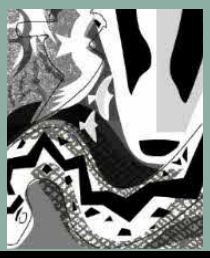


MKA

Reptile Survey

Land off Hogshaw Road, Granborough

Site	*Land off Hogshaw Road, Granborough*
Project number	*130322*
Client name / Address	*Statera Energy Limited, 1st floor, 145 Kensington Church Street, London, W8 7LP*

Version number	**Date of issue**	**Revisions**
1.0	*24 November 2023*	*Original*

Author(s)	*Matthew Simmons*	[redacted]
Surveyor(s)	*Matthew Simmons* *Callan Denham* *Rebecca Haines* *Felix Bird*	
Reviewed by	*Felix Bird*	

Declaration of compliance

The information which we have provided is true, and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions.

We are a Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Registered Practice. This means that MKA Ecology Ltd are formally recognised for high professional standards, working at the forefront of our profession.

Validity of data

Unless stated otherwise the information provided within this report is valid for a maximum period of 24 months from the date of survey. If works at the site have not progressed by this time an updated site visit may be required in order to determine any changes in site composition and ecological constraints.

CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2023 MKA Ecology Ltd was commissioned to undertake reptile surveys at Land off Hogshaw Road, Granborough in order to establish the presence/absence of this species group. The surveys involved the deployment of Artificial Cover Objects at the site followed by seven survey visits to search the Site and Artificial Cover Objects for reptiles in suitable weather conditions. The survey visits were undertaken between 18 April 2023 and 17 May 2023.

The Site is located within an area of farmland west of Granborough. The Site comprises arable fields bordered by hedgerows with narrow grassland margins. A stream is located along the western boundary. The proposed development is for a 500MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) facility. The proposed soft landscaping includes areas of wildflower grassland, new woodland planting, native shrub planting and pond creation.

Grass snake and common lizard were found during the survey effort with a peak count of 14 grass snake and one common lizard across all seven visits. Reptiles were found adjacent to hedgerows. According to Froglife (1999) the population size class of grass snake is considered to be 'Exceptional' and common lizard is considered to be 'Low'. As a result, the Site meets the criteria to qualify as a Key Reptile Site.

The development footprint will predominately impact the existing arable fields which are not considered suitable to support reptiles. The stream and network of hedgerows which supported reptiles will be retained, with the exception of approximately 20m of hedgerow which will be removed to facilitate access. A mitigation strategy will need to be produced to ensure no reptiles are harmed during development, it is recommended this is detailed within a Construction Ecology Management Plan.

The proposed soft landscaping includes the creation of species-rich grassland, woodland, scrub and ponds, where arable field is currently present. This is considered to likely result in a significant enhancement for the local reptile population through improved opportunities for foraging, shelter and hibernation. To further enhance the site for reptiles, it is recommended two hibernacula are included within the newly created grassland.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Aims and scope of reptile survey

In March 2023 MKA Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Statera Energy Limited to undertake reptile surveys at Land off Hogshaw Road, Granborough in order to support a planning application for the construction of a 500MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) facility. The aims of the surveys undertaken were to:

Determine the presence or likely absence of native British reptiles at the Site;
Calculate population size class estimates for any reptiles recorded at the Site;
Detail recommendations for mitigation where required; and
Detail recommendations for biodiversity enhancements with regards to native British reptiles where appropriate.

2.2. Site description

The survey area is shown on the map in Figure 1. Within this report this area is referred to as the Site or Land off Hogshaw Road, Granborough.

The Site is located within an area of arable and pastoral farmland 1km west of Granborough (centred on OS grid reference SP 75515 25296) and falls under the authority of Buckinghamshire Council. The Site consists of agricultural fields with narrow neutral grassland margins, surrounded by hedgerows, with a stream running along the north, west and south-west boundaries of the Site.

2.3. Summary of previous survey effort

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal completed in June 2022 (MKA Ecology Ltd, 2022) found suitable habitat for reptiles on Site. The grassland margins provide suitable habitat for reptiles to enable basking, and foraging. The hedgerows and stream provide good connectivity to the surrounding landscape and offer potential commuting opportunities. Records from Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre identified the presence of grass snake *Natrix helvetica helvetica* and common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* within 2km of the Site.

Due to the previous records of reptiles in the surrounding area and the presence of suitable habitat onsite, the risk of reptiles being present onsite was considered to be moderate.

2.4. Proposed development

The proposed development comprises a 500MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) facility. The proposal involves the installation of 1,204 battery containers, 38 inverter buildings, seven control rooms and an attenuation pond. These will be constructed on the agricultural land.

The proposed soft landscaping also includes areas of wildflower grassland, new woodland, scrub and pond creation. The BESS will require a cable connecting itself to the nearby existing National Grid East Claydon Sub-Station via a tunnel dug underneath the brook. In addition, a temporary haul route from the north will require two crossings over the stream. The bridges' design will span both banks, avoiding impacts to their profiles. The bridges will be removed on completion of the development.

A field within the south of the site boundary will be used to provide benefits for biodiversity. This will include the creation of species-rich grassland, woodland, ponds and scrub habitats. The indicative masterplan is shown on Figure 2.

2.5. Legislation and planning policy

The four most commonly encountered species of reptile; common lizard, slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, adder *Vipera berus* and grass snake are listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) as amended by the CRoW Act (2000), and are subject to part of Section 9(1) and all of Section 9(5) which makes it illegal to:

> Intentionally kill, injure (Section 9(1))
> Selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale or publishing advertisements to buy or sell a protected species (Section 9(5))

Smooth snake *Coronella austriaca* and sand lizard *Lacerta agilis* are afforded further protection within the UK, however their presence within Buckinghamshire is considered to be highly unlikely.

In addition to obligations under wildlife legislation, the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) updated on 5 September 2023 requires planning decisions to contribute to conserving and enhancing the local environment. Further details are provided in Appendix 1.

Furthermore, all reptile species are designated as Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (Act (2006). This sets out a duty for decision makers, including local planning authorities, to contribute towards maintaining, and where possible enhancing the conservation status of any Section 41 Species of Principal Importance found on a site.

Figure 1: Site boundary and location of reptile Artificial Cover Objects (ACO)

Figure 2: Indicative Masterplan for Land off Hogshaw Road, Granborough

3. METHODOLOGIES

3.1. Reptile Survey

A presence / likely absence survey was undertaken in accordance with survey guidance from Froglife (1999) and Gent & Gibson (2003).

The survey involved the placement of Artificial Cover Objects (ACO) together with direct observation to determine whether reptiles were present or likely absent. 310 ACO were spread evenly across all habitats considered suitable for reptiles. The location of ACO is shown in Figure 1. The number of ACO within each cluster is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Reptile ACO distribution

ACO Group	Number of deployed refugia
A	20
B	30
C	25
D	30
E	20
F	20
G	40
H	10
I	15
J	50
K	50
Total	310

The ACO are composed of approximately 0.5m² sheets of roof felt. Reptiles often use ground objects as a place to shelter from predation or disturbance and for absorbing heat. They are ectothermic, which is to say that they gain their body heat from the sun. Reptiles within the immediate vicinity are attracted to ACO in order to gain heat at appropriate times of day, because of the materials ability to absorb heat and provide a warmer micro-habitat than the surrounding vegetation.

During placement of refugia, the surveyor conducted a slow walkover of the site, searching for any reptiles as they walked, being careful to be quiet and to minimise vegetation disturbance where possible.

The ACO were deployed on 24 March and left for 26 days to allow any reptiles present to habituate to them. Seven survey visits were then carried out in suitable weather conditions between 18 April and 17 May 2023. Visits were timed to the period of the day when reptiles are most likely to be seeking a means of gaining additional heat, i.e. early morning, late afternoon, post-showers and cooler times of day. Different species and even sexes of animals have differing behavioural patterns and preferences in terms of using such ACO and basking out in the open, therefore a varied approach to visit times is generally beneficial in ensuring a thorough survey. Details of timings and weather conditions for each survey can be found in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of weather conditions

Visit	Date	Time of survey	Weather conditions*	
1	18/04/23	10:05	Wind: 2 Cloud: 2	Temp: 19°C Rain: None
2	19/04/23	09:05	Wind: 3 Cloud: 8	Temp: 16°C Rain: None
3	02/05/23	15:00	Wind: 2 Cloud: 7	Temp: 13°C Rain: None
4	03/05/23	10:30	Wind: 1 Cloud: 4	Temp: 13°C Rain: None
5	04/05/23	10:50	Wind: 2 Cloud: 3	Temp: 14°C Rain: None
6	16/05/23	13:00	Wind: 4 Cloud: 2	Temp: 15°C Rain: None
7	17/05/23	15:15	Wind: 3 Cloud: 5	Temp: 13°C Rain: None

*Wind as per Beaufort Scale / Cloud cover given in Oktas.

3.2. Surveyors

The reptile survey site visits were undertaken by:

Felix Bird (Senior Ecologist, MKA Ecology Ltd). Felix has five years' experience conducting reptile surveys.

Matthew Simmons Qualifying CIEEM (Graduate Ecologist, MKA Ecology Ltd). Matthew has three years' of experience conducting reptile surveys.

Rebecca Haines Qualifying CIEEM (Graduate Ecologist, MKA Ecology Ltd). Rebecca has two years' of experience conducting reptile surveys.

Callan Denham (Graduate Ecologist), MKA Ecology Ltd). Callan has one year of experience conducting reptile surveys.

The report was drafted by Matthew Simmons and reviewed by Felix Bird.

3.3. Constraints

Active nests of species listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) were identified onsite. It is an offense to disturb these nesting attempts and therefore a buffer zone was established within which the surveyors did not enter. No impacts are predicted within these areas, as these will be retained within the site design. Therefore, whilst coverage of the Site was slightly reduced, and lower peak counts may have been recorded as a result, the absence of this data is not considered a significant constraint on assessing the potential impacts of the development on reptiles.

Following the survey effort, the site boundary was extended to the north to facilitate a temporary haul route. Habitats within the additional area comprise regularly grazed, short modified grassland which are sub-optimal to support reptiles. Therefore, it is considered unlikely these habitats would support significant numbers of reptile which would alter the findings or recommendations of this assessment. Mitigation proposed for the Site will also apply to these additional areas.

4. RESULTS

4.1. Reptile survey

The full survey results are provided in Appendix 2.

A total of 51 records of grass snake and one record of common lizard were made across all seven visits, with a maximum of 13 adult grass snake observed on visit six (see Table 3). Gravid grass snake and juveniles were also recorded during the survey period.

Reptiles were recorded across the site, along hedgerows, with higher concentrations along two hedgerows the northern and southern hedgerows. No reptiles were recorded along the central hedgerow (ACO groups A and E), with the exception of a single common lizard. A map illustrating the number and species of reptiles found at each ACO group is shown in Figure 3.

Table 3: The peak count of reptiles recorded on each survey visit at Land off Hogshaw Road, Granborough

Survey visit	Peak count for each survey visit	
	Grass snake	*Common lizard*
1	1	0
2	1	0
3	9	0
4	5	0
5	7	0
6	14 (13 adults and one juvenile)	1
7	14 (12 adults and two juveniles)	0

4.2. Population class estimate

Following the guidance suggested by Froglife (1999) populations of reptiles can be classified as 'low, good or exceptional' based on the number and species of reptiles per hectare recorded on site.

In addition to these classifications, the Key Reptile Site Register is a mechanism designed to promote the safeguard of important reptile sites (Froglife1999).

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 of one species;
Supports an assemblage of species scoring at least 4;
Does not meet any of the previous criteria, but is of particular regional importance due to local rarity.

The population size categories and scoring for the Key Reptile Register are shown in Table 4 below. It is worth noting that these population size categories are only estimates of the actual population, which is beyond the scope of this survey.

Table 4: Population size categories for common reptile species

Species	Low Population (Scores 1)	Good Population (Scores 2)	Exceptional population (Scores 3)
Grass snake	<5	5-10	>10
Adder	<5	5-10	>10
Slow worm	<5	5-20	>20
Common lizard	<5	5-20	>20

The figures in Table 4 refer to the maximum number of adults seen by observation and/or under ACO, as seen by one surveyor in one day, at a refuge density of up to 10 per hectare.

The reptile survey at Land off Hogshaw Road, Granborough recorded a peak count of 13 adult grass snake and one common lizard. The Site can therefore be said to support an exceptional population of grass snake and a low population of common lizard and be meets the criteria for a Key Reptile Site.

Figure 3: Distribution of reptiles recorded at Land off Hogshaw Road, Granborough

5. EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section contains an evaluation of the reptile survey results for Land off Hogshaw road, Granborough along with recommendations for further work where required.

5.1. Assessment of impacts

The Site was found to support an exceptional population of grass snake and low population of common lizard. The presence of an exceptional population of grass snake qualifies the Site as Key Reptile Site.

The proposals at the Site are predicted to require the removal of the arable fields currently present. These habitats are currently tilled, sown and harvested regularly and therefore not considered optimal habitat for reptiles. The hedgerows are predicted to be retained with the exception of two small sections (c.20m) which will be removed to facilitate access between fields. The margins are predicted to be retained and soft landscaping proposals have the potential to significantly enhance the Site for reptiles.

Whilst there is little suitable habitat within the construction footprint, there remains a residual risk of reptiles being present due to the nearby populations within retained habitats. The development therefore has the potential for adverse impacts on individuals of grass snake and common lizard currently inhabiting the Site.

The development would have to ensure that no reptiles were injured or killed during the process of construction to comply with the requirements of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), as amended. In addition, under the provisions of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) the development would need to ensure that the biodiversity within the Site is maintained. If reptile habitat is to be disturbed by the development, mitigation is required to ensure that no individuals are harmed and ideally that there is no net loss of reptile populations.

A reptile mitigation strategy is required to ensure that the development is sustainable, and this is described in further detail below.

5.2. Mitigation strategy

Mitigation for the presence of reptile species is a commonly encountered development issue. Mitigation is most effectively and economically achieved when it is possible to retain areas of suitable reptile habitat *in situ.* The design scheme retains the majority of suitable reptile habitat and proposes significant enhancements (detailed below). The construction footprint impacts predominately impacts habitats not suitable for reptiles, avoiding the majority of potential impacts. As a result, completing the works under a method statement is considered the most appropriate approach to reptile mitigation at the Site.

A reptile method statement should be developed within a wider Construction Ecology Management Plan outlining a toolbox talk, installation of reptile fencing and destructive search which should be conducted under an ecological watching brief.

The destructive search will involve the controlled strimming of suitable vegetation for reptiles on site, preceded by a hand search by an experienced ecologist. Any rubble piles or log piles should be removed by hand with an ecologist present to capture any reptiles encountered and release them into a suitable area of retained habitat. Reptile fencing should be installed to separate retained suitable habitat from the construction footprint to avoid the risk of reptiles entering the work area. This approach will ensure that no reptiles are accidentally killed or injured during site clearance works.

Recommendation 1

Develop a Construction Ecology Management Plan for the Site, which includes a mitigation strategy for reptiles. This document must be submitted to and agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of site clearance.

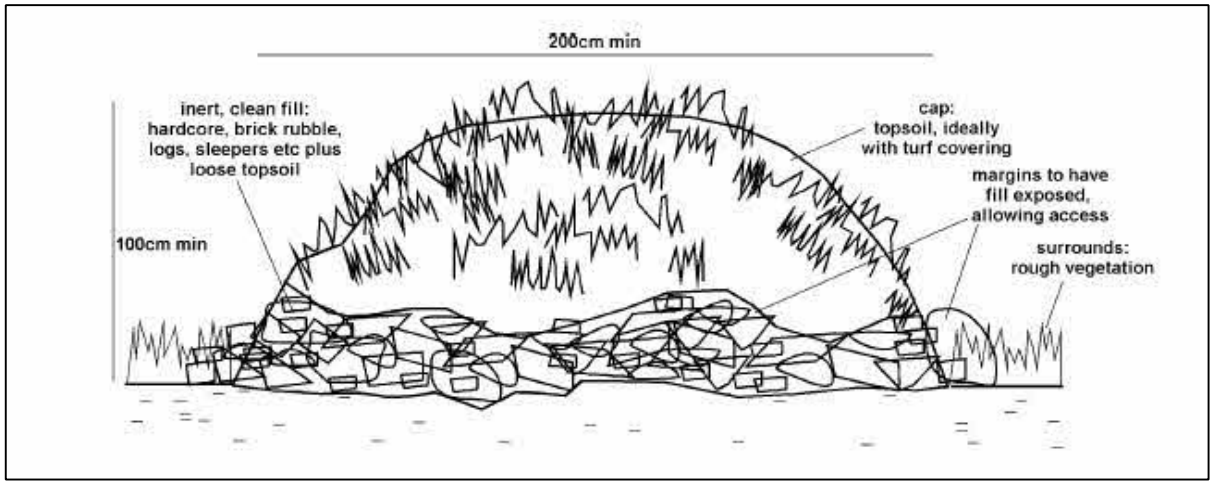
Following the issue of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), all planning decisions should aim to maintain and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.

The proposed soft landscaping includes areas of wildflower meadow, scrub, woodland and pond creation. These habitats have the potential to provide enhanced foraging, basking and hibernation opportunities for reptiles, if managed appropriately. It is recommended a Landscape and Ecology Management Plan is developed to ensure the habitats provide benefits for reptiles, whilst providing broader benefits for biodiversity. The grassland should include areas which are subject to a lower-intensity management regime to produce rough grassland. Hibernacula should also be incorporated to provide additional cover and basking spots for reptile species. These consist of a mound of rocks, logs and varied vegetation placed in a sunny location. An example hibernaculum is shown on Figure 4 below.

Recommendation 2

A LEMP should be developed to ensure the proposed soft landscaping provides benefits for reptiles. To this end, the provision of rough grassland together with reptile refuges such as log piles and hibernacula should be included.

Figure 4: Example hibernacula structure (English Nature, 2001)



6. CONCLUSIONS

A seven-visit presence or absence survey was undertaken at the Land off Hogshaw Road, Granborough, to assess the potential impacts of development on reptile species. The results of the survey, which was undertaken to best practice guidelines, identified the presence of an exceptional population of grass snake and low population of common lizard.

Potential impacts upon these populations are predicted to be limited, as there will be minimal loss of suitable habitat during construction. However there remains a residual risk that reptiles may be present within the construction footprint. To minimise the risk of harming or killing individuals, a method statement should be produced and agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

In line with the National Planning Policy Framework, recommendations have been provided to enhance the Site for reptiles post-development. The provision of rough grassland, log piles and hibernacula within the soft landscaping which propose the creation of wildflower meadows, scrub, woodland and ponds has the opportunity to significantly benefit the local reptile population.

7. REFERENCES

Buckinghamshire Council (2021) *Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan (VALP) 2013-2033 Adopted Plan.* Buckinghamshire Council: Aylesbury

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

Gent, T., and Gibson, S. (2003) *Herpetofauna Workers Manual*. JNCC: Peterborough

Herptofauna Groups of Britain and Ireland (HGBI) (1998) *Evaluating Local and Mitigation / Translocation Programmes: Maintaining best practice and lawful standards*. HGBI: Halesworth

MKA Ecology Ltd. (2023) *Preliminary Ecological Appraisal – Land off Hogshaw Road, Granborough.* MKA Ecology Ltd: Cambridge

8. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Legislation and planning policy

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

Full legislation text available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

Full legislation text available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69

Section 41 of Natural Environments and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

Full legislation text available at: http://www.legislation .gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Full text is available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

The revised NPPF was updated on 5 September 2023 setting out the Government's planning policies for England and the process by which these should be applied. The policies within the NPPF are a material consideration in the planning process. The key principle of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, with sustainable development defined as a balance between economic, social and environmental needs.

Policies 174 to 188 of the NPPF address conserving and enhancing the natural environment, stating that the planning system should:

> Contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes;
> Recognise the wider benefits of ecosystem services; and
> Minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity.

Furthermore there is a focus on re-use of existing brownfield sites or sites of low environmental value as a priority, and discouraging development in National Parks, Sites of Specific Scientific Interest, the Broads or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty other than in exceptional circumstances.

Where possible, planning policies should also

"promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity".

Appendix 2: Raw survey data

The following table shows the number of grass snake recorded at each ACO cluster across all survey visits.

Grass snake:

ACO group*	Site visit number						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	1	4	2	3	3	6
D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F	0	0	0	1	0	3	1
G	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J	0	0	0	2	4	6	7
K	0	0	5	0	0	1	0
Total	**1**	**1**	**9**	**5**	**7**	**14**	**14**

* see Figure 1 for location reference

The following table shows the number of common lizard recorded at each ACO cluster across all survey visits.

Common lizard

ACO group*	Site visit number						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ACO group*	Site visit number						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**

* see Figure 1 for location reference

Additional information

Visit	Time	ACO cluster	Temp (°C)	Species	Juvenile/ adult	Sex	Comments
1	10:36	C	12	Grass snake	Adult	Unrecorded	-
2	09:45	C	12	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-
3	15:42	C	13	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-
3	15:47	C	13	Grass snake	Adult	Female	Gravid
3	15:49	C	13	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-
3	15:53	B	13	Grass snake	Adult	Female	-
3	16:37	F	14	Grass snake	Adult	Female	Two individuals
3	17:04	J	14	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-
3	17:07	J	14	Grass snake	Adult	Female	-
3	17:11	J	14	Grass snake	Juvenile	Unidentified	-
4	10:50	F	13	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-
4	11:44	C	13	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-
4	11:47	C	14	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-

Visit	Time	ACO cluster	Temp (°C)	Species	Juvenile/ adult	Sex	Comments
4	12:27	J	14	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-
4	12:31	J	15	Grass snake	Juvenile	Unidentified	-
5	11:19	C	14	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-
5	11:23	C	14	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-
5	11:25	C	14	Grass snake	Juvenile	Unidentified	-
5	11:48	K	15	Grass snake	Juvenile	Unidentified	-
5	12:24	J	15	Grass snake	Adult	Male	Two individuals
5	12:27	J	15	Grass snake	Adult	Female	-
5	12:35	J	15	Grass snake	Adult	Female	-
6	13:30	C	15	Grass snake	Adult	Female	-
6	13:36	C	15	Grass snake	Adult	Unidentified	-
6	13:41	C	15	Grass snake	Adult	1 male, 1 female	Two individuals
6	14:01	J	15	Common lizard	Unrecorded	Unidentified	-
6	14:28	G	15	Grass snake	Adult	Unidentified	-
6	14:38	F	15	Grass snake	Adult	Unidentified	-
6	14:41	F	15	Grass snake	Juvenile	Unidentified	-
6	14:47	F	15	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-
6	15:03	F	15	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-
6	15:06	F	14	Grass snake	Adult	Male	Two individuals
6	15:34	F	15	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-
6	15:45	F	15	Grass snake	Adult	Female	-
6	15:52	F	15	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-
7	15:33	F	16	Grass snake	Adult	Female	-
7	16:30	J	16	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-
7	16:34	J	16	Grass snake	Juvenile	Unidentified	-
7	16:48	J	16	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-

Visit	Time	ACO cluster	Temp (°C)	Species	Juvenile/ adult	Sex	Comments
7	16:54	J	16	Grass snake	Adult	Female	-
7	16:57	J	16	Grass snake	Adult	1 male, 1 female	Two individuals
7	17:48	C	15	Grass snake	Adult	Male	Two individuals
7	17:52	C	16	Grass snake	Adult	Unidentified	-
7	17:55	C	16	Grass snake	Adult	Male	-
7	17:58	C	16	Grass snake	Juvenile	Unidentified	-
7	18:00	C	16	Grass snake	Adult	Female	-
7	18:05	D	16	Grass snake	Adult	Female	-

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