



Reptile Survey Report

Tess Square and Butts Close
Hybrid Scheme, Marnhull

October 2023

Reptile Survey Report

Tess Square and Butts Close Hybrid Scheme,
Marnhull

13/10/2023

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Non-technical Summary

Following a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Phlorum, 2023) a reptile survey was recommended at the Tess Square and Butts Close Hybrid Scheme. Phlorum Ltd was commissioned by Chapman Lily Planning to undertake a reptile survey which was carried out at land off Church Hill and Butts Close, Marnhull during August and September 2023, to establish the status of this species group within the site and to provide information on their presence/absence and distribution.

Design proposals for the site include a commercial centre at land off Church Hill, to be known as Tess Square, and a residential development at land off Butts Close, to be known as Butts Close. The total site area extended over approximately 13.5 hectares (ha). The majority of the site comprised cereal crop, which is not suitable reptile habitat and it would not have been possible to place refugia in these areas. Therefore, only areas that were considered suitable for reptiles, around the field margins, were surveyed. The total survey area extended over approximately 2.4 ha.

The main findings of the surveys are as follows:

- The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal assessed that the habitats on-site offered **moderate** potential to support populations of reptiles.
- A series of seven site visits were conducted during August and September 2023 to survey the area for reptiles.

Northern Site Area (Tess Square)

- The survey identified a **low** population of slow worms (*Anguis fragilis*) within the site.
- However, the site boundaries and surrounding area offer suitable habitat for reptiles that will be retained and, as a result, provided that a formal Reptile Mitigation Strategy is produced and a **controlled vegetation clearance** is carried out, it **is not** considered that reptiles pose a constraint to works at this site.

Southern Site Area (Butts Close)

- The survey identified a **good** population of slow worms and a **low** population of grass snakes (*Natrix helvetica*) within the site.
- However, the site boundaries offer suitable habitat for reptiles that will be retained and, as a result, provided that a formal Reptile Mitigation Strategy is produced and **controlled vegetation clearance** (including the installation of reptile fencing) is carried out, it **is not** considered that reptiles pose a constraint to works at this site.

Further information regarding mitigation and site enhancement is provided in the recommendations section of the report.

1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1 Phlorum Limited was commissioned by Chapman Lily Planning to carry out a reptile survey prior to development at land off Church Hill and Butts Close, Marnhull, Sturminster Newton (hereafter referred to as “the site”).
- 1.2 The reptile survey follows on from a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Phlorum, 2023) which identified potentially suitable habitat for this species within the site. The report assessed the potential for reptiles to be on the site as **moderate**.
- 1.3 This report provides an assessment of the status of reptiles on the site, providing information on their presence/likely absence and distribution. Potential impacts of the proposed development are identified and measured to mitigate the effects of the development on reptiles are discussed in outline.
- 1.4 Development proposals for the site include a commercial centre at land off Church Hill, to be known as Tess Square, and a residential development at land off Butts Close, to be known as Butts Close.

Site Description

- 1.5 The site comprised buildings, developed land; sealed surface, cereal crop, modified grassland, ruderal/ephemeral, fen marsh and swamp, hedgerow, hedgerow with trees, scattered trees, other rivers and streams, and bramble scrub.
- 1.6 The National Grid Reference for the centre of the northern site area (Tess Square) is ST 78019 18944 and for the centre of the southern site area (Butts Close) is ST 78008 18471. The total site area extended over approximately 13.5 hectares (ha).
- 1.7 The majority of the site comprised cereal crop, which is not suitable reptile habitat and it was not possible to place refugia in these areas. Therefore, only areas that were considered suitable for reptiles, around the field margins, were surveyed. The total survey area extended over approximately 2.4 ha.

2. Methodology

Data Search

- 2.1 Records for reptiles from within a 2km radius of the site were obtained from the Dorset Environmental Records Centre (DERC, 2023).

Reptile Survey

Presence / Absence Survey

- 2.2 The survey protocol followed accepted standards for reptile surveys as set out in Froglife (1999), Hill et al (2005) and English Nature (2004).
- 2.3 The survey involved a combination of visually searching for reptiles (direct observation) and the use of artificial refugia.
- 2.4 On the 13th July 2023, artificial refugia were placed around the site throughout areas of suitable reptile habitat. Refugia comprised individual 0.5m² (approximately) sections of roofing felt. These were laid out at approximately 5m intervals around the site. Potentially suitable reptile habitat within the survey area consisted of areas of hedgerow, scrub, and ruderal vegetation. A total of 28 refugia were used at the northern site area (Tess Square), and a total of 20 refugia were used at the southern site area (Butts Close).
- 2.5 A total of seven survey visits were undertaken commencing 21 days after the refugia had been set out and these were completed during August and September 2023. Refugia were checked during appropriate weather conditions, that is, where temperatures ranged between 9°C and 20°C, with little rain or wind. Visits were carried out, where possible, between the hours of 08.30-11.00 or 16.00-18.30, which are the optimum times for recording reptiles, although the time of day varied slightly according to weather conditions.

Population Size Estimate

- 2.6 An assessment of the reptile population size is based on Froglife (1999) guidance which requires a minimum of 20 repeat survey visits. Population sizes are then assigned to one of three categories (Low, Good or Exceptional) based on the peak count of individuals for each species across all the visits.
- 2.7 It should be noted that only seven visits were carried out and that the population assessment for the proposed development site is only an estimate based on the current guidance (see Table 1.1). Population assessments are however typically based on a relatively low survey effort with a maximum of 10 refuge sheets per ha, in contrast to a density of 20 refuge sheets per ha as employed at the site, and therefore it is considered likely that the survey data is more robust and sufficient to enable a population estimate to be made.

Table 1.1: Population Score (Froglife, 1999) (the figures refer to the maximum number of adults seen by in any one day)

Species	Low Population	Good Population	Exceptional Population
Adder	<5	5-10	>10
Grass Snake	<5	5-10	>10
Common Lizard	<5	5-20	>20
Slow Worm	<5	5-20	>20

Constraints

Data Search Constraints

- 2.8 It is important to note that, even where data is held, a lack of records for a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that there is a lack of ecological interest; the area may be simply under-recorded.

Reptile Survey Constraints

- 2.9 Reptile surveys can be undertaken between March to October, in the active period for reptiles, in suitable weather conditions; however, the optimum months for survey are April, May and September (Froglife, 1999).
- 2.10 The survey was carried out within the recommended survey period, including during an optimum month, in suitable weather conditions and was considered sufficiently rigorous to determine the presence/likely absence and distribution of reptiles within the proposed development site at that time.

3. Results

Data Search

- 3.1 The data search showed records of slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*), grass snake (*Natrix Helvetica*), adder (*Vipera berus*), and common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) within 2km of the site within the past 15 years.
- 3.2 The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal also showed that the site contained areas of hedgerow, scrub, and ruderal vegetation, providing suitable reptile habitat.
- 3.3 Overall, it was considered that the site offered **moderate** potential for supporting populations of reptile species.

Presence / Absence Survey

Northern Site Area (Tess Square)

- 3.4 The survey found slow worms (*Anguis fragilis*) within the site. Peak counts were one adult slow worm on the 16th August 2023 (visit 3).

Table 2: Summary of reptile survey results (with peak counts in red).

Date	Slow Worm		Common Lizard		Grass Snake		Adder	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
03/08/2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11/08/2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16/08/2023	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24/08/2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01/09/2023	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
07/09/2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18/09/2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Southern Site Area (Butts Close)

- 3.5 The survey found slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) and grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*) within the site. Peak slow worm counts were nine adults on the 3rd August 2023 (visit 1). Peak grass snake counts were one adult on the 18th September 2023 (visit 7).

Table 3: Summary of reptile survey results (with peak counts in red).

Date	Slow Worm		Common Lizard		Grass Snake		Adder	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
03/08/2023	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
11/08/2023	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16/08/2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24/08/2023	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
01/09/2023	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
07/09/2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18/09/2023	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Population Size Assessment

Northern Site Area (Tess Square)

- 3.6 The adult peak count of one slow worm equates to a **low** population for this species based on current guidance (Froglife, 1999).
- 3.7 The true population size is more difficult to estimate although guidance from Froglife (1999) suggests that peak counts from refuge surveys encounter only c.10% of individuals, albeit with a much lower sampling effort than employed here.
- 3.8 On this basis, the estimated population of slow worm inhabiting suitable habitat within the site could be 10 adults. However, this is an approximate guide only and the true numbers may vary.

Southern Site Area (Butts Close)

- 3.9 The adult peak count of nine slow worms equates to a **good** population for this species based on current guidance (Froglife, 1999).
- 3.10 The adult peak count of one grass snake equates to a **low** population for this species based on current guidance (Froglife, 1999).
- 3.11 The true population size is more difficult to estimate although guidance from Froglife (1999) suggests that peak counts from refuge surveys encounter only c.10% of individuals, albeit with a much lower sampling effort than employed here.
- 3.12 On this basis, the estimated population of reptiles inhabiting suitable habitat within the site could be 90 adult slow worms and 10 adult grass snakes. However, this is an approximate guide only and the true numbers may vary.

4. Discussion and Recommendations

Discussion

- 4.1 Current development proposals include a commercial centre at land off Church Hill, to be known as Tess Square, and a residential development at land off Butts Close, to be known as Butts Close. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Phlorum, July 2023) identified **potentially suitable** habitat for reptiles within the site.
- 4.2 A reptile survey was carried out during optimum survey conditions following approved guidance.
- 4.3 The survey identified slow worms (*Anguis fragilis*) and grass snakes (*Natrix helvetica*) at the site.

Northern Site Area (Tess Square)

- 4.4 Only one adult slow worm was observed in the field margins and there is suitable reptile habitat in the being retained in the site boundaries and in the wider surrounds outside of the site boundaries. It is therefore considered that, provided a controlled clearance of the vegetation on site is carefully carried out in line with a formal Reptile Mitigation Strategy, reptiles **will not** pose a constraint to development. Further details of the recommended controlled clearance are provided below.

Southern Site Area (Butts Close)

- 4.5 Nine adult slow worms and one adult grass snake were observed along the edges of the site. The majority of reptiles were observed along the northern boundary. Most of the vegetation in the field margins is to be retained, It is therefore considered that, provided a controlled clearance of the vegetation on site is carefully carried out in line with a formal Reptile Mitigation Strategy, reptiles **will not** pose a constraint to development. Further details of the recommended controlled clearance are provided below.

Recommendations

Reptile Mitigation Strategy

- 4.6 It is recommended that a Reptile Mitigation Strategy should be produced post-consent to guide works throughout the project and should remain on site with the site foreman for reference during works.
- 4.7 The document will detail all precautionary working methods along with continued management plans. Details of post works mitigation will also be included to ensure the habitat remain optimal for widespread reptiles.

- 4.8 The precautionary approach is to include controlled vegetation clearance of the field margins, under an ecological watching brief. This is to be carried out during the active period for reptiles (March to October inclusive, weather-dependent). Where semi-natural vegetation in the field margins requires clearing, this should be carried out in phases where vegetation is initially cut to a height of 200-300mm, before being cut to ground level. This is to be carried out in a directional manner, moving towards retained habitat that is suitable for reptiles, such as the hedgerows and other retained boundary vegetation. Using this method, reptiles should be encouraged to move outside of the working area.
- 4.9 Due to the presence of a good population of slow worms and low population of grass snakes within land off Butts Close, most of which were along the northern boundary where new dwellings are proposed, it may be necessary to install temporary reptile fencing around the working area following the vegetation clearance. This will serve to prevent reptiles attempting to move back into the working area, where they may be at risk of death or injury.
- 4.10 Within both site areas, the new development is mostly focused on the central field areas, which are currently arable and unsuitable for reptiles. A considerable area of semi-natural vegetation is to be retained around the site, therefore it is considered that both site areas will remain suitable for supporting low-good populations of reptiles post-development. It is recommended that enhancements are included however to maximise the suitability of both site areas for reptiles.

Habitat Enhancement

- 4.11 New development offers the opportunity for habitat enhancement in accordance with national planning policy. A series of measures are outlined below which should be incorporated into the design scheme.

Landscape Planting

- 4.12 Wildlife planting could be incorporated into the landscape proposals for both boundary habitat and any newly created amenity areas to increase species diversity post works.
- 4.13 Planting should include a high proportion of native species and include areas of shrubs and grassland. For grassland areas, sowing suitable wildflower seed mixes (Emorsgate or similar) is recommended. Species should be carefully selected to ensure they are suitable for the area.

Log Piles

- 4.14 Log piles or rockeries could also be incorporate into the landscape proposals. These should be oriented to maximise their daily exposure to the sun, with the longest side facing south. The log piles should be made from neatly stacked wood, locally sourced where possible, and stacked approximately 1m in height, either in a pyramidal shape (bound with wire to prevent breaking apart over time) or stacked against mature trees.

- 4.15 Log piles are ideal environments for reptiles: used for hibernation and as a refuge from predators. The dead wood also supports a diverse invertebrate fauna; a food source for a range of species including reptiles, amphibians, and birds.









Hibernacula

- 4.16 Hibernacula are normally under-ground chambers that amphibians and reptiles can hibernate in over winter. These can be made sunken into the ground, or as raised mound in areas where digging into the ground is not possible, or the ground conditions are impermeable. They are made from a variety of times such as wood, logs, dead wood, rocks, hardcore and other suitable types of rubble. Soil is then cover over the area and a gap provided at the base to enable amphibians and reptiles to enter.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The survey site is located at land off Church Hill and Butts Close, Marnhull, Sturminster Newton. The total site area extended over approximately 13.5 hectares (ha) and the survey area extended over approximately 2.4 ha. The surveyed area only included the vegetation around the edges of both fields and did not include the cereal crop in the middle.
- 5.2 Habitats to be impacted by the development proposals include buildings, developed land; sealed surface, cereal crop, modified grassland, ruderal/ephemeral, fen marsh and swamp, hedgerow, hedgerow with trees, scattered trees, other rivers and streams, and bramble scrub.
- 5.3 The reptile survey identified a **low** population of slow worms within the northern site area, where 'Tess Square' is proposed.
- 5.4 The reptile survey identified a **good** population of slow worms and a **low** population of grass snakes within the southern site area, where 'Butts Close' residential scheme is proposed.
- 5.5 Within both site areas, the development will mostly affect central field areas which are currently unsuitable for reptiles. A considerable area of semi-natural vegetation is to be retained around the site, therefore it is considered that both site areas will remain suitable for supporting low-good populations of reptiles post-development.
- 5.6 It is recommended that a formal Reptile Mitigation Strategy is produced to guide works with regard to reptiles. It is recommended that this details a method of controlled clearance, whereby reptiles are encouraged to move out of the working area and into suitable retained boundary vegetation. Reptile fencing should be installed where considered appropriate to prevent reptiles from moving back into the working area.
- 5.7 Given the nature of the proposed works, it is not considered that a formal translocation of reptiles will be necessary for either site area.

6. References

-  DERC (2023). *5km Ecological Data Search: Land at Marnhull Hybrid Scheme*. Unpublished data from Dorset Environmental Records Centre.
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-  Herpetofauna Groups of Britain and Ireland (HGBI) (1998) *Evaluating Local Mitigation/ Translocation Programmes: Maintaining Best Practice and Lawful Standards*. HGBI Advisory Notes for Amphibian and Reptile Groups (ARGs). Halesworth: HGBI, c/o Froglife. Unpublished.
-  Hill, D. Fasham, M. Tucker, G. Shewry, M. Shaw, P (2005). *Handbook of Biodiversity Methods – Survey, Evaluation and Monitoring*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
-  Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2003) *Herpetofauna Workers' Manual*. Peterborough: JNCC.
-  Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2004) *Common Standards Monitoring Guidance for Reptiles and Amphibians*. Version February 2004. JNCC, Peterborough.
-  Phlorum (2023). *Preliminary Ecological Appraisal – Tess Square and Butts Close Hybrid Scheme, Marnhull*. Unpublished report, Phlorum.

Figures and Appendices

Appendix A

Reptile Survey Maps

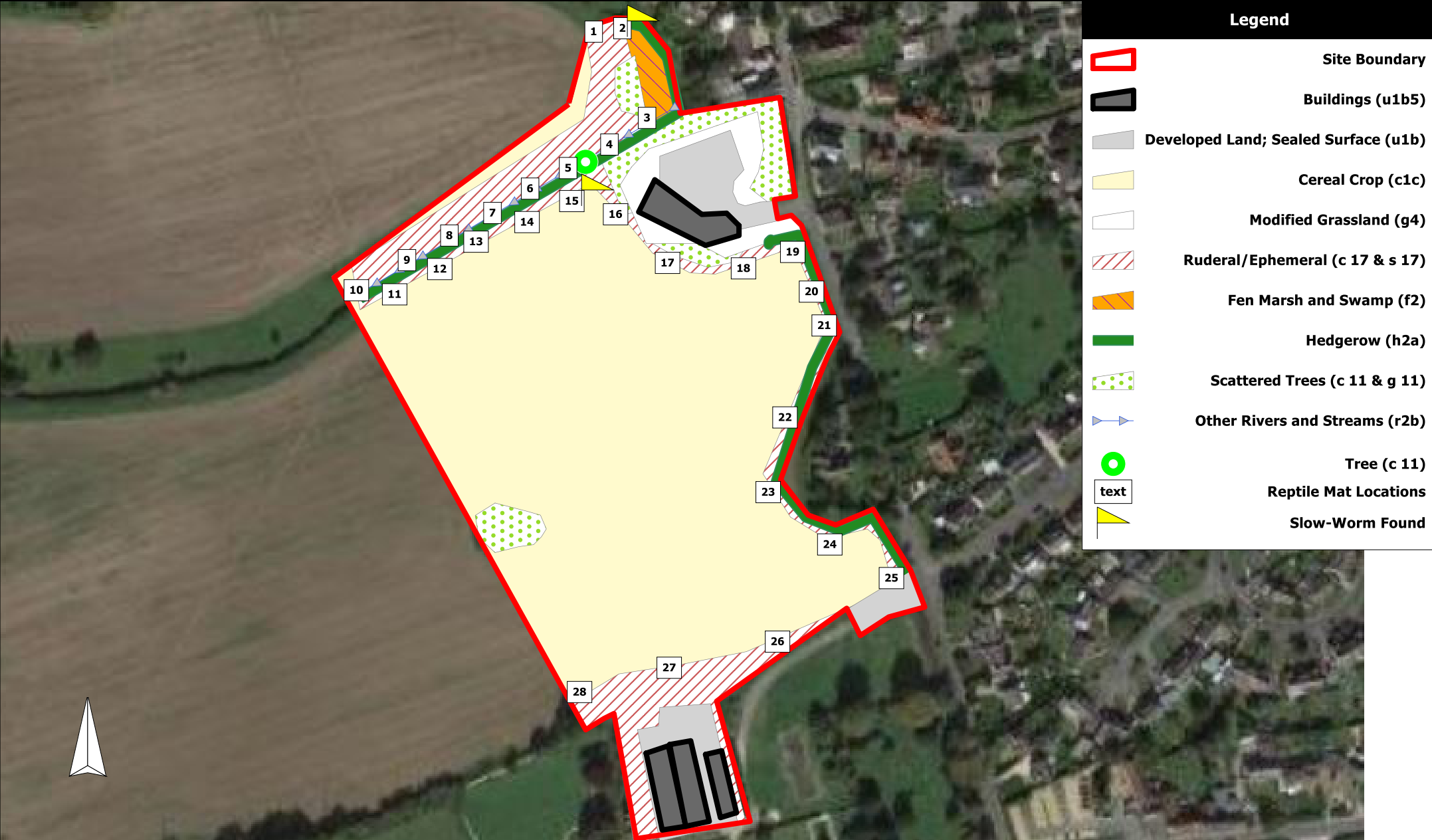


Figure 1: Marnhull Northern Site Area (Tess Square) Reptile Survey Map

Drawn by: BC
On the: 13/10/2023
Not to Scale
Ref: 11424



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Figure 2: Marnhull Southern Site Area (Butts Close) Reptile Survey Map

Drawn by: BC
 On the: 13/10/2023
 Not to Scale
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Appendix B

Legislation

This section contains information pertaining to the legislation and planning policy applicable in Britain. This information is not applicable to Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands. Information contained in the following appendix is provided for guidance only.






Species

The objective of the EC Habitats Directive¹ is to conserve plants and animals which are considered to be rare across Europe. The Directive is transposed into UK law by The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) (formerly The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) and The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended).

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and also implements the obligations set out for species protection from the Council Directive 2009/147/EC (formerly 79/409/EEC) on the Conservation of Wild Birds (EC Birds Directive) in Great Britain.






Various amendments have been made since the Wildlife & Countryside Act came into force in 1981. Further details pertaining to alterations of the Act can be found on the following website: www.opsi.gov.uk. Key amendments have been made through the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000) and Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

There are a number of other legislative Acts affording protection to species and habitats. These include

-  Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000
-  Deer Act 1991
-  Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006
-  Protection of Badgers Act 1992
-  Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

Herpetofauna (Reptiles and Amphibians)

The following species receive full protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) through their inclusion on Schedule 2.

-  Sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*);
-  Smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*);
-  Natterjack toad (*Epidalea calamita*);
-  Great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*); and
-  Pool frog (*Pelophylax lessonae*).

Under this legislation, Regulation 41 prohibits:

¹ Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora

- 🦎 deliberate killing, injuring or capturing of species listed on Schedule 2;
- 🦎 deliberate disturbance of any Schedule 2 species as to impair their ability:
 - (i) to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young; and
 - (ii) to hibernate or migrate.
- 🦎 deliberate disturbance of any Schedule 2 species as to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species;
- 🦎 deliberate taking or destroying of the eggs of a Schedule 2 species;
- 🦎 damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place; and
- 🦎 keeping, transporting, selling, exchanging or offering for sale whether live or dead or of any part of a species.

With the exception of the pool frog, these species are also currently listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this Act, they are additionally protected from:

- 🦎 intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level);
- 🦎 intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection; and
- 🦎 selling, offering or exposing for sale, possession or transporting for purpose of sale.

Other native species of herpetofauna are protected solely under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). These species include:

- 🦎 Adder (*Vipera berus*);
- 🦎 Grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*);
- 🦎 Common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*); and
- 🦎 Slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*).

Under this legislation, for these species it is prohibited under Section 9(1) & (5) to:




- 🦎 intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) kill or injure these species; or
- 🦎 sell, offer or expose for sale, possess or transport for purpose of sale these species, or any part thereof.

The following species are listed in respect to Section 9(5) of Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which only affords them protection against sale, offering or exposing for sale, possession or transport for the purpose of sale:

- 🦎 Common frog (*Rana temporaria*);
- 🦎 Common toad (*Bufo bufo*);
- 🦎 Smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*); and
- 🦎 Palmate newt (*L. helveticus*).

Appendix C

Photographs

Feature	Photograph of Feature
<p>Photograph 1: Slow worm found at the northern site area (Tess Square).</p>	 <p>1 Sep 2023 at 16:40:13 72 Burton St, Mamhull Sturminster Newton England DT10 United Kingdom</p>
<p>Photograph 2: Slow worm found at the southern site area (Butts Close).</p>	 <p>11 Aug 2023 at 12:48:50 6 New St Sturminster Newton England DT10 1PY United Kingdom</p>
<p>Photograph 3: Slow worms found at the southern site area (Butts Close).</p>	 <p>3 Aug 2023 at 13:35:34 6 Butts Close Sturminster Newton England DT10 1QB United Kingdom</p>

Appendix D

Full Survey Data

Reptile Survey Recording Form - Northern Site Area (Tess Square)										AD=Adult M=Male F=Female SUB-AD=Sub-adult JUV=Juvenile UNID=Unidentified																									
Job no:		11424						Client:		Chapman Lily Planning								Project:				Marnhull Hybrid													
Survey No.	Date	Time	Surveyor	Sky (Octares 0-8)	Temp: (°C)	Wind (Beaufort scale 0-12)	Rain	Common lizard						Slow worm						Grass snake						Adder									
								Ad			Sub ad	Peak count (ad/su b-ad)	Juv	Total	Ad			Sub ad	Peak count (ad/su b-ad)	Juv	Total	Ad			Sub ad	Peak count (ad/su b-ad)	Juv	Total	Ad			Sub ad	Peak count (ad/sub-ad)	Juv	Total
								M	F	Unid					M	F	Unid					M	F	Unid					M	F	Unid				
1	03/08/2023	10:40	Billie	5	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	11/08/2023	09:25	Billie	5	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	16/08/2023	16:40	Billie	4	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	24/08/2023	18:50	Billie	1	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	01/09/2023	17:30	Billie	7	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	07/09/2023	18:20	Billie	5	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	18/09/2023	09:00	Billie	3	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reptile Survey Recording Form - Southern Site Area (Butts Close)														AD=Adult M=Male F=Female SUB-AD=Sub-adult JUV=Juvenile UNID=Unidentified																						
Job no:		11424							Client:		Chapman Lily Planning										Project:					Marnhull Hybrid										
Survey No.	Date	Time	Surveyor	Sky (Octares 0-8)	Temp: (°C)	Wind (Beaufort scale 0-12)	Rain	Common lizard						Slow worm						Grass snake						Adder										
								Ad			Sub ad	Peak count (ad/su b-ad)	Juv	Total	Ad			Sub ad	Peak count (ad/su b-ad)	Juv	Total	Ad			Sub ad	Peak count (ad/su b-ad)	Juv	Total	Ad			Sub ad	Peak count (ad/sub-ad)	Juv	Total	
								M	F	Unid					M	F	Unid					M	F	Unid					M	F	Unid					M
1	03/08/2023	10:10	Billie	5	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	11/08/2023	08:50	Billie	5	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	16/08/2023	16:10	Billie	4	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4	24/08/2023	18:25	Billie	1	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	01/09/2023	17:05	Billie	7	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	07/09/2023	17:50	Billie	5	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7	18/09/2023	08:30	Billie	3	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	15	9	24	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



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