



Sundial Planning

Cinders Lane, Yapton

Reptile Presence / Likely Absence Survey Report

June 2017

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Executive Summary

Contents	Summary
Site context	The site is 1.75ha in area and is situated on the eastern edge of Yapton village. The site is bordered to the north by allotments with residential development to the west. An industrial unit and an area of grassland lies to the south of the site beyond which lies arable land which is also the predominant habitat type that lies to the east of the site. The site consists of a former horticultural nursery with three disused glasshouses associated with the sites' former use for ad-hoc storage of various materials. The remaining land comprises fourteen buildings, three of which are residential, with the remaining buildings consisting of greenhouses and storage buildings within a hardstanding yard. A large proportion of the land within the application site boundary comprises overgrown scrub and bare ground (hardstanding) with areas of tall ruderal vegetation, bounded by poor semi-improved grassland, amenity grassland and scattered trees. The site is bordered by hedgerows, scattered trees, dry ditches and fencing. Access to site is gained from Bilsham Road (B2123), via a shared private track which also serves the doctor's surgery fronting Bilsham Road. The proposed development will consist of 51 dwellings with associated landscaping and infrastructure.
Previous reports/surveys	An extended Phase 1 habitat survey was completed at the site in December 2017 which identified potential for reptiles on the site due to much of the site comprising of dense scrub with areas of semi-improved grassland scattered throughout the site surrounding the roads and buildings on site.
WYG Survey	WYG was commissioned to undertake presence/likely absence surveys for reptiles on the site. Surveys were completed between 18 th May and 12 th June 2017.
Results	Two species of reptile; slow worm and common lizard were recorded at the proposed development site. Both adult and juvenile slow worms were recorded during the reptile presence/ likely absence survey which indicates an active breeding population on the site. Only adult common lizards were recorded.
Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations	Reptiles are protected from killing and injury under the <i>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> (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 site. Froglife guidelines (1999) suggest that the population of slow worms at the site is 'Good' based on the maximum number of adults seen during one survey visit (16 adults). The population of common lizards is 'Low' based on the maximum number of adults seen during one survey visit (2 adults). The HGBI (Herpetofauna Groups of Britain and Ireland) advice for translocation and mitigation programmes recommends a minimum of 60 visits of capturing, using 50 refugia per hectare for a 'good' population. It is recommended that the LPA are consulted to determine the appropriate number of visits to be completed at the site. Please note that these visits can only be completed during suitable weather conditions between March and October. Reptile Fencing will also be required of the works areas, to be installed prior to translocation and will remain in place for the duration of works, and to be removed once works have been completed. 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.
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

WYG Environment was commissioned by Sundial Planning to complete a reptile presence/likely absence survey at Cinders Lane, Yapton (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 December 2017.

1.2 Site Location

The site is 1.75ha in area and is situated on the eastern edge of Yapton village. The site is bordered to the north by allotments with residential development to the west. An industrial unit and an area of grassland lies to the south of the site beyond which lies arable land which is also the predominant habitat type that lies to the east of the site.

The site consists of a former horticultural nursery with three disused glasshouses associated with the sites' former use utilised for ad-hoc storage of various materials. The remaining land comprises fourteen buildings, three of which are residential, with the remaining buildings consisting of greenhouses and storage buildings within a hardstanding yard. Access to site is gained from Bilsham Road (B2123), via a shared private track which also serves the doctor's surgery fronting Bilsham Road.

A large proportion of the land within the application site boundary comprises overgrown scrub and bare ground (hardstanding) with areas of tall ruderal vegetation, bounded by poor semi-improved grassland, amenity grassland and scattered trees. The site is bordered by hedgerows, scattered trees, dry ditches and fencing.

1.3 Proposed Work

The masterplan proposes to develop the site for 51 dwellings with associated landscaping and infrastructure (HP16098003).



1.4 Survey Objectives

The preliminary ecological appraisal carried out by WYG in December 2016 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 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 effects 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 amended). 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 Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre (SxBRC). SxBRC 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 SxBRC response is presented in Appendix B.

A review was also undertaken for the presence of ongoing planning applications adjacent to or within the immediate vicinity of the site utilising the Arun District Council Planning Portal to identify further records of reptiles.

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 May and June 2017 in suitable weather conditions.

Thirty clearly numbered artificial refugia (0.5m x 0.5m sections of bitumen roofing felt) were placed across the site in areas considered to have habitat suitable for reptiles (see Figure 1). The mats were placed along the margins of dense scrub and areas of semi-improved grassland. The site has been assessed as having 1.1ha of suitable reptile habitat as the remaining land is dominated by buildings and hardstanding. As such approximately 30 mats per hectare were placed throughout the suitable habitat which is greater than the recommended density of 10 mats per hectare by 3 times. The refugia were then left undisturbed on the site for 4 weeks prior to survey; to allow for reptiles on the site to find and utilise them. Each refugia 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 SxBRC provided records four species of reptile within 2km of the proposed development site. Adder, common lizard, grass snake and slow worm results can be seen in Table 1 below.

The closest reptile record within 2km is for a slow worm *Anguis fragilis* approximately 0.07km north of the site and the closest records for common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* and grass snake *Natrix natrix* are located 0.42km to the north of the site within the Yapton residential area. The closet record of adder *Vipera berus* was located approximately 2km to the north west of the site.

Full results can be seen in Appendix B.

A search was also undertaken for the presence of additional planning applications within the Arun District and for statutory designated sites within 2km radius of the site boundary. An application for outline planning (Y/32/17/OUT) was identified within land adjacent to the south of the site. A low population of slow worms was identified on-site with a translocation to an off-site receptor site recommended. No statutory designated sites of any kind were located within this search radius.

Table 1: Reptile information from the consultation

Reptile details	Date	Grid Ref	Distance (Km) and Direction from site.
Adder	1998	SU963038	2km, NW
Common Lizard	1987	TQ0002	1.8km, NE
Common Lizard	1993	SU981000	2km, SE
Common Lizard	1993	SU994003	2km, S
Common Lizard	2005	SU960043	2km, NW
Common Lizard	2010	SU984031	0.42km, N
Common Lizard	2011	SU963044	2km, NW



Reptile details	Date	Grid Ref	Distance (Km) and Direction from site.
Common Lizard	2012	SU963046	2km, NW
Common Lizard	2015	SU9633504106	2km, NW
Common Lizard	2015	SU965046	2km, NW
Grass snake	1993	SU9600	2km, SW
Grass snake	1996	SU9702	1.2km, SW
Grass snake	1998	SU963038	1.9km, NW
Grass snake	2005	SU960043	2km, NW
Grass snake	2008	SU96580235	1.5km, SW
Grass snake	2010	SU984031	0.42km, N
Grass snake	2011	SU963044	2km, NW
Grass snake	2011	SU967022	1.3km, SW
Grass snake	2014	SU988044	1.7km, N
Grass snake	2015	SU965046	2km, NW
Grass snake	2016	SU972046	1.9km, NW
Slow worm	1993	SU9800	2km, NW
Slow worm	1998	SU963038	1.9km, NW
Slow worm	1998	SU9700	2km, NW
Slow worm	2002	SU982028	0.07km, N



Reptile details	Date	Grid Ref	Distance (Km) and Direction from site.
Slow worm	2005	SU960043	2km, NW
Slow worm	2007	SU967045	2km, NW
Slow worm	2007	SU978024	0.28km, S
Slow worm	2010	SU978043	1.5km, N
Slow worm	2010	SU984031	0.42km, N
Slow worm	2010	TQ001014	2km, NW
Slow worm	2011	SU963044	2km, NW
Slow worm	2012	SU963046	2km, NW
Slow worm	2014	TQ00100144	2km, NW
Slow worm	2015	SU9633504106	2km, NW
Slow worm	2015	SU9633504122	2km, NW
Slow worm	2015	SU965046	2km, NW

3.2 Site Survey

Two species of reptile, slow worm and common lizard were recorded at the site between 18th May and 12th June 2017. Slow worms were recorded during all survey visits with common lizards recorded on five of the seven survey occasions. 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.

**Table 2:** Survey Weather Conditions

Survey	Date	Time	Air Temperature (°C)	Rain	Wind Speed	Cloud Cover (%)
1	18.05.17	09:55	14.6	None	1	100
2	25.05.17	16:50	18	None	1	15
3	30.05.17	09:45	16.4	None	2	100
4	05.06.17	09:55	15.6	None	1	90
5	07.07.17	10:40	16.6	None	2	70
6	09.06.17	10:20	20.1	None	2	40
7	12.06.17	11:10	18	None	1	100

3.2.2 Survey Results

Table 3 below provides the results of the reptile presence/likely absence survey which was completed between 18th May and 12th June 2017. For the locations of the refugia where the reptiles identified were on-site during the suite of surveys see Figure 2.

Table 3: Site Survey Results

Survey	Date	Records				Mat No.
		Species	Adult	Sub-Adult	Juvenile	
1	18.05.17	Slow Worm		1M		9
		Slow Worm			1	13
		Slow Worm	1F			14



		Slow Worm	1M			18
		Slow Worm	1F			22
		Slow Worm			1	24
		Slow Worm		1M		26
		Common Lizard	1F			30
		Slow Worm			1	30
		Slow Worm	1M			31
		Slow Worm	1F			32
		Slow Worm	1F			33
		Common Lizard	1F			33
2	25.05.17	Slow Worm	1F	1F		2
		Slow Worm	1M			9
		Slow Worm		2F		14
		Slow Worm	1M	1M		18
		Slow Worm		1F		22
		Slow Worm		1F	1	26
		Slow Worm	1M			31
3	30.05.17	Slow Worm			1	13



		Slow Worm	1F			26
		Slow Worm	1F			28
		Common Lizard	1M			30
		Slow Worm		1M		30
		Slow Worm	1M	1F		31
		Common Lizard	1F			32
		Slow Worm		1U		32
		Slow Worm	1M			33
4	05.06.17	Slow Worm		1M/1F		9
		Slow Worm			1	13
		Slow Worm		1F	1	14
		Slow Worm			1	18
		Common Lizard	1F			19
		Slow Worm	1M		1	24
		Slow Worm	1M			27
		Slow Worm	1F			28
		Slow Worm	1F			32
		Common	1F			33



		Lizard				
		Slow Worm	1F			33
5	07.07.17	Slow Worm		2M/1F		9
		Slow Worm			1	13
		Slow Worm	1F		3	14
		Slow Worm	1F/1M			18
		Slow Worm		1F		19
		Slow Worm	1F			22
		Slow Worm	2F		1	24
		Slow Worm	1M			27
		Common Lizard	1M			27
		Slow Worm	1F	1M		28
		Slow Worm	1F			29
		Slow Worm	1F	2M	1	30
		Common Lizard	1F			30
		Slow Worm	1M/2F			31
		Slow Worm	2F		1	32
		Slow Worm	1F	1M		33



6	09.06.17	Slow Worm		3F		9
		Slow Worm	1F, 1M	1F		13
		Slow Worm	3M	1M		14
		Slow Worm	2F	1F		19
		Slow Worm	2F	1F, 1M		24
		Slow Worm	1M			27
		Slow Worm	2M	1F, 1M		31
		Slow Worm	2F			32
		Slow Worm	1M	1F, 1M		33
		Slow Worm	1F			34
7	12.06.17	Slow Worm		1F, 1M		9
		Slow Worm		1F		13
		Slow Worm	1M	3F		14
		Slow Worm			1	24
		Slow Worm	2F, 1M			31
		Common Lizard	1F			32
		Slow Worm		4F, 2M		33



3.3 Limitations

One of the surveys (conducted 9th June 2017) was conducted outside of the optimal temperature range (20.1°C) as stated in Froglife (1999) guidelines the optimum temperature range is between 9°C -18°C. This is not considered a significant limitation as the number of adult slow worms recorded during the survey (16) was equal to the highest number that had been recorded on site on 7th June 2017 which was conducted in optimal conditions. Furthermore, areas of the site are shaded during morning hours as it is surrounded by buildings; so, that ground temperatures within the site took longer to warm up compared to other more exposed locations. Therefore, the site was surveyed at the higher end of the temperature range which meant on one occasion the temperature was marginally above the recommended guidelines but gave more appropriate site survey conditions.

The number of days between the fourth, fifth and sixth survey effort was reduced to a single day instead of the two-day period due to previous surveys having not been completed due to unsuitable weather conditions. A two-day period is usually left between each survey effort to reduce the concentration of disturbance events which may result in reptiles not congregating towards the refugia thereby distorting the estimated population size of reptiles on-site. This is not considered a significant limitation as the fifth and sixth were the two surveys in which the greatest number of reptiles were recorded on-site.



4.0 Ecological Constraints, Impacts and Recommendations

Two species of reptile, slow worm and common lizard, were recorded at the site. Slow worms were recorded during all the seven survey visits with common lizards recorded on five of the seven survey visits. A maximum of 16 adult slow worms were recorded during any one survey visit with a maximum of 2 adult common lizards recorded during any one survey visit. The reptiles are distributed throughout the site although concentrated along the south of Cinders Lane adjacent to residential gardens and the western half of the site. See Figure 2 for the distribution of reptiles throughout the site.

Table 4: Calculating Populations (from Froglife, 1999).

	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

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.

Reptile refugia were laid within this suitable habitat at a density of 30 refugia per ha (against 10 refugia per hectare of suitable habitat within the guidelines), a greater density than that recommended within guidance (Froglife, 1999). As such the population of slow worms present on site is assessed to be '**Good**' (approximately 5.3 slow worms per hectare of suitable habitat) but towards the lower end of the Good score. The population of common lizards present on site is assessed as Low based on 0.67 common lizards per hectare of suitable habitat

Given that reptiles have been recorded on the development site, reptile mitigation will need to be implemented at the site to prevent breaching the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*. These reptiles will need to be translocated off the development site to a suitable receptor site as the masterplan (HP16098003) cannot offer suitable on-site habitat which is well connected offsite. The current layout of the proposed development includes 0.25ha of open space which is not sufficient to sustain the population sizes of reptiles identified on-site. The mitigation programme is explained below.



4.1 Reptile Receptor Site

A recently approved planning application adjacent to the site (Y/32/17/OUT) which following a review of their ecological documentation was found to support low population of slow worm has proposed a series of receptor sites as part of their reptile mitigation. As the site adjoins the boundaries of the above application these receptor sites are considered suitable given the reptiles recorded within the boundaries of both applications are likely to form smaller segments of a shared population.

These sites will be contacted until planning approval has been granted for the proposed development.

The receptor sites identified are as follows –

Littlehampton Golf Course (OS Central Grid Reference - TQ 02395 01502) – The golf course is situated approximately 4km to the south east of the site. The golf course contains a mosaic of environments including waterbodies, rough grassland and woodland which are considered suitable habitats for reptiles.

Walberton Nursery (OS Central Grid Reference -SU 97575 05075) – The nursery is located 2.3km to the north of the site. The plant nursery is connected to wider area through the hedgerows which border the site and provide habitat corridors to areas of woodland and arable field margins.

Bilsham Road Allotments (OS Central Grid Reference - SU 97724 02270) The allotments are located 0.4km to the south of the proposed development. The allotment would also offer habitat suitable for refuge from predators and basking.

4.2 Toolbox Talk

Prior to the reptile mitigation commencing, a toolbox talk will be given to all contractors working on the site with regards to working methods and reptiles. The talk will include protection of reptiles, advice on identification of reptiles, what to do if a reptile is found and the location of and the reasons for the exclusion fencing being put in place and areas that should not be disturbed during development. This will include providing a plan showing all the ecological features to be retained on the site. A copy of the GCN non-licensed mitigation statement (WYG, 2017) should be present while works are conducted on-site.



4.3 Fence Installation

Temporary reptile-proof fencing will be installed around the areas of suitable reptile habitat to be affected by the proposed development. 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 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:

- » **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 sixty visits of capturing, using 50 refugia per hectare, at locations with a 'good' slow worm population, however given that the population is considered to fall at the lower end of this range and the site is small with large areas dominated by dense scrub which while offers suitable shelter for reptiles does not offer suitable basking habitat and as such it is recommended that 30 day translocation is undertaken with 5 clear days of no capture. If reptiles continue to be captured after 30 days, the project ecologist will advise whether it is considered necessary to continue the translocation beyond 30 days;
- ✧ 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.

4.5 Destructive Search

Following the translocation, the development site will be destructively cleared, which will involve two parts; a hand search and a mechanical search, to the following guidelines:

- ✧ An ecologist will supervise all aspects of the destructive search;
- ✧ Hand searches will be conducted, including the strimming of vegetation (to a minimum of 15cm in height) between November and February to prevent disturbance to nesting birds and removal of debris on the ground 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 to be stored as directed by the Project Ecologist in consultation with the developers and in an area identified as unsuitable as reptile habitat.

4.6 Post-translocation site management

The fence will remain in place during the period of the works and will be monitored, and repaired if damaged by the client or a contractor on their behalf. 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.

Once the site has been built and constructed, the reptile fence will be removed under the supervision of an ecologist during the reptile active season which runs between mid-March and mid-October as reptiles.

4.7 Monitoring

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.

If required, reptile presence or likely absence survey methodology will be used to monitor the population and allow data from pre-commencement and post-construction to be compared. Survey information on the extant population and the number of translocated individuals will be used to assess any subsequent change in the baseline populations. Frequency of young animals will be recorded to assess breeding condition.

Monitoring will aim to assess the effectiveness of the translocation process and long-term viability of the extant and translocated population. In addition, the monitoring visit will include an assessment of the need for any additional habitat enhancement and management work.



5.0 References

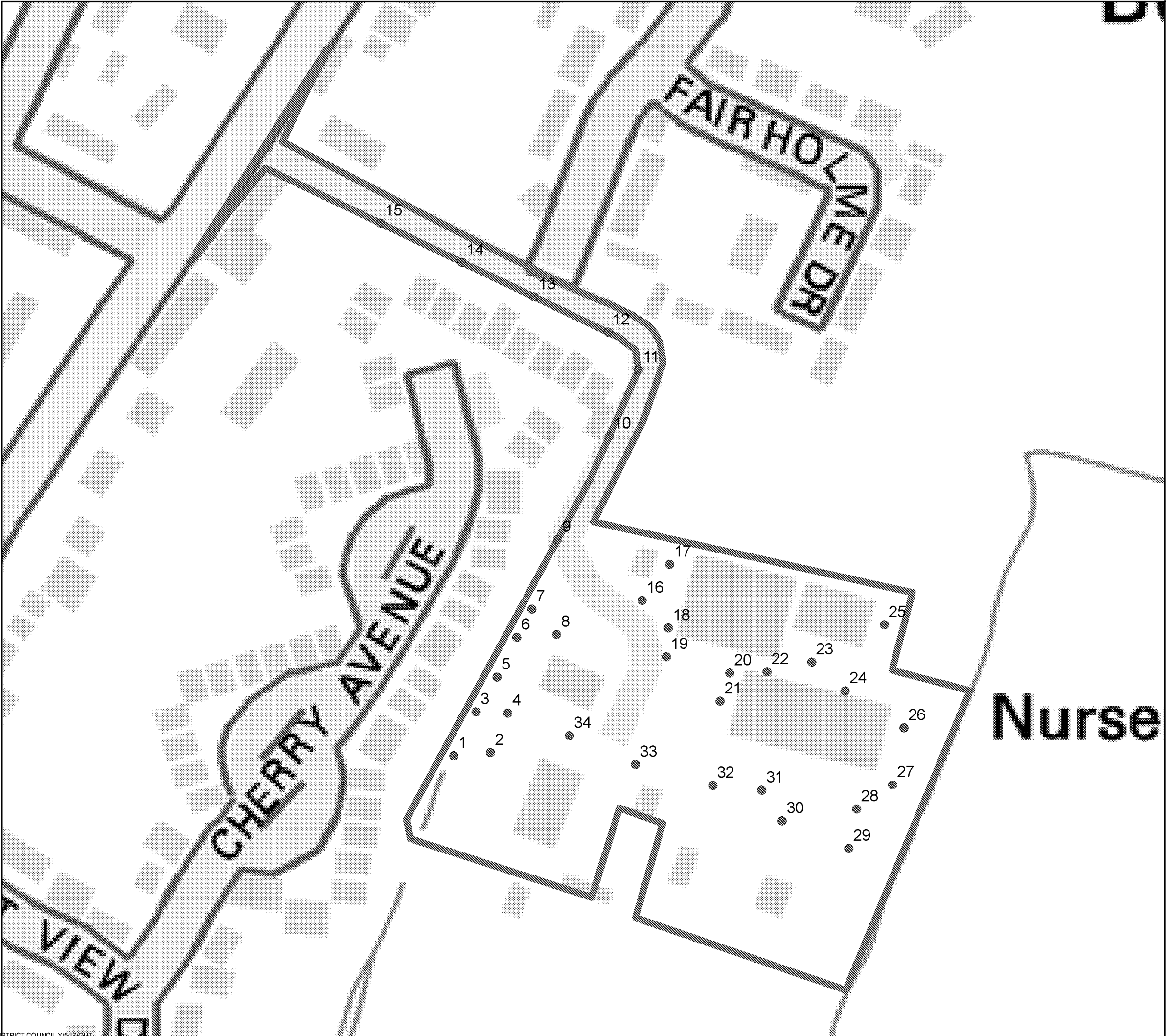
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FIGURES

Figure 1 – Reptile Refugia Location Plan

Figure 2 – Reptile Presence Location Plan



Legend

- Reptile Refugia
- Site Boundary



The Pavillion, 1st Floor
Botleigh Grange Office Campus
Hedge End
Southampton
Hants
SO30 2AF



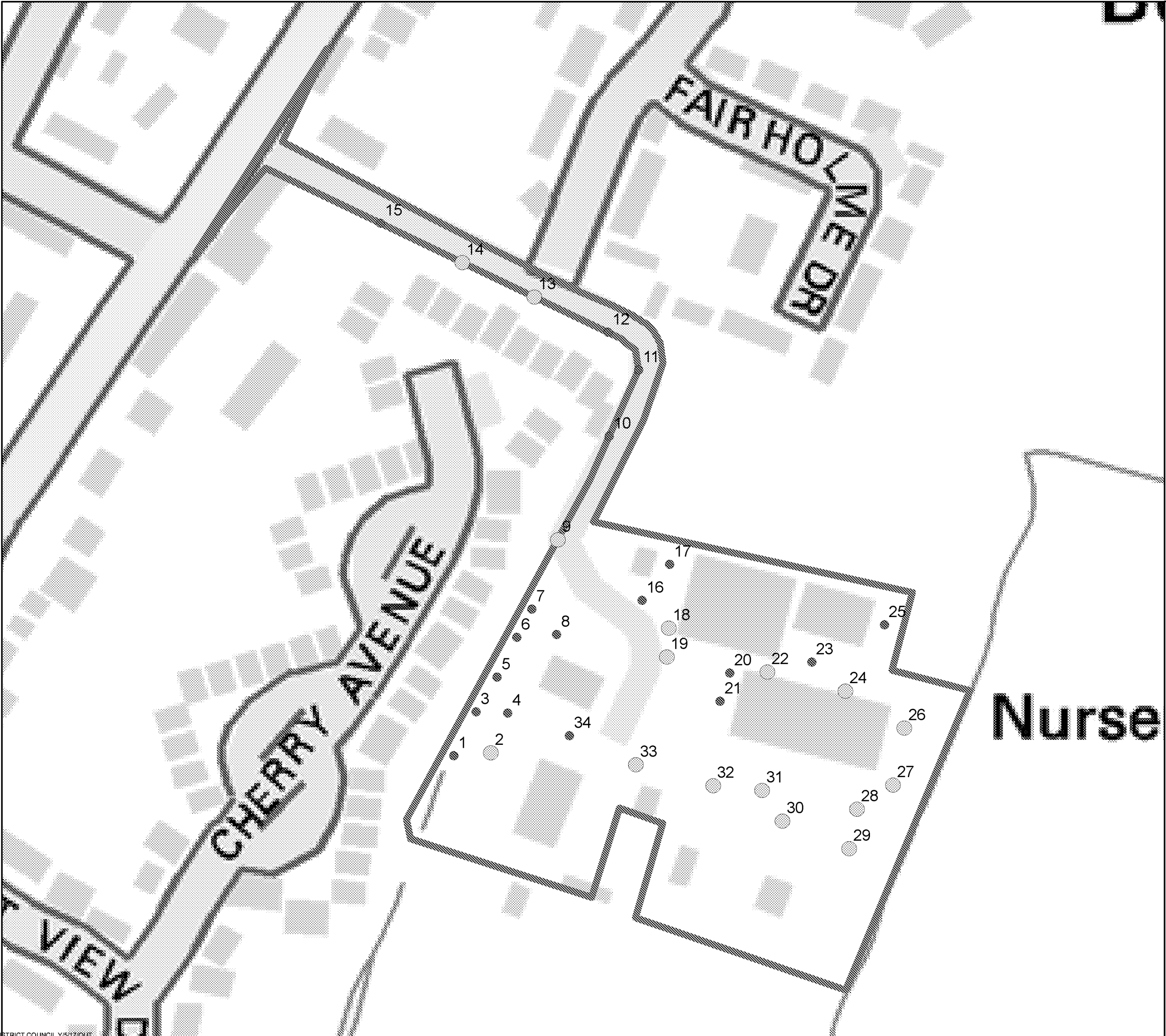
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Cinders Lane, Yapton

Reptile Refugia Locations

	Checked by: BC	Date: 12/06/17	Checked By: JS	Date: 14.06.17	Approved By: CM	Date: 16.06.17
Project No: A101967	Office: 45	Type: 94	Drawing No. Figure 1	Revision		

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Legend

- Reptile Presence
- Reptile Refugia
- Site Boundary



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Locations of Reptiles On-site

Project No: A101967	Checked by: Date: BC 12/06/17		Checked By: Date: JS 14.06.17		Approved By: Date: CM 16.06.17	
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