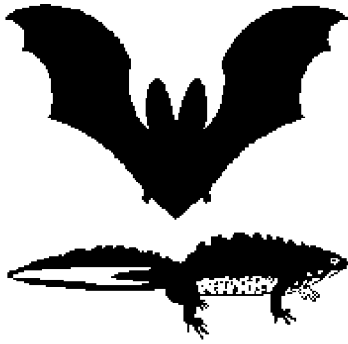




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Protected Species Walkover Survey

Bevin & Bevin Site

Brewery Hill Arundel

**Stephanie Murphy
September 2011**

Registered Office: Butler's House, North Street, Petworth, West Sussex GU28 0DP
Registered in England and Wales No. 06527840

Summary

- The site was surveyed on the 13th September 2011 by a qualified ecologist Dr Stephanie Murphy, BSc (Hons), MSc, PhD, MIEEM to assess for the potential presence of any protected species and identify habitats of conservation importance.
- This report gives details of the results of a protected species walkover survey carried out at the Bevin & Bevin site, off Brewery Hill, Arundel, West Sussex. A detailed bat assessment of the building has also been carried out by AEWCLtd. in September 2011. Therefore, bats will not be considered in this assessment.
- No evidence of Badgers, such as setts or evidence of foraging, was found within the site boundary (or within 30 meters of the site boundary) and, therefore, no further Badger surveys are required.
- There is potential for breeding birds to occur within the site boundary, and evidence of breeding birds was found in the buildings on site. If any work involving building demolition / renovation were scheduled to take place between the beginning of March and the end of August, a survey to check for nesting birds would be required.
- There are no suitable water-bodies within 500 metres of the site boundary that could potentially support Great Crested Newts, and it is extremely unlikely that Great Crested Newts will occur on site. Therefore, further surveys for these species are not considered necessary.
- There is no habitat present to support Reptiles. The majority of the site is comprised of buildings and hard-standing. Therefore, no further surveys for reptiles are deemed necessary.

This report has been prepared by AEWCLtd, with all reasonable skill, care and diligence within the terms of the Contract with the client.

We disclaim any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the scope of the above.

This report is confidential to the client and we accept no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at their own risk.

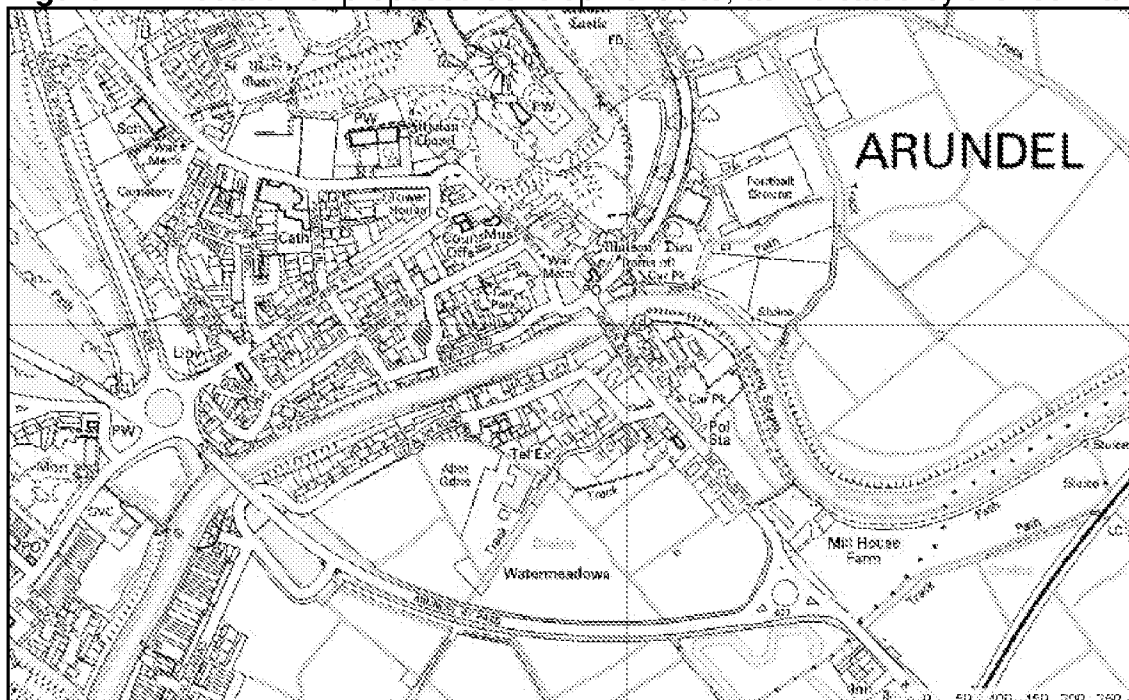
1 Introduction

- 1.1 This survey comprised of an ecological walkover survey for all protected wildlife and species of conservation importance, including habitats, and was carried out by a qualified ecologist Dr Stephanie Murphy, BSc (Hons), MSc, PhD, MIEEM.
- 1.2 The objective of the survey was to identify the potential presence of any protected species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1982) and European Protected Species and habitats of conservation importance.
- 1.3 This report gives details of the results of a protected species walkover survey carried out at the Bevin and Bevin Site on the 13th September 2011.
- 1.4 A detailed bat assessment of the building has also been carried out by AEWCLtd. in September 2011. Therefore, bats will not be considered in this assessment.
- 1.5 This survey and report was carried out and produced at the request of Martin Critchell architects.

2 Background

- 2.1 The site consists of a complex of buildings, previously used a brewery, situated on Brewery Hill in the centre of the town of Arundel in West Sussex. The site is located at OS grid TQ 501712 106979 and is bound by Brewery Street to the east, River Road to the south, properties on Arun street to the west and properties on Tarrant Street to the north. The site boundary is located approximately 25 metres from the River Arun and the location of the site is indicated by the red marker in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Location of proposed development site, as indicated by the red marker.



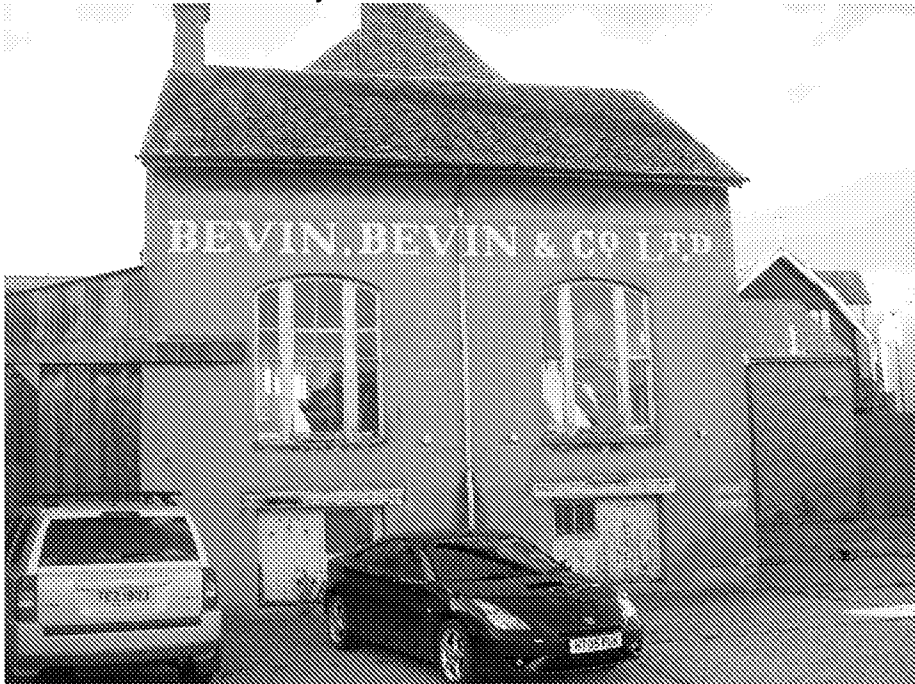
- 2.2 The main building within the site boundary is a Grade II listed building that has numerous additional buildings and warehouses effectively 'added on'. The main brick and flint three-storey building is shown in Photograph 2.1, from the eastern aspect. The building has a pitched roof clad in traditional clay tiles.

Photograph 2.1: View of the main Grade II listed building from the east of the site of Bevin & Bevin Brewery site, Arundel.



- 2.3 To the south of the Grade II listed building is a two-storey breeze block and concrete add on, with a pitched roof clad in traditional clay tiles. The building is shown in Photograph 2.2

Photograph 2.2: View of the building to the south of the Grade II listed building, Bevin & Bevin Brewery Site, Arundel.



- 2.4 To the west of the Grade II building are a number of brick and breeze block warehouse extensions with corrugated metal roofs.
- 2.5 These warehouse extensions connect to a two-storey brick and flint building with a pitched roof covered in slate tiles. This building is shown in Photograph 2.3. A breeze block and corrugated metal add-on is situated to the south of this building.

Photograph 2.3: View of the two-storey brick and flint building with a pitched roof covered in Slate tiles to the west of the site, Bevin & Bevin Brewery Arundel.



- 2.6 To the south of the site is an open-fronted barn of brick and flint construction with a corrugated metal roof. This building is shown in Photograph 2.4.

Photograph 2.4: View of the open fronted barn to the south of the site, Bevin & Bevin Brewery Arundel.



- 2.7 To the east of the site are a number of timber frame dilapidated sheds with corrugated metal roof. These are shown in Photograph 2.5.

Photograph 2.5: View of the dilapidated sheds to the east of the site, Bevin & Bevin, Arundel, West Sussex. .



- 2.8 The proposed development plans are to renovate the Grade II listed building and the two storey brick and flint building and demolish the additional buildings in order to construct a residential development. The current development proposals are shown in Appendix 1.

3 Method

- 3.1 An ecological walkover assessment was carried out on 13th September 2011 to evaluate the site for its potential to support protected species, in addition to other species of conservation importance that could be relevant in respect of planning policies.
- 3.2 Taking into consideration the geographical region and habitat type, species that could be encountered are:
- Badgers;
 - Breeding Birds;
 - Great Crested Newt;
 - Reptiles;
- 3.3 In addition, observations of any important plant communities or other valuable ecological features will have been recorded and detailed. Details of initial survey method for each species are given below

- 3.4 Badger - An initial assessment was carried out to identify areas that might be used by Badgers (*Meles meles*). Signs of Badgers including setts, incidental foraging signs, runs and latrines, are recorded if encountered during the survey.
- 3.5 Breeding Birds - Habitats were assessed for their suitability for nesting birds. This could include species that utilise mature trees and scrub or birds that favour buildings for nesting, such as the House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) or Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).
- 3.6 Great Crested Newt - Initial surveys centre on identifying suitable habitat. If there are Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*) breeding ponds within 500 m (that are not isolated from the site by unsuitable habitat or physical barriers), the species could potentially be using terrestrial habitat on the site.
- 3.7 Reptiles - The site was assessed for reptiles, with particular attention paid to those features that provide suitable basking areas (e.g. south-facing slopes), hibernation sites (e.g. banks, walls, piles of rotting vegetation) and opportunities for foraging (rough grassland and scrub).

4 Results

- 4.1 Badger – No evidence of Badger sett building activity or Badger foraging signs were observed on the proposed development footprint or within 30 metres of the proposed development boundary.
- 4.2 Breeding birds – The derelict buildings present on site could potentially support breeding birds of conservation importance, and may support a diverse bird community. Birds recorded at the site during the survey visit included: House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Magpie (*Pica pica*) and Woodpigeon (*Columba palumbus*). There was evidence of Breeding Birds in the Grade II listed building, predominately pigeons, and also on the upper floor of the two storey brick and flint building to the west of the site, as shown in Photograph 4.1. It is considered unlikely that any bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 would use the site for breeding.

Photograph 4.1: Evidence of breeding birds in the two storey brick and flint building to the west of the site.



- 4.3 Great Crested Newts – There is no suitable water-bodies that could support Great Crested Newts within the site boundary or suitable terrestrial habitat within the site boundary that could support Great Crested Newt foraging.
- 4.4 Reptiles – There is no habitat suitable for Reptiles within the site boundary as the majority of the habitat present is buildings and hard-standing, with occasional ephemeral vegetation

5 Constraints/Limitations

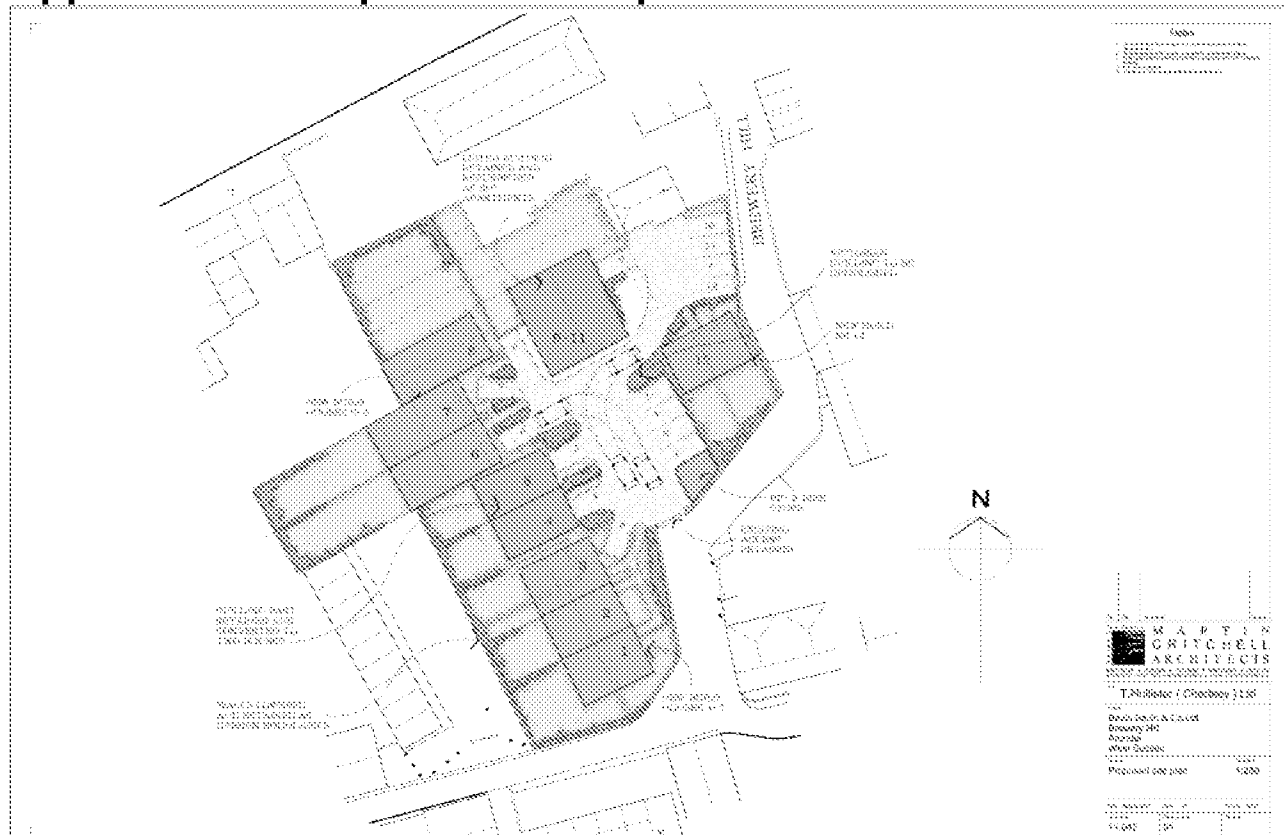
- 5.1 An initial site assessment such as this is only able to act like a 'snapshot' to record any flora or fauna that is present at the time of the survey. It is therefore possible that some species may not have been present during the survey, but may be evident at other times of the year. For this reason, habitats are assessed for their potential to support some species, even where no direct evidence (such as droppings) has been found.

6 Conclusions

- 6.1 Badger – No evidence of Badgers, such as setts or evidence of foraging, was found within the site boundary (or within 30 meters of the site boundary) and, therefore, no further Badger surveys are required.
- 6.2 Birds - Although it is likely may be some UKBAP/BoCC red/amber list species within and around the site, populations are likely to be small and long-term impacts would not be significant. Therefore, further survey of breeding birds is not considered necessary. If any work involving clearance of vegetation or renovation of buildings were scheduled to take place between the beginning of March and the end of August, a survey to check for nesting birds would be required. This applies to trees and ground vegetation. No vegetation can be cleared whilst a nest is occupied.
- 6.3 Great Crested Newts – There site has limited potential to support Great Crested Newts breeding and the foraging, for the reasons outlined above. Therefore, no further surveys are considered necessary for this species.
- 6.4 Reptiles – There is no habitat to support Reptiles within the site boundary and further surveys for Reptiles are not deemed necessary.

7 Recommendations

- 7.1 If any work involving the renovation or demolition of the buildings were scheduled to take place between the beginning of March and the end of August, a survey to check for nesting birds would be required. No buildings can be demolished whilst a nest is occupied.



Appendix 2 – Legal Protection

General

This section briefly describes the legal protection afforded to protected species. It is for information only and is not intended to be comprehensive or to replace specialised legal advice. It is not intended to replace the text of the legislation, but summarises the salient points.

Badger

Badger is protected in Britain under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and Schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

The legislation affords protection to Badger and Badger setts, and makes it a criminal offence to:

wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a Badger, or to attempt to do so;
interfere with a sett by damaging or destroying it;
to obstruct access to, or any entrance of, a Badger sett; or
to disturb a Badger when it is occupying a sett.

Great Crested Newt

Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*) are listed on *Schedule 5* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), and receive full protection under *Section 9*. This species is also all listed as European Protected Species on *Schedule 2* of the *Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations 1994* which gives them full protection under *Regulation 39*. Protection was extended by the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000* (the CRow Act). Under the above legislation it is an offence to:

- kill, injure or take an individual;
- possess any part of an individual either alive or dead;
- intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place or structure used by these species for shelter, rest, protection or breeding;
- intentionally or recklessly disturb these species whilst using any place of shelter or protection; or
- sell or attempt to sell any individual.

It is also an offence to set and use articles capable of catching, injuring or killing bats (for example a trap or poison), or knowingly cause or permit such an action. In the case of Dormouse and all species of British bat there is also protection under *Schedule 6* of *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) relating specifically to trapping and direct pursuit of these species.

Dormouse, Great Crested Newt and all species of British bat are included as priority species in the *UK Biodiversity Action Plan* and as species of principal importance for the

conservation of biological diversity in England under *Section 74* of the *Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000*.

Reptiles

Common Lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*), Grass Snake (*Natrix natrix*), Slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*), and Adder (*Vipera berus*) are listed under *Schedule 5* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), in respect of *Section 9(5)* and part of *Section 9(1)*. This protection was extended by the *Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000*. Under the legislation it is an offence to:

- intentionally or deliberately kill or injure any individual of these species; or
- sell or attempt to sell any part of these species either alive or dead.

Nesting Birds

All species of bird are protected under *Section 1* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). Protection was extended by the *Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000*. Under the above legislation it is an offence to intentionally:

- kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

Certain species are listed on *Schedule 1* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and receive protection under *Sections 1(4)* and *1(5)*. The protection was extended by the *Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000*. There are special penalties where the offences listed above are committed for any *Schedule 1* species and it is also an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- disturb any such bird when it is building its nest or while it is in or near a nest containing dependant young; or
- disturb the dependant young of any such bird.