

Ecological Assessment

Including Reptile Mitigation Strategy

Land on Arundel Road, Angmering,
West Sussex.

Report for Chesterman Homes

May 2018

Quality Assurance

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About Us

Bakerwell Limited has two offices, led by directors Fiona Baker and Donna Popplewell. The Directors have collectively 14 years' experience in the ecological consultancy industry, hold relevant degrees, are qualified botanists, and are trained in the use of biodiversity metrics to calculate no net loss/gain.

All staff are members, or training to be members of the professional body for the environmental industry, the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and hold Natural England European protected species licences for great crested newts, bats and dormice.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Bakerwell Limited were commissioned by Chesterman Homes to undertake an Ecological Assessment of Land at Arundel Road, Angmering, West Sussex, BN16 4LL (hereafter referred to as the site). This comprised a desk study, Phase 1 Habitat Survey, Bat Tree Roost Assessment and an assessment of the potential for habitats on site to support protected species. Based on the preliminary investigation, further surveys for reptiles were also undertaken.
- 1.2 The Phase 1 Habitat Survey identifies the broad habitat types on and near a given site. The aim is to identify habitats, species or the potential for species that are protected by European and UK law, are nationally or locally rare or add biodiversity value. Where appropriate, further survey, mitigation and enhancement recommendations are provided to ensure that they are adequately considered during the planning process.
- 1.3 The site is located in Angmering, central OS grid reference TQ 06739 05257. The site is approximately 0.1ha and is dominated by dense/scattered scrub, ruderal vegetation and species poor hedges. The site is bounded by residential development to the south, with a paved drive, house and garden building immediately adjacent to the southern boundary. A caravan storage area with amenity grass and hard standing is located adjacent to the western boundary with commercial and residential buildings beyond, Arundel Road and a tarmac footpath are located on the eastern boundary.
- 1.4 The site is one of three plots in similar vegetative condition, with the two further plots located to the north of the site. There is no formal northern boundary, an electricity post marks the approximate position of the northeast corner. The proposed development comprises two semi-detached residential units and associated gardens, soft and hard landscaping.
- 1.5 This report has been compiled to follow the British Standard 42020 Code of Practice for Planning and Development and the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing (2015).
- 1.6 Mitigation and enhancement recommendations within this report aim to demonstrate the approved development will conserve and enhance biodiversity in accordance with Chapter 11 of National Planning Policy, Section 118.

2 Aims and Objectives

- 2.1 The aim of this assessment is to identify the habitats on site and their potential for protected species to be present. Further to this the report will assess the possible impacts to on-site and, where applicable, off-site habitats. Specifically, the objectives of the surveys are to:
- Identify if the proposed development will affect designated ecological sites
 - Identify and categorise the broad habitats present on site
 - Identify presence of, or potential for, protected species within those habitats
 - If potential is found, identify the species using the site
 - Identify how the site is used by any protected species present
 - Provide a mitigation strategy
 - Provide recommendations for biodiversity enhancements
 - Provide the above in the context of legislation, local planning policy and evaluation of any potential impacts.

3 Methodology

Desk Study

- 3.1 An online desk study was conducted to highlight the potential of the area to support protected species and habitats. Searches were carried out using DEFRA's natural environment GIS – MAGIC.gov.uk and Google maps. Studies also highlight statutory and non-statutory sites within the locality to assess the potential for adverse indirect effects, such as reduced habitat connectivity that might occur through a change of land use. Records of protected species licences granted in the area were also checked.
- 3.2 Biological records were requested from the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre (SxBRC). The request covered designated sites, both statutory and non-statutory, protected species, rare species, invasive non-native species and species of conservation concern from within a 1km radius of the central grid reference of the site. For consistency, only records from observations within the last 10 years are discussed within this report.

Phase 1 Habitat Survey

- 3.3 Bakerwell undertook a Phase 1 Habitat Survey on 19th January 2018. The survey was undertaken by Fiona Baker BSc MSc MCIEEM. The surveyor identified the habitats present, following the standard Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology (JNCC, 2010). The survey was conducted during mild weather conditions, with cloud cover at 90%, moderate wind (<5mph) and no rain. The site was surveyed on foot and the existing habitats and land uses were recorded on an appropriately scaled map (Figure 1). Any evidence of protected species or areas of ecological interest were plotted on the map as Target Notes.

Bat Tree Roost Assessment

- 3.4 On 19th January 2018, Fiona Baker (CL 18, NE Class Survey Licence no. 2015 - 12847-CLS-CLS - Level 2) conducted a preliminary bat roost assessment of trees on site and within boundary hedges. The survey methodology followed the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) Good Practice Guidelines 3rd edition (Collins, 2016). The trees affected by and/or included in the planning proposal were assessed for suitability of bat roosts and activity. All trees were viewed in good conditions (daylight, no rain, cloud cover 90%, <5mph mild wind) from the ground using binoculars and a high-powered torch.
- 3.5 Potential access points or roosting features (PRFs) and possible exit/entry points, identified by BCT (Hundt L, 2012; Collins, 2016) were searched for. All trees likely to be affected by the proposed development within and adjacent to the red line boundary were assessed according to the criteria listed in Table 1 and assigned a category for potential as defined below in Table 2.

Table 1: Potential bat roosting tree features and evidence searched for.

Potential Bat Roosting Features	Signs Indicating Possible Use by Bats
○ Natural holes ○ Woodpecker holes ○ Cracks/splits in major limbs ○ Loose bark ○ Hollows/cavities ○ Dense epicormic growth ○ Bird and bat boxes	○ Live, dead or skeletons of bats ○ Feeding remains e.g. insect wings ○ Tiny scratches around entry point ○ Urine staining around entry point ○ Bat droppings in, around or below entry points ○ Audible squeaking at dusk or in warm weather ○ Flies around entry point ○ Distinctive smell of bats ○ Smoothing of surfaces around cavity

Table 2: Bat roosting potential category definitions

Bat Roosting Potential	Features/Evidence Present
Confirmed Roost	Evidence of use by bats present
High Potential	No evidence, but many suitable features, well connected to good foraging habitat and known roosts nearby
Moderate Potential	No evidence, but several suitable features, connected to some good foraging habitat
Low Potential	No evidence, one or two features suitable for low numbers of bats. Not very well connected to wider bat habitat
Negligible Potential	No evidence. No suitable features, No known roosts

Reptile Survey

- 3.6 Bakerwell undertook an assessment of habitats for their potential to support reptiles. Features suitable for hibernation, basking, feeding and raising young were considered. These features were found to be present therefore further survey as described below was undertaken to inform a planning decision.
- 3.7 Bakerwell conducted a seven-day presence/absence reptile survey and population assessment. The survey methodology followed standard guidelines from Froglife (1999), reptile refugia (of at least 0.5 m²) were positioned throughout the proposed development site within appropriate habitat for reptiles. The surveys were conducted during mild weather conditions, moderate wind (<5mph) and no heavy rain. Refugia absorb heat quickly and efficiently, even on cloudy days, providing suitable locations for reptiles to bask and to warm up attracting reptiles from the immediate vicinity. Refugia were placed with particular emphasis in areas of highest potential. The recommended unit of refugia is 10 per hectare Froglife (1999). However, this does not always allow coverage of all suitable habitat, for this reason 20 refugia were deployed across the site. The site measures 0.1ha, and the calculation of population will be adjusted to reflect the increase in survey effort from standard guidance.
- 3.8 The refugia were left undisturbed for three weeks to allow reptiles to become familiar with their presence. Searches were conducted at an appropriate time of day dependent on weather conditions (temperatures between 9-18°C) for a total of seven survey visits. Surveys were undertaken between 13th April and 4th May 2018, by Laura White. On each survey visit the refugia were checked and visual searches of the surrounding habitat were made.

- 3.9 The maximum count of adults found on a single survey (the peak count) can be used to estimate population size. The Froglife survey methodology is based on 10 refugia per ha, therefore where more are used to ensure coverage of good quality habitat, the following adjustment is made to account for the increase in survey effort. $10 \times (\text{ha}) / (\text{refugia}) \times (\text{peak number of reptiles}) = \text{the peak number per ha}$ (this must be carried out for each species present). The result is then compared with the table below to give a population size. HGBI (1998) criteria (Table 3) was used to estimate population size.

Table 3: Reptile Population Classes (HGBI, 1998)

Species	Adult Peak Count Per Hectare		
	Low Population	Medium Population	High Population
Adder	<2	2-4	>4
Grass Snake	<2	2-4	>4
Slow worm	<50	50-100	>100
Common Lizard	<20	20-80	>80

Ecological Impact

- 3.10 Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) is most formally used to provide the ecological component of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) required under EIA Regulations. The alternative use of assessing the impact of a proposal on ecology as used for the purposes of this report, is to demonstrate the proposed development accords with relevant planning policy and legislation. This approach is recommended by BS42020. 3.6 The impact assessment identifies, quantifies and evaluates likely significant effects on habitats and species.
- 3.11 The methodology used in this assessment broadly follows guidelines in CIEEM (2016). Ecological features are classified in terms of importance at a geographic scale (Appendix 1). Evaluation of impacts follows the mitigation hierarchy of avoiding impacts, mitigating unavoidable impacts, compensating for the remaining significant residual effects and seeking enhancements for biodiversity.

4 Limitations

- 4.1 The results of surveys detailed in this report can only indicate the presence (or potential for such presence) of fauna evident at the time of the survey. Due to the transient nature of fauna, the results of this survey are valid for two years from completion of the survey, unless there is sufficient justification to show otherwise in line with Natural England guidance.

- 4.2 Vegetation surveys are generally limited during the winter months, with annual species not visible, however the results are sufficient for a Phase 1 level habitat assessment, giving information on dominant and common species and habitat structure. Access to all areas of the site was limited by dense scrub. Therefore, results presented are representative of areas accessible and may not include all individual species present if located in inaccessible areas on site.
- 4.3 Assessments within this report are based on a site visit and discussions with the client regarding the layout. Findings and recommendations within this report are based on the professional opinion of qualified and experienced ecologists and do not constitute professional legal advice.

5 Results and Discussion

- 5.1 In this section the results and subsequent implications of the surveys and assessments are discussed in the context of previous ecological assessments and potential impacts of the proposed development. Recommendations for further survey or assessment, in content of relevant guidance, legislation and local, regional and national planning policy are provided in Section 6 and 7.

Planning Policy

- 5.2 Biodiversity, in particular protected species and habitats, are a material consideration of all planning applications. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted in March 2012, and Chapter 11 *“Conserving and enhancing the natural environment”* states that this should be achieved by:

“...minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity...”

- 5.3 The ‘West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016’ aims to protect a range of habitats and species within the county, and “seek opportunities to enhance nature conservation, particularly where development can contribute to this” (Policy ERA2 – Nature Conservation).

Policy ERA2 states:

a) *“Development should not be permitted unless the wide range of habitats, species and geological features of the County will be protected, conserved and, where possible, enhanced particularly through long-term management mechanisms and habitat creation schemes. A particularly high level of protection should be afforded to sites and features of national and international importance. Proposals for the extension or creation of new habitats should be permitted provided that they are consistent with wider environmental objectives.”*

- 5.4 The Arun Local Plan 2011 – 2031 highlights the importance of creating new green infrastructure in gaps between developments (Policy GI SP1). It also aims to *“encourage and promote the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and the natural environment through the development process”* (Policy ENV SP1).

Policy ENV DM5 states:

“Development schemes shall, in the first instance, seek to achieve a net gain in biodiversity and protect existing habitats on site. They shall also however incorporate elements of biodiversity including green walls, roofs, bat and bird boxes as well as landscape features minimising adverse impacts on existing habitats (whether designated or not). Development schemes shall also be appropriately designed to facilitate the emergence of new habitats through the creation of links between habitat areas and open spaces. Together, these provide a network of green spaces which serve to reconnect isolated sites and facilitate species movement.”

Desk Study

Statutory and Non-Statutory Designated Sites

- 5.5 There are no statutory sites within, adjacent to, or within 1km of the proposed development site. The closest statutory designated site is 0.39km north, the South Downs National Park. There are no other statutory sites within 2km of the proposed development. However, the site is within the 10km impact risk zones (IRZ) of three SSSI sites; Climping Beach, Arun Banks and Arundel Park SSSI. A summary of the designated sites is provided in Table 4.
- 5.6 There is a requirement for Natural England (NE) to be a consultee for the local authority where rural and residential development is undertaken for 10 or more units outside an existing settlement of urban area. As the development is for two semi-detached residential units and is on the edge of Angmering this is not a requirement. Due to the distance to the SSSIs and the size of the proposed development no adverse impact to the designated sites is anticipated, therefore, no further recommendations are given in this respect.

Table 4: Statutory and Non-Statutory Designated Sites located within 1km of the Site Boundary, and Impact Risk zones within 10km.

Site Name	Site Designation	Approximate Distance / Direction from Site
Statutory designations		
South Downs National Park	National Park	0.39km N
Impact risk zones for SSSI sites		
Climping Beach	RAMSAR, SSSI, SPA	5.6km SW (IRZ: 5-10km)
Arun Banks	SSSI, SAC / NNR, RSPB Reserve	5.7km NW (IRZ: 5-10km)
Arundel Park	SSSI, SAC	5.02km NW (IRZ: 5-10km)

Ancient Woodland

- 5.7 The site is located approximately 0.6km east of the closest area of ancient woodland, The Rough (extended from Steyne Wood). A continuous strip of deciduous woodland connects The Rough to Arundel Road, approximately 240m due north of the proposed development. To the east of the site, across Arundel road is the priority habitat inventory: Deciduous Woodland at Poling Furze fields, within which a camp site is located. The proposal will not have any direct impacts on the ancient woodland due to the distance from the site, nor will it directly affect the Poling Furze fields woodland due to the separation created by Arundel Road. Recommendations are given regarding lighting in Section 6 to avoid impacting bats.

Protected, Rare or species of Conservation concern

- 5.8 A summary of the records of protected, rare and species of conservation concern held by SxBRC are provided below in Table 5. Records, or absence of such records, for species relevant to the habitats on or adjacent to site from the last decade are discussed below. Further surveys and mitigation recommendations are provided below in Section 6 with enhancement recommendations provided in Section 7.

Table 5: Summary of Relevant Protected Species Recorded within 1km of the Site Boundary

Scientific Name	Species Name	Number of records	Approx. Distance of Closest Record from Site
Mammals			
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog	14	0.13km NE
<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Hazel Dormouse	1	0.99km E
<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Pipistrelle bat	1	0.43km SE

Table 5: Summary of Relevant Protected Species Recorded within 1km of the Site Boundary

Scientific Name	Species Name	Number of records	Approx. Distance of Closest Record from Site
<i>Plecotus sp.</i>	Long-eared bat	2	0.5km E
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared bat	1	0.63km SE
Reptiles (over 10 years)			
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass Snake	10	0.31km NW
<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder	1	0.31km NW

Relevant Invasive Species Records

- 5.9 Records of invasive and non-native species held by SxBRC on site or within 1km of the red line boundary, are summarised in this section. All species are regarded with importance and relevance to the habitats present on site and the shared habitat in the wider area. No records of invasive species were found within the red line boundary, the closest record within 1km was *Rhododendron ponticum* (344m southeast in residential area and gardens).

Phase 1 Habitat Survey

- 5.10 A total of seven habitat types were recorded on site: A3.1 Parkland/Scattered Trees, A2.1 Continuous/Dense Scrub, A2.2 Scattered Scrub, C3.1 Tall Ruderal, J2.1.2 Intact Hedge Species-Poor, J2.3.8 Earth Bank – Vegetated and J3.6 Buildings and Hardstanding. Figure 1 shows the location of these habitat types within the red line site boundary. A full list of plant species recorded across the site is provided in Appendix 2. The plant species and habitats recorded on site were common and widespread, therefore no detailed botanical surveys were recommended.

A3 Parkland and Scattered Trees

- 5.11 This category is used to mark scattered trees providing less than 30% of cover. There are occasional tall saplings located across the site within bramble scrub. Noted species are hazel *Corylus avellana* and blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* probably originating from the hedge boundary.

A2.1 & A2.2 Continuous/Dense & Scattered Scrub

- 5.12 There are two areas of notable dense scrub on site, the first is bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, the dominant habitat across the site, denser where it meets the western boundary hedge. The second area of dense scrub is a strip of blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* on the east side of the site, on the edge of the vegetated bank. Two patches of scattered bramble scrub are located in the centre of the site within tall ruderal vegetation.

C3 Tall Ruderal

- 5.13 Ruderal vegetation is present in the centre of the site and along the southern boundary line surrounding a shed. This consists of nettle *Urtica dioica*, oxe eye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*, thistle species *Cirsium sp*, willowherb *Epilobium sp*, and Cleavers *Galium aparine* growing over moss and bare ground.

J2.1.2 Intact Hedge Species-Poor

- 5.14 Two hedges mark the western and eastern boundaries of the site, respectively backed by a caravan storage area and vegetated bank alongside a paved road. Both these hedges contain blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, rose species *Prunus sp*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hazel *Corylus avellana* and common ivy *Hedera helix*. There is a further section of blackthorn hedge in the southeast corner of the site, and a section of leylandii *Cupressus × leylandii* hedge. These two smaller sections act as part of the southern site boundary with a private drive immediately adjacent to the hedge.

J2.3.8 Earth Bank – Vegetated

- 5.15 An earth bank with vegetation present runs along the eastern site boundary and marks the division of the site, where it meets the road verge. Immediately east is the paved footpath running adjacent to Arundel Road.

J3.6 Buildings and Hardstanding.

- 5.16 There is one building within the redline boundary, a loosely formed shed, constructed of corrugated steel panels over a timber frame. The structure is barely 1.5m in height, flat roofed with gaps on all sides where the panels do not meet. This structure sits on the southern boundary line, backed by a close bordered fence and is covered in common ivy *Hedera helix*.

Target Notes

- 5.17 The target notes shown on Figure 1 for this site refers to a log pile (TN1) and a mixed materials pile (TN2), both of which are potential hibernation spot for herptiles. The ruderal vegetation in the centre of the site surrounding these target notes creates connecting habitat for reptiles.

Protected Species

Bat Tree Roost Assessment

- 5.18 All British species of bats, and their roosting sites, have legal protection under UK and European law (Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) (1981, as amended), and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. This protects bats from killing, injury, capture and disturbance and their roosts from damage, destruction and obstruction.
- 5.19 The desk study provided no records for bats within the site boundary. However, two species were recorded within 1km of the site; pipistrelle bat and brown Long-eared bat.
- 5.20 The trees on site consisted of thin immature scrub dominated by blackthorn, with no potential bat roosting features present. The road adjacent to the east boundary displayed characteristics of a commuting and/or feeding corridor for bats and is well connected to woodland in the east, and further linear features such as hedge and treelines. Therefore, precautionary measures are provided in Section 6 to avoid any negative impact to bats.

Great Crested Newts

- 5.21 Great crested newts, and their breeding/resting places, are protected under; the EU Habitats Directive (transposed into UK law as the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2010), and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Together these protect GCNs from killing, injury, capture and disturbance, and their breeding/resting places from damage, destruction and obstruction.
- 5.22 No records of great crested newts (GCN) were found within a 1km search area and no licence applications were found within 1km of the red line boundary. No ponds are located on or directly adjacent to the site. A single pond is located within 250m of the site, approximately 0.1km to the east within a campsite.
- 5.23 The suitability for GCN of habitats connecting the site to the pond (road boundary on the east of the site, managed gardens to the south and a large commercial unit to the west) reduce the likelihood of GCN commuting through or using this site as terrestrial habitat. It is considered that GCN are highly unlikely to be present. Therefore, the proposal is considered to be compliant with all known legislation as it pertains to GCN.

Reptiles

- 5.24 Reptiles are protected from killing/injury under the WCA (1981, as amended). There were no reptiles recorded within 1km of the site in the last ten years, however, due to the site and adjacent plots having potential habitats for reptiles, records older than ten years have been considered. The closest records are 0.31km northwest, for adder and grass snake. Locations of particularly suitable habitat are basking areas in the centre of the site, log piles and mixed material piles acting as good hibernacula, see TN1 and TN2 under 'Target Notes' shown on Figure 1.
- 5.25 A peak count of three adults and one juvenile slow worm were recorded within the red line site boundary. Locations of the reptiles found are shown in Figure 2. No other reptile or amphibian species were recorded during the surveys. Twenty refugia were used, therefore the total peak count is divided by 10 per ha to achieve a score as described in the methodology. The population of 3 adult slow worm present is low when considered against HGBI (1998) criteria, see Table 6.
- 5.26 Recommendations for any mitigation and enhancements for reptiles will be followed now that reptiles have been confirmed to be present on site. Due to the very low population of reptiles recorded the mitigation recommended below in Section 6 and 7 is considered to be an appropriate and proportionate approach.

Table 6. Population Size

Species	Peak Count	Population Size
Slow worm	0.017 (<20)	Low
$10 \times (\text{ha}) / (\text{refugia}) \times (\text{peak number of reptiles}) = \text{the peak number per ha}$		$10 \times 0.1 / 20 \times 3 = 0.017$

Birds

- 5.27 Birds and active bird nests are protected under the WCA (1981, as amended) from killing, injury, damage and destruction. Furthermore, birds that are listed on Schedule 1 of the Act are also protected from disturbance while they are nesting. The desk study found numerous bird species recorded within 1km of the site, a full list of relevant bird species (and their designations) recorded within 1km is provided in Appendix 3. There are no schedule 1 birds recorded within the red line site boundary, however the hedges and scrub onsite support nesting birds, therefore recommendations for timing of works and supervision are provided in Section 6.
- 5.28 Schedule 1 birds relevant to the habitats on site recorded within 1km from the site are: red kite *Milvus milvus* and hobby *Falco Subbuteo*. The closest records for red kite is 0.64km (NNW) respectively. Other notable species include tawny owl *Strix aluco* and kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*. Due to the lack of mature trees onsite there is very low potential for these species to nest within the site, and no evidence of these species was found during the site survey.

Badgers

- 5.29 Badgers, and their setts, are protected in the UK under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. The desk study revealed no records of badgers within 1km of the site. No evidence of badgers or their setts were found during surveys on site, however the site does provide foraging opportunities for badgers. Precautionary measures will be taken during construction to avoid trapping badgers in trenches or holes, as detailed in Section 6.

Hedgehogs

- 5.30 Hedgehogs are partially protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006; they are noted for being of principal importance for maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in England.
- 5.31 The desk study provided 14 records of hedgehogs within 1km of site, the closest record 130m northeast in the wooded campsite across Arundel road. No hedgehogs were recorded during the site visit, however as hedgehogs are nocturnal and hibernate over the winter, it would be unlikely to record any during a winter site visit. In addition, the site provides suitable foraging and shelter habitat, therefore, during site clearance precautionary measures as detailed in section 6 will be carried out.

Dormice

- 5.32 Records for other protected species include hazel dormouse, the closest record is approximately 1km from site. The site is not connected to suitable dormouse habitat on the south, west and northern boundaries, and Poling Furzefields is separated by Arundel Road from Site. The habitat on the site itself is considered to have sub optimal suitability for dormice, given that the hedge lines are species poor, the sites position away from areas of higher quality habitat suitability and being on an urban edge, where cats would be prevalent. It is highly unlikely that dormice are present, therefore, the proposal is considered compliant with all legislation in respect of dormice.

Ecological Impact Summary

- 5.33 The Phase 1 habitat assessment has shown that the habitats within the application site are common and widespread, continuous immature scrub and tall ruderal vegetation dominate the construction zone. The ecological importance of the site is considered to be low, at a local level. The ecological value is due to nesting bird and the slow worm supported by the site. The site does not lie within or adjacent to any statutory or non-statutory designated areas therefore the impact to the site of any development is considered to be temporary and negligible.
- 5.34 The proposed development offers the opportunity to increase the ecological value of the site. This includes the introduction of species rich boundary hedges and environmentally friendly fencing as specified in the Enhancements Section 7 of this report.

Invasive Plant Species

- 5.35 No invasive plant species were noted in accessible sections of the site during the survey, as some areas of the site were covered in dense bramble it is advised that a check is completed as scrub clearance is carried out.

6 Mitigation Recommendations

Hedgerows

- 6.1 Hedgerow habitats being retained will be protected by Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) to standard of BS 5837:2012. TPF will be erected prior to any site work and will remain in place until the completion of all construction and landscaping. Materials will not be stored within or against the TPF at any time. All fencing will be set with a 20cm gap beneath to allow movement of any wildlife in and out of the site.
- 6.2 Mitigation for loss of hedges and trees will comprise replacement planting to strengthen and supplement existing hedge and tree lines, with additional planting to form a northern boundary. Existing tree lines and hedges are species poor; therefore, inclusion of mixed native species rich species hedges would be considered an enhancement.

Protected Species

Bats

- 6.3 Due to the likely use of the site and adjacent road by foraging and commuting bats, the lighting scheme will ensure there is no light spillage on the site or adjacent boundary hedgerows and trees or any installed enhancement features for bats. This will include use of baffles/downward facing lights, bollard level lighting or low wattage lights with limited lighting within the UV spectrum. Security lights will be motion sensor and timed to be on for as short a time as possible. The Bat Conservation Trust provide guidance on bats and lighting in the UK which can be accessed from:
http://www.bats.org.uk/data/files/bats_and_lighting_in_the_uk_final_version_version_3_may_09.pdf
- 6.4 With the implemented lighting strategy the proposed development will be compliant with all known legislation and planning policy pertaining to bats.

Reptiles

- 6.5 Suitable habitat for reptiles is present across the site and a low population of slow worm have been recorded on site within the vegetation around the site boundary margins. Reptiles are protected from killing/injury in UK Law by the WCA 1981, therefore the proportional mitigation strategy below will be carried out.

Reptile Mitigation Strategy

Summary

6.6 The mitigation for the low slow worm population found on site includes the following:

- Creation of the reptile receptor area and installation of enhancement features as part of required mitigation,
- Transfer of existing log pile into the receptor area (dismantling to take place with supervision of advising ecologist),
- Displacement of reptiles to an enhanced retained receptor area
- Erection of temporary reptile exclusion fencing to prevent access to the construction footprint during works
- Translocation of any reptiles during site clearance by the advising ecologist

Responsible Persons and Lines of Communication

6.7 It is expected that all site personnel will act responsibly whilst on the development site. Those who act irresponsibly whilst on the site may find that their company is penalised and could be asked to leave the site. Table 7 lists the contact details for the responsible persons at each stage of construction regarding ecology on site and below is a list of each person's responsibilities.

Management of Reptile Receptor During Construction

6.8 The responsibility for the completion of the Reptile Receptor areas (shown in Figure 3) will fall to the client who will appoint the necessary contractors to complete the works. Works will be overseen by the appointed Ecologists, Bakerwell Limited as detailed in this Reptile Mitigation Strategy.

Table 7: Responsible persons and lines of communication

Responsible Person	Company	Email	Phone
Construction stage			
Developer	Chesterman Homes		
Site Manager/Foreman	Details to be inserted by Client	Details to be inserted by Client	Details to be inserted by Client
Client Ecologist	Bakerwell Limited		

- 6.9 All site workers must be familiar with the guidance set out in this document if they are to remain compliant with legislation and avoid fines and penalties. A copy of this document will be available in the site office at all times. Each site worker should read through this manual and then return it. When a specific task needs to be done, site workers should re-read the relevant section. Site workers should report any ecological sightings or accidents on site to the Site Manager or Ecologist.

Site Manager

- 6.10 The Site Manager is a member of staff from Chesterman Homes. The site manager is responsible for:
- Ensuring site workers remain in compliance with this document;
 - Notifying the Client Ecologist of any changes to works which may affect the ecology on site;
 - Ensuring that all mitigation measures detailed in this report (Bakerwell Limited 2018) are put in place and remain in good order during construction; and
 - Undertaking regular checks of all site fencing.

- 6.11 The site manager remains responsible for all fencing within the site until all construction activities have been completed. This includes the construction area and the retained reptile receptor area. The term fencing refers to all construction site fencing, tree protection fencing and reptile or wildlife fencing. Any repairs to the fencing will be made immediately as delay may become permeable to reptiles, allowing them to re-enter the construction zone. This could cause delays while animals have to be translocated.

The Client Ecologist

- 6.12 The Client Ecologist is Bakerwell Limited. Bakerwell Limited are employed to provide overall guidance on ecology at Angmering. They are responsible for:
- Undertaking the reptile displacement.
 - Reviewing mitigation and enhancement measures as required
- 6.13 The advice must be followed as those that do not follow the ecologist's advice may be leaving themselves and their employer at risk of legal and financial penalties. Further details on the penalties for wildlife crime can be found in Appendix 8.

Reptile Receptor Creation

- 6.14 To mitigate for the loss of habitat supporting reptiles, a 3m wide section will be retained along the western boundary line of the site, this will act as the reptile receptor area. This area is currently marked as the end of the gardens for the residential units in the proposed development. The reptile receptor area created will be an informal end to the garden, supplemented with wildflower meadow mix planting and reptile hibernation features of one log pile and one hibernacula (see Appendix 5 and 6 for installation details). Additionally, two formal (3/4" gap between slats) wooden compost bins will be erected at the edge of the reptile receptor area, one in each garden.
- 6.15 The reptile receptor area will be planted as an informal end to the proposed garden plots, with mixed native flower and grass species seed mix suitable for chalk substrate. This informal end (approximately 3m from the retained hedge) will be managed with a 30cm high conservation hay cut carried out biannually during autumn or winter to allow flowering.

Displacement of Reptiles into the Prepared Receptor

- 6.16 Due to low numbers of slow worm found during the reptile survey (peak count of three adults and one juvenile slow worm, see Appendix 4), and the objective being to maintain the conservation status of the population (which requires continued links to further slow worm in the vicinity) it is considered disproportionate to carry out a full translocation program. Instead the habitat will be manipulated to displace slow worm into the receptor area before this is fenced.
- 6.17 The ecologist will first carry out a fingertip hand search of suitable habitat and will supervise careful removal of log piles and other debris from the construction footprint moving any reptiles found to the receptor area. Immediately following this vegetation to be removed will cut to ground level and be left for at least 24hours.
- 6.18 A "destructive search" under ecological supervision will then be completed of the construction footprint. Particular focus will be given to the features with high potential for supporting reptiles (see Figure 3) and areas closest to the boundaries, which is where slow worm were recorded. Under ecological supervision the tall ruderal vegetation and scrub will be cleared and removed off-site and then habitat will be stripped in sections using a small excavator with a toothed bucket. The top few centimetres of the ground will be stripped by the digger and each section will be lifted in the bucket and held to allow the ecologist to check the stripped vegetation for herptiles, before being placed to one side onto clear ground so that the next section can be stripped. Should herptiles be found during checks they will be relocated to the temporary receptor area of retained habitat on site, Figure 3.

Herptile Fencing Installation

- 6.19 Temporary Herptile exclusion fencing will be used to ensure that reptiles do not enter the development footprint during the construction period. Due to the layout of the proposed development, the herptile exclusion fencing will be erected approximately 3m from the western site boundary line (including the depth of the boundary hedge).
- 6.20 Approximately 20m of temporary herptile exclusion fencing will be erected to form the temporary receptor area. This will ensure herptiles (e.g. slow worms) are prevented from moving into adjacent habitats into the construction zone and being harmed by construction activities.
- 6.21 The fencing membrane material will be 100cm in width to allow the correct height of fence to be installed. The membrane will be smooth and will not break down or become brittle under exposure to the elements, particularly UV light and frost, for a minimum of one years. This specification is shown in Appendix 8.
- 6.22 The membrane will include 70cm above ground level, of which 20cm of the top lip of the membrane will be curled over. Below ground will be the remaining 30cm with a 10cm section curled away from the fence and construction zone. The membrane will be as taut as possible, avoiding creases or folds and secured to posts using pads and washers, nails or staples. Joins between membrane sheets will be curl joined (including top curl and underlap) and firmly secured to a fence post with no gaps. Soil will be packed tightly to the fence and down onto the bottom lip with no gaps leading under the fence. Membrane, top curl and underlap will face off site with fence posts facing the site.
- 6.23 To install the fencing a fingertip search of the route of the fence line will be completed by an ecologist to ensure no slow worms are located within the installation area. Following this the scrub and ruderal vegetation will be cleared by hand tools. Any herptiles found will be moved out of harms way to the temporary receptor area, Figure 3. The top layer of soil will then be carefully stripped using a small excavator with a toothed bucket. The fence can then be installed. Backfill should be placed turf downward to suppress grass regrowth and well compacted to eliminate lumps or gaps.
- 6.24 During the construction period, the fence will be checked monthly for damage or gaps by the site manager and any repairs will be conducted immediately to ensure the integrity and functionality of the fence is not compromised. Security fencing (e.g. Heras fencing) installed between the construction zone and the exclusion fencing will help to protect the fencing from construction activities. The herptile fencing will remain in place until all construction and landscaping activities are complete. Following the completion of the construction phase, the fencing will be removed to allow reptile to make use of all suitable habitat.

- 6.25 Should reptiles be seen on the development site at any time during construction all works should cease in the area found and ecological guidance should be sought without delay. No vehicles or materials will be stored in the open space area at any time.

Birds

- 6.26 The removal of any trees, hedgerows or scrub will avoid the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive). If this is not possible removal will occur under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist who will check for the presence of active nests no later than 48 hours prior to removal. If active nests are found to be present, a buffer zone, where no development activities will occur, will be cordoned off by the supervising ecologist until the young have fledged. Provided these measures are adhered with the development will be compliant with all known legislation and planning policy pertaining to birds.

Badgers

- 6.27 Due to the presence of suitable foraging habitat for badgers on site precautionary measures are required during construction to avoid trapping badgers in trenches or holes. This will comprise covering any steep sided holes or trenches or leaving a study ramp or plank within to provide an escape route. Any fencing will leave a gap of 20cm at the base to ensure that permeability of the site remains in place. Providing these measures are followed the development will be compliant with all known legislation and planning policy pertaining to badgers.

Further Species

- 6.28 Any log piles or tall ground vegetation will be removed with consideration and any hedgehogs found, relocated to the similar habitat north of the site boundary line. Due to the possibility that hedgehogs may be present all fences installed will have a gap at the bottom of 15cm (alternatively a hole cut of 15cm x 15cm), or incorporate Quercus Fencing (<http://www.quercusfencing.co.uk/hedgehog-friendly-fencing/>) . Alternatively Jacksons Fencing gravel boards (https://www.jacksonsfencing.co.uk/product/sc_667610/hedgehog-gravel-board-for-use-with-slotted-posts-1.83m-x-150-x-28mm-incl.1-x-end-packer-1-x-length-packer-jakcured) could be used to allow hedgehogs access through the proposed development and maintain their connectivity to a wider area.

7 Enhancements

- 7.1 The NPPF requires that the local planning authority should aim to enhance biodiversity when determining planning applications and opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged.
- 7.2 The proposed development will include green space around the buildings comprised of residential gardens and native hedge planting. This will enhance the current boundary line promoting a naturalistic rural boundary. Further recommendations for enhancing the biodiversity of the site are as follows:
- The garden planting will supplement the retained hedge line boundary with native flowering and berry bearing species of tree to ensure that the site continues to provide feeding opportunities for bats, invertebrates and birds.
 - The planting will be designed with native species, to strengthen and increase the sites linear features such as hedgerow and tree lines to act as a flight lines for bats as well as providing foraging opportunities.
 - A wood habitat pile and hibernacula will be created from wood fallen or felled on site and supplemented by native hardwood species in appropriate locations adjacent to the southern hedge line. This will provide habitat for a range of species including reptiles, amphibians and saproxylic invertebrates and small mammals.
 - The provision of at least one swift, and one sparrow bird box per property will provide additional nesting/roosting opportunities on site. The placement of these will be designed to encourage use of new habitat features that result from the development.
 - Provision of two hedgehog houses underneath the supplemented retained hedge, and within the reptile receptor area.

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 The majority of habitats on site are common and widespread, with value existing only where protected species were found to be present. In addition, the size of the proposed development (0.1ha) and the relative ecological importance is limited to site level only. The proposal offers the opportunity to proportionately enhance the site for biodiversity and contribute towards the objectives of Arun Local Plan through the provision of strengthened boundary habitats allowing wildlife connectivity around site.
- 8.2 The measures detailed in Section 6 will ensure that the favourable conservation status of species present is maintained whilst details in Section 7 provide enhancement opportunities, which in line with Chapter 11 of the NPPF will enhance the biodiversity of the site.

9 References

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Natural England. (2014). *Reptiles: surveys and mitigation for development projects*. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/reptiles-protection-surveys-and-licences> (Accessed April 2017)

10 Appendices

Appendix 1: Levels of Importance.

Appendix 2: Phase 1 Habitat Survey Results: Plant Species List.

Appendix 3: List of Relevant Bird Species Records Held by SxBRC.

Appendix 4: Full Reptile Results

Appendix 5: Hibernacula Design

Appendix 6: Log Pile Specification

Appendix 7: Herptile Fencing Specification

Appendix 8: Relevant Legislation

Appendix 1. Level of Importance

Table with classified levels of importance for Ecological Impact Assessment.

Geographic Scale	Example
International	An internationally designated site¹, or site which would meet the criteria for such a designation. A viable area of Annexe 1 habitat type, or smaller area essential to maintain the viability of a larger whole. Any regularly occurring population of an internationally important species, threatened or rare in the UK. A regularly occurring, nationally significant population/ number of any internationally important species.
National	A nationally designated site², or site which would meet the criteria of such a designation. A viable area of a Habitat of Principal Importance and priority habitats in England (NERC Act 2006) or smaller areas essential to maintain the viability of a larger whole. Any regularly occurring, regionally or county significant population/number of any nationally important species. A feature identified as of Habitat or Species of Principal Importance or Priority habitats
Regional	Sites which exceed the County-level designations but fall short of SSSI selection guidelines. Viable areas of key habitat identified in the Regional BAP or smaller areas essential to maintain the viability of a larger whole. Viable areas of key habitat of Regional value in the appropriate Natural Area profile. Any regularly occurring, locally significant population of a species nationally scarce which occurs in 16-100 10km squares in the UK or in a Regional BAP or relevant Natural Area on account of regional rarity or localisation. A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a regionally important species.
Metropolitan, County, Vice County	Semi-natural ancient woodland greater than 0.25ha. County/Metropolitan sites which meet the published ecological selection criteria for designation, including Local Nature Reserves (LNR) selected on County/Metropolitan ecological criteria. A viable area of Habitat of Principle Importance and Priority Habitats in England (NERC) A regularly occurring, locally significant population of a County/Metropolitan “red data book” or LBAP species on account of regional rarity or localisation. A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a County/Metropolitan important species.

Table with classified levels of importance for Ecological Impact Assessment.

Geographic Scale	Example
District	Semi-natural ancient woodland smaller than 0.25 ha. Areas of habitat identified in a sub-county (District/Borough) BAP or in the relevant Natural Area profile. District sites that meet the published ecological selection criteria for designation, including LNR selected on District/Borough ecological criteria. Sites/features scarce within the District/Borough. A diverse and/or ecologically valuable hedgerow network. A population of a species that is listed in a District/Borough BAP because of its rarity in the locality or in the relevant Natural Area profile because of its regional rarity or localisation. A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a District/Borough important species during a critical phase of its life cycle.
Local	Areas of habitat considered to appreciably enrich the habitat resource within the context of the parish or neighbourhood (e.g. species-rich hedgerows); and LNRs selected on parish ecological criteria.

¹ Such as Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) or, Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)

² Such as Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Appendix 2. Full List of Plant Species

Phase 1 Habitat Survey Results: Full List of Plant Species

P 1 Habitat Type & Area	Common Name	Scientific Name	Presence (DAFOR scale)
A3.1 Parkland/Scattered Trees: Tall sapling trees scattered across centre of the site			
Across all site	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	O
Near southwest corner	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	O
C3.1 Tall Ruderal: Covering mow in centre of site and around shed by southern boundary			
Central C3.1 areas	Thistle spp.	<i>Cirsium spp.</i>	A
Central C3.1 areas	Willowherb sp.	<i>Epilobium sp.</i>	O
Central C3.1 areas	Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	A
Central C3.1 areas	Ox eye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	R
Central C3.1 areas	Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O
Central C3.1 areas	Moss spp.	-	D
	Bare ground	-	R
J2.1.2 Intact hedge: species-poor. Several sections around the site boundary			
South boundary line	Leylandii sp.	<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>	R
Southeast corner, Eastern boundary line & North east corner	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	A
Eastern and western boundaries	Rose sp.	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	F
Eastern and western boundaries	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	F
Eastern and western boundaries	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	F
Eastern and western boundaries	Common ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	A
A2.1 Scrub - Dense: Across whole site, excluding a strip in the centre			
Across whole area	Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	D
Along eastern boundary beside hedge	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	A
A2.2 Scrub - Scattered: within ruderal vegetation in the centre of site			
Two patches within ruderals	Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	D

Appendix 3. List of Relevant Bird Species

List of Relevant Bird Species Records Held by SxBRc (recorded within the last 10 years). Records without specific grid references cannot be accurately listed. This is in part due to the sensitivity of breeding birds that, due to their protection, exact locations are not provided.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date	Grid Reference	Location	Abundance	Designation/Euro and UK Status
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	14/06/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	1	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	19/06/2016	TQ066042	Angmering CP, Angmering	3	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	15/06/2016	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	2	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	03/05/2016	TQ066043	Angmering CP, Angmering	10	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	07/06/2014	TQ066042	Angmering	5	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	10/07/2013	TQ066043	Angmering	4	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	21/05/2013	TQ066042	Angmering	6	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	17/06/2009	TQ005	Angmering	1	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	24/04/2009	TQ005	Angmering	4	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	21/04/2009	TQ0706	Angmering Park Estate	2	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	05/04/2009	TQ066043	Angmering CP, Angmering	1	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	01/04/2009	TQ066043	Angmering CP, Angmering	2	Bird Amber, Notable Bird

<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	14/06/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	13	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	24/04/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	15	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	14/06/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	3	Notable Bird
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	29/05/2016	TQ00S	Angmering CP, Angmering	3	Birds Dir A1, WCA Sch1 Pt1, Redlist Global post2001 NT, Notable Bird
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	19/04/2015	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	3	Birds Dir A1, WCA Sch1 Pt1, Redlist Global post2001 NT, Notable Bird
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	12/03/2015	TQ068057	Hammerpot	1	Birds Dir A1, WCA Sch1 Pt1, Redlist Global post2001 NT, Notable Bird
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	25/03/2014	TQ0605	Patching Hammerpot	1	Birds Dir A1, WCA Sch1 Pt1, Redlist Global post2001 NT, Notable Bird
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	01/03/2014	TQ0604	Angmering	1	Birds Dir A1, WCA Sch1 Pt1, Redlist Global post2001 NT, Notable Bird
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	30/04/2013	TQ0706	Angmering Park Estate	2	Birds Dir A1, WCA Sch1 Pt1, Redlist Global post2001 NT, Notable Bird
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	29/03/2012	TQ0604	Angmering CP, Angmering	1	Birds Dir A1, WCA Sch1 Pt1, Redlist Global post2001 NT, Notable Bird
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	27/05/2011	TQ0604	Angmering CP, Angmering	2	Birds Dir A1, WCA Sch1 Pt1, Redlist Global post2001 NT, Notable Bird

<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	23/04/2011	TQ0604	Angmering CP, Angmering	1	Birds Dir A1, WCA Sch1 Pt1, Redlist Global post2001 NT, Notable Bird
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	03/05/2009	TQ064058	Patching Hammerpot	1	Birds Dir A1, WCA Sch1 Pt1, Redlist Global post2001 NT, Notable Bird
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	30/04/2013	TQ0706	Angmering Park Estate	2	Notable Bird
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	10/04/2012	TQ063052	Angmering Decoy Ponds	1	Notable Bird
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	29/05/2011	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	1	Notable Bird
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	14/05/2011	TQ0606	Angmering Park Estate	1	Notable Bird
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	01/06/2009	TQ068057	Patching Hammerpot	1	Notable Bird
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	16/07/2008	TQ0504	Angmering Ham Manor Golf Course	1	Notable Bird
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	14/05/2008	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	1	Notable Bird
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby	13/05/2016	TQ068047	Angmering CP, Angmering	2	WCA Sch1 Pt1
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby	30/04/2013	TQ0706	Angmering Park Estate	2	WCA Sch1 Pt1
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby	14/05/2011	TQ0606	Angmering Park Estate	1	WCA Sch1 Pt1
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	01/06/2011	TQ066043	Angmering CP, Angmering	3	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	24/04/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	2	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	22/04/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	8	Bird Amber, Notable Bird

<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	22/07/2007	TQ0504	Black Ditch near Poling,	2	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove	09/05/2014	TQ0604	Angmering	3	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo	01/06/2014	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo	01/06/2011	TQ066042	Angmering CP, Angmering	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	06/01/2011	TQ0704	Angmering CP, Angmering	1	WCA Sch1 Pt1
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	31/03/2009	TQ0605	Patching Hammerpot	1	WCA Sch1 Pt1
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	16/07/2013	TQ066043	Angmering	3	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	07/07/2013	TQ066043	Angmering	1	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	27/06/2010	TQ066043	Angmering CP, Angmering	3	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	04/06/2010	TQ064044	Angmering CP, Angmering	1	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	21/05/2014	TQ066050	Angmering	5	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	10/07/2010	TQ066050	Angmering CP, Angmering	0	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	21/06/2010	TQ066050	Angmering CP, Angmering	4	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoe	25/05/2010	TQ0604	Angmering CP, Angmering	1	WCA Sch1 Pt1
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	10/04/2014	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	2	Notable Bird
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	15/07/2013	TQ066043	Angmering	2	Notable Bird

<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	19/07/2012	TQ066043	Angmering CP, Angmering	2	Notable Bird
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	19/02/2012	TQ066043	Angmering CP, Angmering	2	Notable Bird
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	14/07/2010	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	1	Notable Bird
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	05/07/2010	TQ066043	Angmering CP, Angmering	2	Notable Bird
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	14/05/2010	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	1	Notable Bird
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	25/06/2009	TQ066043	Angmering CP, Angmering	2	Notable Bird
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	17/06/2009	TQ005	Angmering	2	Notable Bird
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	24/04/2009	TQ005	Angmering	1	Notable Bird
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	14/06/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	1	Notable Bird
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	24/04/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	1	Notable Bird
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	22/04/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	2	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	17/06/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	2	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	01/06/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	2	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	24/04/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	22/04/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	2	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird

<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	14/06/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	8	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	24/04/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	7	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	24/04/2008	TQ060045	Angmering CP, Angmering	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	15/06/2016	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	8	Notable Bird
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	10/04/2014	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	2	Notable Bird
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	14/07/2010	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	4	Notable Bird
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	24/04/2010	TQ071060	Angmering Park Estate	6	Notable Bird
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	17/06/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	4	Notable Bird
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	01/06/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	7	Notable Bird
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	22/04/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	2	Notable Bird
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	21/04/2009	TQ0706	Angmering Park Estate	8	Notable Bird
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	14/06/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	1	Notable Bird
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	24/04/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	1	Notable Bird
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	01/07/2010	TQ065050	Angmering CP, Angmering	8	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	17/06/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	7	Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	01/06/2014	TQ066043	Angmering	1	Bird Red, Notable Bird
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	15/06/2016	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, Notable Bird

<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	10/04/2014	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	14/07/2010	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	2	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	17/06/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	5	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	01/06/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	2	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	24/04/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	9	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	22/04/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	21/04/2009	TQ0706	Angmering Park Estate	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	14/06/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	2	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	24/04/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	6	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, Notable Bird
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	15/06/2016	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	4	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	10/04/2014	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	2	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	20/06/2013	TQ066042	Angmering	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	18/04/2013	TQ066042	Angmering	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	10/04/2013	TQ066042	Angmering	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	17/06/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	4	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird

<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	01/06/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	4	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	24/04/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	5	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	22/04/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	6	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	21/04/2009	TQ0706	Angmering Park Estate	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	14/06/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	24/04/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	6	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	20/04/2015	TQ0704	Angmering	1	Bird Red, Notable Bird
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	14/05/2011	TQ0606	Angmering Park Estate	1	Bird Red, Notable Bird
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	21/04/2009	TQ0706	Angmering Park Estate	1	Bird Red, Notable Bird
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	24/04/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	1	Bird Red, Notable Bird
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	15/06/2016	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	2	Notable Bird
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	08/05/2016	TQ062050	Angmering CP, Angmering	1	Notable Bird
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	08/05/2016	TQ064050	Angmering CP, Angmering	1	Notable Bird
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	18/06/2010	TQ076048	Angmering CP, Angmering	1	Notable Bird
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	17/06/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	3	Notable Bird
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	24/04/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	1	Notable Bird
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	14/06/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	3	Notable Bird

<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest	19/09/2014	TQ0604	Angmering	1	WCA Sch1 Pt1
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest	10/04/2014	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	2	WCA Sch1 Pt1
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest	14/05/2010	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	0	WCA Sch1 Pt1
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	07/05/2012	TQ066043	Angmering CP, Angmering	19	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	17/06/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	52	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	01/06/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	24/04/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	60	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	22/04/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	3	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	24/04/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	7	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	15/06/2016	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	10	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	10/04/2014	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	14/07/2010	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	0	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	24/04/2010	TQ071060	Angmering Park Estate	0	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	17/06/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	50	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	01/06/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	4	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird

<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	24/04/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	35	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	22/04/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	21/04/2009	TQ0706	Angmering Park Estate	4	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	14/06/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	8	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	24/04/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	12	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	08/05/2016	TQ063050	Angmering CP, Angmering	2	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	14/07/2010	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	24/04/2009	TQ00S	Angmering	2	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	21/04/2009	TQ0706	Angmering Park Estate	2	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	14/06/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	5	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	24/04/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	14	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Pyrthula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	15/06/2016	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	2	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	22/08/2016	TQ063049	Angmering CP, Angmering	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	13/04/2014	TQ063052	Angmering Decoy Ponds	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	10/04/2012	TQ063049	Angmering CP, Angmering	2	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird

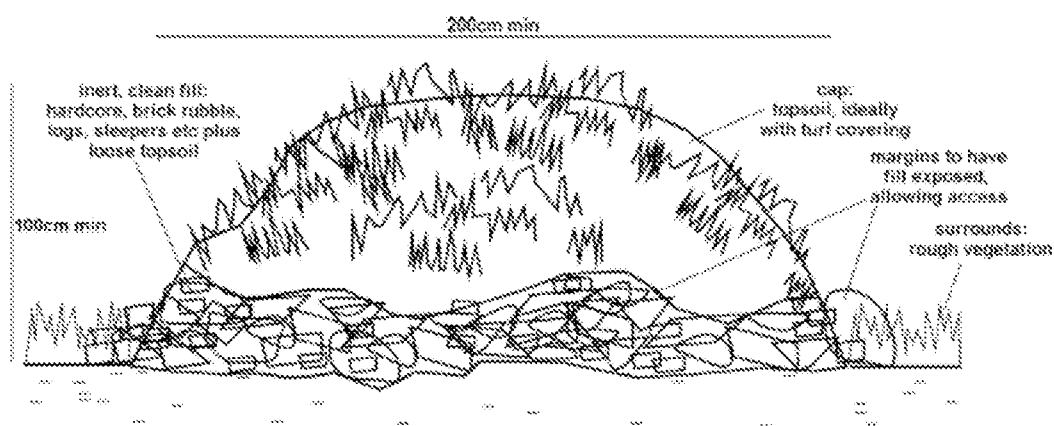
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	14/07/2010	TQ0706	Patching Selden Farm	2	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	24/04/2010	TQ071061	Angmering Park Estate	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	01/06/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	22/04/2009	TQ00T	Angmering Park Estate South	3	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	21/04/2009	TQ0706	Angmering Park Estate	1	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	14/06/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	3	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	24/04/2008	TQ00M	Poling near Arundel	5	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	16/03/2010	TQ062053	Black Ditch near Poling	0	NERC S41, UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird

Appendix 4. Full Reptile Survey Results

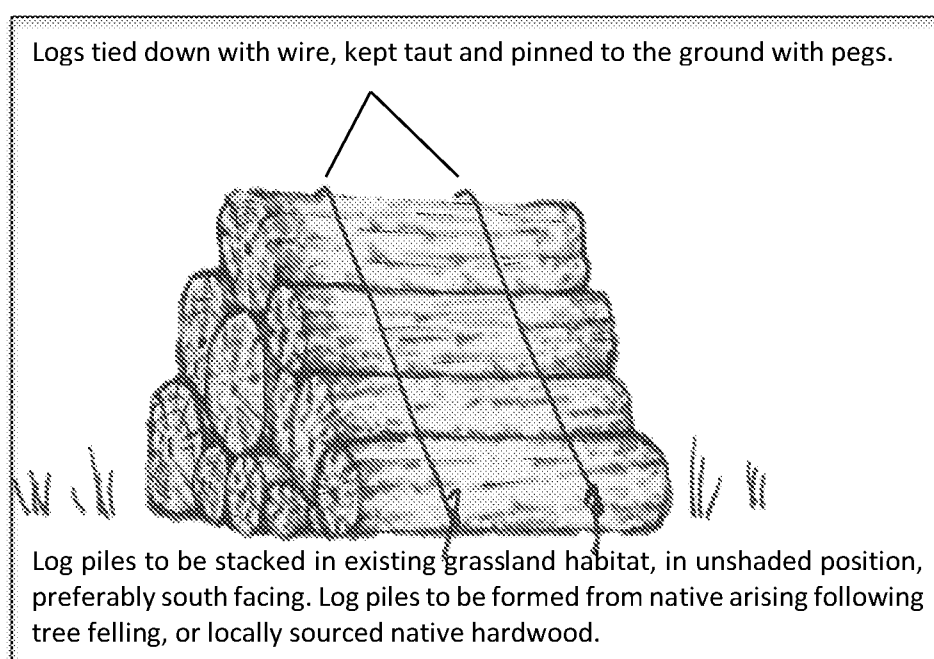
Survey Information				Survey Conditions				Adult Results						Juvenile Results		
Visit No.	Date:	Start Time:	Surveyor Initials	Ave. Temp °C	Wind: Beaufort scale	Cloud Cover %	Rain:	Viviparous lizard		Slow worm		Grass snake		Viviparous lizard	Slow worm	Grass snake
								Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
1	13/04/18	8.35	LW	8.5	0	95	None	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
2	18/04/18	8.35	LW	12.5	0	5	None	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
3	23/04/18	11.15	LW	15.5	1	60	None	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
4	25/04/18	9.01	LW	9.5	1	60	None	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
5	26/04/18	9.01	LW	8.5	2	40	None	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
6	01/05/18	8.35	LW	8.5	0	0	None	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
7	10/05/18	16:30	LW	17.5	1	30	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals:								0		11		0		0	7	0

Appendix 5. Hibernacula Design

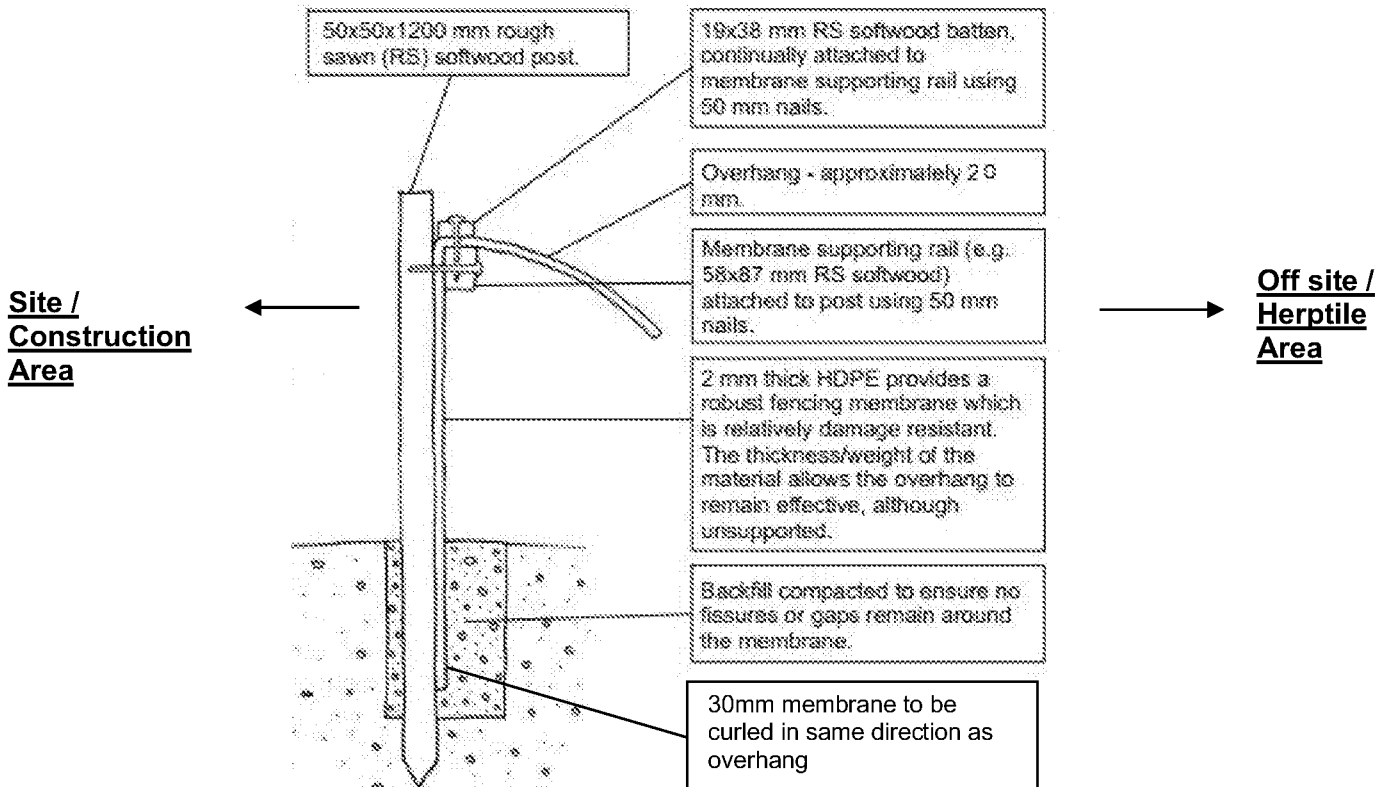
Suggested Hibernacula Design (After English Nature, 2001). The design mimics artificial and natural conditions in which herptiles have been found over wintering. Dimensions should not be below 2m length x 1m width and 1m height. Hibernacula should be placed on free draining surfaces, with the fill located in an excavated depression in the ground above the flood line.



Appendix 6. Log Pile Specification

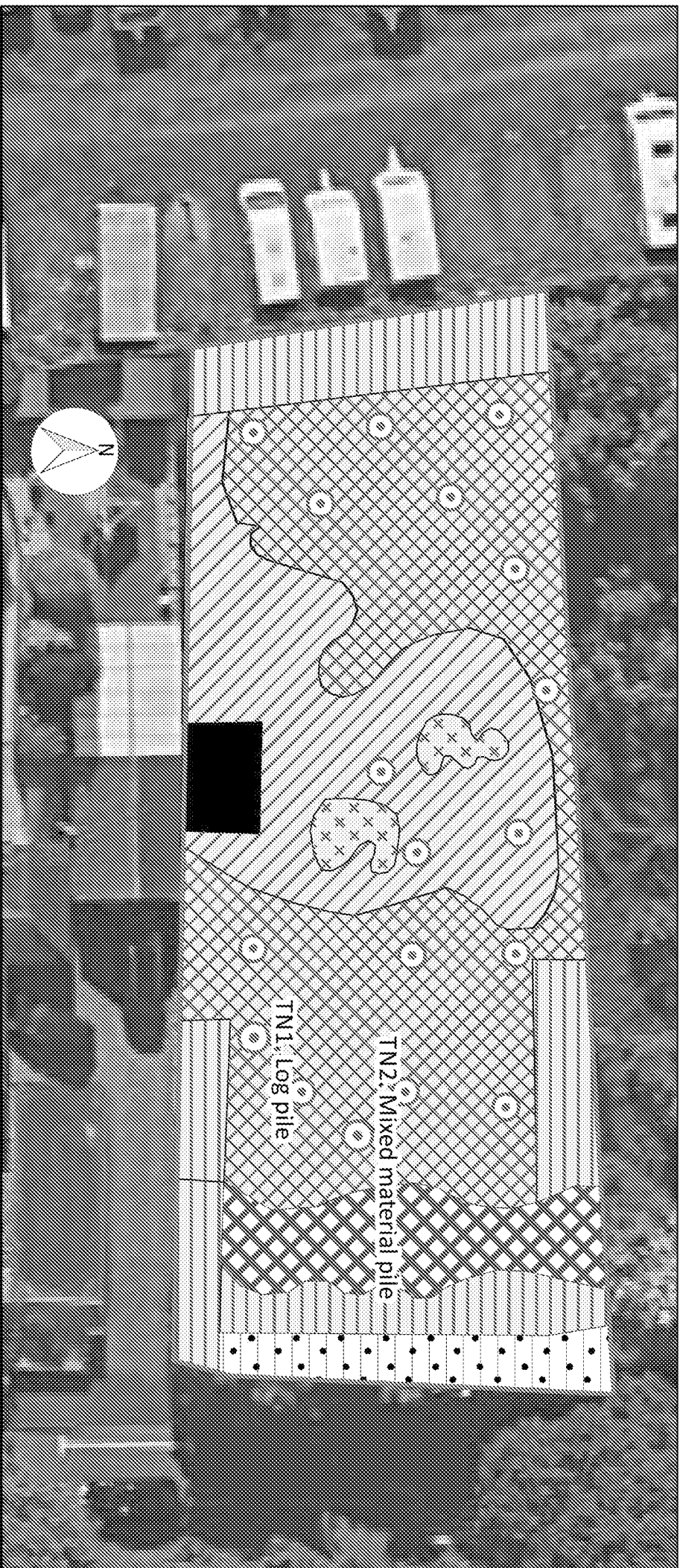


Appendix 7. Herptile Fencing Specification



Appendix 8. Relevant Legislation

Species	Legal Protection
Bats, Dormice, GCN	All British species of bats, GCN and dormice and their resting and breeding sites, have legal protection under UK and European law (Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended), and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. It is an offence to: • capture, kill, disturb or injure • damage or destroy a breeding or resting place • obstruct access to their resting or sheltering places • possess, sell, control or transport live or dead individuals, or parts of them
Badgers	Badgers, and their setts, are protected in the UK under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. It is an offence to: • intentionally capture, kill or injure a badger • damage, destroy or block access to their setts • disturb badgers in setts • treat a badger cruelly • deliberately / intentionally allow a dog into a sett • bait or dig for badgers
Reptiles	All common reptiles are protected from killing or injury under the WCA 1981, as amended.
Birds	All active bird nests are protected under the WCA 1981, as amended from damage/destruction. Furthermore, birds that are listed on Schedule 1 of the Act are also protected from disturbance while they are nesting.



Key

Site boundary line Phase 1 Habitats

Target Notes

A2.1 - Dense continuous bramble scrub

A2.2 - Scattered scrub

C3.1 - Tall ruderal vegetation

J2.1.2 - Intact species poor hedge

J3.6 - Buildings

A2.1 - Dense blackthorn scrub

J2.3.8 - Vegetated earth bank

A3.1 - Scattered sapling trees

Figure 1: Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Client: Chesterman Homes

Site: Land at Arundel Road,
Angmering, BN16 4LL

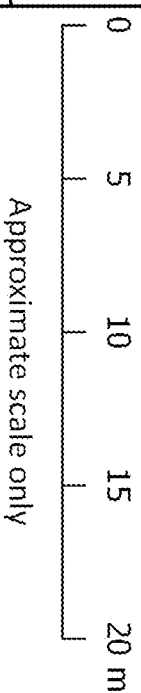
Date: January 2018

Job: WSBN1660

Author: LW

Reviewer: FB

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ecological expertise

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Figure 2: Reptile Survey Results

Client: Chesterman Homes

Key

-  Site Boundary Line
-  Reptile Refugia
-  No Reptiles Found
-  Slow Worm - Adult Female
-  Slow Worm - Adult Male
-  Slow Worm - Juvenile

Site: Land at Arundel Road,
Angmering, BN16 4LL

Date: May 2018
Job: WSBN1660
Author: LW
Reviewer: FB

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Approximate scale only

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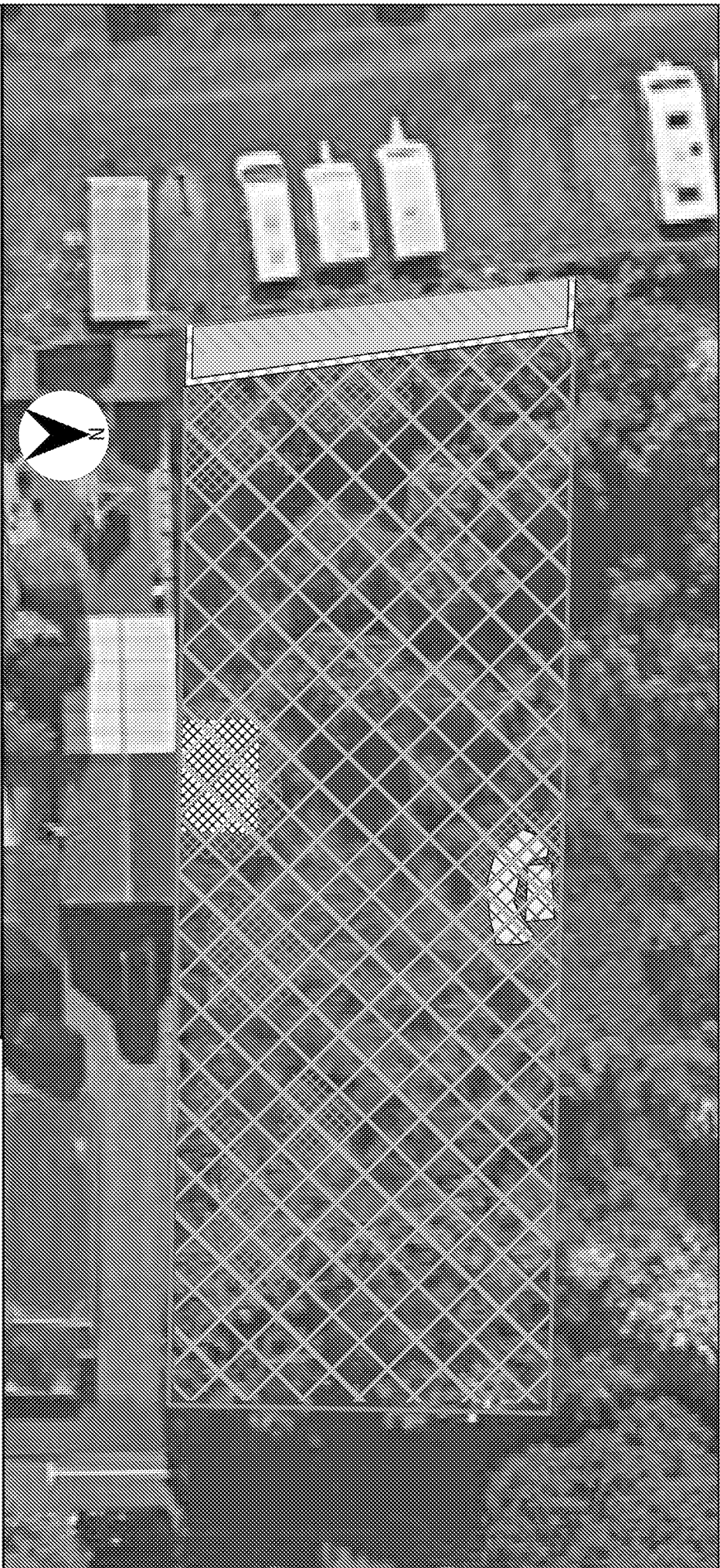


Figure 3: Reptile Mitigation Plan

Key	Site: Land at Arundel Road, Angmering, BN16 4LL	0 5 10 15 20 m Approximate scale only
Site Boundary Line	Client: Chesterman Homes Date: May 2018 Job: WSBN1660 Author: LW Reviewer: FB	bakerwell ecological expertise
Herptile Exclusion Fencing		
Trial pit and dirt mound. Pit to remain covered.		
Areas with high reptile potential. To be taken apart using hand tools only.		
Shed - Sections to be searched before demolition.		
Destructive Search - Completed by on-site ecologist alongside vegetation removal.	www.bakerwell.co.uk	<i>Contains Google Satellite and OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2017)</i>
Retained Boundary Hedge		
Temporary Reptile Receptor		

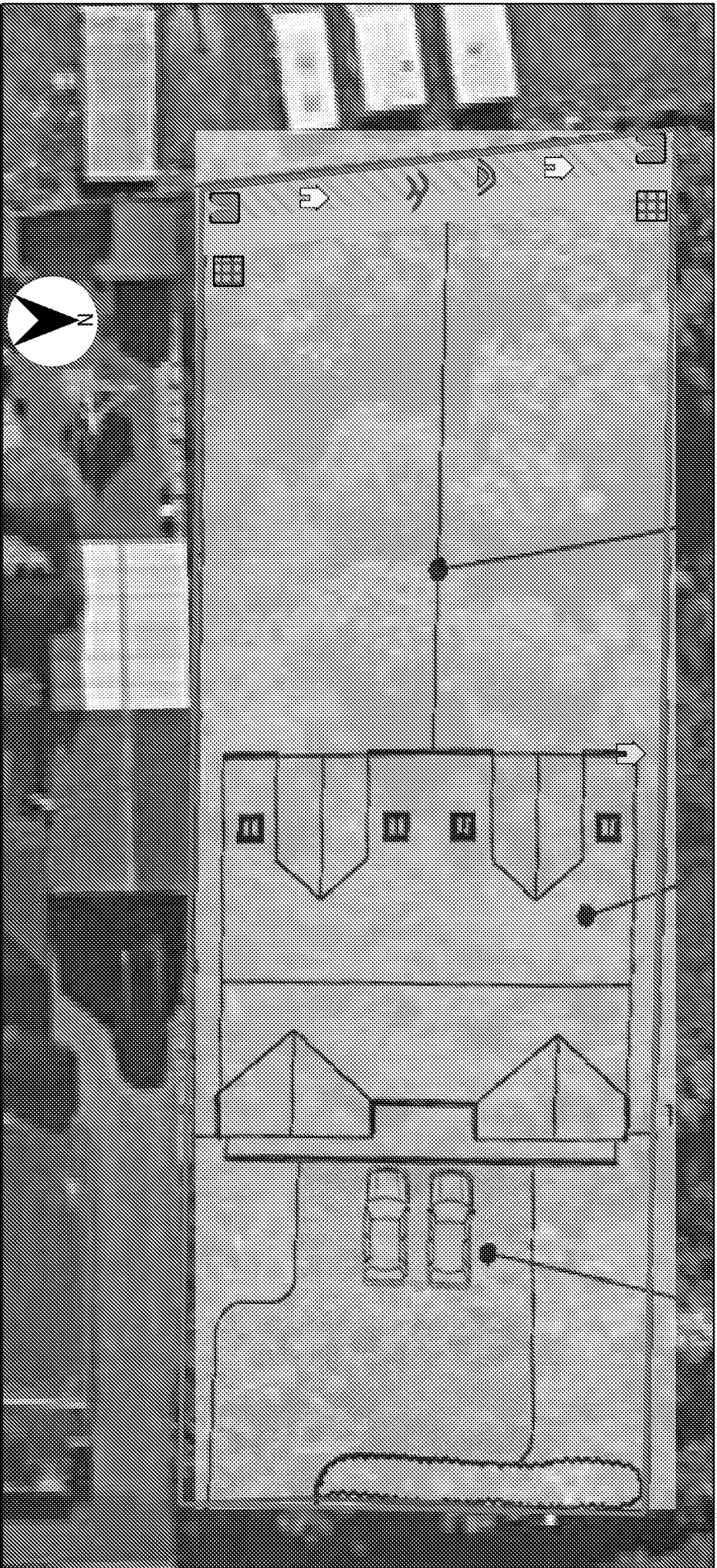


Figure 4: Ecological Enhancements Plan

Key	
	Site Boundary Line
	Hibernacula
	Log Pile
	Hedgehog House
	Formal Slat Based Wooden Compost Bin
	Schwegler 1B Bird Nest Box - Tree Mounted
	Schwegler No. 18 Swift Nest Box - Mounted on Building
	Retained Hedge - Supplemented with native species
	Reptile Receptor Area - Informal end to the gardens with wildflower planting scheme
Site: Land at Arundel Road, Angmering, BN16 4LL Client: Chesterman Homes Date: May 2018 Job: WSBN1660 Author: LW Reviewer: FB www.bakerwell.co.uk	
0 5 10 15 m Approximate scale only bakerwell ecological expertise Contains Google Sotellite and OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2017)	