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Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Survey Site:

25 New Road, Harlington, Middlesex, UB3 5BD

Client:

Komorebi Ventures Limited

Survey Date:

4th July 2024

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the London Borough of Hillingdon. The proposal is described as:

The demolition of existing buildings and erection of four new residential dwellings with associated garden and hardstanding.

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: **PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.**

The site survey was undertaken by Michelle Huang, BS, MRes DIC (Accredited Agent under Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2022-10404-CL18-BAT).					
Date of Survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (BF)	Rain
4th July 2024	20.2	27	40	2	None

Ecological Survey Factor **Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations**	**Detailed using desk study and site survey (carried out under good weather conditions). Any specific limitations noted within its relevant section. This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission or comply with legislation for other consent. All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.** **See habitat map in *Appendix 1*, location plan in *Appendix 2*, proposal plan in *Appendix 3*, and photos in *Appendix 4.***
Habitats and Plants Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).	
Summary of Survey Findings	The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 08414 77289 and has an area of approximately 0.23ha. The site is characterized by one residential building (B1) with its associated vegetated garden and outbuildings (O1 and O2), several commercial working garages and outbuildings for the car dealership (B2-B4 and O3-O5), areas of modified grasslands and bramble scrub, scattered trees, and large areas of sealed/unsealed surfaces. The site surrounded by off-site line of trees along its northern and eastern peripheries, an off-site hedgerow along its southern periphery, and sealed surfaces along its western periphery. It is adjacent to a large horse-grazed field on its southern and eastern boundaries. The wider landscape comprises urban-built up areas, with pockets of woodland copses and large arable fields and

	interspersed throughout. To the east of the site by~1400m are large sections of Good quality semi-improved grassland, which connect to a section of Lowland Meadows at ~1800m east. Also to the east by ~1550m are several patches of deciduous woodland that border the various patches of grassland. Traditional Orchard habitat also features occasionally in the surrounding landscape, with the closest section being ~400m north from the site boundary. The River Crane is located ~1650m east of the site and is surrounded by woodland, flood meadows and open water. **Urban: Developed Land, Sealed Surface [u1b6] and Artificial Unvegetated, Unsealed Surface [u1c] – Figures 1-3** The site is dominated by sealed surfaces such as tarmacked/concrete access roads, and gravel which serves as parking spaces for cars for sale. Sealed and unsealed surfaces are not subject to condition assessments. **Grassland: Unmanaged Modified Grassland with Scattered Trees [g4 521 32] – Figure 4** Modified grasslands have begun to colonize small areas of the commercial car dealership, concentrated around the residential dwelling B1. The swaths of grasslands appear unmanaged, with varying sward heights due to the presence of various ruderals/ephemerals (average sward ~15cm). Such grasslands are DOMINATED by perennial ryegrass, with OCCASIONAL wall barley, rough meadow grass, and Yorkshire fog, and RARE barren brome. Other species interspersed within comprise FREQUENT stinging nettle, white clover, and cleavers, OCCASIONAL hawkbit sp., dock, ribwort plantain, common mallow, Herb Robert, and RARE dandelion, shepherd's purse, hedge mustard, and small-flowered willowherb. No bracken or invasive species were observed throughout the parcels of grasslands, with small amounts of bramble which have

	~5% coverage. Physical damage is present, presumably resultant from pedestrian disturbance, resulting in bare ground coverage which exceeds 10% of the grassland area. **Condition Assessment** (assessed using the 'Grasslands Low Distinctiveness' habitat type condition assessment sheet): A. There must be 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2, including at least 2 forbs. *NB. this criterion is essential for achieving moderate condition.* **FAIL** B. Varied sward height, with at least 20% less than 7cm and 20% more than 7cm. **PASS** C. Some scattered scrub may be present but accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area. **PASS** D. Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. **FAIL** E. Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%. **FAIL** F. Cover of bracken is less than 20%. **PASS** G. There is an absence of invasive, non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981). **PASS** Passes 4 of 7 criteria excluding essential criterion A therefore achieves **POOR** condition. There is a total of 11no. scattered trees on site, 7no. of which (T01-T05 and T10-T11) are present within these grasslands. For ease, nomenclature for trees is consistent with the Tree Survey Report (Arbtech Consulting Ltd., 2024). Trees within grassland areas all have a Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) less than 30.0cm and thus are classed as 'small' sized trees. They range from early to semi-mature in age, with a species composition comprising FREQUENT common walnut (3no.; T01, T02, and T10), OCCASIONAL domesticated apple (2no.; T04 and T11), and RARE elder (1no.; T03) and wild cherry (1no.; T05). In general, the trees represent a fair to good physiological and structural condition, with the exception of T05 which has a ~800mm longitudinal cavity wound on its southwestern aspect, and multiple 50-100mm diameter

	decay pruning wounds on the main stem. Other trees were also noted to have light ivy cladding concentrated around the basal area. Most trees appeared to have been subject to historic pruning or crown lifting. **Condition Assessment** (assessed using the 'Individual Trees' habitat type condition assessment sheet): A. More than 70% within the block are native species. **FAIL** B. Predominately continuous tree canopy, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap >5m wide; individual trees automatically pass this criterion. **PASS** C. More than 50% within the block are considered mature trees. **FAIL** D. There is little or no evidence of adverse impact on tree health so that trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height. **PASS** E. Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present. **PASS** F. More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath. **PASS** Passes 4 of 6 criteria therefore achieves **MODERATE** condition. **Heathland and Shrub: Unmanaged Bramble Scrub [h3d 521] – Figure 5** Inaccessible areas of the site comprise areas of vegetated garden immediately east of O2 and immediately north of B1, as well as the region along the southern portion of the eastern periphery of the site immediately east of B2. These areas have been colonized by dense bramble-dominated scrub, with other species such as English ivy, ground ivy, nettles, cleavers, and self-set saplings of maples and hawthorn also present in low abundance. Bramble scrub is not subject to condition assessments.

	Urban: Built-up Areas and Garden – Unmanaged Vegetated Garden with Introduced Shrub and Scattered Trees [u1 828 532 847 32] – Figures 6-8 The vegetated areas immediately surrounding B1, the residential dwelling, is subject to private management by residents of B1. The unkempt gardens consist of large swaths of bare ground and is dominated by various ruderals/ephemerals with bramble and some introduced shrubs. The 4no. trees within the vegetated garden (T06-T09) comprise OCCASIONAL magnolia (2no.; T06 and T08) and RARE Norway spruce (1no.; T07) and common holly (1no.; T09). All trees within the vegetated garden have a DBH of less than 30.0cm, and thus are discounted from any Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) baseline calculations due to their small size and placement within vegetated gardens. Vegetated gardens and the discounted trees are not subject to condition assessments. **Urban: Developed Land, Sealed Surface (Commercial and Residential Buildings) [u1b5 815 818] – Figures 11-49** There are 9no. built structure on site, comprising 1no. residential dwelling (B1) and its two outbuilding sheds (O1-O2), and three large commercial buildings for the car dealership (B2-B4) and its associated outbuildings (O3-O5). Buildings, like sealed surfaces, are not subject to condition assessments. Buildings will be assessed to discern impacts on roosting bats in a separate appraisal. ***Off-Site:* Native, Species-Rich Hedgerow with Trees [h2a 11] – Figure 9** There is an off-site, native, species-rich hedgerow with trees immediately adjacent to the southern periphery of the site. The entirety of plants within the hedgerow are rooted off-site. Species composition

	include hawthorn, sycamore, plum, elder, with saplings of holly and dense coverage of ivy in the understorey. ***Off-Site:* Mainly Broadleaved Line of Trees [w1h5 33] – Figure 10** A line of trees comprising approximately 75 trees is present off-site, surrounding the northern and eastern peripheries of the site. Tree species consist of Norway maple, field maple, hazel, holly, and hawthorn.
Foreseen Impacts	Habitats on site comprise areas of modified grassland, bramble scrub, vegetated gardens with introduced shrubs, and scattered trees. Such habitats are common and widespread and have low ecological value. There are no notable habitats (i.e. protected or notable plant species) within the site, but two habitats are present within 2km of the site, the closest being Traditional Orchards located ~400m north of the site. No impacts to any notable habitats are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such habitats as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.
Recommendations	Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution must be implemented during construction. Off-site trees and hedgerows should be protected in line with the measures outlined in the British Standard "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction - Recommendations" (BS 5837) (2012). A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) may be required for this. A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) report may be required to discern the change in biodiversity value of the site as a result of the proposed development. The following habitat creation/enhancement measures should be incorporated:

	❖ Planting of flowering/fruiting native trees (at least 11no. to compensate for the loss of all trees on site, though this will not satisfy trading rules in BNG), shrubs, and hedgerows.
Locality and Designated Sites	
Summary of Survey Findings	The site is not subject to any designation. There is one statutory designated site within a 2km radius, Cranebank Local Nature Reserve (LNR), which is located ~2000m southeast of the site. Cranebank LNR features flood meadows bordering the River Crane which feature locally uncommon species such as cuckoo flower, bugle, ragged robin and dropwort. The site attracts many species of butterfly, damselfly, and dragonfly. Non-statutory sites within a 2km radius were retrieved from Greenspace Information for Greater London's Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation Open Data (GiGL, 2022). There are three non-statutory sites within 2km of the site boundary, the closest being Field Close Open Space roughs, located ~200m west of the site. This site features rough grassland that is dominated by false oat-grass with scattered native scrub and trees. A footpath with seating runs through the roughs, connecting the two open spaces, which are rich in wildflowers. The second non-statutory site is Cranford Countryside Park and Open Space, located ~1350m east, featuring a large grassland area maintained as hay-meadow with frequent wildflowers. This is interspersed with small copses of trees and shrubs, some of which are recently planted. The final site is Crane Corridor, located ~1600m east, which consists of the habitats bordering the River Crane including woodland, dry pastures, water meadows and areas of open water. Willow-alder woodland occurs in several places, which is a rare habitat in London. The site also houses many breeding bird species such as kingfisher, grey wagtail and reed warbler, as well as water vole.

Foreseen Impacts	No direct or construction-related impacts are anticipated due to distance of the proposed development from such sites (where known) as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers. The development results in an increased number of dwellings which could increase visitor numbers and recreational pressure to nearby designated sites.
Recommendations	N/A
Invasive / Non-native species	
Summary of Survey Findings	No problematic invasive and non-native species recorded on site.
Foreseen Impacts	N/A
Recommendations	N/A
Foraging and Commuting Bats	
Summary of Survey Findings	Modified grasslands, scattered trees, and scrub on site, as well as linear features surrounding the site's peripheries provide suitable albeit limited habitats for foraging and commuting bats. These could also be used by bats dispersing from nearby roosts outside of the site and commuting around the area. However, the site is unlikely to represent a significant foraging or commuting resource for bats in the context of the wider landscape. Habitats in the wider landscape, such as woodland copses, hedge-lined arable fields, the nearby River Crane, and grassland provide more ideal habitats for foraging and commuting bats. As such, the site contains low foraging/commuting value for bats. Buildings will be assessed to discern impacts on roosting bats in a separate appraisal.
Foreseen Impacts	The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of modified grasslands, vegetated gardens, and potentially all trees on site but given the presence of more extensive areas of foraging and commuting habitat in the locality, this is likely to be inconsequential for bats.

	The proposed development may lead to an increase in the amount of current lighting of surrounding habitats or the retained building without mitigation. This may disturb commuting bats.
Recommendations	Further bat appraisal in the form of a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) should be undertaken to discern impacts on roosting bats. A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted within the proposed development. This should be designed in accordance with Guidance Note GN08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night (Institution of Lighting Professionals, 2023). Enhancement opportunities for bats include: ❖ The installation of bat boxes. The exact number and specifications to be confirmed upon further bat appraisal. ❖ Planting of native tree, shrub, and hedgerows to increase foraging opportunities.
Birds	
Summary of Survey Findings	No evidence of nesting birds was found on site during the surveys; however, birds could use the buildings (notably B1-B4, i.e. gaps between the soffit/bargeboards and facades of B1, open areas of B2-B4) and trees for nesting purposes. No habitat for schedule 1 birds was observed.
Foreseen Impacts	The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.
Recommendations	Demolition of B1-B4 and any tree felling, if planned, should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be

	undertaken immediately, by a qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged. Precautions should be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any retained nests so as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds during construction works. At least a 3-5m buffer should be created between any machinery and active nests until the young have fledged. Enhancement opportunities for birds include: ❖ Installation of 3no. bird boxes at the site – preferably 3no. integrated swift bricks (considered to be universal nest bricks for small bird species) within the fabric of the building during construction. To be suitable for swifts, they will need to be placed at least 5m above ground level under the eaves of a building. Integrated nesting bricks are preferrable to bird boxes; even if it cannot fulfil the height requirement for swifts, it will still be suitable for other passerine species. If the building material does not allow for integrated nesting bricks, 3no. nest boxes mounted on the exterior of the building or on retained trees will also be acceptable. Nest bricks/boxes should be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain, and strong sunlight, and should be placed on an open aspect with no trees or large shrubs potentially obstructing flight paths.
Amphibians	
Summary of Survey Findings	There are no ponds on site, and one suitable breeding habitat within 500m of the site. This habitat is a long ditch filled with water, located ~400m west of the site boundary. There is no connectivity between the site and this suitable breeding habitat as they are separated by various urban infrastructure such as fenced gardens and tarmacked roads. Habitats on site are suboptimal for great crested newts. Tall grasslands and bramble scrub, while suitable for great crested newts, are situated within a busy car dealership with

	frequent foot and vehicular traffic on site. Furthermore, a review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSLs for great crested newts. Given the wider context of the surrounding habitat and the fidelity of great crested newts to ponds and the lack of connectivity of the site from such suitable breeding ponds, they are unlikely to be on site. Common amphibian species such as frogs, on the other hand, have a wider terrestrial range in terms of movements and dispersal and are not as bound to ponds or water courses as great crested newts. Modified grasslands, bramble scrub, and introduced shrubs on site provides suitable albeit limited habitats for foraging and sheltering amphibians. As such, the presence of common amphibians could not be discounted.
Foreseen Impacts	No impacts are anticipated on great crested newts, as a result of the proposed development as this species is unlikely to be on site. Areas of grassland, bramble scrub, and introduced shrubs will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local amphibian populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, site clearance could result in the death or injury of common amphibians, if present and crossing the construction zone.
Recommendations	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to great crested newts, further surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented for common amphibians during construction, including the following measures: ❖ A staged approach will be adopted for vegetation clearance, whereby the vegetation will be strimmed to 15cm and left overnight to allow any amphibians to disperse. The vegetation can

	then be cleared to ground level and must be maintained at this level for the duration of construction to deter amphibians from the working area. ❖ Any rubble piles will be dismantled by hand and debris and brash will be stored on pallets or removed from the site to prevent amphibians from utilising these areas. ❖ Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. ❖ Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. ❖ If any common amphibians are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. ❖ In the unlikely event that a great crested newt is identified, works must cease and advise must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. The creation of a wildlife pond will elevate opportunities on site for amphibians. Alternatively, provisioning of vegetated areas with tall sward heights and artificial hibernacula (such as compost heaps or log piles) will also provide more suitable habitats for amphibians.
Reptiles	
Summary of Survey Findings	No EPSLs for reptiles were returned by MAGIC. Modified grasslands, bramble scrub, and introduced shrubs on site provides suitable albeit limited habitats for foraging and sheltering reptiles. As such, the presence of reptiles during vegetation clearance of the area of modified grassland and scrub can not be discounted.

Foreseen Impacts	Areas of grassland, bramble scrub, and introduced shrubs will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local reptile populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, site clearance could result in the death or injury of reptiles, if present and crossing the construction zone.
Recommendations	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to reptiles, further surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: ❖ A staged approach will be adopted for vegetation clearance, whereby the vegetation will be strimmed to 15cm and left overnight to allow any reptiles to disperse. The vegetation can then be cleared to ground level and must be maintained at this level for the duration of construction to deter reptiles from the working area. ❖ Any rubble piles will be dismantled by hand and debris and brash will be stored on pallets or removed from the site to prevent reptiles from utilising these areas. ❖ Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. ❖ Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. ❖ In the unlikely event that a reptile is identified, works must cease and advise must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. Grasslands of longer sward height, compost heaps, or log piles will provide additional suitable habitats for reptiles.

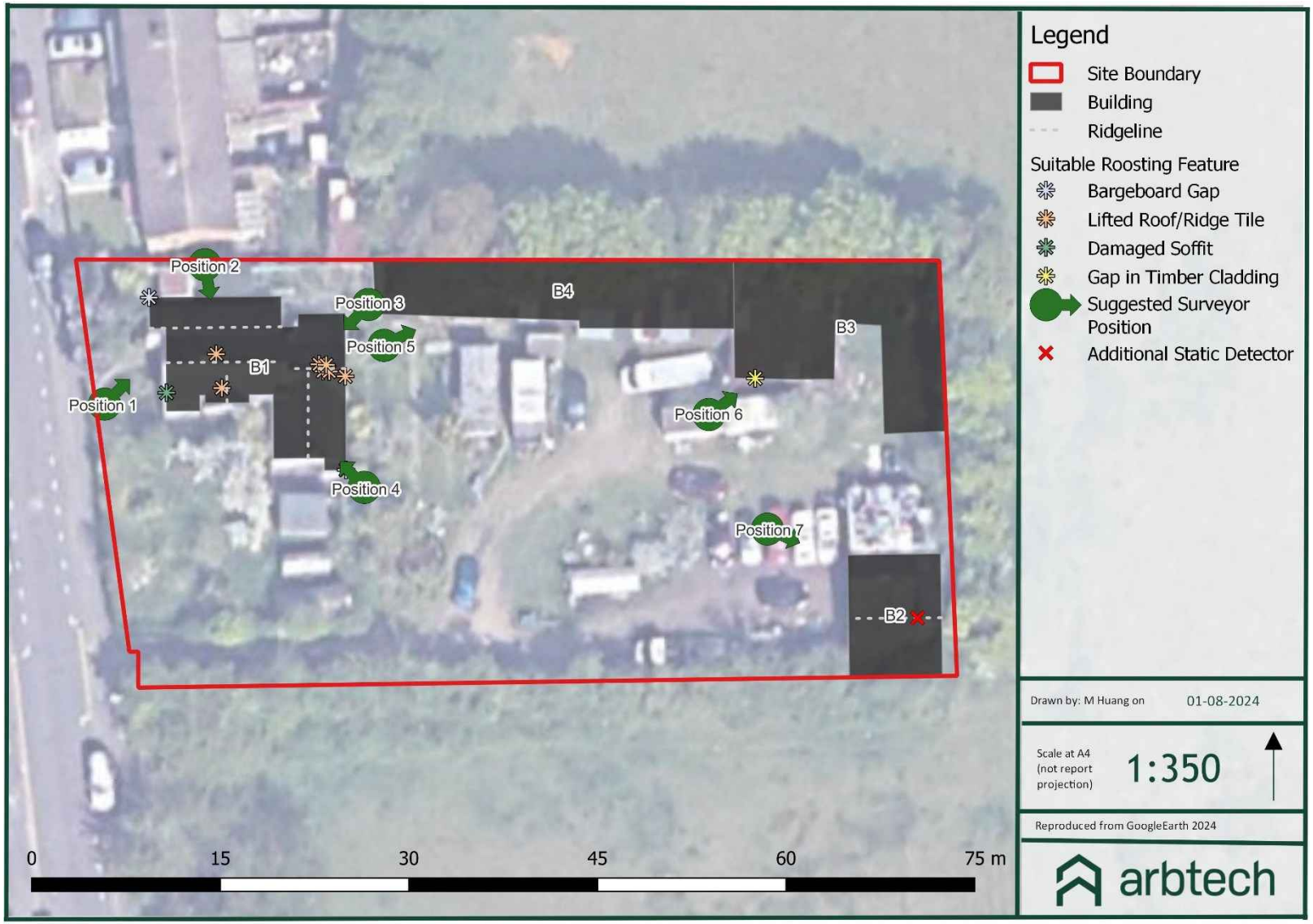
Badger	
Summary of Survey Findings	No evidence of badgers was found on site or suspected within 30m of the survey boundary. The site lacks suitable foraging and commuting habitats and has no opportunities for sett-excavation. In addition, badgers are creatures of habit and no established mammal trails, evidence of latrines, or setts were found on or around the site. As such, the presence of badgers has been discounted.
Foreseen Impacts	No impacts are anticipated on badgers as a result of the proposed development.
Recommendations	N/A
Hazel Dormouse	
Summary of Survey Findings	No EPSLs were returned by MAGIC within a 2km radius. The site features no habitats which might provide opportunities for hazel dormouse, such as established woodland or mature, native hedgerows as it is based in an urban setting. It is noted there is a native hedgerow with trees immediately adjacent to the site's southern boundary, but such hedgerow does not have connectivity to other habitats that are used by hazel dormice. Given the wider context of the surrounding habitats, hazel dormice are unlikely to be present on site.
Foreseen Impacts	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
Recommendations	N/A
Riparian Animals	
Summary of Survey Findings	There are no watercourses on or connected to the site.
Foreseen Impacts	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
Recommendations	N/A
Invertebrates	

Summary of Survey Findings	Grassland, bramble scrub, introduced shrub, and scattered trees are able to support an assemblage of common invertebrate species. The site is unlikely to support notable invertebrate species.
Foreseen Impacts	Areas of grassland, bramble scrub, introduced shrub, and potentially all scattered trees will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local invertebrate populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally.
Recommendations	Enhancement opportunities for invertebrates include: ❖ Installation of insect hotels or incorporating bee bricks into the fabric of new buildings. ❖ Planting of native, pollinator-friendly (i.e. flowering and fruiting) species.
Other e.g. hedgehog	
Summary of Survey Findings	Hedgehogs are extremely mobile and highly adapted to urban landscapes. There is limited suitability for foraging, commuting, and sheltering hedgehogs on site within the modified grasslands, bramble scrub, and introduced shrubs and their presence during works cannot be discounted.
Foreseen Impacts	Areas of grassland, bramble scrub, and introduced shrubs will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local hedgehog populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present and crossing the construction zone.
Recommendations	A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: ❖ A staged approach will be adopted for vegetation clearance, whereby the vegetation will be strimmed to 30cm and left overnight to allow any hedgehogs to disperse. The vegetation can then be cleared to ground level and must be maintained at this level for the duration of construction to deter hedgehogs from the working area.

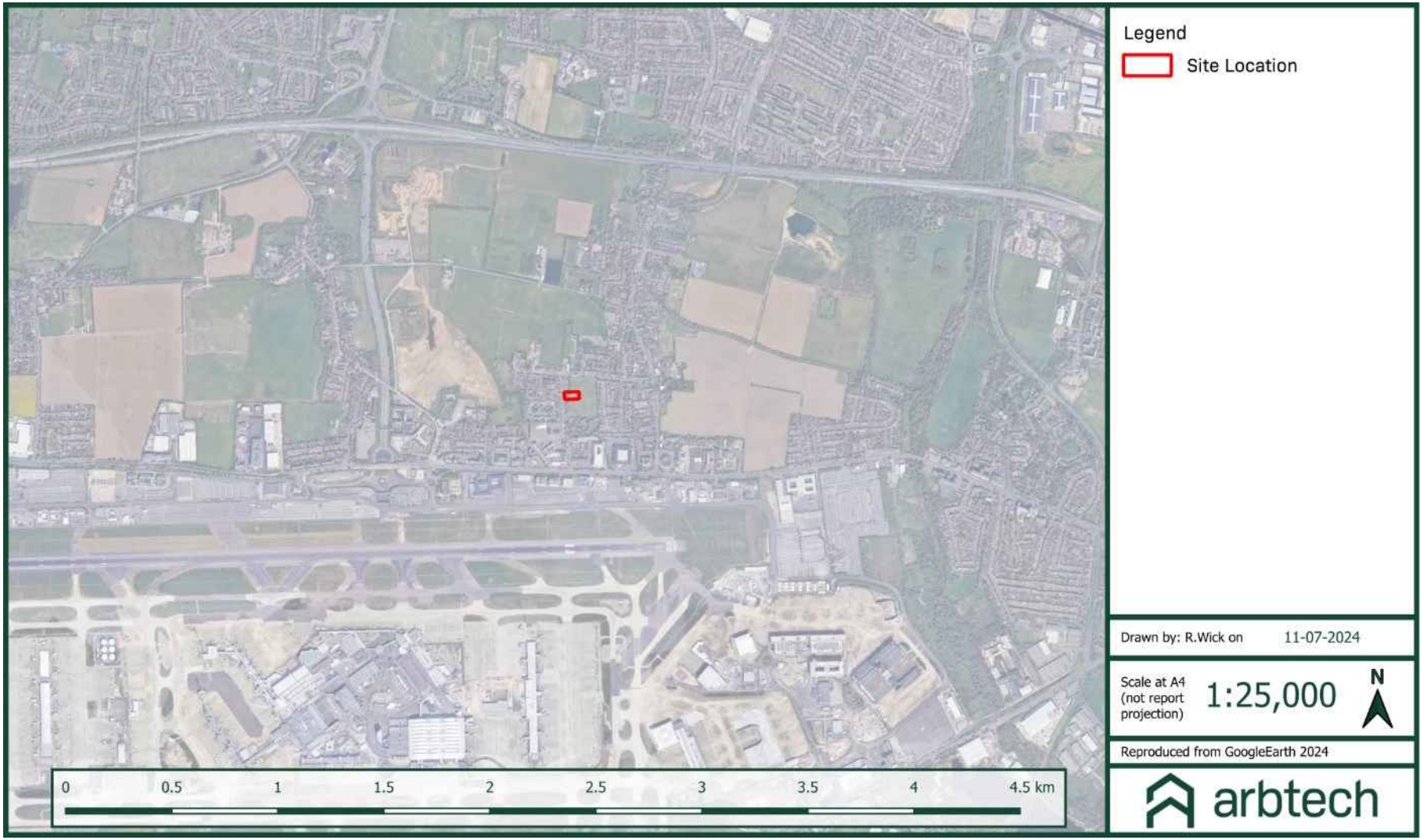
	❖ Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. ❖ The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which hedgehogs could use. ❖ Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. ❖ If any hedgehogs are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. Enhancement opportunities for hedgehogs include: ❖ Installation of gaps under boundary fences to allow hedgehogs to pass through the site. ❖ Planting of fruit-bearing trees, shrubs, and hedgerows.

Appendix 1a: Survey/Habitat Map

Appendix 1b: PRA/BERS Map



Appendix 2: Location Map



Appendix 3: Proposed Plan

Appendix 4: Photos

Figures 1 (opposite), 2 (bottom left), and 3 (bottom right).

Sealed and unsealed surfaces which dominate the site. The tarmac/concrete access path can be seen in Figures 1-2, while an overview of the parking spaces reserved for cars for sale can be seen in Figure 3.

Note the hedges present in Figures 1-2 are entirely rooted off-site.

Figure 4.

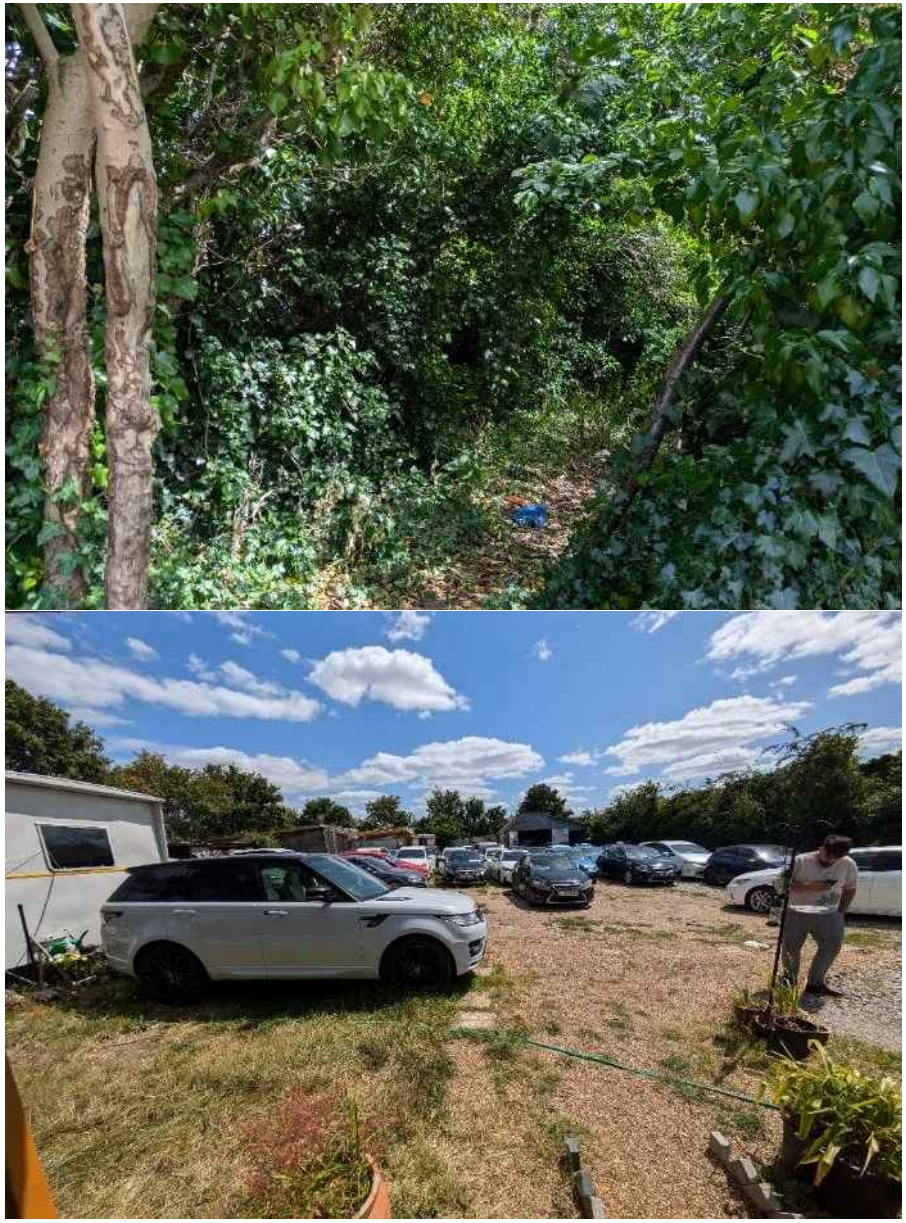
Portion of modified grasslands present on site. Photograph taken from southwest of 03 facing northeast.

Figure 5.

Portion of bramble scrub present on site. Photograph taken from immediately east of 02 facing east.

Figures 6 (opposite), 7 (bottom left), and 8 (bottom right).

Areas of vegetated gardens associated with the dwelling B1, mostly consisting of ruderals/ephemerals and introduced shrubs with 4no. scattered trees.



Figures 9 (top) and 10 (bottom).

Habitats immediately adjacent to the red line boundary off-site.

Figure 9 depicts the off-site native, species-rich hedgerow with trees which lines the southern periphery of the site, while the off-site lines of trees lining the northern and eastern peripheries of the site can be seen in the background of Figure 10.

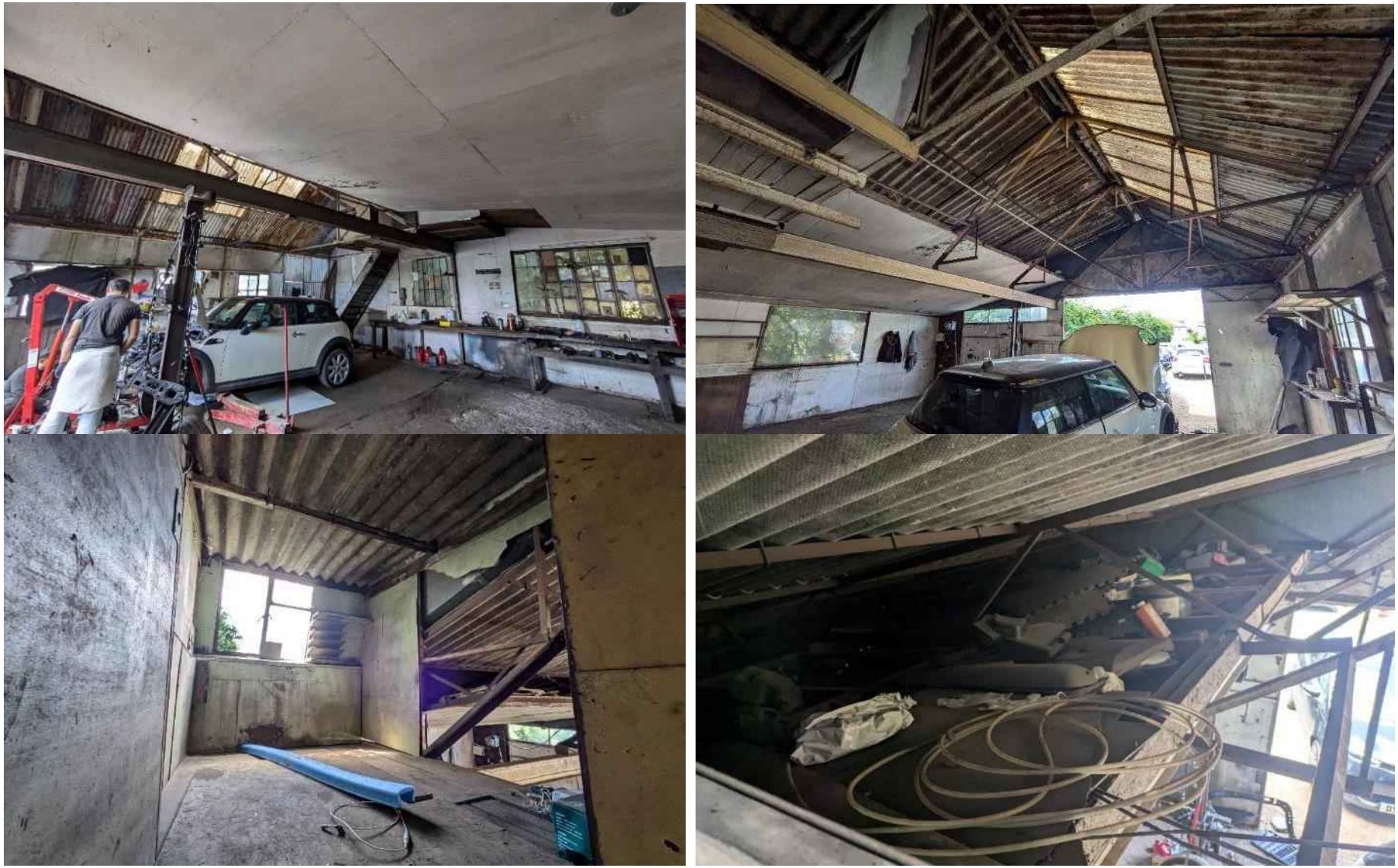
Figure 9 taken from off-site amidst the hedgerow, Figure 10 taken from east of 01 facing east.

Figures 11 (top left), 12 (top right), 13 (bottom left), and 14 (bottom right).
Exterior of B1.

Figures 15 (top left), 16 (top right), 17 (bottom left), and 18 (bottom right).
Examples of suitable roosting features present on the exterior of B1.

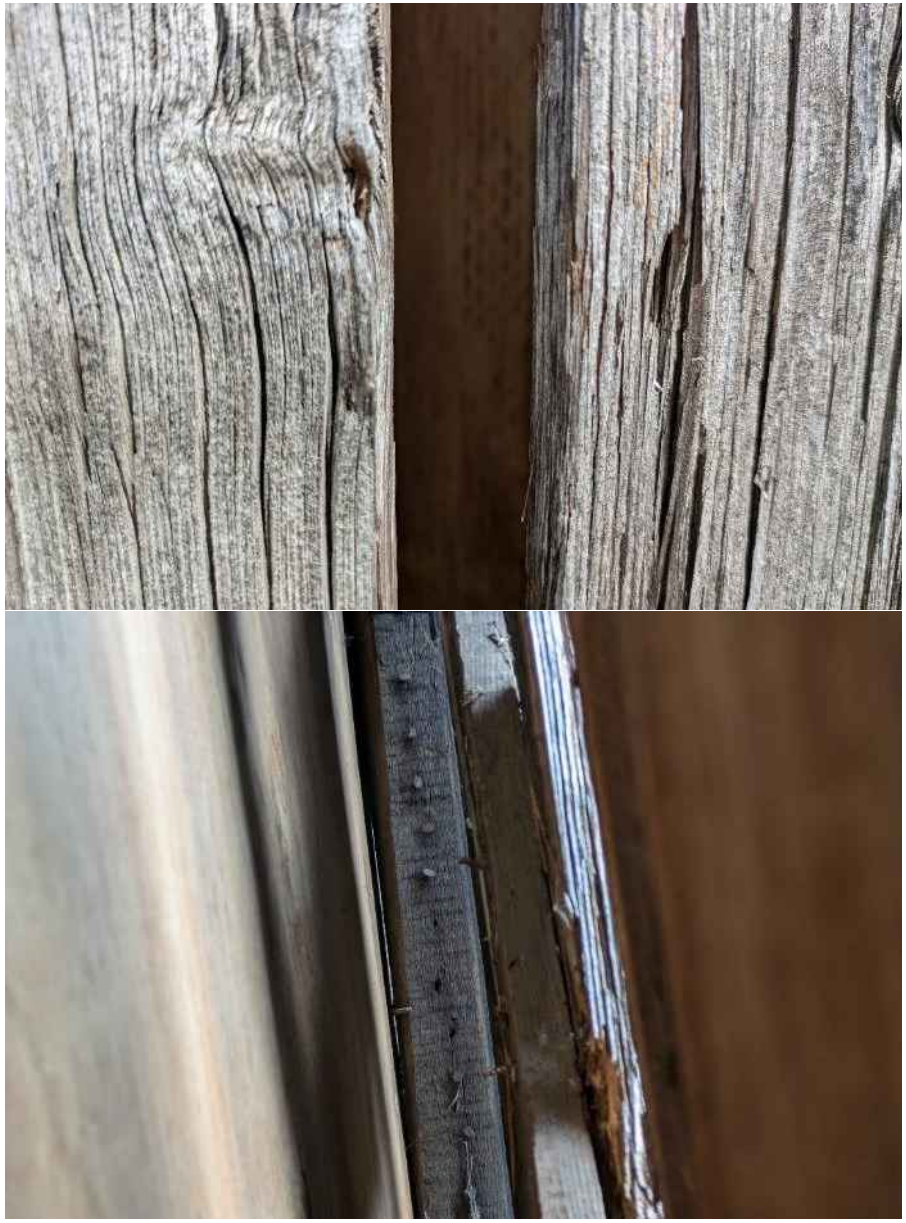
Figures 19 (top) and 20 (bottom).

Exterior of B2.



Figures 21 (top left), 22 (top right), 23 (bottom left), and 24 (bottom right).
Interior of B2.

Figures 25 (top left), 26 (top right), 27 (bottom left), and 28 (bottom right).
B3.



Figures 29 (top) and 30 (bottom).

Large gap between the timber cladding and the internal chipboard walls of B3.

Figures 31 (top) and 32 (bottom).

Exterior of B4.

Figures 33 (top left), 34 (top right), 35 (bottom left), and 36 (bottom right).
Select photographs of the interior of the various garage rooms of B4, showcasing varying roofing materials and stored materials.

Figures 37 (opposite), 38 (bottom left), and 39 (bottom right).

Exterior and interior of O1.

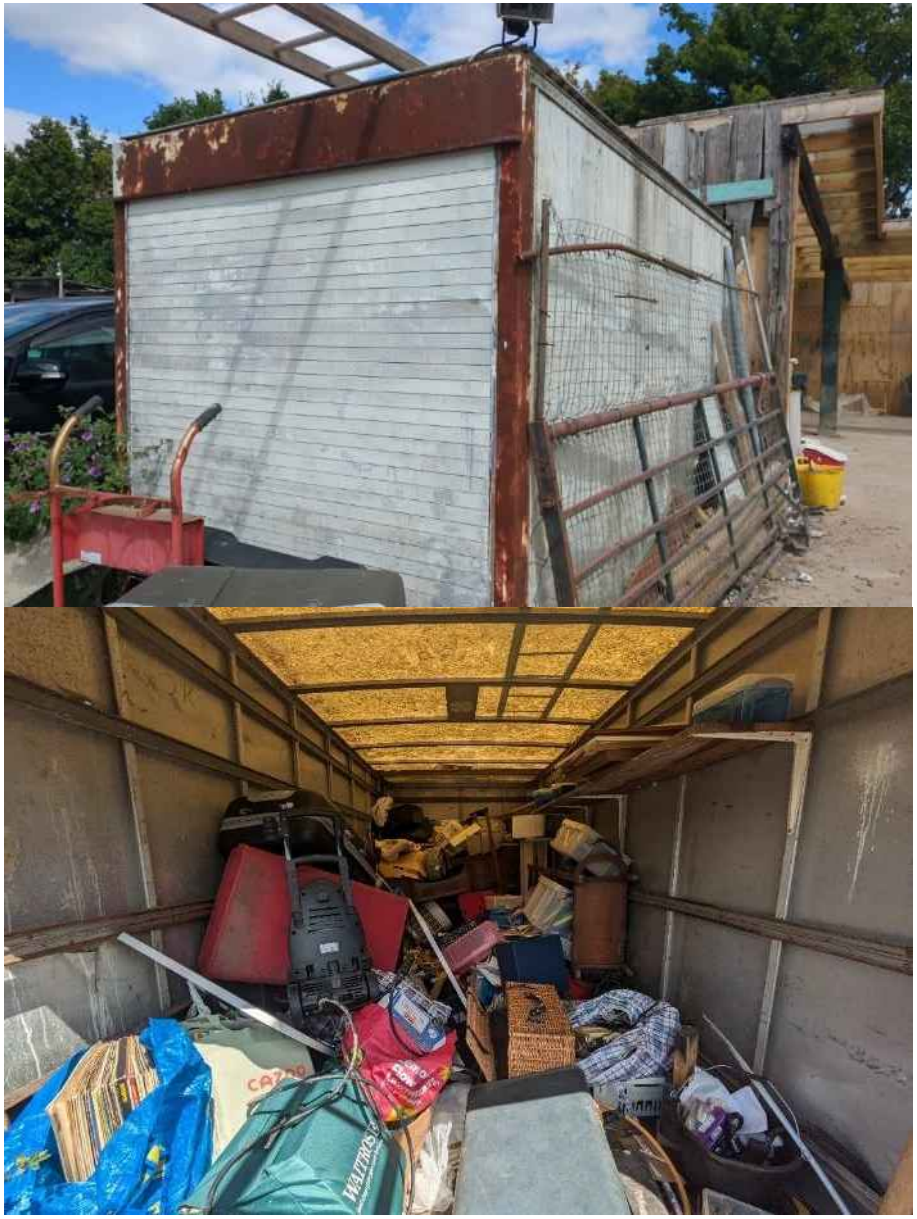
Figures 40 (top) and 41 (bottom).

Exterior and interior of 02.

Figures 42 (opposite), 43 (bottom left), and 44 (bottom right).

Exterior and interior of 03.

Note the raised trailer with modified grasslands underneath (Figure 43).

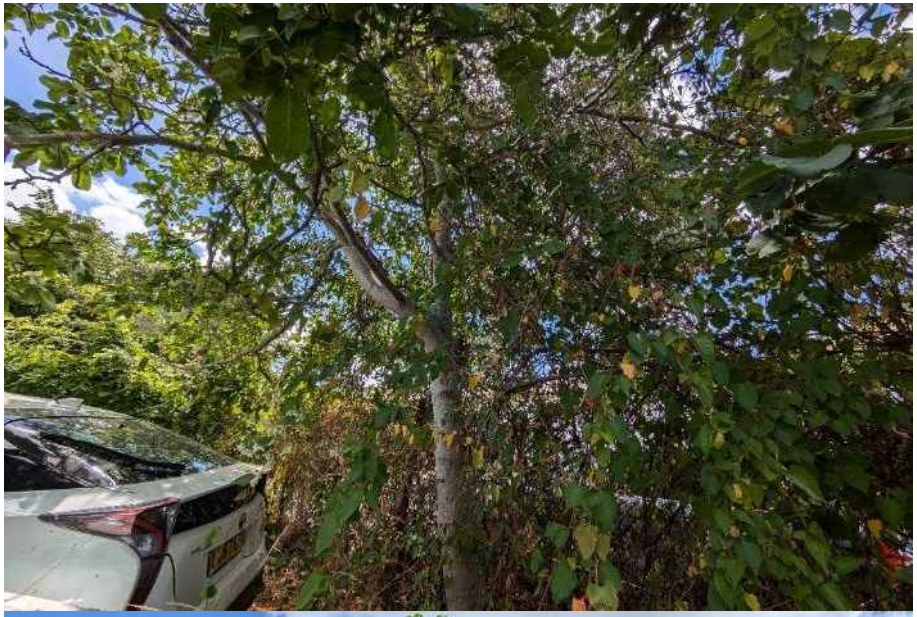


Figures 45 (top) and 46 (bottom).

Exterior and interior of 04.

Figures 47 (opposite), 48 (bottom left), and 49 (bottom right).

Exterior and interior of 05.



Figures 50 (opposite), 51 (bottom left), and 52 (bottom right).

T01 (Figure 50) and T02 (Figures 51-52).

Figure 53.

T03 (right) and T04 (left).

Figure 54.

T05.

Figures 55 (opposite), 56 (bottom left), and 57 (bottom right).

Various decays/damage to T05.

Figures 58 (opposite), 59 (bottom left), and 60 (bottom right).

T06 (Figure 58), T07 (Figure 59, left), T08 (Figure 59, right), and T09.

Figure 61.

T10.

Figure 62.

T11.

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