# Welsh Government

# **M4 Corridor around Newport**

Environmental Statement Volume 3: Appendix 10.11 Reptile Survey 2014

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March 2016

# Welsh Government M4 Corridor Around Newport Reptile Survey Report 2014

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### 1 Introduction

Ove Arup & Partners Ltd has been commissioned by Welsh Government to undertaken baseline ecological surveys to inform proposals for the M4 Corridor around Newport. This report provides information to inform the development of the scheme, including a Design Manual for Road and Bridges (DMRB) Stage 3 environmental assessment (HA, 1993) and consideration under The Highways (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007.

This report presents results obtained from a programme of reptile surveys completed between August and September 2014 across various habitats within the potential route corridor.

Where appropriate, recommendations are made for further surveys and design considerations to inform the development of the scheme.

## 1.1 Background to the Project

The M4 in South Wales forms part of the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T), which provides connections throughout Europe by road, rail, sea and air. The M4 plays a key strategic role in connecting South Wales with the rest of Europe, providing links to Ireland via the ports in South West Wales and England and mainland Europe to the east. It is a key east-west route being the main gateway into South Wales and also one of the most heavily used roads in Wales.

Providing a facility for transporting goods, linking people to jobs and employment sites as well as serving the Welsh tourism industry, the M4 is critical to the Welsh economy. Cardiff, Newport and Swansea have ambitious regeneration strategies and Monmouthshire County Council is developing areas around Junction 23A of the M4. Rhondda Cynon Taff has important gateways onto the motorway at Junctions 32 and 34. Bridgend is served by M4 Junctions 35 and 36. Neath Port Talbot straddles the motorway and gets important access from Junctions 38 to 43. Congestion on the M4 causing unreliable journey times and reduced service levels will therefore hinder economic development in South Wales.

The M4 between Junctions 28 and 24 was originally designed as the 'Newport Bypass' with further design amendments in the 1960s to include the first motorway tunnels to be built in the UK.

The M4 Motorway between Magor and Castleton does not meet modern motorway design standards. This section of the M4 has many lane drops and lane gains, resulting in some two-lane sections, an intermittent hard shoulder and frequent junctions.

It is often congested, especially during weekday peak periods resulting in slow and unreliable journey times and stop-start conditions with incidents frequently causing delays.

This is why problems with congestion and unreliable journey times have been a fact of life on the M4 around Newport for many years. The motorway and surrounding highway network does not cope with sudden changes in demand or operation, for example as a result of accidents or extreme weather events. These

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issues are worse at times of peak travel (rush hour) and have worsened as the number of users on the network has increased.

Since 1991, much assessment and consultation has been undertaken to develop a preferred solution to the problems on the motorway around Newport. A detailed history is documented in the M4 Corridor around Newport WelTAG (WG, 2008) Stage 1 (Strategy Level) Appraisal Report (Ove Arup & Partners Ltd, 2013). This included the adoption of a revised TR111 route<sup>1</sup> in April 2006, which remains protected for planning purposes. The alignment of this proposed new section of motorway has been developed following extensive consultation, investigation and analysis. The aim was to minimise the impact on the environment, whilst fully meeting motorway design and safety standards. The main element of the Plan (the Black Route) largely follows this TR111 alignment.

The survey design is informed by the Route Options defined in the Stage 2 DRMB Environmental Report (Ove Arup & Partners Ltd, 2014).

# 1.2 Aims and Objectives

The survey was conducted with two objectives:

- 1. To gain an understanding of the reptile assemblage present within representative habitats within the study area, assessing the species present within different habitat types;
- 2. To highlight any key species or habitats of particular value that may influence the design of the project.

# 1.3 Study Area

The study area for the purpose of this survey was based on a 500m buffer around the physical extents of the previous scheme studied in 2007/8 including the route alignment, potential junctions and water treatment areas. The preferred route announced by Welsh Government in July 2014 is located within the centre of this corridor as shown on Figure 1.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Once a preferred route is announced, Welsh Government serves a statutory notice (TR111) on the local planning authorities requiring the line to be protected from development. This is enacted under Article 19 of The Town & Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012.

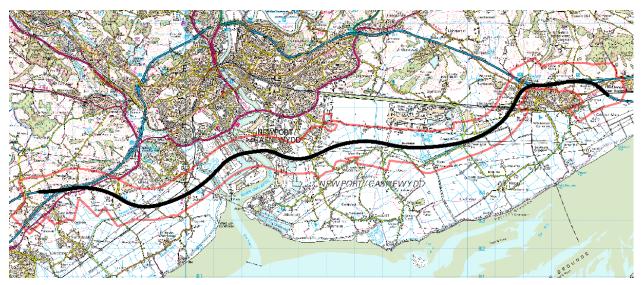


Figure 1 The 2014 Preferred Route within the Study area shown in red.

# 1.4 Legislation

All British reptiles are protected from the intentional killing, injuring and sale under Section 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). These species include adder (*Vipera berus*), grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) and common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*).

These reptile species are now included within the list published in response to Section 42 of the Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Section 42 (S42) of the Act requires the Secretary of State for Wales to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in Wales. The list (known as the S42 list) has been drawn up in consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales (now National Resource for Wales), as required by the Act. The S42 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Act, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in Wales, when carrying out their normal functions.

# 2 Methodology

# 2.1 Desk Study

Historical biodiversity data were provided by SEWBReC (South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre) on 05 December 2013. This included a search for all reptile records from the study area and a 2km buffer.

#### 2.2 Site Selection

As outlined in Section 1.2, this survey aimed to gain an understanding of the reptile assemblage present within representative habitats within the study area. A survey of all habitats within the study area that could support reptiles was not considered appropriate; it can be assumed that grass snake are likely to be present throughout the Gwent Levels in suitable habitats, particularly along reens and associated riparian corridors.

The representative sample of habitats was selected based on the results of desk study records, previous survey information and assessment of habitat quality/potential obtained from the Phase 1 Habitat surveys undertaken for the project. Ten areas were selected for survey and these are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Summary of Areas Surveyed

Area Number	Key Habitats
1	An area of waste ground which contains a large pond. Refugia were placed close to spoil heaps in grassland and scrub habitat.
2	An area of waste ground with established scrub, tall ruderal and grassland habitats. Refugia were placed within areas of grassland which bordered the scrub.
3	Grassland and scrub habitat adjacent to railway line, and used as a storage area for vehicles (car park). Refugia were placed within marginal grassland vegetation.
4	Mosaic of habitat types including scrub, tall ruderal and open grassland.
5	Site was previously industrial, now overgrown with dense scrub, open grassland habitats. Refugia were placed in grassland adjacent to scrub.
6	Mosaic of scrub and pond habitat with grassy areas. Refugia were placed in open areas adjacent to an access track, close to the scrub and ponds.
7	Refugia were placed alongside reens and ditches within the land south of Tata steelworks. Habitats included scrub, waste ground, reens and tall grassland.
8	Area of scrub and grassland lying adjacent to reen. Refugia were placed along the reen banks and in open grassland areas.
9	Broad-leaved woodland and open grassland mosaic. Refugia were placed in open sunny areas.
10	Mosaic of scrub and grassland habitats. Refugia were placed in open sunny parts of the area adjacent to scrub.

The areas selected for inclusion within the surveys area also shown on **Plans 1-7** that accompanies this report. These plans also show refugia locations.

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#### 2.3 **Field Survey Methods**

The methodology used in this survey followed standard guidance for reptile surveys (Froglife, 1999). The methodology involved the placement of artificial refugia within suitable areas of habitat for reptiles. The refugia used during the survey were made from rectangles of roofing felt measuring approximately 1m x 0.5m with a placement density of approximately 5-10 refuges per hectare of within suitable habitat in each area. Areas of suitable reptile habitat were targeted for survey and included south facing slopes, areas of short vegetation close to scrub and suitable hibernation habitat including rubble/wood piles and mounds of crushed aggregate where present.

A total of 300 refugia were installed on 15th-18th July, at least four weeks prior to survey commencement, to allow the refugia to settle and increase the chance of use by reptile populations. The positions of all refuges were recorded via GPS on tablet computers. These were subsequently used to record results of the reptile survey.

Seven subsequent survey visits were carried out between 27th August and the 30th September 2014, by ecologists experienced in conducting reptile surveys. At the completion of the survey, all refugia were removed from the study area.

The artificial refugia were checked during early to late morning and/or early afternoon with a starting air temperature of between 13°C until a maximum of 19°C. The weather conditions for each survey visit are provided in **Appendix A**.

In addition any pre-existing suitable artificial or natural refugia on site were also checked as part of the survey. Each refuge was lifted carefully to search for reptile species and, where feasible, details of the reptile species, sex, age class and condition of the reptiles encountered were recorded. Once the reptiles had been allowed to escape, the refugia were replaced.

Additional signs of reptile presence such as sloughed skins were also recorded where evident and any live animals observed away from refugia were also recorded.

#### 2.4 **Reporting Methods**

The data gathered during field survey work has been displayed on plans, combining that obtained from each survey visit in order to reveal patterns of reptile distribution within each study area. These results are then discussed within the Baseline Environment section of this report.

#### 2.5 **Limitations and Assumptions**

Reptiles are mobile species, therefore no account can be made on a particular day as to the presence / absence of a particular species. Certain reptile species have large home ranges and may occur as transient individuals on sites connected to wider areas that support these species. However, the survey effort undertaken here is anticipated to have detected those reptile species present within the survey area.

It should be stressed though that the findings presented in this study represent those at the time of survey and reporting, and data collected from available

sources. Ecological surveys are limited by factors which affect the presence of species, such as weather conditions, migration patterns and behaviour.

Nevertheless, these surveys were conducted at the optimal survey period and using methodologies which were discussed and agreed with National Resource for Wales (NRW) in March 2014. Every effort has been made to ensure that the findings of the study present as accurate an interpretation as possible of the status of reptiles within the study area.

# **3** Baseline Environment

# 3.1 Desk Study

Table 2 displays the results for all reptiles within 2km of the survey area, from the period 2000-2013.

Table 2 Historical records for reptiles post 2000.

Location	Approximate distance (km) survey boundary	Direction from survey boundary	Date	Comments				
GI 4		Dountary						
	Slow-worm, Anguis fragilis							
Marshfield	0.8	South	2008	1 record				
Stow Park	1.8	North	16 Jun 2013	2 adult female; 1 juvenile				
Gaer Fort	1.9	North	18 May 2013	5 adult female; 4 adult male; 1 juvenile				
Stow Park	2	North	15 Aug 2006	5 counts				
Grass snake, Na	trix natrix		•					
Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site	Within	Within	May – Oct 2007	1 count				
Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site	Within	Within	May – Oct 2007	1 count				
Wentlooge Level	0.1	South	Apr – Sep 2007	1 count dead				
Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site	0.2	South	May – Oct 2007	1 count,				
Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site	0.3	South	May – Oct 2007	2 counts				
St Mellons	0.4	South	9 Aug 2005	1 count dead				
Newport Wetlands, Little Cross Farm	0.4	South	26 Jul 2010	1 count dead				
Newport Wetlands, Little Cross Farm	0.4	South	28 Jun 2005	1 count dead				
Julian's Gout – Alphasteel	0.8	South	25 Aug 2004	1 adult				
Magor Marsh	0.9	South	06 Oct 2010	1+ count				

Duffryn   Duff	Newport Wetlands, St Brides	0.9	South	03 Jul 2009	1 count dead		
Newport   Newp	Duffryn	0.9	North	2000	Several counts		
Wetlands   Farmfield Lane	Newport Wetlands, West Nash Road	1	South		1 count dead juvenile		
Wetlands   Field Block 13   1.5   South   13 Oct 2008   1 count 2008   2008   2009   1 count 2008   2009   1 count 2009   1 count 2006   2009	Newport Wetlands, Farmfield Lane	1.2	South		1 count dead		
South   Sout	Newport Wetlands, Field Block 13	1.4	South		1 record		
Newport   Newp	Newport Wetlands	1.5	South		1 count		
Newport   1.8	Gwent Levels- Uskmouth	1.8	South		1 count		
Wetlands, Uskmouth         2007           Newport Wetlands, Uskmouth         1.8         South         19 Jun 2001         1 count           Newport Wetlands, Uskmouth         1.8         South         24 May 2+ counts         2+ counts           Newport Wetlands, Uskmouth         1.8         South         27 Apr 2004         1 record           Newport Wetlands, Goldcliff         2         South         07 Jul 2009         1 count           Adder, Vipera berus         Parc Golf Club, Newport         Within         Within         2005         Several counts           Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site         0.3         South         May - Oct 2007         1 count           Common lizard, Zootoca vivipara         Marshfield - Oct 2007         South         May - Oct 2007         1 count	Newport Wetlands, Uskmouth	1.8	South		1 count		
Wetlands, Uskmouth     2001       Newport Wetlands, Uskmouth     1.8       Newport Wetlands, Uskmouth     1.8       Newport Wetlands, Uskmouth     1.8       Newport Wetlands, Uskmouth     2       Newport Wetlands, Goldcliff     2       Adder, Vipera berus       Parc Golf Club, Newport     Within       Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site     0.3       South     May - Oct 2007       Several counts       Common lizard, Zootoca vivipara       Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site     South       Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site     0.2       South     May - Oct 2007       I count Cott 2007	Newport Wetlands, Uskmouth	1.8	South		1 count		
Wetlands, Uskmouth       2006         Newport Wetlands, Uskmouth       1.8       South       27 Apr 2004       1 record         Newport Wetlands, Goldcliff       2       South       07 Jul 2009       1 count         Wetlands, Goldcliff       Within       Within       2005       Several counts         Parc Golf Club, Newport       Within       Within       May – Oct 2007       1 count         Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site       0.3       South       May – Oct 2007       Several counts         Slade Wood, Rogiet       0.4       North       01 Jul 2007       Several counts         Common lizard, Zootoca vivipara       May – Oct 2007       1 count         Washouth Power Site       South       May – Oct 2007	Newport Wetlands, Uskmouth	1.8	South		1 count		
Wetlands, Uskmouth       2004         Newport Wetlands, Goldcliff       2         South       07 Jul 2009         Parc Golf Club, Vipera berus         Parc Golf Club, Newport       Within         Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site       0.3         Slade Wood, Rogiet       0.4         North       01 Jul 2007         Several counts         Common lizard, Zootoca vivipara         Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site       0.2         South       May - Oct 2007         I count Count	Newport Wetlands, Uskmouth	1.8	South		2+ counts		
Wetlands, Goldcliff  Adder, Vipera berus  Parc Golf Club, Newport  Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site  South  North  Oct 2007  Several counts  May - Oct 2007  Several counts  Oct 2007  Several counts  May - Oct 2007  Several counts  South  May - Oct 2007  Several counts  South Ol Jul 2007  Common lizard, Zootoca vivipara  Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site  Oct 2007	Newport Wetlands, Uskmouth	1.8	South		1 record		
Parc Golf Club, Newport  Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site  Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site  Marshfield - Uskmouth Rogiet  May - Oct 2007  North  Ol Jul 2007  Several counts  May - Oct 2007  Several counts  May - Oct 2007  Common lizard, Zootoca vivipara  Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site  May - Oct 2007	Newport Wetlands, Goldcliff	2	South		1 count		
Club, Newport  Marshfield - 0.3 South May - 1 count Uskmouth Power Site  Slade Wood, Rogiet  North  Ol Jul 2007  Common lizard, Zootoca vivipara  Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site  South  May - 1 count Count Common lizard, Zootoca vivipara  Marshfield - O.2 South Power Site	Adder, Vipera b	erus					
Uskmouth Power Site  Slade Wood, Rogiet  North  Oct 2007  Slade Wood, Rogiet  North  O1 Jul 2007  Common lizard, Zootoca vivipara  Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site  O2  South  May - Oct 2007  I count Coun	Parc Golf Club, Newport	Within	Within	2005	Several counts		
Rogiet 2007  Common lizard, Zootoca vivipara  Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site South May - 1 count 2007	Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site	0.3	South	Oct	1 count		
Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site  South May - 1 count Oct 2007	Slade Wood, Rogiet	0.4	North		Several counts		
Uskmouth Power Site Oct 2007	Common lizard, Zootoca vivipara						
Marshfield 0.8 South 2008 1 record	Marshfield - Uskmouth Power Site	0.2	South	Oct	1 count		
<u> </u>	Marshfield	0.8	South	2008	1 record		

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Liswerry, Newport	0.9	North	01 May 2009	<10 counts all life stages,
Coldra Road, Newport	1.8	North	06 Apr 2011	1 count dead
Gaer Fort	2	North	15 Jun 2013	1 adult male
Cae Perllan Allotments, Newport	2	North	15 Aug 2006	4 counts

# 3.2 Field Surveys

A total of 36 reptile observations were made during the entire survey period. Records came from six of the ten survey areas. All reptile observations are listed in Table 3 below and shown on **Plans 8-13**.

Table 3: Reptile Field Survey Results

Species	Area	Date	Sex/Life Stage	Number
Grass snake	2	27 <sup>th</sup> August	Adult	1
Grass snake	3	27 <sup>th</sup> August	Large recent slough, probably female	1
Grass snake	3	27 <sup>th</sup> August	Small juvenile	1
Grass snake	5	28 <sup>th</sup> August	Adult	1
Grass snake	5	28 <sup>th</sup> August	Juvenile	1
Grass snake	5	28 <sup>th</sup> August	Juvenile	1
Grass snake	7	29 <sup>th</sup> August	Sub-adult	1
Grass snake	7	29 <sup>th</sup> August	Sub-adult	1
Grass snake	7	29 <sup>th</sup> August	Adult	1
Grass snake	7	29 <sup>th</sup> August	Sub-adults	2
Grass snake	7	29th August	Slough	1
Grass snake	3	10 <sup>th</sup> September	Sub-adult	1
Common lizard	9	11 <sup>th</sup> September	Adult	1
Common lizard	5	12 <sup>th</sup> September	Adult	1
Grass snake	5	12 <sup>th</sup> September	Slough	1
Grass snake	5	12 <sup>th</sup> September	Juvenile	1
Grass snake	4	12 <sup>th</sup> September	Juvenile	1
Grass snake	4	12 <sup>th</sup> September	Adult	1
Grass snake	3	16 <sup>th</sup> September	Sub-adult	1
Grass snake	4	16 <sup>th</sup> September	Juvenile	1
Grass snake	4	16 <sup>th</sup> September	Sub-adult	1
Grass snake	4	16 <sup>th</sup> September	Juvenile	1
Grass snake	7	17 <sup>th</sup> September	Juvenile	1
Grass snake	7	17 <sup>th</sup> September	Juvenile	1
Grass snake	3	19 <sup>th</sup> September	Adult	1
Grass snake	2	19 <sup>th</sup> September	Juvenile	1
Grass snake	5	22 <sup>nd</sup> September	Juvenile	1
Grass snake	4	22 <sup>nd</sup> September	Adult	1
Grass snake	5	23 <sup>rd</sup> September	Juvenile	1
Grass snake	4	23 <sup>rd</sup> September	Juvenile	1
Grass snake	5	24 <sup>th</sup> September	Juvenile	1
Grass snake	4	24 <sup>th</sup> September	Adult	1

Grass snake	7	29 <sup>th</sup> September	Adult	1
Grass snake	7	29 <sup>th</sup> September	Juvenile	1
Grass snake	5	30 <sup>th</sup> September	Juvenile	1
Grass snake	4	30 <sup>th</sup> September	Juvenile	1

An incidental sighting of a grass snake was also made during bat detector monitoring work for the project. A single animal was seen within Area 4 on 9<sup>th</sup> September.

In addition to reptiles, two species of amphibians were recorded during the surveys. The most abundant species was common toad (*Bufo bufo*) which was recorded 68 times. Most record came from Area 1 (51 observations) followed by 12 observations in Area 2. This species was also recorded twice in Areas 8 and 9 and once in Area 4. The highest number of common toads recorded under any one refugia was four (all small juveniles) on 27<sup>th</sup> August in Area 1.

The other species recorded was common frog (*Rana temporaria*) which was recorded on three occasions, on 10<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> September, all from Area 1. All observations were of single animals.

## 4 Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2014 reptile survey covered ten separate areas of potentially suitable habitat within the defined study area. The survey included a programme of seven visits between late August and September, carried out in favourable weather conditions.

Two species of reptiles were recorded. The most frequently recorded species was grass snake, recorded in five areas (Areas 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7). The highest number of animals seen on any single visit in one area was five, on 28<sup>th</sup> August in Area 7. Overall, small numbers of snakes were recorded infrequently during the survey and were not recorded in half of the areas surveyed. As described above, taking a precautionary approach it can be assumed that grass snakes are present in low numbers throughout the study area within suitable habitats.

Two adult common lizard were recorded in Area 9 on 11<sup>th</sup> September and Area 5 on 12<sup>th</sup> September. There were no records of adder or slow worm during the survey.

#### 4.1 Recommendations

It is recommended that during the design process habitat retention, protection and if necessary replacement and enhancement measures are implemented along the route.

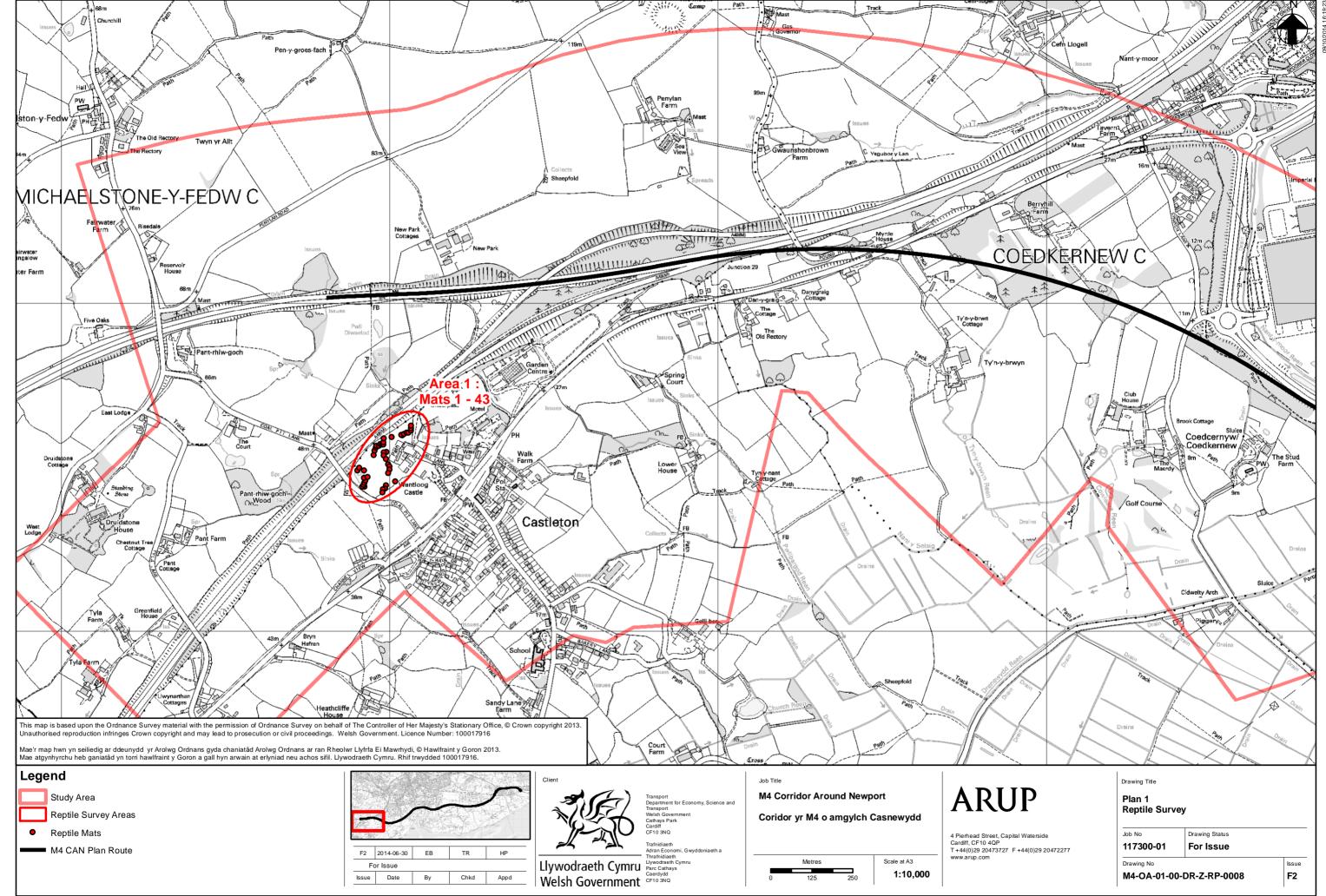
Due to their legal protection, mitigation for reptiles should be designed into the project, including any necessary measures to avoid killing of reptiles during construction.

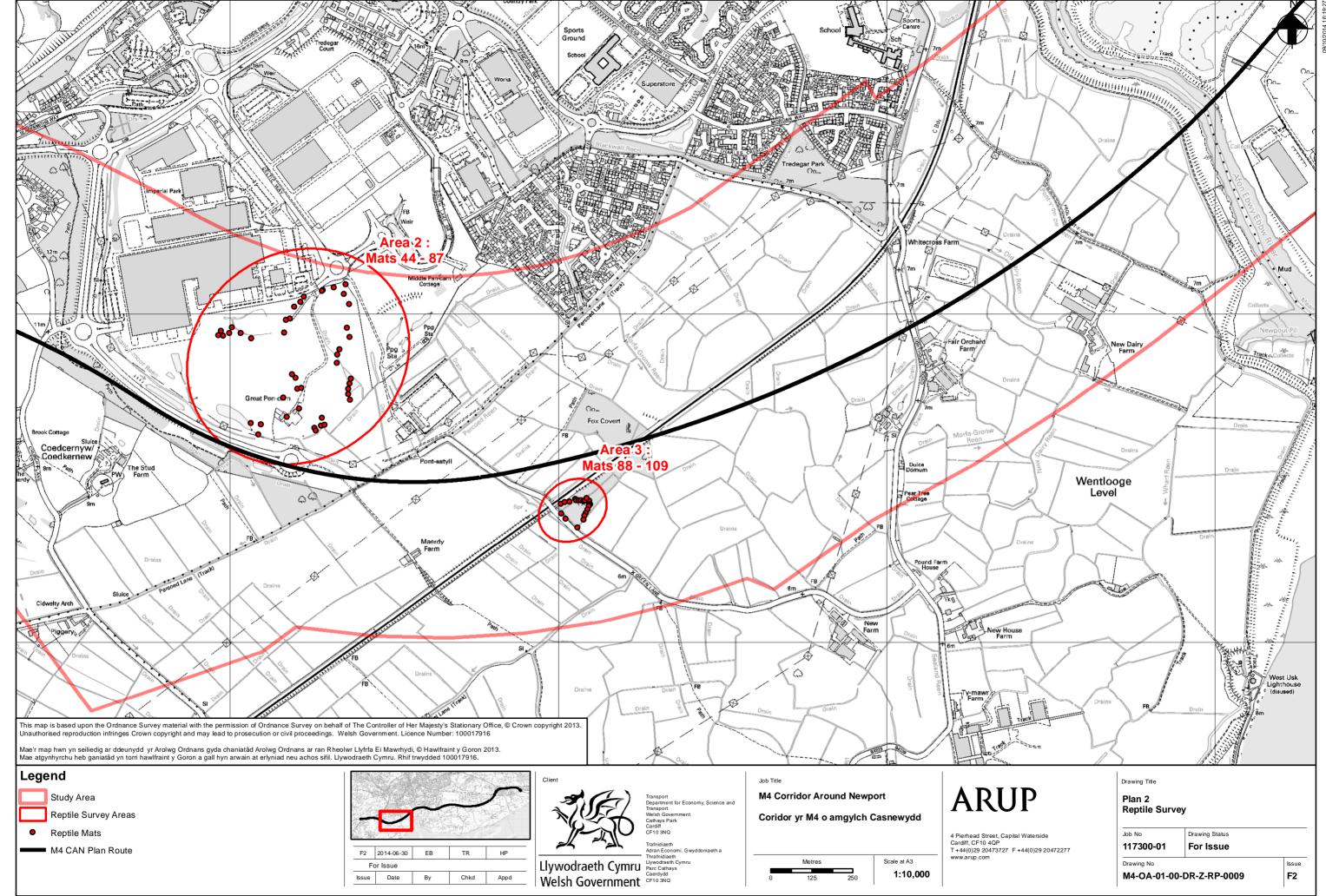
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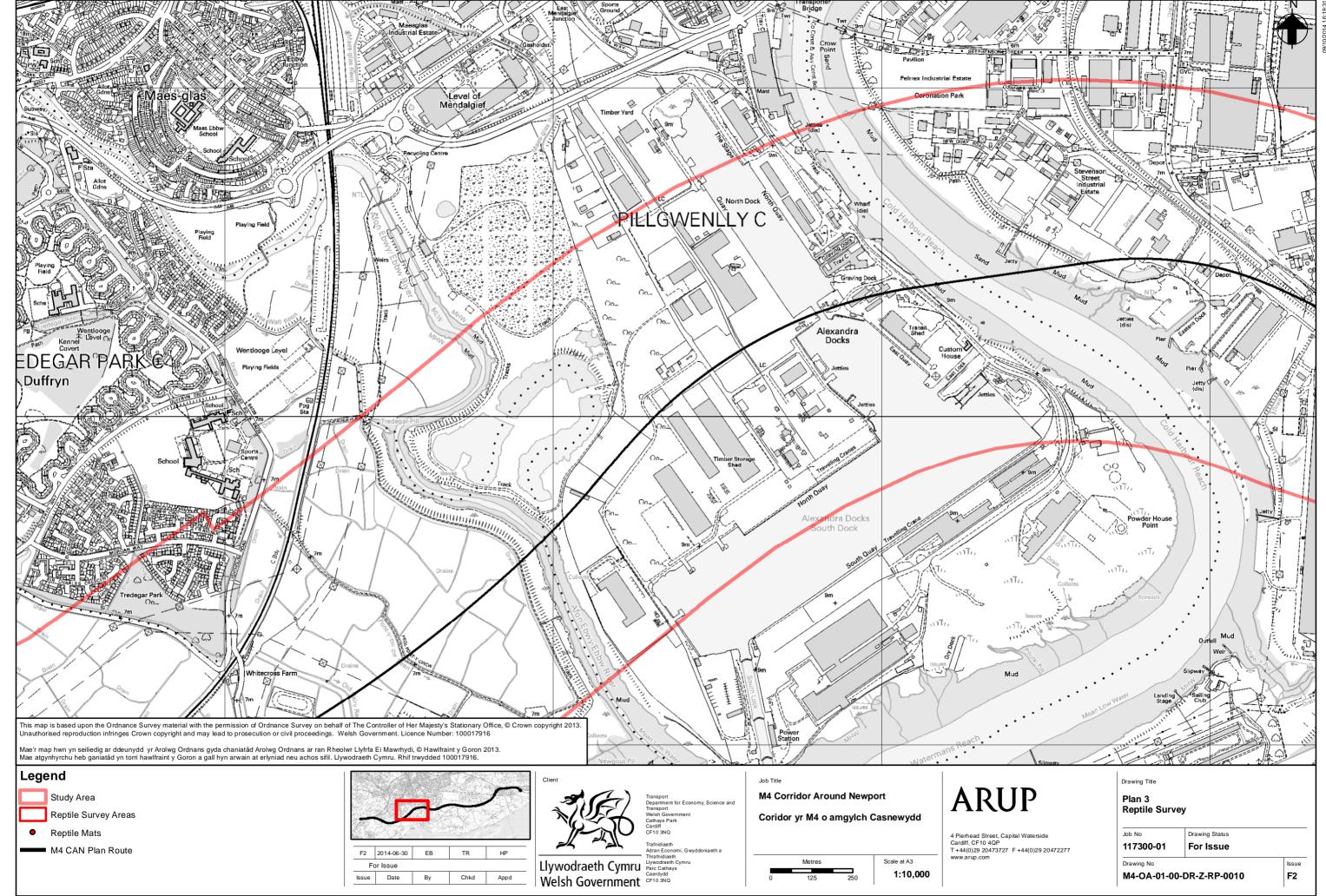
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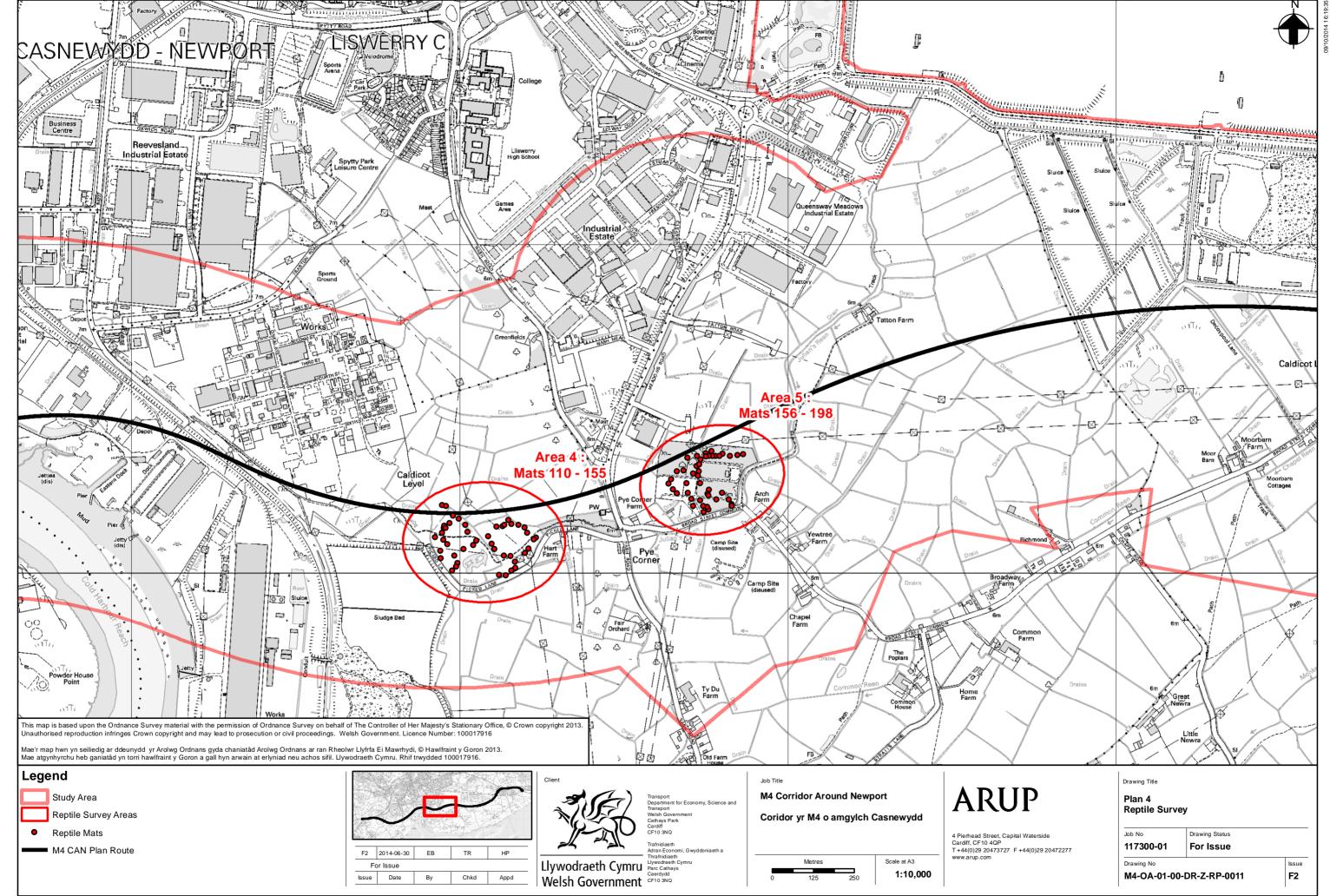
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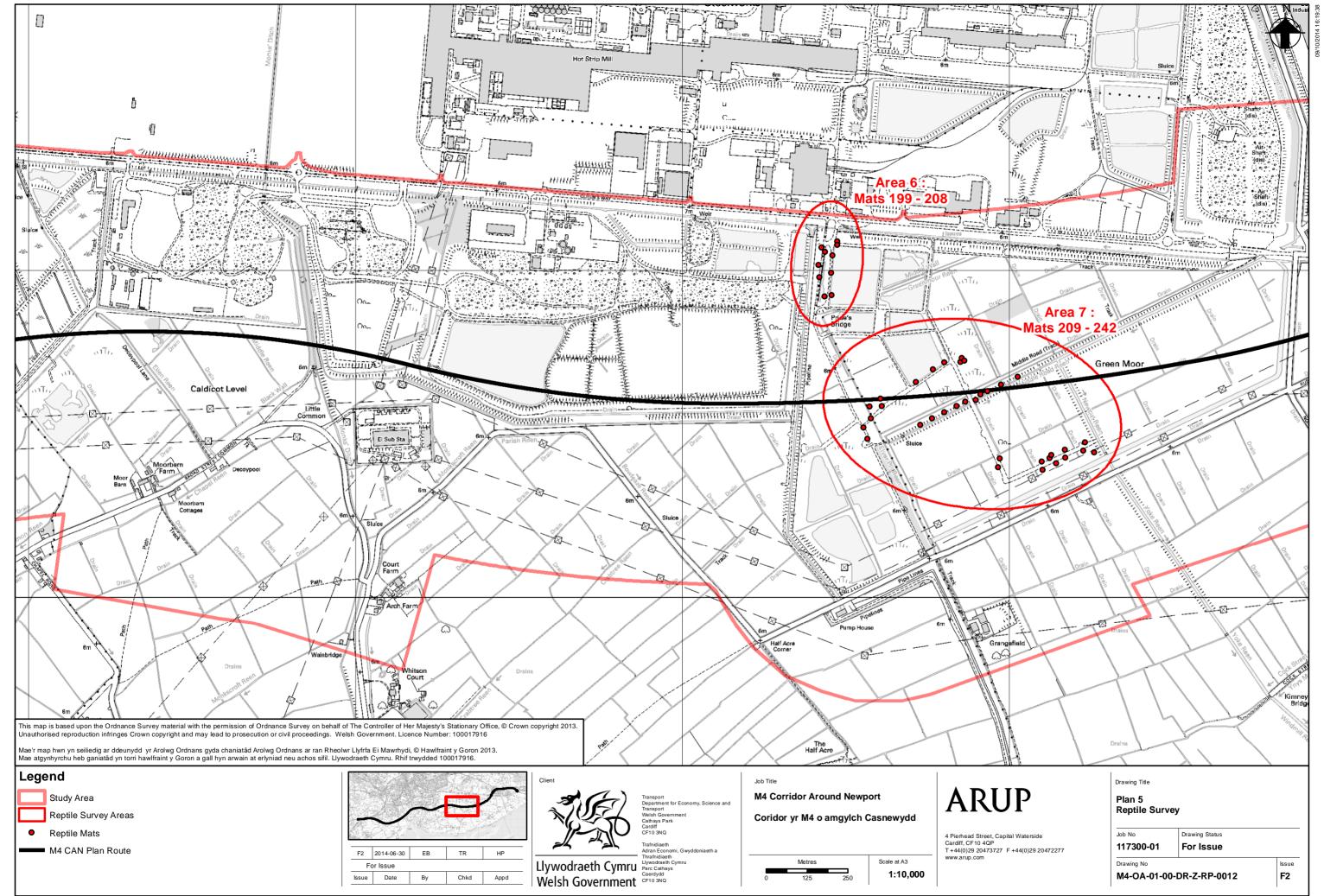
# **Drawings**

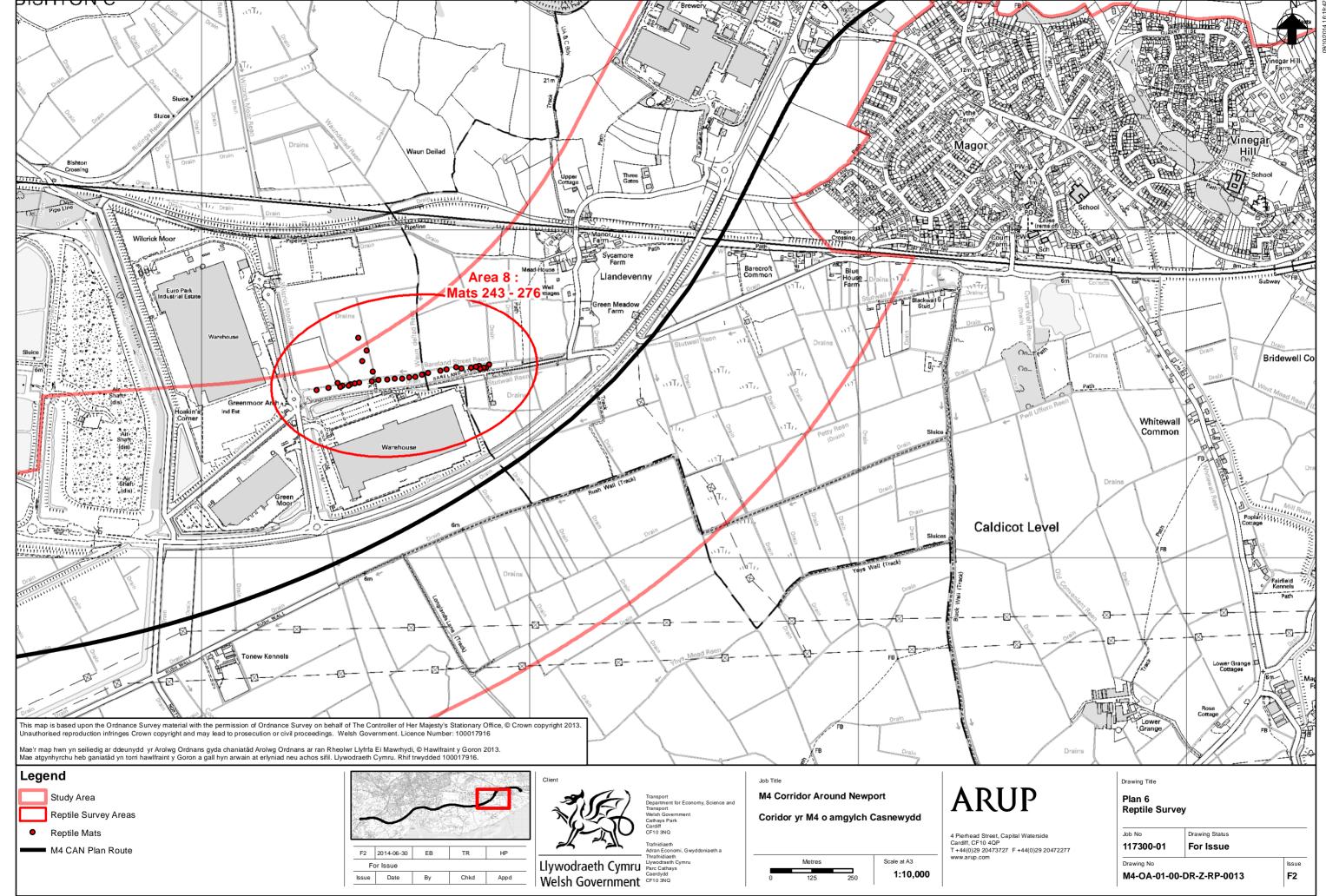


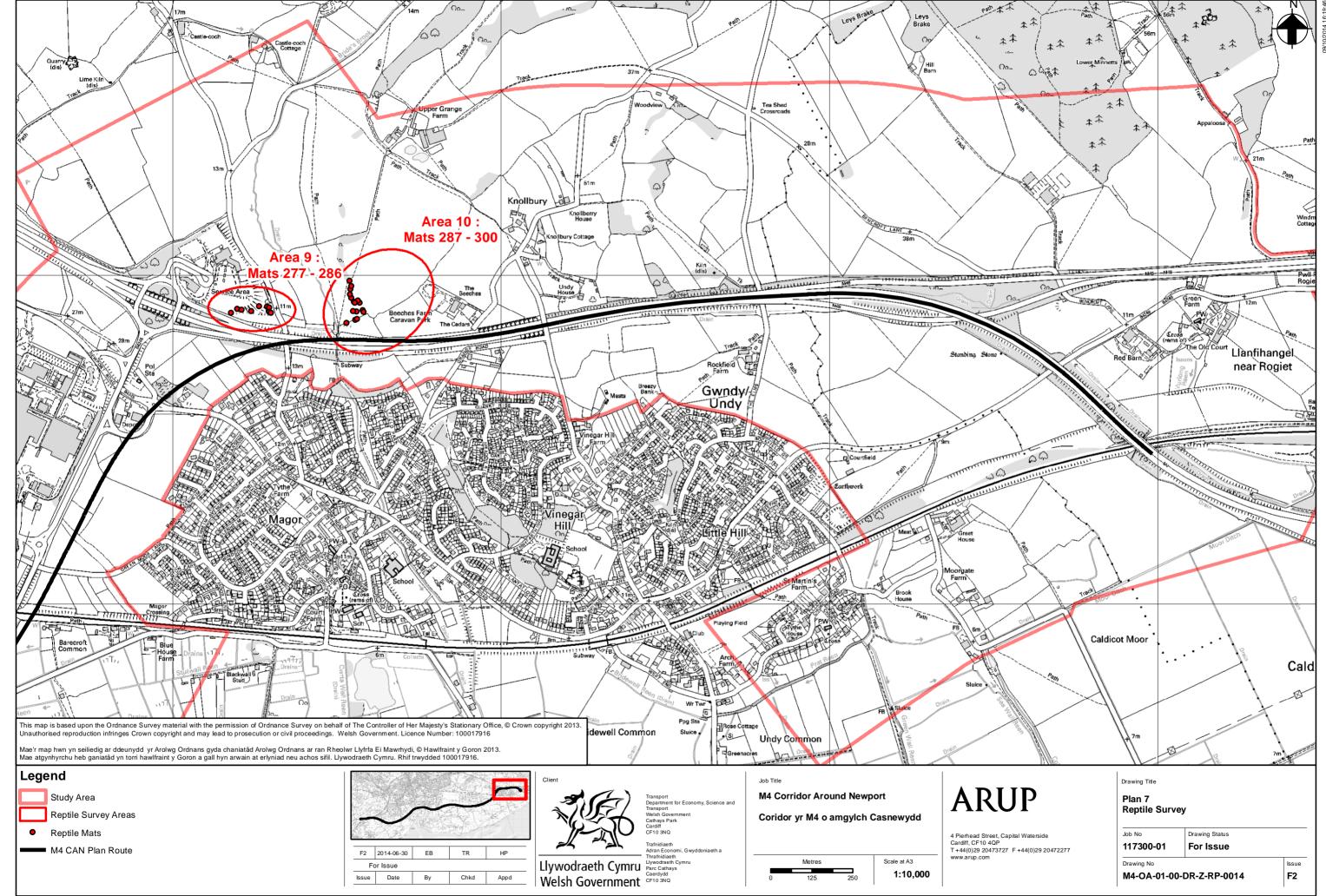


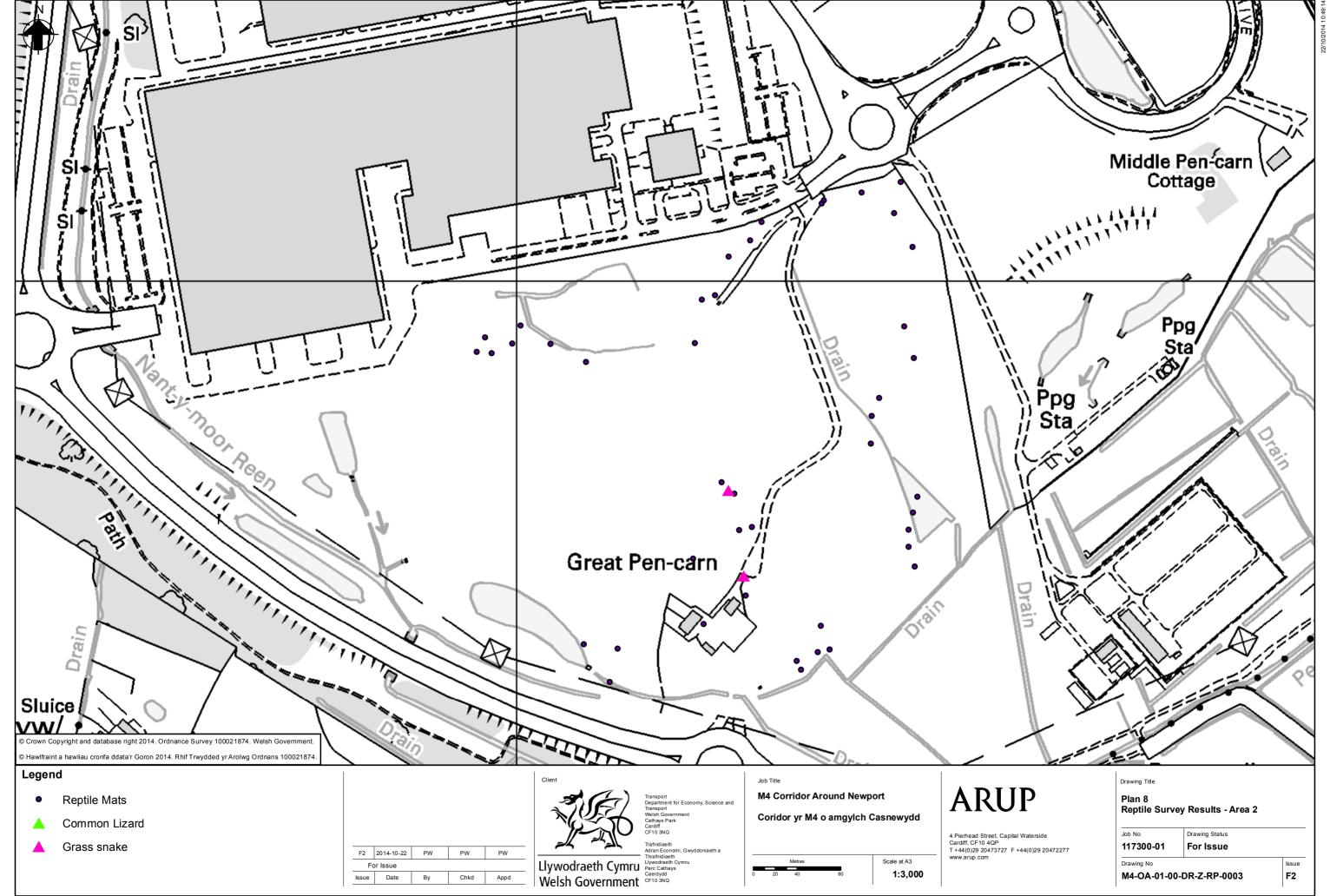


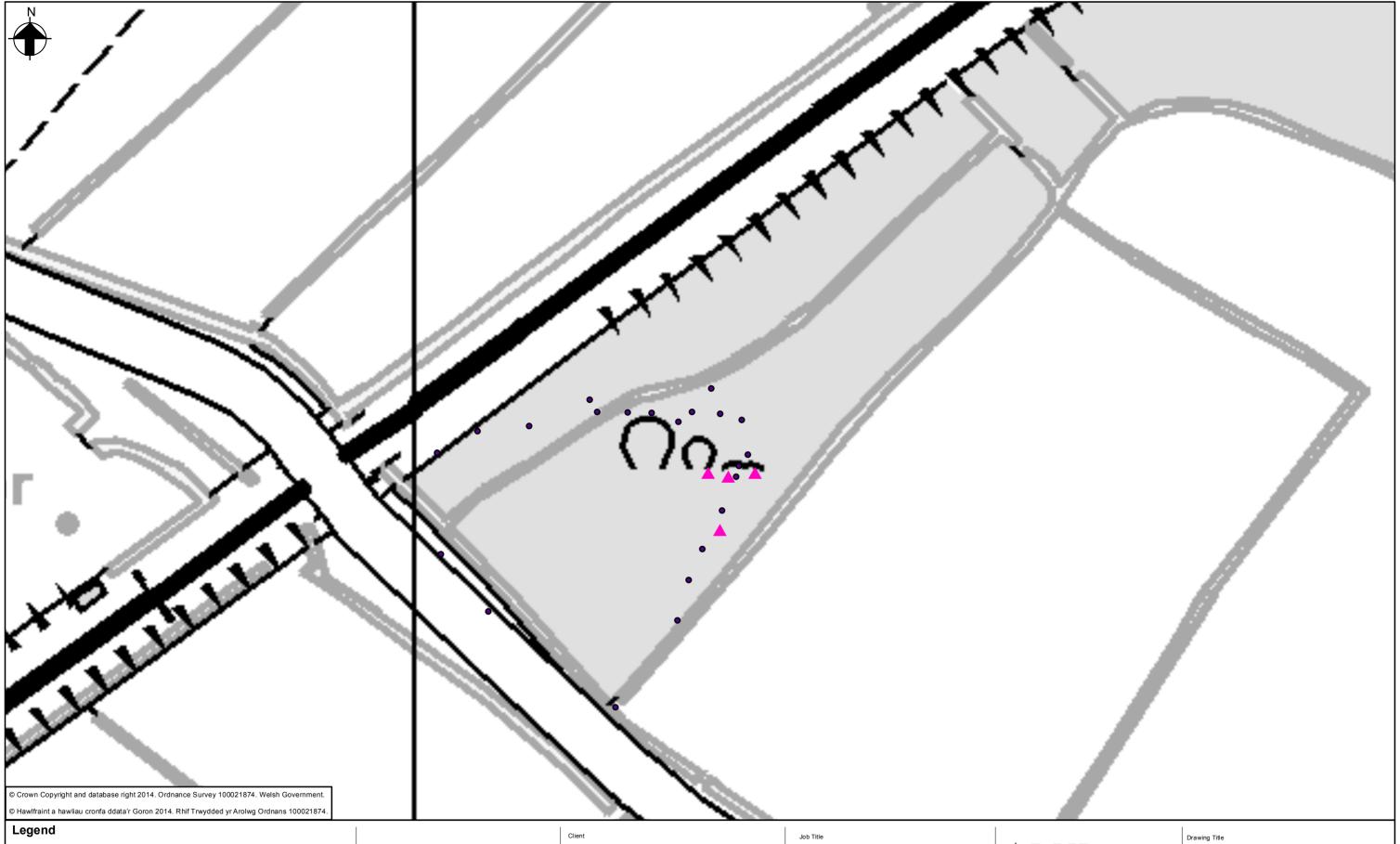












Reptile Mats

Common Lizard

Grass snake

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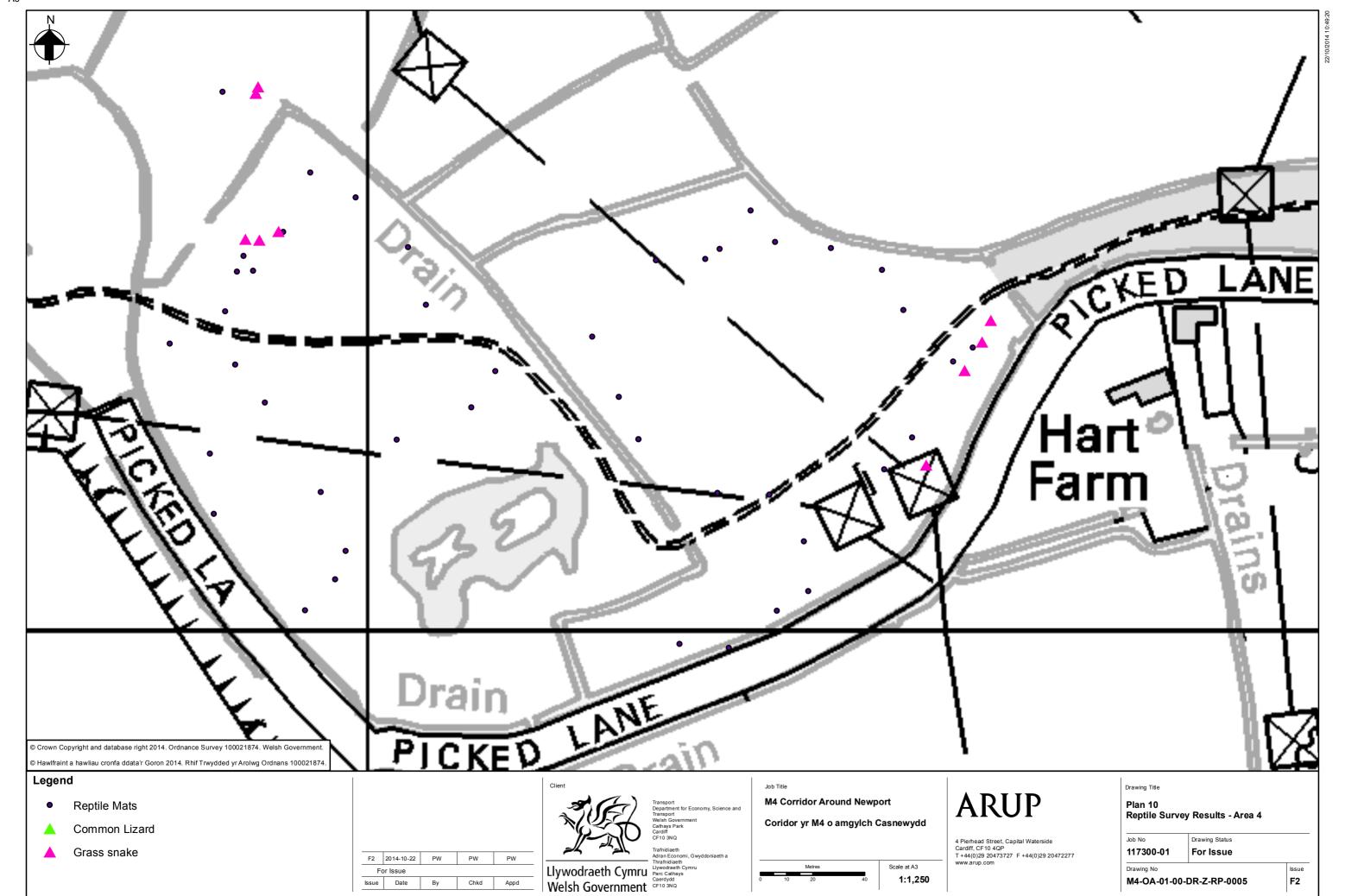
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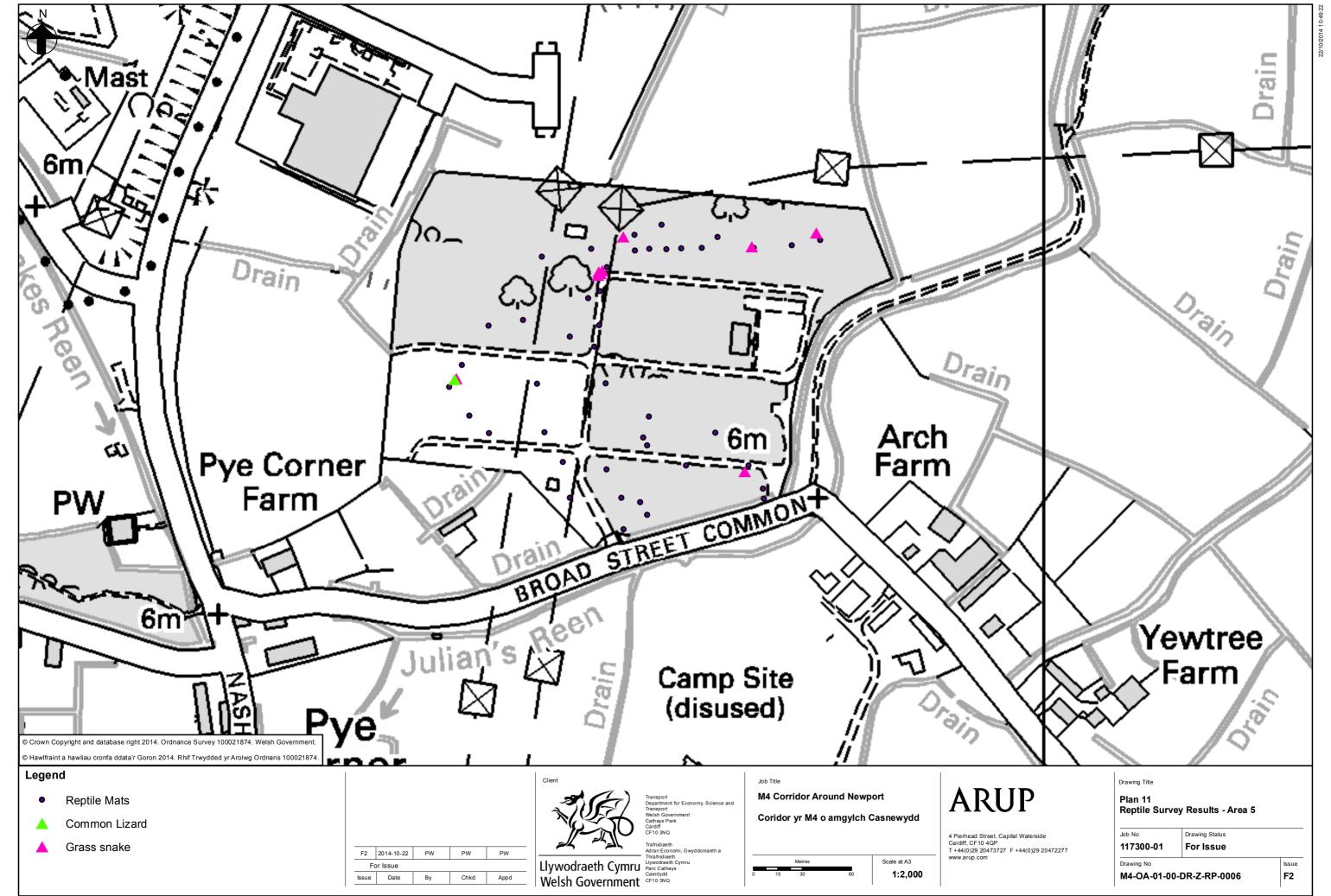
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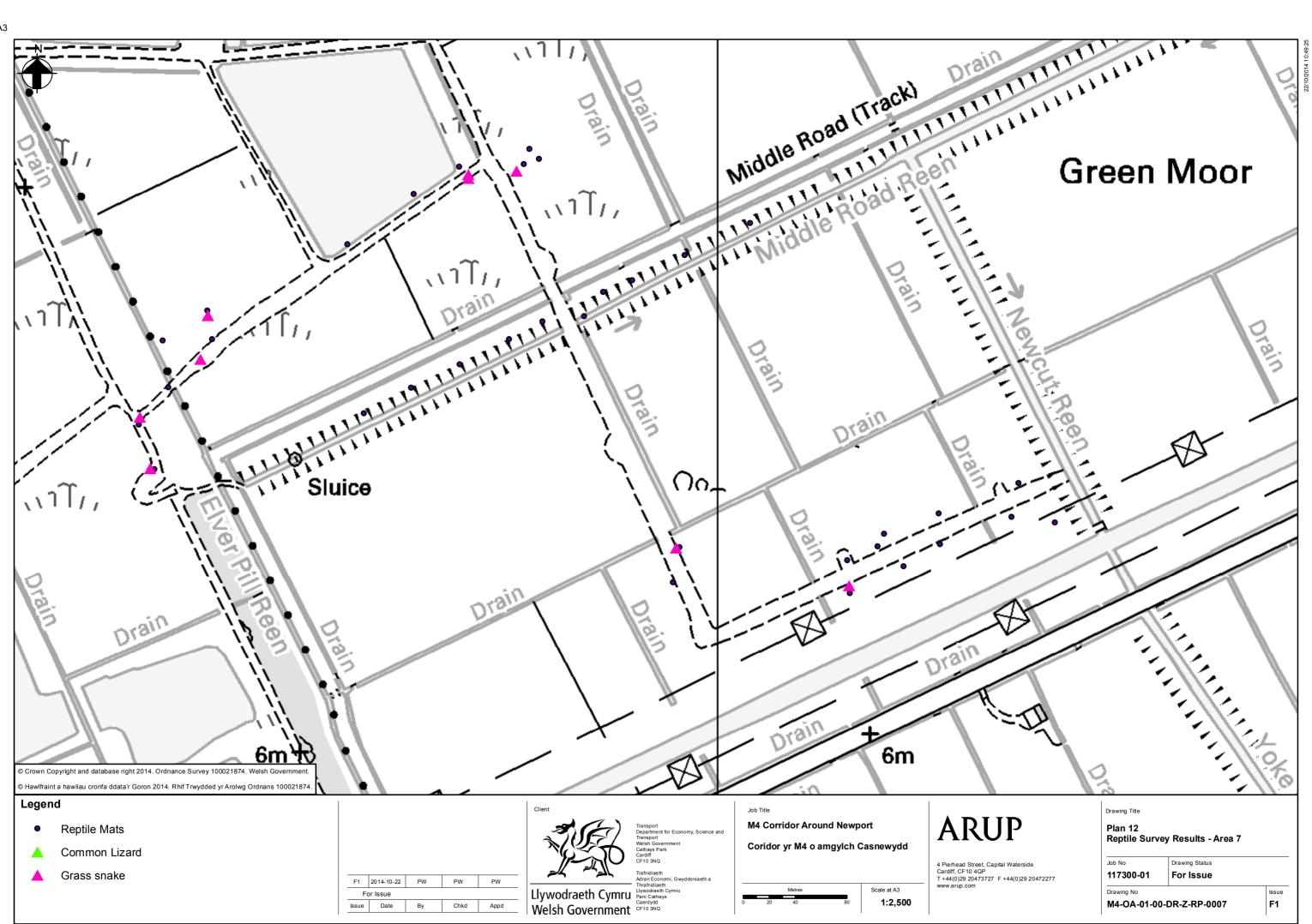
Plan 9 Reptile Survey Results - Area 3

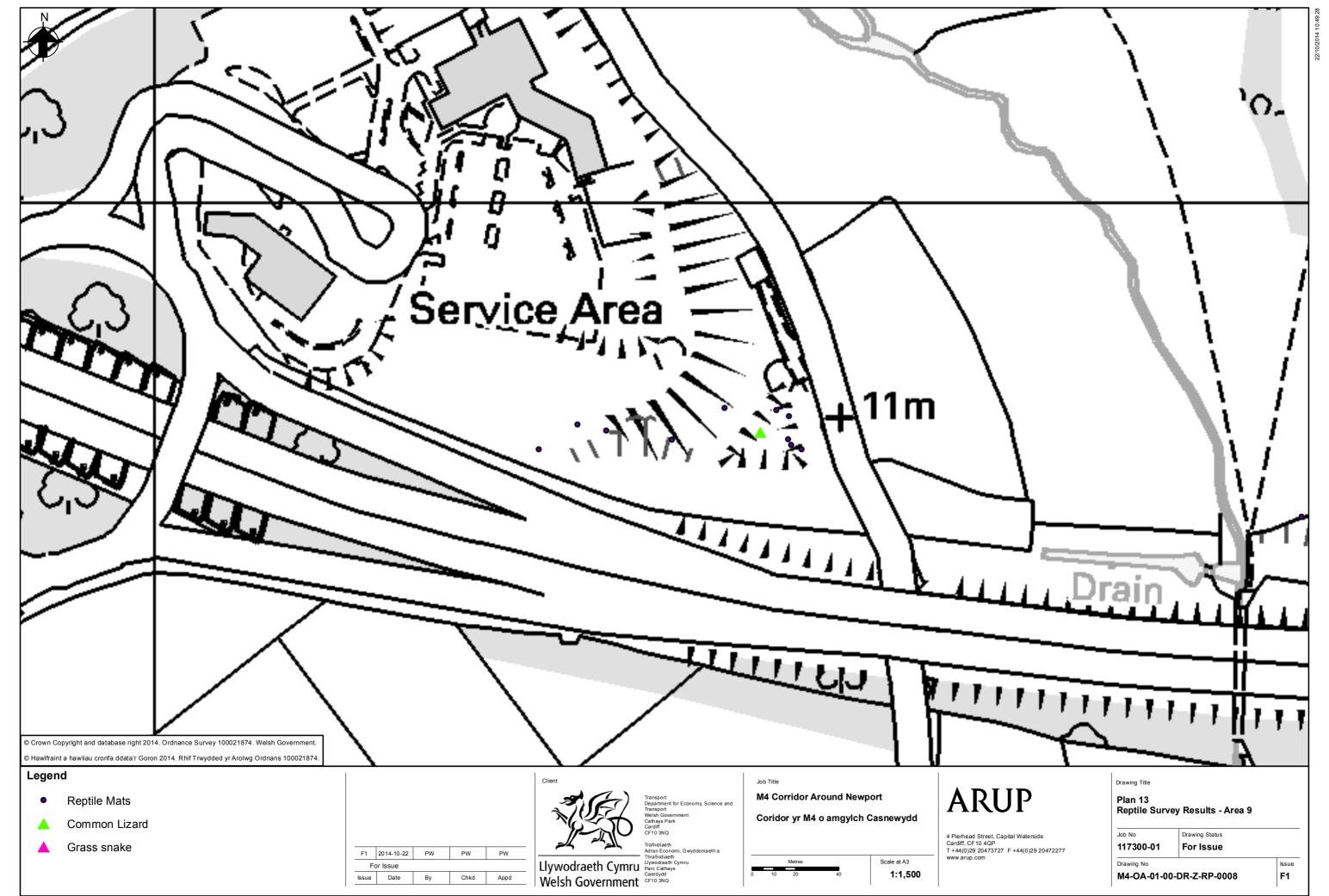
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# **Appendix A**

Weather Conditions During Surveys

Date	Temperatu	Wind	Wind	Cloud	Conditions
	re (°C)	Speed	Direction	Cover	
		(Beaufort)		(%)	
27.08.14	17	1	SE	40	Sunny
28.08.14	17.5	1	SW	100	Light showers
29.08.14	16	4	SW	90	Dry
08.09.14	19	1	SE	10	Sunny
09.09.14	19	1	NE	5	Sunny
10.09.14	19	1	SE	0	Sunny
11.09.14	13	2	NE	5	Sunny
16.09.14	19	3	Е	60	Dry
17.09.14	18	3	W	65	Dry
19.09.14	17	2	NE	100	Dry
22.09.14	18	1	SW	10	Dry
23.09.14	17	1	SW	20	Sunny
24.09.14	18	1	NW	50	Sunny
29.09.14	18	1	SW	80	Dry
30.09.14	18	2	S	30	Dry

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