

Baddesley Close Management Plan 2020-2030

Written by: J. Abery

Checked by: B. Jeffery

Community and Leisure Service

Version 1, completed April 2020



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1 Background information

1.1 Location

Baddesley Close is situated within the village of North Baddesley, Hampshire (see appendix 1, map 1), accessed off of Botley Road. The meadow and woodland areas, which are the subjects of this management plan, are situated within the South east and west boundaries of the recently completed Baddesley Close development (see appendix 1, map 2).

OS Map 1:50,000 Sheet 185 Grid reference centred on SU389204.

Parish:	North Baddesley
County:	Hampshire
Local Planning Authority:	Test Valley Borough Council

1.2 Scope of the document

This document will cover the current condition and management options for compartments 1 and 2 associated with Baddesley Close, North Baddesley (see appendix 1, map 3). An outline of the sites historical and current use will be outlined, as well as management practices to be implemented over the next 10 years. The flora and fauna present on site will also be outlined. This is a working document which will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure management objectives are being met and management practices are reviewed and adjusted accordingly.

1.3 Site description

Baddesley Close meadow and woodland incorporates a mosaic of habitats, including those of national importance. The site has been designated as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) primarily due to the presence of a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) priority habitat; purple moor grass (*Molinia caerulea*) and rush habitat. The grassland and meadow habitats on site are being encroached by the neighbouring wet woodland (carr) habitat, which mainly consists of wet woodland species such as willow and pioneer species such as silver birch. Although the site itself is comparatively small in size, it is located near to other protected sites, such as Emer Bog Special Area for Conservation (SAC) and Baddesley Common Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). This is therefore important remnant habitat which supports a diverse range of species. Other wetland habitats incorporated within the site boundary includes ponds and ditches, with planted hedgerows and trees also featuring within compartment 2. A circular walk within compartment 2 gives visitors an opportunity to explore the diverse range of habitats within the site, while restricting access to those habitats of particular conservation concern.

1.4 Planning history

An ecological management plan for the site was initially drawn up by WYG Planning and Environment on behalf of Burton Property, and later Charles Church Homes as part of a planning application for the construction of 37 dwellings, submitted in 2014. Compartments 1 and 2 featured within this management plan were placed under the

management of the Community and Leisure Service within Test Valley Borough Council, following the completion of the Baddesley Close housing development.

1.5 Past land use

The site was previously linked to Baddesley Common (see appendix 1, map 4a & 4b), which was used as grazing for horses. As the town of North Baddesley expanded, Baddesley Close was initially developed to include 23 dwellings (see appendix 1, map 4c), with the green spaces defined at a later date (see appendix 1, map 4d). Previous reports have documented horse grazing on the site.

1.6 Past management for conservation

As part of the planning application, an ecological management plan was produced for the site, from 2014 until the end of construction. This included a number of management objectives aimed at enhancing the site for conservation purposes, as well as providing public access for informal recreational purposes. There is previous evidence of willow coppicing, with log piles created with the material.

1.7 Conservation status of the site

There are two sites designated as SINC's within the boundaries of the Baddesley Close site, both of these primarily designated due to the presence of mire/fen habitat, and particularly purple moor grass habitat. These protected areas are:

- Baddesley Close Green SINC (ref. TV0425), known as compartment 1 within this management plan document (see appendix 1, map 3).
- Baddesley Close Meadow and Woodland (ref. TV0419), known as compartment 2 (appendix 1, map 3).

It is also worth noting that an additional 33 SINC's are located within 2km of the site, as well as Emer Bog Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Baddesley Common Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), both of which are statutory sites.

Several species protected to various degrees under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 have also been identified on site, including numerous bat species, common lizard, slow worm, grass snake and common toad.

1.8 Land tenure

Compartments 1 and 2 featured within this management plan were passed into the management of Test Valley Borough Council in 2016, with the green spaces being managed for conservation and informal recreation by the Parks and Countryside Team within the Community and Leisure Service.

Type of holding:	Public Open Space
Total area:	1.06 hectares
Boundaries:	See Map 2
Owner:	Test Valley Borough Council
Address:	Community and Leisure, Test Valley Borough Council, Beech Hurst, Weyhill Road, Andover, SP10 3AJ
Telephone:	(01264) 368000

1.9 Map coverage

OS Map:	1:50 000 (Landranger) Sheet Number 185 1:25 000 (Explorer) Sheet Number 131
Geological Map:	1:50 000 Sheet Number 315
Grid reference:	SU389204

1.10 Access

There are no Public Rights of Way crossing directly through the site outlined for the purposes of this management plan. A Public Right of Way runs along the East boundary of Baddesley Close, connecting Botley Road to Baddesley Common to the North.

A circular, permissive path is located within compartment 2, which can be accessed via 2 entrances (see appendix 1, map 5), grid reference SU38980 20497 and SU38966 20455. The latter is also the location of vehicle access for maintenance works such as grass cutting.

2 Site information

2.1 Hydrology

Having historically been part of the larger expanse of wet woodland, mire and fen habitats of Baddesley Common and Emer Bog, the ground conditions are particularly wet in compartment 2, especially during the autumn and winter periods. An attenuation pond has been installed within compartment 2 to collect the drainage water from Baddesley Close, to mitigate flooding in times of heavy rainfall. An outflow pipe in the south-west corner leads to a drainage ditch which flows through the site, running south-west and disperses drainage water within the wet woodland area in this corner of the site.

2.2 Geology and Soils

The geology for this area has been defined by the British Geological Society as Bracklesham Group And Barton Group, a sedimentary rock consisting of sand, silt and clay. Although the soil type for compartments 1 and 2 has not been directly classified, the UK Soil Observatory have classified the local soil type as 'permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clay soils'.

2.3 Size

The total area managed by the Parks and Countryside Team is 1.06 hectares, with compartment 1 and 2 covering 0.20 hectares and 0.86 hectares respectively.

2.4 Flora

There are various habitats within the boundaries of the 2 compartments covered within this management plan (see appendix 1, map 6). A floral and Phase 1 habitat survey was completed for the purposes of the ecological report within the planning application. Habitats and floral communities found in each compartment are as follows.

a) Compartment 1

This section is dominated by marshy or fen habitat, and supports the largest expanse of purple moor grass (*Molinia caerulea*) across the site. These tussocks are in places being overtaken by bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) and scrub species, namely oak (*Quercus robur*). Long term management will aim to maintain and enhance these areas of purple moor grass and prevent the encroachment of bramble and scrub. An over-stood, species poor hedge runs along the southern boundary of this compartment, adjacent to the ditch habitat and fence line. Species within this hedge include hazel (*Corylus avellana*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and goat willow (*Salix caprea*).

b) Compartment 2

This area comprises of a broader diversity of habitats than in compartment 1. Half this section comprises of wet woodland, dominated by grey willow (*Salix cinerea*), silver birch (*B. pendula*), but also features downy birch (*Betula pubescens*), aspen (*Populus tremula*) and oak (*Q. robur*). Following the removal of horse grazing from this part of the site, understorey has been allowed to establish where breaks in the canopy allow light to reach the ground. Ground flora within this section are typical of wet soils, including pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*), purple moor grass (*M. caerulea*), remote sedge (*Carex remota*), lady fern (*Anthyrium flex-femina*) and broad buckler fern (*Dryopteris dilatata*). In other damp areas of grassland within this section, lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), starworts (*Callitriche sp.*) and wavy bitter cress (*Cardamine flexuosa*) have also been recorded. Improved grassland species such as Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), annual meadow grass (*Poa annua*) and cock's foot (*Dactylis glomerata*).

The pond and ditch habitats within this section also support a range of aquatic species, including duckweed (*Lemna minuta*), bulrush (*Typha latifolia*) and various sedge species.

Hedgerows have been planted along parts of the north and west boundary of this section as part of the mitigation measures associated with the housing development previously outlined. This included species such as hazel (*C. avellana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*) and wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*). Standard trees were also planted in grassland areas, which included field maple (*Acer campestre*), silver birch (*B. pendula*), Oak (*Q. robur*) and cherry (*Prunus avium*).

2.5 Fauna

2.5.1 Amphibians and reptiles

As part of the pre-development ecological survey, refugia reptile surveys were conducted across the Baddesley Close development, including compartments 1 and 2. Compartment 1 was found to support both slow worms (*Anguis fragilis*) and common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) at the time of survey. While no reptiles were found in compartment 2 at that time, an ad-hoc survey by the Countryside Team at Test Valley Borough Council positively identified a grass snake skin shed within the grassland area in the south-west corner of this section. It is also worth noting that historic records have shown adders present within 2km of the site. It was also noted that although no reptiles were recorded within compartment 2, the close proximity to compartment 1 suggests that it is likely to also support various reptile species, possibly in lower densities compared to compartment 1.

Due to the close proximity to a known population of great crested newts in Emer Bog (within 2km), a large pond just North of the south was also surveyed as part of the ecological mitigation survey. No newts were found, with only common toad adults and tadpoles recorded at time of survey. No official surveys have been conducted within the pond created within compartment 2.

2.5.2 Mammals

As part of the Ecological report within the planning application (2014), various bat surveys were carried out to ascertain the species of bats present on site, the level of activity and how they utilise the site, i.e. foraging, roosting or commuting behaviours. These surveys included dawn and dusk activity surveys, potential roost emergence and return surveys, and static detector surveys.

Species detected during these surveys within the boundaries of the SINC (appendix 1, map 2) included:

- Common pipistrelles (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*)
- Soprano pipistrelles (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*)
- Noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*)
- Myotis species (likely Brandts (*Myotis brandtii*) or whiskered bat (*Myotis mystacinus*))

Brown long eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*) was also detected elsewhere in Baddesley Close (within 20m of the site), and are therefore deemed likely to be also utilising the areas defined within this management plan. Foraging and commuting behaviour were recorded, however no roosts were confirmed during the time of survey. However roost surveys did not take place within compartments 1 and 2.

2.5.3 Invertebrates

No official surveys for invertebrates have been conducted on this site, however during inspections by Countryside Officers, various species of insects including butterflies and other pollinators have been noted. A full invertebrate will be commissioned within the first 2 years of this management schedule.

2.5.4 Birds

While it was noted during the pre-construction ecological appraisal that the site provided opportunities for nesting birds, which should be considered when issuing tree works, there has been no official survey for birds on site. A list will be compiled through visits by Countryside Officers, and it is hoped local volunteers may also be able to assist the compilation of a bird species list for the site.

2.6 Archaeology

There is no known archaeological interest to the site.

2.7 Social and cultural value

2.7.1 Working with the community

Working with the local community in the management of our parks and green spaces across the borough is an important part of meeting both conservation and informal recreational aims of sites. The local community will be kept informed of any management works on site through permanent and temporary signage on site. Permanent interpretation boards located in both compartments 1 and 2 inform the local community on the general management and conservation status of the green spaces, which will be monitored and maintained going forward to ensure information is correct and up to date. Temporary signage will be used to inform the public of any other works which may take place throughout the year.

2.7.2 Access

A circular walk within compartment 2 gives public access to the site for informal recreation. This path can be accessed through 2 gated entrances on the eastern boundary of the site (see Appendix 1, map 5). There is no vehicular access permitted on site, other than that permitted for maintenance purposes. There is no permitted access (pedestrian or vehicular) within compartment 1, again other than that necessary for site management.

2.7.3 Paths

While no formal footpaths cross the site, a permissive path runs around compartment 2, consisting mainly of gravel with a small section of board walk. This route is fenced on either side by a stock fence to prevent the public accessing and potentially damaging the protected habitats on site.

2.7.4 Interpretation

As mentioned previously, permanent and temporary interpretation are utilised on site to inform the public of the various habitats and species located on site, as well as the various management practices used to maintain them.

2.8 Significant hazards, constraints or threats

2.8.1 Operations likely to damage the site

- Further development of housing into compartments 1 and 2
- Use of pesticides and herbicides without proper guidance
- Use of heavy machinery, leading to soil compactions and root damage
- Unauthorised fires
- Allowing 'right to roam' policy
- Unauthorised forestry works
- Use of ill equipped/advised contractors
- Planting of non-native or diseased tree stock
- Release or spread of non-native species
- Use of fertilisers/manure, or allowing garden waste to be disposed on site
- Dumping of other substances harmful to flora and fauna
- Change in soil structure and pH
- Construction or maintenance of pipelines/cables above or below ground
- Erection of permanent structures within the green spaces
- Removal of flora and fauna by the public, particularly of protected species
- Drainage of wetland habitats
- Change in water table levels
- Infilling of ditch and pond habitats
- Extraction of minerals
- Physical harm to any animals on site, including killing or removal
- Unsustainable use by dog walkers and other recreational uses of the site, including disturbance of animals and dumping of waste
- Use of the site for unauthorised recreational use
- Degradation of protected habitats through lack of/insufficient management
- Current and future pests and diseases potentially introduced to the site

2.8.2 Health and safety of employees

The health and safety of employees is subject to the Test Valley Borough Council Health and Safety Policy and Lone Working Policy, as well as through liaison with the Health and Safety Officer.

2.8.3 Legal constraints

The majority of the site is protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), for which the council will need to seek permission before conducting works. The TPO which applies to this site is TPO.TVBC.0343, which includes 2 compartments and 3 additional individual trees (See Appendix 1, map 7).

A felling licence from the Forestry Commission will be required for any tree works exceeding 5m³ per calendar month.

As mentioned previously, a number of species recorded on site are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to varying degrees. The timings and methodology of any works conducted on site will consider this prior to commencement.

3 Long term vision, objectives and strategy

3.1 Rational for proposed management options

As mentioned previously, this site incorporates a diverse range of habitats in a comparatively small space. That and its importance as an opportunity for local residents to have access to nature, will guide the management strategy adopted for the two green spaces. The main aim is to conserve and where possible enhance these habitats for a range of flora and fauna.

Of particular importance and therefore a focus for conservation aims is the presence of a BAP habitat, purple moor grass. Various management strategies, including annual cut and collect regime for grassland habitats, coppicing and scrub removal, all aim to expand and enhance this area. The success of these strategies will be continually monitored and reviewed.

Much of the willow coppicing within the wet woodland is over-stood and failing. The long term aim is therefore to bring this woodland back into a coppice regime, monitoring regrowth and ensuring woodland cover is not lost. Coppicing will be focussed particularly in areas adjacent to grassland habitats, to prevent encroachment, wetland habitats such as pond and ditches to prevent over-shading and adjacent to paths to prevent failure into these areas.

The circular walkway will be maintained to encourage access to the countryside, particularly for local residents, however fencing will also be maintained to prevent the public, and particularly dogs, from damaging valuable habitats and disturbing protected wildlife.

3.2 Identification of Operational Objectives

The long term aims of the site can be broadly categorised into four management options:

- A – Active Conservation Management
- B – Monitoring and Research
- C – Education and Access
- D – Administration and Public Relations

Management features which are incorporated within each category are outlined on the table below (Table 1). Together with appropriate objectives, these management options will provide a broad guide for the operational management of the site.

Table 1: Outline prescriptions, under various management options, for each habitat or feature present at Baddesley Close.

Feature/Habitat	Management Option	Outline Prescription
Wet woodland	A	Re-instate coppicing regime for relevant species and monitor regrowth to ensure continued coverage. Encourage growth of understorey/ground flora. Retain standing deadwood where possible and important features.
Purple moor grass and grassland habitats	A	Cut and collect once annually. Remove scrub and brambles to prevent encroachment, and coppice willow to expand area.
Hedgerows	A	Monitor planted hedgerows, replant where required, and maintain at pre-determined height.
Pond	A	Monitor extent of aquatic vegetation to prevent full coverage and eventual infilling of wetland habitat. Monitor structures such as retaining walls. Cut and collect banks to enhance diversity of flora. Coppice trees to prevent over-shading.
Ditch	A	Coppice trees on rotation to prevent over-shading. Cut and collect banks once annually to prevent over-growing.
Flora	A & B	Commission HBIC survey to update floral species list for site. Monitor the extent of purple moor grass annually

Feature/Habitat	Management Option	Outline Prescription
Amphibians and Reptiles	A & B	Record any ad-hoc sightings, and look into establishing long term monitoring with local groups (e.g. HIWARG)
Birds	B	Conduct a Common Bird Census (CBC) with assistance from local volunteers
Invertebrates	B	Compile baseline information for invertebrate species, utilising local knowledge and experts.
Mammals	B	Monitor the extent of habitats utilised by various mammal species, including bats. Monitor trees within woodland area to check for any potential roosts.
Public access	C	Maintain permissive path and board walk, remove any potential hazards (e.g. dead or dangerous trees)
Interpretation	C & D	Maintain on site signage. Replace/update if required. Seek to install a permanent notice board in which to display on site notices.
Increase public awareness	D	Through interpretation boards, temporary signage, social media, TVBC website and local newspapers where required.

4 Management prescriptions and operations

4.1 Prescriptions

This section will outline the management prescriptions for each area of the site, with the timings of these works detailed within sections 4.2 (Timings for management and monitoring) and 4.3 (work schedule).

Compartment 1:

- Maintain old hedge along road boundary to retain screen
- Maintain fencing to prevent public access
- Annual cut and collection of purple moor grass habitat, using hedge cutters, strimmers and rakes to reduce impact
- Removal of bramble and scrub to prevent encroachment
- Maintain and enhance deadwood habitat as hibernacula and shelter for reptiles and amphibians

Compartment 2:

- Annual cut and collection of purple moor grass and other grassland/fen/mire habitat. Cut and collect unit to be used on accessible areas, with hedge cutters, strimmers and rakes used on purple moor grass tussocks to reduce impact.
- Scrub and bramble removal from grassland areas to prevent encroachment and over-shading of grassland.
- Annual cut and collect of ditch banks to maintain open channel
- Cut and collect sections of the pond banks on rotation, 1/3 of pond banks cut annually.
- Periodic removal/control of aquatic vegetation within the pond habitat to prevent complete coverage (maintain at 50% coverage).
- Coppice willow on rotation to prevent encroachment of grassland, failure of stools and over-shading of pond and wetland areas.
- Retention of deadwood and features such as tree cavities where safe to do so. Use of timber from tree works to create deadwood piles as hibernacula.
- Maintain planted hedge, re-planting and removing tree guards where required. Maintain at 2-3m height and consider traditional management techniques such as hedge laying to enhance structural diversity.
- Maintain permissive path and board walk to facilitate public access.
- Maintain fencing to restrict public access to sensitive areas.

4.2 Timings for management and monitoring

Table 2: Timing for maintenance and monitoring works indicated in green, with month 1 being January, and 12 being December.

Objective	Prescription	Month												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Maintain and increase area covered by purple moor grass	Visual inspection of the extent of purple moor grass once per year													
	Cut and collect once annually, strimming to a height of 6 inches													
Maintenance of re-stocked hedgerow	Cut hedgerow to less than 3m, and trim													
	Monitor failing plants and replant gaps in hedgerow													
	Control bramble and grass between planted trees													
Monitoring and preventing invasion of scrub	Removal of scrub and bramble to prevent shading													
Maintenance of pond and ditches	Cut back 1/3 bank vegetation annually													
	Control of aquatic species, e.g. blanket weed and duck weed, to prevent complete coverage													
Maintenance of fencing	Visual inspection, repair work carried out where required													
Maintenance of paths and boardwalk	Visual inspection, repair work carried out where required													

4.3 Work programme

Table 3: 10 year work programme for Baddesley Close.

Objective	Prescription	Compartment	Year										
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Maintain and increase area covered by purple moor grass	Visual inspection of the extent of purple moor grass once per year	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Cut once annually, strimming to a height of 6 inches, rake and remove arisings	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maintenance of re-stocked hedgerow	Cut hedgerow to less than 3m, and trim front	2 (Eastern boundary)		*		*		*		*		*	
		2 (Northern Boundary)			*		*		*		*		
	Monitor failing plants and replant gaps in hedgerow (as required), using species outlines in WYP Ecological Management Plan	1 (Southern boundary)				*					*		
		2 (Eastern boundary) [1]	*				*					*	
		2 (Southern boundary) [2]		*				*					*
	Control bramble and grass between planted trees	1 (Southern boundary)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		2 (Eastern boundary)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		2 (Northern Boundary)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		

Objective	Prescription	Compartment	Year									
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Monitoring and preventing invasion of scrub	Removal of scrub and bramble to prevent shading (as required)	1		*		*		*		*		*
		2	*		*		*		*		*	
Maintenance of pond and ditches	Cut back 1/3 bank vegetation annually	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Control of aquatic species, e.g. blanket weed and duck weed, to prevent complete coverage	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maintenance of fencing	Visual inspection, repair work carried out as required	1			*			*			*	
		2		*			*			*		
Maintenance of paths and boardwalk	Visual inspection, repair work carried out as required	2	*			*			*			
Maintenance of signage	Visual inspection of signage; clean, clear, repair or replace as required	1 and 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maintenance of trees	Inspection by tree officer, with works ordered as required	1 and 2				*					*	

4.4 Monitoring and Review

The management plan is a fluid document which is subject to change. Management strategies, timings and techniques will be adjusted according to the success of projects and prior experience of on-site conditions. The work schedule will be reviewed annually to ensure the required works have been completed. The management plan will be reviewed in full every 5 years, during which management objectives and prescriptions will be revised.

4.5 Monitoring Progress

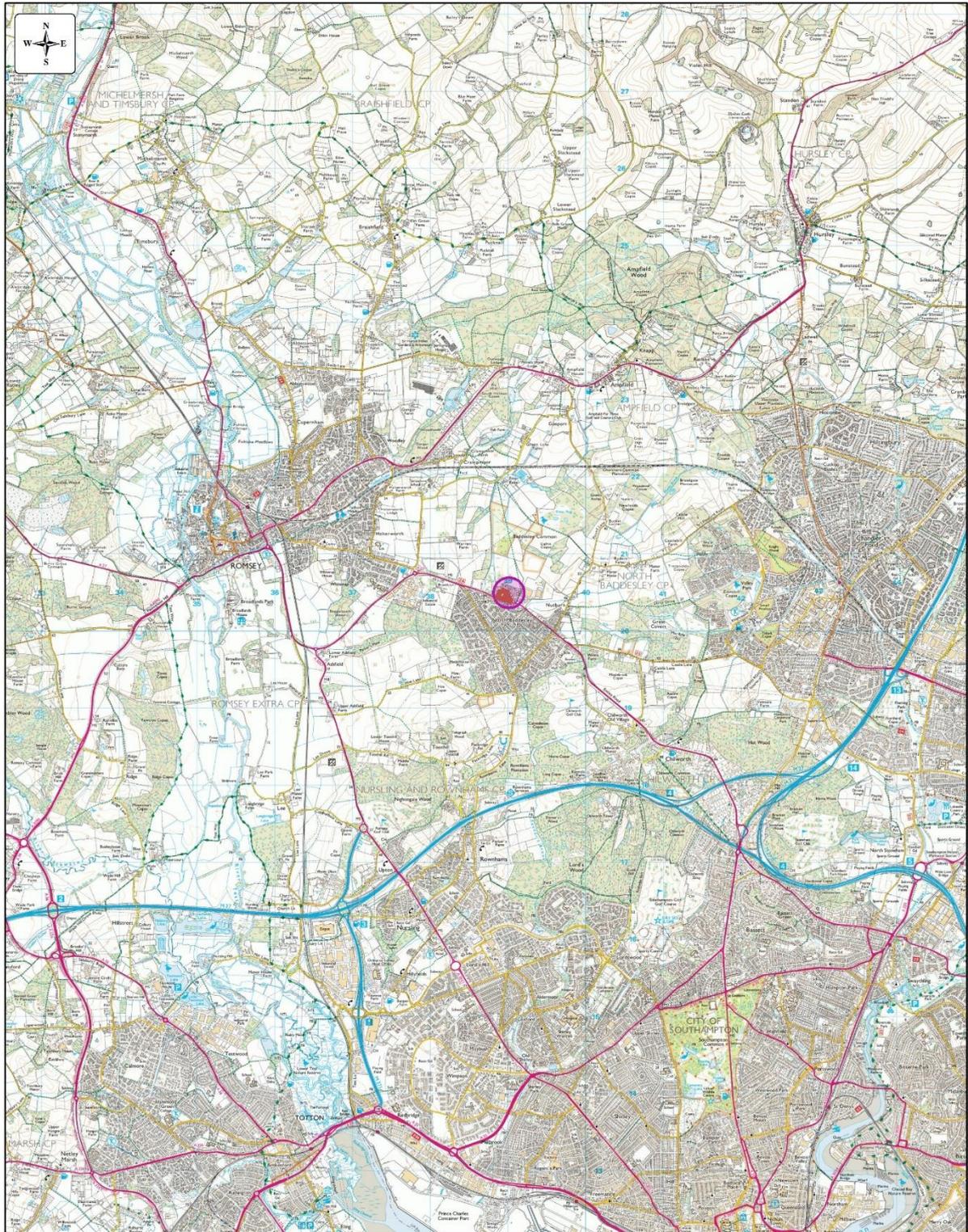
Ongoing surveys of flora and fauna will be conducted on site in order to monitor the effects of management on the species assemblage. Baseline data will be established within the first 3 years of management, which will help guide objectives and prescriptions, and monitor changes as a result of management strategies. This will aid the reviewing process and ongoing monitoring.

As part of establishing baseline data, fixed point photography will be used to give a visual representation of the condition of the site. This technique can also be used to record the effects of certain projects to monitor the changes which occur as a result and longer term effects of the works. Aerial photography made available through Hampshire County Council can also be used to monitor changes across the site.

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Maps

Map 1: General location of Baddesley Close



Date: 03/04/2020

Scale: 1:64,000

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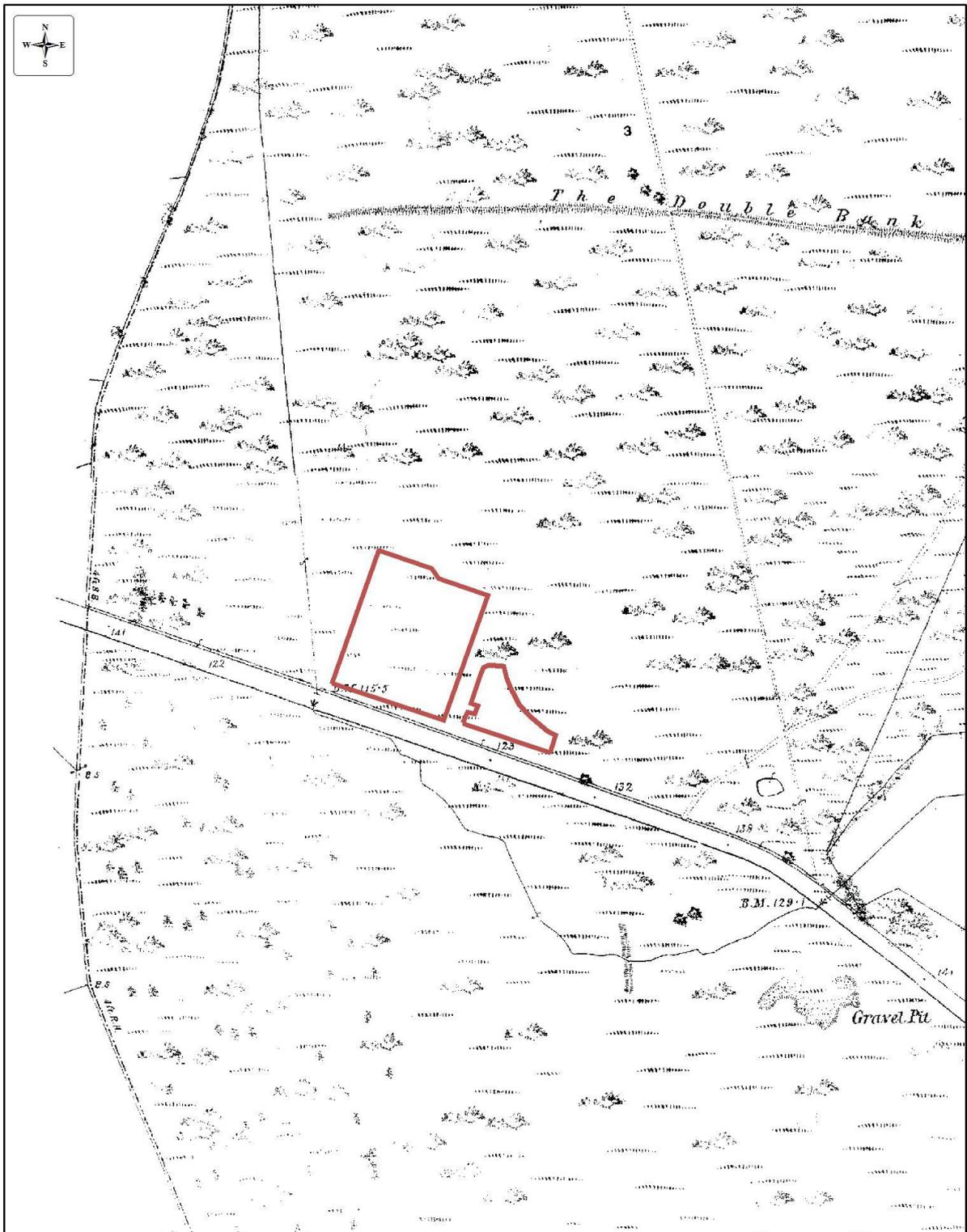


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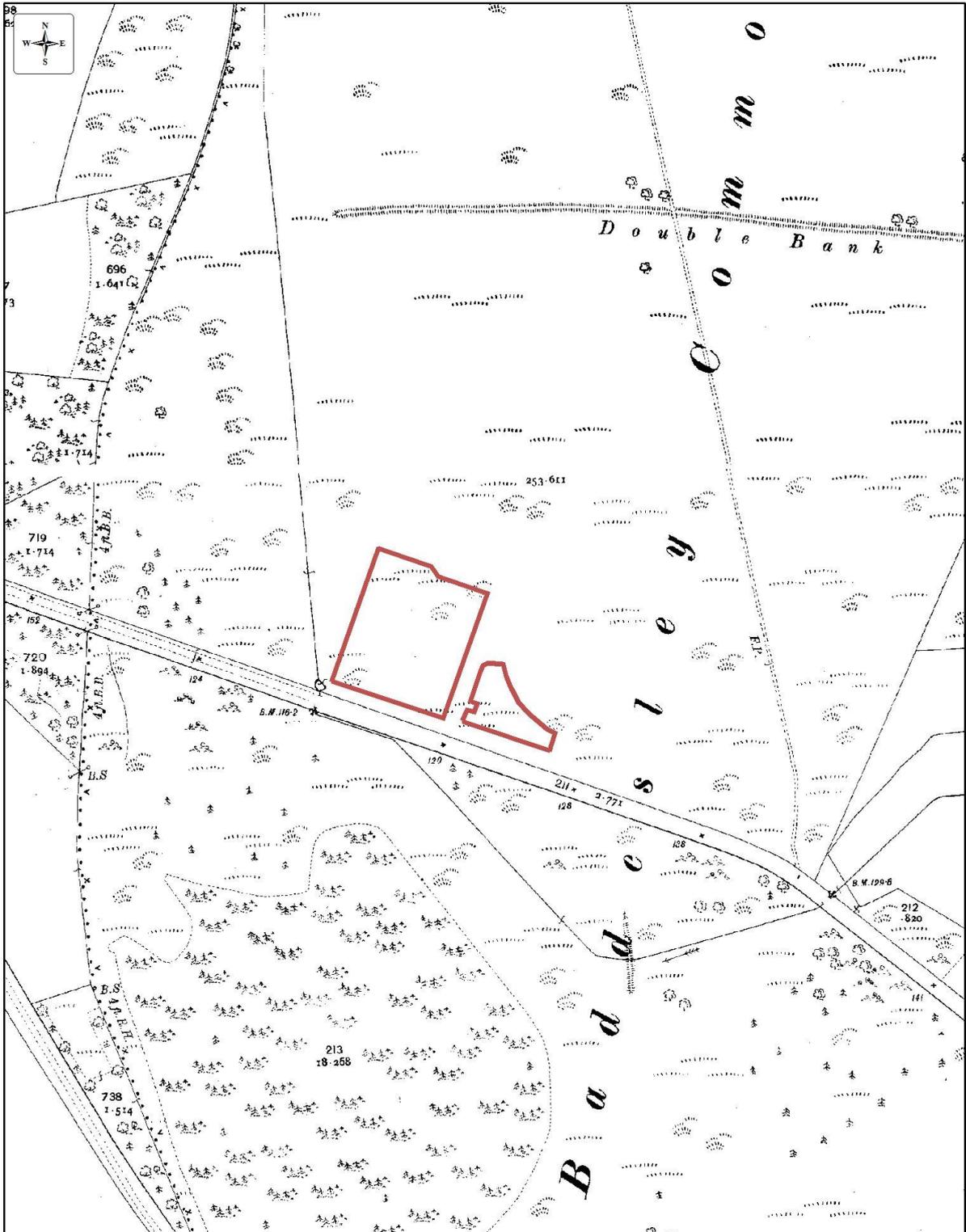


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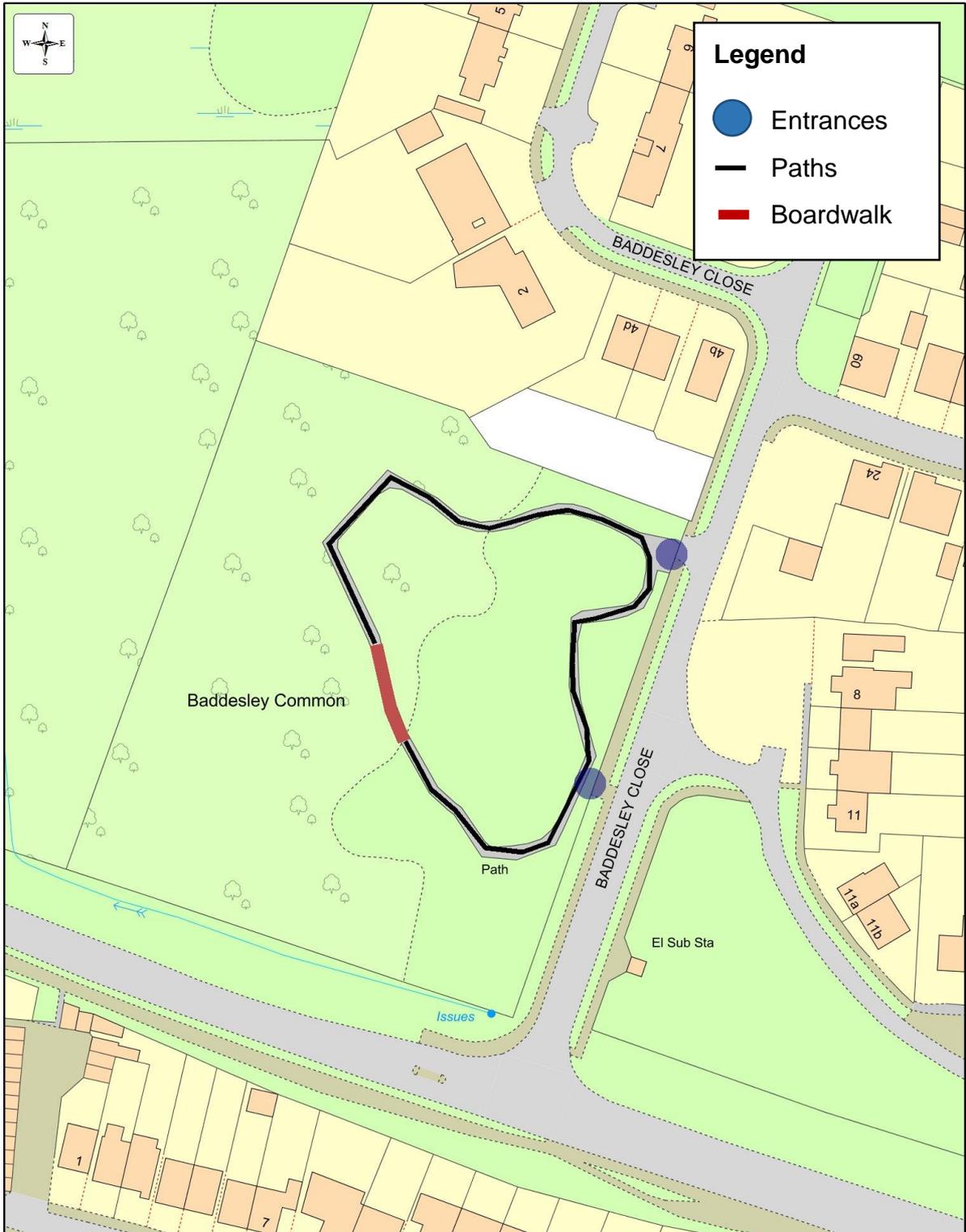


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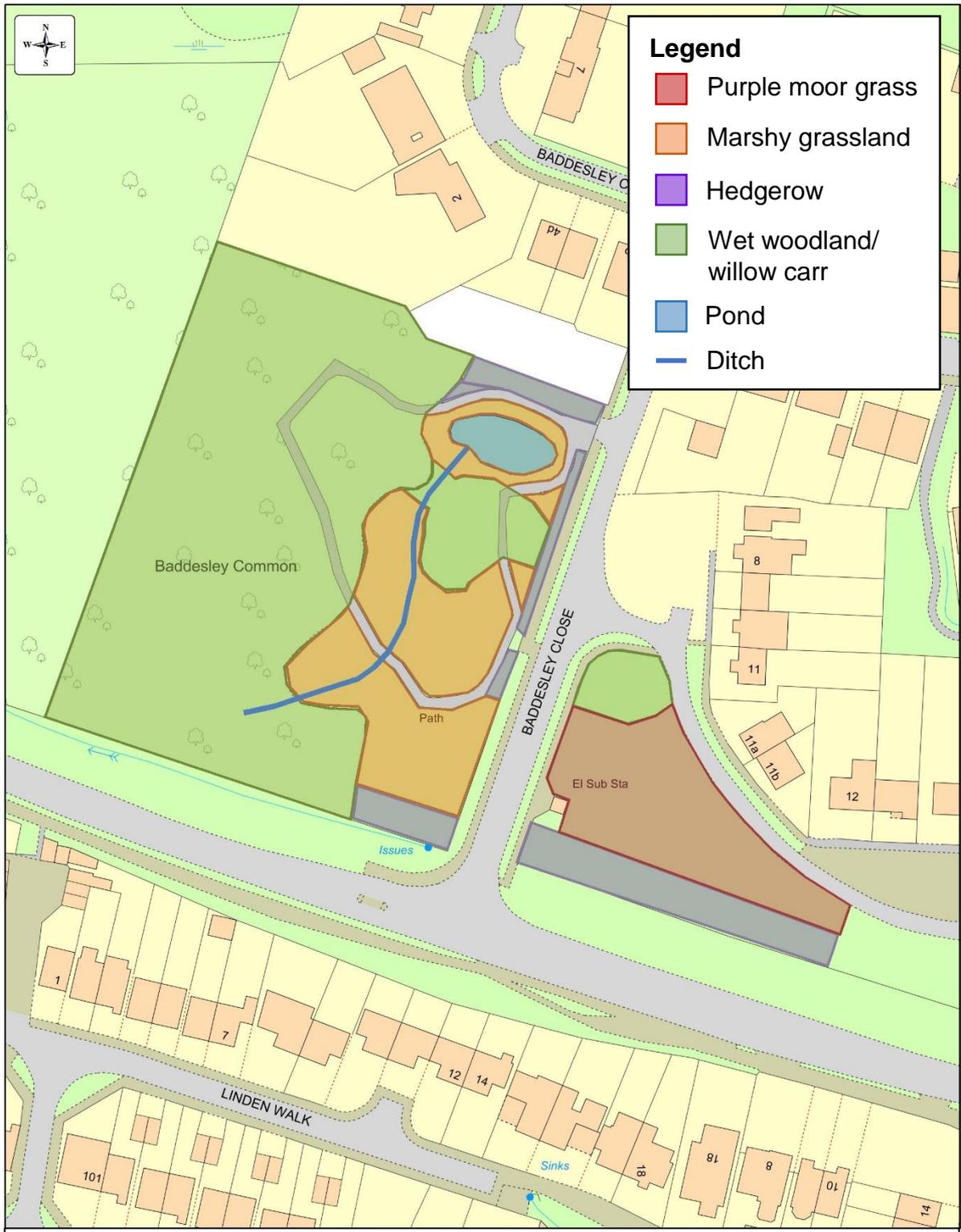


Date: 30/03/2020

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