

## Appendix 8.5

### Reptile Survey Report

# Abergelli Power Project Reptile Survey Report

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Appendix A Reptile Survey Results

# 1. Reptile Survey Report

## 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 AECOM was commissioned to undertake a suite of ecological survey work to inform the Abergelli Power Project (the “Project”).
- 1.1.2 The Project Site is located near to the village of Felindre, Swansea, as shown in Figure 1, and the central grid reference for the Site is SN 6528 0143. A full description of the Project is provided in Chapter 3: Project and Site Description.
- 1.1.3 The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report (AECOM, June 2017) identified that surveys for reptiles were required within areas of suitable habitat at the Project Site.
- 1.1.4 This report outlines the presence of reptiles within the reptile survey area and outlines initial recommendations for further surveys, mitigation and enhancement.
- 1.1.5 The reptile survey area encompasses all suitable habitats accessible within the Project Site boundary, as shown on Figure 2.

### a) Objectives of this Survey

- 1.1.6 The objectives of this survey were:
- To identify any designated nature conservation sites within or in the vicinity of the Project Site boundary that have the potential to support reptiles;
  - To identify any known records and/or populations of reptiles in the vicinity of the Project Site boundary;
  - To record and map evidence of reptiles;
  - To make an initial ecological assessment of the Project Site boundary in respect to reptiles;
  - To highlight any initial potential ecological constraints in respect to reptiles;
  - To outline further survey work that may be required; and,
  - To make initial suggestions for mitigation, compensation and enhancement of the natural features identified on the within the Project Site boundary in respect to reptiles.

## 1.2 Legislation

- 1.2.1 British reptiles are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- 1.2.2 For sand lizard *Lacerta agilis* and smooth snake *Coronella austriaca* all parts of Section 9 apply. This prohibits:
- intentional killing;
  - injuring or taking (capture. etc);
  - possession;
  - intentional disturbance whilst occupying a 'place used for shelter or protection' and destruction of these places; and,

- trade (i.e. sale, barter, exchange, transporting for sale and advertising to sell or to buy).

1.2.3 For the four widespread species of reptile, namely the common lizard *Zootoca vivipara*, slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, grass snake *Natrix helvetica helvetica* and European adder *Vipera berus*, only part of sub-section 9(1) and all of sub-section 9(5) apply. These prohibit:

- intentional killing;
- injuring; and,
- trade (i.e. sale, barter, exchange, transporting for sale and advertising to sell or to buy).

### 1.3 Quality Assurance

1.3.1 This survey and subsequent report was undertaken in line with AECOM's Integrated Management System (IMS). Our IMS places great emphasis on professionalism, technical excellence, quality, environmental and Health and Safety management. All staff members are committed to establishing and maintaining our certification to the international standards BS EN ISO 9001:2008 and 14001:2004 and BS OHSAS 18001:2007. In addition, our IMS requires careful selection and monitoring of the performance of all sub-consultants and contractors.

1.3.2 All AECOM Ecologists who worked on this project are members of (at the appropriate level) the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and follow their code of professional conduct (CIEEM, 2013) when undertaking ecological work.

### 1.4 Methodology

#### a) Desk study

1.4.1 The objective of the desk study is to review the existing information available in the public domain concerning species and habitats to identify the following:

- Internationally and nationally designated sites for reptiles, up to 2 km from the Project Site using the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk));
- Reptile records and records of locally designated sites for reptiles up to 2 km from the Project Site, using the South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBRc);
- The Section 7 list of Principal Importance for Conservation of Biological Diversity in Wales was reviewed for inclusion of reptiles; and,
- Aerial photographs and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps were reviewed to identify features of ecological interest surrounding the Project Site, nearby areas of ecological interest and features connecting these habitats (hedgerows, watercourses, railway lines).

1.4.2 The reports of previous surveys undertaken by BSG Ecology were provided by the client and subsequently reviewed.

## b) Reptile Presence / Likely Absence Survey

- 1.4.3 The Phase 1 Habitat map (AECOM, 2017) and OS mapping were used to identify habitat suitable for supporting reptiles within the Project Site boundary.
- 1.4.4 The reptile survey methodology paid due regard to reptile survey guidelines provided by Froglife Advice Sheet 10 (Froglife, 1999) and the Herpetofauna Workers' Manual (Gent, T and Gibson, S, 1998).
- 1.4.5 Artificial refugia (approximately 0.5 m x 0.5 m square sheets of heavy-duty mineral roofing felt – known as 'reptile survey mats') were placed in suitable locations within suitable habitat (e.g. sunny areas adjacent denser vegetation and south facing) on the 21<sup>st</sup> August 2017. These were left for 10 days to 'bed-in', until the start of September when the suitable reptile survey period started.
- 1.4.6 A total of 99 reptile survey mats were placed within an area of 3.8 ha. This exceeds the minimum density of 10 per hectare recommended in guidelines provided by Froglife, 1999.
- 1.4.7 Figure 1 shows the Phase 1 Habitat map used to assess suitable reptile habitat. Figure 2 shows the location of the reptile survey mats.
- 1.4.8 Reptile survey mats were checked on seven subsequent occasions in suitable weather conditions (within a constant temperature range of between 10 – 20°C, rain and windy conditions are usually unsuitable, sunny spells after rain can be suitable (Froglife, 1999)). Each reptile survey mat was initially inspected from a suitable distance to identify any reptiles that may be present basking on top of the reptile survey mats, without causing disturbance. The refugia were then approached quietly and carefully, and lifted swiftly to examine the ground beneath; any reptiles present were noted. During each survey, other artificial debris (such as waste wood, plastic sheeting) and other naturally occurring habitat features likely to be used by reptiles (such as small logs) were also checked for the presence of reptiles.
- 1.4.9 Surveys were completed by suitably qualified ecologists with at least five years' experience of ecological consultancy and with experience completing reptile surveys.
- 1.4.10 The weather conditions were considered largely suitable for undertaking reptile surveys. Weather conditions and survey dates are shown in Table 1.2.

### c) Evaluation

1.4.11 In order to assess the value of any given reptile population, two assessment methodologies may be applied. Nationally, the guidelines for the selection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (JNCC, 1989) provide criteria for identifying nationally important populations of reptiles. The methodology developed by Froglife (1999) used in the identification of Key Reptile Sites can be used to evaluate reptile populations at a local or regional level.

1.4.12 To qualify as a Key Reptile Site, a site must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Supports three or more reptile species;
- Supports two snake species;
- Supports an exceptional population (see Table 1.1) of one species;
- Supports an assemblage of species scoring at least 4 (see Table 1.1); or,
- Does not meet any of the previous criteria, but is of particular regional importance due to local rarity.

**Table 1.1: Key Reptile Criteria**

<b>European Adder</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5 – 10</b>	<b>&gt;10</b>
<b>Grass Snake</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5 – 10</b>	<b>&gt;10</b>
<b>Common Lizard</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5 – 20</b>	<b>&gt;20</b>
<b>Slow-Worm</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5 – 20</b>	<b>&gt;20</b>

Source: Froglife, 1999.

\*Figures in the table refer to the maximum number of adults seen by one person in one day.

## 1.5 Limitations

- 1.5.1 Biological records can be received from a wide variety of sources and may or may not be comprehensive and accurate. However, if assessed in conjunction with a survey, they can contribute to a robust ecological assessment of a site.
- 1.5.2 Several areas of habitat suitable for supporting reptiles within the Project Site boundary could not be surveyed using artificial refugia due to the presence of grazing livestock. Artificial refugia would pose a health and safety risk to the livestock as well as posing a risk of trampling to sheltering reptile utilising the artificial refugia. These areas lacked features where reptiles might be easily observed and as such a walkover survey of these areas was not deemed appropriate. There is the potential for reptiles to have gone unrecorded in these areas. These areas have been indicated on Figure 2.
- 1.5.3 The survey method is designed to identify the presence or likely absence of common reptile species. There is the potential for the survey to have recorded a small sample of the populations present and if a reptile species occurs at a low density it may have been missed.

## 1.6 Baseline Environment

### a) Desk Study Results

- 1.6.1 The designated habitats, sites and features within proximity to the site are listed in Table 1.2 below.

**Table 1.2: Desk Study Results**

Designation / Feature	Description
Nationally and Internationally Designated Sites within 2 km	There are no national or international sites designated for reptiles within 2 km of the Project Site boundary.
Locally Designated Sites within 2 km	There are no local sites designated for reptiles within 2 km of the Project Site boundary.
Reptile Records from the last 10 years within 2 km	The following reptiles records were returned from within 2 km of the Project Site boundary. Direction and approximate distance from the nearest point of the Project Site boundary have been provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slow-worm: records from 1 km south and 2 km east;</li> <li>• Grass snake: records from 2 km south west;</li> <li>• Adder: records from 150 m north east, 1 km south and 2.3 km south west;</li> <li>• Common lizard: records from 170 m north west, 350 m south, 1 km south and 1.5 km north.</li> </ul>
Priority Species – Section 7 List	The following reptile species are listed in the Environment Act (Wales) 2016 Section 7: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slow-worm;</li> </ul>

Designation / Feature	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sand lizard;</li> <li>• Common lizard;</li> <li>• Grass snake; and,</li> <li>• Adder.</li> </ul>
Surrounding Land Use	<p>The Project Site is located to the north of Junction 46 of the M4 Motorway close to the village of Felindre, Swansea.</p> <p>The Project Site has agricultural fields to the east, south and north. Areas of woodland are located to the south, east and west of the Project Site. Afon Llan runs adjacent the southern Project Site boundary. Areas of the Substation and Felindre Compressor station with associated roads and buildings are partially within and adjacent to the Project Site boundary. A water treatment works is located in the north west outside of the Project Site boundary.</p>
Ponds within 500m (See Figure 1)	<p>OS mapping shows 25 ponds within 500 m of the Site Boundary, three of these (Ponds 16, 22 and 23) are within the Project Site boundary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ponds 1 – 8: Located near to waste water treatment works approximately 350 m west. Connected to the Project Site via woodland and grassland;</li> <li>• Ponds 9, 10 and 21: Located approximately 350 m east and connected to the north-east tip of the road boundary via grassland;</li> <li>• Pond 11: Approximately 210 m west of the Project Site boundary and connected to the Project Site via grassland and scrub;</li> <li>• Ponds 12 – 14 and 18: Located approximately 450 m east and connected to the Project Site via woodland and grassland;</li> <li>• Pond 15: Located approximately 130 m north and connected to the Project Site via woodland and grassland;</li> <li>• Pond 16: Within the Project Site boundary, dry during the Phase 1 Habitat Survey;</li> <li>• Pond 17: Located approximately 200 m west and connected to the Project Site via woodland, grassland and scrub;</li> <li>• Ponds 19a and 19b: Approximately 400 m north and connected to the Project Site via grassland;</li> <li>• Pond 20: Approximately 450 m north, connected to the Project Site via grassland. This pond was identified as dry in 2017;</li> <li>• Pond 22: Within the Project Site Boundary;</li> <li>• Pond 23: Within the Project Site boundary and identified during the Phase 1 Habitat Survey. This pond was not accessible due to the presence of horses; and,</li> <li>• Pond 24: Approximately 150 m north within the garden of Pen-y-Waun Fach Cottage. The pond is connected to the Project Site via grassland and woodland.</li> </ul>

Designation / Feature	Description
<p>Previous Surveys undertaken by BSG Ecology, 2014</p>	<p><u>Common Lizard</u>                      A total of 163 adult and juvenile common lizard observations were recorded, with a peak count of 50 recorded on one survey visit. Observations were across the survey area within the Project Site boundary. During the course of the survey both male and female common lizard were recorded with some of the females being gravid, which confirmed that there was a breeding population present. (BSG Ecology, 2014).</p> <p><u>Grass Snake</u>                      In total ten observations were recorded for grass snake with a peak count of five recorded on one survey visit. The majority of observations of grass snake were made in the area of marshy grassland close to a pond. Juvenile grass snake was recorded along with adults which suggested a breeding population present. As grass snake are a wide ranging species and the location of the animals recorded were near to the boundary, the presence of juveniles could not necessarily confirm that breeding was taking place within the Project Site boundary (BSG Ecology, 2014).</p>

**b) Reptile Survey Results**

- 1.6.2 The weather conditions and timings for each of the reptile surveys are given in Table 1.3 and a summary of the results of the reptile survey are given in Table 1.4. For the table of the full results see Appendix A.
- 1.6.3 Figure EC1 shows the Phase 1 habitats and Figure EC2 shows the location of the reptile survey refugia and the distribution of the reptile survey results.

**Table 1.3: Reptile Survey Weather Conditions**

Survey Visit Number	Survey Date	Start Time	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Rainfall	Average Wind Speed (MPH)
1	01/09/2017	10:00	17.7	71.7	None	2.3
2	05/09/2017	08:00	15.4	99.2	None	1.3
3	08/09/2017	10:10	15.5	91.4	Rain before, none during	1.2
4	12/09/2017	08:28	13.9	83.3	None	1.2
5	14/09/2017	10:35	14.8	86.4	Rain showers before; none during	2.2
6	18/09/2017	10:22	16.5	68.6	None	0.6
7	26/09/2017	12:20	17.3	83	None	1.7

Table 1.4: Reptile Survey Results

Survey No.	Common Lizard						Other
	Male	Female	Adult (sex unknown)	Juvenile / Sub-Adult	Adult Total	Sloughed Skin	Toad
1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2
2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	4	8	5	2	9
4	1	0	1	2	2	0	6
5	1	0	1	6	2	1	9
6	0	0	5	0	5	0	Not recorded
7	3	1	2	10	6	0	8

1.6.4 An incidental sighting of a common lizard was made during positioning bat survey equipment during daylight hours, this was seen basking on top of a reptile survey mat on 23 August 2017 at SN65360132, likely to be reptile refugia number 64.

## 1.7 Conclusions

### a) Project Site Assessment

- 1.7.1 The desk study confirmed the presence of slow-worm, grass snake, adder and common lizard within 2 km, and the presence of grass snake and common lizard within the Project Site boundary.
- 1.7.2 During the 2017 reptile survey a total of 51 adult and juvenile common lizard observations were recorded, with a peak count of 6 adults recorded on one survey visit. Observations of common lizard were recorded from across the reptile survey area within the Project Site boundary. The majority of records were from the verges either side of the grassy track running through the centre of the Project Site and from the semi-improved neutral grassland present around the National Grid site.
- 1.7.3 During the course of the reptile survey male, female and juvenile common lizards were recorded, which confirmed that there was a breeding population present within the Project Site boundary.
- 1.7.4 No grass snakes were identified within the reptile survey area including the area with the highest abundance during the 2014 surveys (BSG Ecology, 2014). However, there is the potential for grass snake to be present within the Project Site boundary and to have gone unrecorded since:
- grass snake are wide ranging;
  - Pond 16, where the majority of the 2014 records were from was mostly dry throughout the 2017 reptile survey period, making the areas less suitable for supporting grass snake; and,
  - the area in the north of the reptile survey area where grass snake were recorded in 2014 could not be accessed for survey in 2017 due to grazing livestock.
- 1.7.5 As such, it should be assumed grass snake is likely to be present at low densities within the Project Site boundary and surrounding habitat.

### b) Population and 'Key reptile Site' Criteria

- 1.7.6 Based on the survey results and the criteria laid out in Table 1.1, the Project Site supports a 'Good population' of common lizard.
- 1.7.7 The Project Site does not meet the criteria for a 'Key Reptile Site'.

### c) Amphibian Species

- 1.7.8 Common toads were recorded under the reptile survey mats across the reptile survey area, including juvenile and adults and as such it can be assumed that common toad is breeding within or near to the Project Site boundary.

## 1.8 Recommendations

### d) Recommendations for Further Surveys

1.8.1 It is anticipated that no further surveys will be required.

### e) Recommendations for Mitigation

1.8.2 At this stage the following key recommendations have been made:

- Prior to construction commencing, areas within the Project Site boundary that are suitable for supporting reptiles or are known to support reptiles should undergo an exclusion fencing and translocation programme, including habitat management, to move reptiles out of construction zones into suitable habitat thereby limiting harm, injury or killing;
- As part of the translocation programme, a suitable receptor site will need to be identified to accept the reptiles translocated from the areas impacted by construction phase activities and operational footprint of the Project.
- The receptor site will need a population survey for reptiles undertaken to ascertain it's suitability for holding greater numbers of reptiles, this may be possible within the Order Limits and it is proposed to discuss the findings of this report with CCS and NRW and identify an area within the existing Order Limits. An area of suitable or sub-optimal habitat can be utilised within the Project Site boundary. If the area is sub-optimal, habitat management works will be required to increase its suitability for reptiles with the aim to create structurally diverse habitats. These will include:
  - Areas of cover to provide shelter and protection from predators;
  - Open areas in sunny spots and south facing slopes to provide areas for basking; and
  - Mosaic of structural diversity including areas with different plant species, age and height.
- In addition, there must be:
  - Connectivity of habitats to allow movement between hibernating, foraging and basking areas and to allow dispersal of populations; and
  - Inclusion of habitat edges and transitional zones including woodland edges and grassland/scrub interface.
- Habitat management works may take up to two years, depending on the current condition of the area, to allow habitats to grow and develop these features suitable for supporting reptile; and,
- A Method Statement for the translocation and habitat management programme should be written by a suitability experienced ecologist and agreement of the Method Statement sought from the county ecologist.

### f) Recommendations for Biodiversity Enhancement

1.8.3 At this stage the following precautionary recommendations have been made:

- Consider reptiles in the landscaping of the Project Site where possible.
- Create artificial habitat features including:
  - Log and brush piles – to create cover, provide structural diversity and enhance prey availability; and

- Artificial hibernacula – create piles of rocks, logs, rubble etc. Some of this should be buried below ground. Southward facing and well drained locations are the most successful.
- Basking sites – create south facing banks in open areas.
- Manage the Project Site boundary under client ownership for reptiles. Appropriate techniques should be adopted to prevent succession change in areas of suitable habitat.

## References

AECOM (2017). Abergelli Power Station Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Stag Energy, May 2017

CIEEM (2013) Professional Code of Conduct. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) June 2013

Froglife. (1999) Reptile Survey: An Introduction to Planning, Conducting and Interpreting Surveys for Snake and Lizard Conservation, Froglife Advice Sheet 10. Froglife, Halesworth.

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Joint Nature Conservation Committee (1989). Guidelines for the selection of biological SSSIs. Part 2: Detailed guidelines for habitats and species groups - 15 REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS. Under Revision. <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2303>

## Figure 1 – Phase 1 Habitat Map

**Project Title:**

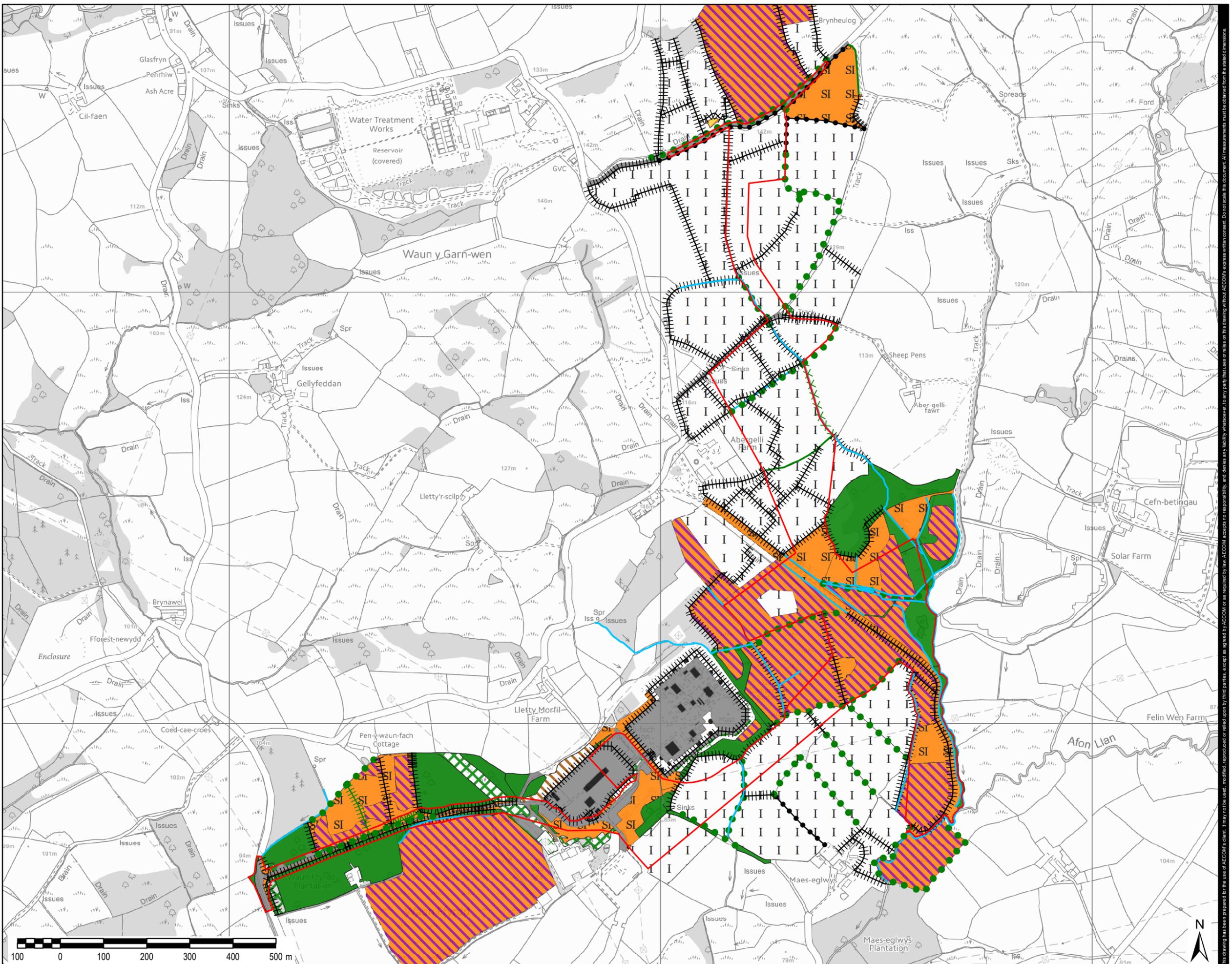
**ABERGELLI POWER STATION**

**Client:**

**ABERGELLI POWER LTD.**

**LEGEND**

- Project Site Boundary
- Phase 1 Habitat Linear Features**
- X Scrub - Scattered
- Row of trees - broadleaved
- Running Water
- Intact Hedge - Species-Poor
- - Defunct Hedge - Species-Poor
- W Hedge with Trees - Native Species-Rich
- |||| Hedge with Trees - Species-Poor
- |||| Fence
- Earth Bank
- Phase 1 Habitat Areas**
- Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural
- Broadleaved woodland - plantation
- Dense/Continuous scrub
- Scattered scrub
- Semi-improved - neutral grassland
- Improved grassland
- Marsh/marshy grassland
- Tall ruderal - herb and fern
- Dry heath/acid grassland mosaic
- Buildings
- Bare ground
- Hard standing



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**PHASE 1 HABITAT MAP**

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## Figure 2 – Reptile Survey Results

**Project Title:**

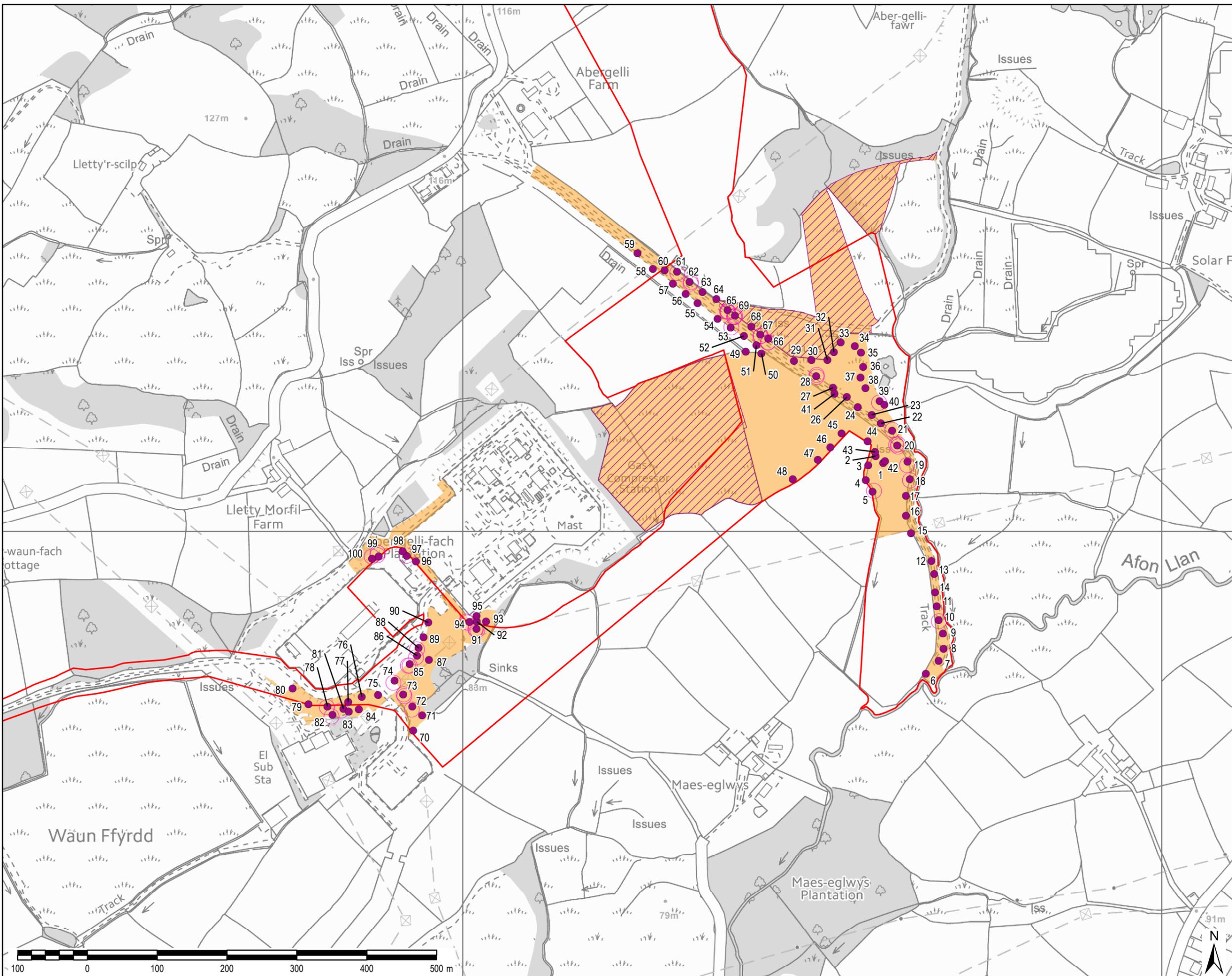
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**LEGEND**

- Reptile Refugia
- Reptile Identified - Viviparous Lizard
- Project Site Boundary
- Areas not accessible
- Areas suitable for reptiles



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**REPTILE REFUGIA OVERVIEW**

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FIGURE 2 002

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## Appendix A Reptile Survey Results

Date	Species	Number	Observation	Activity	Location	Sex	Maturity	Note
01/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	39	Unknown	Juvenile	JUST SAW DISAPPEARING INTO UNDERGROWTH
01/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	91	Unknown	Adult	
06/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	62	Male	Adult	
08/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Slough found	Basking	5	Unknown	Adult	SKIN
08/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Slough found	Basking	28	Unknown	Adult	SKIN, REMOVED
08/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	66	Unknown	Sub-adult	ON TOP OF MAT
08/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	67	Female	Adult	
08/09/2017	Common Lizard	2	Seen	Basking	69	Unknown	Juvenile	ON TOP OF MAT
08/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	65	Unknown	Juvenile	ON TOP OF MAT
08/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	72	Unknown	Juvenile	ON TOP OF MAT
08/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	82	Unknown	Adult	ON TOP OF MAT
08/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	81	Unknown	Juvenile	ON TOP OF MAT
08/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	74	Unknown	Adult	ON TOP OF MAT
08/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	88	Unknown	Juvenile	ON TOP OF MAT
08/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	94	Unknown	Juvenile	ON TOP OF MAT
08/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	91	Unknown	Juvenile	ON TOP OF MAT
12/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	62	Male	Adult	
12/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	73	Unknown	Adult	
12/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	99	Unknown	Juvenile	
12/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	20	Unknown	Juvenile	ON TOP OF MAT
14/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	21	Unknown	Juvenile	
14/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	20	Unknown	Juvenile	

Date	Species	Number	Observation	Activity	Location	Sex	Maturity	Note
14/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	69	Unknown	Juvenile	ON TOP OF MAT
14/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	65	Male	Adult	
14/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	85	Unknown	Adult	SCURRIED AWAY
14/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	86	Female	Sub-adult	
14/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	97	Unknown	Juvenile	ON TOP OF MAT
14/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Slough found	Basking	99	Unknown	Juvenile	
14/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	100	Unknown	Juvenile	ON TOP OF MAT
18/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	18	Unknown	Adult	
18/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	28	Unknown	Adult	
18/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	73	Unknown	Adult	
18/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	78	Unknown	Adult	
18/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	91	Unknown	Adult	
26/09/2017	Common Lizard	3	Seen	Basking	85	Unknown	Juvenile	TWO ON TOP, ONE UNDER
26/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	94	Unknown	Juvenile	
26/09/2017	Common Lizard	2	Seen	Basking	53	Unknown	Juvenile	ON TOP OF MAT
26/09/2017	Common Lizard	2	Seen	Basking	66	Unknown	Juvenile	ON TOP OF MAT
26/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	67	Female	Adult	
26/09/2017	Common Lizard	2	Seen	Basking	69	Unknown	Juvenile	ON TOP OF MAT
26/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	65	Male	Adult	ON TOP OF MAT
26/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	61	Unknown	Adult	ON TOP OF MAT
26/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	20	Male	Adult	
26/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	19	Unknown	Adult	ON TOP OF MAT
26/09/2017	Common Lizard	1	Seen	Basking	10	Male	Adult	ON TOP OF MAT