

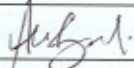




Hollingbourne Business Park Reptile Report 2005

Hollingbourne Business Park Limited

November 2005

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Executive Summary

Suitable habitat for reptile species has been identified during extended phase 1 habitat surveys of the proposed Hollingbourne Business Park site, within rank, semi-improved grassland and tall ruderal communities (WSPE, 2005). WSP Environmental was commissioned by Hollingbourne Business Park Ltd. to undertake a reptile survey in order to establish presence/absence of reptiles on the site.

The site is west of Hollingbourne near Maidstone, Kent. It is approximately 125 hectares in size and is bounded by the M20 to the north and the A20 and existing railway line to the south. The site comprises arable and pastoral land, with some semi-natural woodland and large stretches of immature plantation woodland along the site boundaries. There is a network of hedgerows running through the site and other habitats such as rough grassland, scattered trees, ditches and tall ruderal communities are present.

The reptile survey was carried out in August and September 2005 in accordance with guidance within Froglife Advice sheet 10 (Froglife, 1999) and Herpetofauna Groups of Britain and Ireland Guidelines (HBGI, 1998) by inspecting bitumen artificial refugia for the presence of reptiles.

There are three species of reptile are present on the site. Assessment of the numbers recorded show that there are low populations of slow worm, common lizard and grass snake present.

All three species are protected under Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) against intentional killing, injury and sale. Therefore it is recommended that the redevelopment of the site include mitigation to take the presence of these species into account. It is recommended that a translocation exercise, with reference to standard guidelines (HGBI, 1998), is conducted over all suitable habitat to be lost to the development.

The reptiles cleared from the developed area should ideally be moved to an area of land within or directly adjacent to the development site boundary in order to retain the reptile population locally and to allow the natural repopulation of the development site from the receptor site at the post construction phase.

It is recommended that habitat enhancement and creation is undertaken within the site boundaries to ensure the long term survival of reptile populations within suitable areas of the site. The current masterplan provides opportunities for the retention of road verges and highway embankments which would provide some suitable areas for reptile mitigation. In addition, the landscape design should incorporate areas of grassland with suitable basking and hibernation features and the installation of artificial refugia and south facing slopes. Habitat creation and enhancement works should be coordinated with the other ecological mitigation on the site to enable maximum benefit to all wildlife species present such as amphibians, bats and bird species.

It is recommended that the removal of reptiles from the site is tied-in with the removal of great crested newts from the site as both processes require a similar procedure. In addition, the habitat requirements of the two species share many similarities and for this reason much of the operational phase mitigation recommended for reptiles will also benefit great crested newts on the site.

Should it prove necessary to secure an off-site receptor site, this would also present an additional opportunity to mitigate the adverse impacts of the development to birds and invertebrates on the site and this is discussed within the report.



1 Introduction

1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

1.1.1 An area of land to the west of Hollingbourne in Kent is the proposed location for a new business park development. The site is approximately 125 hectares in size and is bounded by the M20 to the north and the A20 and existing railway line to the south. The site location is shown of Figure 1.

1.1.2 The site comprises several large arable fields and some smaller pastoral fields which are cattle grazed. Areas of semi-natural woodland exist within the centre of the site and immature plantation woodland is present along large stretches of the site boundary. There is a network of hedgerows running through the site and other habitats such as rough grassland, scattered trees, ditches and tall ruderal communities are present.

1.1.3 During extended phase 1 habitat surveys of the site, suitable habitat for reptile species has been identified within rank, semi-improved grassland and tall ruderal communities on the site (WSPE, 2005). WSP Environmental was commissioned by Hollingbourne Business Park Ltd. to undertake a reptile survey in order to establish presence/absence of reptiles on the site

1.2 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

1.2.1 Slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*), common or viviparous lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*), adder (*Vipera berus*) and grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) are protected by the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended 1988) by part of *Section 9(1)* and all of *Section 9(5)*. This means that they are protected against killing and injuring (but not 'taking') and against sale and transporting for sale.



2 Methodology

2.1.1 In the initial Phase 1 Habitat Surveys of the site suitable habitat for reptiles was identified. A reptile survey was carried out in these areas by searching for reptiles using artificial refugia. The position of these refugia is shown in Figure 1. The aim of the survey was to confirm the presence of reptiles on site and, if present, to determine species and record numbers found.

2.1.2 The reptile survey was carried out during August and September 2005 with reference to Froglife Advice sheet 10 (Froglife, 1999) and Herpetofauna Groups of Britain and Ireland Guidelines (HBGI, 1998). The use of artificial refugia was as follows:

- 100 corrugated bitumen sheets of approximately 1m² were positioned around the site to act as artificial refugia for reptiles at a density of just over 10 per hectare. These were put in areas suitable for reptiles such as tall grassland and grassy embankments. Refugia were also placed in sub-optimal habitat within which reptiles had been recorded during other wildlife surveys of the site (see 3.1.1, for example along the field margins of arable fields at Target Notes 2 and 6, Figure 2). The refugia were placed on 15 August and left undisturbed for a week. The locations of the refugia are shown on Figure 2.
- After the settlement period the refugia were lifted on eight dates; 23, 26 and 30 August and 2, 13, 20, 23 and 27 September. On each date the refugia were surveyed once. As far as possible, the surveys were conducted on days with suitable weather conditions. Any reptiles recorded basking under or on the refugia were recorded on each occasion.
- In addition natural refugia present on the site such as large stones, pieces of wood, log piles and areas of debris were searched for reptiles and any casual observations were noted.

2.2 LIMITATIONS OF SURVEY

2.2.1 The semi-improved grassland fields along the south of the site (shown as Target Note 7 on Figure 2) were originally highlighted as potentially suitable for reptiles. These fields are now cattle grazed and the grassland is short and therefore no longer considered to be optimal for reptiles. In addition, setting down artificial refugia within them would not be appropriate due to the presence of grazing animals. For these reasons the fields were not surveyed.

2.2.2 In addition, there are very small areas of grassland roadside verges along the A20 which may present (sub-optimal) reptile habitat. However, placement and checking of artificial refugia next to the road presents a health and safety risk. It is also considered that such marginal habitat would not be able to support significant reptile populations.

3 Results

3.1 WEATHER CONDITIONS

3.1.1 Weather conditions were suitable for reptiles to be utilising the artificial refugia for all but two visits (23rd August and 30th August). The weather on the 23rd August was mild but constant rain. However, despite this apparently unsuitable weather several reptiles were recorded using the artificial refugia. During the 30th August there was prolonged sunshine resulting in sustained high temperatures. On this day very few reptiles were recorded and this is likely to be due to a reduced need to bask for long periods of time.

Table 1: Weather conditions during survey visits.

Date	Temperature	Weather
23rd August	14	constant rain
26th August	11 - 14	sunny (misty at first)
30th August	22- 28	hot and sunny
2nd September	20-25	hot and sunny, occasional cloud
13th September	15 -21	misty start, sunny morning, becoming overcast
20th September	19-28	hot and sunny, with an overcast period mid-morning
27th September	25	cloudy with short sunny spells. Warm throughout day (quite muggy).

3.2 SURVEY RESULTS

3.2.1 The survey found evidence of three species of reptiles on the site and Figure 2 shows the locations of reptiles recorded. The raw survey results are in Appendix B.

3.2.2 Maximum counts for each species are listed in Table 2 below. These have been broken down into four distinct regions and the approximate size of each region is also listed. Please note that these maximum counts may be taken from different days for different regions.

Table 2: Maximum counts of each species by area

Region	Approx. area (Ha)	Common Lizard	Grass Snake	Slow Worm
Semi-improved grassland at TN1	1	12	1	12
Field margin at TN2 and road embankment at TN3	1.5	1	1	1
Tall ruderal habitat at TN4	5	17	0	4
Road verge/embankment at TN5 and TN6	2.3	7	1	1



3.3 ADDITIONAL RECORDS

3.3.1 In addition to reptiles recorded during the reptile survey, sightings of reptiles have been noted during other wildlife visits on the site and have been recorded on figure 2. These consist of;

- a grass snake sighting near refugia number 21 on 3rd Aug;
- a dead slow worm near refugia 97 during the extended phase 1 survey (23rd June);
- a very large slow worm under a piece of cardboard near refugia 94 whilst setting out the refugia (15th August); and
- sightings of common lizard and slow worm within immature plantation (over grassland) west of refugia 25 whilst setting out the refugia (15th August).

3.4 ANALYSIS

3.4.1 According to guidance HGBI guidelines (HGBI, 1998) the definition of a low population of each of the reptile species present on the site are as follows;

Species	HGBI definition of low population density
Slow-worm	< 50/ha
Common lizard	< 20/ha
Grass snake	<2/ha

3.4.2 The results of the survey indicate that there are **low** populations of slow worm, common lizard and grass snake on the site.

3.4.3 The records of grass snake involved one sighting of two juveniles (seen basking under tins in two locations approximately 2km apart on the same day and therefore considered likely to be two individuals) and one sighting of an adult grass snake. No grass snakes were habitually basking under any of the tins on site during the survey.



4 Recommendations for Mitigation

4.1.1 The survey found three species of reptile present on the proposed development site. It is recommended that mitigation measures are taken to minimise the impacts of the development to reptiles and to ensure compliance with relevant wildlife legislation.

4.1.2 Mitigation recommendations are the same for all three reptile species and involve the removal of animals from the site in the short term (to avoid killing and injuring) followed by subsequent habitat creation and management for the benefit of reptiles.

4.1.3 Two areas of potentially suitable reptile habitat were not surveyed due to health and safety/welfare concerns (see section 2.2). It is recommended that reptiles are assumed to be present along the unsurveyed road verges on either side of Ashford road and that the proposed mitigation be extended these areas. The area of semi-improved grassland at Target Note 7 should be surveyed for reptiles if the stock are removed from the site prior to development.


4.2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE MITIGATION

4.2.1 Due to the protected status of the reptile species present on site, it would be necessary to employ measures to ensure that no individuals are killed or injured during the construction phase of the development.

4.2.2 It is recommended that this is achieved through a comprehensive capture and translocation programme undertaken within all suitable habitat within the development envelope. This should take place prior to any construction works and in accordance with Herpetofauna Groups of Britain and Ireland guidelines (HGBI, 1998).

4.2.3 The methodology should involve the following:

- Reptile proof fencing should be erected around all areas from which reptiles are to be excluded immediately prior to the onset of the translocation exercise. This should include all areas within which construction activity is to take place. A high concentration of refugia should be placed over the areas of suitable reptile habitat (at least 100 tins/ha.) Capture of reptiles found under refugia should then take place and should continue until the numbers caught indicate that the majority of the population has been removed (to be undertaken between March - September). Animals would be released into an appropriate receptor site (see 4.2.6). Herpetofauna Groups of Britain and Ireland guidelines recommend a minimum of **60 suitable days** for this stage for **low** populations of reptile species although English Nature should be consulted on the specifics of the mitigation. To qualify as a suitable trapping day temperatures should be between 9-18°C, weather should be sunny (at least intermittently) and conditions should be still or with a light breeze.
- Habitat manipulation should be used in order to maximise capture effort by successively reducing the areas of suitable reptile habitat within the translocation site. Such manipulation may include controlled mowing, strimming and scrub clearance and allows the trapping effort to be focussed into specific areas.
- The final stage of the translocation exercise should be a supervised destructive search of the site, capturing any reptiles found. Any suitable refugia or hibernacula such as compost heaps and piles of grass clippings should be carefully dismantled at



this stage. The destructive search should include the removal of turf to render the area unsuitable for reptiles which would allow the site to be signed off to enable the construction works to commence.

4.2.4 It is advisable that the total area to be cleared of reptiles is divided into compartments in order to allow a phased approach to the translocation process whereby it may be possible to release certain sections of land before others if they can be declared 'reptile free'.

4.2.5 Where site operations are deemed to present a continued risk to reptiles, permanent reptile proof fencing should be installed immediately adjacent to the development footprint, to allow a maximum amount of land to be available for re-colonisation by the reptiles for the duration the operational phase of the development.

Receptor Site Selection

4.2.6 Reptiles would be translocated to one or more agreed receptor sites.

4.2.7 The receptor site(s) should meet as many as possible of the following criteria:

- The receptor site should provide good habitat for the translocated species (in many cases it is possible to enhance the suitability of the receptor site for reptiles through habitat creation and manipulation).
- Potential receptor sites should be surveyed for the presence/absence of the reptile species to be released there (i.e. common lizard, slow worm and potentially grass snake).
- The receptor site should be a suitable size for the estimated number of animals to be moved.
- The receptor site should be safeguarded from any land-use changes in the foreseeable future.

4.2.8 Ideally the receptor site would be an area of land within or directly adjacent to the development site boundary in order to retain the reptile population locally and to allow the natural repopulation of the development site from the receptor site in the post construction phase. Alternatively a suitable receptor site could be secured within the local area and an agreement reached with the relevant landowners in order to ensure the long term management of the site for the benefit of the new reptile population. Monitoring of the translocated reptile populations should be undertaken for a minimum of two years after the translocation exercise.

4.3 OPERATIONAL PHASE MITIGATION

4.3.1 The current masterplan provides opportunities for the retention of road verges and highway embankments which would provide some suitable areas for reptile mitigation. All retained and created grassland areas should be managed to benefit reptiles in particular and wildlife in general through appropriate management such as mowing once a year in autumn, after all plants have set seed. The clippings from the hay cutting could then be removed and composted (for instance in retained woodland habitat). Some areas should be left uncut each year in order to provide overwintering habitat for reptiles and piles of partially buried dead wood could be created in marginal areas to provide additional reptile habitat. Such management would also benefit invertebrate species in the area.

4.3.2 In addition, the landscape design should incorporate areas of grassland with suitable basking and hibernation features and the installation of natural refugia and south facing slopes. One suitable area for such habitat creation is in the far west of the site. In this area it would be possible to create a band of suitable reptile habitat that



could connect the motorway embankment and verge (which is suitable for reptiles) to the railway line and areas of grassland habitat directly east of the 'Green Pastures' property.

4.3.3 Other areas around the margins of the site could also be enhanced to benefit reptile species and such habitat creation and enhancement works should be coordinated with the other ecological mitigation on the site to enable maximum benefit to all wildlife species present on the site such as amphibians, bats and bird species.

4.4 LINKS WITH MITIGATION FOR OTHER SPECIES ON THE SITE

Great Crested Newts

4.4.1 It should be possible to tie-in the removal of reptiles from the site with the removal of great crested newts from the site (which would be carried out under a Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs licence) and this is recommended. Both exercises require the use of 'Herptile proof' fencing around all areas in which construction activity is to take place. In addition, drift fencing is recommended to aid in the removal of great crested newts from the site (see separate Great Crested Newt Report WSPE, 2005).

4.4.2 Similarly, much of the operational phase mitigation recommended for reptiles will also benefit great crested newts. The terrestrial habitat requirements of great crested newts are similar to those of reptile species and the newts would also benefit from the creation of rank grassland, log piles and south facing banks.

Skylark and Invertebrates

4.4.3 The management of an off-site receptor site for the benefit of reptiles would present an opportunity to mitigate the adverse impacts of the development on birds and invertebrates. Habitat managed for the benefit of reptiles (i.e. containing rank grassland with short scrub areas and areas of bare ground) could also provide suitable habitat for skylark if managed correctly. Skylarks have been recorded within the arable fields on the development site and there is little opportunity within the masterplan for the proposed development scheme to provide on-site mitigation for this species. Furthermore, such management of the receptor site would provide grassland and bare ground habitat for invertebrate species and could therefore help mitigate the loss of tall ruderal habitat which currently supports invertebrate populations.



5 Conclusion

5.1.1 The results of this survey show that low populations of common lizard, slow worm and grass snake are present within the proposed Hollingbourne Business Park site.

5.1.2 All three species are protected under Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) against intentional killing, injury and sale.

5.1.3 It is recommended that a translocation exercise, with reference to standard guidelines (HGBI, 1998), is conducted over all suitable habitat to be lost to the development.

5.1.4 The reptiles removed from the area to be developed should ideally be moved to an area of land within or directly adjacent to the development site boundary in order to retain the reptile population locally and to allow the natural repopulation of the development site from the receptor site at the post construction phase.

5.1.5 It is recommended that habitat enhancement and creation is undertaken within the site boundaries to ensure the long term survival of reptile populations within the soft landscaped parts of the site. The current masterplan provides opportunities for the retention of road verges and highway embankments which would provide some suitable areas for reptile mitigation. In addition, the landscape design should incorporate areas of grassland with suitable basking and hibernation features and the installation of artificial refugia and south facing slopes. Habitat creation and enhancement works should be coordinated with the other ecological mitigation on the site to provide maximum benefits to all wildlife species present such as amphibians, bats and bird species.

5.1.6 It is recommended that the removal of reptiles from the site is tied-in with the removal of great crested newts from the site as both processes require a similar procedure. In addition, the habitat requirements of the two species are similar and for this reason much of the operational phase mitigation recommended for reptiles will also benefit great crested newts on the site.

5.1.7 Should it be necessary to use an off-site receptor site, this would present an opportunity to mitigate the adverse impacts of the development to birds and invertebrates on the site and this is discussed within the report.

WSP Environmental Ltd



References

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

Herpetofauna Groups of Britain and Ireland (1998) Evaluating local mitigation/translocation programmes: Maintaining Best Practice and lawful standards. HGBI advisory notes for Amphibian and Reptile Groups (ARGs).

HMSO (1981) The Wildlife and Countryside Act

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HMSO (2000) The Countryside and Rights of Way Act

WSP Environmental Ltd (2005) Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

WSP Environmental Ltd (2005) Great Crested Newt Survey

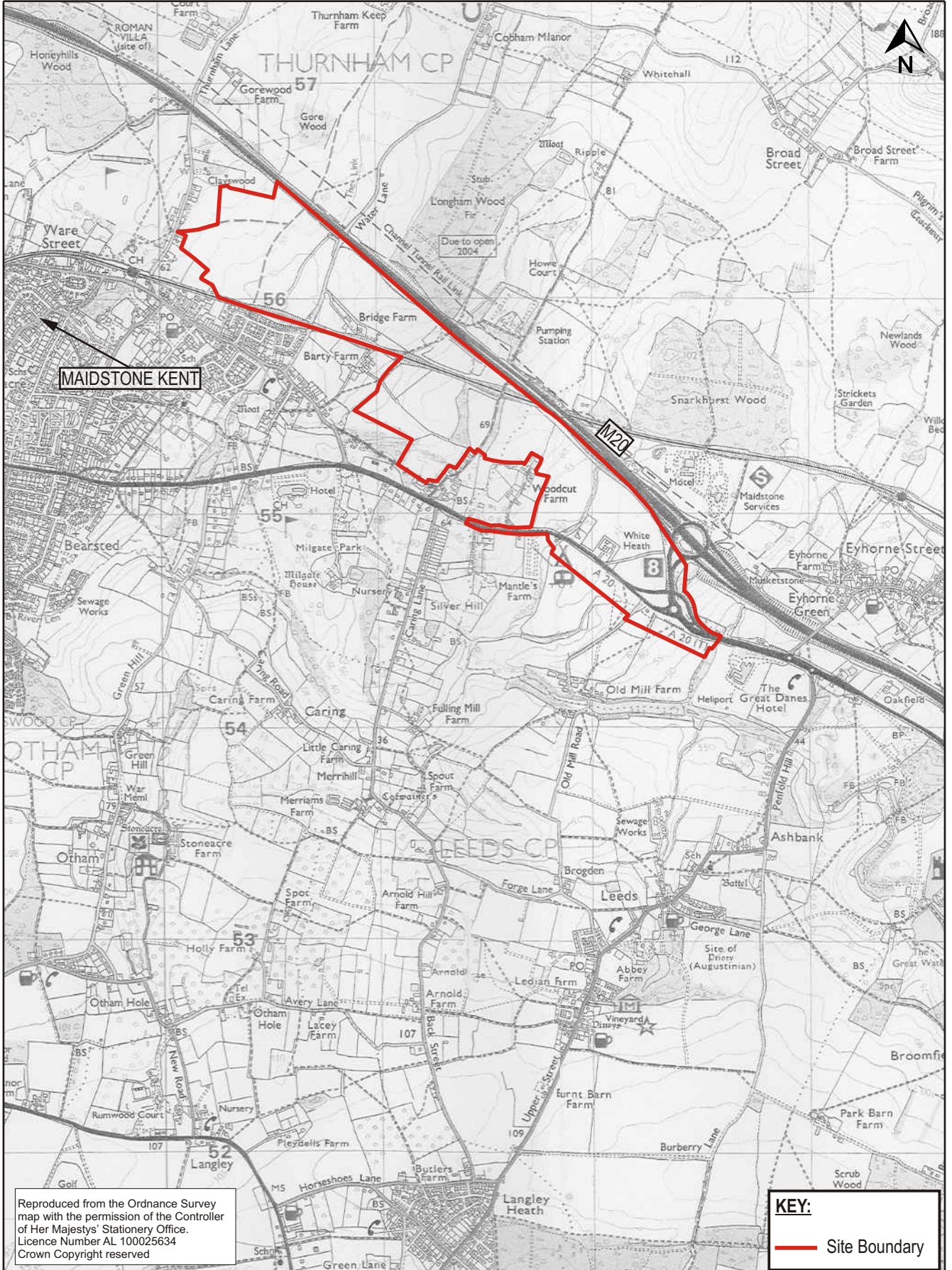


Figure 1 Site Location Plan

PROJECT: HOLLINGBOURNE BUSINESS PARK		DRAWING STATUS: FINAL		
DATE: BY: CHECKED:	October 2005 KAM AB	PROJECT No: 12070549/001	DRAWING NO: FIGURE 1	REV: -
TITLE: SITE LOCATION PLAN				TEL: +44 (0)1256 318800 FAX: +44 (0)1256 318700



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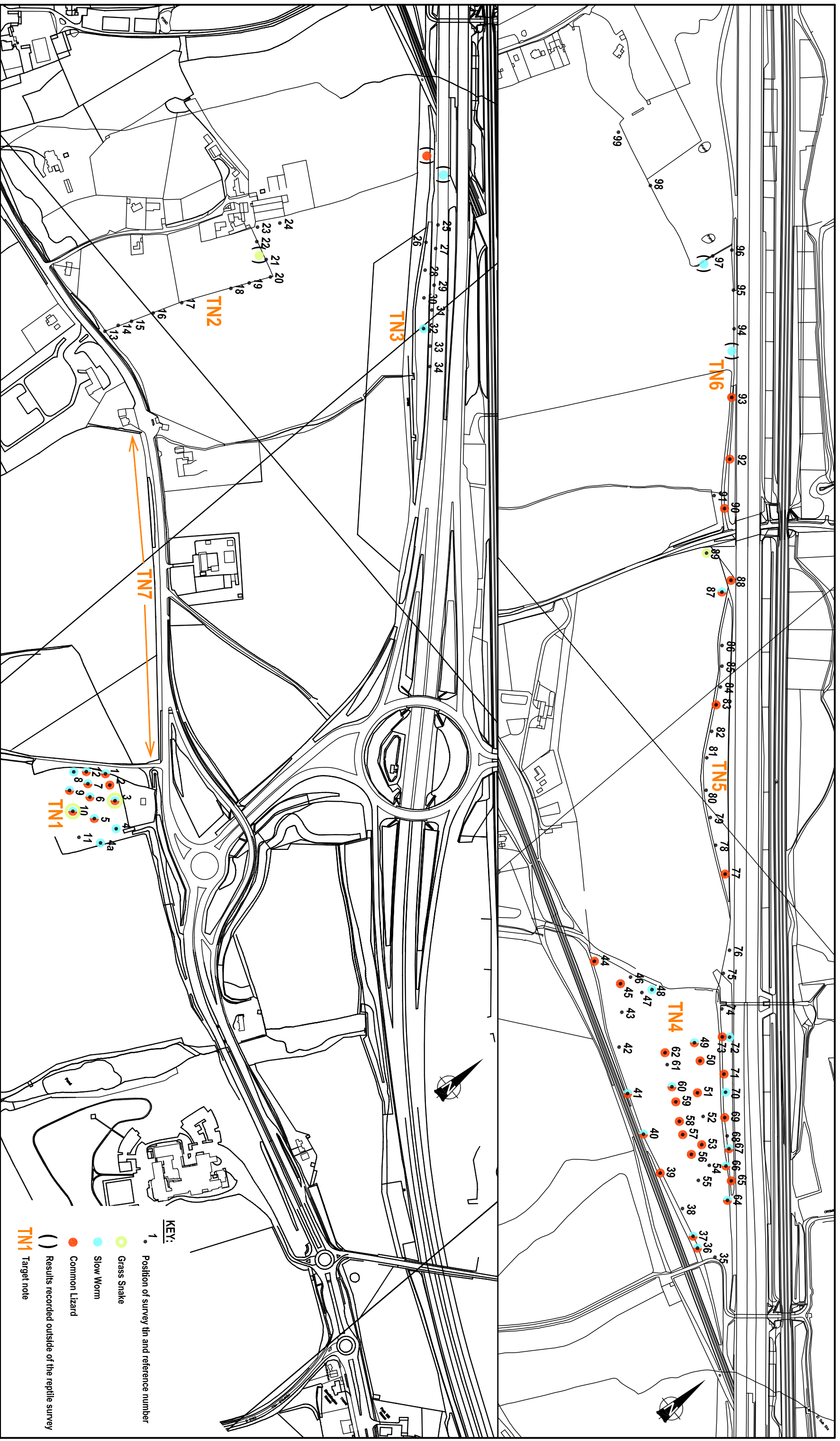


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KEY:
— Site Boundary




Figure 2 Location of Refugia and Results of Survey



- KEY:**
- 1. Position of survey tin and reference number
 - Common Lizard
 - Slow Worm
 - Grass Snake
 - Results recorded outside of the reptile survey
 - TN1 Target note

REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP

DRAWING STATUS: FINAL



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CLIENT: HOLLINGBORNE BUSINESS PARK

PROJECT: HOLLINGBORNE BUSINESS PARK

TITLE: LOCATION OF REFUGIA AND RESULTS OF SURVEY

SCALE @ A3:	1:5000	CHECKED:	AB	APPROVED:	AB
CAD FILE:		DESIGN/DRAWN:	KAM	DATE:	OCTOBER 2005
PROJECT No:	12070549	DRAWING No:	FIGURE 2	REV:	-



Appendix A Notes and Limitations

These Notes and Limitations cover ecological work undertaken by WSP Environmental and its sub-contractors. They are additional and complimentary to WSP Environmental's Standard Terms and Conditions, and should be read in association with them.

1. WSP Environmental staff and their sub-consultants will endeavour to identify the presence of protected species wherever possible on site, where this falls within the agreed scope of works.
2. Up to date standard methodologies will be used, which are accepted by English Nature and other statutory conservation bodies. No responsibility will be accepted where these methodologies fail to identify all species on site. WSP cannot take responsibility where Government, national bodies or industry subsequently modify standards.
3. The results of the survey and assessment work undertaken by WSP Environmental are representative at the time of surveying.
4. WSP Environmental will advise on the optimum survey season for a particular habitat/species prior to undertaking the survey work. However, WSP cannot accept responsibility for the accuracy of surveys undertaken outside this period.
5. WSP Environmental cannot accept responsibility for data collected from third parties.
6. Optimum conditions for alien species surveys i.e. Japanese knotweed, Giant hogweed and Himalayan balsam, are between the months of April and September inclusive. WSP Environmental will advise on the presence of the species although strategies to deal with their eradication are subject to a separate scope of works.

Appendix B Raw Survey Results

KEY: M=Male, F=Female, U=Unknown sex, Juv=Juvenile

Date	Tin number/location	Common Lizard				total	Grass snake				total	slow worm				total
		adult M	adult F	adult U	juv		adult M	adult F	adult U	juv		adult M	adult F	adult U	juv	
23/08/05	5					0					0		1			1
23/08/05	9					0					0	2	2			4
23/08/05	10					0					0		1			1
23/08/05	37				1	1					0				1	1
23/08/05	45			1		1					0					0
23/08/05	64					0					0	1				1
23/08/05	location A				1	1										
Total		0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	8
26/08/05	1					0					0	2				2
26/08/05	between 1 and 2				1	1					0					0
26/08/05	3					0					0	1				1
26/08/05	5				1	1					0					0
26/08/05	10	1				1					0					0
26/08/05	40					0					0		1			1
26/08/05	44			2		2					0	1	1			2
26/08/05	45				1	1					0					0
26/08/05	49			1		1					0					0
26/08/05	50			1		1					0					0
26/08/05	51				4	4					0					0
26/08/05	53			1	2	3					0					0
26/08/05	56			1	1	2					0					0
26/08/05	57				1	1					0					0
26/08/05	58			1		1					0					0
26/08/05	62			1		1					0					0



Total		1	0	8	11	20	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	6
Date	Tin number/location	Common Lizard				total	Grass snake				total	slow worm				total
		adult M	adult F	adult U	juv		adult M	adult F	adult U	juv		adult M	adult F	adult U	juv	
30/08/2005	9					0					0	1	1			2
Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
02/09/2005	90				1	1					0					0
02/09/2005	41					0					0	1	2			3
02/09/2005	50			1		1					0					0
02/09/2005	66					0					0				1	1
02/09/2005	64			1		1					0					0
02/09/2005	1					0					0			2	1	3
02/09/2005	3					0					0		1	2		3
02/09/2005	4					0					0		1			1
02/09/2005	4a					0					0	1				1
02/09/2005	9					0					0		1			1
02/09/2005	near 9				1	1					0					0
Total		0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	2	13
13/09/2005	1					0					0		1			1
13/09/2005	3					0			1		1					0
13/09/2005	4a					0					0		2			2
13/09/2005	7					0					0		1			1
13/09/2005	9					0					0		3			3
13/09/2005	10			1		1					0					0
13/09/2005	36				1	1					0					0
13/09/2005	60					0					0		1			1
13/09/2005	65				1	1					0					0
13/09/2005	72					0					0	1				1
13/09/2005	83			1		1					0					0
13/09/2005	87					0					0		1			1
Total		0	0	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	9	0	0	10



Date	Tin number/location	Common Lizard				total	Grass snake				total	slow worm				total
		adult M	adult F	adult U	juv		adult M	adult F	adult U	juv		adult M	adult F	adult U	juv	
20/09/2005	32					0					0	1				1
20/09/2005	1					0					0	1	4			5
20/09/2005	2				1	1					0					0
20/09/2005	3				1	1					0					0
20/09/2005	4					0					0		1			1
20/09/2005	5				1	1					0					0
20/09/2005	6					0					0		1			1
20/09/2005	7					0					0				1	1
20/09/2005	9					0					0		4			4
20/09/2005	10				2	2				1	1					0
20/09/2005	36			1	1	2					0					0
20/09/2005	39			1		1					0					0
20/09/2005	41				1	1					0					0
20/09/2005	44				1	1					0					0
20/09/2005	77			3		3					0					0
20/09/2005	71			1		1					0					0
20/09/2005	70					0					0	1				1
20/09/2005	69			1		1					0					0
20/09/2005	67				1	1					0		1			1
20/09/2005	66			1		1					0					0
20/09/2005	60				1	1					0		1			1
20/09/2005	64			1		1					0	1				1
20/09/2005	90				1	1					0					0
20/09/2005	92				2	2					0					0
20/09/2005	93			1		1					0					0
20/09/2005	89					0				1	1					0
Total		0	0	10	13	23	0	0	0	2	2	4	12	0	1	17



Date	Tin number/location	Common Lizard				total	Grass snake				total	slow worm				total
		adult M	adult F	adult U	juv		adult M	adult F	adult U	juv		adult M	adult F	adult U	juv	
27/09/2005	1				2	2					0	1	2			3
27/09/2005	between 1 and 2			1		1					0					0
27/09/2005	4a					0					0		1			1
27/09/2005	5				3	3					0		1			1
27/09/2005	6				1	1					0	1				1
27/09/2005	7			1	1	2					0					0
27/09/2005	8					0					0		1			1
27/09/2005	10			1	1	2					0		1			1
27/09/2005	12			1		1					0		3			3
27/09/2005	40			1		1					0					0
27/09/2005	41			1		1					0		1			1
27/09/2005	48					0					0		1			1
27/09/2005	77			2	4	6					0					0
27/09/2005	57			1		1					0					0
27/09/2005	60			1		1					0					0
27/09/2005	59			1		1					0					0
27/09/2005	65			2		2					0					0
27/09/2005	67				1	1					0		1			1
27/09/2005	69			1		1					0					0
27/09/2005	73				1	1					0					0
27/09/2005	64				4	4					0					0
27/09/2005	88			1		1					0					0
Total		0	0	15	16	31	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	11