



David Wilson Homes

Portsdown Hill, Havant

**Reptile Presence / Likely Absence
Survey Report**

February 2014

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Executive Summary

Contents	Summary
Site context	The proposed site is approximately 4.75 ha, located directly to the west of Glebe Park Avenue and junction 5 of the A3, Bedhampton (OS grid reference SU 693 062) and is designated as a SINC site. The majority of the site is part of a large arable field, with an area of heavily grazed horse paddocks (improved grassland with scattered scrub) and associated run-down timber sheds occupying the north east corner of the site.
Previous reports/surveys	An extended Phase 1 habitat survey was completed at the site in August 2013 which identified the potential for reptiles on the site due to the presence of scrub and grassy field margins.
WYG Survey	WYG was commissioned to undertake presence / likely absence surveys for reptiles on the site. Surveys were completed between September and October 2013.
Results	One species of reptile, slow worm, was recorded at the site between 11 th September and 20 th October 2013. Both adult and juvenile slow worms were recorded during the reptile presence / likely absence survey which indicates an active breeding population on the site.
Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations	Reptiles are protected from killing and injury under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). As reptiles are known to be present on the site, a translocation exercise will be required to move the reptiles away from the works area, to a suitable receptor area. The slow worm population is likely to be 'good', as a maximum of 18 adult slow worms were found in any one day. The HGBI (Herpetofauna Groups of Britain and Ireland) advice for translocation recommends a minimum of 70 visits of capturing, using 100 refugia per hectare, at locations with a 'good' slow worm population; however given that the majority of suitable reptile habitat has been incorporated into the masterplan it is considered that thirty visits of translocation would be sufficient. The reptile receptor site is the existing grassland boundaries along the northern and eastern boundaries. Three hibernacula will be created along the northern boundary within the retained reptile habitat. This survey will remain valid for 2 years. If works have not commenced within this time, it is recommended that an up to date assessment of the site is completed.



1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

WYG Environment was commissioned by David Wilson Homes to complete a reptile presence / likely absence survey at Portsdown Hill, Havant (hereafter referred to as 'the site'), with the aim of identifying potential ecological constraints to development. This followed recommendations made in the extended Phase 1 habitat survey completed by WYG in August 2013.

1.2 Site Location

The site is approximately 4.75 ha, comprising the north east corner of a large arable field with horse paddocks in the northeast corner of the site.

The site is located on the western periphery of Bedhampton. The proposed site is approximately 4.75 ha, located directly to the west of Glebe Park Avenue and junction 5 of the A3, Bedhampton (OS grid reference SU 693 062) and is designated as a SINC site. The eastern boundary comprises residential buildings with gardens, beyond which lies the major infrastructure associated with the A27 and A3M. The southern corner of the proposed site borders Havant Road (A2030), and the proposed western boundary intersects the middle of the arable field and hence arable land lies beyond the western boundary. To the northern boundary lies residential development beyond which lies Portsdown Hill Road. In the centre of the northern boundary within a residential garden which lies over the boundary, it is understood that a former chalk quarrying area is present which is now heavily vegetated.

The majority of the site is part of a large arable field, with an area of heavily grazed horse paddocks (improved grassland with scattered scrub) and associated run-down timber sheds occupying the north east corner of the site.

1.3 Proposed Work

The site is identified in the emerging Local Plan (Allocations) and David Wilson Homes is proposing to construct 47 new houses with associated access and recreational space within the proposed site boundary.



1.4 Survey Objectives

The preliminary ecological appraisal carried out by WYG in August 2013 identified the potential for reptiles to occur on site. The aims of the survey work and the subsequent report presented herein were to:

- Determine the presence or likely absence of reptiles at the site;
- Determine the population size class of reptiles if confirmed to be present;
- Provide an appraisal of the implications created by the potential presence of reptiles at the site;
- Establish if any potential affects on reptiles resulting from the development are permissible;
- Ensure that the required level of survey work and information is present to inform a method statement, should one be necessary; and
- Provide preliminary advice on mitigation strategies against any adverse affects on local reptile population(s) which may arise as a result of the proposed development.

1.5 Legislation

All six species of reptiles native to the UK are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and benefit from various levels of protection. The adder (*Vipera berus*), grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*) and common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) receive partial or full protection under Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This legislation makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly kill or injure these animals; and
- Sell, offer for sale, possess or transport for the purpose of sale or publish advertisement to buy or sell individual reptiles.

The smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*) and sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*) are listed in Annex IVa of the EC Habitat and Species Directive and in Annex II of the Bern Convention. They are also listed in Schedule 5 of Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and in Schedule 2 of the Conservation Regulations 2010. As a result it is an offence to:





- Intentionally or recklessly kill or injure these animals;
- Deliberately disturb these animals;
- Take or destroy their eggs;
- Damage, destroy or disturb or impede access to breeding or shelter sites used by these species; and
- Sell, offer for sale, possess or transport for the purpose of sale or publish advertisement to buy or sell individual reptiles.





2.0 Methods

2.1 Desk Based Study

A review of available ecological information was undertaken for the site and general environs. The area of search was taken as 2km, which is the standard search area required by most local authorities. This provided the overall ecological context for the site and surrounding areas and potential basis for the reptile survey.

Site and species specific data has been sourced through direct consultation with the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC). HBIC provided information in relation to the presence of reptiles recorded as individual records e.g. sightings and evidence as well as records included in descriptions of designated sites and areas of particular regional, national or international importance.

The HBIC response is presented in Appendix B.

2.2 Site Survey

In accordance with the guidance outlined in the Herpetofauna Workers' Manual (Joint Nature Conservation Committee - JNCC, 2003), Advice Sheet 10 – Reptile Survey (Froglife, 1999) and the Handbook of Biodiversity Methods: Survey, Evaluation and Monitoring (Hill *et al.*, 2005) surveys were undertaken to establish the presence or absence of reptile species. This involved seven visits during the months of September and October in suitable weather conditions.

Forty clearly numbered artificial refugia (sections of bituminised roofing felt) were placed across the site in areas considered to have habitat suitable for reptiles (see Figure 1, Appendix C). The mats were placed in the longer areas of improved grassland and around the arable field margins. As such these were placed at a density of approximately 13 mats per hectare, which is slightly higher than the recommended density of 10 mats per hectare. The refuges were then left undisturbed on the site for 4 weeks prior to survey; to allow for reptiles on the site to find and utilize. Each refuge was then first checked for basking individuals from a distance before being slowly approached and searched for sheltering reptiles. Terrestrial habitat between artificial refugia was also searched for reptile species on each visit. The location of each reptile sighting was then recorded to allow for analysis of population distributions across the site.



As a guideline it is recommended that the optimal time to survey reptiles is between 8:30am to 11:00am and between 16:00pm and 18:30pm and when air temperature is between 9°C and 18°C. Strong rain and wind are deemed unsuitable (Froglife, 1999). As reptile activity is heavily dependent on weather conditions the following conditions were recorded during each survey: air temperature, wind levels, rain levels, and the cloud cover.



3.0 Results

3.1 Desk Based Study

Consultation with HBIC provided records for two species of reptile within 2km of the proposed development site comprising slow worm and common lizard, results can be seen in table 1 below.

The closest record for slow worm is from approximately 0.57km south east of the site and the closest record of common lizard is from approximately 0.99km south west of the site, associated with Farlington Marshes Nature Reserve.

Full results can be seen in Appendix B.

Table 1: Reptile information from the consultation

Reptile details	Date	Grid Ref	Distance (Km) and Direction from site.
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2009	SU69140553	0.57 SSW
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU69560558	0.63 SE
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU69720566	0.68 SE
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU69910573	0.80 ESE
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU69910575	0.79 ESE
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU69990581	0.84 ESE
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70000579	0.86 ESE
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70010574	0.89 ESE
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70010577	0.87 ESE
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70040583	0.88 ESE
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70090582	0.93 ESE
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70100581	0.95 ESE



Reptile details	Date	Grid Ref	Distance (Km) and Direction from site.
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70180588	1.00 ESE
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70250587	1.07 ESE
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70330590	1.15 ESE
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70380593	1.19 ESE
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70440597	1.25 E
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70640599	1.44 E
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70660599	1.46 E
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70760599	1.56 E
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70760600	1.56 E
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2008	SU70850599	1.65 E
Common lizard (<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>)	2007	SU678066	1.49 WNW
Common lizard (<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>)	2006	SU678066	1.49 WNW
Common lizard (<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>)	2002	SU686050	1.25 SSW
Common lizard (<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>)	2008	SU686051	1.17 SSW
Common lizard (<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>)	2001	SU688053	0.89 SSW

3.2 Site Survey

One species of reptile, slow worm, was recorded at the site between 11th September and 20th October 2013. Slow worms were recorded during all survey visits. Both adult and juvenile slow worms were recorded during the reptile presence / likely absence survey which indicates a breeding population on the site.



3.2.1 Weather Conditions

Table 2 below provides the weather conditions that the reptile surveys were completed. These were all completed during optimal weather conditions with temperatures between 12 and 19 degrees Celsius.

Table 2: Survey Weather Conditions

Survey	Date	Time	Air Temperature (°C)	Rain	Wind Speed	Cloud Cover (%)
1	11/09/2013	11:30	17.0	No	Still	40
2	24/09/2013	12:00	18.0	No	Still	0
3	27/09/2013	09:00	15.0	No	Moderate breeze	100
4	03/10/2013	17:00	19.0	No	Light breeze	75
5	09/10/2013	09:30	16.0	No	Moderate breeze	100
6	17/10/2013	09:40	12.0	No	Moderate breeze	50
7	20/10/2013	11:25	13.0	No	Moderate breeze	100

3.2.2 Survey Results

Table 3 below provides the results of the reptile presence / likely absence survey which was completed between 11th September and 20th October 2013.

Table 3: Site Survey Results

Survey	Date	Records			Mat No.	Additional Notes
		Species	Adult	Juvenile		
1	11/09/2013	Slow worm	-	1	7	
		Slow worm	1F	-	12	
		Slow worm	-	1	14	
		Slow worm	-	2	18	
		Slow worm	-	2	20	
		Slow worm	-	8	21	
		Slow worm	1F	-	25	
		Slow worm	1F	1	26	
2	24/09/2013	Slow worm	1F	-	2	
		Slow worm	1F	-	6	
		Slow worm	-	1	19	
3	27/09/2013	Slow worm	1M	-	6	
		Slow worm	1 sub adult	-	8	
		Slow worm	1F	-	11	
		Slow worm	-	1	18	



		Slow worm	-	1	19	
		Slow worm	1F, 1 sub adult	4	21	
		Slow worm	2F, 2 sub adults	1	22	
		Slow worm	-	1	23	
		Slow worm	1M	-	24	
		Slow worm	3F, 2 sub adults	3	25	
		Slow worm	1M, 1F, 1 sub adult	-	26	
4	03/10/2013	Slow worm	1F	-	8	
		Slow worm	1M	-	11	
		Slow worm	-	1	16	
		Slow worm	1F	-	20	
		Slow worm	-	3	21	
		Slow worm	1F	-	21	
		Slow worm	1M	-	24	
		Slow worm	-	2	25	
		Slow worm	1F, 1M	-	26	
5	09/10/2013	Slow worm	2F	-	6	
		Slow worm	-	2	18	
		Slow worm	-	2	19	
		Slow worm	2F, 2 sub adult	2	20	
		Slow worm	-	4	21	
		Slow worm	-	1	22	Dead – possible cat predation
		Slow worm	4 sub adult	2	25	
		Slow worm	1F, 1 sub adult	2	26	
6	17/10/2013	Slow worm	2M, 1U	-	20	
		Slow worm	2F, 1M	1	21	
		Slow worm	2F	1	25	
		Slow worm	2F	1	26	
7	20/10/2013	Slow worm	1M	-	6	
		Slow worm	1M	-	8	
		Slow worm	3U	2	20	
		Slow worm	2U	1	21	
		Slow worm	7U	3	25	
		Slow worm	1U	-	26	



4.0 Ecological Constraints, Impacts and Recommendations

One species of reptile - slow worm was recorded at the site. Slow worms were recorded during all of the seven survey visits. A maximum of 18 adult slow worms were recorded during any one survey visit.

Table 4: Calculating Populations (from Froglife 1999)

	Low population <i>Score 1</i>	Good population <i>Score 2</i>	Exceptional population <i>Score 3</i>
Adder	<5	5 – 10	>10
Grass snake	<5	5 – 10	>10
Common lizard	<5	5 – 20	>20
Slow worm	<5	5 – 20	>20

Figures in table refer to maximum number of adults seen by observation and / or under tins (places at a density of up to 10 per hectare), by one person in one day.

Froglife guidelines (1999) (Table 4 above) suggest that the population of slow worms is 'Good' based on the number of adults seen during the survey visits. The survey provided important information as it confirmed that reptiles are present within the development site boundary. Through attendance at various design team meetings, the ecologists have inputted into the design of the masterplan and the existing grassland boundaries along the northern and eastern boundaries of the site will be retained. The only areas of reptile habitat which will be lost as a result of the proposed development are the margins of the horse paddocks located in the north east corner of the site. The paddocks themselves are not considered suitable for reptiles as the habitat is heavily poached. A small section of grassland at the southern extent of the eastern boundary may also be impacted where the proposed access road will go.

4.1 Reptile Receptor Site

The masterplan (drawing number 1077401.10) indicates that there will be approximately 0.5 hectares of suitable habitat retained for reptiles. This buffer will act as a receptor site for the reptiles, in particular along the northern and eastern boundaries of the site. This area will be managed sensitively for reptiles i.e. tall grassland which is cut once a year during September and no shorter than 6 inches.

The existing northern and eastern boundary is considered sufficient sized receptor site to translocate the reptiles to and hence the reptile translocation will commence prior to the seeding of the meadow habitat along the western and supplementary seeding along the northern boundary. In the long-term additional



reptile habitat will be created but this will be during and post translocation. The reason that this area will not be enhanced prior to the translocation is due to the presence of a notable arable weed, dwarf spurge. Following the mitigation for this species which will be completed over winter, the remaining wildflower grassland area will be seeded the following spring. The enhancements will involve additional wildflower seeding along the northern boundary and along the western boundary a hedgerow will be planted which will comprise a three metre wide area of uncut wildflower grassland. This will provide connective reptile habitat to the south of the site and the root system of the hedgerow particularly as it matures will provide potential hibernacula for reptiles.

Further enhancements for reptiles will be made by creating reptile hibernacula within the receptor area. Three hibernacula will be installed along the northern boundary of the site. Proposed hibernacula locations can be seen in Figure 3, Appendix C.

4.2 Reptile Exclusion & Translocation Programme

Due to the nature of the proposed development, it will be necessary to implement a small scale translocation exercise to ensure the development is undertaken within the constraints of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). The mitigation strategy will involve:

- Enhancement of reptile receptor areas by installing 3 hibernacula along the northern boundary as shown in Figure 3, Appendix C;
- The majority of the reptile habitat around the boundaries of the site will be retained; however it is possible that a small area of grassland at the southern extent of the eastern boundary will need to be trimmed under the supervision of an Ecological Clerk of Works prior to the installation of reptile fencing where the access road is proposed. This will displace reptiles and will encourage them to move northwards to the retained habitat along the eastern boundary;
- The installation of reptile proof-fencing along the northern and eastern boundary which will exclude the reptile receptor site from the proposed development site as shown in Figure 2, Appendix C.;
- **Reptile trapping can only be undertaken during the animals' active period which runs from March until October.** Reptile capture may not take place between November and February, as reptiles are not active during this period. The suitable weather conditions may be less likely to



occur frequently in July to August. Therefore it is important that the reptile translocation programme commences well before the habitat is due to be destroyed;

- Given that the slow worm population at the site is considered to be 'Good', the HGBI (Herpetofauna Groups of Britain and Ireland) advice for translocation and mitigation programmes recommends a minimum of seventy visits of capturing, using 100 refugia per hectare, at locations with a 'good' slow worm population; however given that the majority of the reptile habitat at the site will be retained and only a small area of suitable reptile habitat will be impacted (the boundary of the paddock habitat in the north east corner of the site) it is considered that 30 translocation visits to the site is considered sufficient;
- A judgement on the conclusion of the capture stage of the translocation will be made by the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) / Project Ecologist, but is usually accepted after five consecutive visits to a site without encountering any animals;
- All reptiles caught will be recorded, sexed and aged before being released into the relocation area;
- Following the conclusion of the capture stage, a supervised destructive search will be carried out of the works area focusing on the perimeter of the site where reptiles are most likely to be.

4.3 Fence Installation

Temporary reptile-proof fencing will be installed along the northern and eastern boundary to protect the retained suitable reptile habitat from the construction phase as shown in Figure 2, Appendix C. The fencing will either be specifically made reptile fencing or posts with plastic fencing, as detailed below:

- Fence constructed from polythene or similar impermeable material.
- Supported by wooden posts dug at least 300mm into the ground and standing at least 600mm above ground.
- The plastic sheet will be dug 150mm into the ground with a 100mm horizontal 'lip' turning back away from the working area.
- The plastic will be buried with compacted backfill so that no gaps remain.



- The plastic will be nailed to the fence posts and folded over at the top, away from the working area, and stapled to form an overhang.
- The plastic must contain no holes and, at the meeting of two sheets, the join must be secured with 100mm waterproof tape.
- The fence must remain in place around the whole development area for the entire duration of the works phase.
- The areas where fencing is to be installed will be hand searched for reptiles by an ecologist prior to installation of the fence to ensure that no reptiles are harmed during this operation.

4.4 Post-translocation

Following the conclusion of the capture stage, a supervised destructive search will be carried out focusing on the areas where reptiles have been found and which will be impacted by the proposed development works.

The fence will remain in place during the period of the works and will be monitored, and repaired if damaged. If any reptiles are found within the site during any stage of the works, works must cease and a suitably qualified ecologist or Natural England must be contacted immediately.

Following the reptile translocation and translocation of the dwarf spurge seed bank from the additional area along the northern boundary which will be retained it will be seeded with wildflower grassland. The western boundary will be enhanced for reptiles by planting a hedgerow of native species and seeding a 3 metre buffer with wildflower grassland, as shown in the softlandscape masterplan (drawing number PO1.21).

Monitoring of the reptile population within the receptor site is likely to be required in later years to determine the success of the translocation programme and to inform future habitat maintenance of the receptor site.



5.0 References

- Eds. Hill, D.A., Fasham, M., Tucker, G., Shewry, M. & Shaw, P. (2005) Handbook of Survey Methods: Survey, Evaluation and Monitoring. Cambridge University Press, UK.
- Froglife (1999) Advice Sheet 10: Reptile Survey
- Gent, T. & Gibson, S. (2003) Herpetofauna Workers' Manual. JNCC.
- WYG (2014) Portsmouth Hill, Havant: Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey



Appendices



Appendix A – Report Conditions



Portsmouth Hill, Havant: Reptile Presence / Likely Absence Report

Report Conditions

Portsmouth Hill, Havant - Reptile Presence / Likely Absence

This report is produced solely for the benefit of David Wilson Homes, and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYG Environment. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG Environment by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties. The performance of environmental protection measures, e.g. of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation, and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.



Appendix B – Desk Based Study Information

Portsdown Hill, Havant: Reptile Presence / Likely Absence Report



Taxon Name	Common Name	Status	Grid Ref.	Location	First Year	Last Year	No. of Records	Max Count
<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm	NERC_s41 WCA_s5s91(t)	SU69140553	Farlington Marshes	2009	2009	1	4
			SU69560558	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	4	1
			SU69720566	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	2	4
			SU69910573	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	4	2
			SU69910575	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	4	4
			SU69990581	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	1	1
			SU70000579	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	5	3
			SU70010574	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	1	1
			SU70010577	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	5	5
			SU70040583	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	1	1
			SU70090582	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	4	1
			SU70100581	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	1	1
			SU70180588	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	3	2
			SU70250587	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	1	1
			SU70330590	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	1	1
			SU70380593	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	4	2
			SU70440597	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	4	2
			SU70640599	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	4	2
			SU70660599	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	1	1

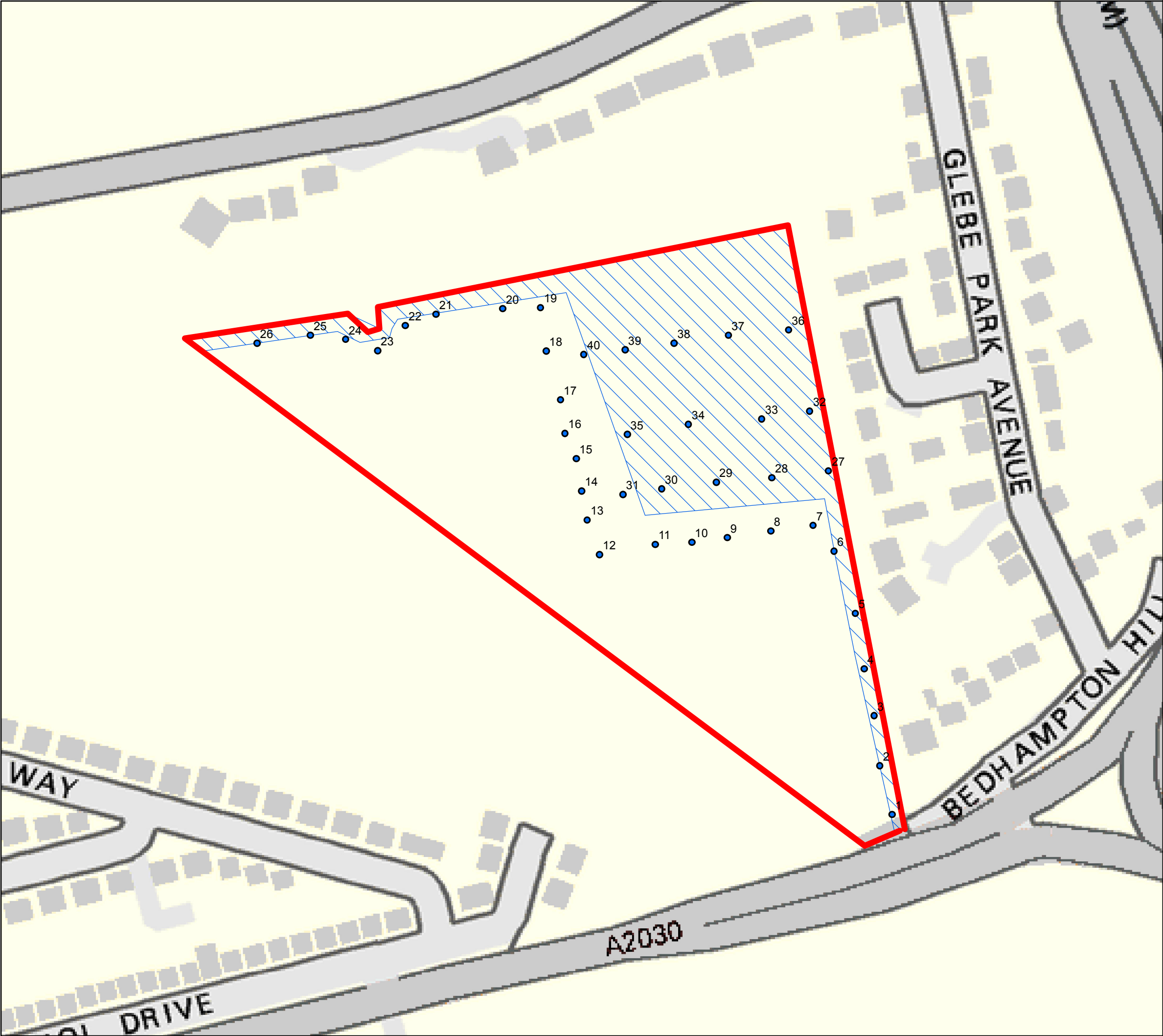
Portsdown Hill, Havant: Reptile Presence / Likely Absence Report



Taxon Name	Common Name	Status	Grid Ref.	Location	First Year	Last Year	No. of Records	Max Count
			SU70760599	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	2	1
			SU70760600	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	1	1
			SU70850599	Hamble-le-rice	2008	2008	2	2
<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Common Lizard	NERC_s41 WCA_s5s91(t)	SU678066	College Rd, Portsmouth Golf Course	2006	2007	2	44
			SU678066	Portsmouth Golf Course	2006	2006	1	46
			SU686050	Farlington Marshes Hwt Reserve, Compartment 11 - Entrance	2002	2002	1	2
			SU686051	Farlington Marshes (n Of M27)	2008	2008	1	1
			SU688053	Farlington Marshes Hwt Reserve: Compartment 11	2001	2001	1	1



Appendix C – Figures



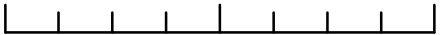


N

Legend

- Reptile refugia
- Site boundary
- ▨ Slow worm population

0 25 50 100 Metres



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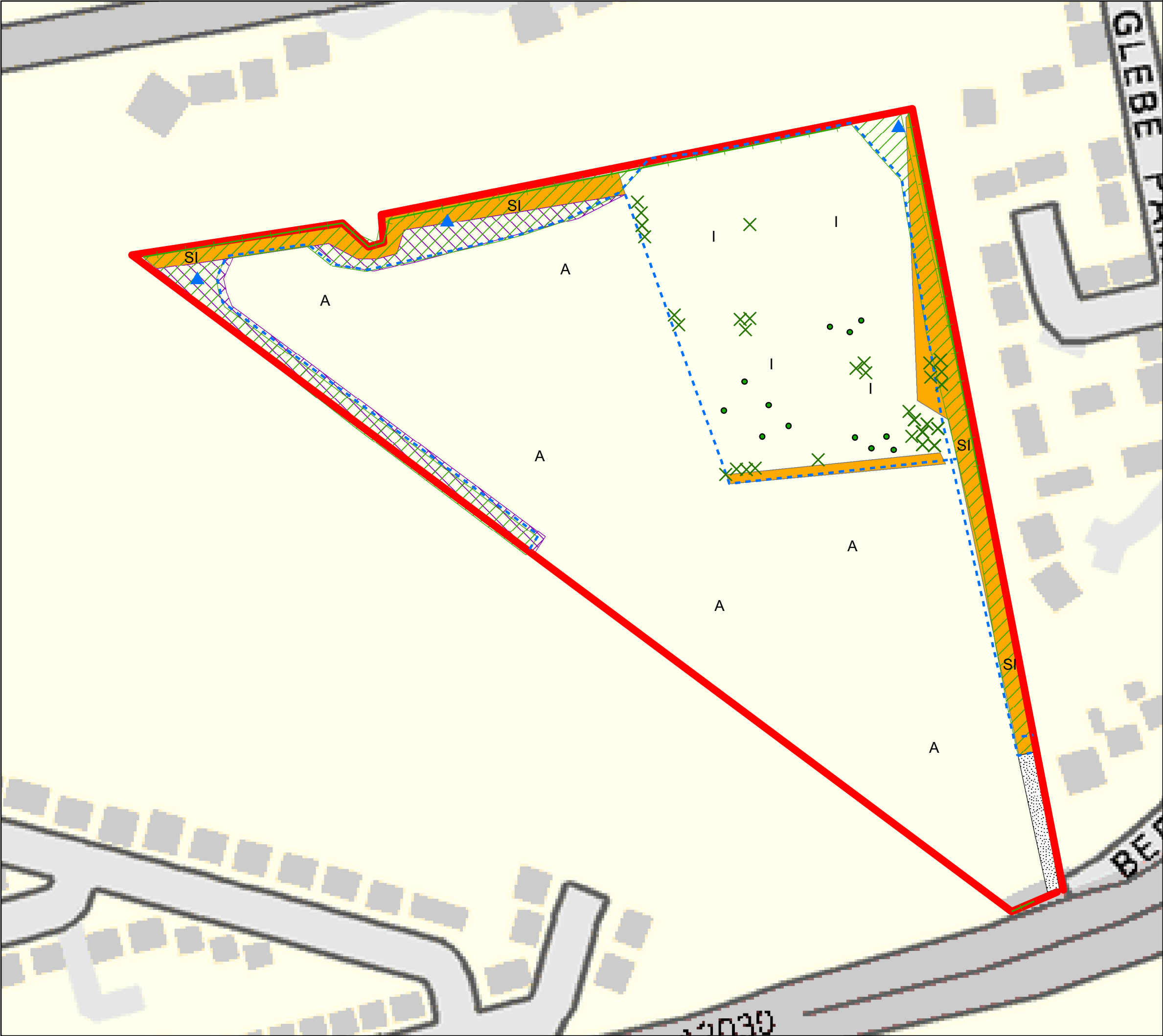
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Reptile refugia locations

	Drawn by: Date:	Checked By: Date:	Approved By: Date:
	EH 28/10/13	VC 28/10/13	CM 28/10/13
Project No:	Office	Type	Revision
A083733	45	94	Figure 1

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Legend

- ▲ Reptile hibernacula
- × Scattered scrub
- Scattered trees
- - - Indicative reptile fencing location
- Site boundary
- Species poor hedgerow with trees
- ▨ Strimming displacement
- ▨ Reptile receptor site
- ▨ Area to be seeded
- A Arable
- I Improved grassland
- SI Semi-improved neutral grassland



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Indicative reptile fencing location

Project No:		Drawn by: Date:	Checked By: Date:	Approved By: Date:
A083733		EH 22/01/14	CM 23/01/14	CM 23/01/14
Office	Type	Revision		
45	94	Figure 2		

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Legend

-  Reptile hibernacula

0 15 30 60 Metres

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Portsmouth Hill, Havant

Reptile hibernacula locations

Project No:		Drawn by: Date:	Checked By: Date:	Approved By: Date:
A083733		EH 18/02/14	CM 18/02/14	CM 18/02/14
Office	Type	Drawing No.		Revision
45	94	Figure 3		

Base map provided by David Wilson Homes