



# **Dapper's Lane, Angmering**

## **Dormouse Survey Report**



**Persimmon Homes**

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## Executive Summary

| Contents                         | Summary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Site Location</b>             | The site is located west of Dapper's Lane, north of Angmering in West Sussex, Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 07189 05174.<br>The majority of the site comprises semi-improved grassland which is heavily grazed by horses, with hedgerow and woodland boundaries.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Proposals</b>                 | The development proposals are not yet finalised however, they include the creation of a new residential development (up to 100 dwellings) with associated access, landscaping and open amenity space.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Existing Site Information</b> | WYG undertook an Update Ecology Walkover survey in July 2018. Due to a change in the proposals requiring partial removal of a hedgerow, dormouse surveys were recommended based upon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The presence of suitable habitat on-site and within the surrounding landscape (woodland to the north); and</li> <li>• The proposals will result in severance of hedgerows.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Scope of this Survey(s)</b>   | WYG was commissioned on 3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2018 to undertake a dormouse presence / likely absence survey at the site so that potential impacts to dormouse can be assessed.<br>The dormouse surveys were carried out by WYG Associate Ecologist Vivienne Greenough (Dormouse survey licence number 2018-35883-CLS-CLS) and accredited agent WYG Consultant Ecologist Marc Anderton. The dormouse tubes were deployed on 10 <sup>th</sup> August 2018 and monthly checks were started on 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2018 and are to be completed in May 2019 (six checks in total).                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Results</b>                   | Dormouse have been found to be utilising the western and northern site boundaries which contain hedgerow and woodland habitat. No dormouse have been found along the southern and eastern site boundaries and this is not unsurprising as the habitat is less suitable (being fragmented and not as dense in nature). Nonetheless, it can be assumed that dormouse would commute across these habitats in the east and south (but are unlikely to nest within them). The details of this report will remain valid for a period of <b>two dormouse survey seasons</b> (until May 2021).                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Recommendations</b>           | An EPSL will be required to facilitate works on site. This should be prepared once planning has been approved and before any vegetation clearance commences on site.<br>Mitigation required will likely include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retention of dormouse habitat where possible.</li> <li>• Like for like replacement hedgerow planting for any hedgerow which is lost. Existing hedgerow and woodland to be protected by at least a 5m buffer of UK native species planting;</li> <li>• Retention and enhancement of canopy connectivity, to include a dormouse bridge;</li> <li>• Habitat clearance under supervision of a licenced ECoW;</li> <li>• Habitat clearance timed during the dormouse active period (March to October inclusive); and</li> </ul> |



|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ecological enhancements to benefit dormouse.</li></ul> <p>Suggested enhancements include specific species planting, creation of hedgerow buffers and dormouse nest boxes.</p> |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



## Glossary

|                      |                                                                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CIEEM                | Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management                        |
| EcIA                 | Ecological Impact Assessment                                                     |
| ECOW                 | Ecological Clerk of Works                                                        |
| EPS                  | European Protected Species                                                       |
| EPSL                 | European Protected Species Licence                                               |
| GradCIEEM            | Graduate member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management |
| Habitat Regulations  | Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended                |
| HAP                  | Habitat Action Plan                                                              |
| Hedgerow Regulations | Hedgerow Regulations 1997                                                        |
| HPI                  | Habitat(s) of Principal Importance                                               |
| JNCC                 | Join Nature Conservation Committee                                               |
| LBAP                 | Local Biodiversity Action Plan                                                   |
| MCIEEM               | Member of Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management              |
| Natura 2000 site     | A European site designated for its nature conservation value                     |
| NE                   | Natural England                                                                  |
| NERC Act             | Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006                               |
| NPPF                 | National Planning Policy Framework                                               |
| PEA                  | Preliminary Ecological Appraisal                                                 |
| SAC                  | Special Area of Conservation                                                     |
| SAP                  | Species Action Plan                                                              |
| SPA                  | Special Protection Area                                                          |
| SPI                  | Species of Principal Importance                                                  |
| SxBRC                | Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre                                               |
| W&CA                 | Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)                                     |



## **1.0 Introduction**

### **1.1 Background**

WYG was commissioned by Persimmon Homes on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2018 to undertake Dormouse Presence / likely Absence Surveys of the site known as Dapper's Lane, Angmering.

This report has been prepared by WYG Assistant Ecologist Harriet Baber GradCIEEM.

### **1.2 Site Location**

The site is located west of Dapper's Lane, north of Angmering in West Sussex, Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 07189 05174 (see Figure 1).

The majority of the site comprises semi-improved grassland which is heavily grazed by horses, with hedgerow and woodland boundaries. Along the western boundary a public footpath is present beyond which lies St. Margaret's Church of England (CofE) Primary School and arable fields, while housing and further horse grazed fields surround all other sides of the site. Beyond this, to the north lies Poling Furzefields woodland.

### **1.3 Development Proposals**

The development proposals, which are not yet finalised, include residential redevelopment of up to 100 new dwellings with associated landscaping, access and public amenity space. The main access route will come from Dapper's Lane along the eastern site boundary and sever the existing hedgerow to create access and associated visibility splay. In addition, pedestrian access to the existing footpath along the western boundary of the site will be created from the site and this will require some removal of the existing hedgerow.

### **1.4 Previous Reports and Background**

WYG have undertaken a number of surveys on site since 2016 these include:

- ✧ Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) (WYG, 2016); and
- ✧ Update Ecological Walkover Survey (WYG, 2018)

These surveys identified suitable habitat contained within the site to support dormouse populations. Furthermore, two records of dormouse were returned during the 2km data search (carried out as part of the 2016 PEA).

### **1.5 Purpose of the Report**

The objective of this report is to:

- ✧ Determine the presence or likely absence of dormouse on site;
  - ✧ Outline the planning policy and legislative protection given to dormouse;
  - ✧ Establish if any potential effects on dormouse caused by the development are permissible;
- and,



- \* Provide preliminary advice on mitigation strategies against any adverse effects on local dormouse population(s) which may arise as a result of the proposed development.

Note that scientific names are provided at the first mention of each species and common names (where appropriate) are then used throughout the rest of the report for ease of reading.



## 2.0 Methodology

### 2.1 Desk Study

#### 2.1.1 Local Ecological Records Centre

The PEA carried out 2016 included a data search, with data requested from SxBRC which included a search for dormouse records within a 2km radius of the site.

#### 2.1.2 Online Resources

A search for relevant information was also made on the following websites:

- MAGIC [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk) - DEFRA's interactive, web-based database for statutory designations and information on any EPSL applications that have been granted in the local area since 2015.

### 2.2 Hazel Dormouse Presence / Likely Absence Survey

The survey methods used are based on those described in The Dormouse Conservation Handbook (Bright, Morris, and Mitchell-Jones, 2006) and Surveying Dormice Using Nest Tubes (Chanin and Woods, 2003).

In line with standard practice guidance, a total of 50 nest tubes were deployed in the areas of suitable dormouse habitats (woodland / hedgerow habitat) within the site. The location of the nest tubes are shown on Figure 2.

Nest tubes constructed from folded corrugated plastic sheeting (65x65mm wide and 250mm long) were used. Each nest tube had a sliding plywood base which also formed the end of the nest tube and provided a platform extending 55mm from the front of the tube.

Nest tubes were installed at approximately 20m intervals, where possible and fastened to appropriate shrubs and trees beneath a horizontal branch of sufficient thickness at a height of approximately 1 - 1.5m using cable ties. Nest tubes were positioned with the entrance of the tube orientated towards the centre of the shrub (or at the end which is most sheltered) and angled slightly downwards to prevent water collecting within the tube.

### 2.3 Index of Probability

Table 1 shows an index of probability of finding dormice present in nest tubes in any one month, adapted from the Dormouse Conservation Handbook (2006). The scores are based upon a minimum of 50 nest tubes being used in each survey area and can be used to give an indication of the thoroughness of a survey.

**Table 1:** Index of probability of finding dormice present in nest tubes in any one month

| Month     | Index of probability |
|-----------|----------------------|
| April     | 1                    |
| May       | 4                    |
| June      | 2                    |
| July      | 2                    |
| August    | 5                    |
| September | 7                    |
| October   | 2                    |
| November  | 2                    |

## 2.4 Weather Conditions and Dates of Surveys

The surveys were undertaken by WYG licenced dormouse surveyor and Associate Ecologist Vivienne Greenough MCIEEM (Natural England dormouse licence number 2018-35883-CLS-CLS) and aided by accredited agent and Consultant Ecologist Marc Anderton.

The nest tubes were installed on the 10<sup>th</sup> August 2018 and left in situ for the duration of the survey. The tubes were checked for the presence of dormice or their nests at monthly intervals commencing in August 2018 and are due to be completed in May 2019. Upon completion of the visits, the tubes will be removed from the site. The dates of the dormouse survey visits are shown in Table 2.

The dormouse survey was completed according to current relevant guidelines and within suitable weather conditions (Table 2).

**Table 2: Dates and Weather Conditions of Hazel Dormouse Surveys**

| Survey Visit   | Date                            | Temperature (°C) | Cloud (%) | Wind (Beaufort) | Rain |
|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------|
| Tubes Deployed | 10 <sup>th</sup> August 2018    | N/A              | N/A       | N/A             | N/A  |
| Visit 1        | 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2018    | 20               | 50        | 1               | None |
| Visit 2        | 28 <sup>th</sup> September 2018 | 15               | 100       | 4               | None |
| Visit 3        | 25 <sup>th</sup> October 2018   | 11               | 20        | 2               | None |
| Visit 4        | 28 <sup>th</sup> November 2018  | 15               | 100       | 1               | None |
| Visit 5        | To be completed in April 2019   | N/A              | N/A       | N/A             | N/A  |
| Visit 6        | To be completed in May 2019     | N/A              | N/A       | N/A             | N/A  |

## 2.5 Limitations

This report is currently an interim report to support the planning application for the site, however it is highly unlikely that the results from the April and May 2019 surveys will cause a change in the



conclusions and recommendations laid out in this report, due to presence of dormice already being confirmed.

The details of this report will remain valid for a period of **two dormouse survey seasons** (until May 2021), after which the validity of this assessment should be reviewed to determine whether further updates are necessary. Note that the recommendations within this report should be reviewed (and reassessed if necessary) should there be any changes to the red line boundary or development proposals which this report was based on.



### 3.0 Baseline Conditions

#### 3.1 Desk Study

##### 3.1.1 Local Ecological Records Centre

A total of two dormouse records were returned from the data search, full details are within the PEA report (WYG, 2016)

##### 3.1.2 Online Resources

No EPSL were found within 2km of the site and no wildlife sites specifically designated for dormouse. (However, there are sites designated for ancient woodland within 2km (ancient woodland is a favoured habitat for dormouse).

#### 3.2 Index of Probability

A minimum score of 20 is considered sufficient to constitute a thorough survey. Points are allocated on the basis of there being a minimum of 50 tubes deployed per area. Fifty tubes were installed within and adjacent to the site. The points achieved for each survey visit are given in Table 3.

**Table 3:** Index of probability points achieved for the study area

| Month        | Index of probability |
|--------------|----------------------|
| August       | 5                    |
| September    | 7                    |
| October      | 2                    |
| November     | 2                    |
| April        | 1                    |
| May          | 4                    |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>21</b>            |

The total points will come to 21, once surveys are completed, and as such, the survey accords with standard practice guidance and constitutes a thorough survey.

#### 3.3 Hazel Dormouse Survey Results

Dormice and evidence of dormouse have been found during all of the surveys to date (see Figure 3).

**Table 4:** Dormouse Survey Results

| Survey Visit | Findings                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Visit 1      | Three nests found in Tubes 15, 20 and 22                                                                                                                    |
| Visit 2      | One adult dormouse in Tube 14 and three nests in Tubes 14, 15 and 19                                                                                        |
| Visit 3      | Seven nests in Tubes 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22 and 26. Adult dormouse in Tube 14 and 20. Two juvenile dormouse in Tube 16 and Tube 26 (six dormouse in total). |
| Visit 4      | No new nests since last check and no dormice found                                                                                                          |
| Visit 5      | TBC                                                                                                                                                         |
| Visit 6      | TBC                                                                                                                                                         |





## 4.0 Relevant Planning Policy & Legislation

### 4.1 Revised National Planning Policy Framework

The revised NPPF was issued on 24<sup>th</sup> July 2018 and currently supplements government Circular 06/2005, *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System*.

Circular 06/2005 states that the presence of protected species is a material consideration in the planning process. Paragraph 170 of the NPPF also states that '*Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural environment by:*

- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan)*
- b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland*
- c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate*
- d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures*
- e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and*
- f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.*

The conservation and enhancement of wildlife is also specifically reference re: development within the National Parks or the Broads.

*When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:*

- a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;*
- b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;*
- c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and*



- d) *development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.*

Regarding EcIA's and HRA's – any sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on any Natura 2000/habitats site should also be given the same level as protection as the pSPA's and cSAC's themselves. In addition, when an application is being determined, "The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where development requiring appropriate assessment because of its potential impact on a habitats site ...."

*Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should....:*

- c) *limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.*

#### 4.2 Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's Wildlife & Ecosystem Services

Biodiversity 2020 replaces the previous UK Biodiversity Action Plan and sets national targets to be achieved. The intent of Biodiversity 2020, however, is much broader than the protection and enhancement of less common species, and is meant to embrace the wider countryside as a whole.

The priority species and habitats considered under Biodiversity 2020 are the SPI & HPI detailed under NERC Act (see Appendix B for further details).

#### 4.3 Local Biodiversity Action Plan

Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs) identify habitat and species conservation priorities at a local level (typically County by County) and are usually drawn up by a consortium of local Government organisations and conservation charities. Although they are no-longer managed at a national level many are still reviewed and updated at a local level.

The Sussex LBAP (Sussex biodiversity partnership, 2007) is the relevant document for this site and it contains the Habitat & Species Action Plans (HAPs and SAPs) given in Table 5 (only those which are of relevance to dormouse are listed).

**Table 5 Sussex BAP SAPs and HAPs**

| Species Action Plans and Habitat Action Plans |                      |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Hazel dormouse                                |                      |
| Lowland Farmland                              | Arable Field Margins |
|                                               | Hedgerows            |
|                                               | Traditional Orchards |



| Species Action Plans and Habitat Action Plans |                           |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Woodland                                      | Wood-pasture and Parkland |
|                                               | Woodland                  |

It should be noted that the existence of a SAP or HAP does not always infer an elevated level importance for those features. These plans may be designed to encourage an increase in these habitats / species, rather than to protect a county-scarce feature (for example).

#### 4.4 Arun Local Plan

The Arun Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted in July 2018 and replaces the 2003 Arun Local Plan. The wish of the council is to *"plan for climate change and work in harmony with the environment to conserve natural resources and increase biodiversity"*. The policies of relevance to the site and dormouse are:

##### Policy ENV SP1 – Natural Environment

*Arun District Council will encourage and promote the preservation, restoration and enhancement of biodiversity and the natural environment through the development process and particularly through policies for the protection of both designated and non-designated sites. Where possible it shall also promote the creation of new areas for habitats and species. In relation to designated sites, development will be permitted where it protects sites... that are recognised for the species and habitats contained within them.*

##### Policy ENV DM3 – Biodiversity Opportunity Areas

*Development shall:*

- ✧ *Retain and sympathetically incorporate locally valued and important habitats, including wildlife corridors and stepping stones*
- ✧ *Be designed in order to minimise disturbance to habitats*

*Development proposals that do not reasonably address opportunities for enhancing these through their design, layout and landscaping or access/management shall not be permitted. Where a development scheme would result in habitat loss, mitigation measures will be proposed as part of the proposed scheme and such measures agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to the determination of any planning application...*

##### Policy ENV DM5 – Development and Biodiversity

*Development schemes shall, in the first instance, seek to achieve a net gain in biodiversity and protect existing habitats on site. The 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 designed 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.*



*Where there is evidence of a protected species on a proposed development site, planning applications shall include a detailed survey of the subject species, with details of measures to be incorporated into the development scheme to avoid loss of the species. This involves consideration of any impacts that will affect the species directly or indirectly, whether within the application site or in an area outside of the site, which may be indirectly affected by the proposals. All surveys shall be carried out at an appropriate time of year and shall be undertaken by a qualified and, where appropriate, suitably licenced person.*

*All developments shall have regard to Natural England's standing advice for protected species.*

#### 4.5 Relevant Legislation

Dormouse are legally protected under the Habitat Regulations, Schedule 5 of the W&CA 1981 (as amended) and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. In combination, this legislation make it an offence to:

- ✧ Capture, disturb, injure or kill a dormouse;
- ✧ Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a dormouse; and
- ✧ Damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection by a dormouse.

With specific reference to the offence of disturbance, Regulation 41 (1) of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended states that a person commits an offence if they:

*"deliberately disturbs wild animals of any such species [i.e. European Protected Species] in such a way as to be likely significantly to affect:*

- *the ability of any significant group of animals of that species to survive, breed, or rear or nurture their young; or*
- *the local distribution or abundance of that species."*

Development affecting dormice is governed by a licensing procedure administered by Natural England. For any development / works that could affect dormice or dormouse habitat, a European Protected Species licence (EPS licence) from Natural England is required.

Dormice are also incidentally protected by the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, which provide for the conservation of 'important' hedgerows and their constituent trees. The presence of a protected species such as dormice is included in the assessment of whether a hedgerow is considered 'important' and applications to remove such hedgerows must be made to the planning authority.

Dormouse are also afforded more general protection in England (and Wales) within the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006. This imposes a duty on all public bodies, including local authorities and statutory bodies, in exercising their functions, *"to have due regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity"* [Section 40 (1)]. It notes that *"conserving biodiversity includes restoring or enhancing a population or habitat"* [Section 40 (3)]. Consequently, attention should be given to dealing with the modification or development of an area if aspects of it are deemed important to dormouse, such as woodland, scrub and hedgerows.



Dormice are also listed as a 'Species of Principal Importance' for the Conservation of Biodiversity in England and are listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act.



## 5.0 Discussion

The recommendations detailed in this section are based on the results of the dormouse survey to date in relation to the proposed works / development within the site. Recommendations for mitigation, compensation and enhancement take into account relevant legislation and planning policy pertaining to dormouse.

As hazel dormice were found during the survey, the development will require specific mitigation relating to hazel dormouse **and the proposals will also require a European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) to proceed legally**. Within the site, the majority of suitable dormouse habitats are well connected, with the exception of the eastern and southern boundary. It is likely that dormouse are present / utilise all of these habitats within the site for movement between habitats, however nests were only found along the western and northern boundaries (see Figure 3). The proposed plan will cause severance of the eastern boundary for an access road and visibility splay, as well as severance of the western hedgerow for a footpath connection. Furthermore, the construction phase of the development has the potential to disturb dormouse. As such, a EPSL will be required for the development to proceed lawfully, and in line with planning policy. EPSL applications for works affecting dormouse are subject to very close scrutiny and must satisfy tests, set out in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended, that state;

- *'The actions are essential for 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest';*
- *'There is no satisfactory alternative'; and*
- *'The action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species conserved at a favourable conservation status in their natural range'.*

The EPSL application must demonstrate compliance with these tests and be accompanied by a Reasoned Statement justifying the need, and Method Statement which sets out a mitigation strategy. The aim of the mitigation strategy is to avoid the proposed development having a detrimental impact on the favourable conservation status of dormouse in their natural range. The method statement will cover all activities with the potential to effect dormouse within the study area.

To support the licence application, the April and May 2019 surveys will be undertaken. However, the confirmed presence of dormouse within the site provides sufficient information to support the planning application and determine the application.

## 5.1 Mitigation

As removal of dormouse habitat cannot be avoided, mitigation under an EPSL will be required. Details of mitigation which is likely to be required is detailed below:

- Where possible, as much dormouse habitat as possible will be retained. Like for like replacement hedgerow planting for any hedgerow which is lost will be required. The existing hedgerow and woodland should be protected by at least a 5m buffer of UK native species planting;
- Retention and enhancement of canopy connectivity surrounding the site. This is likely to include the use of a dormouse bridge to facilitate habitat connectivity of the western hedgerow where severance will occur;



- ✦ Timing habitat clearance works sensitively for dormouse (during their active period, March to October inclusive);
- ✦ Clearing habitat under specific working practices to encourage dormouse to leave the area and under supervision of a licenced ECoW;
- ✦ Ecological enhancements to benefit dormouse, such as provision of nest boxes within woodland to the north of site, management of habitats and planting of native species to benefit dormice.

## 5.2 Enhancements for Dormouse

In accordance with the NPPF and the Arun Local Plan, the site should be enhanced for dormouse. suggested enhancements include specific species planting, creation of a buffer zone around the hedgerows to be planted with native hedgerow flora and provision of nest boxes for dormouse (some of which may form part of the mitigation for EPSL).



## 6.0 Summary

An EPSL for dormouse will be required to facilitate the development. This should be applied for once planning permission has been received and before any habitat clearance on site commences.

Mitigation required will include:

- Retention of dormouse habitat where possible and like-for-like replacement of lost habitats.;
- Retention and enhancement of canopy connectivity, to include a dormouse bridge; and
- Habitat clearance timed during the dormouse active period and under supervision of a licenced ECoW.

Suggested enhancements include specific species planting, creation of hedgerow buffers and dormouse nest boxes.



## 7.0 References

- \* Bright PW, Morris PA and Mitchell-Jones A (2006). *Dormouse Conservation Handbook*, 2nd Edition. English Nature, Peterborough.
- \* Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2018) National Planning Policy Framework.
- \* Arun District Council (2014) Arun Local Plan 2011-2031
- \* WYG, (2016), *Dapper's Lane, Angmering, West Sussex*: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.
- \* WYG, (2018<sup>a</sup>), *Dapper's Lane, Angmering, West Sussex*: Update Ecology Walkover Survey.
- \* ODPM, (2005), Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System, [online] Available at , Accessed September 2018.
- \* Sussex Biodiversity Partnership <https://www.biodiversitysussex.org.uk/>
- \* Chanin P, Woods M (2003). *Surveying dormice using nest tube. Results and experience from the South West Dormouse Project*. English Nature, Peterborough.



## **FIGURES**

**Figure 1 – Site Location Plan**

**Figure 2 – Dormouse Tube Locations**

**Figure 3 – Dormouse Distribution**



| Rev | Date     | Notes                  |
|-----|----------|------------------------|
| A   | 21/12/18 | Initial map production |

Legend

 Site boundary

0 50 100 200 300 400 Metres



Site Location Plan

Dapper's Lane, Angmering  
Persimmon Homes

|                            |                           |                             |                |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Scale at A3:<br>1:8,000    | Project No:<br>A085519-4  | Drawing No:<br>Figure 1     | Revision:<br>A |
| Drawn by:<br>Harriet Baber | Drawn date:<br>21/12/2018 | Approved by:<br>Ben Blowers |                |

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W:\085519-4 Persimmon Homes\Angmering\Angmering\_SiteLocation\_Plan.dwg 21/12/2018

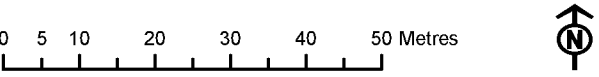




|                 |                         |                                        |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>Rev</b><br>A | <b>Date</b><br>21/12/18 | <b>Notes</b><br>Initial map production |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|

### Legend

-  Site boundary  
 Dormouse  
 Dormouse Nest



## Dormouse Distribution

## Dapper's Lane, Angmering Persimmon Homes

|                                   |                                  |                                    |                       |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Scale at A3:</b><br>1:1,000    | <b>Project No:</b><br>A085519-4  | <b>Drawing No:</b><br>Figure 3     | <b>Revision:</b><br>A |
| <b>Drawn by:</b><br>Harriet Baber | <b>Drawn date:</b><br>14/02/2019 | <b>Approved by:</b><br>Ben Blowers |                       |

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## **Appendix A – Report Conditions**



### **REPORT CONDITIONS**

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The whole of the report must be read as other sections of the report may contain information which puts into context the findings in any executive summary.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

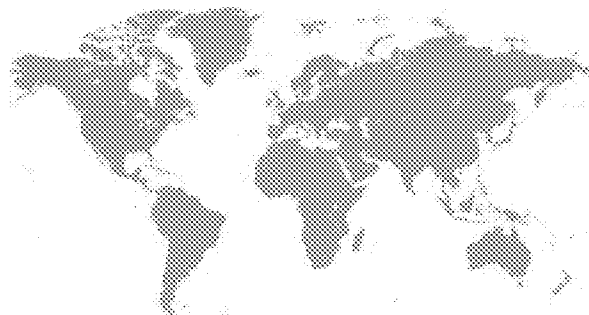


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