ALDI STORES LIMITED
LNT CARE DEVELOPMENTS GROUP LIMITED
MCCARTHY & STONE (DEVELOPMENTS) LIMITED

ECOLOGYSOLUTIONS

Part of the ES Group

SITE 7A,
PACIFIC DRIVE,
EASTBOURNE

Reptile Translocation Report

November 2023
10572.RepTrans.vf1

ecology solutions for planners and developers

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background and Proposals

1.1.1. Ecology Solutions was commissioned in August 2023 by ALDI Stores Limited, LNT Care Developments Group Limited and McCarthy & Stone (Developments) Limited ('the applicants') to conduct a reptile translocation exercise of the site known as Site 7A, Pacific Drive, Eastbourne, hereafter referred to as the 'capture site' (see Plan ECO1), in order to comply with the relevant legislation afforded to the species present.

1.1.2. The site is allocated for development, is in receipt of an extant planning consent (planning ref: 150796), and also new planning applications brought forward by the applicants for a food store and care home facilities with associated landscaping and access.

1.1.3. The site has been identified as supporting a low population of Common Lizard *Zootoca vivipara* and a medium population of Slow Worms *Anguis fragilis*.

1.1.4. Discussions have been held with the case officer and county ecologist on the principles of the proposed reptile translocation exercise including confirming the suitability of the identified receptor site for the moved reptile populations. The proposed mitigation strategy for the site which formed the basis of the translocation exercise has been detailed in the submitted Reptile Mitigation Strategy[1].

1.1.5. It is considered prudent to detail that during the installation of the reptile exclusion fence areas of scrub were removed and some mammal holes identified. Monitoring of these holes was completed across a fortnight period with sticky sticks (to obtain hairs), sand (for footprints), and trail cameras used to identify use and confirm an absence of any Badgers *Meles meles*. The shape of the holes and absence of additional field signs (such as latrines, footprint and hairs) indicated the holes being unlikely to be attributed to Badger. The monitoring of the holes and surrounding area showed no evidence of any Badger use, with use tied to Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus* and Fox *Vulpes vulpes*, with Domestic Cat *Felis catus* also recorded on the trail cameras. It can also be advised that Ecology Solutions has been contacted by the police given a potential offence in respect of Badger was reported by a member of the public. However, on completion of this exercise the police have confirmed they are entirely satisfied that no wildlife offence has been committed and it is the understanding of Ecology Solutions that the investigation is now closed.

1.1.6. It is noted that Sovereign Harbour Residents Association (SHRA) have submitted a letter to Eastbourne Borough Council (EBC) seeking clarity on why the reptile translocation and destructive search works were undertaken. Correspondence has been held

[1] Ecology Solutions (2023) Site 7A, Pacific Drive, Eastbourne – Reptile Mitigation Strategy. Ref: 10572.RepMit.vf1

with EBC about the exercise and proposed site clearence works, and it should be noted that there is no statutory requirement that would prevent moving reptile populations to a suitable receptor site in the absence of planning.

1.2. Site Characteristics

1.1.1. The capture site is approximately 2.57ha in size, located immediately north of Sovereign Harbour. The capture site is bound to the south by a residential development, the harbour medical practice to the southwest, and the Pevensey Bay Road (A259) to the north.

1.1.2. The wider area is predominantly arable fields to the north, with the Sovereign Harbour retail park to the southwest. A watercourse, the Langney sewer, runs adjacent to the A259 north of the site.

1.1.3. The majority of the capture site is formed of areas of open and bare ground with pioneering vegetation communities, with a dense bund of Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* scrub bordering the northern boundary and scattered trees. The capture site currently serves as a vacant development plot, with evidence of disturbance from vehicle tracks and hardcore deposits.

1.2.1. The total area considered to provide suitable (optimal and sub-optimal) habitat for common reptiles is approximately 2.18 hectares.

1.3. Purpose of this Report

1.3.1. The purpose of this report is to document the methodology and results of the reptile translocation exercise undertaken at Site 7A, Pacific Drive, Eastbourne between September and November 2023.

2. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

2.1. All six British reptile species receive a degree of legislative protection that varies depending on their conservation importance.

2.2. Rare, endangered or declining species receive 'full protection' under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as well as protection under the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017, which transposes into UK law the European Community Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, more commonly known as the Habitats Directive. The species that are fully protected are Smooth Snake *Coronella austriaca* and Sand Lizard *Lacerta agilis*. These receive protection from:

- killing, injuring, taking;
- possession or control (of live or dead animals, their parts or derivatives);
- damage to, destruction of or obstruction of access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection;
- disturbance of any animal occupying such a structure or place; and
- selling, offering for sale, possession or transport for purposes of sale (live or dead animal, part or derivative).

2.3. Owing to their abundance in Britain, Common Lizard, Slow Worm, Grass Snake *Natrix helvetica* and Adder *Vipera berus* are only 'partially protected' under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and only receive protection from:

- deliberate killing and injuring;
- being sold or other forms of trading.

2.4. However, provision is made within the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 for the avoiding of offences, and section 10 (3) states:

Notwithstanding anything in section 9, a person shall not be guilty of an offence by reason of -

2.5. The Act then goes on to give three provisions, a), b) and c), of which c) is of relevance to translocation exercises:

c) any act made unlawful by that section if he shows that the act was the incidental result of a lawful operation and could not reasonably have been avoided.

2.6. Natural England's 2004 guidance note entitled *Reptiles: Guidelines for Developers* sets out their expectation of reasonable avoidance and includes measures such as altering development layouts to avoid key areas, as well as capture and exclusion of reptiles.

2.7. Natural England go on specifically to highlight two key aims where reptiles are present:

I. To protect reptiles from any harm that might arise during the development work;
II. To ensure that sufficient quality, quantity and connectivity of habitat is provided to accommodate the reptile population, either on-site or at an alternative site, with no net loss of local reptile conservation status.

2.8. Hence, a reasonable programme of capture and release to a new area within a site or to a suitable off-site receptor site, undertaken in advance of development to avoid the killing or injuring of any common reptile species, should ensure that an offence is avoided. This is the approach that was undertaken at the site.

3. IDENTIFICATION OF A TRANSLOCATION FRAMEWORK

3.1. In 1998 the Herpetofauna Groups of Britain and Ireland (HGBI) produced the advisory note *Evaluating Local Mitigation / Translocation Programmes: Maintaining Best Practice and Lawful Standards*. This advisory note presents a series of best practice guidelines and makes recommendations in regard to all aspects of herpetofauna translocations including those for partially protected reptile species.

3.2. In regard to partially protected species the advisory note sets out a series of recommendations that the HGBI feel should be taken into account in any translocation programme. These include:

a) Where low populations of Slow Worm, Common Lizard, Grass Snake or Adder are present, the use of refugia up to a density of 50 tins per hectare is suggested, with trapping undertaken over a period of at least 60 suitable days.

b) Where medium populations of Slow Worms are present, the use of refugia up to a density of 100 tins per hectare is suggested, with trapping undertaken over a period of up to a minimum of 70 days.

c) Considering the above population sizes, an increase in tin density has resulted in an increase in reptiles recorded.

d) A full report on the results of the exercise should be made available after completion of the translocation.

d) A destructive search, undertaken by trained and experienced ecologists, should be used to capture any remaining reptiles on the site.

3.3. In England, the Statutory Agency with the responsibility for work regarding protected species is Natural England. For translocation exercises Natural England endorses the use of the HGBI guidelines and discusses the use of them in the *Species Conservation Handbook* (updated June 1998).

3.4. The Species Conservation Handbook sets out Natural England's view that:

Minimum effort (as laid out in the HGBI advisory note) is considered to equate to 'reasonable' trapping effort.

3.5. The Handbook also goes on to stress that:

These (the HGBI advisory notes) should be treated as guidelines and it is worth noting they are not endorsed by everyone working on these species.

3.6. Natural England's Handbook continues by giving an example of one consultant who believes that at the minimum tin density specified by the HGBI guidelines only 50% of Slow Worms on site might be captured over 30 visits and the consultant therefore recommends using a higher

tin density. A similar approach, i.e. an increased capture effort at the site, was taken for the translocation exercise.

3.7. Natural England's Handbook then turns to the discussion and interpretation of reasonable effort:

It is worth being aware that the legislation requires reasonable effort at avoiding killing and injury. Reasonableness is hard to define in advance and it is certainly difficult to do so in a manner that is applicable to the full range of circumstances that are likely to be encountered. The amount of effort described above represents the views of experienced herpetologists as to the effort that is likely to capture a significant proportion of animals. It is possible that circumstances indicate that a deviation from this amount of effort may be appropriate and that reduced effort may in fact be quite reasonable when other factors are taken into account. In other cases it may be appropriate to do more. Nonetheless this advice provides a framework against which mitigation work can be planned and suggests that any variation ought to be justified for the given circumstances in each case.

3.8. With consideration of all of the above, the reptile trapping and translocation exercise undertaken by Ecology Solutions at the site can be adjudged clearly to have met 'reasonable effort' as set out in the HGBI guidelines.

3.9. In relation to the development of a mitigation strategy and receptor site selection, the guidelines state:

Reptiles should only be moved to a non-adjacent site (i.e. one outside the normal home range) already containing the same species when:

- **There is no viable on-site solution;**
- **Only small numbers are predicted to be moved (say <50 individuals);**
- **Habitat enhancement, restoration or creation works at the release site are undertaken which are likely to substantially increase its carrying capacity; and**
- **There would be no net loss to local conservation status.**

3.10. In respect of the widespread species Common Lizard, Slow Worm, Adder and Grass Snake the guidelines state that:

Actions which could predictably kill or injure reptiles may result in an offence, even if that outcome is not the prime purpose of the act. We therefore advise developers to use this guidance, along with advice from a consultant, to ensure they take reasonable measures to avoid harm. No licence is required for standard mitigation methods.

4. TRANSLOCATION METHODOLOGY

4.1. Ecology Solutions' translocation methodology has been specifically written with the HGBI guidelines in mind, and consists of a consideration of the following main elements:

i) Timing of exercise;
ii) Duration of exercise;
iii) Capture method;
iv) Location of refugia;
v) Size of refugia;
vi) Density of refugia;
vii) Trapping procedure;
viii) Trapping records;
ix) Welfare of trapped animals;
x) Fencing of the site; and
xi) Receptor site.

4.2. This section of the report outlines how these aspects of the trapping methodology have been implemented.

4.3. Timing of Exercise

4.3.1. The HGBI recommend that translocation exercises are undertaken between March and September inclusive, although they state that this can be extended into October and November if weather conditions are suitable.

4.3.2. The exercise at the site was undertaken within this timeframe (main trapping period of 4th September to 30th October 2023) and during principally favourable weather conditions, some days temperatures exceeded 18˚C but reptiles were still encountered and captured.

4.3.3. Details of the weather conditions for each visit and trapping date are shown in Appendix 2.

4.4. Duration of Exercise

4.4.1. The aim of the translocation exercise was to remove a 'significant' number of animals from the site. This aim is clearly set out in Natural England's Species Conservation Handbook when discussing the HGBI's guidelines. These suggest, when using the HGBI recommended methodology that if 'tins' are laid at a density of 100/ha (2.18ha of suitable habitat) and checked once daily, 70 suitable trapping days would likely be needed to carry out a translocation of a medium population of Slow Worm with reduced tin density and trapping period for a low population of Common Lizard.

4.4.2. However, the main test of the success of an exercise is whether a significant proportion of reptiles have been removed from a site and the aim of this translocation exercise was to achieve this objective. Given the increased trapping effort with two visits a day

completed on 35 days of the exercise and three visits a day on 11 days, the density of refugia (see below), it was considered that the duration of the exercise could be more limited in nature.

4.4.3. Translocation exercises should ideally be completed within the optimum periods, i.e. between late April and June and between late August and late September, but may extend into October and November if weather conditions are favourable. The majority of the translocation exercise undertaken at the site was completed within this extended period, as weather conditions were suitable. A total of 50 trapping days were completed, with a up to three visits occurring on suitable days, making a total of 107 trapping visits.

4.4.4. The trapping exercise with use of artificial refugia conducted by Ecology Solutions commenced on 4 September 2023 and ended on 30 October 2023. Twenty-seven days of the overall trapping programme were completed outside of the optimum period albeit whilst conditions remained favourable with activity noted and reptiles caught.

4.4.5. On six days between 31 October 2023 and 7 November 2023, the areas of suitable habitat within the site were subject a destructive search (see later section).

4.5. Capture Method

4.5.1. A number of methods of catching reptiles are well documented and in common use at the present time in Britain. These include techniques such as noosing, pitfall trapping, tinning, and grass or grass/brush refugia trapping.

4.5.2. The capture methodology employed in this case was the use of roofing felt ‘tins’ which act as artificial refuges. ‘Tins’ are favoured as reptiles are ectothermic (cold blooded) and will preferentially use such refugia to raise their body temperature at certain times of day. Reptiles typically take advantage of the fact that these refugia warm up more quickly than the surrounding areas and, depending on weather conditions, will place themselves directly beneath or above the tins during certain periods of the day.

4.5.3. A trained ecologist checked these refugia at appropriate times of day. Any reptiles seen were captured by hand.

4.6. Location of Refugia

4.6.1. The tins were placed throughout the capture site following the same layout used in previous reptile surveys in 2022. Tins were concentrated within areas considered to have the highest suitability to support reptile species (areas lacking in significant scrub growth and offering higher suitability for basking reptiles) (see Plan ECO2).

4.7. Size of Refugia

4.7.1. The recommended size of tins used for trapping of reptiles for translocation exercises and monitoring purposes is 50 x 50 cm. This was the size of tin used throughout the reptile translocation exercise at the site.

4.8. Density of Refugia

4.8.1. HGBI guidelines specify a trapping density of 50 tins per hectare for low populations of common reptiles and 100 tins per hectare for medium populations.

4.8.2. The distribution of tins across the suitable habitat met the numbers given in the HGBI advisory note. Suitable reptile habitat comprising tussocky grassland and boundary scrub as well as areas of bare ground, measured approximately 2.18ha in area. The areas of scrub habitat could not be tinned given their structure and considered to provide sub-optimal conditions at best for reptiles.

4.8.3. The total number of tins placed within suitable habitat for the translocation exercise was 116. This provided an overall density of 53 tins per hectare albeit higher when viewed against areas of elevate suitability within the site..

4.8.4. A low population of Common Lizard and a medium population of Slow Worm were considered to be on site following the surveys completed in May and June 2022. The density of the tins deployed within the site was based on this population recorded.

4.8.5. The results of the translocation indicate a low population of Common Lizards and a medium population of Slow Worms.

4.8.6. It is considered that the area of suitable habitat within the site was extensively covered and that, considering the time undertaken to complete the work, a full and robust translocation exercise was completed.

4.9. Trapping Procedure

4.9.1. Tins were checked in the morning as they were heating up, but before they became too hot, and once again as they cooled down in the afternoon, but before they became cold. These are the prime times of the day to catch reptiles although the precise optimum trapping times varied daily depending on weather conditions. The timings of the daily trapping visits were therefore adjusted accordingly. Optimum air temperatures range between 9 and 18°C.

4.9.2. The HGBI guidelines recommend that for low to medium populations of common reptiles, a minimum of 70 days between April and September is employed for trapping; this figure is based on the refugia being checked once a day. Ecology Solutions' methodology was to check the tins twice to three times daily for the majority of the translocation period, giving an effective doubling of trapping effort over the period of the exercise and the number of

trapping days was therefore able to be reduced, dependent upon the capture rates.

4.9.3. The trapping exercise was considered to have been successful and completed following five consecutive 'no capture' days during suitable weather conditions and during the accepted reptile active season.

4.10. Trapping Records

4.10.1. A detailed recording form was used to keep records of the data collected throughout the exercise. The information recorded during each visit is listed below:

- Date of trapping visit;
- Visit number of the day;
- Time of visit;
- Weather (percentage cloud cover);
- Temperature;
- Sex of individual captured (if possible);
- Life stage of individual captured (adult/juvenile);
- Area on site from which individual captured;
- Species and number of individuals seen but managing to escape capture; and
- Other (general observations).

4.11. Welfare of Trapped Animals

4.11.1. The welfare of the captured reptiles was paramount at all times throughout the exercise.

4.11.2. Upon capture, reptiles were placed in cloth bags providing them with a soft, darkened environment in which they were temporarily held until the trapping round had been completed. No more than three animals were placed in any one bag at any time and these were always roughly of equal size. Only one species of reptile was held within a single bag. Reptiles were transferred to species specific vivarium prior to being moved to the receptor site.

4.11.3. After completion of each round, trapped reptiles were immediately transported to suitable habitat in the reptile receptor area.

4.12. Fencing of the Site

4.12.1. Owing to the site's position in a relatively developed area, the boundaries do not lie adjacent to an expanse of further reptile suitable habitat, however, fencing was installed to maximise capture rate. The fencing was located across the northern and northeastern extents of suitable habitat.

4.12.2. On completion of the development, including the landscape planting, the fencing material shall be collected and disposed of at an appropriate facility.

4.12.3. The translocation exercise was results driven and hence was only be concluded following a clear demonstration that sufficient trapping effort had been employed and the majority of the reptiles captured and moved.

4.13. **Receptor Site**

4.13.1. Guidelines state that any receptor site should have sufficient receiving capacity to accommodate the number of reptiles to be released, provide satisfactory habitat in accordance with the known ecological requirements of the species, be safe from land use change which could be detrimental to the population for the foreseeable future, and ideally hold some kind of site designation or be open land of low-intensity use where reptile survival is highly likely.

Receptor Site

4.13.2. The proposals will result in the loss of suitable reptile habitats from the site.

4.13.3. Owing to the loss from the capture site of suitable habitats that have been shown to support common reptile species, it is necessary that any reptiles present are translocated to a suitable receptor site so that an offence is not committed.

4.13.4. The receptor site locally know as Willingdon Golf Club (see Plan ECO1), has been chosen and is considered in further detail below.

4.13.5. The receptor site contains suitable habitat (5.96 ha) and is connected to other areas of suitable habitat in the wider area as described below.

- Area one (4.08ha) comprises rough grassland, low scrub and calcareous grassland situated along a south facing bank left largely in an unmanaged state, there is suitable connectivity to the northern off-site broadleaved woodland and rough grassland areas.

- Area two (0.83ha) comprises of rough grassland with managed margins and pockets of scattered scrub concentrated in the centre on a gentle east facing incline.

- Area three (0.87ha) comprises of a pocket of broadleaved woodland with evidence of log pile creation and rough grassland margins.

- Area four (0.18ha) is a recently cleared woodland glade with adjacent woodland rides and log piles, sand pits are present in the vicinity of the broadleaved woodland.

4.13.6. Given the survey results and review of the identified areas of suitability it was considered Area One offered the best receptor site with similar habitats to the capture site present, connectivity to the wider countryside with further expanses of suitable reptile habitat,

and recently completed habitat measures (selective scrub clearance) to increase the overall carrying capacity.

4.13.7. The surveys of the receptor site identified existing populations of common reptiles which demonstrates the suitability of this area for common reptiles and the Slow Worm and Common Lizard populations that shall be translocated from the capture site. Whilst it may be considered undesirable to have extant reptile populations on an identified receptor site given the recent enhancement and proposed further enhancements (as detailed below) to heighten the carrying capacity, together with the connectivity to further suitable habitats it is considered this receptor remains suitable and viable.

4.13.8. The receptor site will be free from future development and is well connected to other suitable habitats in the immediate area allowing for nature dispersal. In order to increase the carrying capacity of the receptor site, three large hibernacula and six log piles have been implemented as part of enhancement works.

4.13.9. The receptor site is subject to a legally binding agreement between Willingdon Golf Club and the applicants and is also subject to an agreed management plan[2].

4.13.10. Given the above it is considered that the receptor site fulfils the relevant receptor site criteria set out within the guidance published by the HGBI. The county ecologist has also confirmed that they agree the identified area is considered to meet the requirements of a suitable reptile receptor site.

[2] Ecology Solutions (2023) Willingdon Golf Club, Southdown Road, Eastbourne – Reptile Management Plan. Ref: 10572.RepMP.vf1

5. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

5.1. The legislation relating to these species does not protect their habitat, and thus an offence will not be committed providing that an appropriate mitigation scheme is undertaken prior to development commencing at the site.

5.2. Any reasonable translocation programme should aim to show that the significant majority of reptiles have been removed from a site. Hence, the removal of a significant number of reptiles from the site is the criterion by which the success of the exercise should be judged. This section presents the results and analysis of the translocation exercise in order to demonstrate that this requirement has been met.

5.3. Translocation Results

5.3.1. A total of 13 adults and 1 juvenile Common Lizards were captured from the site during the translocation exercise. Additionally, 93 adults and 34 juvenile Slow Worms were captured from the site during the translocation exercise. Numbers are shown in Table 5.1 below and included in Appendix 1. No other reptile species were captured from the site throughout the translocation exercise.

Common Lizard				**Slow Worm**			
Male	Female	Juvenile	Unsexed	Male	Female	Juvenile	Unsexed
0	1	1	12	19	72	34	2

Table 5.1. Number of reptiles captured.

5.3.2. A total of 107 visits were completed with 60 (56%) being undertaken during optimum weather conditions, as cited in the Froglife advice sheet 10 *Reptile Survey*. The remaining 44% of the visits were undertaken slightly beyond the optimum temperatures but whilst conditions were still conducive to trapping. The temperature recorded ranged from 8 ºC to 26 ºC, with a median of 17 ºC.

5.4. Analysis of Results

5.4.1. Analysis of the results shows that a total of 106 adult reptiles and 35 juvenile reptiles were removed from the site during the translocation exercise. Numbers fluctuated during the course of the trapping exercise and are likely the result of variable weather conditions (see Figure 5.1).

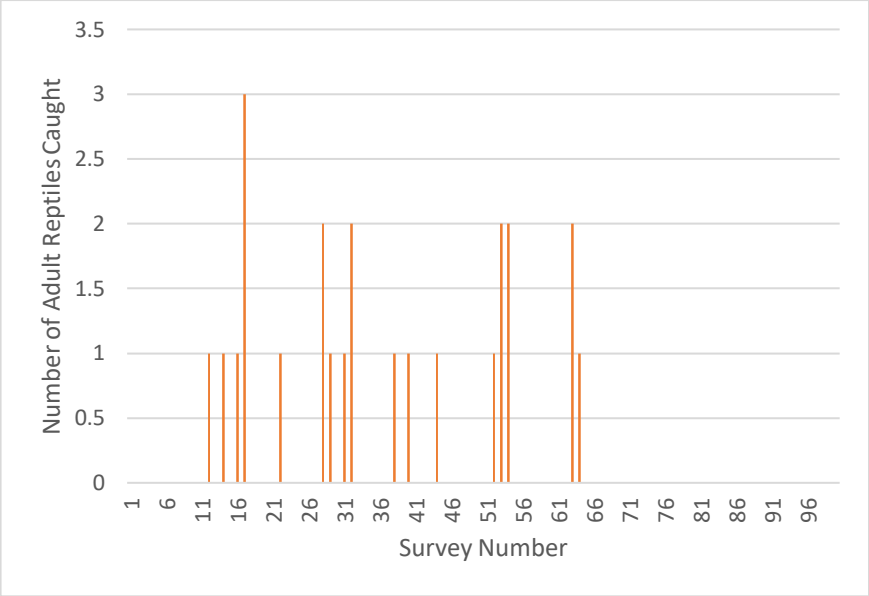


Figure 5.1. Total numbers of adult reptiles translocated per trapping day (two – three visits per day).

5.4.2. Based on the time of year the translocation was undertaken and the total of 107 visits to the site, it is considered that a thorough and robust translocation exercise was completed, and the visits to the site in marginally sub-optimum weather conditions had a negligible effect to the overall translocation effort.

6. DESTRUCTIVE SEARCH

6.1. A destructive search is a further capture method that can be used to locate and capture any reptiles that remain on site after the trapping exercise has been completed. It is important to note that reasonable effort has already been demonstrated by the translocation exercise and the use of a destructive search (which is a capture method in its own right) constitutes further trapping effort still.

6.2. It is a method that physically removes any suitable reptile habitat present. The controlled and directed disturbance caused by this operation causes reptiles to endeavour to escape, which are then captured by the supervising ecologist.

6.3. The site was subject to a destructive search in October and November 2023. Although towards the end of the reptile active season the exercise was carried out during favourable weather conditions with temperatures above 8 ˚C (ranging from 12-15 ˚C), when reptiles were still active. Table 6.1 below shows the number of reptiles captured during the destructive search.

Number of survey days	Date	Total Numbers of Common Reptiles Caught		
		Adult	Juvenile	All
Destructive Search	31/10/2023	0	0	0
Destructive Search	01./11/2023	0	0	0
Destructive Search	02/11/2023	0	0	0
Destructive Search	03/11/2023	0	1 (SW)	1
Destructive Search	06/11/2023	0	0	0
Destructive Search	07/11/2023	0	0	0

Table 6.1. Reptiles captured during the destructive search (November 2023).

6.4. Following the destructive search there was no suitable habitat present to which the reptiles could return, and it was considered that construction could safely begin with the reptile constraint successfully lifted.

6.5. If construction is not due to begin imminently it is important that the site is maintained in a ‘cleared’ state to avoid possible re-colonisation of reptiles. The presence of reptile exclusion fencing on the boundaries of the site and adjacent to areas that could support wider population should assist with preventing any recolonisation. It is important the reptile exclusion fencing is maintained in a good state of repair until the completion of the development and associated landscaping.

7. SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

7.1. Ecology Solutions was commissioned in August 2023 by ALDI Stores Limited, LNT Care Developments Group Limited and McCarthy & Stone (Developments) Limited ('the applicants') to conduct a reptile translocation exercise of the site known as Site 7A, Pacific Drive, Eastbourne, in order to comply with the relevant legislation afforded to the species present.

7.2. The site is allocated for development, is in receipt of an extant planning consent, and also new planning applications brought forward by the applicants for a food store and care home facilities with associated landscaping and access.

7.3. The translocation exercise was undertaken during suitable weather conditions between September and November 2023.

7.4. Willingdon Golf Club was used for the translocation of Common Lizard and Slow Worm populations from the development site. The receptor site contains suitable habitat including tussocky grassland and man-made hibernacula. The receptor site is also connected to other areas of suitable habitat in the wider area. The receptor site shall be subject to on-going management to ensure preferable conditions for reptiles are maintained.

7.5. Natural England accepts that an offence can be avoided if reasonable effort is shown to have been undertaken. Reasonable effort is considered to equate to reasonable trapping effort as laid out in the HGBI advisory note.

7.6. The methodology used by Ecology Solutions followed the guidelines issued by the HGBI and fully met with the requirements of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, with all reasonable measures having been undertaken to avoid the deliberate killing or injury of any reptiles which inhabited the capture site.

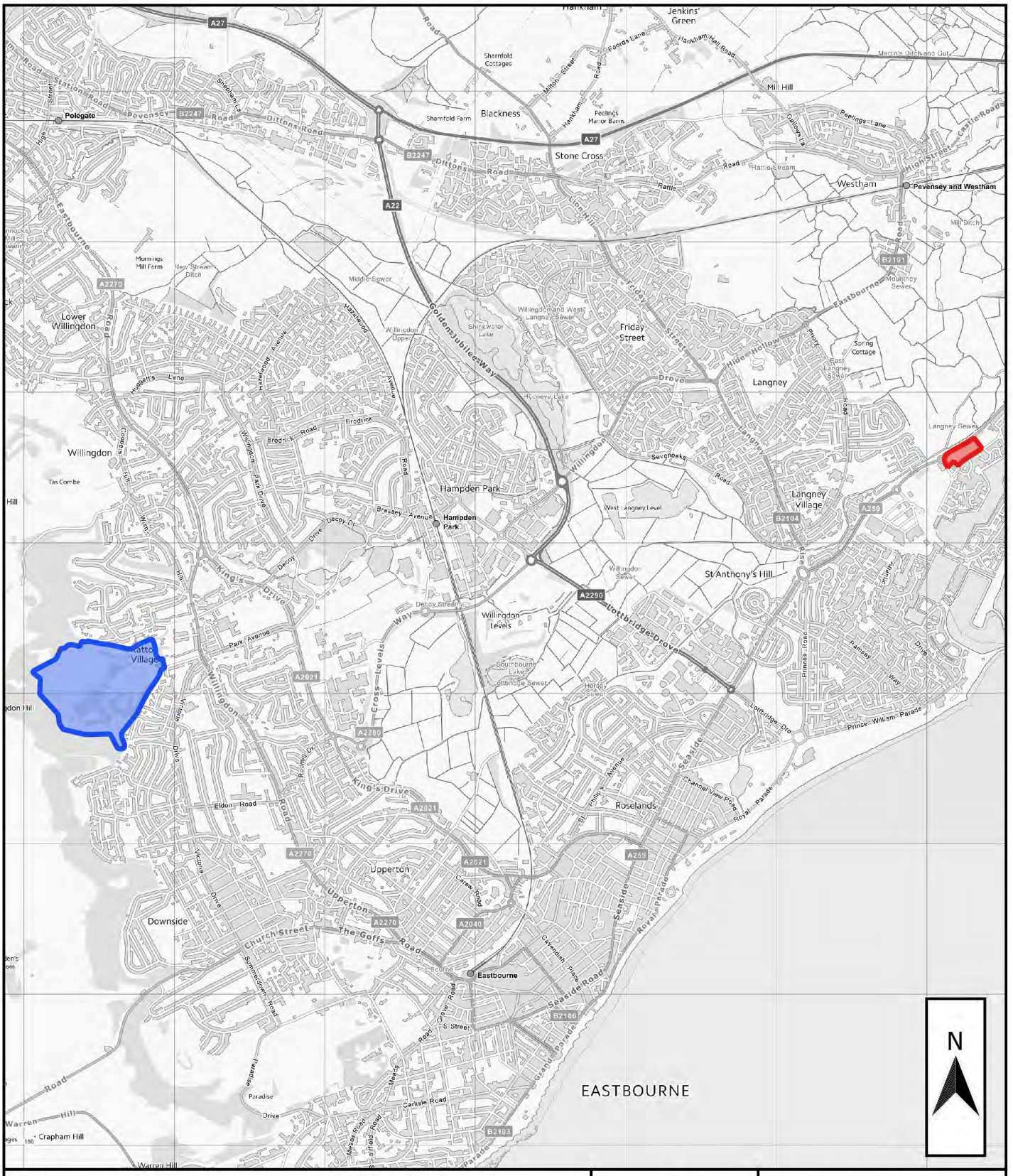
7.7. If construction is not due to begin imminently it is important that the site is maintained in a 'cleared' state to avoid possible re-colonisation. It is also advised the reptile exclusion fencing is maintained in a good state of repair.

7.8. Following the destructive search, all suitable habitat for common reptiles was removed from the site and with the translocation exercise complete, the reptile constraint upon the site has been removed such that development can begin.

PLANS

PLAN ECO1

Capture and Receptor Site Locations



KEY:

CAPTURE SITE

RECEPTOR SITE

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Cokenach Estate
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10572: SITE 7A, PACIFIC DRIVE, EASTBOURNE

PLAN ECO1: CAPTURE SITE AND RECEPTOR SITE LOCATIONS

Rev: B

Nov 2023

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PLAN ECO2

Capture Site, Reptile Tin Distribution and Reptile Capture Records



KEY:

- SITE BOUNDARY
- REPTILE TRANSLOCATION TRANSECT

REPTILE CAPTURE RECORDS

- COMMON LIZARD
- SLOW WORM
- SLOW WORM AND COMMON LIZARD

Transect alignment updated to reflect vegetation overgrowth

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10572: SITE 7A, PACIFIC DRIVE, EASTBOURNE

PLAN ECO2: CAPTURE SITE, REPTILE TIN DISTRIBUTION AND REPITLE CAPTURE RECORDS

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Reptile Translocation Results

Number of visits	Date	Total Numbers of Common Lizard Caught					Total Numbers of Slow Worm Caught				
		Mal	Fem	Juv	Unsexed	All	Mal	Fem	Juv	Unsexed	All
1	04.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	05.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	8
3	06.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	06.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	07.09.23	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
6	07.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	08.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	08.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
9	11.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
10	11.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	12.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5
12	12.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
13	13.09.23	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	4
14	13.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
15	14.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
16	14.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	15.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	15.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	18.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
20	18.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	7
21	19.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
22	19.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	20.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	20.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	21.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	21.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
27	22.09.23	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
28	22.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	23.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	23.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
31	24.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	7
32	24.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
33	25.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5
34	25.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
35	26.09.23	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	4
36	26.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
37	27.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
38	27.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	28.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
40	28.09.23	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
41	29.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
42	29.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5

43	30.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	30.09.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5
45	01.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
46	01.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	02.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
48	02.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	03.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	03.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
51	04.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	04.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
53	05.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	05.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	05.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	07.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
57	07.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
58	08.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
59	08.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
60	10.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
61	10.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
62	11.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	11.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
64	12.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	12.10.23	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
66	12.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
67	13.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	13.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	13.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
70	14.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	14.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	14.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	15.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	15.10.23	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
75	15.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
76	16.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
77	16.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	17.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	17.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	19.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	19.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
82	19.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
83	20.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
84	20.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	20.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	21.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	21.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

88	22.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	22.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	22.10.23	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
91	23.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	23.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	24.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	24.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	25.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	25.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	26.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	26.19.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	26.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	27.10.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	27.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	27.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	28.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	28.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	28.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	29.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	30.10.23	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	1
Destructive Search	31.10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destructive Search	01.11.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destructive Search	02.11.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destructive Search	03.11.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Destructive Search	06.11.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destructive Search	07.11.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of Adults Caught	
Common Lizard	1
Slow Worm	91
TOTAL ADULTS	92

Number of Juveniles Caught	
Common Lizard	1
Slow Worm	35
TOTAL JUVENILES	36

Number of Unsexed Individuals Caught	
Common Lizard	12
Slow Worm	2
TOTAL UNSEXED	14

APPENDIX 2

Survey Conditions and Timings

Number of visits	Date	Time	Cloud cover (%)	Temperature (°C)
1	04.09.23	14:15:00	20	25
2	05.09.23	07:40:00	5	17
3	06.09.23	08:30:00	90	18
4	06.09.23	15:15:00	0	25
5	07.09.23	08:45:00	0	19
6	07.09.23	15:40:00	10	26
7	08.09.23	08:40:00	45	18
8	08.09.23	15:15:00	95	26
9	11.09.23	09:15:00	95	19
10	11.09.23	15:15:00	95	22
11	12.09.23	09:15:00	75	19
12	12.09.23	15:10:00	60	21
13	13.09.23	08:45:00	85	14
14	13.09.23	15:00:00	95	19
15	14.09.23	09:10:00	15	16
16	14.09.23	15:10:00	10	21
17	15.09.23	08:15:00	45	22
18	15.09.23	15:30:00	45	22
19	18.09.23	08:40:00	40	17
20	18.09.23	15:05:00	30	20
21	19.09.23	09:05:00	100	17
22	19.09.23	14:40:00	100	18
23	20.09.23	08:30:00	80	12
24	20.09.23	PM	95	19*
25	21.09.23	08:30:00	80	12
26	21.09.23	14:30:00	95	16
27	22.09.23	08:30:00	80	11
28	22.09.23	14:30:00	50	17
29	23.09.23	08:45:00	0	12
30	23.09.23	15:30:00	5	17
31	24.09.23	09:05:00	40	17
32	24.09.23	15:35:00	35	19
33	25.09.23	09:05:00	20	18
34	25.09.23	13:10:00	15	20
35	26.09.23	10:00:00	100	18
36	26.09.23	15:00:00	50	21
37	27.09.23	09:00:00	100	17
38	27.09.23	15:15:00	100	19
39	28.09.23	09:30:00	100	16
40	28.09.23	15:00:00	70	18
41	29.09.23	10:00:00	100	17
42	29.09.23	14:15:00	0	19
43	30.09.23	10:35:00	75	17

44	30.09.23	14:20:00	30	18
45	01.10.23	09:15:00	100	18
46	01.10.23	15:15:00	95	20
47	02.10.23	09:30:00	100	16
48	02.10.23	15:00:00	40	20
49	03.10.23	10:30:00	40	15
50	03.10.23	14:45:00	60	18
51	04.10.23	10:35:00	80	16
52	04.10.23	14:05:00	70	18
53	05.10.23	10:30:00	95	17
54	05.10.23	14:40:00	50	18
55	05.10.23	16:15:00	60	17
56	07.10.23	10:25:00	15	18
57	07.10.23	14:20:00	5	20
58	08.10.23	10:05:00	5	17
59	08.10.23	14:05:00	15	22
60	10.10.23	10:00:00	20	19
61	10.10.23	15:30:00	90	18
62	11.10.23	10:00:00	100	17
63	11.10.23	13:20:00	100	18
64	12.10.23	10:05:00	100	18
65	12.10.23	13:00:00	100	18
66	12.10.23	15:10:00	100	18
67	13.10.23	10:10:00	100	19
68	13.10.23	14:05:00	95	19
69	13.10.23	15:40:00	75	19
70	14.10.23	10:05:00	0	12
71	14.10.23	13:50:00	30	14
72	14.10.23	15:40:00	30	14
73	15.10.23	10:15:00	5	8
74	15.10.23	13:25:00	15	11
75	15.10.23	13:25:00	30	11
76	16.10.23	09:45:00	50	9
77	16.10.23	15:30:00	20	10
78	17.10.23	09:30:00	0	12
79	17.10.23	15:30:00	0	13
80	19.10.23	10:12:00	90	17
81	19.10.23	12:45:00	100	18
82	19.10.23	15:10:00	60	18
83	20.10.23	10:05:00	85	15
84	20.10.23	14:10:00	60	17
85	20.10.23	16:00:00	60	17
86	21.10.23	11:40:00	95	14
87	21.10.23	14:20:00	100	14
88	22.10.23	10:05:00	40	10

89	22.10.23	13:20:00	60	15
90	22.10.23	15:15:00	20	16
91	23.10.23	AM	30*	14*
92	23.10.23	PM	60*	14*
93	24.10.23	AM	10*	14*
94	24.10.23	PM	10*	15*
95	25.10.23	AM	60*	14*
96	25.10.23	PM	80*	15*
97	26.10.23	10:10:00	15	13
98	26.19.23	14:10:00	60	16
99	26.10.23	16:05:00	80	15
100	27.10.00	10:40:00	90	11
101	27.10.23	14:20:00	30	13
102	27.10.23	16:30:00	80	14
103	28.10.23	10:55:00	60	12
104	28.10.23	14:10:00	80	14
105	28.10.23	15:30:00	100	14
106	29.10.23	11:35:00	99	12
107	30.10.23	AM	80*	15*
Destructive Search	31.10.23	08:00:00	50*	15
Destructive Search	01.11.23	08:00:00	80*	14
Destructive Search	02.11.23	08:00:00	60*	12
Destructive Search	03.11.23	08:00:00	95*	14
Destructive Search	06.11.23	08:00:00	0*	13
Destructive Search	07.11.23	08:00:00	0*	12

* Data taken from local records.



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