

LAND SOUTH OF CORNFIELD CLOSE LITTLEHAMPTON

CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN - ECOLOGY



Ecology
Archaeology
Arboriculture
Landscape Architecture



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Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION	2
2.0	BASELINE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES	4
3.0	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	9
4.0	GENERAL PRESCRIPTIONS	10
5.0	SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURES	12
6.0	CONCLUSION	19
APPENDIX 1	ECOLOGICAL FEATURES PLAN	
APPENDIX 2	ECOLOGICAL MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT PLAN	
APPENDIX 3	DISTRIBUTION OF REPTILE REFUGIA 2018	
APPENDIX 4	2018 REPTILE SURVEY RESULTS & CONDITIONS	
APPENDIX 5	TREES WITH PRFs	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report fulfils the ecology criteria for the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). It has been produced by ACD Environmental on behalf of Thakeham Client to fulfil Condition 6 of the full planning consent for the Land at Cornfield Close, Littlehampton.

1.2 Full planning permission has been granted for the development of up to 77 dwellings by West Sussex County Council.

1.3 Condition 6 states:

“Prior to the commencement of development, a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and Landscape and Management Plan (LEMP) including full details of the habitat management and enhancements to take place on site shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority and the development shall proceed in accordance with the details so approved”

1.4 The aim of the CEMP is to establish how to safeguard protected species and habitats within the Application Site during the construction phase of the development. It also provides clarification on who is responsible for ensuring that the environmental protection measures are implemented.

1.5 The objective of the CEMP is to avoid and minimise impacts on designated sites, habitats proposed for retention, and protected species confirmed or of potential to be present. This will be achieved through general prescriptions detailed in **Section 4.0** and specific mitigation measures detailed in **Section 5.0**.

1.6 This CEMP is restricted to potential impacts of the construction phase on ecology and biodiversity and does not extend to any other potential environmental impacts.

1.7 The Application Site is approximately 2.7ha and bordered by residential development to the north and north-east, Cornfield School to the north-west and an open access field, frequently utilised by dog walkers, to the south, east and west. The site comprises a former campsite and the grassland is regularly managed and maintained as a short sward. There are single-storey buildings located on the north-

east corner of the site and an unmanaged scrub area along the western boundary dominated by dense scrub and tall ruderal vegetation with mown paths weaving through. A mature tree line also extends along the southern boundary and overhangs into the southern half of the eastern boundary.

2.0 BASELINE ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

- 2.1 An Extended Phase 1 Habitat survey was undertaken within the Application Site in January 2018 by ACD Environmental Ltd. Following the Phase 1 survey, specific Phase 2 survey work was carried out in respect of bats, and reptiles. An endoscopic survey was undertaken on two trees in May 2018. Reptile presence/absence surveys were undertaken throughout May 2018.

Designated Sites

- 2.2 There are no statutory designations located within or adjacent to the Application Site. The nearest statutory designation is West Beach LNR located approximately 1.7km south-west.
- 2.3 There are no non-statutory designation located within or adjacent to the Application Site. The nearest non-statutory designation is Littlehampton Gold Course and Atherington Beach LWS located approximately 1.5km south-west.

Habitats

- 2.4 The Application Site is dominated by managed grassland, with single-storey buildings concentrated on the north-east corner of the site. Other habitats on site include introduced shrub, scattered trees, a tree line, dense scrub, refuse-tips, tall ruderal vegetation and hedgerows.

- 1.1 The Application Site supports the following habitats:

- Buildings and Hardstanding;
- Dense Scrub;
- Introduced Shrub;
- Poor Semi-improved Grassland;
- Native Species-poor Hedgerow;
- Refuse-tip;

- Scattered Trees/Tree Line; and
- Tall Ruderal Vegetation.

Amphibians

- 2.5 The Application Site does not support any waterbodies and a review of OS mapping and aerial imagery recorded five waterbodies within a 500m radius of the site. Only one of the waterbodies is located within 250m of the site, in the form of a small pond 65m north-west, likely created to catch run-off from the A259. The other four waterbodies include two ornamental ponds within a business park located 308m north-east, an attenuation basin located 326m north and an ornamental pond located 490m north.
- 2.6 The A259 is a significant barrier to dispersal for great crested newt and separates the site from the four ponds located greater than 250m from the site. To support a viable great crested newt population multiple well-connected ponds are necessary. As the pond located 65m from the site is fragmented from other waterbodies by the A259 and dense development it is likely absent of great crested newt. Therefore, great crested newt are assessed to be likely absent from the Application Site.

Badger

- 2.7 No evidence of badger was recorded on site, such as, snuffle holes, prints and latrines, however, the site is suitable for commuting and foraging badger. The managed grassland offers foraging opportunities, although limited in extent, and the scrub comprises berry producing species suitable for foraging badger.
- 2.8 The likelihood of badger being present on site is considered low due to the absence of evidence recorded during the survey, in combination with the developed location.

Bats – Roosting

- 2.9 There are no potential roosting features in any of the buildings within the Application Site. A total of 10 of the trees situated along the southern site boundary have been identified as providing bat roosting potential, and range from low to medium suitability for bat roosts.

Bats – Foraging and Commuting

- 2.10 The local records of Daubenton's bat and whiskered/Brandt's bat are of county significance as they are considered rare and scattered across West Sussex. Furthermore, noctule and Natterer's are considered uncommon within West Sussex¹. The Alcaho bat is also considered to be rare, although widely considered to be under recorded as the species is difficult to distinguish between whiskered/Brandt's bat. The local recordings of these less common species were attained outside of the developed area of Littlehampton, which is to be expected, as they are generally considered to be more light adverse species. Therefore, considering the Application Sites location, surrounded by development it is unlikely to be of value to the rarer, light adverse species of bat.
- 2.11 Furthermore, the Application Site is not connected to an extensive wildlife corridor (e.g. hedgerow network, river, woodland copses) and is too small to support foraging bats in isolation. The sites suitability for foraging and commuting bats is associated with boundary habitats of tree lines, hedgerow and dense scrub.

Birds

- 2.12 The UK BAP species and RSPB red data list species: starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, house sparrow *Passer domesticus*, yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*, turtle dove *Streptopelia turtur*, Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*, grasshopper warbler *Locustella naevia*.
- 2.13 UK BAP species and RSPB amber data list species: dunnoek *Prunella modularis*, stock dove *Columba oenas*, swift *Apus apus*, bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, willow warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus* and house martin *Delichon urbicum*.
- 2.14 UK BAP species and RSPB green data list species: barn owl, which is protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act.
- 2.15 No additional species were recorded during the 2017 and 2018 surveys.

¹ The Mammal Society, Mammal Watch South East, South East Mammal Atlas-5 (Bats)
ACD Environmental

Reptiles

- 2.16 Common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* have been recorded within an allotment located approximately 340m north-west of the Application Site. There are no further records of reptiles within a 2km radius of the Application Site, however, this does not confirm the absence of slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, which are frequently found within residential gardens that are abundant in the local landscape.
- 2.17 The majority of the Application Site comprises managed grassland of poor suitability for common species of reptiles and the introduced shrub patches are relatively isolated and, thus considered sub-optimal for this species group. Suitable habitat for reptiles within the Application Site include the dense scrub, tall ruderal vegetation, hedgerows, refuse-tips (TN11 in **Appendix 1**), and the bases of mature tree specimens. The latter two habitats have potential to offer suitable hibernacula for reptiles.
- 2.18 A reptile survey was undertaken by ACD Environmental in 2018. A single juvenile slow-worm was recorded on the north-west corner of the Application Site. Juveniles are not included within population size estimations according to best practice guidance by Froglife², however, the presence of a juvenile does imply that at least a very low population of adult slow-worm are locally present and can/have colonised the Application Site. Furthermore, the juvenile recorded should be considered in the population count as it is likely from the 2017 breeding season and has thus survived its first winter and survival into adulthood is likely.
- 2.19 The public open space field bounding the southern half of the Application Site and the allotment to the north-west, as well as, the abundant residential gardens within the surrounding landscape offer suitable habitat for slow-worm. These surrounding habitats also offer colonisation opportunities onto the Application Site.
- 2.20 Overall, the Application Site is assessed to support a 'low' population of slow-worm assessed to be of **site value**.

² Froglife Advice Sheet 10: An Introduction to Planning, Conducting and Interpreting Surveys for Snake and Lizard Conservation. [Online]. Available from: www.froglife.org

Other Wildlife

- 2.21 A range of common and widespread mammal species are highly likely to utilise the Application Site. These species include rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, roe deer *Capreolus capreolus*, muntjac *Muntiacus reevesi*, fox *Vulpes Vulpes*, the latter of which was observed during the reptile presence/absence surveys conducted in 2018. All such species are relatively common both in the local and the national context and their presence within the Application Site is of low ecological significance.
- 2.22 There are numerous records of stag beetle *Lecanus cervus*, with the closest located approximately 430m east of the Application Site. Stag beetle are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981³. Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* have also been recorded within the local area and are a species of principal importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act and a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)⁴ species.
- 2.23 Furthermore, a large number of UK and County BAP moth and butterfly species have been recorded within a 2km radius of the Application Site. Lastly, notable bee species recorded within a 2km radius include the Bryony mining bee *Andrena rubricata* and sharp-collared furrow bee *Lasioglossum (Evylaeus) malachurum*.

³ WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a – Covers selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale (live or dead animal, part or derivative).

⁴ UK BAP was superseded in 2012 by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. However, UKBAP it is still referred to as the species and habitats agreed under UK BAP still form the basis of conservation action today.

3.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 3.1 This report should be read in conjunction with other environmental reports for Cornfield Close including the EcIA and LEMP. In the event that environmental disciplines mitigation measures are conflicting, the relevant professionals will be consulted to resolve the discrepancy pragmatically.
- 3.2 The implementation of the CEMP is the responsibility of the Project Manager and/or Contractor on behalf of the Developer, who will collectively be responsible for ensuring that the appointed sub-contractors and all site staff are aware of the ecological constraints and the distribution of the CEMP document accordingly.
- 3.3 An appropriately qualified Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be appointed during the construction phase. Reference is made within this document as to when the ECoW would need to be present in order to implement mitigation.
- 3.4 The appointed Site Manager will be responsible for the day to day implementation of the CEMP and ensuring that the site staff and contractors adhere to the measures set out within the CEMP. The Site Manager will also be responsible for identifying when the ECoW is required.

4.0 GENERAL PRESCRIPTIONS

- 4.1 This section details the general site prescriptions to be adhered to throughout the construction phase, which are not specific to any one ecological feature within the Application Site.

Ground Construction Works

- 4.2 Any exposed areas of soil during the works should be covered by a geotextile membrane whilst not being worked in, to minimise risk erosion of the soil.
- 4.3 If soil is imported on to the Application Site, a record should be made as to where the imported soil is distributed and these areas checked annually between May and September by the ECoW. The ECoW will search for invasive species, such as Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica*, Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* and giant hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum*.

Location of Construction and Plant Machinery

- 4.4 The site compound, including welfare facilities, storage materials and plant will be positioned a sufficient distance from potential pollution pathways the Application Site. Preferably, such facilities are to be located within close proximity to the following roads that extend adjacent to the Application Site: Cornfield Close, and A259.
- 4.5 All general material will be carefully stored within the site compound. Any loose materials are to be covered with a geotextile membrane to prevent them from entering any waterways during times of strong wind and rain.

Vehicles

- 4.6 Vehicle access is to be attained from existing road infrastructure such as, Cornfield Close and the A259.
- 4.7 Refuelling of vehicles is to be undertaken within the site compound(s) on an impermeable surface.

Chemical Contamination

- 4.8 All chemicals are to be stored within the site compound(s) to minimise the risk of any potential contamination.
- 4.9 Should any chemical spills occur then these should be traced, recorded and addressed in compliance with COSHH. A spill kit will be maintained on site at all times in order to react to any chemical spills which may occur.
- 4.10 Should any drums be damaged or leaking then these should be removed from the site immediately and disposed of in an appropriate manner.
- 4.10 For further information on dealing with chemical spills and incidents reference should be made to PPG21 'Dealing with Spills'. A copy of this guidance should be kept on site during the construction works.

Site Waste Management

- 4.11 The appointed contractor will ensure the proper removal and safe disposal of all waste materials arising from the proposed works. The contractor will also ensure safe disposal of all surplus construction material offsite.

Dust Pollution

- 4.12 Measures are to be taken to avoid dust pollution. This can include installing geo-textile fabric on the Heras fencing surrounding the site.
- 4.13 Any piles of sand, soil or other small particle materials should be kept damp on days of strong winds and/or covered with geo-textile fabric to prevent the amount of dust and debris leaving the site.

Light Pollution

- 4.14 Please see the bat – foraging and commuting mitigation within **Section 5.0**.

5.0 SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURES

- 5.1 This section details the construction phase mitigation measures for specific ecological features.

Designated Sites

Potential Construction Phase Impacts

- 5.2 The statutory ecological designations identified by the desk study are all considered to be sufficiently well removed from the Application Site and no effects are anticipated during the construction phase.

Mitigation and Avoidance Measures

- 5.3 The pollution prevention measures detailed within **Section 4.0** will help prevent negatively impacting the above ecological receptors.

Habitats

Potential Construction Phase Impacts

- 5.4 The dense scrub, introduced shrub, poor semi-improved grassland, refuse tips, and a number of scattered trees are anticipated for removal. The boundary hedgerows and some of the scattered trees will be retained.

Mitigation and Avoidance Measures

- 5.5 Root protection Areas (RPAs) will be established around trees and hedgerows to be retained in line with BS5837:2012, through use of Heras fencing or similar.
- 5.6 Where tree removal or pruning is required, such works are to be undertaken in accordance with the British Standard BS3998:2010 Tree Work Recommendations, by recognised tree contracting companies from the Arboricultural Association's list of registered contractors. Proof of experience and insurance provision will be required. All work shall be undertaken at the appropriate time and with the consent of the Management Company.
- 5.7 No trees to be retained shall be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

- 5.8 The trees should be checked annually for signs of deterioration or distress and the appropriate actions taken, where a potential safety hazard is identified.

Amphibians

Potential Construction Phase Impacts

- 5.9 Due to the absence of suitable breeding habitat within dispersal range of the site, great crested newt are assessed as likely absent from the Application Site.

Mitigation and Avoidance Measures

- 5.10 No specific mitigation and avoidance measures are required, however the precautionary methodology detailed for the protection of reptiles, will also go towards safeguarding any common and widespread species of amphibians that may be utilizing the Application Site.

Badger

Potential Construction Phase Impacts

- 5.11 The Phase 1 Habitat survey in 2018 concluded that badger setts are absent from the Application Site.
- 5.12 During construction there will be an increase in the number and amount of hazards which could potentially harm a badger, such as, open trenches and pipes, which badgers could become trapped in.

Mitigation and Avoidance Measures

- 5.13 All excavations will be covered at night to prevent badgers becoming trapped.
- 5.14 In the unlikely event that a badger becomes trapped in excavations during construction works, a timber ramp should be inserted to allow the animal to escape of its own accord.
- 5.15 All trenches will be inspected each morning to ensure no animals have become trapped overnight. Should a trapped badger be encountered the ECoW is to be

contacted to provide advice.

5.16 Any temporary pipes will be capped to prevent badgers gaining access during the night and all sharp objects/machinery are to be appropriately stored away.

5.17 Food and litter are not to be left within the working area overnight.

5.18 In the circumstance that a potential badger sett is found during the construction phase the Site Manager is to be informed and the ECoW contacted. The ECoW will attend site to determine whether the burrow is attributed to badger and will advise on further mitigation.

Bats – Roosting

Potential Construction Phase Impacts

5.19 The development is anticipating to retain the majority of the trees along the Application Site boundaries; however, a number of the scattered trees are anticipated to be lost during the construction phase. Removal of trees with suitable roosting bat features (approximate locations shown in **Appendix 1** and further details in **Appendix 5**) risks harming bats and damaging bat roosts.

5.20 Furthermore, an increase in lighting during the construction phase may deter roosting bats and ground excavation works risk harming trees of roosting bat suitability that are proposed for retention.

Mitigation and Avoidance Measures

5.21 For trees anticipated for removal, TN3 and T10 (**Appendix 1**) which are assessed to be of low and medium suitability to support roosting bats, require a precautionary 'soft-felling' methodology to be undertaken. This includes cutting the tree in sections, avoiding cutting through suitable roosting features and gently lowering to the ground and leaving the sections to rest overnight.

5.22 It is anticipated that all other trees with medium and high suitability will be retained in the development. However, if any trees works are proposed to medium/high suitability trees, up to date surveys will be carried out to determine whether any bat

roosts are present.

5.23 If a bat roost is confirmed to be present within a tree requiring removal, a Natural England EPS mitigation licence will be required in order to allow the proposed redevelopment works to proceed without contravening current legislation. A protected species licence application can only be made once planning permission and all the relevant conditions have been granted.

5.24 To prevent the risk of harming trees with PRFs, proposed for retention within the Application Site, the habitat mitigation detailed in **Section 5.0** is to be adhered to.

5.25 Trees of roosting bat suitability which are to be retained as part of the development proposals are to retain their value for bats roosting provided that the lighting mitigation in **Section 5.0** are adhered to.

5.26 The provision of roosting bat features within the new buildings is to be kept in mind during the construction phase, in line with the compensation and enhancement recommendations within ACD Environmental's EclA report. This details the quantity and placement of the bat roosting features.

Bats – Foraging and Commuting

Potential Construction Phase Impacts

5.27 The majority of the linear features favoured by bats are to be retained throughout the construction phase. However, the quality of the retained habitat for bats may be reduced during the construction phase by an increase in light pollution.

Mitigation and Avoidance Measures

5.28 Temporary lighting during the construction phase will be minimised to task related lighting only and where feasible, works will be undertaken during normal working daylight hours to prevent the need for lighting. No artificial lighting will be left on at the Application Site outside of working hours.

5.29 Where security lighting is required it is recommended that it is motion sensitive with hooded luminaires and directed away from the vegetated boundaries and any

scattered trees.

- 5.30 If the schedule of works are to be amended to include the use of lighting not in line with the recommended security lighting above, the ECoW will be consulted prior to installing lighting on site. Where proposed lighting provisions are deemed unsuitable from an ecological perspective the ECoW will work alongside the lighting engineer for the provision of alternative lighting solutions.
- 5.31 The proposed soft landscaping detailed within the EclA by ACD Environmental will provide suitable compensatory foraging and commuting bat habitat in the form of a hedgerow enhancement, and tree and shrub planting of benefit to pollinating insects. It is imperative that these new habitats are created during the construction phase and without the use of chemicals to promote invertebrate numbers for bats to predate on.

Birds

Potential Construction Phase Impacts

- 5.32 The loss of the dense scrub, introduced shrub, and scattered trees risks resulting in the loss of active nests, both ground nesting and above ground.
- 5.33 Without suitable mitigation, increased disturbance as a result of construction noise, dust and vibration is likely to affect the ability of birds nesting within the hedgerows and trees to hold territory and breed successfully, if construction takes place in the breeding season. Ambient noise level increases would be variable, but at times there could be considerable increases in noise levels.

Mitigation and Avoidance Measures

- 5.34 The potential loss of active nests during the construction phase (e.g. song birds within the hedgerows and trees) will be mitigated by undertaking clearance of potential bird nesting habitat outside the breeding season, which extends between March to August inclusive.
- 5.35 If this is not feasible the ECoW will attend the Application Site within 24 hours prior to clearance of the scrub, and the removal of a section of hedgerow or tree. If any

nests are found they will be cordoned off with tape by the ECoW and no works will occur until the young have hatched and the family have vacated the nest. For any active nests within a hedgerow or tree to be removed the nest will be retained within a 3m buffer (clearly defined by tape) until the young have fledged.

5.36 Protection of the RPA's by Heras fencing as detailed within the hedgerow and tree mitigation above will reduce disturbance impacts on nesting birds within the retained habitats.

5.37 The lighting mitigation detailed within **Section 5.0** will help retain the value of the suitable nesting bird habitat proposed for retention within the Application Site.

5.38 The provision of nesting bird features within the new buildings is to be kept in mind during the construction phase, in line with the compensation and enhancement recommendations within the EclA report (ACD Environmental Ltd., 2018). The ECoW is to be contacted to advise on quantity and placement of the nesting bird features.

Reptiles

Potential Construction Phase Impacts

5.39 A low population of slow-worm has been recorded within the Application Site. The dense scrub, tall ruderal vegetation, refuse-tips, hedgerows and bases of mature trees are suitable for supporting widespread species of reptile. The removal of these habitats risk harming slow-worm and will result in a net loss of slow-worm habitat.

5.40 Widespread reptiles are protected from death and injury only, their habitat is not protected, however, as a protected species sufficient effort is to be made to retain reptile populations on site.

Mitigation and Avoidance Measures

5.41 The dense scrub and scrub will be trimmed to 10-20cm and the arisings removed off-site. Once an area of vegetation has been trimmed, it will be left for at least one night to allow remaining reptiles to escape. The stubble will then be hand searched by the ECOW prior to being trimmed to the ground

5.42 Once larger areas of vegetation have been cleared, the trimmed areas will be searched for sheltering reptiles before more invasive machinery is used. The vegetation will be carefully scraped back, to expose any reptiles sheltering in crevices just below the surface, using a machine with toothed bucket.

5.43 All site clearance will take place during the active reptile season of April – September, on warm days when reptiles will be active, and the work force, will be briefed on the presence of slow worms on site and the legal protection of slow worms in the UK.

Other Wildlife

Potential Construction Phase Impacts

5.44 Risk of harm to wildlife such as hedgehog during ground works and increase in light pollution reducing the suitability of the retained habitats within the Application Site for wildlife in general.

5.45 During construction there will be an increase in the number and amount of hazards which could potentially harm animals that forage, shelter and/or commute across the Application Site.

Mitigation and Avoidance Measures

5.46 The badger mitigation detailed within **Section 5.0** will prevent other mammals from harm.

5.47 No chemical fertiliser, herbicide or pesticide will be used during the construction phase, which will benefit all animals, in particular invertebrates.

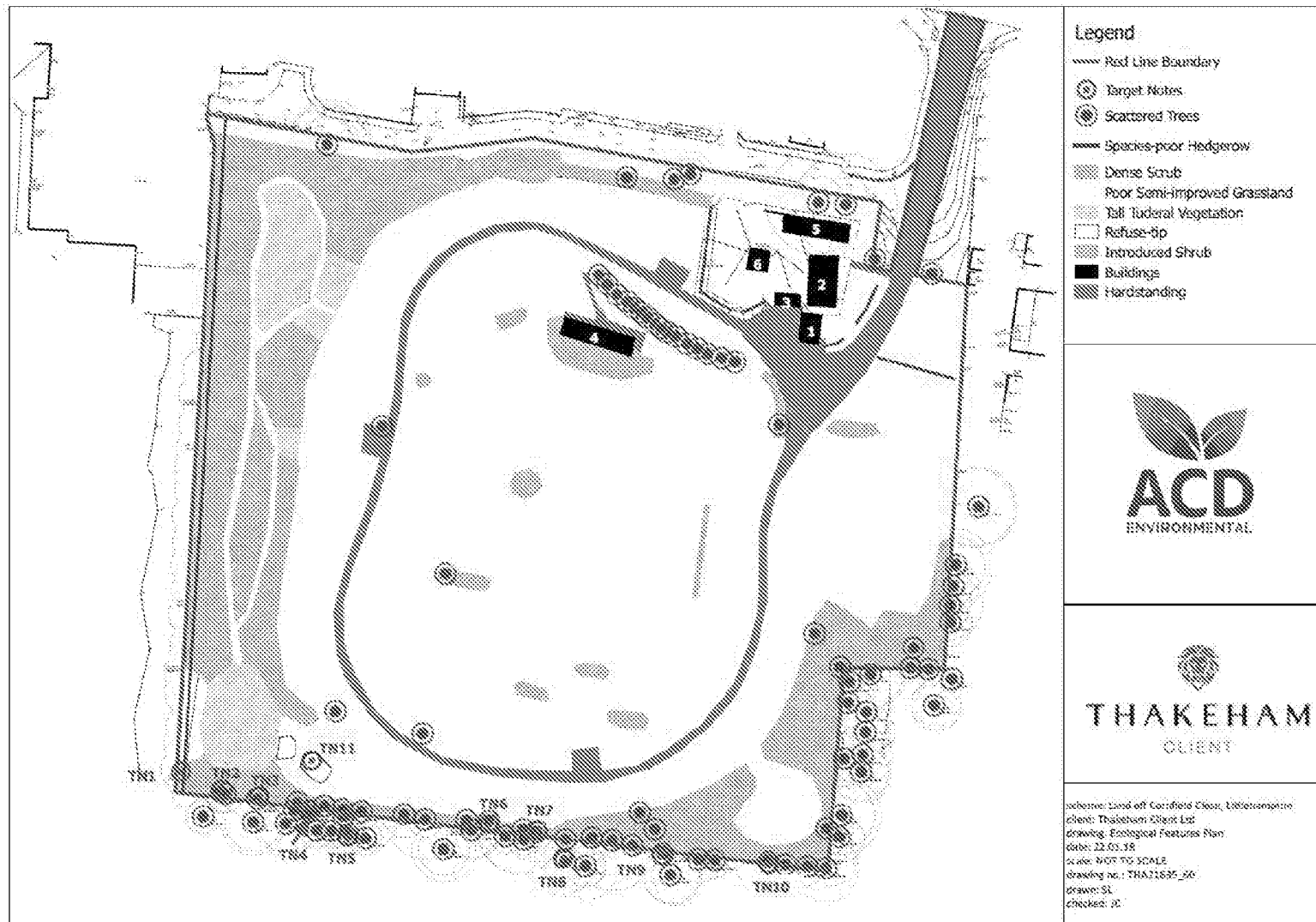
5.48 When the ECoW is required on-site to scope out protected species (e.g. nesting birds, roosting bats, and reptiles) as detailed above, they will also record presence of other mammals and where necessary will move them to a safe area outside of the construction zone.

6.0 CONCLUSION

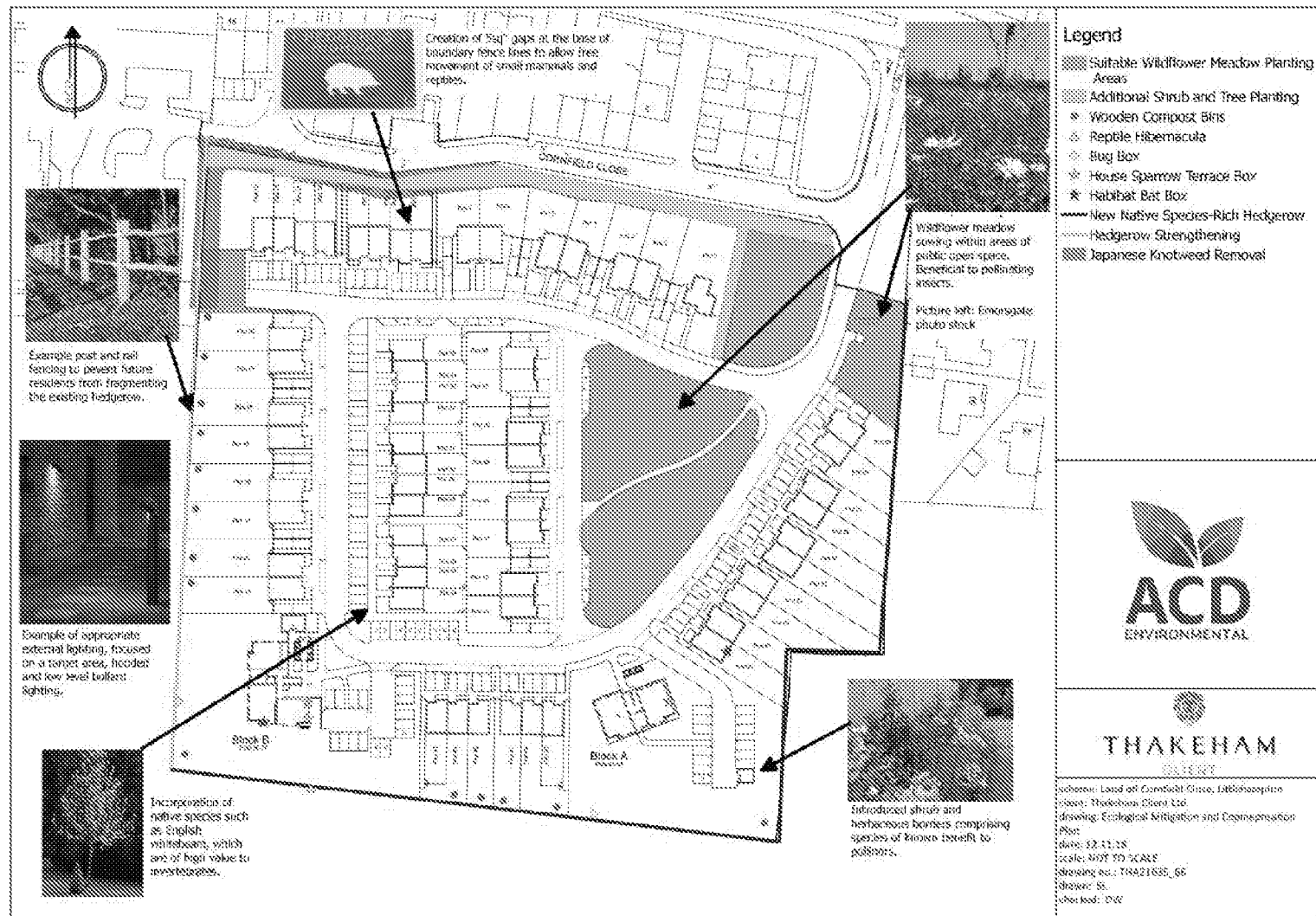
- 6.1 The developer and main contractor will be responsible for ensuring that the Site Manager is aware of the mitigation detailed within this report and that the mitigation is carried out accordingly. The Site Manager is responsible for making sure that the ECoW is contacted when there are any potential risks to protected species or habitats of ecological value.
- 6.2 It is imperative that the ecological enhancements detailed within the EcIA report completed by ACD Environmental Ltd. In 2018, and summarised in this report, are undertaken during the construction phase. The ECoW will also be contacted for advice on the installation/creation of the ecological enhancements throughout the course of the construction phase.
- 6.3 Provided that the mitigation measures recommended within this report are adhered to the development will accord to current legislation for protected and notable species.

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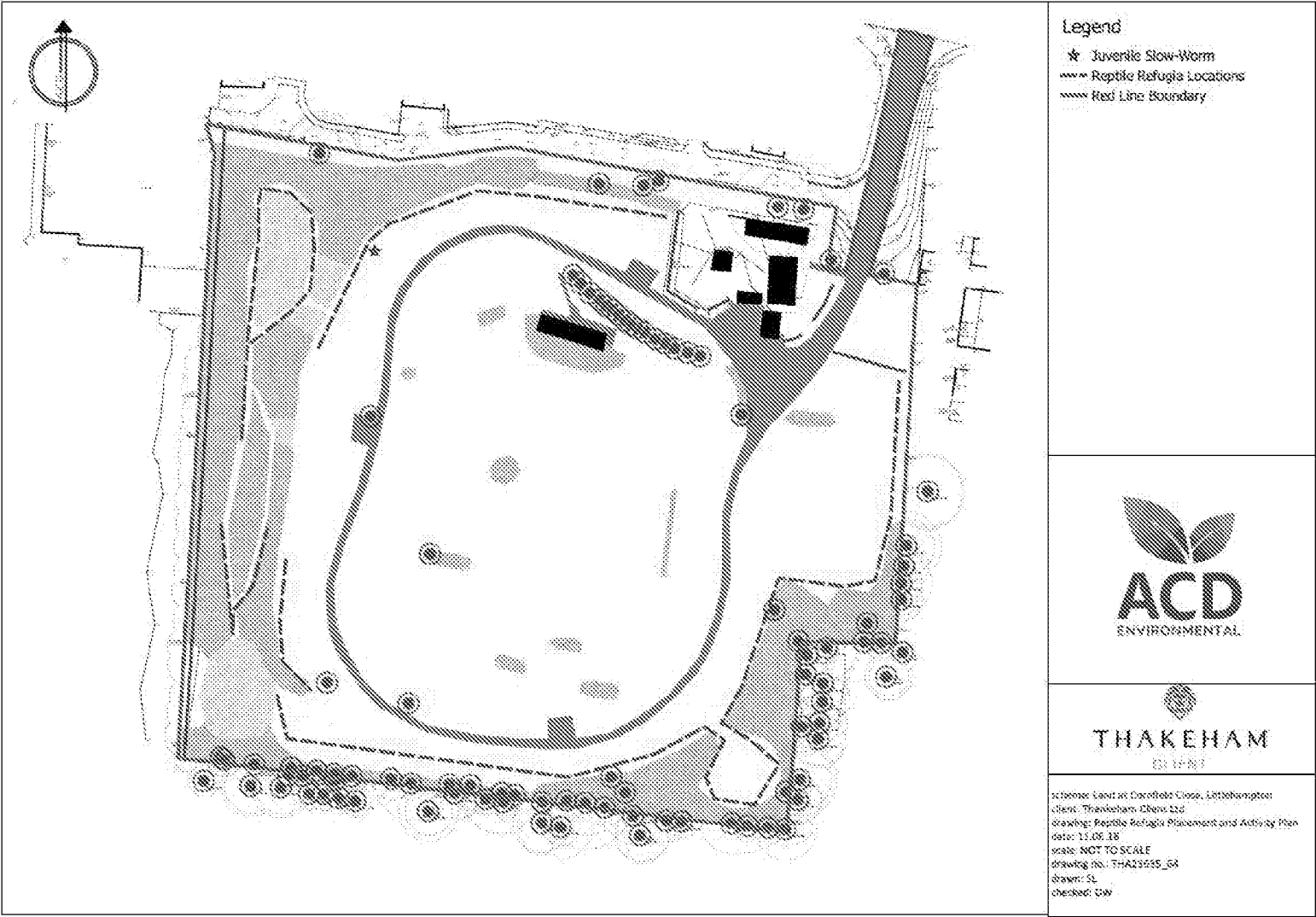
APPENDIX 1 ECOLOGICAL FEATURES PLAN



APPENDIX 2: ECOLOGICAL MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT PLAN



APPENDIX 3: DISTRIBUTION OF REPTILE REFUGIA 2018

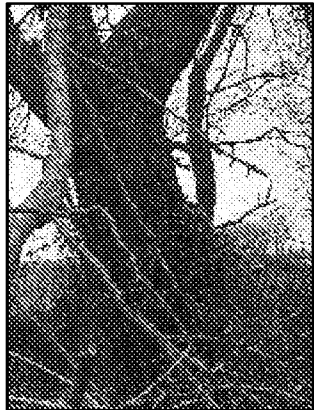


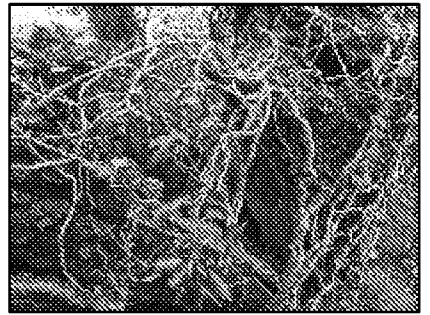
APPENDIX 4: 2018 REPTILE SURVEY RESULTS & CONDITIONS

Date	Reptiles Found				Observation Notes	Other Species
	Slow worm					
	M	?	F	Juvenile		
08/05/18					No reptiles	
10/05/18					No reptiles	
15/05/18					No reptiles	
17/05/18				1	One juvenile slow-worm	
21/05/18					No reptiles	
24/05/18					No reptiles	
29/05/18					No reptiles	

Survey	Date	Time	Weather Conditions
1	08/05/18	9.45 – 10.15	Cloud cover 0%, wind Beaufort 2, Temperature 14 - 15°C
2	10/05/18	12:00 – 12:30	Cloud cover 50%, wind Beaufort 3, Temperature 14°C
3	15/05/18	9:00 – 9:30	Cloud cover 5%, wind Beaufort 3, Temperature 16 - 17°C
4	17/05/18	11:30 – 12:00	Cloud cover 0%, wind Beaufort 2, Temperature 14°C
5	21/05/18	10:30 – 11:00	Cloud cover 0%, wind Beaufort 4, Temperature 14°C
6	24/05/18	09:50 - 10:20	Cloud cover 100%, wind Beaufort 1, Temperature 15°C
7	29/05/18	09:15 – 10:00	Cloud cover 100%, wind Beaufort 5, Temperature 16°C

APPENDIX 5: TREES WITH PRFs

Tree Identification	Potential Roosting Features	Suitability	Photo
TN1 – <i>Acer</i> sp. Within (G10) <i>As per Tree Reference Plan.</i>	Splits along branches creating crevices.	Medium	 Photo 11: View of <i>Acer</i> sp.
TN2 – Elder (T42)	Hollow in tree	High	 Photo 12: View of elder
TN3 – Grey Poplar (T38)	One woodpecker hole and one rot hole. Endoscopic inspection identified the rot hole to be shallow and the woodpecker hole occupied by bees.	Low	 Photo 13: View of grey poplar
TN4 – Whitebeam (T35)	Hazard beam and a split at the end of the branch	Medium	 Photo 14: View of hazard beam and split
TN5 – Norway	Split in trunk	Low	NO PHOTO

maple (G3)			
TN6 - Sycamore (T25)	Deep rot hole approximately 1m up trunk	High	NO PHOTO
TN7 – Lombardy poplar	Three woodpecker holes	High	NO PHOTO
TN8 – Grey poplar (T19)	Hazard beam	Medium	 Photo 15: View of grey poplar
TN9 – Grey poplar (T14)	Woodpecker hole and flaking bark	High	NO PHOTO
TN10 – Hybrid black poplar (T12)	Broken branch located low to ground. The crevices resulting from the break are deep but covered in foliage during the May endoscopic inspection.	Medium	 Photo 16: View of break in tree



Head Office

Rodbourne Rail Business Centre
Grange Lane
Malmesbury
SN16 0ES



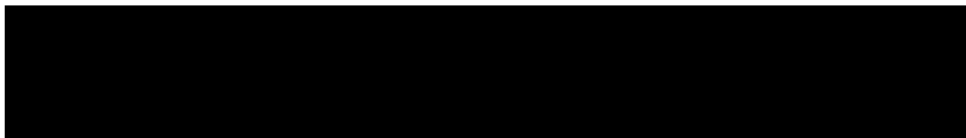
Surrey Office

Courtyard House
Mill Lane
Godalming
GU17 1EY



Hampshire Office

Suite 6
Crescent House
Yonge Close
Eastleigh
SO50 9SX



**ECOLOGICAL SURVEYS * PROTECTED SPECIES LICENSING * MITIGATION * IMPACT ASSESSMENT
ARBORICULTURAL SITE MONITORING AND SUPERVISION * ARCHAEOLOGY
LANDSCAPE & VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT * LANDSCAPE AUDIT * PROJECT MANAGEMENT
EXPERT WITNESS* LANDSCAPE DESIGN & PLANNING LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT**