



Key

- SSSI boundary
- Known great crested newt breeding ponds
- Likely newt habitat based on movement up to 250 m from breeding wetlands

Note that great crested newts will disperse further than 250 m from breeding ponds, in excess of 1km, but these movements are most important for colonising new sites and help to maintain gene flow between newt populations

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Figure 1 Dungeness SSSI, known great crested newt breeding sites and likely terrestrial habitat

