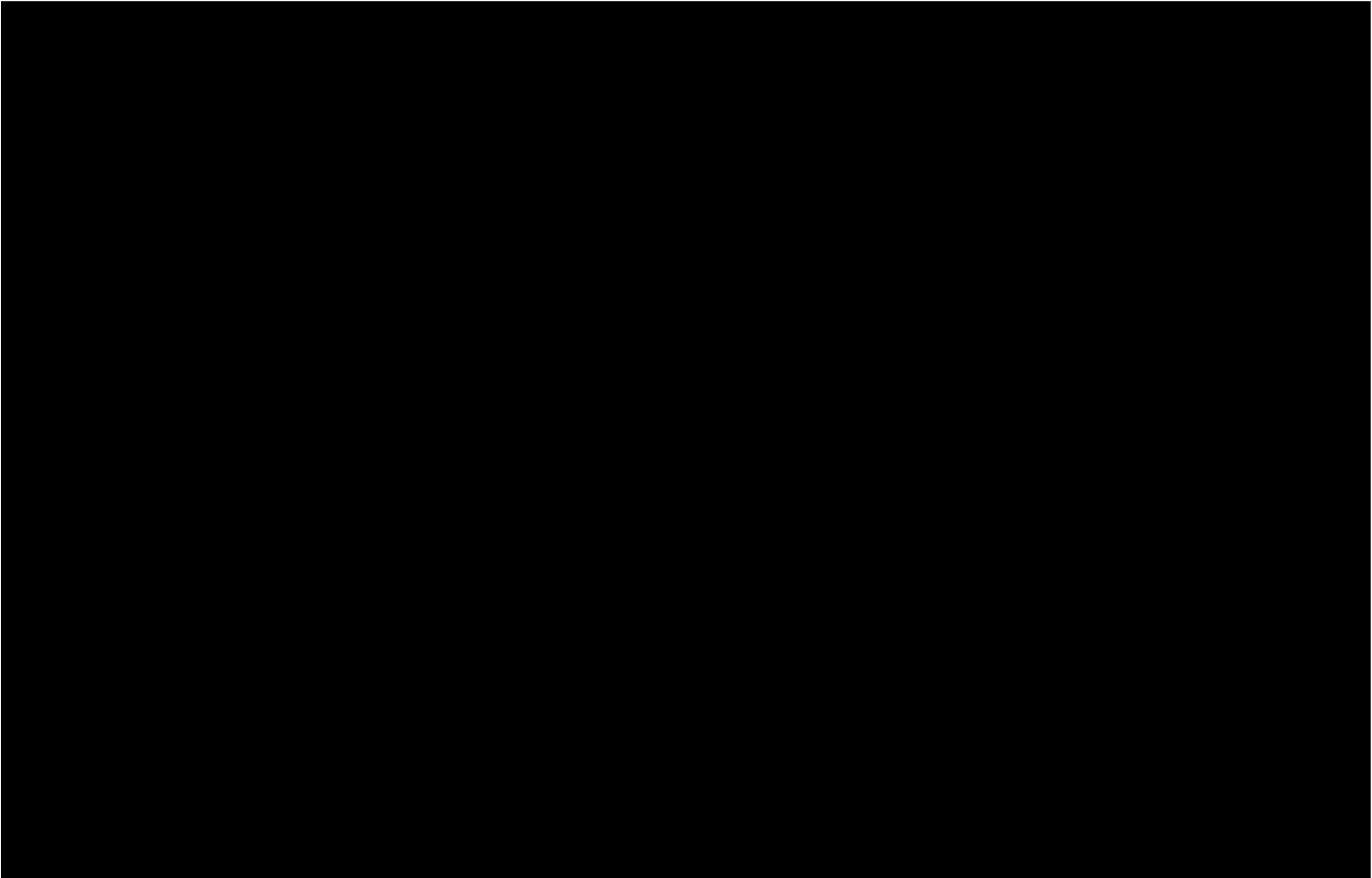




From: Clare Bartlett [REDACTED]
Sent: 26 November 2013 16:50
To: Anita Gardner
Subject: A/134/13 - Land at Broadlees, Dappers Lane, Angmering

Dear Anita

Further to the submission of the above planning application, please find attached a detailed Phase 2 Protected Species survey for reptiles. This survey was recommended within the original preliminary ecological assessment survey due to habitat being identified as having the potential to support protected species of reptiles.

The report can be summarised as follows:

- No populations of slow worm and grass snake were recorded on the site during the surveys undertaken during October / November 2013. The surveys did not record adder or common lizard. The survey data was obtained during the optimum survey season for each species group and surveys were designed using best-practice protocols;
- The survey strongly suggests that the site area potentially affected by development is not of value to the Favourable Conservation Status of reptiles within the vicinity of the site area. Moreover the results suggest that reptiles should not be an ecological constraint to these development proposals. There is a 'negligible' risk of killing and / or injuring reptiles during the construction process therefore the legal framework protecting reptiles within England and Wales is unlikely to be infringed upon (The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981);
- It is believed that the most beneficial ecological enhancement that could be implemented would be to incorporate linear areas of long herbaceous / rough grassland vegetation around the site periphery within the development landscape scheme. The results of this survey do not justify the formulation of a detailed reptile

mitigation strategy. Any such actions completed to the basic specification outlined would be considered an enhancement and not compensation or mitigation.

I look forward to speaking with you once you have had a chance to review the application documents.

Kind regards,

Clare

Clare Bartlett MRTPI AEMA

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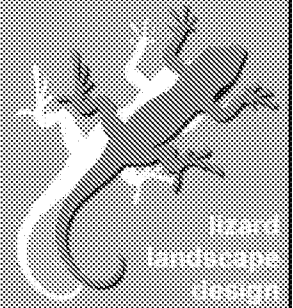
Dappers Lane, Angmering, West Sussex

Protected Species Survey Report; Detailed Reptile Survey

Approved By: Joe Jackson
Signed:
Position: Principal
Date: 26th November 2013

November 2013 – Planning Issue

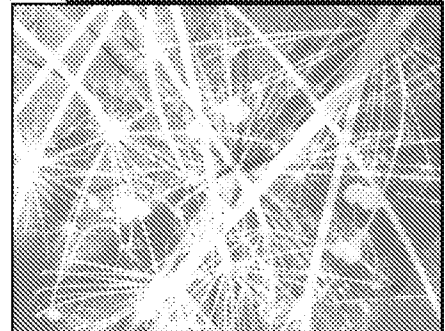
LLD560,DappersLane,Angmering,ReptileSurveyReport,Rev00,26,11,13



Landscape Architecture



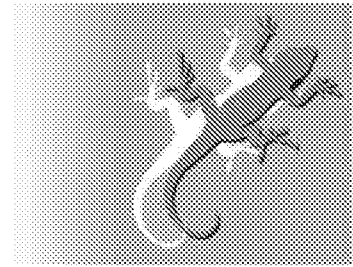
Environmental Design



Landscape Planning

Lizard Landscape Design

Lizard Landscape Design



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TABLES

Table No. 1 – Details of Weather Conditions during the Reptile Surveys.

Table No. 2 – Full Results from the Reptile Presence / Absence Surveys.

SUMMARY

Strutt and Parker LLP has commissioned Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology to undertake a detailed phase 2 protected species survey for reptiles on land proposed for development to the north-east of the junction of Dappers Lane and Water Lane, Angmering, West Sussex (*Grid Reference: TQ073047 - hereafter referred to as 'the site'*). The surveys were recommended within the original preliminary ecological assessment survey undertaken on the 22nd July 2013 due to habitat being identified as having the potential to support protected species of reptiles. This report outlines the results of the reptile survey and has been prepared by experienced ecologists (*Mr Mark Vivian BSc MSc CIEEM; Senior Ecologist - Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology; Miss Catherine O'Reilly BSc; Assistant Ecologist – Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*).

No populations of slow worm and grass snake were recorded on the site during the surveys undertaken during October / November 2013. The surveys did not record adder or common lizard. The survey data was obtained during the optimum survey season for each species group and surveys were designed using best-practice protocols.

The survey strongly suggests that the site area potentially affected by development is not of value to the Favourable Conservation Status of reptiles within the vicinity of the site area. Moreover the results suggest that reptiles should not be an ecological constraint to these development proposals. There is a '*negligible*' risk of killing and / or injuring reptiles during the construction process therefore the legal framework protecting reptiles within England and Wales is unlikely to be infringed upon (*The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*).

It is believed that the most beneficial ecological enhancement that could be implemented would be to incorporate linear areas of long herbaceous / rough grassland vegetation around the site periphery. The results of this survey do not justify the formulation of a detailed reptile mitigation strategy. Any such actions completed to the basic specification outlined would be considered an enhancement and not compensation or mitigation.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Strutt and Parker LLP has commissioned Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology to undertake a detailed phase 2 protected species survey for reptiles on land proposed for development to the north-east of the junction of Dappers Lane and Water Lane, Angmering, West Sussex (*Grid Reference: TQ073047 – hereafter referred to as ‘the site’*)
- 1.2 The surveys were recommended within the original preliminary ecological appraisal survey undertaken on the 22nd July 2013 due to habitat being identified as having the potential to support protected species of reptiles. This report outlines the results of the reptile survey and has been prepared by experienced ecologists (*Mr Mark Vivian BSc MSc CIEEM; Senior Ecologist - Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology ; Miss Catherine O'Reilly BSc; Assistant Ecologist – Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*).

Site Information – Reptiles

- 1.3 The southern parcel of land was suggested to offer optimal habitat for protected species of reptile. Having been recently cleared of dense scrub, the resulting dense matrix at the ground layer could be exploited as refuge and foraging habitat by species of reptile such as slow worm. It was also feasible for the area to have supported a population of reptiles previous to the site clearance as despite not being optimal; areas of dense scrub are considered suitable for many reptiles especially when part of a mosaic of habitats such as grassland. The habitat represented within the southern sector of the site was suggested to represent ‘*high*’ potential for reptiles.
- 1.4 Furthermore the linear strips of dense herbaceous vegetation which comprise the western, southern, and eastern site peripheries were also considered to offer refuge and foraging habitat for widespread reptiles. It is also likely that these areas may provide habitat connectivity for this species group to the wider landscape and contain features such as brash piles and compost heaps that increase the suitability of the habitat.

- 1.5 It was therefore considered quite possible that the area may support a population of protected species of reptile. British reptiles are protected against reckless killing and / or injury (*amongst other things*) within *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)*. The development proposals put forward could predictably impinge upon this legislation; this survey and report ensures compliance with this legislation to ensure that the development proceeds lawfully.

2.0 SCOPE OF SURVEY

- 2.1 The aim of the reptile survey was:

- *To identify the presence / absence of reptile species within the potential habitat on site;*
- *To estimate population size classes for said populations; and;*
- *To advise mitigation for reptiles within the proposed development scheme if required.*

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Artificial reptile refugia (*Roofing Felt / Coroline; 0.50 x 1.0 m²*) were laid out around the site and allowed to settle for approximately 33 days. Thirty artificial refugia were deployed on the 23rd September 2013. The surveys were undertaken using *The Guidelines from Froglife (Factsheet 10)* and *Natural England Technical Information Note TIN102* in suitable weather conditions. Weather conditions recorded at each survey event are shown in Table No. 1 below.

Table No. 1 - Details of Weather Conditions during the Reptile Surveys

Survey	Date of Visit	Weather	Time
01	29/10/2013	14 °C; Overcast brief sunny spells.	btw 1100-1600
02	30/10/2013	15 °C; Overcast brief sunny spells.	btw 1100-1600
03	31/10/2013	14 °C; Overcast brief sunny spells.	btw 1100-1600
04	12/11/2013	12 °C; Overcast brief sunny spells.	btw 1100-1600
05	13/11/2013	11 °C; Sun with periods of cloud.	btw 1100-1600
06	14/11/2013	10 °C; Mostly sunny with scattered cloud.	btw 1100-1600
07	15/11/2013	10 °C; Sunny with some cloud.	btw 1100-1600

4.0 RESULTS

- 4.1 No reptiles were recorded during the surveys undertaken during October 2013. The survey data was obtained during the appropriate survey season for reptiles and the surveys were designed using best-practice methods and protocols. The site is also relatively small and the frequency of the survey visits undertaken means it can be stated with confidence that the site is unlikely to currently support populations of these protected species.

Table No. 2 – Full Results from Reptile Presence / Absence Survey

Visit	Date	°C	Weather	Opt ?	Trap No.	Species	M/F/J	Capt?
01	29/10	14	Overcast with sunny spells	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
02	30/10	15	Overcast with sunny spells	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
03	31/10	14	Overcast with sunny spells	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
04	12/11	12	Overcast with sunny spells	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
05	13/11	11	Sun with periods of cloud	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
06	14/11	10	Mostly sunny, scattered cloud	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
07	15/11	10	Mostly sunny, some cloud	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

5.0 EVALUATION

- 5.1 No reptiles were recorded during the survey undertaken during October / November 2013. The survey strongly suggests that the site area potentially affected by development is not of value to the Favourable Conservation Status of reptiles within the vicinity. Moreover the results suggest that reptiles should not be an ecological constraint to these development proposals. There is a '*negligible*' risk of killing and / or injuring reptiles during the construction process.

- 5.2 Small populations of reptiles can be difficult to detect, but the negative results obtained should provide adequate reassurance that development can proceed without legislative contravention of legal framework protecting reptiles within England and Wales (*The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*).
- 5.3 The lack of reptiles on site may be due to the recent site clearance works which took place before the initial preliminary ecological survey. Although initially considered to have been of benefit to any potential reptile species, the disturbance will have undoubtedly caused the emigration of any reptiles which were present on site at the time. Slow worms especially are a less vagile species and would have likely found re-colonisation of the site difficult. Despite the habitat returning to a favourable status for reptiles following the clearance work, any external metapopulations may not have acted as a large enough source population to cause re-population of the site.
- 5.4 The survey was undertaken relatively late in the surveying season, meaning that final site visits were conducted in border-line optimal conditions. This may in part explain the results of this survey. Given the number of site visits however it is unlikely that the results represent a false negative.
- 5.5 It is believed that the most beneficial ecological enhancement that could be implemented would be to incorporate linear areas of long herbaceous / rough grassland vegetation around the site periphery within the development scheme. The results of this survey do not justify the formulation of a detailed reptile mitigation strategy. Any such actions completed to the basic specification outlined would be considered an enhancement and not compensation or mitigation.

6.0 REFERENCES

- *Griffiths, R. A. and Inns, H. (1998) Surveying. In: Herpetofauna Workers' Manual;*
- *Gent, A. H. & Gibson, S. D. (Eds.), Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, Pp. 1 – 6;*
- *www.arc-trust.org – Herptile Conservation Trust and Froglife Merged In 2009;*
- *The Guidelines from Froglife (Factsheet 10); Froglife; 1999;*
- *Natural England Technical Information Note TIN102; Natural England; 2011.*