



## **LANGMEAD GROUP LTD**

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### **Land Adjacent to Drove Lane**

### **Yapton, West Sussex**

### Detailed Reptile Survey Report

### **Planning Issue**

|                    |                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
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| Date               | 02 <sup>nd</sup> November 2016 |
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## SUMMARY

Langmead Group Limited has commissioned Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology to undertake a Reptile Population Class Assessment Presence / Absence Survey of the land proposed for development adjacent to Drove Lane, Yapton, West Sussex (*Grid Reference: SU 97410 03209 – hereafter referred to as the 'site'*). The field survey data and analysis contained within this report was undertaken and prepared by George Sayer (*BSc, PgDip, Assistant Ecologist, Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*). 'low' populations of slow worm were encountered on the site during reptile surveys undertaken during October 2016. At a peak count 2 no. slow worms were recorded during any one survey.

Given the low numbers of reptile identified by the reptile survey a full translocation exercise is not considered proportionate. The section of the site in which reptiles were found coincides with a public footpath and hedgerow between the arable and pastoral fields, to the north of the site. Assuming the footpath and hedgerow are proposed for retention and that site machinery and works will not encroach into this area, further protective measures are not considered necessary. Should works or movement of machinery be required within this area, the below method statement shall be adhered to and is designed to ensure that no reptiles shall be recklessly or intentionally killed or injured during the construction process, in line with *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (As amended)*.

All activities shall be carried out during the reptile active season (*March-October*). It is recommended that clearance be undertaken no earlier than August to avoid the bird nesting season. Any log piles shall be removed by hand under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist. Vegetation should be removed in stages with an initial trim reducing vegetation to no less than 15cm. A subsequent cut will then reduce vegetation to a height of <5cm rendering the area unsuitable for reptiles. All arisings will be removed from the site to prevent the creation of compost piles which are attractive to reptiles.

All site clearance activities shall be supervised by a suitably qualified ecologist. Any reptiles encountered during the site clearance shall be stored in cloth bags before being translocated to the vegetated borders of the site.

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Vegetation on site will be maintained to a height of less than 5cm before and during any construction activities to render the area unsuitable for reptiles. The erection of temporary reptile fencing is not considered necessary on this site due to the unsuitability of neighbouring habitat for re-colonisation.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Langmead Group Limited has commissioned Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology to undertake a Reptile Population Class Assessment Presence / Absence Survey of the land proposed for development adjacent to Drove Lane, Yapton, West Sussex (*Grid Reference: SU 97410 03209 – hereafter referred to as the 'site'*).
- 1.2 The survey was recommended within the Extended Ecology Phase 1 Habitat Survey undertaken on 13th September 2016, due to habitat being identified as having the potential to support protected species of reptiles. This report outlines the results of the reptile surveys, reptile mitigation strategy and habitat enhancements. This report has been prepared by George Sayer (*BSc (Hons) PgDip; Assistant Ecologist – Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*) and reviewed by Joe Jackson (*BA (Hons) LA DipLA CMLI; Director; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*).

### Site Information

- 1.3 The site is comprised of one large, continuous arable field measuring c. 11.50 hectares and one small, pastoral field measuring c. 0.83 hectares, separated by a footpath; native hedgerow and bramble. The site as a whole is fairly flat and around 5.00 metres above sea-level throughout its extent.
- 1.4 The arable field comprises of one agricultural unit producing a monoculture of an unspecified, yield crop. At the time of survey the entire area was comprised of very young growth of arable crops (*approximately 8.0cm height*). The site had been optimised for agricultural output with very small field margins and zero set-aside land.

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- 1.5 A small dike, incorporating a shallow, dry ditch and raised earth bund, has raised the profile of the site along the north-western / western boundary by approximately 1.50 metres. The effect is to level the arable field across its extent and facilitate modern farming techniques. The dike has been colonised by grassland that is regularly mown by the tenant farmer, with two small isolated holly shrubs.
- 1.6 The pastoral field comprises the north / north-eastern boundary of the site and is comprised entirely of improved grassland. A species-poor, native hedgerow that runs parallel to a public footpath, separates the two fields. The footpath extends eastward, toward The Pines, Yapton, until the north-east corner of the site. Very thin arable margins comprise the north-eastern / eastern corner of the site, bordering a row of housing units.
- 1.7 South of the housing units, a second footpath lines the remainder of the south-eastern / eastern boundary of the site. There is a dry ditch that has been colonised by continuous, dense vegetation including grassland; bramble; and bracken; with vegetative indicators suggesting water is not retained. A further footpath lines the southern boundary which separates the large arable field from another large arable field.

### Survey Rationale

- 1.8 The majority of the site area is of arable land of no ecological significance; however the margins of the arable land, consisting of grassland; bracken; and scrub do present potential habitat for widespread reptile species. These areas of habitat also abut hedgerows and tree lines, which could provide hibernation habitat for reptiles.
- 1.9 Whilst these areas only cover a small area (*approximately 0.4 Ha*) they are reasonably well connected with each other and of a complex structure, allowing for a wide range of microclimates. This is evidenced by the presence of a variety of invertebrates (*such as spiders, slugs and centipedes*) in reasonable numbers, which would provide a foraging resource for reptiles.

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### Development Proposals

- 1.10 At present there are no fixed development proposals. This survey has been undertaken to inform any potential development at this site. The recommendations shall consider that the potential reptile habitat on the site may require removal.

### Widespread Reptiles

- 1.11 The common or viviparous lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) has a wide range over most of Europe. Its body can reach 7.0 cm in length and can have variable patterns and colour. Slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) is also found over most of Europe. They can reach lengths of up to 50.0 cm and are typically brown; grey; or reddish with females frequently having a dorsal stripe. The grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) is a thick-bodied snake that may reach up to 120.0 cm in length, with many individuals having a distinctive yellow and black collar. The adder (*Vipera berus*) has a characteristic diamond pattern along the back.
- 1.12 Adders; grass snakes; common lizards; and slow worms are protected against killing, injury or sale under *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*. Developments that could predictably kill or injure reptiles could result in an offence. Furthermore, these species are targets of UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans and listed as Species of Principle Importance under Section 41 of *The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006*. This obligates local authorities to have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity with particular emphasis on targeted species.
- 1.13 *The National Planning Policy Framework (published March 2012)* states that the planning system should minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains, where possible.

## 2.0 SCOPE OF SURVEY

2.1 The aim of the reptile survey was to:

- identify the presence / absence of reptile species within the site as a whole;
- estimate population size classes for said populations;
- advise mitigation for reptiles within the proposed development scheme.

## 3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 60 no. artificial reptile refugia (*roofing felt / Coroline; 0.50 x 1.0 m<sup>2</sup>*) were laid out around the site on 20th September 2016 and allowed to settle for 14 days prior to commencement of the survey. 20 no. refugia were placed in lines along each of the eastern, western and northern aspects of the arable field (*Location of the artificial reptile refugia is shown in Figure No. 01 – Location of Artificial Reptile Refugia*).

3.2 10 no. site visits were conducted, where the number, species, age and sex of the reptiles present were recorded.

3.3 Surveys were undertaken during recommended times (*08:00–11:00 and 16:00–18:30*) with suitable weather conditions for surveying reptiles (*guidelines recommend temperatures between 9oC and 18oC, with intermittent or hazy sunshine during warm days*). Weather conditions recorded at each survey visit are shown in Table No. 01.

**Table No. 01 – Details of Weather Conditions during the Reptile Survey**

| Survey    | Date of Visit | Time  | Weather                                                   |
|-----------|---------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>01</b> | 04.10.16      | 09:00 | 17oC - Sunny with light scattered cloud, little / no wind |
| <b>02</b> | 06.10.16      | 16:30 | 15oC - Sunny with light cloud.                            |
| <b>03</b> | 10.10.16      | 09:00 | 10.5oC - Sunny and clear, cold wind.                      |
| <b>04</b> | 11.10.16      | 09:15 | 10oC - Sunny, clear, still.                               |
| <b>05</b> | 12.10.16      | 16:30 | 11oC - Sunny, some cloud, light wind.                     |
| <b>06</b> | 13.10.16      | 10:00 | 12oC - Sunny, clear, no wind.                             |
| <b>07</b> | 14.10.16      | 16:30 | 10oC - Sunny, clear, light wind.                          |
| <b>08</b> | 18.10.16      | 09:45 | 13oC - Sunny, light cloud, no wind.                       |
| <b>09</b> | 19.10.16      | 10:00 | 12oC - Sunny, clear, no wind.                             |
| <b>10</b> | 20.10.16      | 10:15 | 13oC - Sunny, clear, no wind.                             |

### Evaluation Methodology

- 3.4 Despite its withdrawal, Natural England Technical Information Note TIN102 still provides a valuable resource tool to allow the comparison and evaluation of reptile populations on site. A population size class category has been derived using guidance provided by the Key Reptile Site Register mechanism (*Froglife – Advice Sheet 10*), designed to promote the protection of key reptile areas.
- 3.5 The criteria for key reptile site selection include:
- 1) supports 3 or more reptile species;
  - 2) supports 2 snake species;
  - 3) supports an exceptional population of one species (see Table No. 02);
  - 4) supports an assemblage of species scoring at least 4 (see Table No. 02);
  - 5) supports a local rarity or even adder with low population score.
- 3.6 The population size classes used in this instance are provided in *Froglife – Advice Sheet 10* and displayed in Table No. 02.

**Table No. 02 – Population Scores for Selection of Key Reptile Sites**

| Species       | 'Low'<br>Score 1 | 'Good'<br>Score 2 | 'Exceptional'<br>Score 3 |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Adder         | < 5              | 5 – 10            | > 10                     |
| Grass Snake   | < 5              | 5 – 10            | > 10                     |
| Common Lizard | < 5              | 5 – 20            | > 20                     |
| Slow Worm     | < 10             | 5 – 20            | > 20                     |

- 3.7 Figures in Table No. 02 refer to the maximum number of reptile adults seen by observation and / or under refugia by one person during one survey visit with artificial refugia placed at a maximum density 10/ha.

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Background Information

- 4.1.1 UK and Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan species of slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*); Grass snake (*Natrix natrix*); and adder (*Vipera berus*) have been recorded approximately 1.10 kilometres to the north-west of the development site. Common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) have been recorded approximately 3.6 kilometres to the south-east of the development site.

### 4.2 Field Survey

- 4.2.1 A summary of reptiles seen on the site during the survey visits is shown below in Table No. 03. The full results are shown in Appendix No. 01 – Full Survey Results.
- A 'low' population of slow worms was recorded during surveys undertaken during October 2016;
  - The greatest number of individual slow worms recorded during one survey visit was 2 no. (*including juveniles*);
  - Slow worms were recorded under 4 no. of the 60 no. artificial reptile refugia laid out around the site (6.7%);

- 4.2.2 No grass snakes, adders or common lizards were recorded during surveys undertaken during October 2016.

**Table No. 03 – Reptile Survey Summary**

| Visit No. | CL Adults | CL Total | SW Adults | SW Total | GS Adults | GS Total |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 01        | 0         | 0        | 1         | 2        | 0         | 0        |
| 02        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 1        | 0         | 0        |
| 03        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 1        | 0         | 0        |
| 04        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        |
| 05        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        |
| 06        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        |
| 07        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        |
| 08        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        |
| 09        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 1        | 0         | 0        |
| 10        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 1        | 0         | 0        |

*SW = Slow Worm; CL = Common Lizard; GS = Grass Snake.*

### 4.3 Constraints and Limitations

- 4.3.1 A number of mats were sited along public footpaths where interference from people or dogs was possible. It is not anticipated that this will have any adverse effect upon the result of the survey due to the high density of mats, optimal weather conditions during the survey and low number of reptiles encountered.

## 5.0 EVALUATION

- 5.1 A low population of slow worms were encountered on the site during reptile surveys undertaken during October 2016.
- 5.2 At a peak count 2 no. slow worms were recorded respectively during any one survey. As a 'general rule of thumb' it is accepted that a reptile survey under optimal conditions will reveal around 10% of the reptile population under scrutiny. The majority (4 / 5) of the slow worms recorded were juveniles.
- 5.3 No adders, smooth snakes or common lizards were found during the surveys undertaken in October 2016. The survey data was obtained during the optimum survey season for each species group and surveys were designed using best-practice protocols. Together with the frequency of survey visits undertaken, it can be stated with confidence that the site is 'very unlikely' to support populations of these protected species of reptile.
- 5.4 Reptiles were only found to the northern margin of the arable field, on the edge of the improved grassland where it abuts the hedgerow. The abundance of slugs, spiders and centipedes (*all potential reptiles prey*) within the field margins is further testament to the low populations of reptiles on site.
- 5.5 The low number of reptiles found within this area is likely attributable to the small extent of the habitat. The field margins are minimal in extent and show signs of regular management. The area is bordered by open arable fields with minimal margins; whilst there are several potential sites from which reptiles could establish (*notably a wide area of ruderal; scrub and tree line vegetation along a footpath to the north-west*) the habitat on-site is so narrow that it provides only limited shelter to reptiles. The intensive management of the site and high occurrence of dog walkers along footpaths to the field margins may also discourage reptiles from establishing here.

- 5.6 It has been assumed that the majority of suitable reptile habitat on site (*which falls within the field margins adjacent to public footpaths*) would be retained through any development proposals. Should any areas of suitable habitat require disturbance or removal, an avoidance strategy and detailed method of working is proposed to avoid any contravention of *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (As amended)*.

## 6.0 REPTILE MITIGATION METHOD STATEMENT

- 6.1 Given the very low numbers of reptile identified by the reptile survey a full translocation exercise is not considered proportionate. The below method statement is designed to ensure that no reptiles shall be recklessly or intentionally killed or injured during the construction process, in line with *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (As amended)*.
- 6.2 All activities listed below shall be carried out during the reptile active season (*March-October*). It is recommended that clearance be undertaken no earlier than August to avoid the bird nesting season. Any areas of logs; tree limbs; rubble or stone piles shall be removed by hand under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist.
- 6.3 Vegetation should be removed in stages with an initial trim reducing vegetation to no less than 15cm. The area shall then be inspected for the presence of any reptiles; any reptiles found will be stored in a cloth bag prior to translocation. A subsequent cut will then reduce vegetation to a height of <5cm rendering the area unsuitable for reptiles. All arisings will be removed from the site to prevent the creation of compost piles which are attractive to reptiles.

- 6.4 All site clearance activities shall be supervised by a suitably qualified ecologist. Any reptiles encountered during the site clearance shall be stored in cloth bags before being translocated to the meadows to the south. These are being restored as water meadows for wildlife conservation and contain large areas of uncut marshy grassland, with a high diversity of invertebrate and amphibian species; this would provide a suitable habitat for the reptiles and good foraging opportunities.
- 6.5 Vegetation on site will be maintained to a height of less than 5cm before and during any construction activities to render the area unsuitable for reptiles. The erection of temporary reptile fencing is not considered necessary on this site due to the unsuitability of neighbouring habitat for re-colonisation.

## **7.0 HABITAT CREATION / COMPENSATION**

- 7.1 Due to the large area of land available it is considered possible to create net positive ecology gains alongside any proposed development on the site.
- 7.2 Recommendations for enhancement have previously been made in the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Following the results of the survey it is reiterated that the hedgerow to the north of the arable field should be retained and potentially reinforced; as this was the only location where reptiles were recorded. The margins to this aspect should be widened to at least 3.0 metres and reinforced with a wildflower seed mix to encourage a wide range of invertebrates and to create more suitable reptile habitat.
- 7.3 The field margins form part of the public footpath network and therefore access routes through the area shall be maintained in an appropriate manner. Regular mowing of the footpath route should be sufficient to discourage walkers from trampling the wildflower grassland to the sides.

- 7.4 The existing tree line to the east of the site should be retained if at all possible and reinforced with further native tree species where there are gaps. The margins alongside this tree line shall also be widened and seeded with a wildflower seed mix. Due to the shading from the tree line a woodland wildflower assemblage seed mix may be more suitable within this area. The understorey vegetation in this area (*predominantly bramble and bracken*) should be allowed to develop in patches and kept clear in others to create a patchwork habitat suitable for reptiles.
- 7.5 Consideration should be given to the potential for creating new freshwater habitat, native tree planting and native hedgerows on the site. The southern and western site boundaries are currently completely open and could be enclosed through planting of a species-rich native hedgerow. This would both provide screening to and from the site, whilst also creating new wildlife opportunities on the site.
- 7.6 Any areas of unused land on the development site shall be seeded with a suitable wildflower mix which shall be mown on an annual basis after establishment to ensure the proliferation of wildflowers. Log piles and compost heaps shall be incorporated into these areas to increase invertebrate availability and provide breeding opportunity for reptile species.

## 8.0 REFERENCES

Arnold, E (2002): A Field Guide to the Reptiles and Amphibians of Britain and Europe; Collins, London.

Edgar P, Foster J and Baker J (2010): Reptile Habitat Management Handbook; Amphibian and Reptile Conservation, Bournemouth;

Griffiths, R A and Inns, H (1998): Surveying; Herpetofauna Workers' Manual;

[www.arc-trust.org](http://www.arc-trust.org): Herptile Conservation Trust and Froglife (Merged 2009);

Natural England – London and the Southeast Region: Standing Advice Species Sheet, Reptiles; Draft (2010); [naturalengland.org.uk](http://naturalengland.org.uk).

Appendix No. 01 – Full Survey Results

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## Appendix No.1 – Reptile Artificial Refugia Survey Full Results

Site: Drove Lane Farm, Yapton, West Sussex

Client: Langmead Group Ltd

Surveyor: GS

| Visit | Date     | Time  | oC | Weather             | Trap No. | Species | Ad/J |
|-------|----------|-------|----|---------------------|----------|---------|------|
| 01    | 04.10.16 | 09:00 | 17 | Sunny, light cloud. | 11       | SW      | J    |
|       |          |       |    |                     | 16       | SW      | Ad/M |
|       |          |       |    |                     |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                     |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                     |          |         |      |

| Visit | Date     | Time  | oC | Weather                 | Trap No. | Species | Ad/J |
|-------|----------|-------|----|-------------------------|----------|---------|------|
| 02    | 06.10.16 | 16:30 | 15 | Sunny with light cloud. | 12       | SW      | J    |
|       |          |       |    |                         |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                         |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                         |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                         |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                         |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                         |          |         |      |

| Visit | Date     | Time  | oC   | Weather                     | Trap No. | Species | Ad/J |
|-------|----------|-------|------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|------|
| 03    | 10.10.16 | 09:00 | 10.5 | Sunny and clear, cold wind. | 12       | SW      | J    |
|       |          |       |      |                             |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |      |                             |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |      |                             |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |      |                             |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |      |                             |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |      |                             |          |         |      |

| Visit | Date     | Time  | oC | Weather              | Trap No. | Species | M/F/J |
|-------|----------|-------|----|----------------------|----------|---------|-------|
| 04    | 11.10.16 | 09.15 | 10 | Sunny, clear, still. | -        | -       | -     |
|       |          |       |    |                      |          |         |       |
|       |          |       |    |                      |          |         |       |
|       |          |       |    |                      |          |         |       |
|       |          |       |    |                      |          |         |       |

SW = Slow Worm; CL = Common Lizard; CT = Common Toad;  
GS = Grass Snake; M = Male; F = Female; Ad = Adult; Im = Immature;  
J = Juvenile.

## Appendix No.1 – Reptile Artificial Refugia Survey Full Results - Continued

Site: Drove Lane Farm, Yapton, West Sussex

Client: Langmead Group Ltd

Surveyor: GS

| Visit | Date     | Time  | oC | Weather                        | Trap No. | Species | Ad/J |
|-------|----------|-------|----|--------------------------------|----------|---------|------|
| 05    | 12.10.16 | 16:30 | 11 | Sunny, some cloud, light wind. | -        | -       | -    |
|       |          |       |    |                                |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                                |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                                |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                                |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                                |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                                |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                                |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                                |          |         |      |

| Visit | Date     | Time  | oC | Weather                | Trap No. | Species | Ad/J |
|-------|----------|-------|----|------------------------|----------|---------|------|
| 06    | 13.10.16 | 10:00 | 12 | Sunny, clear, no wind. | -        | -       | -    |
|       |          |       |    |                        |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                        |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                        |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                        |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                        |          |         |      |

| Visit | Date     | Time  | oC | Weather                   | Trap No. | Species | Ad/J |
|-------|----------|-------|----|---------------------------|----------|---------|------|
| 07    | 14.10.16 | 16:30 | 10 | Sunny, clear, light wind. | -        | -       | -    |
|       |          |       |    |                           |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                           |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                           |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                           |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                           |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                           |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                           |          |         |      |

SW = Slow Worm; CL = Common Lizard; CT = Common Toad;  
GS = Grass Snake; M = Male; F = Female; Ad = Adult; Im = Immature;  
J = Juvenile.

## Appendix No.1 – Reptile Artificial Refugia Survey Full Results - Continued

Site: Drove Lane Farm, Yapton, West Sussex

Client: Langmead Group Ltd

Surveyor: GS

| Visit | Date     | Time  | oC | Weather                      | Trap No. | Species | Ad/J |
|-------|----------|-------|----|------------------------------|----------|---------|------|
| 08    | 18.10.16 | 09:45 | 13 | Sunny, light cloud, no wind. | -        | -       | -    |
|       |          |       |    |                              |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                              |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                              |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                              |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                              |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                              |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                              |          |         |      |

| Visit | Date     | Time  | oC | Weather                | Trap No. | Species | Ad/J |
|-------|----------|-------|----|------------------------|----------|---------|------|
| 09    | 19.10.16 | 10:00 | 12 | Sunny, clear, no wind. | 17       | SW      | J    |
|       |          |       |    |                        |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                        |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                        |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                        |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                        |          |         |      |

| Visit | Date     | Time  | oC | Weather                | Trap No. | Species | Ad/J |
|-------|----------|-------|----|------------------------|----------|---------|------|
| 10    | 20.10.16 | 10:15 | 13 | Sunny, clear, no wind. | 17       | SW      | J    |
|       |          |       |    |                        |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                        |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                        |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                        |          |         |      |
|       |          |       |    |                        |          |         |      |

SW = Slow Worm; CL = Common Lizard; CT = Common Toad;  
GS = Grass Snake; M = Male; F = Female; Ad = Adult; Im = Immature;  
J = Juvenile.