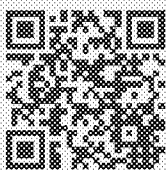


ANESCO LIMITED

Brookbarn Solar Farm,
Land at Brookbarn Farm,
Courtwick Lane, Wick,
Littlehampton, West Sussex
BN17 7PE



Grass Roots Ecology Ltd, Wold House, Bourton-on-the-Hill,
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Ref: 1038
December 2014

This report has been prepared for the client for the purposes of accompanying
this planning application. Any dissemination beyond this purpose is not
permitted, without the written consent of Grass Roots Ecology Ltd.

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PLANS

GRE 1	HABITAT PLAN
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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Grass Roots Ecology has been commissioned on behalf of Anesco Limited to carry out an ecological assessment pursuant to a proposed Solar Photovoltaic Farm (the 'development proposals') on land at Brookbarn Farm, near Littlehampton (the 'application site') in West Sussex.
- 1.2 The development proposals seek to provide fixed solar photovoltaic panels mounted in rows to provide 3MW along with associated landscaping, transformer housing, security measures and associated works. It would be temporary in nature having a lifespan of approximately 25 years.
- 1.3 This ecological assessment sets out the findings of a desk study and phase 1 habitat survey undertaken at the application site and in doing so:
 - a) Evaluates the ecological value of the application site;
 - b) assesses the likely ecological impact of the development proposals; and
 - c) identifies any appropriate enhancement measures and any mitigation which may be required.
- 1.4 This ecological assessment is also intended to provide Arun District Council with all the necessary information pertaining to ecological matters in order to allow them to determine the planning application.

2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 This ecological assessment has been informed by both desk and field survey elements.

Desk Study

- 2.2 Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre (SBRC) was contacted in November 2014 to provide protected and notable species records and information on nearby designated sites within a 2km search radius of the application site. Data received from SBRC has informed this ecological assessment where required and is available on request.
- 2.3 Additional information on protected species and statutory designated sites was also obtained from the online National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway¹ and Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC)² databases respectively.
- 2.4 This ecological assessment has also been informed where required by priority species and habitats as set out within the UK³ and Sussex Biodiversity Actions Plans (BAP).
- 2.5 Development plan and national planning policy has also been reviewed to provide information on policies relating to ecological matters and inform this ecological assessment where necessary.

Phase 1 Habitat Survey

- 2.6 An extended Phase 1 habitat survey of the application site was undertaken in November 2014.
- 2.7 The habitat survey was undertaken in line with the methodology set out by JNCC⁴, as recommended by Natural England, where all habitats types were mapped (as shown on Plan GRE 1) with flora quantified in line with the DAFOR scale of abundance⁵. Using this technique any habitat areas of greater potential that would require further more detailed survey could then be ascertained.

¹ <https://data.nbn.org.uk/imt>

² <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

³ At the UK level the UK BAP has been replaced by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012) (Joint Nature Conservation Committee and DEFRA) with all UK BAP species and habitats now known as habitats and species of principal importance or 'priority habitats / species'. The UK BAP contains 1150 priority species which have been identified based on criteria relating to international importance, rapid decline and high risk. Its also contains 65 priority habitats.

⁴ Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (2010) *Handbook for phase 1 habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit*.

⁵ DAFOR scale: D – dominant, A – abundant, F – frequent, O – occasional, and R – rare.

Ecological Evaluation

- 2.8 The value of the habitats within the application site and nearby designated sites have been assessed as part of this ecological assessment with due regard to the latest guidelines for ecological evaluation published by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM)⁶.

Faunal Survey

- 2.9 Particular attention was given during the habitat survey for the presence of protected, notable or priority species, with specific consideration given to the following groups/species.

Bats

- 2.10 Given the full legal protection⁷ afforded to all UK bat species under schedule 5 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and schedule 2 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations), any trees within and immediately adjacent to the application site were assessed for their potential to support roosting bats. A general assessment of the value of the habitats within the application site for foraging and navigating bats was also made.

Other fully protected species

- 2.11 Habitat considered to offer suitable habitat for other species afforded full legal protection⁸ under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Habitats Regulations (for example Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus*) was also identified where appropriate as part of the habitat survey.

Badgers

- 2.12 Given the legal protection afforded to this group under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, particular attention was given to any evidence indicating activity by Badger *Meles meles*, such as a sett, well-worn paths/push-throughs, footprints, latrines and foraging signs. Where possible, this search extended to 30m from the application site boundary.

Birds

- 2.13 Any birds were recorded, either visually or by call, as part of the habitat survey. Habitats within the application site were also appraised for their suitability for foraging and nesting birds.

⁶ Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (now CIEEM) (2006) *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom*

⁷ where both the species and its habitat (roosting sites) are protected.

⁸ where both the species and its habitat (breeding and resting sites) are protected.

Other notable species

- 2.14 The application site was also appraised for its potential to support any other notable fauna and flora. For example, partial legal protection⁹ is afforded to the widespread UK reptile species¹⁰ (Common Lizard *Zootoca vivipara*, Slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, Grass Snake *Natrix natrix* and Adder *Vipera berus*) under Schedule 5 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and habitats considered suitable for common reptiles within and in close proximity to the application site were identified in order to assess the likelihood of this group utilising the application site.

⁹ where the species itself is protected (from killing and injury) but not its habitat.

¹⁰ Note that the application site does not contain suitable habitat for the less common UK reptile species (Sand Lizard *Lacerta agilis* and Smooth Snake *Coronella austriaca*) which are afforded full legal protection (like bats and Great Crested Newts).

3. ECOLOGICAL BASELINE AND EVALUATION

Context and surrounding habitats

- 3.1 The application site is located to the northwest of Littlehampton within a largely rural context surrounded by managed agricultural land. A drain (Black Ditch) is located in close proximity to the north of the application site and this discharges into the nearby River Arun. Measuring approximately 5.2 hectares in area, the application site itself comprises entirely of managed grassland pasture.

Statutory designated sites

- 3.2 There are no statutory designated sites in the nearby vicinity of the application site with the nearest being Climping Beach Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which is located approximately 3km to the south. Climping Beach SSSI is designated on account of its vegetated shingle beaches, sand dunes and intertidal zones (soft muds and sands). The intertidal zone supports important populations of wintering birds, in particular Sanderling *Calidris alba*. Part of this designated site is also designated as a local nature reserve (West Beach Local Nature Reserve).

Non-statutory designated sites

- 3.3 No non-statutory designated sites were confirmed by SBRC within the 2km search radius of the application site. There are areas of ancient woodland in the local area with the nearest being approximately 1.6km to the west of the application site.

Habitats within the application site

- 3.4 Plan GRE 1 shows the habitats within the application site as mapped following the habitat survey undertaken in November 2014.

Species-poor semi-improved/improved grassland

- 3.5 The application site comprises entirely of cattle grazed grassland. Being grazed it was seen to support a short sward. Italian Rye-grass *Lolium multiflorum* and Creeping Bent *Agrostis stolonifera* tend to dominate the sward with occasional occurrences of Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata* and Fescues *Festuca* sp. also present. Herbaceous species are sparse and limited to White Clover *Trifolium repens*, Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* agg. and Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens* with occasional occurrences of Common Nettle *Urtica dioica* and Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense*.
- 3.6 It is clear that the grassland has been subject to agricultural improvement and this has tempered any botanical interest. Accordingly, this habitat is considered to be of low value in ecological terms.

Adjacent habitats

- 3.7 A number of other habitats surround the application site and are within the land controlled by Anesco Limited. These habitats are also shown on Plan GRE 1.
- 3.8 Further species-poor semi-improved/improved grassland of a similar species composition surrounds the application site and a length of managed amenity hedgerow forms part of the boundary. The hedgerow measures approximately 2-3m in height and is composed entirely of Leyland Cypress *Cupressus × leylandii*.
- 3.9 A railway line is located approximately 30m to the south of the application site. Scrub (Bramble *Rubus fruticosus agg.*) and ruderal vegetation (predominantly Common Nettle) dominate with occasional immature trees (Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* and Willow *Salix sp.*). Some small areas of grassland also occur along the railway corridor.
- 3.10 A flowing drain (Black Ditch) is located approximately 50m to the north of the application site. The channel measures approximately 5m in width with dense stands of Common Reed *Phragmites australis* dominating the majority of its margins. Bramble scrub and occasional mature Hawthorn trees, which is considered to represent a fragmented remnant hedgerow, also occurs within the adjacent to the watercourse.
- 3.11 A small wet ditch is located approximately 60m to the west of the application site and this connects with the aforementioned drain. Again dense stands of Common Reed dominate along with areas of Bramble scrub.
- 3.12 Some areas of grassland which have escaped regular management also occur to the east of the application site (outside of the land control by Anesco Limited).

Fauna utilising the application site

Bats

- 3.13 SBRC returned records for Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, Brown Long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*, Serotine bat *Eptesicus serotinus* and Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii* within the requested search area.
- 3.14 The application site offers little, if any, habitat features suitable for foraging bats and no trees which could offer roosting opportunities are present within or adjacent to the application site. The Black Ditch situated in close proximity to the north of the application site is considered to represent a feature of some value for foraging bats, in particular Daubenton's bat.

Badgers

- 3.15 SBRC was not able to provide records for Badger although populations are considered to be present in the locality of the application site.
- 3.16 Whilst the short sward grassland is considered to provide optimum foraging habitat for this species, no evidence of use was found during the habitat survey. The absence of any field signs does therefore suggest that the application site is not likely to be important to any local population.
- 3.17 In light of the above, Badgers are not considered to represent a constraint to the forthcoming development proposals and are therefore not given any further consideration in this ecological assessment.

Amphibians (Great Crested Newts)

- 3.18 Whilst no aquatic breeding habitats are present within the application site, consideration has been given to the likelihood of encountering this protected species.
- 3.19 SBRC returned no records for Great Crested Newts within the requested search area. In addition, inspection of the online NBN Gateway also confirmed no evidence of populations in the wider area.
- 3.20 Great Crested Newts can traverse distances of up to 500m from their respective breeding ponds without barriers to dispersal (more in exceptional cases) and it is therefore accepted that suitable terrestrial habitat within this 'home range' could be utilised, but suitable habitat at much closer distance will be more commonly used. The wet ditch situated in close proximity (60m) to the west of the application site is not considered to offer suitable breeding opportunities for amphibians being significantly over-shaded by dense marginal vegetation and scrub. From consulting 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey mapping no other waterbodies are considered to be present within 500m of the application site.
- 3.21 Given the absence of records and any suitable waterbodies within this species' home range, Great Crested Newts are therefore not considered to be utilising habitat within the application site. Accordingly, this protected species is not given any further consideration within this ecological assessment.

Reptiles

- 3.22 SBRC returned records for Slow-worm, Common Lizard and Grass Snake within the requested search area.
- 3.23 The grassland habitat within the application site is subject to intensive grazing and is thus of a short sward considered unsuitable to support this group. Areas of

unmanaged grassland and some areas alongside the railway line outside of the application site does superficially offer suitable habitat.

- 3.24 On the basis that the application site does not contain suitable habitat and that any areas of suitable habitat in close proximity of the application site would not be affected by the developments proposals, this group is not considered any further in this ecological assessment.

Birds

- 3.25 A number of records were returned by SBRC within the requested data search area corresponding to notable¹¹ species and include Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, Grey Partridge *Perdix perdix*, Quail *Coturnix coturnix*, Red Kite *Milvus milvus*, Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*, Hobby *Falco subbuteo*, Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*, Little Ringer Plover *Charadrius dubius*, Barn Owl *Tyto alba*, Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti*, Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, Common Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*, Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros*, Firecrest *Regulus ignicapilla*, Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos minor*, Wood Warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*, Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*, Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus* and Corn Bunting *Emberiza calandra*. There are also records for Curlew *Numenius arquata* which is a priority species included on the UK BAP. None of the aforementioned species are however considered to be reliant on habitats within the application site.
- 3.26 Carrion Crow *Corvus corone* and Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus* were observed on the application site during the habitat surveys with Robin *Erithacus rubecula*, Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis* and Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus* all heard. Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*, Magpie *Pica pica* and Woodpigeon *Columba palumbus* were also observed within habitats outside of the application site.
- 3.27 The application site does not support any nesting opportunities for birds and the grassland is too intensively grazed to present nesting opportunities for ground nesting birds. Consideration has also been given to the value of the application site for wintering bird populations however, any value is tempered by noise and visual disturbance generated by the nearby railway line and no further considered has therefore been given to wintering birds in this ecological assessment.

Other

- 3.28 SBRC returned records for Water Vole *Arvicola amphibious* along the nearby Black Ditch. The drain is also considered to offer suitable opportunities for Otter *Lutra lutra*.
- 3.29 New hedgerow planting to bolster the existing remnant hedgerow in close proximity to the watercourse is proposed and such small-scale planting is not

¹¹ those species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and included on the Red List in *Birds of Conservation Concern 2009*, published by RSPB *et al.*

considered to result in any adverse impacts on these protected species as only hand-held tools would be used. New planting is considered to provide enhanced opportunities for Otters (potential new sites for refuge or holts). No further consideration is therefore given to Water Vole and Otter in this ecological assessment.

Planning policy relevant to the development proposals

National Planning Policy Framework

3.30 Chapter 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Conserving and enhancing the natural environment) sets out the Government's policies on biodiversity, landscape and geological conservation. Insofar as ecology and biodiversity is concerned, NPPF requires that the planning system and development planning policies should:

- minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible;
- recognise the wider benefits of ecosystem services;
- explore and encourage opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments;
- refuse planning permission if significant harm cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for;
- not normally lead to planning consent where proposed development on land within or outside a SSSI would likely to have an adverse effect on the SSSI (either individually or in combination with other developments); and
- refuse planning permission if development will result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.

3.31 In relation to developments that could have a significant effect on European designated sites, the 'presumption in favour of sustainable development' as set out in paragraph 14 does not apply.

3.32 In terms of elements which are of relevance to the developments proposals, the following considerations have informed this ecological assessment and are dealt with where appropriate in the following section:

- minimising adverse impacts on habitats and species;
- seeking gains for biodiversity; and
- avoiding adverse impacts on a SSSI and European designated sites.

Arun District Local Plan 2003

3.33 The following 'saved' policies within the adopted Arun District Local Plan (2003) are considered to apply to the development proposals:

- GEN29 (Nature Conservation across the District) safeguards features of nature conservation interest although this policy is considered to have limited relevance as the application site does not contain features of any note in nature conservation terms;
- GEN30 (Protection of Species) prevents harm to protected species and habitats;
- AREA13 (Sites of International Importance for Nature Conservation) provides specific protection for statutory designated sites such as Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites. No sites designated at the international level are located in close proximity to the application site;
- AREA14 (Sites of National Importance for Nature Conservation) provides specific protection for statutory designated sites such as SSSIs;
- AREA15 (Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation) provides specific protection for non-statutory designated sites such as Local Wildlife Reserves, Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and ancient woodland. There are no non-statutory designated sites or areas of ancient woodland in close proximity to the application site.

Implications for the development proposals

- 3.34 In line with the planning policy framework discussed above, consideration of potential impacts on nearby statutory and non-statutory designated sites and protected and priority species and habitats have been given due regard in this ecological assessment. Measures to help achieve a net gain in biodiversity are also proposed in the following section.

4. IMPACTS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND MITIGATION

Designated sites

Statutory designated sites

- 4.1 The nearest statutory designated site is Climping Beach SSSI (vegetated shingle beaches, sand dunes, intertidal zones and wintering birds) which is located approximately 3km to the south of the application site. Given its distance from the application site and the small-scale nature of the development proposals no adverse impacts would occur. Accordingly, no further consideration is given to statutory designated sites in this ecological assessment.

Non-statutory designated sites

- 4.2 No non-statutory designated sites were confirmed by SBRC within 2km of the application site although there are some small areas of ancient woodland, the nearest being approximately 1.6km to the west of the application site. Again, given the distance involved and the small-scale nature of the development proposals, no adverse impacts would occur.

Habitats

- 4.3 The application site comprises entirely of species-poor semi-improved/improved grassland pasture considered to be of limited ecological value. Loss of this habitat to facilitate the development proposals is therefore not considered to be significant in ecological terms.

New species-rich grassland

- 4.4 Whilst no specific mitigation for the loss of the grassland pasture is considered to be required as an enhancement in the spirit of NPPF areas between and surrounding the solar panel arrays will be seeded with a species-rich grassland mix.
- 4.5 Given the known parent material and soil type it is considered that these factors would have tempered any high nutrient levels following its agricultural improvement. As such, it is not considered that a seed mix tolerant of higher nutrient soils would be required with Emorsgate Seeds' EM2 (Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture) recommended and considered to be suitable in this instance.
- 4.6 Following works to erect to solar panels and other associated structures, the ground between and surrounding the arrays would be prepared to create an appropriate base for seeding. The seed mixture would be sowed (either mechanically or by hand) at the appropriate sowing rate based on the chosen suppliers' recommendations. It would be sowed either during the late summer/early autumn period (August – September) or in spring (March – April).

- 4.7 During the first year of establishment the newly sown grassland would be specifically managed to keep undesirable species (weeds) to a minimum. This would involve the use of spot treatment (using an approved herbicide such as Glyphosate) or pulling, whichever is deemed most effective. In addition, during this establishment period the sward would also be subject to cutting on a monthly basis from spring through to late autumn (March – October) with all arising removed and cutting to no lower than 50mm.
- 4.8 Following establishment it is recommended that the new grassland be subject to a traditional 'hay meadow' management regime involving cutting no more than twice a year with the first cut to be undertaken in late July in order to allow the flowers to set seed. Arising would be left in-situ for up to seven days to allow seeds to drop and then removed. Cutting would be to no lower than 50mm. Alternatively, the areas of new grassland could be subject to a low intensity (sheep) grazing regime.
- 4.9 Provision of new species-rich grassland, which is currently not present within the application site, would provide a significant ecological enhancement in line with the Sussex BAP.

New hedgerow planting

- 4.10 New hedgerow planting is proposed within the land under the control of the Anesco Limited adjacent to the Black Ditch in order to bolster the existing remnant hedgerow. Elsewhere within the land under the control of Anesco Limited further new hedgerow planting is proposed along many of the field boundaries along with new trees. Native species of local provenance have been prescribed within the landscape proposals and include Hawthorn, Field Maple *Acer campestre*, Oak *Quercus robur*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, Spindle *Euonymus europaeus*, Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and Dog-rose *Rosa canina*.
- 4.11 Recommended measures during planting and establishment are set out within the detailed landscape proposals however, for longer-term management the following management prescriptions are recommended in order to maximise gains for biodiversity:
- Following establishment, cutting to be undertaken on a 2-3 year rotation period with sides managed less intensively to encourage an 'A shape' which is considered to represent the best morphology for wildlife;
 - Cutting to be undertaken in January/February to maximise berry retention;
 - A narrow grassland buffer to be maintained along the edges of the hedgerows; and
 - A proportion of felled wood and brash generated through routine site management of the hedgerows and trees would be gathered into piles in the grassland buffer adjacent to the hedgerows in order to provide habitat for a range of species/groups, in particular saproxylic invertebrates.

Protection measures

- 4.12 It is recommended that appropriate protection measures (e.g. fencing) be adopted to prevent any encroachment of construction machinery in close proximity to the Black Ditch riparian habitat. New planting within this riparian zone to bolster the existing remnant hedgerow would take place with hand-held tools only.
- 4.13 Necessary provisions under BS42020: 2013 are also recommended where required to protect trees in areas close to the operation of machinery.

Fauna

Bats

- 4.14 The application site is currently considered to offer very limited opportunities for foraging and navigation, although the Black Ditch situated in close proximity to the north of the application site is considered to offer foraging opportunities for a range of bat species, in particular Daubenton's bat which are known in the local area.
- 4.15 Consideration has been given to the potential for operational impacts given the nearby watercourse represents a bat foraging feature. The solar panel arrays are considered to be located at sufficient distance from the watercourse such that there would not pose a significant risk of killing/injury from collisions and no lighting (only infrared security cameras) is proposed. As such, the operation of the development proposals are not considered to lead to any adverse impacts on the local bat population.
- 4.16 The development proposals can in fact be seen as a significant enhancement for bats as new hedgerow planting and species-rich grassland would provide new opportunities for foraging bats through increasing the invertebrate food source available to the local population.

Birds

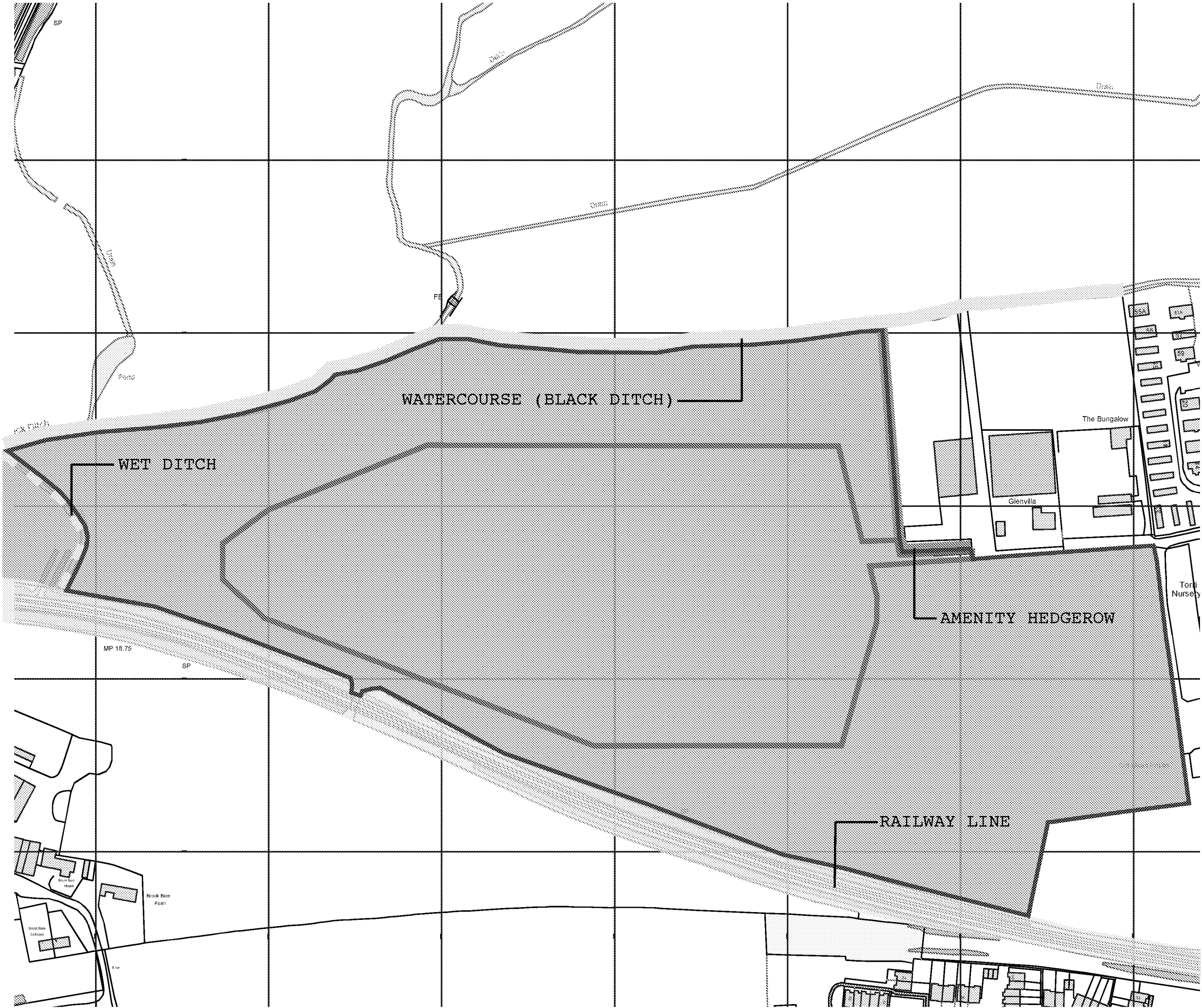
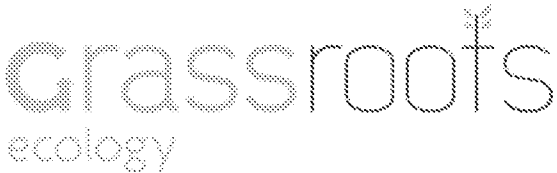
- 4.17 Given the legal protection afforded to birds whilst nesting under schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), if any clearance of vegetation (i.e. trees and scrub) is required to facilitate access to the application site or as part of the new hedgerow planting then it is recommended that such clearance is undertaken outside of the nesting bird season (e.g. March to August inclusive). Alternatively, clearance within the bird nesting season could be undertaken following a nesting bird check survey.
- 4.18 Similar to bats, provision of new hedgerow planting and species-rich grassland would provide significantly enhanced foraging opportunities for a range of common bird species.

5. SUMMARY

- 5.1 A phase 1 habitat survey was undertaken by Grass Roots Ecology in November 2014 on land at Brookbarn Farm, near Littlehampton, pursuant to informing forthcoming proposals for a Solar Photovoltaic Farm.
- 5.2 The application site comprises entirely of species-poor semi-improved/improved grassland pasture considered to be of limited ecological value. The development proposals should be seen as an enhancement in ecological terms through provision of new hedgerow planting and species-rich grassland, which in turn would provide significantly enhanced opportunities for bats, birds and invertebrates.

PLAN GRE 1

Habitats Plan



KEY:

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- LAND WITHIN THE CONTROL OF ANESCO LIMITED
- SPECIES-POOR SEMI-IMPROVED / IMPORVED GRASSLAND
- WATERCOURSE
- WET DITCH
- RAILWAY LINE
- HEDGEROW

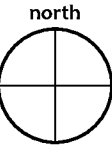
CLIENT: Anesco Limited

REF: 1038

REV: A

DATE: 29.11.14

SCALE: nts



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