

Mr L Anthony

By email

Our ref: A113.004

26 January 2023

Dear Lloyd

Reptile Relocation Strategy: Land at Henley Road, Caversham

I refer to the recent comments from GS Ecology and specifically to the request for further details of the reptile receptor site. I have contacted GS Ecology for any details of local sites that may be suitable as a receptor site. I have also contacted Berks, Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust for a potential site. As it stands, I have been unable to secure a local site for this purpose.

As a last resort, I am putting forward another solution, which is to relocate the reptiles to a site at Fire Engine House, Benter, Radstock, BA3 5BJ – this area of land is at our offices and is currently being managed for reptiles.

Method statements

Reptiles

Receptor site

Due to the small population of reptiles on site and the possible unsuitability of surrounding habitats around the site to support reptiles, it is recommended that reptiles are moved away from the development site and will be moved to a receptor (relocation) site.

The receptor site being proposed is an area of land at our offices at Fire Engine House, Benter, Oakhill Radstock, BA3 5BJ.

The receptor site is a semi-improved pasture field of approximately 3 acres with woodland and scrub habitat that has been specially managed over the last 5 years to provide optimal reptile habitat; management work has included relaxation of grassland and scrub management and introduction of rock piles and wood piles (refer to Figure 2). The site was surveyed for existing reptile population in 2018 and was found to currently support a small population of slow worm and grass snake and is capable of supporting additional animals.

To increase basking opportunities, 5 tins will be placed on site.

Relocation exercise

Prior to any site works, the reptile relocation exercise will be undertaken followed by a destructive search, to protect reptiles on the site. The objective of this exercise being to relocate the reptiles from the proposed development area to the receptor site detailed above.

A temporary reptile fence will be installed along the east and west boundary of the site to prevent recolonisation during the translocation exercise. There are areas of hardstanding at the north and a watercourse to the south; it is assumed that these areas will form a barrier to reptile movement and fencing will therefore terminate where it meets hardstanding and watercourse. The laying of the reptile fence will require shallow trenching that will require vegetation removal, including areas of ornamental planting and grassland. Trenching will be undertaken by a small tracked excavator or by hand and work will be overseen by an ecologist or ecological clerk of works.

Any features such as rubble piles which potentially afford resting places for reptiles, if present, will be dismantled by hand by a suitably qualified ecologist or ecological clerk of works.

Any other vegetation in the construction area should initially be reduced to a height of 10 centimetres above ground level by hand, brashings and cuttings removed, and the remainder left for a minimum period of 48 hours of fine warm weather before clearing to minimise the risk of harming/killing any amphibians and / or reptiles that may be present and to encourage their movement onto adjoining land.

Reptile relocation

Reptile refuges will be laid out across the site in order to increase the potential for reptile captures; to maximize capture a maximum density of 1000 refuges per hectare will be laid out in a grid in suitable habitat across the site. The mats will be laid out in April, which is at the beginning of the reptile active season. The refuges will be allowed to settle and establish two weeks.

Refuges will be checked during optimum weather conditions i.e. when the temperature is neither too hot nor too cold, usually between 08.30 and 11.00 hours or between 16.00 and 18.30 hours and during periods of cloud with sunny spells and little wind.

When walking between refuges, the ground 2 to 3 m in front of the surveyor and existing natural basking sites will be carefully checked for reptiles basking in the open.

Slow worms will be carefully collected by hand and surveyors will wear gloves at all times. The size, sex and age of each slow worm will be noted so that a summary report can be issued at the completion of the translocation exercise.

The site is small and supports a moderate population of slow worm, so an according level of trapping effort will be employed. A minimum of 15 trapping days will be undertaken during optimal conditions (see below). The translocation will continue until five consecutive days with no captures are made.

Animals will be collected in a bucket with vegetation at the bottom and animals will be kept temporarily in a vivarium so that they can be transported on a twice-weekly basis to the receptor site.

All records will be submitted to Surrey Biological Records Centre.

Destructive search

Once the reptile relocation is completed, the remaining vegetation and topsoil will be removed from within the construction site. This clearance will be carried out under the supervision of an Ecological Clerk of Works, which will enable a fingertip search and destructive search of the site, and any further reptiles found will be relocated to the receptor site. This destructive search will be undertaken between the end of the capture period and September when reptiles are most active. Once completed, the temporary reptile fence will be removed.

Give me call if you would like to discuss.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'A Crossman', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Alex Crossman BSc (Hons) MCIEEM
Managing Director