



**SWANMORE COLLEGE OF
TECHNOLOGY, SWANMORE,
HAMSPHIRE**

BAT AND REPTILE SURVEY REPORT

July 2012

Our Ref: JSL1965

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	2
2 METHODS.....	4
3 RESULTS.....	6
4 EVALUATION	8
5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	9
6 REFERENCES	11

Figure 3.1 Bat Activity Survey Results 28 June 2012

Figure 3.2 Bat Activity Survey Results 9 July 2012

Figure 3.3 Bat Activity Survey Results 18 July 2012

Figure 3.4 Reptile Mat Locations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- RPS was commissioned by Hampshire County Council to undertake detailed bat and reptile surveys of land adjacent to Swanmore College, Swanmore, Hampshire, in order to help assess any potential impact on such species in relation to the proposed flood-lit sports pitch to the south of the site on an area used for horse grazing.
- A previous Ecological Assessment report, carried out by Hampshire Ecological Services in December 2011 (HES 2011), identified hedges along the site boundaries as offering suitable foraging habitat for bats. Two trees along the north-western site boundary were considered to have minimal potential to support roosting bats. No other buildings or structures were present on site which had features with potential to support roosting bats.
- Bat activity surveys of the site and adjacent habitats were carried out in order to fully evaluate the site for foraging and commuting bats.
- The previous Ecological Assessment report (HES 2011) also identified habitat on site as being suitable for foraging and hibernating reptiles. Therefore detailed reptile surveys were recommended.
- Three species of bat were recorded present in and around the site which included Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* and Myotis spp. Overall, bat activity on all three nights was considered to be low.
- The proposed flood-lit sports pitch is therefore likely to impact on a low number of foraging and commuting bats on and adjacent to the site. Section 5 of this report outlines some mitigation and avoidance measures.
- The reptile surveys of the site found a low population of Slow-worm present. A suitable reptile mitigation strategy is detailed in section 5.

1 INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

- 1.1 RPS was commissioned by Hampshire County Council to undertake detailed bat and reptile surveys of land adjacent to Swanmore College, Swanmore, Hampshire, in order to help assess any potential impact on such species in relation to the proposed flood-lit sports pitch to the south of the site on an area used for horse grazing.
- 1.2 A previous Ecological Assessment report, carried out by Hampshire Ecological Services in December 2011 (HES 2011), identified hedges along the site boundaries as offering suitable foraging habitat for bats. Two trees along the north-western site boundary were considered to have minimal potential to support roosting bats. These trees are not adjacent to the location of the proposed new sports pitch and, therefore, are not expected to be directly impacted by the development proposals. No other buildings or structures were present on site which had features with potential to support roosting bats. Bat activity surveys were recommended in order to assess the potential impact of the proposed flood-lit sports pitch on bats that may be utilising the site for foraging and commuting. .
- 1.3 Habitat present on site was also previously identified as being suitable for reptiles (HES 2011). Therefore, reptile surveys were recommended to identify any species present on site and determine their population size.

Study area

- 1.4 The site is situated off Lower Chase Road, to the west of the village of Swanmore, south Hampshire (OS grid reference SU 569 161) and covers approximately 2.3 ha. It comprises improved grassland used for horse grazing, with hedges lining the north-western, south-western and south-eastern boundaries. A wooden post and rail fence marks the north-eastern boundary.
- 1.5 The surrounding area consists of Swanmore College, comprising buildings, playing fields and a small area of woodland, to the south, with residential properties and associated gardens to the north-east. Agricultural fields are present to the north and west, many of which have hedgerows and trees along their boundaries.

Aims and objectives

- 1.6 The aims of the bat surveys were to:
- Conduct bat activity surveys of the site and the adjacent habitats to evaluate the importance of the area for foraging bats;
 - Evaluate the likely impacts of the proposed flood lit sports pitch in relation to foraging and commuting bats.
- 1.7 The aims of the reptile surveys were to determine the presence/absence of any reptile species on site, and estimate the population size for each species.

Legislation

Bats

1.8 All British bat species are fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended. All bat species are also included on Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2010. Taken together, these pieces of legislation make it an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or capture bats;
- Deliberately or recklessly disturb bats (whether in a roost or not); and
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts.

1.9 A roost is defined as 'any structure or place which [a bat] uses for shelter or protection'. As bats tend to reuse the same roosts, legal opinion is that a roost is protected whether or not bats are present at the time of survey.

1.10 Barbastelle Bats *Barbastella barbastellus*, Bechstein's Bat *Myotis bechsteinii*, Noctule *Nyctalus noctula*, Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, Brown Long-eared Bat *Plecotus auritus*, Greater Horseshoe Bat *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* and Lesser Horseshoe Bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros* are also listed as being species of principle importance to the conservation of biodiversity in England under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

Reptiles

1.11 All species of British reptile are protected under Schedule 5, section 9, of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended. This makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take and;
- Sell, offer for sale, possess or transport for the purpose of sale or publish adverts to buy or sell a protected species.

Bats and Lighting

1.12 Floodlighting will deter bats from using their usual foraging areas and lighting can be particularly harmful if used along river corridors, lakes, near woodland edges and near hedgerows used by bats (BCT 2009).

1.13 Studies have shown that, although Noctules, Leisler's, Serotine and Pipistrelle bats swarm around white mercury street lights to feed on insects attracted to the light (Rydell and Racey 1993), this behaviour is not true for all bat species. The slower flying broad winged species such as Brown long-eared bats, Myotis species (which include Alcathe, Brandt's, Whiskered, Daubenton's, Natterer's and Bechstein's), Barbastelle and Greater and Lesser Horseshoe bats generally avoid street lights (Stone, Jones and Harris 2009). In addition it is also thought that insects are attracted to lit areas from further afield. This, in turn, is thought to result in adjacent habitats supporting reduced numbers of insects.

2 METHODS

Bat Activity Surveys

- 2.1 Three bat activity surveys were carried out at the site on the 28th June, 9th and 18th July 2012. On each survey night the route was slowly walked by two experienced bat surveyors, equipped with both frequency division and time expansion bat detectors (Pettersson Ultrasonic Detector D 240X or the Bat Box Duet detector). Two transect routes were devised, one route encompassed the main development site and the second route covered hedgerows around the edge of a playing field to the south-east of the site which had hedgerows connecting to the site.
- 2.2 The number of bat passes along each transect was recorded, together with the species and time. The order in which transects were walked was reversed on one of the survey nights to avoid any bias due to time of night.
- 2.3 All bat passes were recorded, and all bats were identified to species level, when possible, on site. Echolocation calls were also recorded using an Edirol R09-HR recorder and subsequently analysed using computer software (BatSound Sound Analysis) for confirmation. Where possible, additional notes on size, flight height, type of flight (such as commuting, foraging, fast or slow) and direction of flight were also recorded.

Automated ultrasound recording

- 2.4 An automated ultrasound recorder (Anabat SD1) was placed adjacent to the hedge along the south-eastern boundary of the site, adjacent to the location of the proposed flood-lit sports pitch, on each of the survey nights. The recorder was left in situ to record bat activity throughout the evening until the transect survey had been completed.

Reptile surveys

- 2.5 36 artificial refugia consisting of roofing felt cut to 0.5 m x 0.5 m, were placed around the site in suitable habitat on 2nd July 2012. When left in situ, the felt warms up quickly and retains the heat well, attracting reptiles.
- 2.6 The refugia were left to bed down for two weeks. During this time, they develop favourable conditions (e.g. suitable humidity and temperature gradient) and the reptiles become more familiar with them.
- 2.7 Seven survey visits were carried out during June and July 2012 in suitable weather conditions. All reptile species present were recorded. The refugia were collected and removed from site upon completion of the fieldwork.

Constraints

- 2.8 The new flood-lit sports pitch is proposed to be constructed in the southern corner of the site. This area was fenced off with several horses present, one of which was very temperamental. It was not considered safe to access this area in the dark during the bat surveys. However, the first transect route passed this area as close as possible, with the second transect route passing along the opposite side of the hedge adjacent to this area, and an automated ultrasound recorder

was placed in the same hedge before sunset. Therefore any bats in the immediate area of the proposed sports pitch would have been recorded.

2.9 Bats can have seasonal use of trees and being so mobile may arrive and start using a site after it has been surveyed, or roost somewhere else during the period it was surveyed.

2.10 There were not considered to be any constraints to the reptile surveys.

3 RESULTS

Bat activity surveys

- 3.1 Bat activity can be strongly dependent on weather conditions. Surveys were therefore only carried out in favourable conditions when bat activity was deemed to be likely (dry, little to no wind and temperatures greater than 8°C). Table 3.1 (below) summarises the weather during each survey.

Table 3.1: Weather conditions during activity surveys.

Date	Sunset	Start/finish	Weather conditions
28/06/12	21:23	21:54/22:22	0% cloud, occasional breeze, dry, 20°C
09/07/12	21:18	21:20/22:16	Overcast, mild breeze, dry, 15°C
18/07/12	21:10	21:23/22:17	Overcast, rain earlier, moderate breeze, 13°C

- 3.2 Two transects were devised, the first transect comprised the main development site, the second comprised an adjacent sports field, outside the site boundary, in order to assess bat activity along the hedge lining the south-eastern site boundary and adjacent connecting hedgerows.
- 3.3 The results of the bat activity recorded on each of the three survey nights are detailed in Figures 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3.
- 3.4 Three species of bat were recorded present in and around the site boundary including Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and *Myotis* species.

Bat activity survey 28th June 2012

- 3.5 Transect one commenced at 21:54 and finished at 22:02. Transect two commenced at 22:09 and finished at 22:22.
- 3.6 One Soprano Pipistrelle bat pass, one *Myotis* and one Common Pipistrelle bat pass were recorded along transect one, and one Common Pipistrelle bat pass was recorded at the start of transect two.

Bat activity survey 9th July 2012

- 3.7 Transect two commenced at 21:20 and finished at 21:42. Transect one commenced at 21:56 and finished at 22:16.
- 3.8 Two Common Pipistrelle bat passes were recorded during transect two. One Common Pipistrelle bat pass was recorded during transect one.

Bat activity survey 18th July 2012

- 3.9 Transect one commenced at 21:23 and finished at 21:41. Transect two commenced at 21:58 and finished at 22:17.

3.10 Two Common Pipistrelle bat passes were recorded along transect one. One Soprano Pipistrelle, one *Myotis* and one Common Pipistrelle bat pass were recorded along transect two.

3.11 .

Automated ultrasound recording

3.12 The automated ultrasound recorder was placed in situ at three locations on the three nights of the bat activity surveys. The positions of the automated ultrasound recorder are shown in Figures 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3.

3.13 Common Pipistrelle and Soprano Pipistrelle bats were recorded present at the static monitoring locations.

3.14 Table 3.2 details the number of bat passes of each species recorded at each location.

Table 3.2: Summary of the number of bat passes recorded at each of the automated ultrasound recording locations.

Date	No bat passes	Recording time	Bat passes / hr	Common Pipistrelle	Soprano Pipistrelle
28.06.12	4	21:24 – 22:30	4	4	0
09.07.12	2	21:20 – 22:25	1	2	0
18.07.12	8	21:20 – 22:30	8	6	2

Reptile survey

3.15 Slow-worms were recorded on site. Animals were found spread across the site with no particular areas with a higher density of records.

3.16 Figure 3.4 shows the locations of the Reptile refugia. Table 3.3 summarises the results of the reptile surveys.

Table 3.3 – Reptile Survey Results

Date	Slow-worm			Weather Conditions
	♀	♂	J	
22.06.2012	3		1	80% cloud, moderate breeze, rain before survey but not during, 17°C
29.06.2012	1		4	100% cloud, light breeze, light rain, 14°C
03.07.2012	5		4	100% cloud, no wind, light rain, 16°C
05.07.2012	3		5	40% cloud, light breeze, dry, 17°C
20.07.2012	7		8	60% cloud, no wind, dry, 17°C
23.07.2012	10		13	0% cloud, no wind, dry, 16°C
30.07.2012	7	1	24	40% cloud, no wind, dry, 16°C

3.17 Peak counts of adult slow-worms were 10.

4 EVALUATION

Bats

4.1 The surveys were conducted at a time of year when bats are active and the weather conditions suitable, and any bats, if present, should be identifiable.

4.2 Three species of bat were recorded present in and around the site which included:

- Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*
- Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*
- *Myotis* spp.

Bat foraging habitat

4.3 Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and Myotis bats used the site for commuting and foraging (although no o feeding buzzes were recorded either by the surveyors during the activity surveys or by the automated recorder adjacent to the hedge lining the south-eastern site boundary. The hedges on site, and hedges just outside the development site boundary, provide good commuting habitat for bats.

4.4 Overall, the number of bat passes recorded was low (quantify low <10 bat passes/hr).

4.5 The proposed flood-lit sports pitch is likely to impact on a low number of commuting bats and foraging bats both on and adjacent to the site. Section 5 of this report outlines some mitigation and avoidance measures.

Reptiles

4.6 One species of reptile was identified on site, Slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, with a peak adult count of ten in any one day. Using the criteria provided HGBI (1998), the population can be classified as 'low'.

4.7 The majority of Slow-worms recoded on site were females and juveniles were recorded confirming the presence of a breeding population on the site.

4.8 As all British reptiles are protected from injuring and killing, a suitable mitigation strategy is to be developed, in consultation with the Hampshire County Council (HCC) Ecologists to ensure a viable reptile population is maintained in the area.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Bats

- 5.1 The proposed construction of a flood-lit sports pitch to the south of the site is likely to impact on commuting bats. In order to maintain suitable commuting habitat on site it is recommended that the existing hedgerows on site be retained and enhanced.
- 5.2 The hedgerows along the south-eastern and south-western boundaries should be retained. Additional trees could be planted along these two hedgerows to provide additional screening to reduce light spillage onto the surrounding habitats.
- 5.3 In order to provide an additional commuting route across the site a new hedge with trees should be planted along the north-eastern boundary of the site, currently lined with a wooden post and rail fence.
- 5.4 In order to minimise light spillage, lighting should be directed to where it is needed. This can be achieved by the design of the luminaire and by using accessories such as hoods, cowls, louvres and shields to direct the light to the intended area only. The use of asymmetric beam floodlights (as opposed to symmetric) orientated so that the glass is parallel to the ground will ensure that the light is cast in a downward direction and avoids horizontal spill (BCT 2009).
- 5.5 In order to improve the biodiversity of the site and encourage bats to forage on site, features such as areas of un-mown grassland and log piles which would support insects will be placed along hedgerows around the site.

Reptiles

- 5.6 Slow-worms were found close to where the sports pitch is proposed to be constructed. However, as the existing field will need to be re-profiled to accommodate the new sports pitch at grade, there is potential for construction earthworks to impact on the reptiles present on site. Also, a small gap (circa 2 m) will be created in one of the hedgerows to facilitate access from the school to the new facilities.
- 5.7 As all British reptiles are protected from injuring and killing, mitigation will be required if any of the areas where they have been confirmed present are to be developed.
- 5.8 Gradual, two-stage clearance of vegetation at the appropriate time of year, which should encourage the reptiles to leave of their own accord, is usually acceptable if:
 - 1. If the amount of reptile habitat to be lost is relatively small (approximately 25% or less of the total amount present on the site);
 - 2. if the area(s) does not represent a core part of the reptiles habitat (such as a hibernation site);
 - 3. estimated densities of these species are low (<50/ha for Slow Worm, HGBI (undated)); and,
 - 4. links to other good reptile habitat remain intact.

-
- 5.9 As these criteria are met within the site with only a low population of reptiles identified and the majority of habitat on site heavily-grazed horse paddock with only the rough grassland along the site boundary suitable habitat for reptiles, temporary habitat management, enhancement of the surrounding Swanmore College scrub habitat to the south-west and retention of the reptile *in situ* is considered the most appropriate mitigation strategy rather than translocating any reptiles off site.
- 5.10 Slow-worms often like thick ground vegetation as they bask less often than other British reptiles. Scrub, and habitats influenced by man, such as gardens can also be good habitat for Slow-worms. The retention and/or creation of long unmanaged grassland areas, preferably with some gorse or other scrub vegetation will be beneficial to the Slow-worms on the site.
- 5.11 Temporary displacement of habitat will be necessary along the south-western boundary to install the proposed sewer. This will involve strimming (as below) and lifting of turf to an agreed working width. Once the sewer is installed, the turf will be reinstated and allowed to re-establish, as per the landscape scheme.
- 5.12 Notwithstanding the above, a strip of grassland at least three meters wide should be left unmown along the existing hedgerow boundaries. Two log piles along each boundary line should be constructed to provide additional shelter for reptiles. The log piles and areas of unmown grassland should be maintained following the completion of construction works on site to permanently enhance the reptile habitat on site. There is also considerable reptile habitat in the adjacent fields, especially to the north, that will be able to support the low population on site during the construction phase of the development, if necessary.
- 5.13 Appropriate landscape planting would be highly beneficial to creating habitat links for reptiles. This is accommodated within the proposed planting scheme for the site.
- 5.14 Although the majority of habitat on site is of low quality for reptiles, it is still recommended that vegetation beyond the buffer zone detailed above, should be progressively strimmed in stages, starting at the centre of the site and moving towards the retained hedgerow boundaries to encourage any reptiles present to move to these areas. A first cut should be made to approximately 15 cm with a second cut to ground level the following day. This will enable any reptiles present to move away of their own accord.
- 5.15 The vegetation clearance should be carried out at an appropriate time of year when reptiles are mobile (April to September in good weather conditions).
- 5.16 It is recommended that a temporary reptile exclusion fence is erected around the perimeter of the site during the construction activities to prevent reptiles from re-colonising the site during construction activities.

6 REFERENCES

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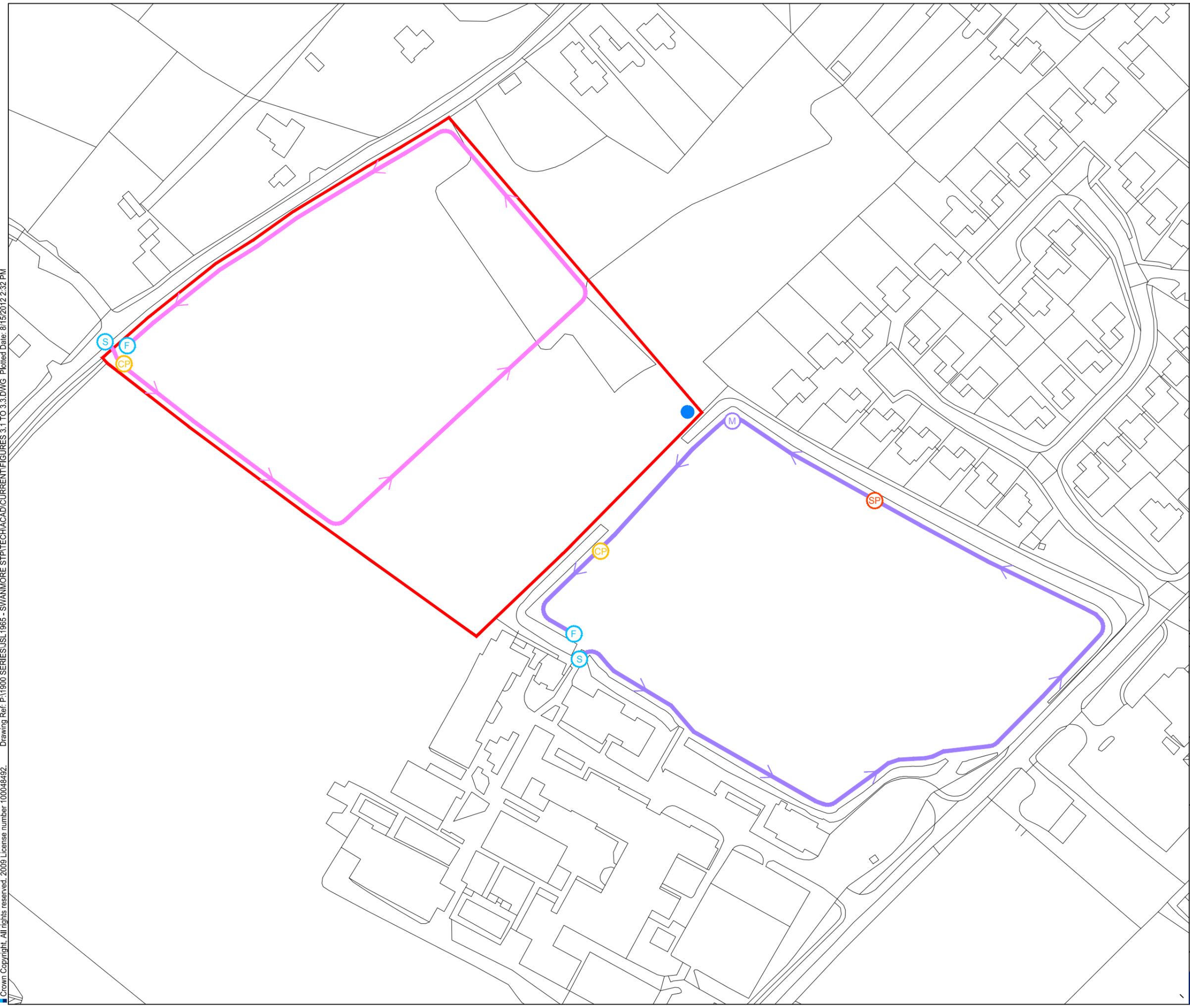
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FIGURE 3.1

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Legend

-  Survey Boundary
-  Start
-  Finish
-  Transect 1
-  Transect 2
-  Anabat Location
-  Common Pipistrelle
-  Soprano Pipistrelle
-  Myotis Spp.



Rev:	Date:	Amendment:	Name:	Checked:

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Status: **FOR INFORMATION**

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Project: **Swanmore STP**

Title: **Bat Activity Survey Results**
28th June 2012

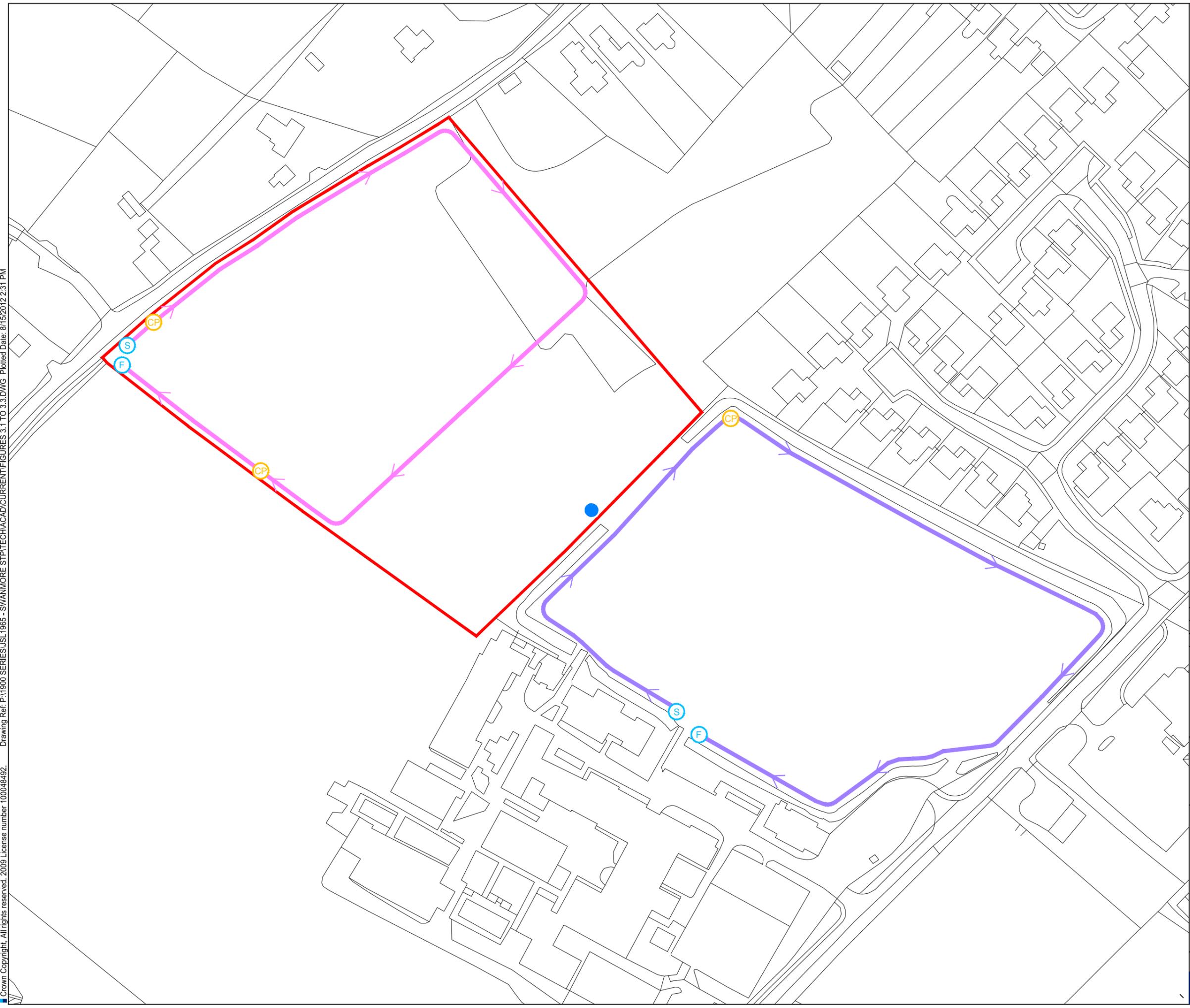
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■ Figure Number: **3.1** Rev: -

FIGURE 3.2

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Legend

- Survey Boundary
- S Start
- F Finish
- ▶ Transect 1
- ▶ Transect 2
- Anabat Location
- CP Common Pipistrelle



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Project: Swanmore STP

Title: Bat Activity Survey Results
9th July 2012

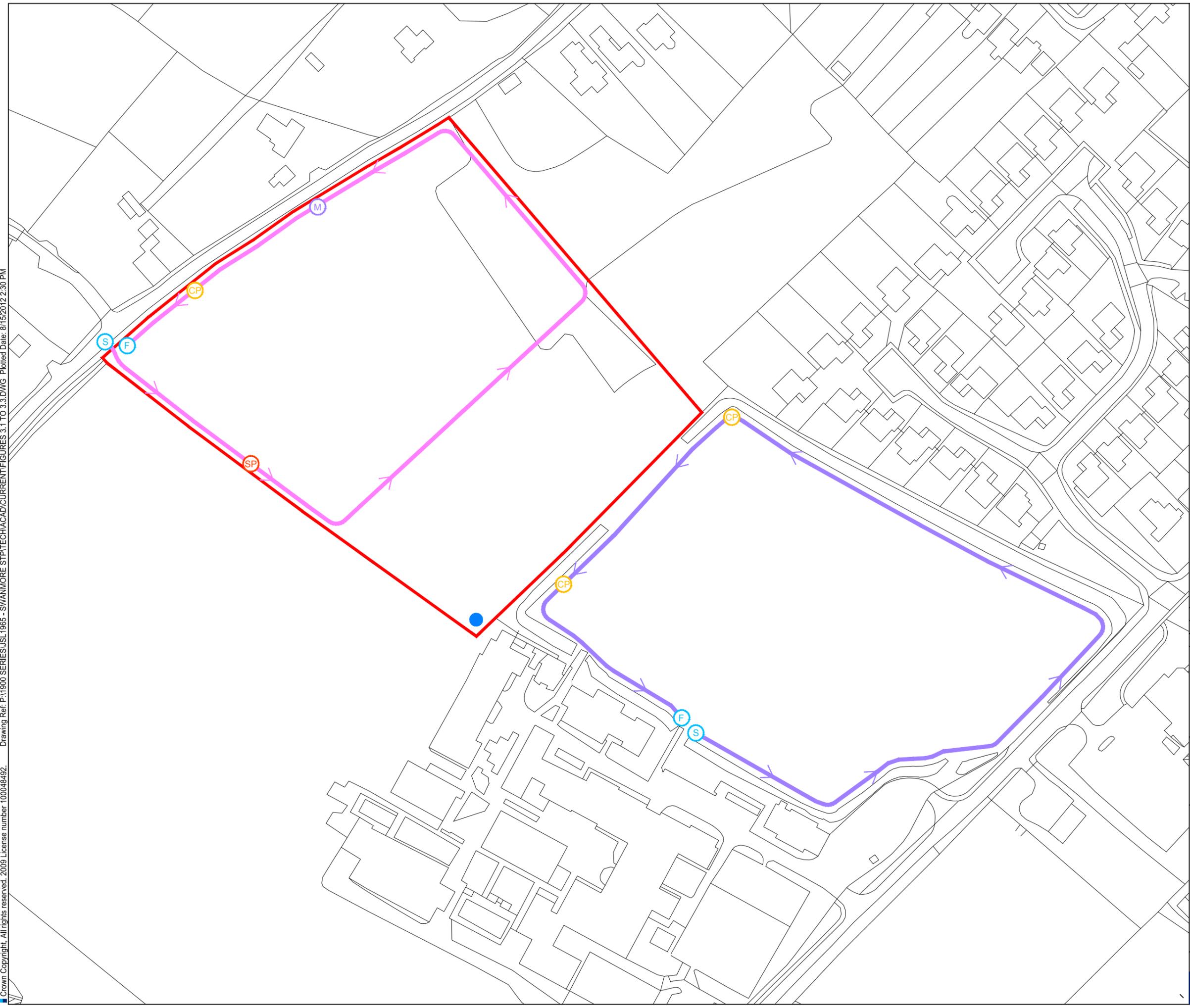
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FIGURE 3.3

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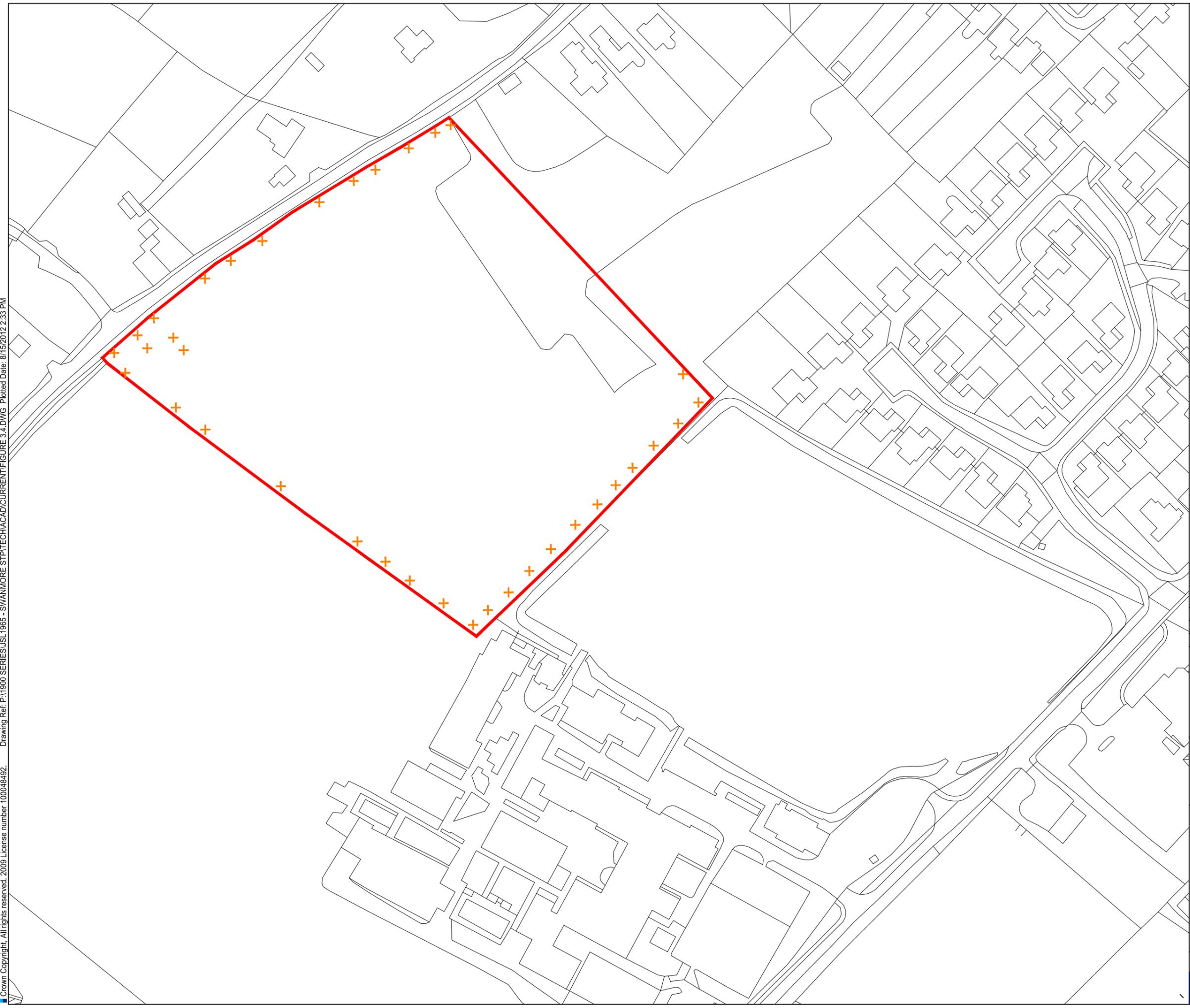
- Legend**
- Survey Boundary
 - ⊙ Start
 - ⊙ Finish
 - Transect 1
 - Transect 2
 - Anabat Location
 - ⊙ CP Common Pipistrelle
 - ⊙ SP Soprano Pipistrelle
 - ⊙ M Myotis Spp.



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FIGURE 3.4

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Legend

-  Survey Boundary
-  Reptile Mat Location



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 Figure Number: **3.4** Rev: -