



Barratt Homes

Havant Road, Emsworth

**Reptile Presence/ Likely Absence Survey
Report**

01 March 2017

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Executive Summary

Contents	Summary
Site location	The site covers approximately 6.1 hectares, located to the east of Havant in Hampshire, centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference SU734062. The site is bordered to the north west by the A27, residential development to the east and to the south by the A259. The site comprises very short, cattle grazed improved grassland with scattered scrub, bramble and defunct hedgerows. Along the north western boundary adjacent to the A27 is young tree belt plantation mainly comprising field maple and hawthorn. The south eastern boundary comprises back garden fencing with planted shrubs with scrub and tall ruderal becoming established. To the south of the site comprises a hedgerow adjacent to the footway of the A259 comprising mainly sycamore. Scrub dominates the eastern extent of the site and three defunct hedgerows; two of which run north to south and one east to west separating the fields from one another.
Previous reports/surveys	Aluco Ecology completed a reptile presence/likely absence survey at the site between 6th August 2011 and 29th September 2011 completing a total of nine survey visits. During these surveys, one species of reptile was recorded which was the slow worm with a maximum of four adults recorded on any one visit. A breeding slow worm population at the site was confirmed with a maximum of four sub adults recorded. An updated extended Phase 1 habitat survey was carried out by WYG on the 1st July 2014. The survey confirmed that the habitats at the site continued to hold potential to support reptiles. Given the uncertainty of when the planning application would be submitted, it was recommended that an update suite of reptile presence / likely absence surveys were undertaken at the site to provide an up to date picture of the reptile population.
WYG Survey	WYG was commissioned to undertake a presence / likely absence survey for reptiles at the Havant Road, Warblington.
Results	One species of reptile; slow worm was recorded at the site between 5th September to 6th October 2014. The survey indicates a 'low' population of slow worms present at the site given that a maximum of one adult slow worm and one juvenile slow worm was recorded on any one visit. The juvenile slow



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	worm was only recorded on a single site visit but did confirm that a breeding population is present albeit a low population.
Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations	The eastern and south eastern boundary of the site will be retained as a reptile receptor site within the development. The south eastern boundary will comprise a buffer between 5.6 and 8.3m The reptile receptor will be enhanced by installing three hibernacula prior to works at the eastern extent of the site. Installation of one-way reptile proof fencing along the south eastern and eastern boundaries prior to works commencing on site will allow exclusion of reptiles from works areas. It is recommended that 20 days trapping are completed to translocate reptiles out of works area into the receptor site along the north western and eastern boundary of the site. Following the reptile translocation, a targeted destructive search will take place of areas of suitable reptile habitat (i.e. scrub and defunct hedgerows). Vegetation will be cut short followed by a destructive search in two parts, a hand search and a mechanical search. Following this, the grassland will be maintained throughout the entirety of the construction phase in order to keep it unsuitable for reptiles.



1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Aluco Ecology completed a reptile presence/likely absence survey at the site between 6th August 2011 and 29th September 2011 completing a total of nine survey visits. During these surveys, one species of reptile was recorded which was the slow worm with a maximum of four adults recorded on any one visit. A breeding slow worm population at the site was confirmed with a maximum of four sub adults recorded.

Barratt Homes commissioned an updated extended Phase 1 habitat survey in July 2014. The survey confirmed that the habitats at the site continued to hold potential to support reptiles. Given the uncertainty of when the planning application would be submitted, it was recommended that an update suite of reptile presence / likely absence surveys were undertaken at the site to provide an up to date picture of the reptile population.

1.2 Site Location

The site covers approximately 6.1 hectares, located to the east of Havant in Hampshire, centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference SU734062. The site is bordered to the north west by the A27, residential development to the east and to the south by the A259.

The site comprises very short, cattle grazed improved grassland with scattered scrub, bramble and defunct hedgerows. Along the north western boundary adjacent to the A27 is young tree belt plantation mainly comprising field maple and hawthorn. The south eastern boundary comprises back garden fencing with planted shrubs with scrub and tall ruderal becoming established. To the south of the site comprises a hedgerow adjacent to the footway of the A259 comprising mainly sycamore. Scrub dominates the north eastern extent of the site and two defunct hedgerow run north to south separating the fields from one another. Proposed Work

1.3 Development Proposals

It is proposed to develop the site for 161 residential properties, with associated parking, access, gardens, hard and soft landscaping and areas created for local wildlife. An area of open space will be retained within the southern area of the site will be managed as tall grassland with scattered trees, in addition to several



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areas of public open space throughout the scheme. The scheme will be accessed from the southern boundary, with additional foot access provision along the eastern boundary. For the most up to date layout plan please refer to Layout Plan drawing No. 18-2059-100, contained in Appendix A. Survey Objectives

Aluco Ecology (2013) confirmed the presence of slow worms on the site between 6th August and 29th September 2011. A maximum of four adult slow worms and four sub-adults were recorded during any one visit. An extended Phase 1 habitat survey was carried out by WYG in July 2014 which confirmed the habitats at the site continued to hold potential for reptiles. The aims of the survey work in 2014 and the subsequent report presented herein were to:

- Determine if reptiles continue to be present 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 effects 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.

1.4 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 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.



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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 of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012. 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

Records are used to inform field surveys about the possible presence of a species in a particular area at an early stage of the investigation. The existence of records indicates that a particular species has at least been present at a particular location; however, absence of records or low incidence of records cannot be interpreted as a species' absence at a location of interest.

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) surveys were undertaken to establish the presence or likely absence of reptile species. This involved seven visits from 5th September 2014 to 6th October 2014 in suitable weather conditions.

40 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 B). The only suitable habitat for reptiles comprises the boundary vegetation which comprises approximately 0.3ha and hence 40 mats were placed around the site which is significantly above the recommended 10 mats per hectare. Update site visits in June 2016 and February 2017 confirmed that this remains the case. The refuges were then left undisturbed on the site for four 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

HBIC returned seven records of reptiles from within 2 km of the site, comprising slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*); adder (*Vipera berus*) and grass snake (*Natrix natrix*). The closest record for the site is for adder which lies approximately 0.89 km north west of the site.

Table 1: Reptile information from HBIC

Year	Reptile Details	Grid Ref	Distance (km) and Direction from site.
2009	Slow Worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	SU721053	1.58 south west
1999	Grass Snake (<i>Natrix natrix</i>)	SU746079	2.08 north east
1999	Grass Snake	SU748059	1.43 east
1999	Grass Snake	SU748059	1.43 east
2010	Grass Snake	SU752062	1.80 east
1999	Adder (<i>Vipera berus</i>)	SU730070	0.89 north west

3.2 Site Survey

One species of reptile, slow worm was recorded at the site between 5th September 2014 and 6th October 2014. A maximum of two adult slow worms were recorded during the reptile presence / likely absence survey on any one visit and one juvenile slow worm was recorded on one of the seven visits only. Full survey results are provided in Table 2 and Table 3 below.



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3.2.1 Weather Conditions

Table 2: Survey Weather Conditions

Survey	Date	Time	Air Temperature (°C)	Rain	Wind Speed	Cloud Cover (%)
1	05/09/14	08:05	17.2	None	Light breeze	100
2	08/09/14	08:15	15.0	None	Light breeze	0
3	12/09/14	08:14	15.7	None	Slight	15
4	23/09/14	10:00	13.0	None	Slight	10
5	26/09/14	09:00	17.6	None	Light breeze	100
6	29/09/14	08:30	17.4	None	None	100
7	06/10/14	15:50	14.7	None	None	100

3.3 Survey Results

Table 3: Site Survey Results

Survey	Date	Species	Records			Mat No.
			Adult	Sub Adult	Juvenile	
1	05/09/14	Slow worm	1 AF			23
2	08/09/14	-	-	-	-	-
3	12/09/14	Slow worm	1 AF			1



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		Slow worm	1 AM			1
4	23/09/14	Slow worm	-	-	1 JU	12
5	26/09/14	-	-	-	-	-
6	29/09/14	-	-	-	-	-
7	06/10/14	-	-	-	-	-

Key –

AF: Adult Female

AM: Adult Male

JU: Juvenile unsexed



4.0 Ecological Constraints, Impacts and Mitigation Advice

4.1 Summary of Findings

Adult and juvenile slow worms were recorded during the reptile presence / likely absence survey. Slow worms were recorded on three survey of the seven survey occasions, with a maximum count of 2 adults recorded on 12th September 2014. A breeding population was also confirmed as one juvenile slow worm was recorded during one of the seven survey visits.

Analysis of the results follows the guidelines set out in the Froglife (1999) document and in Table 4 below. This enables a broad assessment of the size of the reptile population at Havant Road, Warblington.

Table 4: Reptile Population Estimate

Species	Low population Score 1	Good population Score 2	Exceptional population Score 3
Adder	< 5	5 - 10	> 10
Grass snake	< 5	5 - 10	> 10
Common Lizard	< 5	5 - 20	> 20
Slow worm	< 5	5 - 20	> 20

NB. Figures in the table refer to maximum number of adults seen by observation and/or under tins/mats, placed at a density of 10 per hectare, by one person in one day.

Froglife guidelines (1999) (Table 4 above) suggest that at present the site has a **'Low'** population of slow-worms. The previous reptile surveys by Aluco Ecology in 2011, did find higher number of slow worms, however the reduced number of reptiles is likely to be as the site is heavily cattle grazed and hence there are areas of bare ground with no suitable reptile habitat which is regularly disturbed. As these species are protected from killing and injury under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), mitigation will be required prior to construction commencing to protect reptiles.



4.2 Reptile Receptor Site

The eastern extent and south eastern boundary of the site will be retained as open space, and managed as tall grassland and for the benefit of reptiles. The grass within this area will be left to grow tall and will be enhanced as a receptor site for reptiles with the creation of three hibernacula. In addition there will be a grassland buffer of 5.6-8.3 metres wide running along the south western boundary, providing a continuous boundary for reptiles to access. This habitat will be managed sensitively for reptiles which will involve cutting grass once a year during September to a minimum height of 300mm. A short area of surfaced footpath will be located within the receptor area. The construction area of this will be strimmed to short grassland under supervision prior to works taking place under a watching brief.

4.3 Fence Installation

Temporary reptile-proof fencing will be installed along the eastern and south eastern boundaries of the site (Appendix B, Figure 2), preventing reptiles re-entering the works area. This will be completed under the supervision of an Ecological Clerk of Works. 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.
- It should be either purpose made 'one-way reptile fencing', or plastic sheeting placed at an angle of between 45° and 40°, so that in the unlikely event that reptiles are present within the unsuitable habitat of the arable field, they will be able to commute into the field boundaries, but will not be able to return to the centre of the field.
- 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.



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- 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.

The fence will remain in place during the period of the works and will be monitored, and repaired if damaged. It is the responsibility of the client to make sure someone checks the fence on a daily basis and ensures repairs are made when necessary.

4.4 Reptile Exclusion & Translocation Programme

The slow worm population on site has been recorded as 'low' in both the Aluco Ecology surveys in 2011 and WYG surveys in 2014. Usually 30 days translocation would be considered appropriate to re-locate reptiles from the development footprint to the retained habitat, but given only a maximum of 2 adult and one juvenile slow worms and previous to this in 2011 4 adults and 4 sub-adult slow worms were recorded on any one visit it is considered that the suitability of the habitat has declined for this species and from the 2014 survey results 20 days would be more appropriate to allow the development to continue within the constraints of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). This will be undertaken during the reptile active season which runs from March / April to October This mitigation strategy will include;

- Enhancement of reptile receptor areas by installing three reptile hibernacula within the ecological receptor area and grassland buffer on site prior to works commencing; (Appendix B, Figure 2),
- **Reptile trapping can only be undertaken during the animals' active period which runs from March until October.** Reptile capture cannot take place between November and February, as reptiles are not active during this period. Suitable weather conditions may be less likely to occur frequently between July and September. Therefore it is important that the reptile translocation programme to the receptor site commences well before the habitat is due to be destroyed within the development sites;
- It is recommended that 20 day translocation will be undertaken however a judgment on the conclusion of the capture stage of the translocation will be made by the Ecologist Project Manager, 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.



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- The fence will remain in place during the period of the works and will be monitored, and repaired if damaged. It is the responsibility of the client to make sure someone checks the fence on a daily basis and ensures repairs are made when necessary. If any reptiles are found within the site during any stage of the works, works must cease and a suitably qualified ecologist must be contacted immediately.

4.4 Post Translocation Programme

Following the reptile translocation, a targeted destructive search will take place of areas of suitable reptile habitat (i.e. scrub and defunct hedgerows). Vegetation will be cut short followed by a destructive search in two parts, a hand search and a mechanical search, completed to the following specifications:

- A suitably qualified ecologist will supervise all aspects of the destructive search
- Hand searches will be conducted, including the removal of debris on the ground in order to remove potential refuges;
- Using a medium sized excavator (approximately 8-10 tonnes) with a toothed bucket carry out a gradual scrape of the top one to two inches (25 - 50mm) of top soil;
- Both the areas from where soil is removed and the subsequent spoil heaps should be checked for reptiles and amphibians;
- Carry out deeper scrapes where necessary, such as beneath root systems, buried material, cracks or holes in the ground;
- The excavated spoil will be stored as directed by the ECOW in consultation with the developers and in an area identified as unsuitable as reptile habitat.

Following the destructive search construction can proceed however, if any reptiles are found within the site during any stage of the works, works must cease and a suitably qualified ecologist be contacted immediately. During the construction phase, the grassland within the development area will be managed as short grassland to make sure it remains unsuitable for reptiles.



Havant Road, Emsworth: Reptile Presence Likely / Absence Survey

References

Aluco Ecology (2013) Ecological Assessment: Land North of Havant Road, Emsworth

Froglife, (1999). Advice Sheet 10: Reptile Survey.

Gent, T. & Gibson, S., (2003). *Herpetofauna Workers' Manual*. JNCC.

WYG, (2014). Havant Road, Emsworth: Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey.



Appendices



Appendix A – Desk Based Study Information

Protected and Notable Species Records

Search Area: **Within 2km of Emsworth Site**

Date: **31/07/2014**

HBIC Ref: **4990**

See this [Legislation Explanatory Document](#) for a document explaining notable species statuses and legislation.

HBIC has its own extensive database of habitat and higher plant data for the County. In addition, HBIC hold copies of datasets belonging to partner organisations. Through data exchange agreements with these organisations HBIC is provided with regular database updates and can supply species information on their behalf. HBIC currently holds copies of the following datasets:

- Botanical Society of the British Isles' (BSBI) vascular plant database for Hampshire
- BritishBryological Society (Mosses, Liverworts, Hornworts)
- Butterfly Conservation's butterfly and moth database for Hampshire
- Hampshire Ornithological Society (HOS) bird records
- Hampshire Bat Group (HBG) Records of bat roost visits and sightings
- Data administered by the Hampshire Wildlife Trust (HWT) on behalf of the species recording groups below:
 - Hampshire Amphibian and Reptile Group (HARG)
 - Hampshire Mammal Group (HMG) (excluding records for bats and badgers)
- UK Bees, Wasps and Ants Recording Society (BWARS) the full dataset as of January 2012

It is important that these species recording groups (where relevant to the data provided) are acknowledged in any document produced by the data requester where data is incorporated into the document, as a matter of course.

The following are protected and notable species records from the above datasets within the search area recorded in the last 15 years. For plants this has been extended to 20 years:

Taxon Name	Common Name	Status	Grid Ref.	Location	First Year	Last Year	No. of Records	Max Count
Amphibians & Reptiles								
<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm	NERC_s41 WCA_s5s91(t)	SU721053	The Old Farmhouse, Wade Lane, Havant, Hampshire, Po9 2tb	2009	2009	1	2

sharing information about Hampshire's wildlife

The Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre Partnership includes local authorities, government agencies, wildlife charities and biological recording groups.

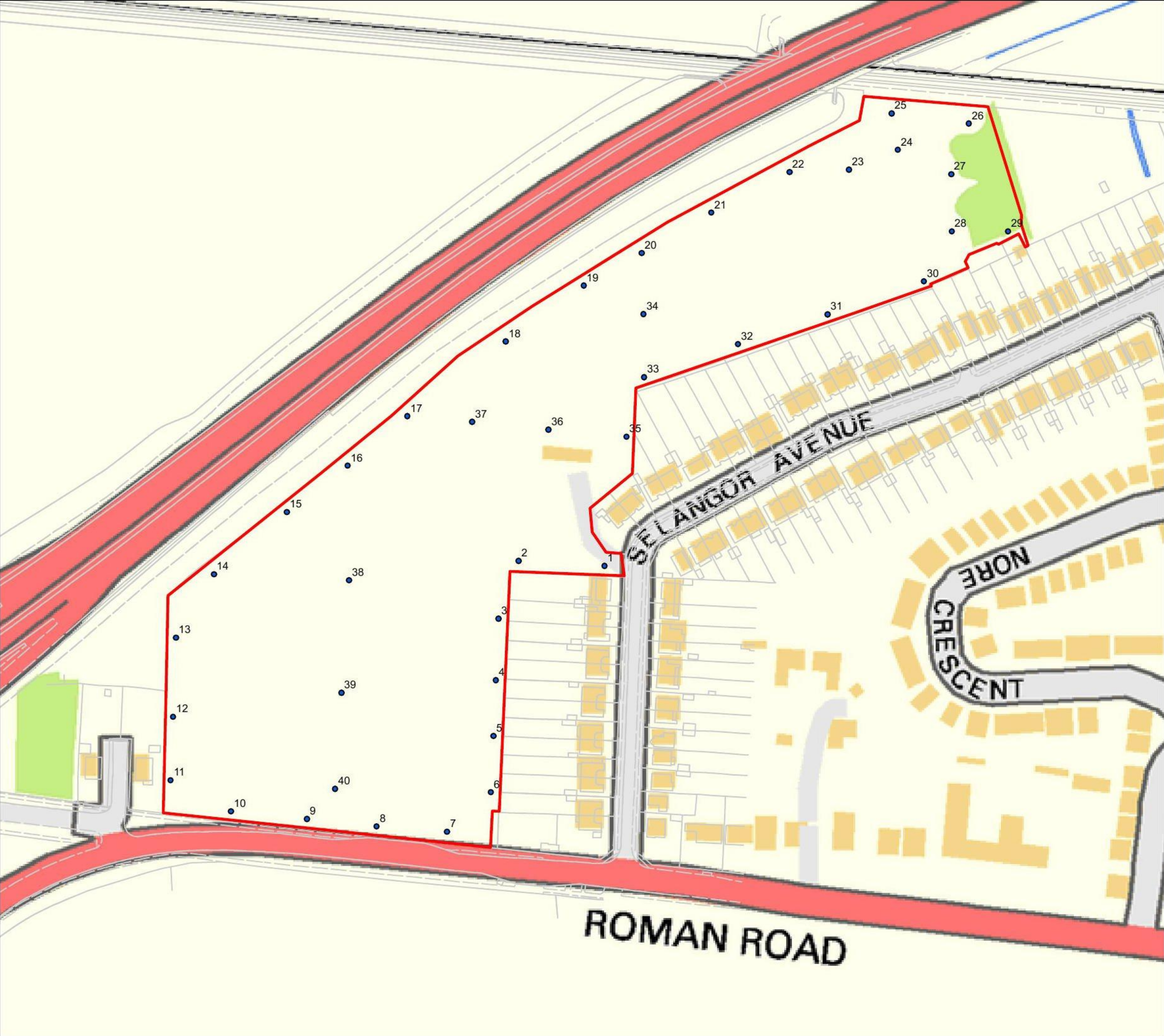
Taxon Name	Common Name	Status	Grid Ref.	Location	First Year	Last Year	No. of Records	Max Count
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad	NERC_s41	SU746079	White Lodge Emsworth	1999	1999	2	1
			SU748059	Church Path Emsworth	1999	1999	2	1
			SU748059	Havant Borough: 29 Church Path, Emsworth	1999	1999	1	1
			SU752062	Brook Meadow, Emsworth	2010	2010	2	1
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass Snake	NERC_s41 WCA_s5s91(t)	SU721053	The Old Farm House Havant	1999	1999	1	1
			SU721053	The Old Farmhouse, Wade Lane, Havant, Hampshire, Po9 2tb	2006	2006	1	1
			SU722055	Havant Borough: Wade Lane, Havant	1999	1999	1	1
			SU730070	Havant Thicket	1999	1999	1	1
			SU746079	White Lodge Emsworth	1999	1999	3	1
<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder	NERC_s41 WCA_s5s91(t)	SU730070	Havant Thicket	1999	1999	1	1
Birds								
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Eurasian Reed Warbler	HBAP	SU7104	Ch Langstone Mill Pond	1996	2006	6	6
			SU7104	Lh Langstone South Moor	2004	2007	7	4
			SU720050	Ch Warblington	1999	1999	1	1
			SU7205	Ch Langstone Mill Pond	1999	2007	3	6
			SU7305	Ch Warblington Castle Farm	1994	2007	5	1
			SU7305	Ch Warblington Castle Farm Cbc	1997	2006	7	6
			SU7305	Lh Langstone Harbour	2011	2011	1	5
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Sky Lark	BOCC_Red HBAP NERC_s41	SU7104	Lh Langstone South Moor	1994	2007	3	3
			SU7106	Havant	2010	2010	1	0
			SU7305	Ch Warblington Castle Farm	1994	2007	2	45
			SU7305	Ch Warblington Castle Farm Cbc	1996	2006	8	14
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	EU_Bird_1 WCA_s1s1	SU7104	Ch Langstone Mill Pond	1996	2007	32	2
			SU7104	Lh Hayling Oysterbeds	2005	2005	1	1
			SU7104	Lh Langstone Harbour	2002	2008	6	2
			SU7104	Lh Langstone South Moor	1994	2007	32	2
			SU7104	Lh South Moorlangstone Harbour	2010	2010	1	0

sharing information about Hampshire's wildlife

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Appendix B – Figures



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Reptile mat location



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WYG Planning & Environment

creative minds safe hands

Land at Havant Road Warblington

Reptile mat locations

Scale at A3:	Drawn by: EA	Date: 03/12/14	Checked By: EH	Date: 03/12/14	Approved By: CM	Date: 03/12/14
Project No: A088368	Office: 45	Type: 94	Drawing No: Figure 1	Revision		

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Legend

-  Hibernacula
-  Reptile Exclusion Fencing
-  Retained and Enhanced Grassland

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Havant Road, Emsworth

Reptile Mitigation Plan

Project No:		Office	Type	Drawing No.	Revision
A088368		45	94	Figure 2	2

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