

Blockley Co-operative Store.

Blockley, Gloucestershire



Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

For Blockley Co-operative Store

Issue 1 – January 2011

**FAIRHURST**

engineering solutions, delivering results

**CONTROL SHEET**

**CLIENT:** BLOCKLEY CO-OPERATIVE.

**PROJECT TITLE:** BLOCKLEY CO-OPERATIVE STORE.  
BLOCKLEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

**REPORT TITLE:** EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY

**PROJECT REFERENCE:** 86943/009/.rep.jmw

**Issue and Approval Schedule:**

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**This report has been prepared in accordance with procedure OP/P03 of W A Fairhurst & Partners' Quality Assurance System**

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## Appendices

Appendix A – Existing Site and Species Records

## Drawings

**4346-01** – Location Plan

**No 86943/9000** – Phase 1 habitat Plan.

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 W.A. Fairhurst and Partners were instructed by Leslie Burton Architects Ltd. to undertake a Phase 1 Habitat Survey of a small site (approximately 180m<sup>2</sup>) located in the centre of Blockley Village in Gloucestershire.
- 1.2 The site, which is located next to the church of St Peter and St Paul (Refer to **Drawing No 4346-01** for location plan), comprises a building housing public conveniences, and a small “garden/ children play ” area behind.
- 1.3 The site is in the centre of the village, diagonally across the road from the existing village shop and post office. The church yard is located to the south of the site and there is a “dovecote” and an area of hard standing to the north, and a private property with a large mill pond to the east. Park Road/Bell Lane is adjacent to the western boundary of the site.
- 1.4 The survey consisted of a Phase 1 Habitat Survey extended to include a desk-based study, which consisted of a collection and review of existing species records within the site and its immediate surroundings a review of nearby designated wildlife sites and a site walkover survey. The walkover survey can be used to provide an audit of existing habitats on site assesses the need for further, more detailed Phase 2 surveys and provides a base line against which it is possible to identify opportunities for biodiversity enhancement.

## 2. Methodology

### Desk Based Collection and Review of Existing Data

- 2.1 The Phase 1 survey has been extended to include an ecological desk-based study of existing ecological species and sites records for the site and its' surrounds. The area of the records search (the search area) was defined as the area within a 1km radius of GR SP163 350 for all species and sites with the exception of bats for which a 2km radius search area was identified. The existence of nearby sites with statutory or non statutory nature conservation designations were also determined and reviewed.
- 2.2 This desk-study involved collecting and reviewing data provided by the following organisations/data sources.

#### Habitat designations and Local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP):

- The Government Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside website ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk))
- Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records.
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) websites
- The Gloucestershire Local Biodiversity Action Plan

#### Species records search:

- Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records.
- National Biodiversity Network Gateway ([www.nbn.org.uk](http://www.nbn.org.uk))

- 2.3 The information provided by the Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records is presented in Appendix A of this report.

### Phase 1 Habitat Survey Methodology

- 2.4 The Phase 1 Habitat Survey is a standardised system for classifying and mapping wildlife habitats in Great Britain. It is a technique recommended by Natural England and the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management as being appropriate for baseline environmental audit.
- 2.5 Whilst the Phase 1 methodology is standardly used for large tracts of semi-natural habitats with the data being mapped at 1:10,000, it can be used on smaller sites as a way of recording the findings of walkover surveys and can be used to define the requirement and scope for further Phase 2 surveys.
- 2.6 Target Notes can be used to describe habitats or features of potential nature conservation interest and are an important part of an extended Phase 1 survey, as they provide supplementary information on which assessment of the diversity of habitats/features can be based and any requirement for additional surveys identified.
- 2.7 The walk over element of the survey included an internal and external evaluation for the buildings on the site to assess their potential as bat roosts, and to look for the presence of non native invasive species which are controlled by legislation.
- 2.8 As part of the initial appraisal of the site a walkover survey was undertaken to look for features of potential value to bats or for evidence of bats. This survey included the interior of building as well as the external parts of the site, and was undertaken in accordance with best practice as set out in the Bat Conservation Trust publication "Bat Surveys Good Practice Guidance".
- 2.9 The Phase 1 survey methodology is set out in the "Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey" published by the Nature Conservancy Council in 1990.

- 2.10 The extended Phase 1 survey of the site was undertaken on January 17<sup>th</sup> 2011 and was conducted in accordance with this guidance, by J.M.White, BSc MIEEM CEnv.

Limitations of the Survey

- 2.11 The survey was undertaken outside of the optimum period for Phase 1 surveys, and hence many plant species, particularly annuals and vernal species would not be visible.

### **3 Results**

#### Desk Based Collection and Review of Existing Data

- 3.1 Throughout this report the proposed redevelopment site is referred to as “The Site”.
- 3.2 The numerous site designations that exist in the UK are split into those that confer some form of legislative statutory protection and other non statutory designations which are a material consideration when planning applications are being determined.

#### **Statutory Designated Sites**

- 3.3 There are no statutorily protected sites within the 1km search area.

#### **Non Statutory Designated Sites**

**(Refer to Appendix A for full details of non- statutory designated sites)**

- 3.4 Non-statutory sites of county importance in this area are termed Key Wildlife Sites, and there are policies within the Local Development Framework to protect and support such sites.
- 3.5 There are two key wildlife sites within the search area, Bourton Wood and Norcombe Wood. Both of these sites are ancient woodland sites, and as such they have been under continuous woodland cover since at least 1600AD

#### Norcombe Wood.

- 3.6 Norcombe wood which is located some 800m to the north north west of the site is dominated by beech, ash and sycamore, although a small portion has been cleared and replanted with conifers. This ancient woodland site, (calcareous

pedunculate oak, ash and beech woodland and moist wych elm variant) is of particular interest as it has a varied ground flora which includes wood –sorrel and lady-fern.

### Bourton Wood

- 3.7 This is large (99ha) ancient woodland located 800m to the south of the site. It is described as a calcareous ash-wych elm woodland of the southern variant which supports a mosaic of diverse woodland habitats and species most notably the rare Martagon lily.

### **Existing Protected Species Records Found Within the Site and its Immediate Surrounds**

**(Refer to the Appendix A for full details of existing records for species)**

- 3.8 The table in Appendix A lists protected or notable species within the search area.
- 3.9 The greater horseshoe bat which is a rare species and its' distribution is restricted to south west England and south Wales. It is a species which has declined by some 90% over the last 100 years. Both it and the lesser horseshoe bat (another rare species) have been recorded at a property on the edge of Bourton Wood in 2001. Natterer's bat a more widespread and numerous species has been recorded in the same location along with an unidentified species of myotis bat.
- 3.10 Despite the large number of water bodies in Blockley village the records centre holds surprisingly few records of amphibians and reptiles, with only smooth newt record. This is almost certainly a result of under recording as common toad, common frog, grass snake, and slow worm would be expected.
- 3.11 There is one record for badger in farmland to the west of the site, and skylark and buzzard are recorded in the same location. King fisher has been recorded on Knee Brook.

- 3.12 During a butterfly survey undertaken in 1996 white letter hairstreak, silver-washed fritillary and wall were recorded in the 1km square which includes the southern edge of Blockley village. The first two of these are woodland species, whilst the wall favours open areas of grassland bare ground, and as its name suggests walls.
- 3.13 Existing botanical records for protected and uncommon species are, with one exception (a pond weed), woodland species.
- 3.14 Although there are no existing records of protected or notable species for the proposed site, the low number of records is almost certainly a consequence of under recording in the Blockley area generally.

#### Gloucestershire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

- 3.15 The Gloucestershire BAP was published in April 2000. Action plans have been prepared for 12 habitats and for 23 species or species groups.
- 3.16 Within the BAP aspects of priority habitat connectivity and the need to apply a landscape scale approach to species conservation are addressed, with a resultant Nature Map for Gloucestershire on which Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) are identified. Blockley village is not located within one of these strategic areas. However, in areas outside of SNAs BAP objectives to maintain local biodiversity apply, and should be taken into account in any sustainable development.

### Phase 1 Habitat Survey

3.17 The results of the Phase 1 Habitat Survey are recorded on the Phase 1 Habitat Plan (**Drawing No 86943/9000**) and in the Target Notes in Table 1 below.

1.	Dry stone walls with no mortar and topped with coping stones surround the site. These have large gaps between the stones, which could be used as secure hibernation sites by reptiles, and amphibians, and also have the potential to be used by bats. Some sections of the walls especially those abutting the churchyard, are ivy clad, and occasional small tussocks of moss are also present.
2.	This is an open area which is used as a play ground for small children. Plastic play equipment (slides, ball hoop and a rocker) is present and there is a toy store/ play house. The area is shaded by a larch tree on the northern boundary, trees and shrubs on the eastern boundary, churchyard yews and evergreen shrubs on the southern boundary, and there is a public convenience building along most of the western side of the site. In the centre there is a large apple tree which has shed fruit and leaves over the ground. This has a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 0.45m. There are three further trees present all of which have diameters that area less than 0.13m. Although shown as amenity grassland, on the Phase 1 plan the degree of shading combined with a dense layer of leaves and fallen fruit suggests that there will be very little ground vegetation present, and indeed only ivy and bramble were noted growing close to the bases of some of the walls. However the presence of vernal woodland species such as dogs mercury, wood anemone and bluebell (species which are present in the locality within areas of woodland) cannot be discounted as such species would only be visible in the spring The area appears to be managed as a garden with play area and there are some garden shrubs present on the southern and eastern edges of the area.
3.	A single storey building fronting onto the road which houses public conveniences. It is stone build with a pitched roof with stone slates, some of which are raised leaving gaps under which bats could gain access to gaps by the batons, and possibly into a void at the apex of the roof (internal examination of the building confirmed that the ceiling was set at a level that was immediately above the opening skylight windows, indicating that there is a void between the veiling and the roof apex).
4.	Area of amenity shrub, with bramble beneath.
5.	Wooden play house/ toy store
6.	Three small trees probably fruit trees, with one fallen tree.
7.	Heavily shaded small pond (approximately 1m in diameter) within a small area of derelict landscaping adjacent to the site. The pond is artificial with stones running round its rim which overhang the water. A wooden trellis covers the pond which could not be raised, as it is covered by ivy bramble and Forsythia. The depth of the water could not be ascertained, and the pond was clearly unmanaged, and has accumulated leaves which are rotting.
8.	This area of hard standing with a skip outside of a stone built dovecote which is located immediately to the north of the site, and like the site itself is surrounded by dry stone walling

**Table 1: Phase 1 Target notes**

- 3.18 The survey area comprised the whole of the area of the Site and its immediate surrounds as covered by the topographical survey.
- 3.19 The Site is located in the residential centre of Blockley village next to the churchyard. There is a road adjacent to the south western boundary of the site (Park Road/Bell Lane), and the churchyard is adjacent to the south eastern boundary, A large lake with water fowl (a former mill pond) lies adjacent to the north eastern boundary which is fed by water which issues from a water course which is culverted under the site. The Blockley Bowling club and green is located beyond the dovecote building.
- 3.20 The Site is not close to, or linked, to any statutory or non-statutory designated sites and is not part of any defined green corridor.
- 3.21 The review of existing records confirmed that none of the records related to the Site although the general lack of existing records is most likely to be the result of low levels of recording rather than an absence of biodiversity
- 3.22 The site has the appearance of a small garden/play area with fruit trees and ornamental shrubs, and as such provides habitat which could support breeding birds. Most species of bird and their nest receive statutory protection and the risk of breeding birds being present should be taken into account when any vegetation clearance is being undertaken.
- 3.23 There are two trees with trunk diameters that are greater than 0.13m, a larch and an apple tree. Three smaller fruit trees are also present. A yew which is growing in the church yard over hangs the site which has a rooting zone which is within the site boundary. The canopies of trees in the grounds of an adjacent private property also over hang part of the surveyed area, and again rooting zones of these trees can be expected to be within the surveyed area. An arboreal survey and method statement will be required to ascertain the root protection areas of off site trees and any other trees that are to be retained. The larch tree does not

have potential for use by bats, but the apple tree is ivy clad. Bats may roost under ivy during warm weather, and in addition the ivy may cover features which would be of value to bats.

- 3.24 The site is surrounded by dry stone walls which are not mortared and have gaps which could be utilised as intermittent bat roosting sites, and hibernation sites for amphibians.
- 3.25 The stone built building has a roof which has stone slates some of which are raised or have gaps under which bats could gain access either to the void that exists along the battens between the slates and a roof membrane, or into a void which will exist at the roof apex between the roof and the internal ceiling.
- 3.26 There is a small man-made pond in the surveyed area. This has been designed with stones which overhang the water, and is covered by a wooden grill. The design of the pond is such that it would be very difficult for amphibians to get out of the pond once they had jumped or fallen in. It is unlikely that the large mill pond adjacent to the site will support strong populations of amphibians as it has waterfowl and probably fish both of which predate amphibian eggs and larvae. Never the less it is likely that some of the more wide spread amphibian species (common frog, common toad, and smooth newt) are present and the damp interior bases of the dry stone wall surrounding the site provide good opportunities for hibernating amphibians.
- 3.27 No statutorily controlled non-native invasive or nuisance species such as Japanese knotweed or giant hogweed were recorded on or adjacent to the site.

#### **4. Recommendation**

- 4.1 The site comprises a number of features, namely a building, dry stone walls and a tree which have some potential to be used by roosting bats. All UK species of bat are protected as are their roost sites, hence it is recommended that further surveys for bats are undertaken prior to the demolition of the building, the removal of the apple tree or the removal of sections of dry stone wall This survey should include a

more detailed survey of the building, including a higher level survey of the roof by means of a ladder and an endoscope. Following the results of that assessment bat activity surveys may need to be undertaken in the summer months ( May to August) to assess the use of the site by bats and the possibility that bats (particularly crevice roosting species) could be utilising features on the site. .

- 4.2 There is the potential for breeding birds to be present in the shrubs and trees present on the site or in gaps in dry stone walls. Any works that affect the walls, shrub area or the trees should ideally be undertaken outside of the bird breeding season, (March to August inclusive) or if this is not possible these features should be checked first by a competent ecologist before it is removed.
  
- 4.3 There is a small pond on the site which has some potential for amphibians, and the dry stone walls surrounding the site provide good refuges for amphibians. Widespread species of amphibian such as common frog, common toad and smooth newt are protected under legislation from sale only. However should these species be encountered during the development a rescue program should be implemented. If sections of dry stone wall are to be removed this should be done by hand and any amphibians encountered rescued, and either released on a suitable safe nearby site (during the period February to October) or placed within a purpose built hibernaculum (stones removed from the dry stone wall can be used) in an undisturbed corner of the site. If the pond is to be in-filled then this work should ideally be timed for the period August to January otherwise the pond should be netted before infilling or draining, and any amphibian larvae caught or eggs found should be placed in a bucket of the pond water and transferred to the closest available pond.
  
- 4.4 If trees are to be retained on site then protection measures will be required to protect both the above ground extent of the tree and its root protection zone. Canopies of trees growing close to the site boundary in the churchyard and the adjacent private garden may need to be cut back to the site boundary to reduce the risk of accidental damage by plant, and measures to protect the root zones of these trees will also have to be agreed with the council's arborist.

- 4.5 The development may provide an opportunity to support biodiversity initiatives, and features such as bat tubes or boxes can be inexpensively built into the walls of any new build. If any new planting is to be proposed then the inclusion of native species which will provide nesting sites or food sources for birds should be considered.

**Appendix A**

Existing Sites and Species Records

(From Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records)





Location Name **Village Store**  
Grid Ref **SP163350**  
Search area: **1km buffer**

## Sites of conservation importance recorded within, or overlapping, the area of search

### SPA, SAC, Ramsar

*None present*

### SSSI's

*None present*

### Key Wildlife Sites

Site Name	GCER Code
Bourton Woods	SP13-006
Norcombe Wood	SP13-010

### National Nature Reserve, GWT Nature Reserve, Local Nature Reserve

*None present*

### Conservation Road Verges

*None present*

### Ancient Woodland Sites

Site Name	Grid Ref	Type
Norcombe Wood	SP157356	Ancient & Semi-natural woodland
Bourton wood	SP159332	Ancient Replanted Woodland

### Grassland Inventory Sites

*None present*



Location Name **Village Store**  
 Grid Ref **SP163350**  
 Search area: **1km buffer**

**Rare or protected species records**

Scientific name	Common Name	Grid Reference	Year last recorded	RDB	International	W&C Act	Local BAP	National Status	Crow Act	Uk Priority Species	RSPB	Survey name	Site Location
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	SP1534	2006			8						M&C Kitchen Records	Dovedale Farm/Shales Coppice/The Warren
<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	White Letter Hairstreak	SP1534	1996			5 (Sale only)		Notable/Nb		priority		GM Butterfly Survey	
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard	SP1534	2006									M&C Kitchen Records	Dovedale Farm/Shales Coppice/The Warren
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	SP1534	2006				Local BAP		crowact	priority	red	M&C Kitchen Records	Dovedale Farm/Shales Coppice/The Warren
<i>Meles meles</i>	Badger	SP1534	2006		Bern App III							M&C Kitchen Records	Dovedale Farm/Shales Coppice/The Warren
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	SP1535	2006			8						M&C Kitchen Records	Shoulder of Mutton Barn/Upton Cottages
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box	SP155356	1988	3				Nationally Rare					NORCOMBE WOOD
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	SP155356	1988			8							NORCOMBE WOOD
<i>Groenlandia densa</i>	Opposite-leaved Pondweed	SP161343	1982					Vulnerable				M&C Kitchen Records	Blockley/Dovedale
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Greater Horseshoe Bat	SP161343	2001		EC Annex IIa, IVa; Bern App II	5	Local BAP		crowact	priority		Batline	Dovedale House, Blockley, Glos.
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	SP161343	2001		EC Annex IIa, IVa; Bern App II	5	Local BAP		crowact	priority		Batline	Dovedale House, Blockley, Glos.
<i>Myotis sp.</i>	Unidentified bat	SP161343	2001			5						Batline	Dovedale House, Blockley, Glos.
<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Natterer's Bat	SP161343	2001		EC Annex IVa; Bern App II	5						Batline	Dovedale House, Blockley, Glos.
<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>	Welsh Poppy	SP16143442	2006					Nationally Scarce				M&C Kitchen Records	Blockley/Dovedale
<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>	Yellow Bird's-nest	SP1634	1971					Endangered		priority		M&C Kitchen Records	Blockley/Dovedale
<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Silver-washed Fritillary	SP1634	1996					Local				GM Butterfly Survey	
<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Dot Moth	SP1634	2004							priority		R Gaunts Moths	Blockley
<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	Smooth Newt	SP1635	1999		Bern App III	5 (Sale only)							THE STONE HOUSE
<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall	SP164357	1984							priority		GM Butterfly Survey	
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher	SP171354	1978			1					amber		Knee Brook

Note that the above list uses the information held on our database and does not represent a comprehensive list of rare or protected species and their distribution for your search area

GLOUCESTERSHIRE TRUST FOR NATURE CONSERVATIONANCIENT WOODLAND SURVEY

## N O R C O M B E W O O D

Grid ref: SP155356  
 Surveyed on: 8/8/88  
 Surveyed by: Ian Ralphs

Norcombe Wood is a 16ha. ancient wood the bulk of which retains a semi-natural canopy. A small portion has been replanted with conifers on an ancient site. The wood is on the steep to moderate sloping sides of a small, east-west running valley in the parish of Blockley.

The wood is of particular interest because of its varied flora, including Wood-sorrel and Lady-fern.

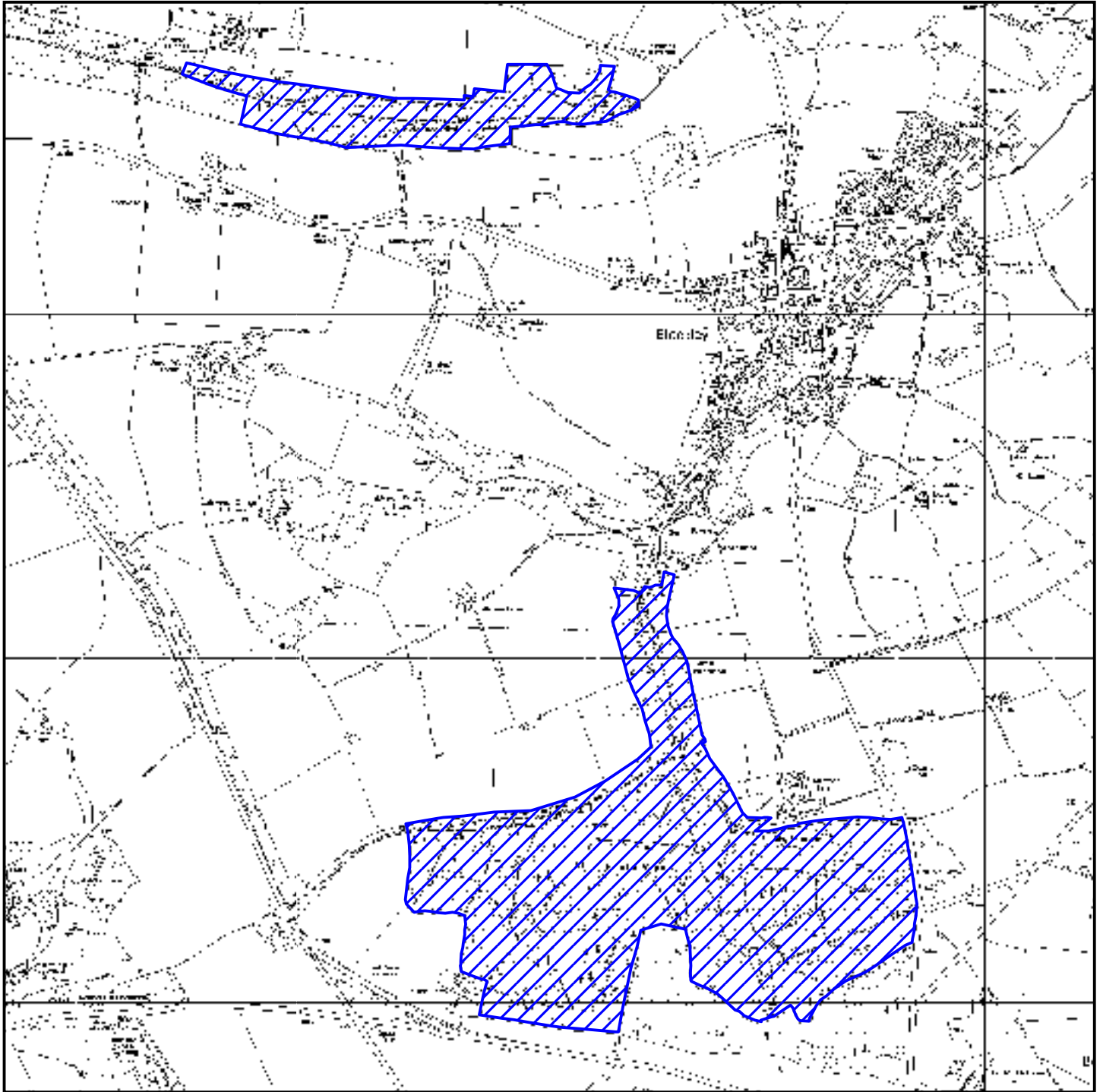
The tree canopy of the wood is dominated largely by a mixture of Beech, Ash and Sycamore, mainly as medium to late pole stage trees with the occasional standard Beech and reaching up to 25m. A small section to the central-northern part of the wood has been replanted with Larch. These reach up to 20m in height and form an almost complete canopy. A line of large multi-stem coppice Common Lime trees are present along the upper path to the north-west of the wood.

The shrub layer is varied and interesting throughout including regeneration Beech, Sycamore and Ash, with Holly, Guelder-rose and Red Currant. Portuguese Laurel forms a very dense shrub canopy particularly in the north-west of the wood. Wych Elm is mostly restricted to the eastern half of the wood.

The ground flora is diverse and species-rich throughout the wood, typically including Bugle, Bluebell, Wood Anemone, Violet, Lords-and-Ladies, Wood-sorrel, Lady-fern, Dog's Mercury, Herb-Robert and Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage.

The wood can be stand typed as a Calcareous Pedunculate Oak-Ash-Beech wood, Moist Wych Elm variant. (8Cb Peterken 1981)

# A MAP OF THE AREAS RECOGNISED BY GLOUCESTERSHIRE WILDLIFE TRUST AS KEY WILDLIFE SITES WITHIN THE SEARCH AREA



Map scale 1:16842

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Location Name **Village Store**  
 Grid Ref **SP163350**  
 Search area: **2km buffer**

**Bat species records**

Scientific name	Common Name	Grid Reference	Year last recorded	RDB	International	W&C Act	Local BAP	National Status	Crow Act	Uk Priority Species	RSPB	Survey name	Site Location
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Greater Horseshoe Bat	SP161343	2001		EC Annex IIa, IVa; Bern App II	5	Local BAP		crowact	priority		Batline	Dovedale House, Blockley, Glos.
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	SP161343	2001		EC Annex IIa, IVa; Bern App II	5	Local BAP		crowact	priority		Batline	Dovedale House, Blockley, Glos.
<i>Myotis sp.</i>	Unidentified bat	SP161343	2001			5						Batline	Dovedale House, Blockley, Glos.
<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Natterer's Bat	SP161343	2001		EC Annex IVa; Bern App II	5						Batline	Dovedale House, Blockley, Glos.
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	SP168365	2007		EC Annex IIa, IVa; Bern App II	5	Local BAP		crowact	priority		Batline	Roost at the The Mansion, Northwick Park, Blockley

Note that the above list uses the information held on our database and does not represent a comprehensive list of rare or protected species and their distribution for your search area

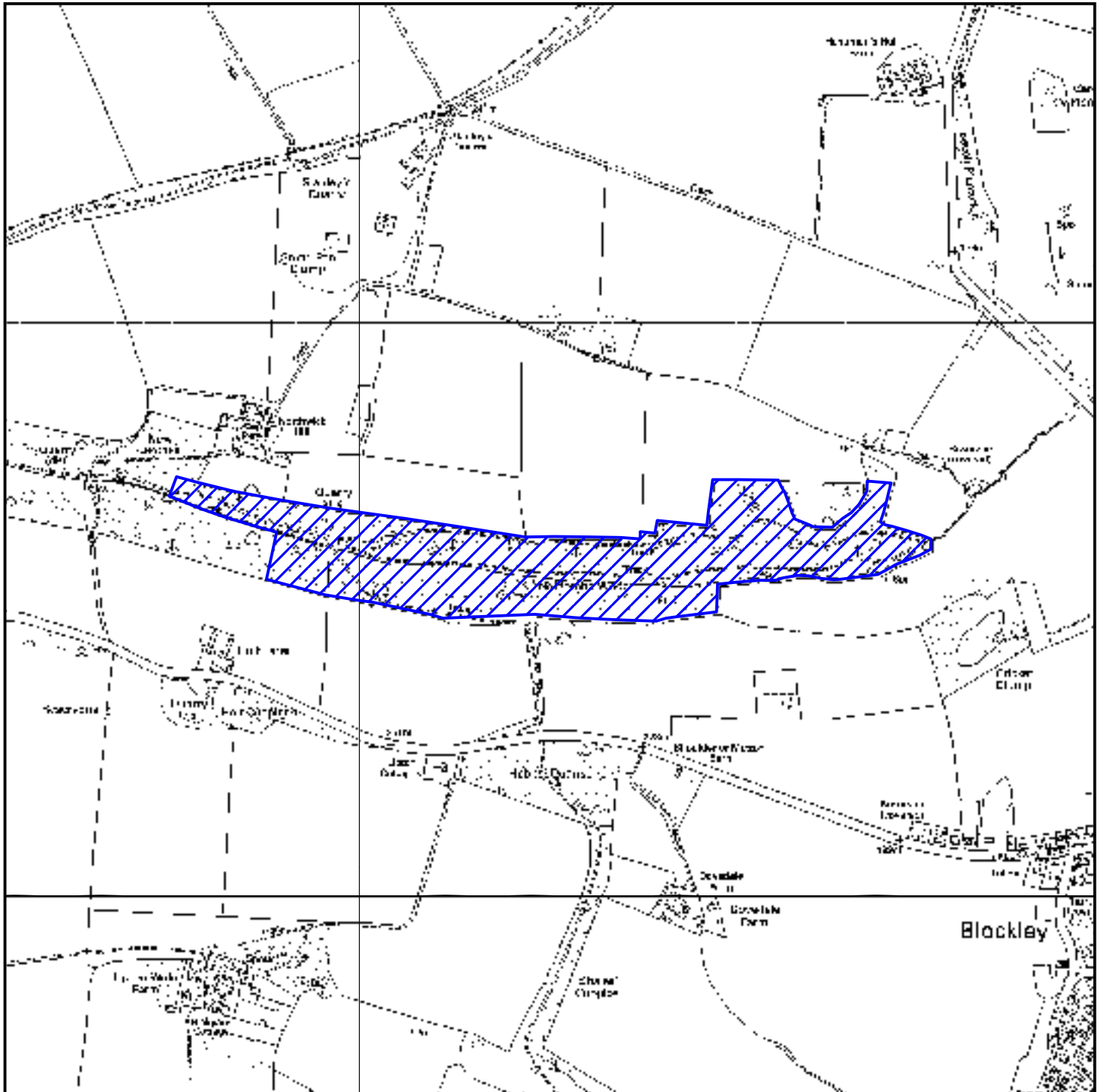
# A MAP OF THE AREA RECOGNISED BY GLOUCESTERSHIRE WILDLIFE TRUST AS A KEY WILDLIFE SITE

Site Name : Norcombe Wood

Site Code : SP13/010  
Grid Ref : SP155356

Reason for selection :

Ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland site larger than 2 ha



Map scale 1:10000

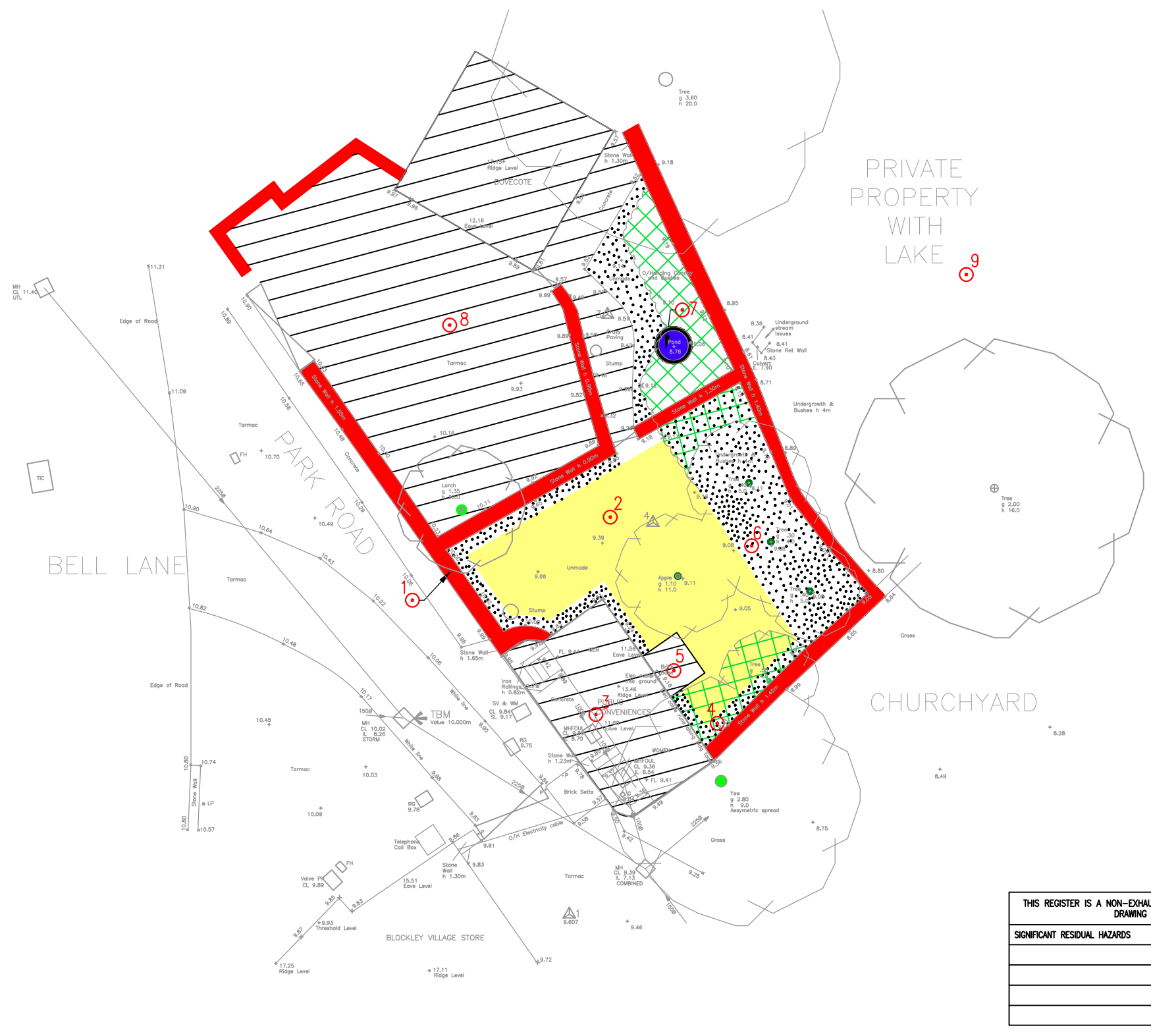
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Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Research

**Drawings**



**LEGEND**

-  TARGET NOTE
-  SCATTERED BROAD LEAF TREE
-  SCATTERED CONIFERIOUS TREE
-  BUILDINGS & HARDSTANDINGS
-  STANDING WATER
-  AMENITY GRASSLAND
-  BARE GROUND
-  SCRUB DENSE/CONTINUOUS
-  DRY STONE WALL

THIS REGISTER IS A NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF RESIDUAL HAZARDS RELATING TO THE WORKS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING THAT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED DURING THE DESIGN STAGE

SIGNIFICANT RESIDUAL HAZARDS	DETAILS

Rev.	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved

Notes:

Client:  
**BLOCKLEY VILAGE CO-OPERATIVE STORE**

Project Title:  
**BLOCKLEY VILLAGE CO-OPERATIVE**  
  
Drawing Title:  
**BLOCKLEY VILLAGE CO-OPERATIVE VILLAGE STORE PHASE 1 HABITAT PLAN**

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Scale at A3: <b>1:200</b>	Status: <b>For Information</b>	
Drawn: <b>TD</b>	Checked: <b>GC</b>	Approved: <b>JW</b>
Date: <b>25/01/11</b>	Date: <b>25/01/11</b>	Date: <b>25/01/11</b>
Drawing No.: <b>86943/9000</b>		Revision: <b>-</b>

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Glasgow	Watford
	Wellesbourne

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