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**SITE NEAR DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE AT BRONYDD
QUARRY ROAD
GLYN CEIRIOG
LLANGOLLEN
LL20 7DA**

BUILDING DEVELOPMENT

REPTILE SURVEYS

Report by:

Stephen Cutmore BSc (Hons), MICFor

Client	Caroline Covington
Planning Authority	Wrexham County Borough Council
Grid Reference	SJ2025138056
Dates of Surveys	15 June, 1, 8, 14 July 2021
Reference	072021/RS/CC



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1.0 SUMMARY

The site is located at Grid Reference SJ2025138056. The site is located in the village of Glyn Ceiriog, which is located approx. 4km to the South of the town of Llangollen and approx. 8km to the West of the town of Chirk.

It is proposed to erect a detached residential dwelling and detached double garage on the site, with associated car parking spaces and landscaping.

A preliminary ecological appraisal survey of the site was carried out by Stephen Cutmore, on 2 June 2021. The site has potential for foraging and migrating reptiles in the verges and the tall ruderal herb and fern area and adjacent scattered tree/woodland area. The stumps/brush piles on the site and the adjacent woodland area provide potential for hibernating reptiles. The compost heap provides potential for egg incubation for reptiles.

A further visual survey of the site was carried out on 15 June 2021, by Stephen Cutmore. The surveyor visually inspected the site, to identify suitable locations to install corrugated tin sheet refuge sheets. Each refuge sheet was numbered and the location of the refuge sheets was marked on a site map. A total of 6 refuge sheets were placed in suitable locations across the site.

The refuge sheets were left to 'bed in' for two weeks before the surveys were started. A series of walkover and refuge search surveys were carried out throughout the month of July, when weather conditions were suitable [temperature 9 – 20°C, sunny or hazy intermittent sun, dry, little or no wind]. The surveys were carried out during the mornings between 8.30am – 11.00am.

A total of four surveys were carried out during suitable weather conditions. Slow worms were observed on the site during the walkover and refuge searches. There is a confirmed presence of reptiles on site. There are records of reptiles (adder, common lizard, grass snake, slow worm) within 1km radius of the survey site, according to the Cofnod Data Request (E09130) [nearest record >300m from the site].

The loss of terrestrial habitat (tall ruderal herb and fern vegetation) and the loss of basking and refugia/hibernacula (fallen trunks, stumps and brush piles) could have a negative impact on locally recorded reptiles. As reptiles will be disturbed, a NRW derogation licence will be required for the proposed development, to avoid an offence being committed.

Mitigation must be provided to compensate for any loss of habitat in the development.

New hedges, trees and other vegetation will be planted as compensation around the boundaries, to provide wildlife corridors to maintain connectivity on the site and to improve connectivity with the surrounding landscape, to minimise the impact on reptiles and other species. Artificial hibernacula and basking areas (piles of logs/rocks) must also be provided as compensation for the loss of the habitat features.

If mitigation is provided and Reasonable Avoidance Measures are followed, the proposed scheme is likely to have a low impact on the favourable conservation status of the locally recorded reptiles.



2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Brief

Stephen Cutmore, a licensed ecologist, was instructed by Caroline Covington, to carry out reptile surveys of the site near the driveway entrance to Bronydd, Quarry Road, Glyn Ceiriog, Llangollen, LL20 7DA.

The definition of the assignment was to:

1. Carry out a visual inspection of the site, to identify any potential basking sites.
2. Install refuge sheets at suitable locations on the site.
3. Carry out a series of visual surveys during appropriate conditions, to monitor the site and refuge sheets for reptiles.
4. Provide a report with mitigation measures.

2.2 Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to advise you of the results of the parts 1, 2 & 3 of the assignment. These results are set forth in the *Conclusions* section, following. This report describes the field conditions as found and interpreted.

2.3 Scope of report

Date of consultation.

The field surveys were made on 15 June and 1, 8 and 14 July 2021, and observations and conclusions are as of these dates.

Limit of scope.

This is solely a protected species survey results report and cannot comment on topics outside this discipline. If additional advice is required, it is strongly recommended that other professionals are consulted.

Unless stated otherwise:

- 1) information contained in this report covers only the site that was examined:
- 2) the survey is limited to visual examination of the refuge sheets and the site, to identify and record any sightings of reptile species.
- 3) there is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that reptiles may not utilise the site after the survey has been completed, that are not discovered utilising the site during the inspection. It may be possible that reptiles could move onto the site after the surveys have taken place.
- 4) this report has been prepared for the sole use and benefit of the client. Any liability of Stephen Cutmore Arboricultural & Ecological Services shall not be extended to any third party.



2.0 INTRODUCTION (continued)

2.4 Site Location

The site is located at Grid Reference SJ2025138056. The site is located in the village of Glyn Ceiriog, which is located approx. 4km to the South of the town of Llangollen and approx. 8km to the West of the town of Chirk.

2.5 Site Description

The site was previously wooded, but storm-damage has resulted in the majority of the trees on site being cleared in the recent past. The site is now predominantly scrub and tall grassy vegetation, with a number of stumps, fallen trunks and brash piles. A concrete track forms the driveway access to Bronydd, which curves around the East and North boundaries of the site. Woodland is located to the North of the driveway track, a pasture field to the East and residential gardens to the Southeast and Southwest.

2.6 Proposed development

It is proposed to erect a detached residential dwelling and detached double garage on the site, with associated car parking spaces and landscaping. The planning process requires that ecological surveys be carried out to highlight any potential conflict regarding the protected species (reptiles), and the proposed development work. The results of the surveys will guide what mitigation/compensation measures are required.

2.7 Qualifications

Stephen Cutmore has over twenty years' experience as an arboricultural and ecological consultant. Stephen holds a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture & Urban Forestry and is a Chartered Arboriculturist. Stephen is a member of the Bat Conservation Trust (102994) and a member of Clwyd Bat Group. Stephen has been a Licenced Bat Worker since May 2007 and a Licenced Amphibian Worker since March 2011 and currently holds bat licences with NRW and NE (NRW[S087991/1], NE[2015-16936-CLS-CLS]) and GCN licences with NRW and NE (NRW[S088921/1], NE[2016-19908-CLS-CLS]).

2.8 Copyright

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3.0 DATA COLLECTION

3.1 Methodology

A preliminary ecological appraisal survey of the site was carried out by Stephen Cutmore, on 2 June 2021. The site has potential for foraging and migrating reptiles in the verges and the tall ruderal herb and fern area and adjacent scattered tree/woodland area. The stumps/brush piles on the site and the adjacent woodland area provide potential for hibernating reptiles. The compost heap provides potential for egg incubation for reptiles.

A further visual survey of the site was carried out on 15 June 2021, by Stephen Cutmore. The surveyor visually inspected the site, to identify suitable locations to install corrugated tin sheet refuge sheets. Each refuge sheet was numbered and the location of the refuge sheets was marked on a site map. A total of 6 refuge sheets were placed in suitable locations across the site.

The refuge sheets were left to 'bed in' for two weeks before the surveys were started. A series of walkover and refuge search surveys were carried out throughout the month of July, when weather conditions were suitable [temperature 9 – 20°C, sunny or hazy intermittent sun, dry, little or no wind]. The surveys were carried out during the mornings between 8.30am – 11.00am.

A total of four surveys were carried out during suitable weather conditions. Slow worms were observed on the site during the walkover and refuge searches. There is a confirmed presence of reptiles on site. There are records of reptiles (adder, common lizard, grass snake, slow worm) within 1km radius of the survey site, according to the Cofnod Data Request (E09130) [nearest record >300m from the site].

3.2 Data Search

The Cofnod Data Request (E09130) provided information regarding Priority Species within a 1km radius of the site. There are records of reptiles (adder, common lizard, grass snake, slow worm) within 1km radius of the survey site, according to the data search [nearest record >300m from the site].

4.0 SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Walkover and refuge sheet searches

A total of four surveys were carried out during suitable weather conditions. The surveyor slowly and quietly walked around the site, visually surveying the site for reptiles. Following a set transect route, the surveyor also searched each refuge sheet during the transect walk. The corner of the tin was carefully lifted to near vertical, to check for any reptiles underneath the refuge sheet. The tin was then carefully lowered back to the original position.

The data of weather conditions and results of the survey were recorded (see *Appendix 2*)

Up to 3 adult female Slow worms were observed on the site during the walkover and refuge searches. The females have a darker flank and smaller head than the males.



5.0 SITE EVALUATION

The site has potential for foraging and migrating reptiles in the verges and the tall ruderal herb and fern area and adjacent scattered tree/woodland area. The stumps/brash piles on the site and the adjacent woodland area provide potential for hibernating reptiles. The compost heap provides potential for egg incubation for reptiles.

The Cofnod Data Request (E09130) provided information regarding Priority Species within a 1km radius of the site. There are records of reptiles (adder, common lizard, grass snake, slow worm) within 1km radius of the survey site, according to the data search [nearest record >300m from the site].

Up to 3 adult female Slow worms were observed on the site during the walkover and refuge searches. There is a confirmed presence of reptiles on site.

The loss of terrestrial habitat (tall ruderal herb and fern vegetation) and the loss of basking and refugia/hibernacula (fallen trunks, stumps and brash piles) could have a negative impact on locally recorded reptiles. As reptiles will be disturbed, a NRW derogation licence will be required for the proposed development, to avoid an offence being committed.

Mitigation must be provided to compensate for any loss of habitat in the development.

If mitigation is provided and Reasonable Avoidance Measures are followed, the proposed scheme is likely to have a low impact on the favourable conservation status of the locally recorded reptiles.

6.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Short-term impact

Disturbance through increased human presence, noise and changes in site layout may have a detrimental effect on reptiles. Timing of operation will minimise disturbance.

6.2 Long-term impact – roost losses

The loss of basking and refugia/hibernacula (fallen trunks, stumps and brash piles) could have a negative long-term impact on locally recorded reptiles. Artificial hibernacula and basking areas (piles of logs/rocks) must be provided as compensation for the loss of the habitat features.

6.3 Long-term impact – fragmentation and isolation

The loss of terrestrial habitat (tall ruderal herb and fern vegetation) could have a negative long-term impact on locally recorded reptiles. New hedges, trees and other vegetation will be planted as compensation around the boundaries, to provide wildlife corridors to maintain connectivity on the site and to improve connectivity with the surrounding landscape, to minimise the impact on reptiles and other species.

6.4 Predicted scale of impact

If appropriate mitigation and Reasonable Avoidance Measures are implemented to minimise impact, the predicted scale of impact on the favourable conservation status of locally recorded reptiles is low.



7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Up to 3 adult female Slow worms were observed on the site during the walkover and refuge searches. There is a confirmed presence of reptiles on site.

As reptiles will be disturbed, a NRW derogation licence will be required for the proposed development, to avoid an offence being committed.

Mitigation must be provided to compensate for any loss of habitat in the development.

If mitigation is provided and Reasonable Avoidance Measures are followed, the proposed scheme is likely to have a low impact on the favourable conservation status of the locally recorded reptiles.

8.0 MITIGATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 COMPENSATION

The proposed development work will result in the loss of terrestrial habitat (tall ruderal herb and fern vegetation) and the loss of basking and refugia/hibernacula (fallen trunks, stumps and brash piles).

New hedges, trees and other vegetation will be planted as compensation around the boundaries, to provide wildlife corridors to maintain connectivity on the site and to improve connectivity with the surrounding landscape, to minimise the impact on reptiles and other species. Artificial hibernacula and basking areas (piles of logs/rocks) must also be provided as compensation for the loss of the habitat features.

Where existing potential basking and refugia/hibernacula features are to be removed (e.g. stumps, fallen trunks, piles of brash etc.), they should be carefully dismantled by hand (or carefully removed by an excavator), under direct supervision of the ecologist and if possible and practical, re-located to a suitable location on the site. Artificial refugia/hibernacula should be provided, by forming an uncompacted mound/bank of loose topsoil mixed with clean brick rubble, hardcore, logs etc., capped with topsoil. The mound/bank should have minimum dimensions 2m length x 1m width x 1m height and ideally be covered with turf. The lower margins should have the fill exposed to allow access. The immediate area surrounding the hibernacula should be rough vegetation, to provide cover for reptiles to disperse. The artificial hibernacula should not be located in an area liable to flooding.

Log piles for refugia and basking sites should be created in sunny, sheltered locations, by burying logs a few centimetres into the soil (use a mixture of diameters with the bark retained). The logs should be heaped into a small pile about 30cm off the ground. Similarly, piles of rock/stones could be provided in sunny locations for basking sites, with vegetation planted around to provide suitable cover.



8.0 MITIGATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)

8.2 REASONABLE AVOIDANCE MEASURES

General recommendations

Timing of the development works is crucial. The optimum time for vegetation clearance work is October – February, when reptiles are hibernating and not dispersing across the site. This time period would also avoid the nesting bird season, (March – September).

All potential natural refugia/hibernacula such as piles of brash, stumps and fallen trunks, which need to be removed, should be dismantled by hand (or carefully moved with an excavator) under an NRW licence and under direct supervision by an ecologist *prior* to or *following* the winter hibernation period (November – March) in a careful and controlled manner, with constant vigilance for any sheltering reptiles and/or any other potential species.

The amendments to the European Habitat Regulations came into force in August 2007, which means that the ‘incidental result defence’, which previously covered acts that were the incidental result of an otherwise lawful operation, such as a planning permission, has now been removed. Therefore, if any reptiles are encountered, work should stop immediately and not resume until advised by an ecologist. If any reptiles are discovered, Natural Resources Wales must be notified as to what species and numbers were encountered and what action has been taken.

8.3 BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENTS

To enhance biodiversity on the site, it is recommended that log piles for refugia and basking sites be created in sunny, sheltered locations, by burying logs a few centimetres into the soil (use a mixture of diameters with the bark retained). The logs should be heaped into a small pile about 30cm off the ground. Similarly, piles of rock/stones could be provided in sunny locations for basking sites, with vegetation planted around to provide suitable cover.

Providing new tree/hedge/scrub planting and other grassy vegetation, or wild flower seed mixes, will enhance biodiversity on the site by providing foraging and migration corridors for reptiles and other wildlife species and also provide habitat for nesting birds, foraging bats etc.

9.0 WILDLIFE AND THE LAW

9.1 EUROPEAN PROTECTED SPECIES

The Bern Convention (The convention on the conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats) was adopted in 1979 and came into force in 1982. To implement this agreement, the European Community adopted the EC Habitats Directive.

The EC Habitats Directive has been transposed into UK legislation by the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2010. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CroW), 2000 strengthened the existing wildlife legislation in the UK.

The UK has also signed the Bonn Convention (The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals) and is therefore party to various agreements.



9.0 WILDLIFE AND THE LAW (continued)

9.1.1 Legislation relating to European Protected Species

In relation to a development a person commits an offence if they –

- Deliberately captures, injures or kills a European Protected Species
- Deliberately or recklessly disturbs wild animals of any such species in such a way as to be likely significant to affect:
 - (i) the ability of any significant group of animals to survive, breed, or rear or nurture their young; or
 - (ii) the local distribution or abundance of that species;
- Damages or destroys a breeding site or resting place (even if unintentional or when the animal is not present)
- Intentionally or recklessly obstructs access to a structure or place used for protection or shelter
- This legislation applies, regardless of the life stage (including eggs).

A European Protected Species Licence is required to carry out any activity that would otherwise involve committing an offence.

To avoid disturbance during habitat management, a written strategy is required following guidance provided by Natural Resources Wales. If the guidance is followed and major disturbance can be avoided, then a licence is not required.

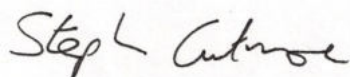
9.2 REPTILES

Common lizard, slow worm, adder and grass snake are all protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 against intentional injuring, killing or selling.

For development sites in **England, Wales or Scotland**, to avoid prosecution under the ***Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)***, wherever works will impact on slow worms, common lizards, adders and/or grass snakes there must be evidence that every reasonable effort was made to avoid breaking the law – including proof of adequate surveys and mitigation plans. Mitigation measures should, ideally, be agreed with the relevant SNCO (in this case Natural Resources Wales).

Only the sand lizard and smooth snake are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (Section 9) and Regulation 9 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 against killing, injuring, capture, damaging or destroying a breeding or resting site, intentionally obstructing access to a place used for shelter, keeping, transporting or selling. This means that not only are the animals themselves protected but so are their habitats. Sand lizard and smooth snake are also protected under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2010 and listed under Annex II and Annex IV of the EC Habitats Directive.

Report written and compiled by



Stephen Cutmore BSc (Hons), MICFor

Licensed Bat Worker (NRW[S087991/1], NE[2015-16936-CLS-CLS])

Client: Caroline Covington
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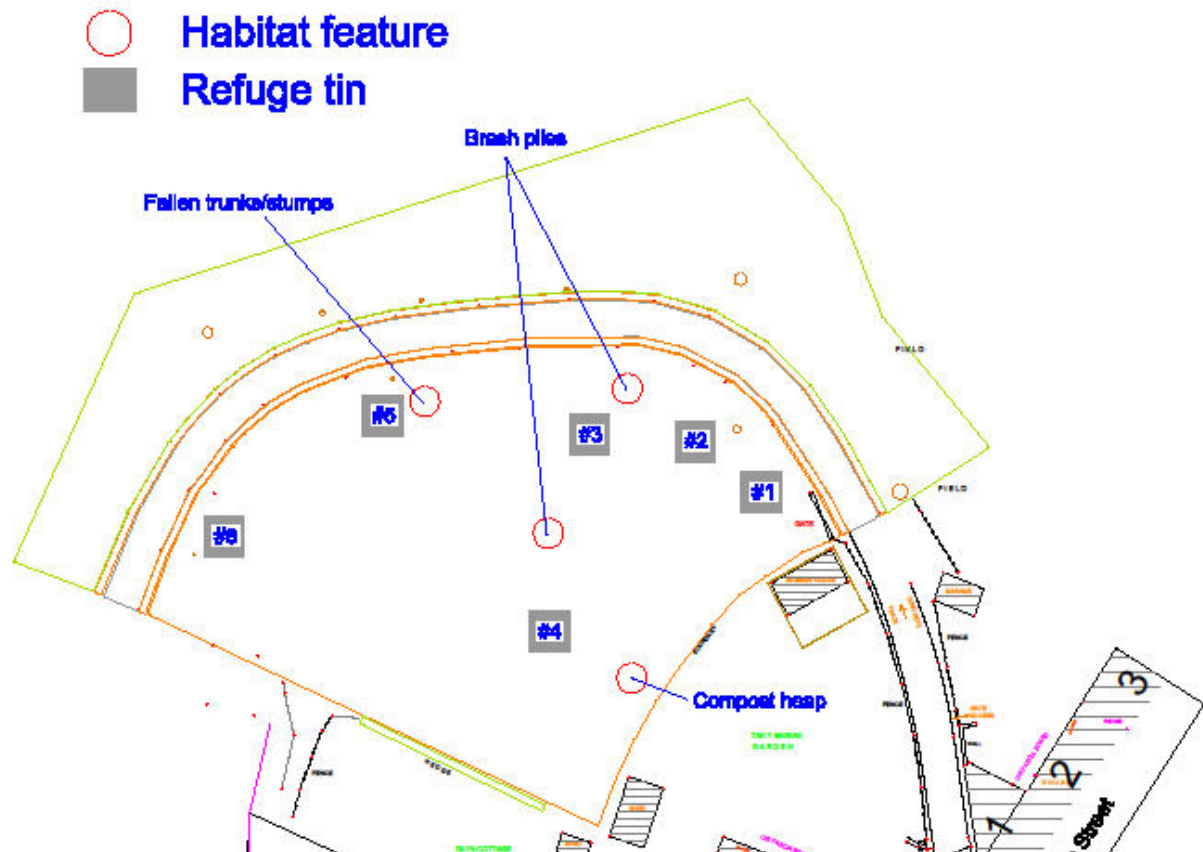
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APPENDIX 1 – Site plan

Please see accompanying 'Bronydd Glyn Ceiriog Reptile Refuge Plan' pdf to view in better detail.

REPTILE REFUGE PLAN



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APPENDIX 2 – Survey results

Date	Time			Air Temperature	Weather conditions			
15/06/2021	09.30am – 11.15am			14°C	Dry, sunny with a gentle breeze			
Species	Adults			Juveniles	Eggs	Dead	Diseased	Survey Methods
	Male	Female	Unknown					Visual survey (V), Refugia (R), Tin (T)
Lizards								
Common Lizard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Slow Worm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Snakes								
Grass snake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Adder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT

Date	Time			Air Temperature	Weather conditions			
01/07/2021	09.55am – 10.40am			17°C	Dry, sunny, virtually no breeze.			
Species	Adults			Juveniles	Eggs	Dead	Diseased	Survey Methods
	Male	Female	Unknown					Visual survey (V), Refugia (R), Tin (T)
Lizards								
Common Lizard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Slow Worm	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Snakes								
Grass snake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Adder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT

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APPENDIX 2 – Survey results

Date	Time			Air Temperature	Weather conditions			
8/07/2020	09.10am – 11.00am			15°C	Dry, hazy sunshine, gentle breeze.			
Species	Adults			Juveniles	Eggs	Dead	Diseased	Survey Methods
	Male	Female	Unknown					Visual survey (V), Refugia (R), Tin (T)
Lizards								
Common Lizard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Slow Worm	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Snakes								
Grass snake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Adder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT

Date	Time			Air Temperature	Weather conditions			
14/07/2020	09.30am – 10.20am			17°C	Dry, sunny, virtually no breeze.			
Species	Adults			Juveniles	Eggs	Dead	Diseased	Survey Methods
	Male	Female	Unknown					Visual survey (V), Refugia (R), Tin (T)
Lizards								
Common Lizard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Slow Worm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Snakes								
Grass snake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Adder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V/RT

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APPENDIX 3 – Photographs



Photo 1: Refuge sheet/tin placed in sunny location adjacent to vegetation.



Photo 2: Slow worm under refuge sheet #1.



Photo 3: Slow worm under refuge sheet #5

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APPENDIX 4 – Mitigation details

Please see accompanying 'Bronydd Glyn Ceiriog Reptile Mitigation Plan' pdf to view in better detail.

REPTILE MITIGATION PLAN

-  New hedges
-  New trees
-  Wildflower seed mix
-  Artificial hibernacula
-  Log/rock piles for basking areas



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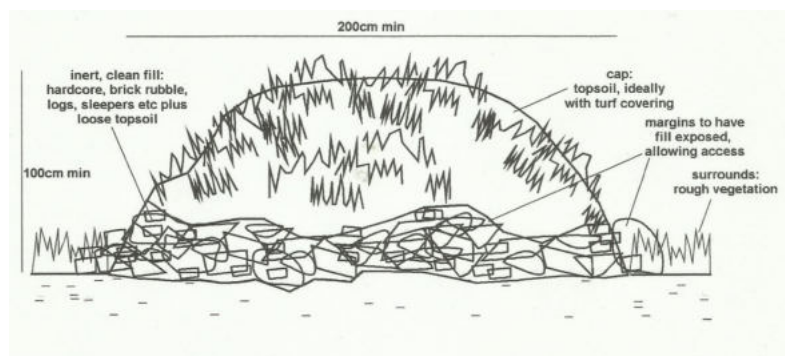
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APPENDIX 4 – Mitigation details

Biodiversity enhancement for reptiles could be made by creating an artificial shelter/hibernacula on site (e.g. somewhere in the Northwest corner), by forming an uncompacted mound/bank of loose topsoil mixed with clean brick rubble, hardcore, logs etc., capped with topsoil. The mound/bank should have minimum dimensions 2m length x 1m width x 1m height and ideally be covered with turf. The lower margins should have the fill exposed to allow access. The immediate area surrounding the hibernacula should be rough vegetation, to provide cover for reptiles to disperse to the new hedgerow, which will provide a valuable wildlife corridor.



APPENDIX 5: Bibliography

The following publications were referred to in preparing this report.

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