

Appendix 8.18

Reptile Survey Report 2014

Abergelli
Abergelli Power Project

Reptile Survey Report

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Issuing office

Wyastone Business Park | Wyastone Leys | Monmouth | NP25 3SR
 T: 01600 891576 | W: www.bsg-ecology.com | E: info@bsg-ecology.com

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	Name	Position	Date
Originated	Niall Lusby	Senior Ecologist	30 October 2014
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1 Summary

- 1.1 Abergelli Power Limited (APL) is promoting a new Power Generation Plant with its associated Gas and Electricity Connections (the 'Project') on agricultural land within Abergelli Farm, north of Swansea in the City and County of Swansea (approximately at National Grid Reference 265284, 201431).
- 1.2 A desk study undertaken as part of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) returned records of the common reptile species: adder *Vipera berus*, grass snake *Natrix natrix*, common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* and slow worm *Anguis fragilis* within 2 km of the Project Site boundary. Suitable habitat to support these species was identified within the Project Site boundary at the time of the survey (hereafter referred to as the 'Survey Site').
- 1.3 APL commissioned BSG Ecology to undertake a reptile survey of all suitable habitat for reptiles within the Survey Site boundary. Habitats selected for survey included marshy grassland areas, scrubby woodland edges, overgrown field margins either along remnant hedge or ditch banks.
- 1.4 Seven surveys visits were carried out during August and September 2014, during which the presence of common lizard and grass snake was confirmed within the Survey Site.
- 1.5 317 refugia were deployed in 33 ha of habitat identified as being suitable to support reptiles within the Survey Site, achieving a density of 9.6 refugia per ha. The Survey Site was split into four Areas in order to describe the distribution of reptile records
- 1.6 A peak count of 50 common lizard was recorded on 26 August 2014; common lizard was recorded in all areas surveyed, with highest numbers recorded in Areas 1 and 3 in the marshy grassland areas in the north-west of the Survey Site and the east of the Survey Site respectively. The presence of juveniles and gravid females confirms breeding on the Survey Site.
- 1.7 A peak count of five grass snake was recorded during the survey on 26 August 2014. All observations of grass snake were made in Area 3, in the marshy grassland close to the pond in the east of the Survey Site. The presence of juvenile animals suggests that a breeding population is present on the Survey Site.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 Abergelli Power Limited (APL) commissioned BSG Ecology to undertake a reptile survey in May/June 2014 to inform and support an application for Development Consent for the Project described below.

Site Description

- 2.2 The Survey Site consists of approximately 150 ha of pastoral farmland, primarily grazed by horses. The extent of the Survey Site is shown on Figures 1a and 1b, Appendix 1 as illustrated by the red line boundary. It is centred at National Grid Reference 265284, 201431. The nearest settlement is Felindre, which is located approximately 2 km to the north of the Survey Site, with Swansea approximately 5km to the south.
- 2.3 The Survey Site is largely agriculturally improved pasture with several areas of marshy grassland particularly in the north, south and north-western extents of the Survey Site. The fields are bounded by fences, running along the line of defunct hedgerows, and often accompanied by ditches. There is a block of broadleaved woodland on the eastern boundary of the Survey Site and other areas of woodland around the marshy grassland to the west of the Survey Site, and around Felindre Gas Compressor Station and the two National Grid 400kV electric substations that lie at the south-west end of the Survey Site. The habitats in the surrounding landscape are similar to those within the Survey Site boundary – a mixture of improved and marshy grassland interspersed with occasional patches of woodland.

Description of Project

- 2.4 APL is promoting a new Power Generation Plant with associated Gas and Electricity Connections within Abergelli Farm. The Power Generation Plant would operate as a Simple Cycle Gas Turbine (SCGT) peaking plant and would be designed to provide an electrical capacity of up to 299 Megawatts (MW). It would be fuelled by natural gas, supplied by new underground gas pipelines connecting the Power Generation Plant to the existing National Grid Gas (NGG) National Transmission System (NTS). It would also connect to the National Grid Electrical Transmission System (NETS) via underground cables or overhead lines.
- 2.5 BSG Ecology has been appointed as the ecological consultant to undertake ecology surveys, which include a PEA as well as a range of Phase 2 surveys, including a reptile survey. These baseline surveys will be included in an appendix to an ecology chapter of an Environmental Statement, which is intended for submission in support of the application for Development Consent.

Aims of Study

- 2.6 The aims of the reptile survey within the Survey Site were to:
- Assess where habitats within the Survey Site have the potential to support reptiles; and
 - Establish the likely presence/absence of each species and, if present, their distribution within the Survey Site.

3 Methods

Desk Study

- 3.1 Existing ecological records for European and nationally protected² species, including reptiles was requested from the South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBRc). Records were provided for the Survey Site and a 2km buffer area beyond the Survey Site boundary. On-line mapping and aerial photography of the area was also reviewed in May 2014 to identify potential reptile habitat present within the Survey Site.

Scoping Survey

- 3.2 During the PEA carried out by BSG Ecology in February 2014, which was subsequently updated in April and July 2014, habitats within the Survey Site that had the potential to support common species of reptile were identified. The following areas were identified as containing habitats suitable to support reptiles:
- **Area 1:** An extensive area of marshy grassland / wet modified bog in the north-west of the Survey Site and a smaller area of road verge on the edge of semi-improved marshy grassland;
 - **Area 2:** Areas of overgrown grassland, open ground and scrub as well as overgrown field margins along either remnant hedge banks or ditches in the north-east of the Survey Site;
 - **Area 3:** Wood piles, overgrown banks, scrubby woodland fringes and marshy grassland areas in the east of the Survey Site, as well as dry grassland and scrub bordering the gallops in the centre of the Survey Site; and
 - **Area 4:** Dry grassland and scrub along the periphery of the Felindre Gas Compressor Station and the two National Grid 400kV electric substations, as well as areas of marshy grassland on the periphery of these habitats, in the south-west extent of the Survey Site.
- 3.3 The areas assessed as being suitable for reptiles are shown on Figures 1a and 1b in Appendix 1.

Field Survey

- 3.4 The reptile survey was undertaken in accordance with best practice guidance, as set out in the Herpetofauna Worker's Manual (Gent *et al.*, 2003) and guidelines for reptile survey published by Froglife (1999). A total of seven visits were made to each refugia during late August and September 2014. This period is within the optimum survey period for reptiles.
- 3.5 A survey was carried out to establish the likely presence/absence of each reptile species and, if present, their distribution through the Survey Site. This included the placement of 317 artificial refugia comprising of 50 x 50 cm roofing felt sections, which were placed within suitable habitats within the Survey Site (shown on Figures 1a and 1b in Appendix 1). In total approximately 33 ha (approximately 22% of the total Survey Site area) of suitable reptile habitat was identified within the Survey Site, this means that the survey attained a refugia density of 9.6 refugia per hectare which approaches the upper limit of the guideline density of 5-10 refugia per hectare of suitable reptile habitat (Froglife, 1999).
- 3.6 Best practice guidance recommends that refugia are allowed to "bed in" for a minimum of one week before the survey commences. The "bedding in" period allows vegetation to die back beneath the refugia creating a close fit to the ground and allowing the development of suitable humidity and temperature conditions. It also allows time for reptiles to locate and become accustomed to the refugia. Refugia in Area 1 were deployed on 16 April 2014, and the remainder of the refugia deployed on 11 August 2014. The first survey visit was undertaken on 22 August giving a minimum bedding in period of 11 days.
- 3.7 During each survey, refugia were approached carefully so that any reptiles basking on top of them could be observed before they were disturbed by the surveyor. Once the

refugia had been inspected for basking reptiles, the refugia were carefully lifted and checked for any reptiles sheltering underneath.

- 3.8 Some areas initially assessed as being suitable for reptiles were not included in the refugia survey either due to a change in landuse such as ploughing or due to the regular grazing by horses as the presence of horses means that the refugia were at risk of trampling, with an inherent risk of injury to reptiles sheltering underneath, Figures 1a and 1b reflect this with some areas of suitable habitat not containing artificial refugia as part of the survey.

Direct Observation

- 3.9 The surveyors made visual searches whilst on site by slowly walking between refugia and watching for signs of movement. Any existing refugia (e.g. pieces of wood, stones) were also checked where appropriate. A supplementary direct observation survey aims to eliminate bias towards recording those reptile species more likely to use refugia.

Reptile Survey Details

- 3.10 Surveys were conducted during optimum weather conditions, generally dry, with low wind, lightly overcast or hazy sunshine, and a temperature range of 9-18°C (Froglife, 1999; Gent & Gibson, 2003¹). This temperature range includes the optimum temperature ranges for recording most of the widespread UK species of reptile (see Table 1, below).
- 3.11 Due to the large number of refugia and the extent of the Survey Site, surveys were often completed by two surveyors in one day or by one surveyor over two days (subsequent days where weather was permitting).

Table 1 - Survey period for widespread reptile species and associated temperature ranges. Information taken from Gent & Gibson (2003).

Common Name	Latin Name	Survey period	Optimal temperatures
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>	Early March – late September	8-16 °C
Grass snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	April – early October	12-20 °C
Common lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Early March – early August (adults) August – September (juveniles)	9-18 °C
Slow worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Early March – early August	9-18 °C

Limitations to Methods

- 3.12 The survey method is designed to identify the presence or likely absence of common reptile species and to provide an indication of the abundance of reptiles present within the Survey Site. However it is possible that the survey may have only recorded a small sample of the populations present, and that if a reptile species occurs at a low density, it may have been missed.
- 3.13 On two survey visits (Visit 4 on 3 September and Visit 5 on 11 September) the average temperature for the survey was slightly higher than is recommended (both averaged 18.5 °C) for surveying. It is not considered to have affected the overall result of the survey, as the common species of reptile that were recorded on site are known to bask at higher temperatures (Gent & Gibson, 2003). In addition, the numbers of reptiles recorded were similar to numbers recorded during the other surveys, with the 4th and 6th highest total counts of reptiles recorded during these surveys.

¹ Gent & Gibson (2003) recommends a temperature range of 10-17°C

4 Results

Desk Study

4.1 SEWBRc provided 12 records of reptiles, between 1998 and 2010. These included records of all the common reptile species: adder, grass snake, common lizard, and slow worm. The closest record is of a common lizard, approximately 0.8 km to the west of the Survey Site boundary. Most records are from the south-west side of the tinplate working near to Bryn Whilach Farm, approximately 1 km to the southwest of the Survey Site boundary.

Field Survey

4.2 Reptiles were recorded during refugia checks and visual searches on site. Details of the timing of surveys and weather conditions are provided in Table 2.

Table 2 – Details of Reptile Surveys

Visit No.	Area surveyed	Date	Surveyors*	Average Air Temperature (°C)	Average Wind Speed (Beaufort)	Average Cloud Cover (Oktas)
1a	1,2,3	21/08/2014	CMc	15.1	2-3	7
1b	4	22/08/2014	CMc + RT	13.4	1	5
2	all	26/08/2014	CMc + RT	17.1	2	2-3
3	all	28/08/2014	CMc + GL	17.2	2	2-3
4	all	03/09/2014	GL + NL	18.5	1	3
5a	1,4	05/09/2014	CMc	17.6	3	3
5b	2,3	11/09/2014	CMc	18.5	0	0
*6a	3,4	09/09/2014	GL	16.5	0	0
6b	1,2	10/09/2014	GL	15.0	2	0
a7a	2,4	12/09/2014	CMc	17.0	1	1-2
i 7b	1,3	15/09/2014	CMc	17.7	0	1

t
*Caitlin McCann MSc (CMc), Gareth Lang GCIEEM (GL), Niall Lusby MCIEEM (NL) and Rachel Taylor ACIEEM (RT).

4.3 A summary of the survey results is provided in Table 3 below and the full results are presented in Appendix 2. The locations where reptiles were recorded is presented in Figures 1a and 1b in Appendix 1. Two common species of reptile were recorded at the Survey Site; common lizard and grass snake. No other reptile species were recorded. The majority of records were associated with artificial refugia and where direct observation of reptiles were made during the surveys, the closest refugia number was used to indicate the sighting location.

Common Lizard

4.4 A total of 163 adult and juvenile common lizard observations were recorded during the seven survey visits, with a peak count of 50 recorded during the second visit on 26 August 2014 (Survey No. 2).

4.5 Area 1 was surveyed with 38 refugia and the highest numbers of common lizard were recorded from this area, with 58 recorded over the seven visits, and a peak count of 22 on 28 August 2014 (Survey No. 3). All of these records were from the extensive area of marshy grassland / wet modified bog with no observations of any reptiles made along the road verge also included in Area 1.

4.6 Area 2 was surveyed with 65 refugia and a total of 36 common lizard observations were recorded during the seven visits, with a peak count of 15 on 28 August 2014 (Survey No. 3). The animals recorded were fairly evenly distributed across the habitats included in this area, although most records were from the eastern half of this area.

- 4.7 Area 3 was surveyed with 89 refugia and a total of 51 common lizard observations were recorded during the seven survey visits with a peak count of 23 on 26 August 2014 (Survey No. 2). The majority of the records were from the marshy grassland on the eastern boundary of the Survey Site, with occasional records along the gallops track.
- 4.8 Area 4 was surveyed with 125 refugia and a total of 18 common lizard observations were recorded during the seven surveys with a peak count of seven on 26 August 2014 (Survey No. 2).
- 4.9 During the course of the survey both male and female common lizard were recorded with some of the females being gravid, which confirms that there is a breeding population present on the Survey Site.

Grass snake

- 4.10 In total ten observations were recorded for grass snake during the course of the survey with a peak count of five recorded on 26 August 2014 (Survey No. 2). All observations of grass snake were made in Area 3 in the marshy grassland close to the pond.
- 4.11 Juvenile grass snake were recorded along with adults which is suggestive that a breeding population is present on the Survey Site, however as grass snake are a wide ranging species and the location of the animals recorded on site was close to the Survey Site boundary; the presence of juveniles does not necessarily confirm that breeding takes place on site.

Other species

- 4.12 Common toad *Bufo bufo* was found across the Survey Site with a total of 51 records made for this species and a peak count of 17 recorded on 28 August 2014 (Survey No. 3).
- 4.13 Common frog *Rana temporaria* was recorded once on 26 August 2014 (Survey No. 2). Large numbers of recently emerged juvenile common frog were observed during the refugia collection on 16 September 2014. These sightings were made in the areas of marshy grassland and were not associated with the artificial refugia.

Table 3: Numbers of reptiles and amphibians recorded during each survey.

Survey no.	Common Lizard					Grass Snake					Other	
	Male	Female	Adult (no sex)	Juvenile	Adult Total	Male	Female	Adult (no sex)	Juvenile	Adult Total	Toad	Frog
1a and 1b	1	1	0	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
2	7	9	4	30	20	0	0	2	3	2	14	1
3	3	5	0	40	8	0	0	1	3	1	17	0
4	1	3	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
5a and 5b	2	5	0	11	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
6a and 6b	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7a and 7b	1	3	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	27	6	115	48	0	0	4	6	4	51	1

5 References

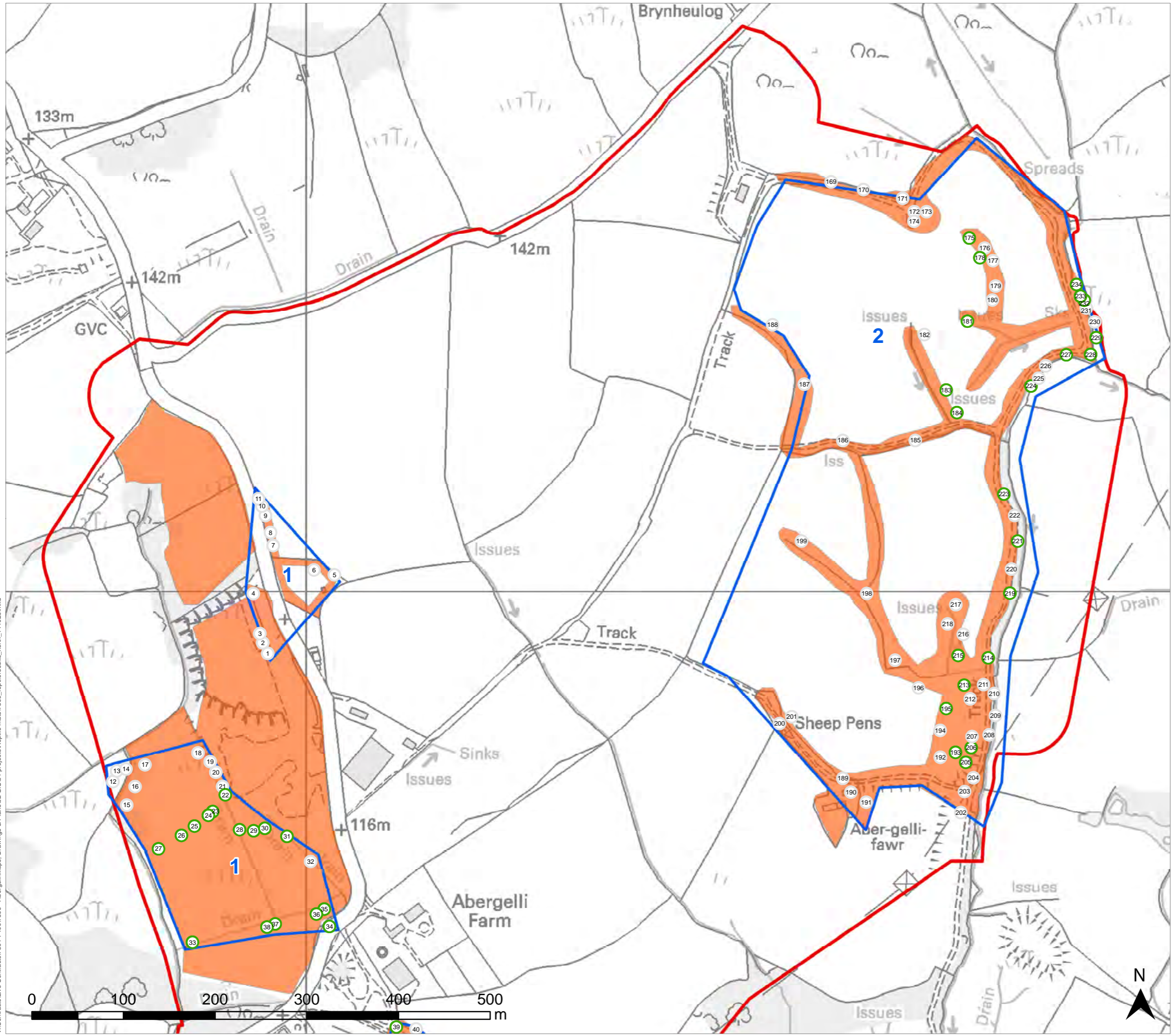
Froglife (1999) Advice Sheet 10: Reptile Survey. An introduction to planning, conducting and interpreting surveys for snake and lizard conservation. Froglife, Suffolk

BSG Ecology (2014). Abergelli Power Project: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.

Gent, T and Gibson, S (2003) *Herpetofauna Workers' Manual*. JNCC, Peterborough.

Appendix 1: Figures

(Overleaf)

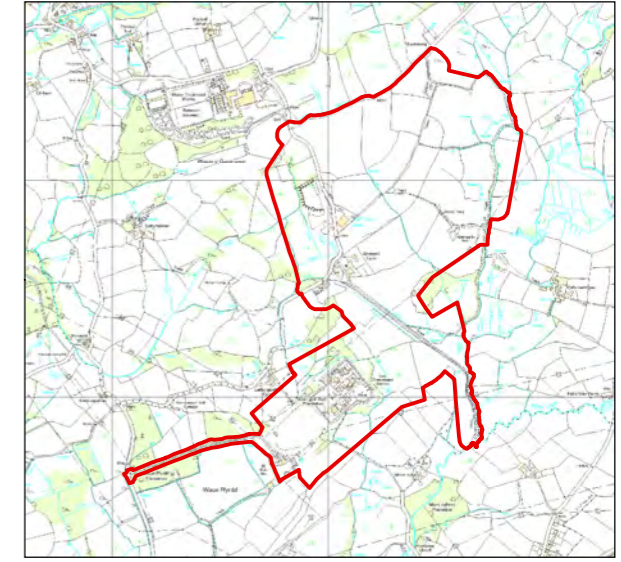


LEGEND

- Survey site boundary
- 1a Reptile survey area
- Area of habitat most suitable for reptiles

Reptile mats

- Common lizard recorded
- No reptile presence recorded



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OFFICE: Monmouth
 T: 01600 891576
 JOB REF: 7399.00

PROJECT TITLE
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DRAWING TITLE
Figure 1a: Reptile Survey Results - North

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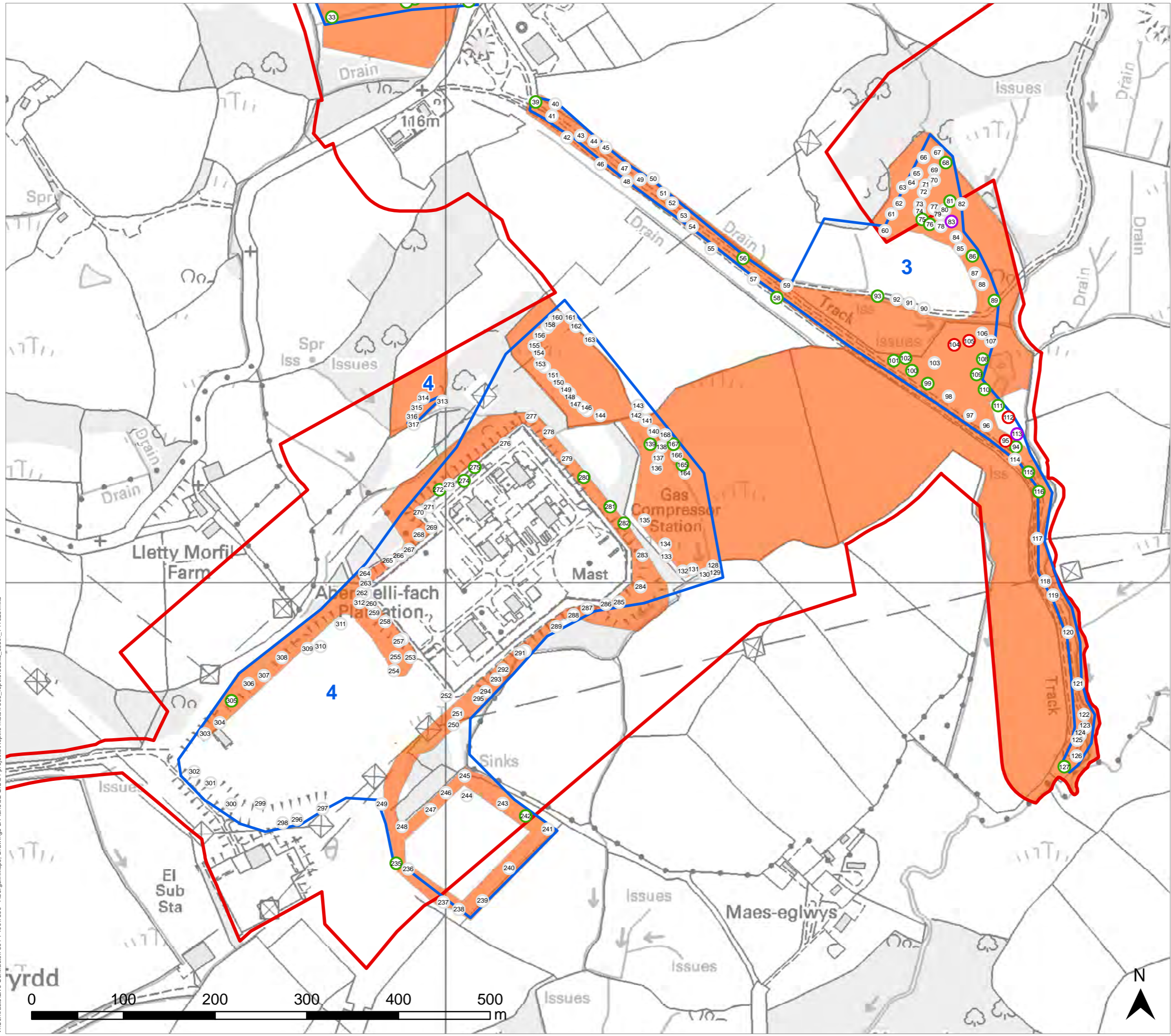
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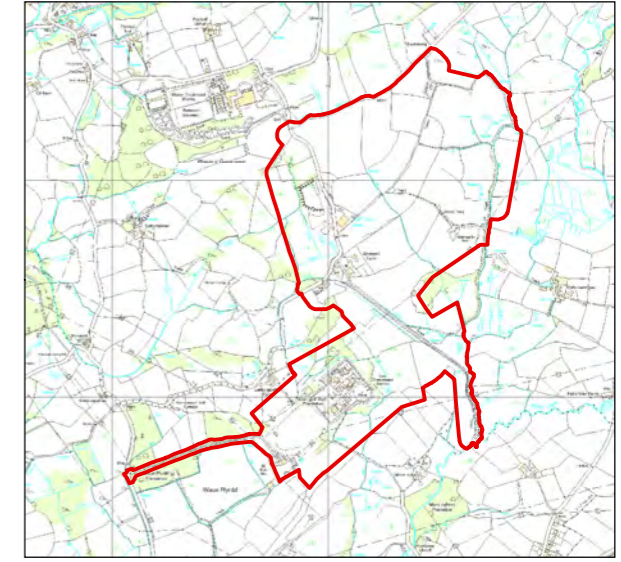


LEGEND

- Survey site boundary
- 1a Reptile survey area
- Area of habitat most suitable for reptiles

Reptile mats

- Common lizard recorded
- Grass snake recorded
- Common lizard and grass snake recorded
- No reptile presence recorded



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PROJECT TITLE
ABERGELLI POWER PROJECT

DRAWING TITLE
Figure 1b: Reptile Survey Results - South

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Appendix 2: Reptile Survey Results

Full Survey Results

Visit	Surveyor	Date	Mat No.	Area	Time	Species	No.	M/F/J/or 'Adult'
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	227	2	10:44 - 11:55	Common lizard	1	J
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	205	2	10:44 - 11:55	Common lizard	3	J
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	36	1	12:17 - 13:40	Common lizard	1	M
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	37	1	12:17 - 13:40	Common lizard	2	J, M
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	31	1	12:17 - 13:40	Common lizard	2	J
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	30	1	12:17 - 13:40	Common lizard	2	J, F
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	29	1	12:17 - 13:40	Common lizard	1	J
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	27	1	12:17 - 13:40	Common lizard	1	J
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	26	1	12:17 - 13:40	Common lizard	1	J
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	25	1	12:17 - 13:40	Common lizard	1	J
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	24	1	12:17 - 13:40	Common lizard	1	J
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	101	3	15:20 - 15:59	Common lizard	1	J
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	100	3	15:20 - 15:59	Common lizard	1	J
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	104	3	15:20 - 15:59	Common lizard	1	J
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	105	3	15:20 - 15:59	Common lizard	2	J
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	110	3	15:20 - 15:59	Common lizard	1	J
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	112	3	15:20 - 15:59	Common lizard	1	J
1a	CMc	21/08/2014	95	3	15:20 - 15:59	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	35	1	10:37	Common lizard	3	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	28	1	10:52	Common lizard	3	F
2	CMc	26/08/2014	26	1	10:54	Common lizard	2	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	25	1	10:59	Common lizard	1	F
2	CMc	26/08/2014	24	1	11:01	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	23	1	11:03	Common lizard	1	Adult
2	CMc	26/08/2014	127	3	11:49	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	116	3	11:54	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	95	3	11:56	Common lizard	1	M
2	CMc	26/08/2014	95	3	11:56	Grass Snake	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	94	3	11:58	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	115	3	11:59	Common lizard	1	Adult
2	CMc	26/08/2014	113	3	12:03	Grass Snake	1	Adult
2	CMc	26/08/2014	112	3	12:04	Common lizard	4	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	111	3	12:05	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	110	3	12:07	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	109	3	12:09	Common lizard	1	M
2	CMc	26/08/2014	105	3	12:13	Grass Snake	1	Adult
2	CMc	26/08/2014	104	3	12:14	Grass Snake	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	102	3	12:17	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	93	3	12:31	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	89	3	12:37	Common lizard	2	1 M, 1 F
2	CMc	26/08/2014	86	3	12:40	Common lizard	1	M
2	CMc	26/08/2014	83	3	12:43	Grass Snake	1	J

Visit	Surveyor	Date	Mat No.	Area	Time	Species	No.	M/F/J/or 'Adult'
2	CMc	26/08/2014	81	3	12:45	Common lizard	1	M
2	CMc	26/08/2014	68	3	12:51	Common lizard	2	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	58	3	13:12	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	56	3	13:20	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	39	1	13:31	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	165	4	14:05	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	167	4	14:07	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	139	4	14:32	Common lizard	2	F
2	CMc	26/08/2014	184	2	16:09	Common lizard	2	F
2	CMc	26/08/2014	219	2	16:19	Common lizard	1	M
2	CMc	26/08/2014	214	2	16:22	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	215	2	16:23	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	195	2	16:41	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	193	2	16:43	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	205	2	16:52	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	206	2	16:55	Common lizard	1	J
2	CMc	26/08/2014	272	4	16:55	Common lizard	1	Adult
2	CMc	26/08/2014	274	4	16:58	Common lizard	1	Adult
2	CMc	26/08/2014	275	4	17:00	Common lizard	1	M
3	CMc	28/08/2014	175	4	12:26	Common lizard	1	F
3	CMc	28/08/2014	178	4	12:31	Common lizard	3	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	181	4	12:40	Common lizard	1	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	224	2	12:51	Common lizard	2	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	228	2	12:59	Common lizard	1	M
3	CMc	28/08/2014	229	2	13:01	Common lizard	1	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	234	2	13:15	Common lizard	1	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	223	2	13:34- 14:13	Common lizard	1	F
3	CMc	28/08/2014	221	2	13:34- 14:13	Common lizard	1	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	214	2	13:34- 14:13	Common lizard	1	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	213	2	13:34- 14:13	Common lizard	1	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	193	2	13:34- 14:13	Common lizard	1	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	76	3	14:15- 14:54	Common lizard	1	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	101	3	15:01- 16:20	Common lizard	3	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	99	3	15:01- 16:20	Common lizard	1	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	104	3	15:01- 16:20	Grass snake	1	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	105	3	15:01- 16:20	Grass snake	1	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	109	3	15:01- 16:20	Common lizard	1	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	110	3	15:01- 16:20	Common lizard	1	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	112	3	15:01- 16:20	Grass snake	1	Adult
3	CMc	28/08/2014	95	3	15:01- 16:20	Common lizard	1	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	95	3	15:01- 16:09	Grass snake	1	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	23	1	17:01 - 17:40	Common lizard	3	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	24	1	17:01 - 17:40	Common lizard	2	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	25	1	17:01 - 17:40	Common lizard	4	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	26	1	17:01 - 17:40	Common lizard	1	F
3	CMc	28/08/2014	28	1	17:01 -	Common lizard	1	M

Visit	Surveyor	Date	Mat No.	Area	Time	Species	No.	M/F/J/or 'Adult'
					17:40			
3	CMc	28/08/2014	31	1	17:01 - 17:40	Common lizard	3	J x2, F
3	CMc	28/08/2014	35	1	17:01 - 17:40	Common lizard	2	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	37	1	17:01 - 17:40	Common lizard	2	J
3	CMc	28/08/2014	38	1	17:01 - 17:40	Common lizard	2	F
3	CMc	28/08/2014	34	1	17:01 - 17:40	Common lizard	2	J
3	RT	28/08/2014	235	4	11:20-12:20	Common lizard	1	M
3	RT	28/08/2014	280	4	11:20-12:20	Common lizard	1	J
3	RT	28/08/2014	282	4	11:20-12:20	Common lizard	1	J
4	GL	03/09/2014	272	4	10:30	Common lizard	1	J
4	GL	03/09/2014	275	4	10:35	Common lizard	1	Adult F
4	GL	03/09/2014	305	4	10:55	Common lizard	1	Adult F
4	GL	03/09/2014	108	3	11:33	Common lizard	1	Adult M
4	GL	03/09/2014	99	3	11:55	Common lizard	1	J
4	NL	03/09/2014	232	2	11:55-17:00	Common lizard	1	J
4	NL	03/09/2014	233	2	11:55-17:00	Common lizard	1	J
5a	CMc	05/09/2014	25	1	8:00-13:00	Common lizard	1	J
5a	CMc	05/09/2014	26	1	8:00-13:00	Common lizard	2	J
5a	CMc	05/09/2014	28	1	8:00-13:00	Common lizard	1	Adult F
5a	CMc	05/09/2014	35	1	8:00-13:00	Common lizard	1	J
5a	CMc	05/09/2014	37	1	8:00-13:00	Common lizard	1	J
5a	CMc	05/09/2014	272	4	8:00-13:00	Common lizard	1	Adult F
5a	CMc	05/09/2014	275	4	8:00-13:00	Common lizard	1	Adult M
5a	CMc	05/09/2014	281	4	8:00-13:00	Common lizard	1	J
5b	CMc	11/09/2014	181	2	13:30-17:00	Common lizard	1	J
5b	CMc	11/09/2014	229	2	13:30-17:00	Common lizard	1	J
5b	CMc	11/09/2014	232	2	13:30-17:00	Common lizard	1	Adult M
5b	CMc	11/09/2014	193	2	13:30-17:00	Common lizard	1	Adult F
5b	CMc	11/09/2014	76	3	13:30-17:00	Common lizard	1	J
5b	CMc	11/09/2014	75	3	13:30-17:00	Common lizard	1	Adult F
5b	CMc	11/09/2014	99	3	13:30-17:00	Common lizard	1	J
5b	CMc	11/09/2014	104	3	13:30-17:00	Common lizard	1	J
5b	CMc	11/09/2014	105	3	13:30-17:00	Grass snake	1	Adult
5b	CMc	11/09/2014	95	3	13:30-17:00	Common lizard	1	J
6a	GL	09/09/2014	56	3	12:10	Common lizard	1	J
6b	GL	10/09/2014	33	1	09:45	Common lizard	1	A
6b	GL	10/09/2014	183	2	11:15	Common lizard	1	F
7a	CMc	12/09/2014	242	4	08:00-	Common lizard	1	F

Visit	Surveyor	Date	Mat No.	Area	Time	Species	No.	M/F/J/or 'Adult'
					13:00			
7a	CMc	12/09/2014	236	4	08:00-13:00	Common lizard	1	J
7b	CMc	15/09/2014	112	3	13:00-17:00	Common lizard	2	J
7b	CMc	15/09/2014	101	3	13:00-17:00	Common lizard	1	M
7b	CMc	15/09/2014	95	3	13:00-17:00	Common lizard	1	F
7b	CMc	15/09/2014	22	1	13:00-17:00	Common lizard	1	J
7b	CMc	15/09/2014	25	1	13:00-17:00	Common lizard	1	J
7b	CMc	15/09/2014	26	1	13:00-17:00	Common lizard	3	J
7b	CMc	15/09/2014	27	1	13:00-17:00	Common lizard	1	F