



Boningale Developments Limited

Land South of Albrighton

Reptile Survey Report

September 2025

Project Code: 9209

Document Reference: R001

PJA
Park Point
17 High Street
Longbridge
B31 2UQ
UK
pja.co.uk

Version Control and Approval

Version	Date	Main Contributor	Issued by	Approved by
A	15 September 2025	S. A. Graham	A. Togridou	Dr. A. Togridou

Prepared for

Boningale Developments Limited

Handling Instructions

This report has been prepared by PJA with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the Services and the PJA Terms agreed between PJA and the Client. PJA disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the agreed Services. This report has been prepared for the Client and we accept no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at its own risk.

Contents

Section	Page
I Introduction	I
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Objectives	2
1.3 Project overview	2
2 Legislation and Guidance.....	3
2.1 Overview	3
2.2 Legislation - Rare Species	3
2.3 Legislation – Common and / or Widespread Species	3
3 Methodology	5
3.1 Desk-based assessment	5
3.2 Field Survey	5
3.3 Biosecurity	6
3.4 Personnel	8
3.5 Limitations	9
4 Results	10
4.1 Desk-based assessment	10
5 Conclusions and Recommendations.....	13
5.1 Conclusions	13
5.2 Avoidance and Mitigation Measures	13
5.3 Ecological Enhancement Measures	13
6 References & Sources of Reference	14



Appendices

Appendix A	Figure 1: Site location plan.....	15
Appendix B	Figure 2: Artificial Refugia Locations – Reptile Surveys 2025.	16

I Introduction

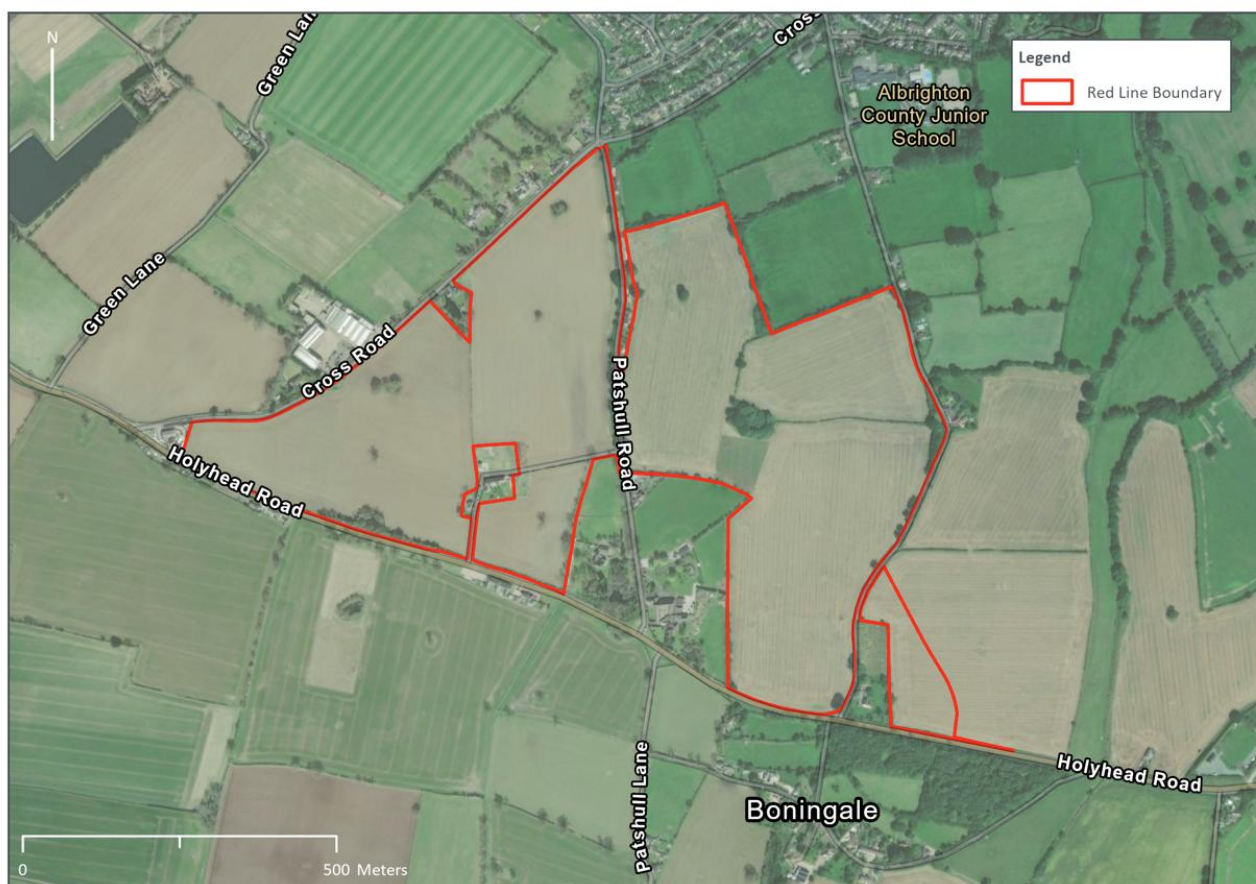
I.1 Background

1.1.1 This report describes the results of the Reptile Surveys undertaken by PJA on behalf of Boningale Developments Ltd. between 06 July and 03 September 2025 for land south of Albrighton, Shropshire.

1.1.2 PJA was commissioned by Boningale Developments Ltd. to undertake a suite of targeted Reptile Surveys to establish the herpetological baseline conditions. The site has historically been subject to a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, undertaken by Cass Design Consultants Ltd. in support of their application (Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Cass Design Consultants Ltd, April 2024), which highlighted the requirement for further targeted species surveys. The following terms are used:

- **Project** – Land south of Albrighton, Shropshire; and
- **Survey feature** – Feature of potential impact.

1.1.3 This report is intended to be read with reference to location map Figure 1-1 / Appendix A, Figure 1.



1.1.4 Maxar, Microsoft, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1-1. Land South of Albrighton, Shropshire.



1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 Surveys were commissioned in order to:

- To assess historic records of all reptile species provided by the local biological records centres;
- To evaluate habitats within the Project in relation to their value for reptiles;
- To undertake reptile surveys to determine presence / likely absence of reptiles within the Project boundary;
- To provide recommendations to enable compliance with relevant nature conservation legislation and planning policy; and
- To identify the need for avoidance, mitigation, compensation and / or enhancement of the proposed Project.

1.2.2 This report provides the results of the surveys undertaken between 06 July and 03 September 2025, drawing conclusions from the findings of the surveys. The report additionally makes recommendations to further surveys and / or species mitigation required as a result of reptiles and / or other notable species being identified utilising features; where required. It represents a snapshot of conditions at the time of survey, and it should be noted that the findings may be subject to change.

1.3 Project overview

1.3.1 The project is located immediately south of the town of Albrighton, centred on Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SJ 80814 03343. It consists primarily of arable fields divided by hedgerows, with scattered trees, ponds, and three small woodland areas. Two minor roads cross the Site, and its southern boundary lies adjacent to the A41, a major highway.

1.3.2 The project is Outline application to include access for a mixed-use development comprising up to 800 no dwellings, a care home of up to 80 units, a secondary school and local centre with associated access, infrastructure, landscaping and drainage.



2 Legislation and Guidance

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 Relevant legislation and guidance relating to reptiles is summarised below.

2.2 Legislation - Rare Species

2.2.1 Smooth snakes (*Coronella austriaca*) and sand lizards (*Lacerta agilis*) are European protected species (EPS), protected under the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2017* (as amended).

2.2.2 It is an offence to:

- Deliberately kill, injure, disturb or capture them;
- Deliberately take or destroy their eggs;
- Damage or destroy their breeding sites and resting places (including when the smooth snakes or sand lizards are not present);
- Possess, control or transport them (or any part, alive or dead); and
- Sell, offer, or publish an advert to sell them.

2.2.3 For smooth snakes and sand lizards, it is also an offence under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act* (1981) to intentionally or recklessly:

- Disturb them while they occupy a structure or place used for shelter or protection;
- Obstruct access to a place of shelter or protection;
- Possess or transport them (or any part, alive or dead); and
- Sell, offer, or publish an advert to sell them.

2.3 Legislation – Common and / or Widespread Species

2.3.1 The common and / or Widespread native reptile species; adder (*Vipera berus*), grass snake (*Natrix helvetica helvetica*), viviparous lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) and slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) are protected via part of Section 9(1) of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981* (as amended).

- It is an offence to:
- Intentionally kill or injure them;
- Possess or transport them (or any part, alive or dead); and
- Sell, offer, or publish an advert to sell.

2.3.2 All native reptiles are included on the list of species of principal importance in England under Section 41 of the *Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act* (2006), and local authorities and



other public bodies have a legal duty to take their conservation into account. Because of this they are a material consideration in the planning process.

- 2.3.3 Some species are also listed under the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Great Britain red list. The sand lizard and smooth snake are each assessed as either "Endangered" or "Vulnerable". The adder is assessed as "Vulnerable" in England.

3 Methodology

3.1 Desk-based assessment

3.1.1 A desk study review has been carried out to identify nature conservation designations, designations of herpetological interest, and to evaluate existing records of reptile species potentially relevant to the Project. Biological records data were reviewed as well as online publicly available sources and previous reports in relation to the project, detailed below:

- Defra MAGIC Interactive map (<https://magic.defra.gov.uk>);
- National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Atlas (<https://nbnatlas.org>); and,
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Cass Design Consultants Ltd, April 2024.

3.1.2 The desk study included a search for:

- International nature conservation designations (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)) within 2 km of the proposed Project to identify sites where a herpetological interest is the primary reason for designation.
- National statutory nature conservation designations (Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)) within 2 km of the proposed Project where a herpetological interest is the primary reason for designation.
- Reference was also made to Ordnance Survey maps of the wider area and online aerial images (www.google.co.uk/maps) in order to determine any habitat features of potential interest for birds in the area.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 A two-phase approach was implemented during the reptile survey to determine presence / likely absence of reptiles across the Project¹. The approaches utilized combined 'Artificial Refugia' surveys and 'Visual Encounter' surveys, as detailed below;

Artificial Refugia Survey

3.2.2 As per the guidelines in Froglife (1999), Twenty surveys were undertaken across the 2025 survey season by a competent surveyor (CIEEM, 2011). Twenty visits, in suitable weather conditions, is considered appropriate for surveys targeted at identifying presence / likely absence of reptiles across a site and inform population densities if encountered (Froglife, 1999; Natural England, 2011).

¹ The survey was extended to cover the field to the east which is outside the red line boundary but under client's control. This was to establish reptiles presence/ potential absence in the occasion a receptor for reptiles site was needed.



- 3.2.3 Artificial refugia was placed throughout suitable habitat across the survey site, at a density of 50 per hectare; as per the guidelines in Froglife (1999) for a detailed survey. The artificial refugia type utilised for this survey was 0.5 m² pieces of roofing felt ('felts') and / or corrugated metal tin ('tins'), located in potential reptile hotspots – i.e. sunny areas near to cover (gullies and slopes, rides or paths through scrub, grassland, scrub / grassland interfaces and sun traps created by small open patches surrounded by dense vegetation: Froglife, (1999), Natural England (2011). So as to avoid bias within the survey and impacts from public pressure, refugia was positioned in targeted areas over the site on top of short or flattened vegetation (rather than bare ground), also overhung by vegetation and away from footpaths.
- 3.2.4 Refugia were checked periodically with care taken to replace them back in exactly the same position, visual observation of the exterior of the roofing felt or corrugated metal tins was firstly undertaken to capture all incidents of reptiles basking on top of the refugia. If no basking reptiles were observed, care was taken to approach the tiles with minimum disturbance prior to lifting of the felts or tins.

Visual Encounter Survey

- 3.2.5 The site and immediate surroundings (where access was available) was systematically walked to check for reptiles on twenty occasions during the survey season, predominantly following the survey methodology detailed in Gent & Gibson (2003). Surveys were being undertaken during optimum weather conditions, i.e. when the temperature was between 9 °C and 18 °C (Gent & Gibson, 2003; Froglife, 1999), typically between 09:00 - 11:00 Hrs and between 16:00 - 19:00 Hrs, during periods of 'intermittent' or hazy sunshine, with little or no wind (Gent & Gibson, 2003), as literature suggests.
- 3.2.6 Both ground and vegetation was carefully checked (approximately 3 - 4 m ahead), with the sun kept behind the viewer. All incidents where basking or foraging reptiles were observed was being recorded, with care taken to avoid disturbance prior to the visual sightings (Froglife, 1999).
- 3.2.7 Where pre-existing or natural refugia was observed during the survey (especially within the interior of the site), these were also be checked with care taken to replace the refugia back in exactly the same position. As above, visual observation of the exterior of the refugia was firstly undertaken to capture all incidents of reptiles basking on top of the refugia. If no basking reptiles are observed, care was taken to approach the refugia with minimum disturbance prior to lifting.

3.3 Biosecurity

- 3.3.1 Reptiles in some parts of the world are declining because of reptile disease. The main disease thought to be of serious conservation concern is Snake Fungal Disease. This disease is caused by the fungus *Ophidiomyces ophiodiicola*.

3.3.2 In the absence of any guidelines on biosecurity measures specific to this disease, the following was adopted; ARG-UK Advice Note 4 – Amphibian disease precautions: a guide for UK fieldworkers (<https://www.arguk.org/info-advice/advice-notes/324-advice-note-4-amphibian-disease-precautions-a-guide-for-uk-fieldworkers-pdf-2/file>).

3.3.3 Biosecurity measures adopted aims to manage the risk of spreading reptile diseases during target species surveys across the project. It further sets out how the ARG-UK guidance is to be applied by all o ecologists carrying out targeted reptile surveys.

3.3.4 It is also intended that the guidance should help prevent the spread of other diseases, such as Chytrid, Ranavirus, and invasive plants or animals during the course of targeted reptile surveys.

Generic Biosecurity Precautions

3.3.5 To avoid the spread of this disease, guidance for activities that carry a risk is provided:

- Handle reptiles only when necessary;
- If handling reptiles, wear powder-free disposable vinyl gloves which you rinse before contact with the reptiles. Use vinyl rather than latex or nitrile because the latter two may be harmful to reptiles;
- Use a fresh pair of gloves for each site visited. For higher risk activities, it may be appropriate to change gloves between handling individual reptiles, even within the same site;
- Disinfect survey equipment or containers used to hold reptiles between each site visited (see disinfection procedures);
- Wash all clothing on a 40oC cycle with biological detergent, after exposure to reptiles. If visiting several sites bring a change of clothes. Use a lower temperature wash if care instructions indicate this may be harmful to your clothing and take additional precautions such as washing twice or spraying with disinfectant before next use; and
- Treat dead or sick reptiles as a high infection risk and do not handle unless necessary.

Disinfection Precautions

3.3.6 Disinfect all field equipment that has come into contact with reptiles. This includes footwear, snake hooks and gauntlets.

3.3.7 To disinfect equipment in the field the following will be required:

- A bucket or washing up bowl;
- A brush;
- Disinfectant (bleach or Virkon);
- Disposable or washing up gloves (to wear while disinfecting);



- A source, or container, of clean water; and
- Bin bags for waste and wrapping field equipment.

3.3.8 The equipment disinfection process is detailed below:

- Use brush to scrub off any debris, plant fragments, mud etc.
- Rinse with water (pond water will suffice).
- Soak in bleach solution for at least 5 minutes, or Virkon for at least one minute (5 minutes where Bsal is suspected).
- Rinse with clean water.
- If possible, allow to dry for before next use.
- Keep field equipment inside plastic bags during transit and storage (after thorough drying) to reduce the chance of transmitting pathogens.

3.3.9 Dispose of disinfectant solutions following the supplier's instructions. Unless otherwise stated, it is recommended that used disinfectant solutions should be poured directly into a drain connected to the sewerage system and flushed with clean water (note that not all drains are connected to sewerage systems) or disposed of as hazardous waste. Used gloves should be disposed of as domestic rubbish. Fabrics including clothes worn while doing amphibian fieldwork can be washed on a 40 °C cycle with biological detergent (see comments above regarding clothing requiring colder washes).

Disinfection solutions

- Bleach (diluted with water to produce a 4% solution).
- Virkon (10mg/ml, as per supplier's instructions).
- Virkon-S (licensed for veterinary/animal livestock applications but not human use) can also be purchased in tablet form. One 5mg tablet can be dissolved in 500ml of water.

3.3.10 Pond water can be used to make up solutions so long as it contains little or no organic matter (as this reduces disinfectant efficacy).

3.4 Personnel

3.4.1 Surveys and reporting have been undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced ecologists;

3.4.2 Dr. S. A. Graham BSc (Hons), MSc, CEcol, CEnv, MCIEEM, FLS.

Dr. S. A. Graham has been a practicing ecologist for over eighteen years, holding a BSc (hons), MSc and PhD as well as being a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (MCIEEM) and both a Chartered Ecologist (CEcol) and Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv).

3.4.3 Mr Phil Playford BSc (Hons), MSc, MCIEEM, MRSB.

Mr Phil Playford has been a practicing ecologist for over seventeen years, holding a BSc (hons) and MSc as well as being a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (MCIEEM) and The Royal Society of Biology (MRSB)

3.5 Limitations

- 3.5.1 Field surveys for reptiles were undertaken at appropriate times of day and in suitable weather conditions. Considering the habitat types and extents, and the species for which the Project site is potentially suitable, the twenty survey visits completed between July and September 2025 inclusive are considered sufficient to record any herptile populations present across the Project.
- 3.5.2 The location of refugia across the Project was designed to maximise coverage of the Site. The potential for double counting of mobile species has been taken into consideration when evaluating any species abundance and habitat use.
- 3.5.3 Desk study data is useful in providing supplementary ecological information for a site, it should, however, be acknowledged that data is dependent on the submission of records to the relevant organisation / recording body / local species group. As such, a lack of records for a particular species does not necessarily mean that the species is absent from the site and / or wider search area. Similarly, records of a particular species do not necessarily mean that the species is still present within a given area.
- 3.5.4 The lack of evidence of a protected and / or notable species does not preclude their possible presence at a later date. This is particularly true for reptiles; their use of a particular habitat and / or feature can significantly vary, not only on a seasonal basis, but also from day to day. Any survey represents only a 'snapshot' of possible reptile activity. Importantly, lack of evidence of a reptile species does not guarantee their absence and therefore consideration should be given to the need to update the data in the future in the event of substantial delay to the implementation of Project or change in habitats and / or site management.
- 3.5.5 This report is valid for a period of 12 to 18 months from the time of survey, not report production. Reliance on the findings of this report, post this period, should seek clarity from the report author, as per the CIEEM (2019) Guidance.

4 Results

4.1 Desk-based assessment

Designated Sites

- 4.1.1 The desk study identified no internationally designated sites with features of herpetological interest (specifically reptiles) within 2 km of the Site.
- 4.1.2 The desk study identified no nationally designated sites with features of herpetological interest (specifically reptiles) within 2 km of the Site.
- 4.1.3 The desk study identified no non-statutory designated sites with features of herpetological interest (specifically reptiles) within 2 km of the Site.

Data search

- 4.1.4 A review of freely available data and data obtained from Staffordshire Ecological Record (SER) and Telford & Wrekin Council's Ecological Data Service (EDS) returned no records of reptiles from within a 2 km buffer of the Project site.

Field Surveys

- 4.1.5 A total of 100 0.5 m² pieces of roofing felt ('felts') were distributed throughout the Project site on 25 June 2025, allowing a period of time to "bed-in" prior to first being checked. The location of the felts is shown in Appendix B, Figure 2.
- 4.1.6 Surveys were conducted when weather conditions were generally conducive to Reptile surveys. Full weather details are provided within Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Environmental variable encountered during the reptile surveys in 2025.

Visit Number	Date	Conditions experienced during survey		
		Temperature (°C)	Wind (Oktas)	Overhead Conditions
1	06/07/2025	15	1	Mixture of sun and cloud
2	09/07/2025	16	1	Mixture of sun and cloud
3	14/07/2025	15	1	Sunny with some cloud
4	16/07/2025	13	1	Mixture of sun and cloud
5	21/07/2025	16	1	Sunny with some cloud
6	23/07/2025	13	1	Mixture of sun and cloud
7	25/07/2025	14	1	Sunny with some cloud
8	28/07/2025	13	1	Mixture of sun and cloud
9	31/07/2025	15	1	Mixture of sun and cloud

Visit Number	Date	Conditions experienced during survey		
		Temperature (°C)	Wind (Oktas)	Overhead Conditions
10	04/08/2025	15	1	Mixture of sun and cloud
11	06/08/2025	15	1	Sunny
12	09/08/2025	14	1	Sunny with some cloud
13	11/08/2025	15	1	Sunny with some cloud
14	14/08/2025	13	1	Mixture of sun and cloud
15	18/08/2025	13	1	Mixture of sun and cloud
16	21/08/2025	14	1	Mixture of sun and cloud
17	25/08/2025	15	1	Sunny with some cloud
18	28/08/2025	14	1	Mixture of sun and cloud
19	31/08/2025	14	1	Sunny with some cloud
20	03/09/2025	13	1	Mixture of sun and cloud

4.1.7 Results of the Artificial refugia and Visual Encounter Surveys are both provided within Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Reptile surveys results (2025).

Visit Number	Date	Survey Findings		
		Reptile Recorded (Y / N)	"Other" Species Recorded (Y / N)	Survey Notes
1	06/07/2025	N	Y	1 toad at SJ80610362
2	09/07/2025	N	Y	1 bank vole at SJ81010327
3	14/07/2025	N	Y	1 toad at SJ80610362
4	16/07/2025	N	N	No animals found
5	21/07/2025	N	Y	1 bank vole at SJ80870330
6	23/07/2025	N	N	No animals found
7	25/07/2025	N	Y	1 bank vole at SJ80870330
8	28/07/2025	N	Y	1 toad at SJ80490354
9	31/07/2025	N	N	No animals found
10	04/08/2025	N	N	No animals found
11	06/08/2025	N	Y	1 bank vole at SJ80870330
12	09/08/2025	N	N	No animals found
13	11/08/2025	N	Y	1 bank vole at SJ81080330
14	14/08/2025	N	N	No animals found



Visit Number	Date	Survey Findings		
		Reptile Recorded (Y / N)	"Other" Species Recorded (Y / N)	Survey Notes
15	18/08/2025	N	N	No animals found
16	21/08/2025	N	Y	1 bank vole at SJ80600363
17	25/08/2025	N	N	No animals found
18	28/08/2025	N	Y	1 bank vole at SJ81010327
19	31/08/2025	N	N	No animals found
20	03/09/2025	N	N	No animals found

- 4.1.8 No species of reptile were recorded during the presence / likely absence survey using artificial refugia and / or during the visual observations of natural habitats and refugia. Therefore, reptile species (common lizard, adder, grass snake, slow worm, smooth snake and sand lizard) are considered to be likely absent from within the Project Boundary. Habitats present across the Project is not suitable for the latter two species.
- 4.1.9 A number of observations of Common toad (*Bufo bufo*) and field voles (*Microtus agrestis*) were recorded. In the UK, the common toad is protected from sale and trade under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, though it is legal to collect and possess them. As a biodiversity priority species under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, public bodies must consider common toads in planning and development decisions to aid their conservation.



5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions

- 5.1.1 An assessment of the importance of any reptile populations recorded across the Project during the targeted species surveys undertaken between July and September 2025 is provided below:
- 5.1.2 The desk study identified no internationally, nationally or non-statutory designated sites with features of herpetological interest (specifically reptiles) within 2 km of the Site. Furthermore, a review of freely available data and data obtained from Staffordshire Ecological Record (SER) and Telford & Wrekin Council's Ecological Data Service (EDS) returned no records of reptiles from within a 2 km buffer of the Project site.
- 5.1.3 No species of reptile were recorded during the presence / likely absence surveys using artificial refugia and / or during the visual observations of natural habitats and refugia. Therefore, reptile species (common lizard, adder, grass snake, slow worm) are considered to be likely absent from within the Project Boundary.
- 5.1.4 A number of observations of Common toad (*Bufo bufo*) were recorded. As a biodiversity priority species under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, public bodies must consider common toads in planning and development decisions to aid their conservation.

5.2 Avoidance and Mitigation Measures

- 5.2.1 A population of common toads was identified within the Project Boundary. Site clearance in areas where common toads could be present will be undertaken following a precautionary working method statement (PWMS) to ensure killing and injury of individuals is avoided.

5.3 Ecological Enhancement Measures

- 5.3.1 A population of common toads is present within the Project Boundary. Where there are opportunities for ecological enhancement, which would benefit a range of biodiversity, including common toads, these should be considered. It would be beneficial for common toads if areas of open mosaic habitats such as rough grassland and scrub were created along with a number of suitably designed ponds / maintain existing ponds to facilitate breeding. These could additionally be supplemented with log piles and/ or hibernacula.



6 References & Sources of Reference

- 6.1.1 All UK (and individual UK countries) legislation can be viewed at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/browse>
- 6.1.2 ARG UK (2017). ARG UK Advice Note 4: Amphibian Disease Precautions: A Guide for UK Fieldworkers. Amphibian and Reptile Groups of the United Kingdom.
- 6.1.3 Baker, J., Beebee T., Buckley, J., Gent, A. and Orchard, D. (2011). Amphibian Habitat Management Handbook. Amphibian and Reptile Conservation, Bournemouth.
- 6.1.4 Cass Design Consultants Ltd. Preliminary Ecological Appraisal for Land South of Albrighton (doc ref SH5034(5)C.R.01.1), Issue date April 2024.
- 6.1.5 CIEEM (2011) Competencies for Species Survey: Reptiles. Hampshire, Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management.
- 6.1.6 CIEEM. (2019) Advice Note on the lifespan of ecological surveys and reports. [Available at: Advice-Note.pdf (cieem.net) – accessed 14/09/2025].
- 6.1.7 Defra MAGIC Interactive map [Available at: <https://magic.defra.gov.uk>].
- 6.1.8 Edgar, P., Foster, J. and Baker, J. (2010). Reptile Habitat Management Handbook. Amphibian and Reptile Conservation, Bournemouth.
- 6.1.9 Froglife. (1999). Reptile survey: An introduction to planning, conducting and interpreting surveys for snake and lizard conservation. Froglife Advice Sheet 10, Froglife, Halesworth.
- 6.1.10 Gent, T. & Gibson, S. (eds). (2003). Herpetofauna Workers' Manual (revised reprint), JNCC, Peterborough, ISBN 1 86107 450 6.
- 6.1.11 National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Atlas [Available at: <https://nbnatlas.org>].
- 6.1.12 National Planning Policy Framework. (2023) London: HMSO. [Available at: National Planning Policy Framework - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) – accessed 14/09/2025].
- 6.1.13 Natural England, (2011) Technical Information Note (TIN102); Reptile Mitigation Guidelines. Sheffield, Natural England.
- 6.1.14 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006). [Available at: Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (legislation.gov.uk) – accessed 14/09/2025].



Appendix A Figure I: Site location plan.



Maxar, Microsoft, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Appendix B Figure 2: Artificial Refugia Locations – Reptile Surveys 2025.

