THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP



EDEN PROJECT NORTH, MORECAMBE

EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY

TECHNICAL REPORT

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 TEP was commissioned by the Eden Project North to prepare an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey in respect of land at the Central Promenade, Morecambe for the proposed Eden Project North development.

1.2 The central grid reference for the site is SD 42905 64522 and the site boundary (4.58 hectares) is shown below in Figure 1.

1.3 The application site extends to circa 4.58 hectares and comprises land situated to the north and west of Morecambe Town Centre. The main development site is bound to the north, east and west by the promenade which extends east-west along the Bay of Morecambe. An RNLI lifeboat station lies immediately north of the site adjoining the promenade. The stone jetty extends out from the promenade to the north west of the site.

1.4 Immediately to the south west lies the Midland Hotel and the Bay of Morecambe. The site is bound to the south by Marine Road Central beyond which lies the Winter Gardens, amusement arcades, shops, public realm and car parks serving Morecambe Town Centre.



Figure 1 Aerial map showing the site (red line).

Assessment Scope

1.5 An Extended Phase 1 habitat survey of the site and surrounding area was carried out by TEP Principal Ecologist Mike Walker (Field Identification Skills Certificate (FISC) Level 4) and TEP Assistant Ecologist John Abernethy on the 3rd May and 17th May 2019. Phase 1 habitat survey is a standardised method of recording habitat types and characteristic vegetation, as set out in the Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey - a technique for Environmental Audit (JNCC, 2010). The survey method was extended through the additional recording of specific features indicating the presence, or likely presence, of protected species or other species of nature conservation significance, including invasive species, in accordance with Guidelines for Preliminary Baseline Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM 2017).

1.6 This survey provides an overview of key habitats within the site and identifies any features of ecological value, as well as the presence, or potential presence, of any protected or notable species. Particular note was made of any statutorily protected species or habitats such as Section 41 (S41) species/habitats of principal importance, as prioritised by the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006.

1.7 The Extended Phase 1 habitat survey was updated by TEP Principal Ecologist Kim Gallaher (FISC Level 5) on the 28th June 2021. The survey was focussed on the updated redline boundary and immediately surrounding habitats.

1.8 The surveys were undertaken during the recommended period for Phase 1 habitat assessments (between mid-April to mid-October inclusive). The weather on all survey days was dry and sunny with some light wind.

2.0 Habitat Survey Results

2.1 The overall application site is 4.58 hectares in size and is comprised predominantly of amenity grassland, hard standing and introduced shrubs.

2.2 No S41 NERC (2006) habitat of principal importance are present within the site. The closest S41 habitat to the site is “intertidal mudflats”, located within the intertidal area to the north of the site, north of the rock armour. “Mudflats and sandflats not covered by water at low tide” in this area outside of the site to the north is also a qualifying habitat for the Morecambe Bay Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

2.3 This eastern area of the site comprises areas of hard standing used for car parking, interspersed with small patches of introduced shrubs. The central area of the site contains a large area of hardstanding (occupied by a fair on the June 2021 survey), surrounded by open areas of short mown amenity grassland and some less regularly mown areas of grassland on the surrounding banks. The less regularly mown areas have developed a more diverse ground flora and now contain some modified neutral grassland.

2.4 A patch of dense introduced shrub is present at the top of the bank with some native scrub species (elder) and pine trees. Three disused buildings are present within this area (B1 – B3), one of which holds moderate potential for bats (B1), one holds low potential for bats (B3) and one holds negligible potential for roosting bats (B2).

2.5 The ornamental gardens at the south west of the site largely comprise amenity grassland, ornamental flower beds and patches of introduced shrubs. This Section is separated from the Midland Hotel grounds to the west by a tall strip of introduced shrubs which contains coniferous trees. Much of the promenade contains areas of hardstanding used as walkways.

2.6 Outside of the redline boundary there are further areas of walkways and car parking as well as children’s play areas. There are also many small areas of amenity grassland and introduced shrubs.

Habitat Descriptions

2.7 The habitats present within the site are listed and described in Table 1. The specific locations of the target notes within the site are presented on the Phase 1 habitat plan G7596.003.

Table 1 Habitat types present on site

Habitat Type	Protection/ Status	Target Note No	Brief Description
Introduced Shrub	n/a	TN1 – TN3	Introduced shrub is present throughout each of the Sections. Much of it contains *Escallonia* species planted as short ornamental hedges. A wide thick band comprised of various introduced shrub species and scattered trees serves as the boundary between the ornamental gardens to the south of the site and the Midland Hotel. Another tall area of introduced shrub is present at the top of the grassy bank in Section 1, which also contains a few native scrub species such as elder.
Flower Beds	n/a		There are a number of planted flower beds in the ornamental gardens that comprise ornamental non-native flowering species.
Boulders	n/a		Along the northern boundary of the site there are rock breakwaters which are being colonised by areas of ephemeral/ short perennial species and scattered scrub species including *Hippophae rhamnoides* and *Sambucus nigra*
Tall Ruderal	n/a		Tall ruderal vegetation is present in small patches on the edges of the amenity grassland where it meets walls. It is dominated by nettle *Urtica dioica*.
Scattered Scrub	n/a	TN4	Small patches colonising the rock armour and a small patch on the east side of the substation (B3) at the south side of the large area of hard standing. Patches on the rocks are mostly occasional sea buckthorn, ash and elder. The southern patch adjacent to B1 is made up of elder, buddleia and Japanese rose.

Habitat Type	Protection/ Status	Target Note No	Brief Description
Amenity Grassland	n/a	TN5	The dominant habitat of the site. Much of the centre of the site is comprised of patches of regularly mown amenity grassland surrounded by hard standing and concrete walls
Modified Neutral Grassland	n/a	TN6	Two banks bordering the central area of amenity grassland have transitioned into modified neutral grassland through lack of mowing and supports a larger floral diversity than the adjacent amenity grassland. Much of this grassland has become dominated by undesirable grassland species such as broad-leaved dock and creeping thistle.
Ephemeral /Short Perennial	n/a	TN7	Ephemeral/ short perennial species were found growing in the cracks and crevices between the paving slabs and concrete within the car park to the east of the site.
Buildings	n/a	B1-B3	Three buildings are present on site (B1 – B3). These include three disused buildings comprising an old public convenience (B1) an old small pumping station (B2) and a substation (B3).
Scattered Broad-leaved Trees	n/a		Occasional within the introduced shrub area at the edge of the Midland Hotel complex.
Scattered Coniferous Trees	n/a		Occasional within the hedge of introduced shrub (TN3)
Invasive Species	Schedule 9		Japanese rose (*Rosa rugosa*). A few stands of this species are present, including adjacent to building B1, within a planter at the north end of the area of hardstanding and in an area of introduced shrub adjacent to the Midland Hotel.

2.8 Species present within the habitats noted on site were assigned codes according to their level of presence within the site using the DAFOR scale where D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional and R = Rare[1].

Introduced Shrub

2.9 Introduced shrub areas are present throughout the site, many of which comprise ornamental hedgerows dominated by *Escallonia* species.



Figure 2 Escallonia planted throughout site.

2.10 There are a few taller, more mature areas of introduced shrub, which also contain a number of trees. One of these is located on top of a grassy bank in the north of the site. Trees include pine species, with taller shrubs including laurel and New Zealand holly. Understorey species include nettle, cleavers, cow parsley and hedge garlic.

[1] Hill, D., Fasham, M., Tucker, G., Shewry, M. and Shaw, P. (2005) *Handbook of Biodiversity Methods - Survey, Evaluation and Monitoring*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.



Figure 3 Tall introduced shrub and scattered trees on top of grass bank in north of site

Table 2 Target Note 1. Tall introduced shrub area at top of grassy bank in north of site

Latin Name	Common Name	DAFOR Scale
Hippophae rhamnoides	Sea buckthorn	F
Alliaria petiolata	Hedge garlic	F
Urtica dioica	Nettle	F
Galium aparine	Cleavers	F
Poa annua	Annual meadow grass	F
Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry laurel	O
Olearia macrodonta	New Zealand Holly	O
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	O
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow parsley	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	O
Escallonia sp.	Escallonia	O
Dactylis glomerata	Cocksfoot	O
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	R
Pinus sp.	Pine sp.	R

2.11 At the western end, the species composition changes, becoming more dominated by sea buckthorn.

Table 3 Target Note 2. Tall introduced shrub area at top of grassy bank within north of site, dominated by sea buckthorn

Latin Name	Common Name	DAFOR Scale
Hippophae rhamnoides	Sea buckthorn	D
Olearia macrodonta	New Zealand holly	F
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	O
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	O
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved dock	O
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley	O
Rosa canina	Dog rose	R

2.12 Within the west of the site, a wide strip of planting with a mix of native and introduced ornamental species forms the border of the site in its southwest corner separating it from the Midland Hotel. The strip is interspersed with scattered coniferous and broadleaved trees.



Figure 4: Tall and wide strip of introduced shrub with scattered trees within the west of the site at the edge of the Midland Hotel complex

2.13 These areas of habitat offer potential habitat for nesting birds and also shelter for mammal species, although no mammal signs were recorded. Bird species recorded in these areas included dunnock, greenfinch, goldfinch, magpie, wood pigeon, starling and house sparrow.

Table 4 Target Note 3. Strip of introduced shrub with scattered trees adjacent to Midland Hotel

Latin Name	Common Name	DAFOR Scale
Acer campestre	Field Maple	O
Hedera helix	Ivy	O
Lamium purpureum	Red Deadnettle	O
Pinus sp.	Pine species	O
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Phormium tenax	New Zealand Flax	O
Daphne laureola	Spurge Laurel	R
Hyacinthoides hispanica	Spanish Bluebell	R
Lonicera sp.	Honeysuckle species	R
Rosa rugosa	Japanese Rose	R
Ulex sp.	Gorse sp.	R

Tall Ruderal

2.14 Tall ruderal vegetation is present in small patches around the site, particularly along the margins of the amenity grassland where it meets walls.

2.15 The tall ruderal vegetation is dominated by nettle, with frequent cow parsley and hedge garlic.

2.16 This habitat is also present below the taller, less managed area of introduced shrub and trees in the north of the site.

Scattered Scrub

2.17 Small patches of scattered scrub are present in a few small areas, including on the eastern side of building B1 and just outside of the site to the north on the rock armour.

The areas of scattered scrub located along the rock armour outside of the site to the north are generally dominated by bramble with occasional elder, ash, rowan and sea buckthorn. Patches of buddleia are also present. These areas also contain a number of tree species, however, these are very small (<1m) and due to the poor conditions are unlikely to grow any larger than this so cannot be considered as scattered trees though they are tree species.



Figure 5 Scattered scrub and ephemeral species along the rock armour outside of the site to the north

2.18 The patch of scattered scrub next to building B1 is made up of bushes of buddleia, Japanese rose and elder with ground flora of bramble and ivy. Japanese rose is an invasive species listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and as such it is an offence to plant it or allow it to grow in the wild so this needs to be controlled and removed.

2.19 The scattered scrub on site provides foraging resources for a variety of invertebrates, birds and small mammals.



Figure 6 Patch of scrub and Japanese rose adjacent to building B1

Table 5 Target Note 4. Scattered scrub, containing a number of stunted tree species within rock armour outside of the site to the north.

Latin Name	Common Name	DAFOR Scale
Rubus fruticosus agg	Bramble	D
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	O
Hippophae rhamnoides	Sea buckthorn	O
Sonchus arvensis	Sowthistle	O
Taraxacum officinale agg.	Dandelion	O
Corylus avelllana	Hazel	O
Olearia macrodonta	New Zealand Holly	O
Buddleja davidii	Buddleia	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Hedera helix	Ivy	O
Beta vulgaris	Sea beet	O
Blechnum spicant	Hard fern	R

Amenity Grassland

2.20 Much of the site is covered in large sections of amenity grassland. These grasslands are highly managed and regularly mown and as a result the sward is short. The three arc shaped sections of amenity grassland within the east of the site are utilised for functions with a fun fair present in that area during the June 2021 survey.

2.21 The areas of amenity grassland within the ornamental gardens in the south west of the site are interspersed with planted flower beds and paved paths. The amenity grassland contains a low floral diversity as a result of its management and use.



Figure 7 Amenity grassland at north western edge of the site.

Table 6 Target Note 5. Amenity grassland

Latin Name	Common Name	DAFOR Scale
Poa annua	Annual meadow grass	D
Lolium perenne	Perennial Ryegrass	O
Bellis perennis	Daisy	O
Festuca rubra	Red fescue	O
Hypochaeris radicata	Common catsear	O
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	O
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	O
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	O
Taraxacum officinale agg.	Dandelion	O
Trifolium repens	White Clover	O

Modified Neutral Grassland

2.22 Through a less intensive mowing regime, areas of modified neutral grassland have formed on the banks surrounding the amenity grassland in the centre of the site. The lack of mowing and management and sheltered position away from the sea has allowed a more diverse assemblage of plant species to develop than the adjacent mown amenity areas. This more diverse grassland will provide habitat for a range of invertebrates including pollinator species.

2.23 The neutral grassland categories detailed within the Phase 1 Habitat Survey Handbook are concentrated on grassland associated with rural situations (pastures and meadows), as such it was agreed with JNCC in 2005 (P. Gateley, pers. comm.) that neutral grassland habitats that don't easily fit within these categories, usually within urban or industrial areas, can be referred to as modified neutral grassland -

'Modified neutral grassland is not derived from agricultural grassland and the terms semi-improved and improved do not apply. Some modified neutral grassland may be species-rich but many swards are dense, coarse and species-poor. Modified neutral grassland naturally regenerates on disturbed ground and is unmanaged. It most commonly occurs in urban areas and on post-industrial land'

2.24 There are a number of small planters within the central area of hard standing that have reverted to modified neutral grassland through a lack of management and colonisation by grassland species.

2.25 One of the planters was noted to be colonised by Japanese rose; a Schedule 9 invasive species in the May 2019 surveys. Presence/absence could not be confirmed in the June 2021 survey due to the presence of a fair which prevented access to the area.



Figure 8 Modified neutral grassland on the bank below area of tall introduced shrub



Figure 9 Planter which has reverted to modified neutral grassland

Table 7 Target Note 6. Modified neutral grassland on grass banks within site centre

Latin Name	Common Name	DAFOR Scale
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	A
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	A
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	F
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail	F
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	F
Taraxacum officinale agg.	Dandelion	F
Calystegia sp.	Bindweed species	O
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	O
Lolium perenne	Perennial Ryegrass	O
Lotus corniculatus	Bird's-foot Trefoil	O
Poa pratensis	Smooth Meadow-grass	O
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass	O
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	O
Potentilla erecta	Tormentil	O
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	O
Trifolium repens	White Clover	O
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch	O
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear	R
Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved Cranesbill	R
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	R
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock	R
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	R
Sisymbrium officinale	Hedge Mustard	R
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass	R
Cardamine pratensis	Cuckooflower	R
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	R
Lamium album	White Dead-nettle	R
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye daisy	R
Myosotis sp.	Forget-me-not species	R
Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort	R
Silene dioica	Red Campion	R
Veronica serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	R
Fumaria officinalis	Common fumitory	R
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser celandine	R

2.26 The strip of modified neutral grassland had extended further in the June 2021 survey through lack of mowing but the area had also become dominated by undesirable species such as broad-leaved dock and creeping thistle.



Figure 10 Modified neutral grassland June 2021

Ephemeral / Short Perennial

2.27 Small areas of ephemeral/short perennial species were found both colonising the rock armour outside of the site to the north and the cracks in the paving slabs surrounding the car park within the east of the site.

Table 8 Target Note 7. Short ephemeral/perennial species

Latin Name	Common Name	DAFOR Scale
Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	O
Cymbalaria muralis	Ivy-leaved toadflax	O
Epilobium sp.	Willowherb species	O
Matricaria discoidea	Pineapple-weed	O
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	O
Sedum acre	Biting Stonecrop	O
Senecio vulgaris	Groundsel	O

Planted Flower Beds

2.28 The majority of the areas of amenity grassland also contain beds of planted herbaceous flower species. These are small and open and offer little in the way of habitat to species but are useful as a resource for pollinator species.



Figure 11 Planted flower beds within the ornamental gardens

Boulders

2.29 Wide sections of sea defences made up of large boulders are present along the sea edges adjacent to much of the site. These habitats lie outside of the site, adjacent to the north, east and west of the site. Above the high tide line scattered scrub and ephemeral/tall perennial species have begun to colonise between the boulders. Below the high tide line the boulders are coated in algal and lichen species and further down they are colonised by marine algal species.

2.30 These boulder habitats, particularly on the groyne to the north east of the site (Bubbles Breakwater), are likely to provide both roosting and foraging habitat for a range of waterbirds such as oystercatcher, redshank and turnstone. Low numbers of oystercatcher were observed on this feature during the May 2019 Phase 1 habitat survey.

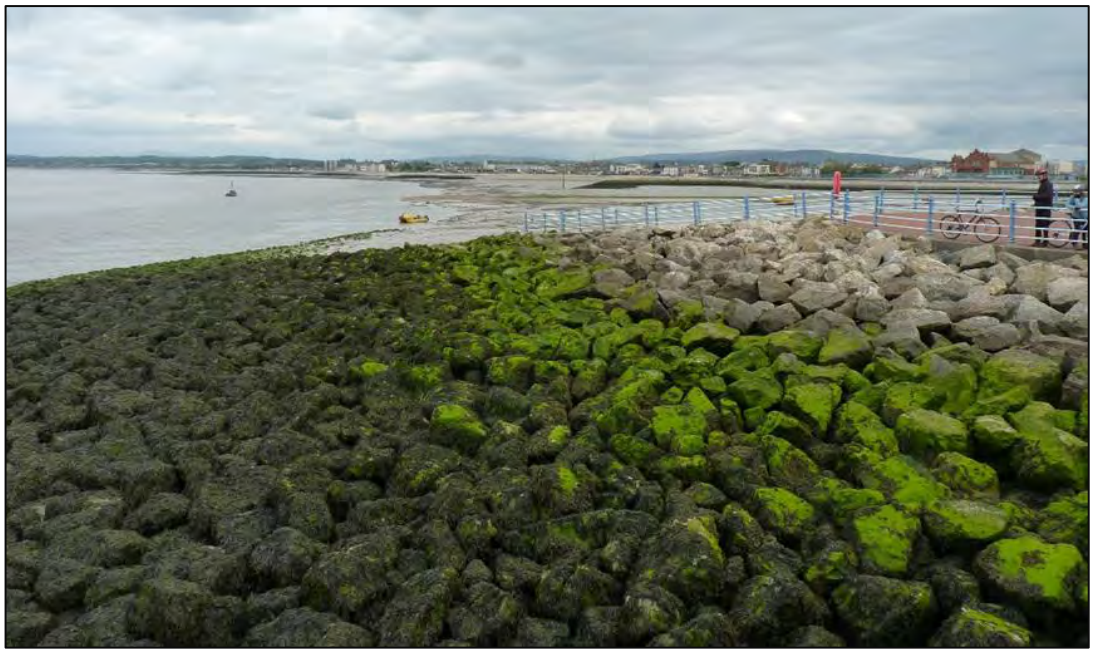


Figure 12 Boulder sea defences with succession of tidal species. Estuarine mud can be seen in background

Building B1-B3

2.31 Hardstanding is prevalent throughout, with tarmac access roads, car parks, pavements and concrete areas present.

2.32 There are three buildings on-site including an old public convenience (building B1), an old small pumping station (B2) and a substation (B3).

Building B1

2.33 B1 is a breeze block built, curved building with large metal doors which have gaps where they meet the floor. There are also a number of gaps present between the breeze blocks which may offer internal access. There are also visible gaps under the roof felt which could be utilised by bats. Furthermore much of the front side of the building is heavily clad in ivy which could obscure other potential cracks and crevices. There is also an open vent on the west side of the structure which provides access to the internal structure.

2.34 Building B1 has been subject to internal/external inspections for bats in July 2019 and was found to hold moderate roosting potential for bats. Two subsequent nocturnal surveys were undertaken at this building in July and August 2019 and no evidence of roosting bats was observed. These further bat surveys are detailed within report 7596.011.



Figure 13 B1 with the ivy on the right side of the building, ivy obscuring the broken vent offering ingress to the internal structure and the roof felt coming away from the main structure

Building B2

2.35 Building B2 is a small circular, breeze block building with a flat recessed roof. There were signs that people had gained access to the roof due to rubbish being found on the roof. There were small holes in the side of the building which used to offer access for cables. The building has a metal door which has open slots due to nature of slots they do not lend themselves to allowing access for bats into internal of building.

Building B2 has been subject to internal/external inspections for bats in July 2019 and was found to hold negligible roosting potential for bats.



Figure 14. Building B2; small circular structure with recessed flat roof

Building B3

2.36 Building B3 is made of bricks with a flat, felt covered roof. There were a number of visible gaps in the brickwork and the roof felt was peeling away from the structure. There were holes in the boarded up window which could further offer access by bats to the internal structure.

2.37 Building B3 has been subject to internal/external inspections for bats in July 2019 and was found to hold low roosting potential for bats. One subsequent nocturnal survey was undertaken at this building in July 2019 and no evidence of roosting bats was observed. These further bat surveys are detailed within report 7596.011.



Figure 15 Building B3; a substation. Images show the roof felt coming away from the roof, cracks and holes in boarded up window/vent

Scattered Broad-Leaved Trees

2.38 A few scattered broad-leaved trees are present within introduced scrub in the north and west of the site, including field maple *Acer campestris*.

2.39 A ground-based inspection of trees within and around the site that could potentially be affected by the proposed development was carried out in conjunction with the Phase 1 habitat survey. The species, age, growth form and condition of trees were assessed for their suitability for bats to roost. Field signs such as droppings, characteristic staining and the smell of bats were also searched for. The assessment also takes into account the surrounding landscape, including the nature of vegetation, connectivity with suitable habitats in and around the site, and artificial lighting.

2.40 Trees were categorised in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) Guidelines (2016) as a confirmed roost, or as having high, moderate, low or negligible roost suitability. Features that may support roosting bats include, for example, rot holes, splits, snags and flaking or lifted bark.

2.41 All trees within the site were identified to hold negligible roost suitability and no further action is therefore required for these trees regarding bats under the BCT Guidelines (2016).

Scattered Coniferous Trees

2.42 A number of pine trees (*Pinus sp.*) are present within the tall band of introduced shrub adjacent to the Midland Hotel in the west of the site, as well as within the tall band of introduced shrub at the top of the grassy bank in the north of the site. These trees were also determined to hold negligible roost suitability.

Invasive Species

2.43 One Schedule 9 invasive species was present onsite - Japanese Rose (Rosa rugosa). This species was found in a few areas of introduced shrub (Drawing G7596.024). This is an invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 and as such it is an offence to plant it or allow it to grow in the wild. This species should therefore be controlled and ideally removed from the site.

3.0 Summary

3.1 The majority of the application site (excluding Section 3A and Section 5) has few habitats which support a diverse range of native plant and animal species. The habitats of relatively higher ecological value within the site are the modified neutral grassland areas, and the taller areas of introduced shrub and scattered trees (TN6 and TN3 respectively). These are not S41 habitats and given their limited extent and botanical diversity, they do not have any nature conservation status.

3.2 The site lies directly adjacent to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA, and the Morecambe Bay Ramsar, SAC and SSSI, designated for a number of waterbirds and seabirds during winter, passage and breeding periods as well as for a range of estuarine habitats. The intertidal area outside of the site to the north, including the associated boulder sea defences fall within these protected sites, and provide habitat for a number of waterbird species associated with the designated sites. The breakwater structure at the north of the site (Bubbles Breakwater) is known to be roosting habitat for bird species such as redshank, turnstone and oystercatcher, all qualifying features of the SPA and Ramsar site. The habitats present in these areas also include qualifying habitat for the SAC – mudflats and sandflats not covered by water at low tide. Any potential impacts on these protected habitats and species will require careful consideration and mitigation through the process of Habitats Regulations Assessment.

3.3 No evidence of protected species was observed within the site during the Extended Phase 1 habitat survey. Internal and external inspection of the buildings within the site found building B1 to hold moderate potential for roosting bats and Building B3 to hold low potential for roosting bats. No evidence of roosting bats was found during subsequent nocturnal surveys carried out in 2019. An updated nocturnal survey of Building B1 may be required in 2022 if the building is to be demolished.

3.4 The introduced shrub areas and trees within the site provide potential breeding habitat for a number of bird species including birds of conservation concern species house sparrow and dunnock. There is also potential for species such as house sparrow to nest within the buildings and shrubs present. All trees within the site hold negligible roost potential for bats.

3.5 The invasive species Japanese rose was present in one of the planters and in two other locations within the site. It is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to allow this species to grow in the wild, therefore this species should be controlled and ideally eradicated from the site.

DRAWINGS

Phase 1 Habitat Map (G7596.003)

342800

343000

464600

464400

RNLI Morecambe Hovercraft Station

RNLI Lifeboat Ramp

Stone Jetty

Midland Hotel

A589 Marine Road Central

Festival Market Hall

TN1

TN2

TN3

TN4

TN5

TN6

TN7

B1

B2

B3

JR

Sand

MG

A

Metres

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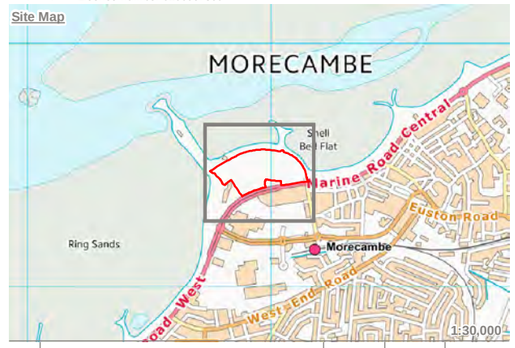
KEY

- Site boundary
- Target note
- Scattered scrub
- Scattered broad-leaved tree
- Scattered coniferous tree
- Scattered introduced shrub
- Japanese rose
- Wall
- MG MG Modified neutral grassland
- Sand Sand Sand
- Boulders
- A A Amenity grassland
- Hardstanding with ephemeral/short perennial
- Introduced shrub
- Flower beds
- Mud
- Building
- Hardstanding

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Site Map



Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

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Project
Eden Project North, Morecambe

Title
Figure 9A.3 - Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Drawing Number
G7596.024

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
SA	MK	MW	1:1,500 @ A3	19/08/2021

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