



Morven Hawthorn Pit Grid Connection Project

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 3, Annex 3.7: Interim Reptile Surveys
Technical Report

MVCNS-J4029-WSP-00027
October 2026
B01

Document status

Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Checked by	Approved by	Date
B01	PEIR	JJ	TB	LS	October 2026

Prepared by:

WSP

Prepared for:

Morven Offshore Wind Limited

Document revision history

Revision code	Reason for issue	Author	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
Rev00b	Technical Draft	JS	01.07.2026	JJ	06.07.2026	MW	10.07.2026
Rev00c	WSP PM Review 1	-	-	CG	14.07.2026	-	-
Rev00d	Technical Update 1	JS	22.07.2026	JJ	22.07.2026	-	-
Rev00e	WSP PM Review 2	-	-	CG	27.07.2026	AS	27.07.2026
Rev01	MvOWL First Issue	JJ	28.07.2026	CG	28.07.2026	AS	29.07.2026
Rev01b	XXX	JJ	08.09.2026	TB	08.09.2026		
Rev02	MvOWL second issue			GH	10.09.2026	AS	10.09.2026

Table of contents

Executive Summary.....	1
1 Introduction.....	2
1.1 Overview.....	2
1.2 Legislation.....	2
1.3 Consultation and engagement.....	2
2 Methodology	3
2.1 Overview	3
2.2 Study area	3
2.3 Survey area.....	3
2.4 Survey methodology	3
3 Baseline characterisation	7
3.1 Desk study.....	7
3.2 Field survey	7
4 Summary.....	10
5 References.....	11
6 Appendix A.....	12

List of tables

Table 3.1: Summary of reptile presence/likely absence surveys within the Reptile Survey Area.....	7
Table A.1: Reptile records obtained from ERIC within the Reptile Study Area.....	12

List of figures

Figure 2.1: MHPGC Project Reptile Study Area.....	5
Figure 2.2: MHPGC Project Reptile Survey Area	6
Figure 3.1: MHPGC Project reptile ERIC and local records.....	9

Glossary

Term	Meaning
Desk study	A desk-based research method used to collect and analyse existing information, including the review of literature, previous survey reports, databases and maps to inform the baseline environment and the need for further surveys.
Expert Working Groups (EWGs)	A topic-specific group of specialists formed under the evidence plan process (EPP) to resolve technical issues and agree approaches for environmental assessments.
Field survey	The direct on-site observation and collection of environmental data, through sampling and recording, undertaken within the Survey Area.
Key Reptile Site	A Key Reptile Site is a location recognised for its importance to reptile populations, often based on species richness, abundance, or the presence of rare species.
Marine Directorate Licensing Operations Team (MD-LOT)	The part of the Scottish Government's Marine Directorate responsible for assessing and administering applications for marine licences and Section 36 consent (offshore) in Scotland.
MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore	Spatial extent used to define the environmental assessment within the PEIR. The area within which all onshore components of the MHPGC Project will be located landward of MHWS, including areas required on a temporary basis during construction and/or decommissioning (e.g. construction compounds).
MHPGC Project PEIR Red Line Boundary	The area within which all components of the MHPGC Project will be located, including areas required on a temporary basis during construction and/or decommissioning (such as construction compounds).
MHPGC Project Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	A report that provides preliminary environmental information in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. This is information that enables consultees to understand the likely significant environmental effects of a project and which helps to inform consultation responses.
MHPGC Project Scoping Opinions	Separate scoping opinions received from PINS (on behalf of the Secretary of State) and MD-LOT (on behalf of the Scottish Ministers) in response to the MHPGC Project Scoping Report. The MHPGC Project Scoping Opinions contain the range of issues that PINS, and MD-LOT in consultation with statutory stakeholders, have identified should be considered within the EIA process.
MHPGC Project Scoping Report	A Scoping Report for the MHPGC Project, scoping the likely significant effects of the project on the environment, was submitted and accepted by Planning Inspectorate (PINS) and submitted to the Scottish Ministers, via the Marine Directorate – Licensing Operations Team (MD-LOT) in February 2025.
Morven Hawthorn Pit Grid Connection Project	The MHPGC Project is comprised of the offshore export cables in Scottish and English waters from the Morven North or the Morven South offshore substation platform(s) (OSP), landfall, onshore export cables, the onshore land substation (LSS) and AC connection cables. Also referred to in this report as the MHPGC Project, for ease of reading.
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	The PINS is an executive agency of the UK Government responsible for administering and examining DCO applications for NSIPs in England. PINS manages the application process, oversees consultation and examination, and makes a recommendation to the relevant Secretary of State on whether consent should be granted.

Term	Meaning
Reptile Study Area	The study area considered for reptile species is the area subject to a desk study for native reptiles and comprises the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore, with a 2km buffer.
Reptile Survey Area	The survey area considered for reptile species (hereafter referred to as the Reptile Survey Area) has been defined as inclusive of habitats within the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore considered suitable to support native reptile species and that are likely to be subject to direct impacts from the MHPGC Project.
Species of Principal Importance (SPI)	SPIs are priority species that are most threatened, in greatest decline or for which the UK holds a significant proportion of the global population, first identified in the UK BAP. The list is designed to help public bodies to meet their biodiversity duty by considering these species within decision-making.
the Study area	For each environmental topic, the baseline environment will be characterised, and the likely significant effect will be described within a topic-specific Study Area. Specific Study Areas are defined for each topic and are based on the maximum spatial extent across which likely significant effects of the MHPGC Project may be experienced by the relevant receptors (i.e. Zone of Influence (Zoi)).

Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ARG UK	Amphibian and Reptile Groups of UK
DAS	Discretionary Advice Service
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERIC NE	Environmental Records Information Centre North East
ES	Environmental Statement
EWG	Expert Working Group
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
MD-LOT	Marine Directorate- Licensing Operations Team
MHPGC	Morven Hawthorn Pit Grid Connection
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
SoS	Secretary of State
SPI	Species of Principal Importance
UKHab	UK Habitat Classification

Units

Unit	Meaning
cm	centimetre
km	kilometre
m	metre
°C	degrees Celsius

Executive Summary

This report presents the results of the reptile desk study and field studies undertaken between September and October 2025 to inform **Volume 3, Chapter 3: Terrestrial Ecology and Terrestrial and Intertidal Ornithology, of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)**.

The desk study identified records of one reptile species, slow worm, within the Morven Hawthorn Pit Grid Connection Project (hereafter 'MHPGC Project'), MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore, and one record approximately 250m north. A single record of common lizard was identified in the wider area outside of the Reptile Study Area.

Habitats within the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore consist largely of agricultural land, with scattered areas of suitable reptile habitat identified by the desk study and the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) walkover surveys, consisting of heathland, grassland, scrub, hedgerows and woodland edges. The Reptile Survey Area included two areas of habitat and one linear feature within the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore, which could be directly impact by the MHPGC Project. These areas were subject to seven presence/likely absence survey visits for native reptile species.

No reptiles or other evidence of their presence was recorded during the surveys, indicating likely absence of reptiles in the Reptile Survey Area. The presence of desk study records and areas of suitable habitat mean that the potential presence of reptiles within the wider MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore cannot be ruled out. However, given the predominance of agricultural land, reptiles are likely to be sparsely distributed and exist in low numbers if present. The Reptile Survey Area and wider MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore are not considered to be a Key Reptile Site. All reptile surveys were completed, and no further surveys were deemed necessary to afford a representative baseline.

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1.1 This report presents the reptile surveys undertaken for the Morven Hawthorn Pit Grid Connection Project (hereafter 'MHPGC Project'). It forms **Volume 3, Annex 3.7: Interim Reptile Survey Technical Report, of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)** prepared for the MHPGC Project and supports **Volume 3, Chapter 3: Terrestrial Ecology and Terrestrial and Intertidal Ornithology, of the PEIR**.
- 1.1.1.2 The reptile surveys were completed to assess the presence/likely absence of reptiles within suitable habitats within the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore. This survey was deemed necessary due to previous local records of native reptiles and suitable reptile habitat present within the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore identified during the desk study. This report presents the details of the reptile surveys undertaken between September and October 2025.

1.2 Legislation

- 1.2.1.1 All native reptiles, including the target survey species: slow worm *Anguis fragilis*, common lizard *Zootoca vivipara*, grass snake *Natrix helvetica* and adder *Vipera berus*, are fully protected under Schedule 5, Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this legislation, it is considered an offence to:
- intentionally or recklessly injure or kill;
 - sell, offer, or expose for sale, or have in possession or transport for the purpose of sale, any live or dead wild animal or any part of, or anything derived from, such an animal;
 - publish or cause to be published any advertisement likely to be understood as conveying, buying or selling, or intending to buy or sell, any of those things.
- 1.2.1.2 All UK species of reptile are further listed as Species of Principal Importance (SPI) pursuant to Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.
- 1.2.1.3 Developers must comply with the legal protection of native reptiles and implement appropriate mitigation measures to avoid harming reptiles where relevant.

1.3 Consultation and engagement

1.3.1 EIA Scoping

- 1.3.1.1 The MHPGC Project Scoping Report was issued to the PINS and MD-LOT in November 2024 (RPS, 2025). Following consultation with the appropriate statutory bodies, PINS (on behalf of the SoS) and MD-LOT provided a Scoping Opinion in March 2025 (PINS, 2025; MD-LOT, 2025).
- 1.3.1.2 **Section 3.3 of Volume 3, Chapter 3: Terrestrial Ecology and Terrestrial and Intertidal Ornithology, of the PEIR** sets out the key comments raised during the scoping process specific to terrestrial ecology and terrestrial and intertidal ornithology.

1.3.2 Expert Working Groups

- 1.3.2.1 Further detail regarding consultation undertaken with respect to terrestrial ecology and terrestrial and intertidal ornithology can be found in **Volume 3, Chapter 3: Terrestrial Ecology and Terrestrial and Intertidal Ornithology, of the PEIR**.

2 Methodology

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1.1 A combination of a desk study and field surveys were undertaken for the MHPGC Project. The objectives of the desk study and field surveys were to identify habitats within the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore considered suitable to support native reptiles, and to ascertain presence/likely absence of reptiles therein.
- 2.1.1.2 The desk study and field surveys afforded an understanding of the baseline of the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore, and wider habitat context, on which the assessment of potential impacts and mitigation, where necessary, have been identified.

2.2 Study area

- 2.2.1.1 The study area is intended to cover the area within which an impact (direct or indirect) can be reasonably expected to occur and describes the geographical extent subject to desk study.
- 2.2.1.2 The study area considered for reptile species (hereafter referred to as the Reptile Study Area) is the area subject to a desk study for native reptiles and comprises the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore, with a 2km buffer. The location and geographic extent of the Reptile Study Area is presented in **Figure 2.1**.

2.3 Survey area

- 2.3.1.1 The survey area considered for reptile surveys (hereafter referred to as the Reptile Survey Area) has been defined as inclusive of habitats within the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore, considered suitable to support native reptile species and that are likely to be subject to direct impacts from the MHPGC Project.
- 2.3.1.2 Suitable habitats to support native reptiles were identified during the desk study and informed the location and frequency of which artificial refugia were installed for the survey. Habitats considered to be suitable to support native reptiles, such as: slow worm, common lizard, grass snake, and adder, include areas of heathland, grassland, scrub, allotments, woodland edges and hedgerows.
- 2.3.1.3 Two habitat areas and three linear features, with potential suitability to support native reptile species, which have the potential to be subject to direct impacts during construction were identified following the desk study, UKHab survey and supplementary aerial photography review (August 2025). Subsequent walkover surveys (August 2025) which focused on confirming the suitability of habitats to support native reptile species, scoped in the two habitat areas and one of the linear features identified during the above desk study for further presence/likely absence survey. The two remaining linear features identified during the desk study were deemed unsuitable to support reptiles, being isolated hedgerows between intensively managed crop fields, meaning that no suitable connective habitat was present surrounding the hedgerows. The location and geographic extent of the Reptile Survey Area is presented in **Figure 2.2**.

2.4 Survey methodology

2.4.1 Desk study

- 2.4.1.1 The purpose of the desk study (August 2025) was to collect and analyse existing baseline data in relation to native reptile records and designated sites notified for native reptiles within the Study Area. The existing baseline data has been collected from the following sources:
 - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) Map (Natural England, n.d.);
 - Environmental Records Information Centre (ERIC) North East (ERIC NE, n.d.) (received October 2025)
 - Field survey

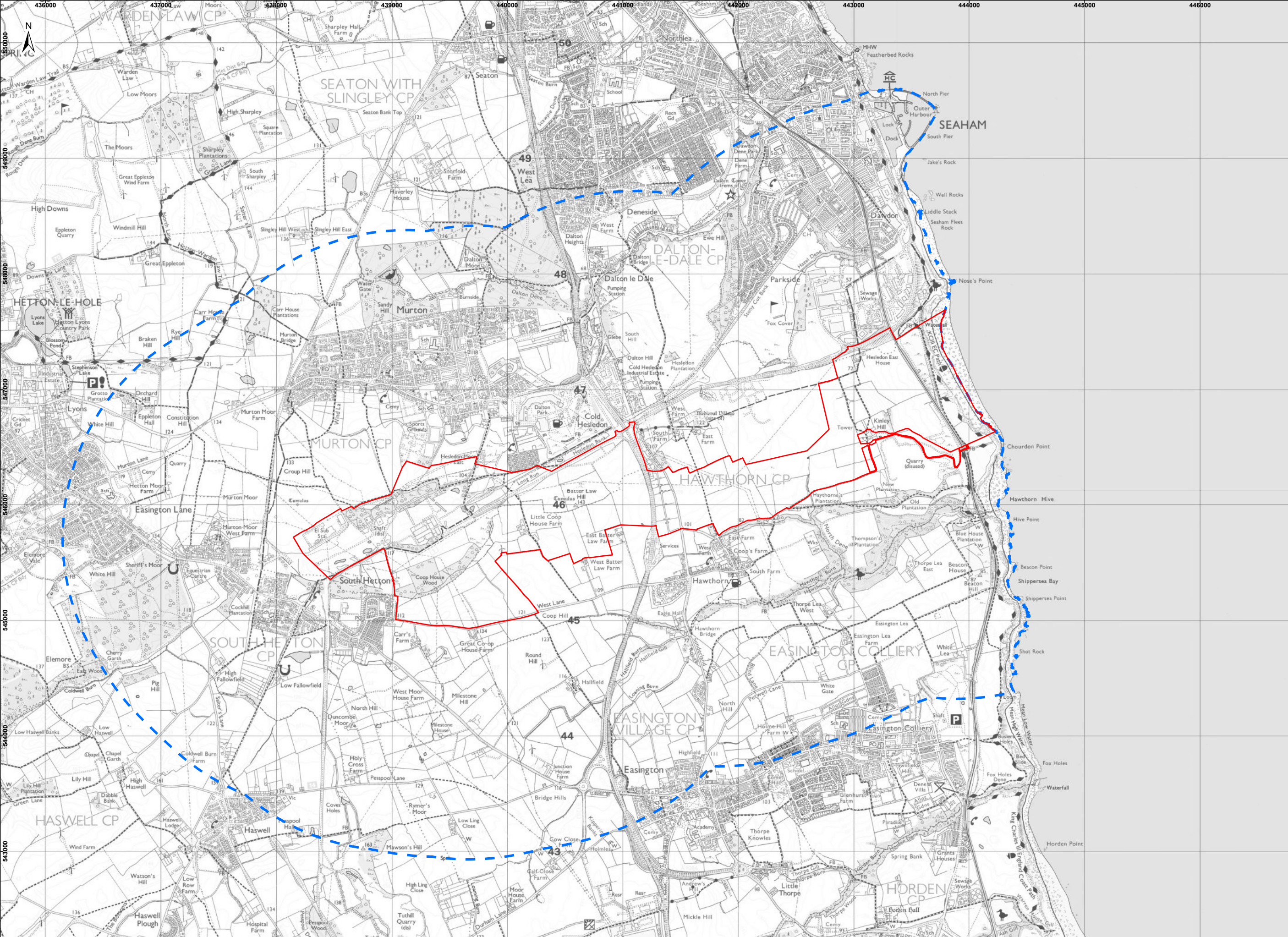
- 2.4.1.2 At each Reptile Survey Area (two habitat area and one linear feature), artificial refugia consisting of felt mats measuring a minimum of 50 cm x 50 cm, were set out to attract reptiles. A total of 150 artificial refugia were set out between the two habitat areas and one linear feature, with a mat placed approximately every 10m along linear features (field edges), or 10 mats per hectare (for areas such as grassland) (Froglife 1999). Refugia were predominantly placed at habitat margins and boundaries, including scattered scrub and tall grasses where reptiles are most likely to bask. The locations of each refugia were recorded using GPS within the FieldMaps Application on handheld tablet computers. The artificial refugia were located within the Reptile Survey Area shown in **Figure 2.2**.
- 2.4.1.3 The artificial refugia were left to habituate for two weeks before the first survey commenced. Survey visits were made once every week for a seven-week period, between September and October 2025 (detailed in **Table 3.1**). All refugia checks were undertaken before 11am, during optimal weather conditions, during the active period for reptiles (Froglife, 1999; Gent, T and Gibson, S., 2003; Sewell D., Griffiths R.A., Beebee T.J.C., Foster J., & Wilkinson W., 2013). This involved carefully approaching artificial refugia to look for basking reptiles, then lifting the artificial refugia by hand and identifying/counting any reptiles or evidence of their presence (e.g. sloughs/shed skin). Artificial refugia were carefully replaced in the same location following each check. Between artificial refugia checks, surveyors carefully observed areas of natural vegetation for reptiles or evidence of their presence. Any reptiles or evidence observed was recorded using GPS within the FieldMaps Application on handheld tablet computers.
- 2.4.1.4 Once the data had been collected, it was analysed to determine the importance of the reptile population within the Reptile Survey Area. This assessment determined whether or not the site should be considered a Key Reptile Site, following guidance from Froglife (Froglife, 1999). For a site to be considered a Key Reptile Site, at least three species of reptile must have been recorded, including two snake species.

2.4.2 Incidental records

- 2.4.2.1 Any sightings of non-target species (or evidence of) recorded during surveys were reported in a separate incidental records form using the FieldMaps Application.

2.4.3 Limitations

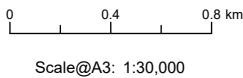
- 2.4.3.1 It should be noted that the availability and quality of the information obtained during the desk study is reliant on third party responses and recorders. Availability of data varies for regions and different species groups. Furthermore, the comprehensiveness of information often depends on the level of coverage, the expertise and experience of the recorder and the submission of records to the local recorder, and an absence of records does not confirm absence of a species.
- This is not considered to be a limitation of the desk study and its ability to inform the baseline of the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore, as this was further supplemented by the field surveys undertaken.
- 2.4.3.2 Three of the surveys were completed during October for reptiles. Although this is not within the optimal survey period, surveys can be conducted in this month and the nil result is considered respective of the limited reptile populations recorded within the wider landscape. In addition, the weather conditions recorded during the survey were within the recommended range in Best Practice Guidance.
- 2.4.3.3 It should be noted that private gardens, roads and carriageway embankments, railways and railway embankments and areas under construction were excluded from the Reptile Survey Area. Where access was not possible to private land due to access restrictions, a review of satellite mapping, together with surveys from adjacent land, were utilised.



- LEGEND**
- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
 - Reptile Study Area - 2km Buffer

Project Name:
MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID
CONNECTION PROJECT

Drawing Title:
FIGURE 2.1 MHPGC PROJECT REPTILE STUDY AREA



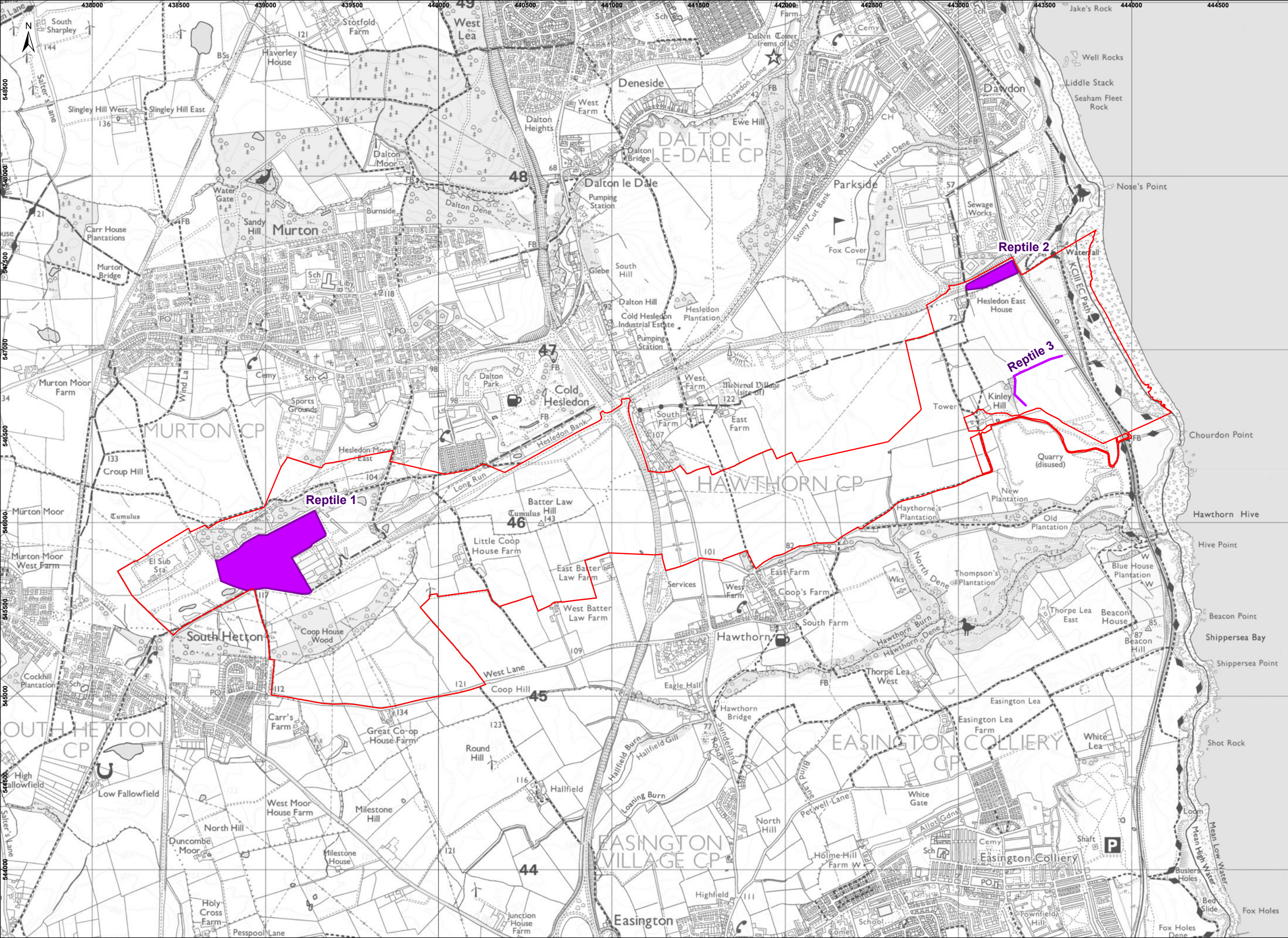
Geodetic Information:
Datum: OSGB 1936
Projection: British National Grid

Data Sources:
BP, Ordnance Survey

Service Layer Credits:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
Contains public sector information licensed under the Open government License v3.0.
© Crown copyright and database rights 2026 Ordnance Survey AC0000848283

Drawing Number:
MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-050

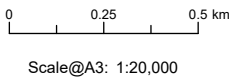
VER	DATE	DETAILS	BY	CHECK
00	28/07/2025	Initial Issue	EH	LT
-	-	-	-	-



- LEGEND**
- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
 - Reptile Survey Area
 - Reptile Survey Area (Linear)

Project Name:
MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID
CONNECTION PROJECT

Drawing Title:
FIGURE 2.2 MHPGC PROJECT REPTILE SURVEY AREA



Geodetic Information:
Datum: OSGB 1936
Projection: British National Grid

Data Sources:
BP, Ordnance Survey

Service Layer Credits:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
Contains public sector information licensed under the Open government License v3.0.
© Crown copyright and database rights 2026 Ordnance Survey AC0000848283

Drawing Number:
MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-051

VER	DATE	DETAILS	BY	CHECK
00	14/08/2025	Initial Issue	EH	RE
-	-	-	-	-

3 Baseline characterisation

3.1 Desk study

3.1.1 Statutory designated sites

- 3.1.1.1 There were no statutory designated sites notified for native reptiles identified within the Reptile Study Area.

3.1.2 Non-statutory designated sites and non-statutory sites

- 3.1.2.1 There were no non-statutory designated sites or non-statutory sites notified for native reptiles identified within the Reptile Study Area.

3.1.3 Local records

- 3.1.3.1 The ERIC desk study returned one record of slow worm within the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore and one approximately 250m north. One record of common lizard was identified approximately 2km south of the Reptile Study Area, and 4km from the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore. To ensure a baseline informed by representative records, the ERIC data has been sorted to only include reptile records dating back to 2016. Relevant reptile records are listed in **Table A.1** in **Appendix A** and shown in **Figure 3.1**

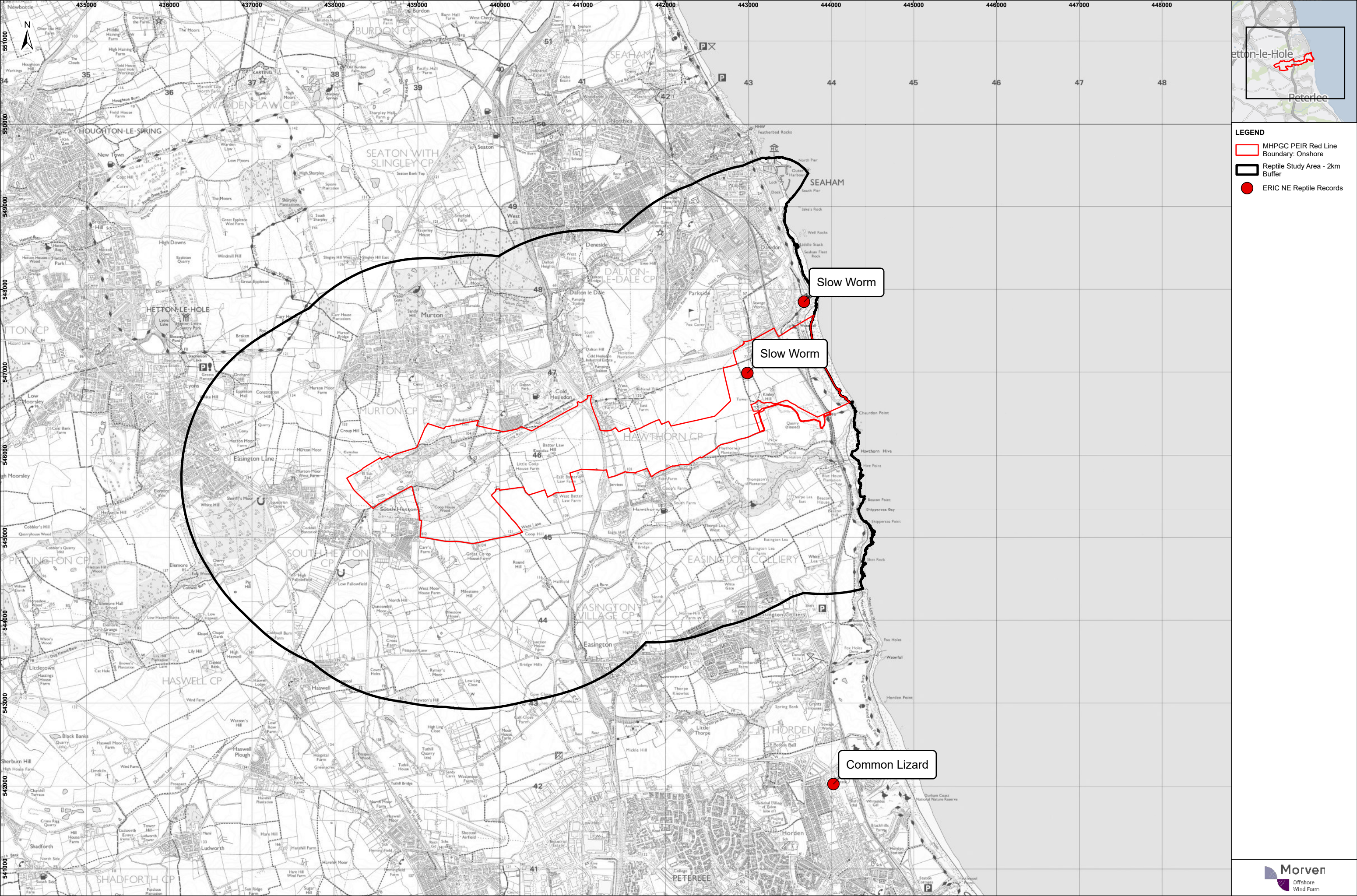
3.2 Field survey

- 3.2.1.1 The initial field survey walkovers completed to inform the baseline of the MHPGC Project Scoping Report identified woodland, grassland, embankments and scattered scrub habitats, as well as rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus* warrens which could be suitable for foraging, commuting, and refuging reptiles. The grassland and woodland edges were also identified as likely to provide suitable habitat for slow worm.
- 3.2.1.2 The Reptile Survey Area is set out in **Figure 2.2**. As set out in **Section 2.4.2**, two habitat areas and one linear feature were surveyed for native reptile species. The larger habitat area (Reptile 1, centred on grid reference NZ 38792 45383) consisted of a combination of other neutral grassland with scattered scrub and broadleaved woodland. The smaller habitat area (Reptile 2, centred on grid reference NZ 43201 47417) consisted of modified grassland and gorse scrub. The linear habitat feature (Reptile 3, centred on grid reference NZ 43328 46842) consisted of woodland edge and a hedgerow between cereal crop fields. The results of the reptile field surveys are shown in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Summary of reptile presence/likely absence surveys within the Reptile Survey Area

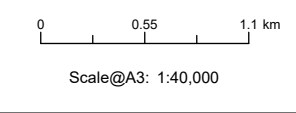
Visit	Dates	Weather	Species recorded
1	03 September 2025	16°C, light showers, light breeze from south.	No reptiles.
2	10 September 2025	18°C, light cloud, strong breeze from south-east.	No reptiles.
3	17 September 2025	15°C, light cloud, medium breeze from south.	No reptiles.
4	24 September 2025 and 25 September 2025	14 -15°C, some cloud, light breeze from east.	No reptiles.
5	01 October 2025	15°C, cloudy, medium breeze from south.	No reptiles.
6	08 October 2025	14°C, light cloud, medium breeze from north-west.	No reptiles.
7	15 October 2025	12°C, light cloud, light breeze from north.	No reptiles.

-
- 3.2.1.3 No reptiles or other evidence of their presence was recorded during the surveys, indicating likely absence. As such, none of the areas within the Reptile Survey Area are considered to be Key Reptile Sites.
- 3.2.1.4 Three incidental records of common toad (*Bufo bufo*) were recorded during the surveys, sheltering beneath artificial refugia, at an approximate OSGB36 British National Grid reference NZ 38900 45700 within the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore.



Project Name:
MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID
CONNECTION PROJECT

Drawing Title:
FIGURE 3.1 MHPGC PROJECT REPTILE ERIC NE AND LOCAL RECORDS



Geodetic Information:
Datum: OSGB 1936
Projection: British National Grid

Data Sources:
BP, Ordnance Survey

Service Layer Credits:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
Contains public sector information licensed under the Open government License v3.0.
© Crown copyright and database rights 2026 Ordnance Survey AC0000848283

Drawing Number:
MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-052

VER	DATE	DETAILS	BY	CHECK
00	14/08/2025	Initial Issue	EH	RE
-	-	-	-	-

4 Summary

- 4.1.1.1 This report presents the results of the reptile desk study and field studies undertaken between September and October 2025 to inform **Volume 3, Chapter 3: Terrestrial Ecology and Terrestrial and Intertidal Ornithology, of the PEIR.**
- 4.1.1.2 The desk study identified one record of slow worm within the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore and one record approximately 250m north from within the past ten years. One record of common lizard was identified approximately 2km south of the Reptile Study Area, and 4km from the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore.
- 4.1.1.3 The MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore consists largely of agricultural land with narrow boundary features which are unsuitable or suboptimal for reptiles, however areas of suitable habitat exist such as heathland, grassland, scrub, hedgerows and woodland edges. The Reptile Survey Area consisted of two areas of suitable habitat and one linear feature within the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore which are likely to be subject to direct impacts during construction, where seven reptile presence/likely absence surveys visits were undertaken. No reptiles or other evidence of their presence was recorded during surveys, indicating likely absence of reptiles within the Reptile Survey Area.
- 4.1.1.4 The combination of desk study records and field survey results, and the limited distribution of suitable habitat and the extent of agricultural land, indicate that if reptiles are present within the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore they are likely to occur in low densities and be sparsely distributed. With the potential presence of only one slow worm identified by desk study records within the MHPGC Project Red Line Boundary, the site does not constitute a Key Reptile Site. No further surveys were deemed necessary to afford a representative baseline.
- 4.1.1.5 Incidental sightings of common toad were recorded during the reptile field surveys.

5 References

Froglife (1999). Reptile survey: an introduction to planning, conducting and interpreting surveys for snake and lizard conservation. Froglife Advice Sheet 10. Froglife, Halesworth.

Gent, T. and Gibson, S. (2003). Herpetofauna Workers Manual (revised edition). JNCC, Peterborough.

Marine Directorate – Licencing Operations Team (2025) Scoping Opinion - Morven Offshore Wind Farm, Hawthorn Pit Grid Connection. Available at:
https://marine.gov.scot/sites/default/files/morven_offshore_wind_farm_-_scop-0058_-_hawthorn_pit_grid_connection_-_scoping_opinion.pdf . Accessed July 2026

Natural England. MAGIC Map Application. Available at: <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/> Accessed July 2026

PINS (2025) Scoping Opinion: Proposed Morven Hawthorn Pit Grid Connection Project - EN0210005. Available at: <https://nsip-documents.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/published-documents/EN0210005-000005-Scoping%20Opinion%20-%20Morven%20Hawthorn%20Pit%20Grid%20Connection%20Project.pdf>. Accessed July 2026

RPS (2025) Morven Hawthorn Pit Grid Connection Project Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report. Available at: <https://nsip-documents.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/published-documents/EN0210005-000004-Morven%20Hawthorn%20Pit%20Grid%20Connection%20Project%20Scoping%20Report.pdf> Accessed July 2026

Sewell D., Griffiths R.A., Beebee T.J.C., Foster J., & Wilkinson W. (2013). Survey Protocols for the British Herpetofauna. Version 1. Available at: <https://www.arc-trust.org/survey-protocols> Accessed July 2026

6 Appendix A

Table A.1: Reptile records obtained from ERIC within the Reptile Study Area

Species	No. of records	OSGB36 British National Grid Reference	Years Recorded
Slow worm	2	NZ 437 478 NZ 43 47	2020 2021
Common lizard	1	NZ 44 42	2022