn owl box should also be erected on a suitable tree on site. This should be approximately 5m off the ground, and point in an easterly or northerly direction, avoiding full sunlight. A secondary roost box should also be placed in a second tree nearby.

4.2.4 Invertebrate Boxes

- A minimum of two invertebrate habitat boxes or 'bug hotels' will be installed within site in locations that are warm, sheltered, and partially shaded.
- One boxes will be placed within or near the watercourse buffer, secured to a post or logs at approximately 1 metre height, to support pollinators and wetland invertebrates.
- One additional box will be placed at the base of a hedgerow or near rough grassland areas.
- Boxes will be constructed of mixed materials (e.g., dead wood, hollow stems, pine cones, drilled logs, bark pieces) to support a range of species including solitary bees, beetles, and spiders.
- All boxes will be monitored annually and replaced or refurbished as needed to maintain functionality.

4.3 **Habitat creation principles**

The following principles apply to the proposed habitat enhancements:

- The proposed native species plants will be sourced from a specialist producer of British native plants that can demonstrate that all plants are from British sources.
- No part of the species mix shall be substituted with stock of alternative species or origin and any change must be mutually agreed.

4.4 **Monitoring**

The timings of monitoring and management proposals are detailed in Appendix 1.

The main monitoring provision will be in the establishment phase. The watercourse buffer planting needs to be assessed for and failures to take root so that an adaptive management strategy can be put in place to correct this.

5. Roles and Responsibilities

5.1 Client and Appointed Main Contractor

The Client or appointed Main Contractor shall be responsible for:

- Appointing a qualified ecologist or specialist ecological management body to oversee and deliver the Biodiversity and Ecological Management Plan (BEMP).
- Ensuring that all relevant parties are correctly instructed in the delivery of the final approved BEMP.
- Ensuring full compliance with the BEMP, including relevant legislation, planning conditions, and commitments.
- Maintaining a record of all actions taken to deliver the BEMP, including habitat management, monitoring, and remedial measures.
- Securing funding mechanisms to ensure implementation of the BEMP for a minimum period of 30 years, including agreed arrangements with the appointed ecologist or ecological management body.
- Submitting annual progress reports to the LPA for the first five years of the Plan, including a summary of completed actions and the programme for the next 12 months.
- Ensuring the BEMP is reviewed and updated every 5 years in collaboration with the ecologist.
- Agreeing and facilitating any contingency or remedial actions identified through monitoring, in consultation with the ecologist and the LPA.
- Ensuring the Plan is implemented in accordance with all approved details for the full implementation period.

5.2 Appointed Ecologist / Specialist Ecological Management Body

When instructed by the client, the Ecologist or appointed specialist ecological management body shall:

- Deliver or oversee implementation of the approved BEMP, including habitat enhancement, management, and monitoring tasks.
- Provide professional ecological input and advice to ensure all works are in line with best practice and legal requirements.
- Conduct annual monitoring and provide input to progress reports for submission to the LPA, covering actions completed and recommendations for the coming year.
- Undertake five-yearly reviews of the BEMP to assess performance against objectives and ensure the Plan remains up to date and effective.

- Advise on any required remedial or contingency actions if monitoring indicates that objectives are not being met.
- Assist the client in maintaining detailed records of all works undertaken under the Plan.
- Ensure the long-term delivery of biodiversity objectives through appropriate oversight and adaptive management recommendations.

Appendix 1 – Summary Management Timetable

Reference	Management Activity	Timing	Frequency	Responsible Party	Notes
1	Erection of bat, bird, and invertebrate boxes	Year 1 (Spring)	Once	Ecologist / Contractor	4 bat, 4 bird, 2 invertebrate boxes to be installed in agreed locations
2	Watercourse buffer demarcation	Year 1 (Spring)	Once	Site Manager	Peg out 2m buffer on both banks prior to cessation of mowing
3	Cessation of mowing and fertiliser in buffer	Year 1 onward	Ongoing	Grounds Maintenance	Maintain clear no-cut zones
4	Plug planting of marginal species	Year 1 (Spring/Autumn)	Once or as needed	Contractor / Ecologist	Target wetter margins; approx. 2,000 plants total
5	Rotational buffer cutting (1/3 area)	Year 2 onward (Autumn)	Annually, rotational	Grounds Maintenance	Avoid same area two years in a row
6	Targeted removal of vigorous/invasive species	Year 1 onward (as required)	As needed	Grounds Maintenance	Includes nettle, bramble, docks, or Himalayan balsam
7	Biennial walkover monitoring survey	Years 2, 4, 5	Every 2 years	Ecologist	Assess species composition, structure, planted species establishment
8	Adaptive management measures	Year 2 onward	Following monitoring	Ecologist / Site Manager	Replanting, seeding, or additional cutting if targets unmet

Appendix 2 – Monitoring Survey Template

Section	Parameter	Target	Observations	Pass / Fail	Notes / Actions Required
Vegetation Structure & Species Composition	Buffer width maintained (≥2 m each side)	Yes			
	Percentage vegetative cover	85–95%			
	Patchy bare ground maintained within buffer	5–10% cover across buffer margins in small scattered patches			Record approximate % cover and distribution
	Ground layer species present	Yes			e.g. <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> , <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> , <i>Mentha aquatica</i>
	Emergent/marginal vegetation present	Yes			e.g. <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> , <i>Carex</i> spp., <i>Juncus effusus</i>
	Species diversity increasing since last visit	Yes			
	Vigorous/ruderal species cover	<20%			e.g. nettle, thistle
	Invasive non-native species present	None			Record species/location if present

Section	Parameter	Target	Observations	Pass / Fail	Notes / Actions Required
<i>Planted Features</i>	Plug plants established and healthy	>75% survival			
	Areas of poor establishment noted	None or minimal			
	Areas requiring supplementary planting identified	Yes			
<i>Habitat Management Compliance</i>	No mowing within buffer except as per rotation	Yes			
	Autumn cut applied to one-third of buffer only	Yes			
	No fertiliser/pesticide use in buffer	Yes			
	Cut material removed or heaped at designated areas	Yes			
	Patchy bare ground retained and free from excessive scrub/coarse grass encroachment	Yes			Rotational scraping/disturbance undertaken if required
	No significant erosion associated with bare ground areas	Yes			Particularly adjacent to watercourse margins

Section	Parameter	Target	Observations	Pass / Fail	Notes / Actions Required
<i>Installed Features</i>	Bat boxes installed and retained in suitable condition	Yes			Photograph required in Year 1 monitoring report
	Bird boxes installed and retained in suitable condition	Yes			Photograph required in Year 1 monitoring report
	Invertebrate boxes installed and retained in suitable condition	Yes			Photograph required in Year 1 monitoring report
	Evidence of use of installed features	Record where observed			
<i>Photographic Monitoring</i>	Fixed-point photographs undertaken	Yes			Label with location, direction, and date
	Representative photographs of patchy bare ground included	Yes			
<i>Recommendations & Adaptive Measures</i>	Maintenance actions identified	Yes			
	Changes to management or planting required	Identified where necessary			
	Remedial actions required to maintain structural diversity and bare ground targets	Identified where necessary			

Map 1 – Habitat Map

EAST HORTON GOLF CLUB - EBC - On-site Habitat Existing - 09/05/2025



Map contains Google Satellite Imagery

Scale 1:2500



KEY

- Red Line Boundary
- Individual tree
 - Existing Large Rural Tree
 - Existing Medium Rural Tree
 - Existing Small Rural Tree
 - Existing Tree
- Watercourse
 - Other rivers and streams
- Habitats
 - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
 - Bramble scrub
 - Developed land; sealed surface
 - Introduced shrub
 - Mixed scrub
 - Modified grassland

Map produced using Biodiversity Metric QGIS Template

