

**EXTENSION OF AN EXISTING  
AGRICULTURAL BARN FACILITY,  
Little Sefter Farm, Pagham  
Ecological Appraisal**



**For**  
Barfoots of Barfoots Ltd, Sefter Farm,  
Pagham, West Sussex

**REPORT dated 8<sup>th</sup> March 2021**



# **EXTENSION OF AN EXISTING AGRICULTURAL BARN FACILITY, Little Sefter Farm, Pagham Ecological Appraisal**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Barfoots is seeking planning permission to extend an existing agricultural barn facility. The building roof area and small amount of additional yard area will be connected to a new surface water attenuation pond, with an outfall connection via flow control to the existing ditch. The proposed construction site (SU 8950 0079) currently supports bare recently disturbed ground, a small area of recently planted trees and hard-standing about 0.13ha in area. GPM Ecology was commissioned to conduct an ecological assessment of the application site on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2020.

### 1.1 Protected Species and Wildlife Legislation

All species of bat are protected through the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended, Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Other European Protected Species for which this legislation relates to include dormice and great crested newts. In essence this legislation prohibits the following:

- *intentional disturbance or harm,*
- *reckless damage to a breeding site or resting place or a place used for shelter and protection*
- *intentionally obstructing a place used as shelter*

Other relevant legislation includes the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 and the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 also provides protection to species such as water voles and widespread reptiles (such as slow-worms and grass snake) protected from *harm only* and wild birds which are protected on the nest.

### 1.2 Planning Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, Feb 2019<sup>1</sup>) provides guidance to Councils, to ensure protected species, statutorily (nationally protected Sites of Special Scientific Interest and internationally protected Special Areas of Conservation) and non-statutorily designated sites (e.g. Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, SNCI) are considered during the planning process. Guidance also requires '*wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services*' as well as '*providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures*' and '*plans should:*

- Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks ...and*
- Promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks ...'*

### 1.3 Biodiversity Action Plans

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (S41) requires the State to consider habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. This list relates to Priority Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Species and Habitats (BRIG ed. Ant Maddock 2008)<sup>2</sup>, as listed in 2007 (revised 2008), including habitat features such as native hedgerows and species such as water-voles. Priority BAP species and habitats have been succeeded by UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (JNCC 2012<sup>3</sup>), but this list still forms the basis of much biodiversity work in England.

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<sup>1</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Feb 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

<sup>2</sup> BRIG ed. Ant Maddock (2008), UK Biodiversity Action Plan: Priority Habitats Description

<sup>3</sup> JNCC (2012), UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework Published by JNCC and Defra on behalf of the Four Countries' Biodiversity Group

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre (SxBRC) was commissioned to conduct a biological desk-study within 1km of the proposed Facility (see **Appendix I**). The site was visited on 4<sup>th</sup> January 2021 to assess the ecological features present within the application site, with notes made on habitat features present and potential for protected and Biodiversity Action Plan species. Ecological features on site were assessed according to CIEEM guidelines (2017<sup>4</sup>), which evaluates ecological features according to their value within the geographical context (International importance; National; County; Borough; Parish or site value only), as well as other considerations such as legislation.

## 3.0 SURVEY RESULTS, EVALUATIONS AND IMPACTS

### 3.1 Biodiversity Desk-Study

The closest statutorily protected site (SSSI, SPA or SAC) to the proposed development is Pagham Harbour SPA, RAMSAR, SSSI and Local Nature Reserve about 2.5km south-west of the application site ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)), with the closest unit in favourable condition supporting *'The grassland is notified for the breeding birds it supports and the wintering birds (brent geese). The Pagham harbour LNR breeding bird survey has identified the breeding bird interest as being in favourable condition and the WeBS counts indicates the brent geese numbers are in favourable condition'* and supporting a 0.3ha traditional orchard on the edge of the SSSI north of Bramber Farm.

Pagham Harbour LNR is described as including *'intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, saline lagoons and vegetated shingle. Up to 10,000 waders and wildfowl winter in the harbour with Brent geese, pintail and black-tailed godwit present in national/international numbers. Spring and autumn bird migrations include osprey, marsh harrier, honey buzzard, hobby and Montagu's harrier. Passerines include redstart, wheatear, whinchat, ring ousel, pied flycatcher and occasional red backed shrike. Waders include curlew, sandpiper, little stint, wood sandpiper and little ringed plover...'* There is potential indirect impacts upon this SPA and LNR site, where waste materials and chemicals are spilled entering the ditch on site.

The site is located within the north-eastern limit of Chichester Coastal Plain Biodiversity Opportunity Area (see **Appendix I - Map 5**) and to the east of the proposed Westhampnett to Pagham Harbour Strategic Wildlife Corridor, recognised by Chichester District Council (CDC 2018<sup>5</sup>, pp15-18). The proposed corridor connects Pagham Harbour SPA in the south, to Pagham Rife, and then along ditch networks and watercourses on the district boundary with Arun to Westhampnett, incorporating habitats and networks for bat, farmland birds and ancient woodland sites. However, at Little Sefter the Corridor is located just outside of the site, west of Pagham Rife.

Just north-west of the site is a 0.5ha ancient wood and 0.1ha traditional orchard adjacent Forbridge House 450 to 600m north west of the site. There are several other traditional orchards within the landscape around the site ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)). Three 18<sup>th</sup> Century Grade II listed properties are located east of the site, White House and Crimsham Manor

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<sup>4</sup> CIEEM (2017) Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, 2nd edition, December 2017. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), Winchester.

<sup>5</sup> Chichester District Council (CDC 2018), Strategic Wildlife Corridors Local Plan Review Background Paper [www.chichester.gov.uk](http://www.chichester.gov.uk) December 2018

25m from site entrance and Pennicott's Farm about 80m to the east. Fields around the application site are noted on [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk), part of a 630.89ha block under Entry and Higher-Level Stewardship (dated from 2012, agreement ref. AG00419968), managed by the applicant Barfoot Farms Ltd.

The Estate in general provides habitat features for a range of farmland and wetland birds with the following species noted on the farm, within the desk-study report (**Appendix I**): grey partridge *Perdix perdix*, lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* and gadwall *Anas strepera* (recorded at SZ 892 998 on 30/06/2000); Corn bunting *Emberiza calandra* were recorded at Lagness in 2004; and garganey *Anas querquedula* (at SU 890 004 on 02/04/2004), from GPM Ecology 2016<sup>6</sup>. 25 records of barn owl *Tyto alba* have been recorded between 2001 and 2019 with several from the coastal flood-plain adjacent the application site. An assemblage of four arable and two grassland farmland bird species of Conservation Concern I including grey partridge, corn bunting, lapwing, snipe and turtle dove have been recorded ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)) in the vicinity of the site.

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre historic report (GPM Ecology, 2016) includes a record of great crested newts at SU 880 003 (2002), about 1.5km south-west of the development and west of Pagham Rife. The only other European protected species recorded in the vicinity of the site are bats, with records of western barbastelle, grey long-eared and common pipistrelle bats. There are 24 water vole records, 20 of which (SU 890 004) were recorded within 500m south-west of the application site at *Barfoots Land, Pagham Rife, Lagness*, between 2017 and 2020 (**Appendix I** and **II**). Few notable plant and invertebrate records had been recorded for the area. In addition, Barfoot Estate also supports European eel *Anguilla anguilla* with 45 recorded at SU 89166 00324 by Environment Agency on 31/07/2015 during electro-fishing.

Early edition 1875 1:2,500 OS Maps ([www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)) show that the site is adjacent Lagness Brewery (possibly at location of Crimsham Manor) in the hamlet of Lagness, consisting of three smaller fields around the current Little Sefter site, likely to be wet in nature, through which the ditch is likely to have run. Either side of these three small fields were two larger, probably drier fields whose boundaries are more or less the same to this day. Pennicott's Farm further to the east supported a traditional orchard until at least the 1960s. There was an expansion in Orchard growing in 1960s with several hectares of orchard marked on the 1965 OS Map, just north of Forbridge House (now just 0.1ha left). During the 1960s the application site appeared to support two elongated buildings, yards or concrete pads, with these structures still present in the 1975 OS Map, but the area to the west, up to the Pagham Rife is marked as 'Disused Tip'.

### 3.2 Habitat Evaluation and Impacts

The construction site covers an area of about 0.13ha supporting hard-standing, a modern metal constructed barn, recently cleared-scrub and mixed deciduous and conifer plantation (see **Figure 1**), with Chichester Plain BOA. Habitats and ecological features recorded on or in the vicinity of the site are described in more detail below.

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<sup>6</sup> GPM Ecology 2016, Packing Facility and Associated Works, Sefter Farm, Pagham, Ecological Appraisal, For Barfoots of Barfoots Ltd, Sefter Farm, Pagham, West Sussex, FINAL REPORT dated 12<sup>th</sup> July 2016

### 3.2.1 Planted Woodland, Hedges and Tree

Little Sefter supports about 1.7ha of woodland (mix of established, planted, naturally establishing) of which the construction site will impact under 0.13ha. The ground immediately adjacent the construction site was cleared of bramble-scrub and planted trees (0.09ha) during December 2020 (see **Cover Photo**), due to a problem with over winter flooding. Further tree removal appears to have taken place just south-west of the construction area along the northern side of the ditch that dissects the site. The ditch had been recently scraped and it is understood maintenance works were required due to flooding.

The surrounding planted copse (see **Photo 1**), supports young (about ten-year old) hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, pine *Pinus sylvestris*, oak *Quercus robur*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, willow *Salix* spp. and guelder-rose *Viburnum opulus*, with young hazel *Corylus avellana* (see **Photo 2**) stools on the southern edge of the wood. Ground vegetation included a mix of rank grass cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata* and Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus* (abundant in occurrence) and tall ruderal such as nettles *Urtica dioica* (frequent), Canadian fleabane *Erigeron canadensis* (rare) and ragwort *Senecio* spp. (rare), as well as sparse woody-scrub such as ivy *Hedera helix* (occasional), bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg (occasional) and hazel saplings (occasional).

The south of the construction area supported older planted woodland/copse, with similar species around the construction site, although sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* was a more significant component off the wood. Parts of the woodland area around Little Sefter also appear to have established naturally. A narrow hawthorn-hedge is parallel to Pagham Road (**Photo 3**) and a mature oak is located along the adjacent ditch (**Photo 4**). A further, well-established hedge length of about 100m extends from the site entrance to the Royal Oak Pub. There were no standard trees within these hedges along the site boundary. The copse plantation, scrub and tree features on site, impacted by the development are all considered ecological features of Parish-value.

### 3.2.2 Ditch and grass-verge

A 1m deep ditch (see **Photo 4**) traversing across the middle of the site had recently been cleared, with a section directly west of the construction site, supporting no macrophyte vegetation and a low flow (less than 30cm water depth), flowing a further 200m length into the Pagham Rife. The ditch was partially shaded, having been cleared from the northern bank. A 30m section upstream supported common reeds *Phragmites australis* and fool's water-cress *Apium nodiflorum*. No evidence of water voles (burrows) was observed within the ditch and it was considered that the ditch is currently unlikely to support them. The ditch is considered an ecological feature of Parish-value

To the east of the site was a small section of stewardship arable grass-verge, supporting rank grasses, including Yorkshire fog and cock's-foot with forbs including vetches *Vicia* spp. and oxeye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*. A small triangular-section of the arable grass-verge planted with trees and over-turn reverted to new woodland-copse, as part of the landscape scheme.

### 3.2.3 Hard-standing and buildings

Part of the new facility will be built over concrete slab. The existing barn structure (**Cover Photo**) that is to be extended is constructed with a modern metal framework, which is used daily to store farm equipment. This modern barn structure is unlikely to support bats, due to its construction and storage of farm equipment (with associated chemical odours).

### 3.3 Protected Species Evaluation and Impacts

#### 3.3.1 Water-voles

A site survey and desk-study (**Appendix I**) confirmed that water-voles have been recorded on Pagham Rife, with about 20 records (SU 890 004) within 500m south-west of the application site (**Photo 5**) at *Barfoots Land, Pagham Rife, Lagness*, between 2017 and 2020. On 7<sup>th</sup> July 2016, at this location by Andrew Rothwell, during surveys for GPM Ecology (2016<sup>6</sup>, **Appendix II**, about 550m south of Little Sefter). The Proposed Application Site shown on this plan is for a different area of Sefter Farm. The ditch directly adjacent the construction site was considered at the time of the survey unlikely to support water voles, although water voles could use the ditch seasonally, when vegetated and in peak flow during spring, when water voles may disperse upstream.

#### 3.3.2 Birds

In summary a range of red status farmland birds have been recorded by the SBRC (**Appendix I**). During the survey blackbird *Turdus merula*, robin *Erithacus rubecula*, goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis* flocks, jay *Garrulus glandarius*, green woodpecker *Picus viridis* and buzzard *Buteo buteo*. The proposals will remove scrub and young copse, in which a number of common bird species will breed. Nearby stonechat *Saxicola rubicola* were observed foraging within tall ruderal and scrub along the banks of the Rife (**Photo 5**) and the flood-plain bordering the Rife supported rough grass with various passerines, such as meadow pipit *Anthus pratensis* (amber status) foraging and grey-legged partridge (red status), although grassland and arable species such as these will not be directly impacted by development. All wild birds are protected from harm and disturbance at the nest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and any scrub and hedge areas on the application site impacted or disturbed by development could result in a breach of wildlife legislation.

#### 3.3.3 Other protected species

Several species of bat have been recorded in the vicinity of the site and the group of Grade II listed buildings east of the site entrance are likely to provide roosting sites for bats. There were no EPS licences ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)) indicating works to a licensed bat roost within 2km of the site. The site's young wood and seasonal ditch provides potential bat foraging habitat, although no roost sites will be impacted and the development is not considered to have an adverse direct impact upon bat foraging. However, lighting can potentially have an indirect impact upon foraging, where unsympathetic lighting is designed into a build.

No evidence of other protected species was recorded on the site. GCN have been recorded about 1.5km south-west of the site, although there are no suitable ponds nearby and the species is unlikely to utilise the site. Reptiles maybe present in areas of scrub around the general site, although the construction site did not support suitable habitat at the time of the survey. No signs of badger were observed on site. Other BAP species such as hedgehog and brown hare have been recorded on a previous desk-study and maybe present on the Sefter Farm Estate (GPM Ecology 2016<sup>6</sup>).

## 4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The woodland to be removed includes bramble-scrub and young planted mix-deciduous trees (**Cover Photo** and **Photo 1**). The planning application will result in about 5-10% reduction of young planted woodland and scrub cover (less than 10 years old) within Little Sefter. A landscape scheme designed to include planting to compensate this loss of woodland cover will impact arable grass-verges under Stewardship. The landscape scheme also includes creation a hedgerow and a balancing pond, which will be designed to provide seasonal habitat for water voles. The application will not inadvertently impact landscape features such as Chichester Coastal Plain BOA, although it could indirectly impact bat foraging, where unsympathetic lighting is designed into the new barn extension. In general, the development's associated Landscape Plan (to be incorporated into a Landscape and Ecological Maintenance Plan) will provide biodiversity opportunities for priority species, habitats and the Chichester Coastal Plain BOA, as outlined in the following sections.

### 4.1 Mitigating and Enhancing Priority BAP Habitats

The following enhancement and mitigation will be included within the Landscape Plan, as annotated on **Figure 2**:

**1. Woodland creation** - Additional planting of shrub and tree species native to Southern England will form a continuation of the existing field hedge, and to substantially improve the existing screening planting to the south and east (**Photo 3**). This will mitigate for the loss of the existing ten-year old tree planting.

**2. New hedge planting** - A hedge about 225m in length, along the field boundary south of the site (**Photo 2**) will provide a biodiversity enhancement and in part mitigate for the loss of scrub habitat removed as a result of the works. In addition, three to four standard oaks will be planted within the field along the hedge-line north of the site entrance to be maintained as mature hedgerow trees, currently absent along hedgerows parallel to Pagham Road.

**3. Arable grass-verge creation** - North of the site the field grass verge margin width will be increased along an 80m length of arable margin (as illustrated on **Photo 6**), to the benefit of arable birds, invertebrates and mammals.

**4. Balancing pond and ditch outfall** - To be designed into build (see 4.2 below).

**5. Landscape and Ecology Maintenance Plan (LEMP)** - An LEMP will be agreed by Condition, with detailed design regarding the above features, should permission be granted.

### 4.2 Balancing Pond, Ditch and Water Voles

Although impact upon water-vole populations is considered to be negligible, the balancing pond within the build will be designed to hold water and macrophyte plants that water voles should be able to utilise. The pond will have an open ditch outfall into the existing ditch, with a 2-3m wayleave around the pond to allow pond maintenance. The ditch will be kept open along the northern side to allow ditch maintenance. As part of the LEMP a maintenance and monitoring schedule will be included to promote sensitive management for water voles.

### 4.3 Breeding Birds and Bats

It is recommended that any further trees that require removal are conducted outside of the bird-breeding season (October to February) and if they need to be removed during spring-summer period then a breeding bird survey will need to be conducted. As part of the LEMP external lighting associated with the new barn extension and associated infrastructure will be designed to be sensitive to foraging bats.

### 4.4 Mitigating Impact of Waste upon Aquatic Environments

During construction storage compounds and pollutant materials (such as fuel) should be located away from water-courses. During operation the yard includes storage of farm equipment, which could inadvertently enter the ditch, then downstream to the Rife and Pagham SPA. A tool-box talk on waste management as well as biodiversity interests of the site and landscape and should be designed and provided to all contractors and staff.

### 4.5 Chichester Coastal Plain Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA)

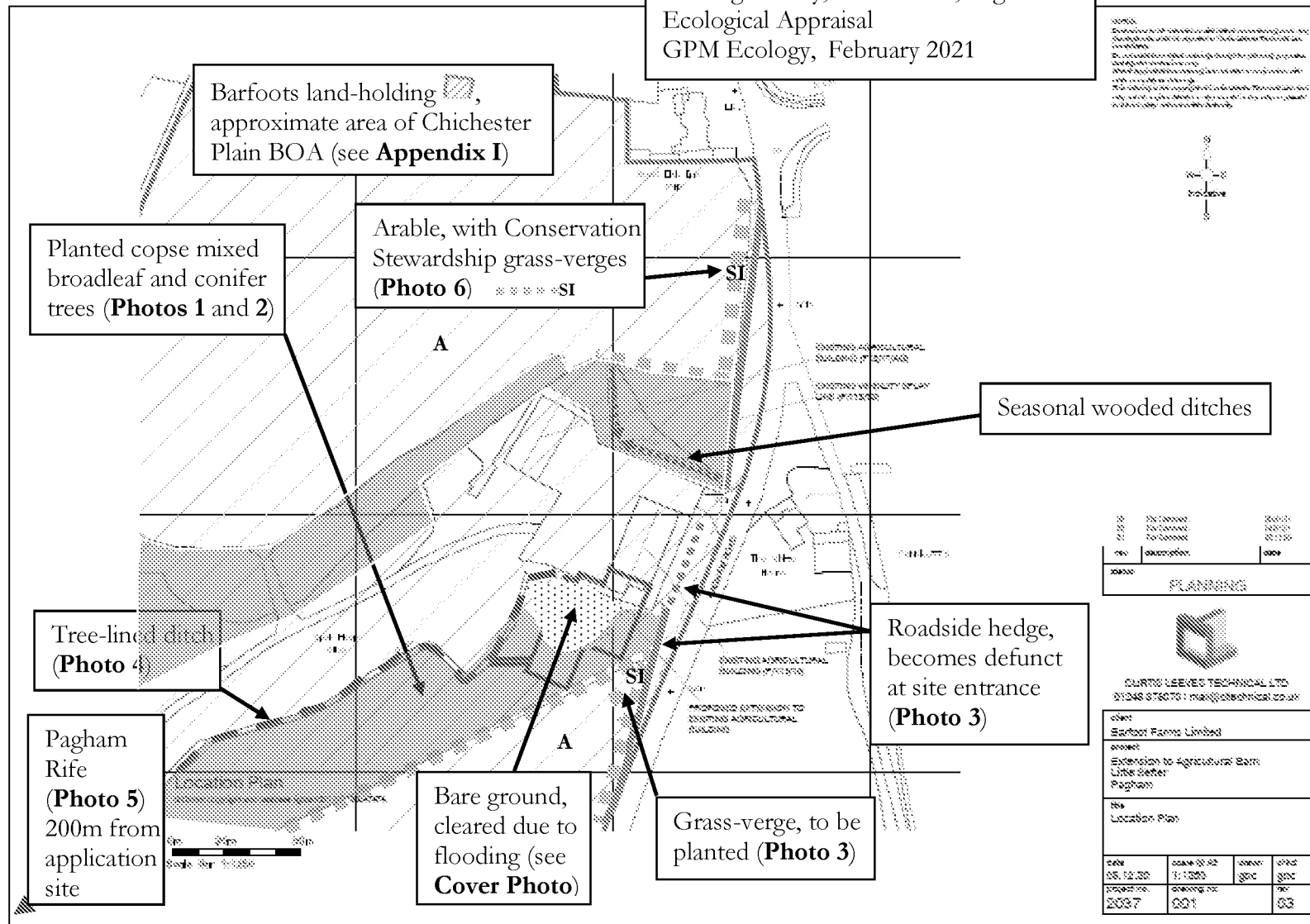
The provision of additional native hedgerows, arable grass-verges and a water-body as detailed above will provide a small level of enhancement to Chichester Coastal Plain BOA

## 5.0 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

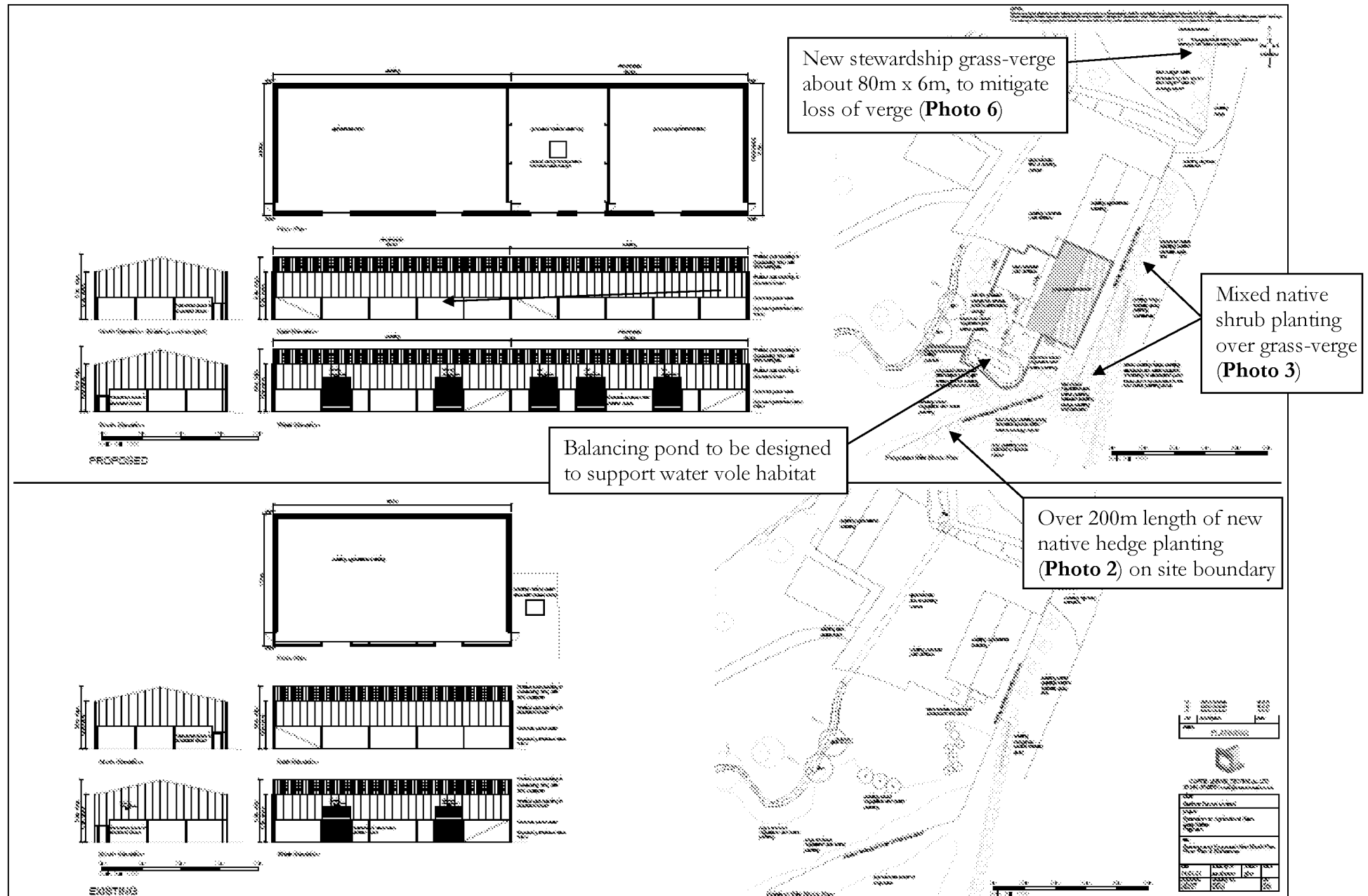
**Table 1: Summary of features, impacts, further surveys and outline mitigation / enhancement**

| Feature                          | Value         | Impact          | Mitigation / Enhancement                                                                                                                                       | Further Surveys                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Pagham Harbour SPA and LNR       | International | Low negative    | Waste Storage Strategy and Tool-box talk                                                                                                                       | Daily monitoring by staff and contractors |
| Woodland (ten-year old planting) | Parish        | Low negative    | Mitigated by planting woodland as a roadside screen                                                                                                            | Replace dead/diseased trees as per LEMP   |
| Arable-grass verge               | Parish        | Low positive    | Create new 80m length of grass-verge (see <b>Photo 6</b> )                                                                                                     | None required                             |
| Hedgerows                        | Parish        | Medium positive | Plant about 225m new length of native hedge (see <b>Photo 2</b> ). Plant 3-4 standard oaks within existing hedge north of site                                 | Replace dead/diseased trees as per LEMP   |
| Balancing Pond (Water voles)     | N/A           | Medium positive | The new balancing pond is to be designed to hold water for most of year and provide potential new habitat for water voles, with sympathetic ditch maintenance. | Monitoring water voles and staff training |

**Figure 1: Location and Habitat Plan:**  
Packing Facility, Little Sefter, Pagham  
Ecological Appraisal  
GPM Ecology, February 2021



**Figure 1: Development and Mitigation Proposals Plan**  
 Extension of Agricultural Barn Facility, Little Seftor, Pagham  
 Preliminary Ecological Assessment GPM Ecology, Feb 2021



## Photographs: Little Sefter, Extension of Agricultural Barn Facility (2021)



**Photo 1:** Section of plantation woodland that needs to be removed adjacent to accommodate extension adjacent Barn Facility. Loss of woodland plantation to be compensated by new woodland trees to be planted within verge of arable field (see **Photo 3**)



**Photo 2:** Location of new hedge-planting, parallel with about 225m length of fence, providing a biodiversity enhancement to strengthen the Corridor-link from Pagham Road verge to Pagham Rife. This planting, on the arable side of fence, will provide a biodiversity enhancement, partly compensating for the loss of young trees / bramble-scrub (see **Cover Photo**), which was removed in December 2020, due to a flooding event within the yard.



**Photo 3:** Area of semi-improved grassland and Countryside Stewardship verge, adjacent arable to be planted-up with UK native trees and shrub. Loss of this Conservation grassland will be mitigated by increasing the grass-verge north of Little Sefter (see **Photo 6** below for more detail). This mature hedge along the roadside becomes defunct around the site entrance to Little Sefter, which will be strengthened with further planting in the Landscape Plan.



**Photo 4:** Area of former scrub cleared in December 2020 due to problems with drainage. Location of new attenuation pond, with a ditch outfall, to the rear of the mature oak that is to be retained and unaffected by works



**Photo 5:** View north along Pagham Rife, confluence with seasonal ditch and entrance to Little Sefter compound. Water voles have been recorded about 500m south of the confluence. Several stonechats were observed foraging within tall ruderal and scrub along the banks of the Rife at this location. The flood-plain bordering the Rife near Little Sefter supported rough grass with various passerines, such as meadow pipit and the game bird, grey partridge.



**Photo 6:** An area of semi-improved grassland and Countryside Stewardship verge, adjacent arable north of Little Sefter will be increased in width, as illustrated above, to mitigate for the loss of grass-verge (see **Photo 3** above) adjacent the construction area. Three to four standard oaks will be planted within the field adjacent to the hedge-line. All habitat enhancements will be designed in more detail within a Landscape and Ecological Maintenance Plan (LEMP).

# APPENDIX I: Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre Desk Search Little Sefter, Pagham, 1km search radius, 17<sup>th</sup> December 2020



## Ecological Data Search SxBRC/20/694 - Summary Report

An ecological data search was carried out for land at Little Sefter Agricultural Buildings, Pagham on behalf of Gareth Matthes (GPM Ecology) on 17/12/2020.

The following datasets were consulted for this report:

|                                             | Requested | Radius/buffer size |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Designated sites, habitats & ownership maps | Yes       | 1km                |
| Protected, designated and invasive species  | Yes       | 1km                |

### Summary of results

#### Sites and habitats

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Statutory sites               | None present |
| Non-statutory sites           | None present |
| Section 41 habitats           | 3 habitats   |
| Ancient and/or ghyll woodland | Present      |

#### Protected and designated species

|                            |                    |                      |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| International designations | 19 species         | 129 records          |
| National designations      | 52 species         | 2,927 records        |
| Other designations         | 93 species         | 4,998 records        |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>103 species</b> | <b>5,211 records</b> |
| Invasive non-native        | 15 species         | 36 records           |

The report is compiled using data held by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) at the time of the request. SxBRC does not hold comprehensive species data for all areas. Even where data are held, a lack of records for a species in a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that the species does not occur there – the area may simply not have been surveyed.

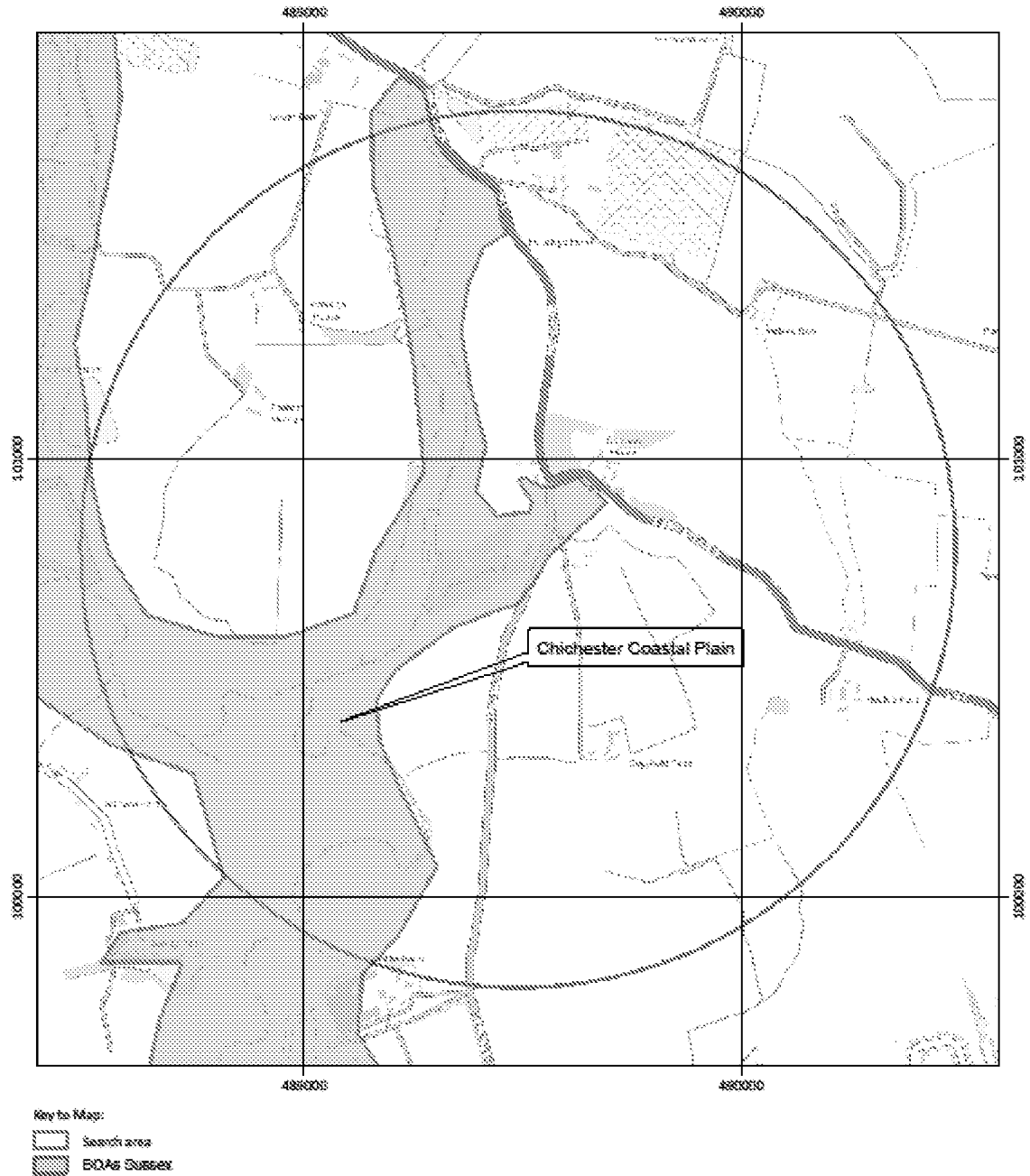
*This summary page may be published.  
The full report and maps may not be published or otherwise shared.  
The data search report is valid until 17/12/2021 for the site named above.*

The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre is managed by the Sussex Wildlife Trust as a partnership project. Sussex Wildlife Trust is a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act. Registered in England. Company No. 698851. Registered Charity No. 287005. VAT Registration No. 191 3859 63.  
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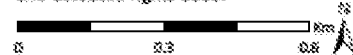
*EXTRACT OF MAP 5 ONLY (DATA SUMMARISED IN ECOLOGY REPORT)*

**Map 5: BOAs**

Land at Little Sefter Agricultural Buildings, Pagham + 1km radius  
5x6RC/20/594 - 17/12/2020



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## APPENDIX II: Plan of Water Vole Activity 550m south of Little Sefter and accompanying Survey Form for this section of Pagham Rife (2016)

*Extracted from Sefter Farm Water-Vole Survey, Field Report*

*Andrew Rothwell 7<sup>th</sup> July 2016*

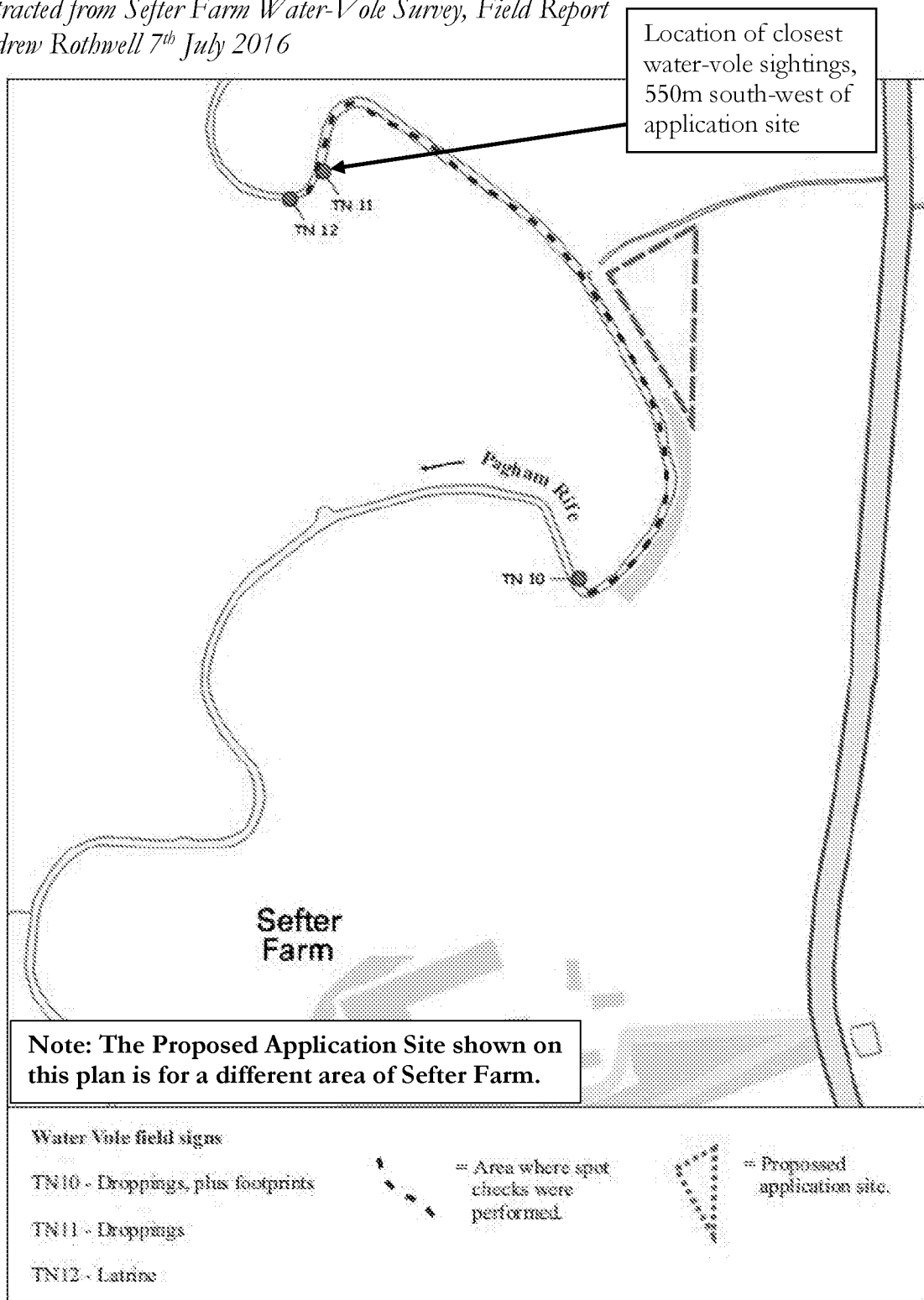


Fig.2 Water Vole activity at Sefter Farm 7th July 2016.

# WATER VOLE SURVEY FORM

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Site name/river **Pagham Rife**

Site number **n/a** 10km square **SU 80** Grid ref **SU 890 000**

County **Hampshire** Water Authority

Recorder **Andy Rothwell** Date **7-July-16**

## HABITAT INFORMATION (mark features on map)

Survey distance

**150** m

### Habitat

- ☒ Ditch  
☐ Dyke  
☐ Gravel pit  
☐ Pond  
☐ Lowland lake  
☐ Upland loch  
☐ Reservoir  
☒ Running water  
☐ Marsh/bog  
☐ Canal

### Shore/bank

- ☐ Boulder  
☒ Stones  
☐ Gravel  
☐ Sand  
☐ Silt  
☒ Earth  
☐ Rock cliffs  
☐ Earth cliffs  
☐ Consolidated  
☐ Pooched  
☐ Reinforced (man-made)

### Bordering land use

- ☐ Upland grass  
☒ Permanent/temporary grass  
☒ Mixed broadleaf woodland  
☐ Conifer wood  
☐ Peat bog  
☒ Arable crop  
☐ Salt marsh  
☐ Urban/industrial  
☐ Park/garden  
☐ Heath  
☐ Fen  
☐ Cattle/grazing  
☐ Bank fenced

### Vegetation (DAFORN)

- ☒ Rare trees  
☒ Bushes  
☒ Herbs  
☒ Submerged weed  
☒ Reeds/sedges  
☒ Rat grass  
☒ Short grass

### Disturbance:

**None**

### Bank profile

- ☐ Flat < 10°  
☐ Shallow < 45°  
☒ Steep > 45°  
☐ Vertical/undercut

### Depth

- ☐ < 0.5m  
☐ 0.5-1m  
☒ 1-2m  
☐ > 2m

### Width

- ☐ 1m ☐ 1-2m ☒ 2-5m  
☐ 5-10m ☐ 10-20m ☐ 20-40m ☐ > 40m

### Current

- ☐ Rapid ☒ Fast  
☐ Slow ☐ Stagnant ☐ Static

## WILDLIFE INFORMATION

### Water voles

- ☐ Sightings (count)  
☐ Latrines (count)  
☐ Burrows (count)  
☒ Footprints  
☐ Pathway in vegetation  
☐ Feeding remains  
☐ Cropped grass around tunnel entrance

### Rat (none)

- ☐ Sightings  
☐ Droppings  
☒ Footprints/runs

### Otter (none)

- ☐ Sightings  
☐ Droppings  
☒ Footprints/runs

### Mink (none)

- ☐ Sightings  
☐ Droppings  
☒ Footprints/runs

### Other wildlife

- ☐ Kingfisher ☐ Heron ☒ Coot ☒ Moorhen  
☐ Waterfowl ☐ Dipper

Identified plants from feeding remains:

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**Latrine on the right-hand bank at SU 89029 00318**