Reptile Survey Report

Margam, National Grid Electricity Transmission

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V1	First Issue	25/11/24	DS	HM	HE
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V3	Third issue including updates following client and legal review	31/07/25	HM	HE	HE

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Executive Summary

Stantec UK Ltd was commissioned by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) to undertake reptile surveys of land owned by NGET (hereafter 'the Site') and BOC Ltd. (hereafter 'the BOC land') at Margam, Port Talbot, Wales, proposed for a sub-station extension and associated cable route. This survey work was undertaken in 2024 and 2025 to determine ecological constraints and opportunities for the proposed development associated with the presence of reptiles.

Surveys were initially undertaken in October 2024. As October is considered a sub-optimal month for undertaking reptile surveys, repeat surveys were undertaken in April – May 2025. The field surveys were supported by a desk study including a review of local records within 2km of the Site, results from a reptile translocation undertaken within the Site between April and June 2025 to support the Early Works undertaken under NGET's permitted development and survey reports undertaken for the Site in 2009, and in 2022 for Tata Steel land, located to the west of the BOC Ltd land, west of the railway line.

The local records centre returned records of common lizard *Zootoca vivipara*, slow worm *Anguis fragilis*, adder *Vipera berus* and grass snake *Natrix natrix* for the search area. The Site falls within the Junction 38 Wetland Complex Site of Importance for Nature Conservation which lists common lizard and grass snake as important species.

During the Early Works reptile translocation, low numbers of common lizard (three), slow worm (seven) and grass snake (two) were captured and translocated. This included two juvenile slow worms confirming the presence of a breeding slow worm population. Five common lizards were also seen but not captured.

Previous surveys undertaken for the Site in 2009 recorded peak adult counts of one grass snake and two common lizards but concluded high populations of grass snake and common lizard based on a precautionary evaluation of populations present. Surveys of the Tata Steel land reported a low population of grass snake and good populations of common lizard and slow worm.

The surveys undertaken in both 2024 and 2025, recorded a peak count of three adult common lizards within the BOC land and a peak count of two adult common lizards within the Site. A peak count of two adult slow worms were recorded within the BOC land and an adult peak count of one slow worm within the Site. Male, female and juvenile common lizards were recorded during the survey, confirming the presence of a breeding population on both the Site and the BOC land.

In accordance with current guidance (Froglife, 1999) and taking into account the desk study and field survey results, including the results of the translocation exercise undertaken within the Site, the Site and BOC land is considered to support low populations of common lizard and slow worm and the Site is considered to support a low population of grass snake. As the Site supports three reptile species it is considered a Key Reptile Site and, following discussion with Neath Port Talbot Council, the presence of three species of reptile means that the Site meets the criteria to be designated of County importance as a SINC (were the Site not already a SINC). .

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 Stantec UK Limited (Stantec) was commissioned by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) to undertake reptile surveys of the area of land owned by NGET at Margam, Neath Port Talbot; hereafter referred to as 'the Site' and the land to the south of the Site, owned by BOC Ltd, hereafter referred to as 'the BOC land'.

1.2 Project Context

Site Location and Description

1.2.1 The Site is located in Margam Port Talbot, at approximate central grid reference NGR SS780850, and comprises an existing substation to the east of the Tata Steel Works and Network Rail railway line; the Site also lies to the south of the Tata Steel Sports and Social Club (golf course), to the west of woodland and to the north of the BOC Ltd. works area and fields owned by BOC Ltd. Beyond the immediate Site surroundings, the M4 corridor lies to the east, Swansea Bay lies to the west, Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir to the south and Margam town to the north.

1.2.2 The BOC land considered in this report lies immediately to the south of the Site, between the Site and the road to the north of the Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir, Heolcae'r Bont. The location of the Site and the BOC land is shown in **Figure 1**.

1.2.3 The Site was subject to habitat surveys completed in 2024 which identified that the Site comprises a mosaic of reedbed, scrub, grassland and small areas of open water associated with a number of ditches within the Site.

Description of Works

1.2.4 The Site and the BOC land are proposed for an extension to the existing substation and associated cabling works, with the substation extension proposed to the east of the existing substation within the Site and cabling works passing through the Site and the BOC land. The proposed substation extension and associated works within the Site will be progressed under a planning application. The cabling and associated temporary works to link the proposed new substation extension at Margam to the Port Talbot Steelworks will be progressing under NGET's permitted development rights.

Historic Project Understanding and Ecological Context

1.2.5 The Site was subject to a previous successful planning application for a new substation within NGET land which received planning consent in 2009. However, the development was not progressed by NGET. A suite of ecological surveys was completed to inform this previous planning application. The results of the survey work were presented within the Margam 275kV Substation Environmental Report (National Grid 2009).

1.3 Purpose of Report

1.3.1 The purpose of this reptile report is to:

(i) identify historic records of reptile species within 2km of the Site boundary;

(ii) identify the presence and distribution of reptiles using suitable habitats within the Site and the BOC land;
(iii) evaluate the population sizes of reptiles on the Site and the BOC land; and
(iv) identify if the Site or the BOC land is considered a Key Reptile Site.

2 Legislation

2.1.1 This section outlines legislation relevant to reptiles in Wales.

2.1.2 Common lizard *Zootoca vivipara*, slow worm *Anguis fragilis*, grass snake *Natrix natrix* and adder *Vipera berus* are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). They are listed as a Schedule 5 species therefore part of Section 9(1) and section 9(5) apply. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 also strengthens their protection. It is offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly kill or injure any of the species listed above
- Sell, offer, advertise or transport for sale a live or dead animal of the species listed above

2.1.3 If a proposed development is likely to have an impact on these reptiles, then a suitable mitigation strategy must be devised. Typically, this will be agreed with the local planning authority and isn't a matter for Natural Resources Wales, as there is no requirement for licensing of works relating to these species.

2.1.4 Other species of reptile found in the UK (sand lizard *Lacerta agilis* and smooth snake *Coronella austriaca*) receive full protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017) but both these species have a very restricted distribution and are not known to occur in south Wales.

2.1.5 All reptile species (except for smooth snake) are also listed under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

3 Methods

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 The section below sets out the methods used to inform the assessment of the Site and the BOC land in relation to reptiles. This includes a desk study, detailed surveys, evaluation approach and survey limitations.

3.2 Desk Study

3.2.1 The following reports were consulted for ecological information about the Site, surrounding areas, and records of reptiles.

- RSK Biocensus (2024) Electric Arc Furnace Reptile Survey Report
- National Grid (2009) Margam 275kV Substation Environmental Report - Technical Appendix 3 - Reptile Survey Report.
- RSK Biocensus (2025) Margam Substation Early Works Reptile Translocation. Report for Laing O Rourke

3.2.2 In addition, a search of reptile records within 2km of the Site was requested from South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBReC).

3.3 Survey Area

3.3.1 The survey area encompassed all suitable habitats accessible within the Site and the BOC land boundaries (**Figure 1**). Reptile survey results have been divided into two sections based on separate land ownership; the Site (NGET land in the north) and the BOC land (to the south).

3.4 Survey Methods

3.4.1 Reptile surveys can be undertaken between the months of March and October, with the most important months for surveying tending to be April, May and September (Froglife, 1999 and 2015). Surveys carried out early in the season may detect individuals emerging from hibernation, whilst surveys carried out later in the season may detect breeding by recording juveniles. For a presence/likely absence reptile survey, Froglife recommend a minimum of seven survey visits are undertaken in favourable weather conditions during this time period. To achieve a satisfactory degree of confidence in a negative result, the survey should be spread over a minimum of 30 days.

3.4.2 Two sets of surveys were undertaken with the Site and the BOC land. As the first survey period was undertaken within October 2024, which is considered a sub-optimal period for undertaking reptile surveys, an additional set of surveys were undertaken in April/ May 2025. Combined these surveys provide information on the breeding status of reptiles on site and recorded reptiles within the optimal time for detection.

3.4.3 Reptile refugia consisting of heavy gauge green mineral roofing felt cut into approximately 0.5m x 1m rectangles were placed on site on 27th September 2024 and 24th March 2025. Locations with suitability for reptiles were selected for the refugia, often following linear margins, and orientated to receive the maximum amount of sunshine. The standard survey

guidance for reptiles recommends using a baseline figure of 10 refugia per hectare of habitat (Froglife, 2015).

3.4.4 In 2024, a total of 81 reptile refugia were placed in accessible areas assessed as suitable for reptiles within the Site. A total of 61 reptile refugia were placed within the BOC land including along borders of dense scrub and marshy grassland. A density of 6.7 reptile refugia per hectare was achieved within the Site and a density of 8.7 reptile refugia per hectare was achieved within the BOC land.

3.4.5 In 2025, the survey area within the site was decreased to 8.5ha resulting in the placement of 52 reptile refugia within accessible areas of the Site identified as suitable reptile habitat. Based on an estimated 8.5 hectares of suitable habitat, this equated to a density of 6.1 refugia per hectare. On the BOC land, 75 refugia were installed in approximately 7 hectares of suitable habitat, this resulted in a density of 10.7 refugia per hectare. The locations of all refugia placed in both 2024 and 2025 are illustrated in **Figure 2**.

3.4.6 The guidance suggests optimum survey conditions are temperatures between 9°C and 20°C, with an absence of wind and rain, and the best times of day are usually between 8.30am and 11.00am or 4.00pm and 6.30pm, depending on weather conditions and time of year (Froglife, 2015). Peak counts of reptiles can often occur outside those times mentioned above; in particular in warm weather immediately after rain. The surveys at Margam were timed to utilise the best available weather conditions, within the parameters described above. Survey dates and weather conditions are recorded in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1. Reptile Survey Dates and Weather Conditions in both 2024 and 2025.

Survey Visit Number	Survey Date	Start Time	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Rainfall	Wind (mph)
1	04/10/2024	10am	12	83	None	11
2	07/10/2024	10am	15	82	None	0
3	14/10/2024	10.30am	10	86	None	7
4	17/10/2024	1pm	15	82	None	14
5	21/10/2024	11am	14	74	None	11
6	23/10/2024	10.30am	13	86	None	7
7	31/10/2024	10am	13	81	None	2
2025 Surveys						
1	07/04/2025	09:15	9.5	64	None	4
2	10/04/2025	15:00	14	75	None	7
3	14/04/2025	08:15	9.5	72	None	7
4	17/04/2025	09:00	10	72	None	10
5	23/04/2025	10:00	11.5	83	None	4
6	29/04/2025	10:00	21	78	None	0
7	06/05/2025	10:00	22	74	None	2

3.5 Evaluation

3.5.1 To provide an objective evaluation of the importance of the reptile interest on the Site, the Froglife criteria for establishing Key Reptile Sites were applied to the results (Froglife, 1999). The scoring system for establishing Key Reptile Sites, outlined in **Table 3-2**, is based upon the maximum number of adult animals (excluding sub-adults and juveniles) seen under artificial refugia or by general observation by one person in one day.

A Key Reptile Site is identified when a site meets any of the following criteria:

- supports three or more reptile species; or
- supports two snake species; or
- supports an exceptional population of any one species; or
- supports an assemblage of species scoring ≥4 points; or
- is of particular regional importance due to local rarity, for example supports a population of adder scoring >1.

Table 3-2: Scoring System for Identifying Key Reptile Sites

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

3.6 Limitations

3.6.1 Species records used as desk study data are not often collected as a result of systematic surveys and therefore geographic, temporal, and species coverage are not often representative. This means that a lack of records of a species in an area does not necessarily mean an absence of this species.

3.6.2 Whist the National Grid report (National Grid, 2009) is more than ten years' old and therefore would be considered out-of-date, it does however provide a historic record of reptile data collected specifically for the Site and therefore provides some useful context to the discussion in this report.

3.6.3 Eight reptile refugia were missing from the Site after the first survey visit in 2024 and, as such, have not been mapped on **Figure 2**. Therefore, 142 reptile mats were deployed, resulting in a slightly lower density than the baseline recommendation of 10 mats per hectare. However, the Froglife guidelines recognise that the ideal number of refugia depends on factors such as likelihood of disturbance, ease of access, and the Site's specific characteristics. To optimise detection within the Site constraints, mats were strategically placed in higher suitability habitat hotspots, where reptiles are most likely to be found, as suggested by the guidelines.

3.6.4 Due to flooding, 2ha of the Site was not accessible for survey visits 3, 4, 5 and 6 in 2024. Surveyors were therefore unable to check 24 refugia during these visits. To mitigate this, natural refugia, were searched. The remaining 57 refugia were surveyed for all seven visits.

3.6.5 In 2025, exclusion zones (shown on **Figure 1**) associated with the Early Works construction being undertaken within the Site decreased the survey area by approximately 6.5ha. This decreased the potential survey area but the density of mats per hectare remained similar. In addition, the results from the reptile translocation associated with the Early Works (permitted development) have been included within this report, as such, there are considered no limitations associated with this reduction in area.

3.6.6 These limitations are taken into consideration in the evaluation of the results from the reptile survey.

3.7 Report Qualification

3.7.1 The survey described here was undertaken in accordance with the best practice methodologies current at the time of commissioning. Site circumstances, scientific knowledge or methodological requirements can change during the course of a project, and these external factors may impact on the scope of subsequent work requirements.

3.7.2 All survey work and reporting were undertaken by experienced and qualified ecologists, in accordance with the Code of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM).

3.7.3 All ecological surveys have an expected validity period owing to the tendency of the natural environment to change over time. This validity period varies from receptor to receptor and is also dependent on the degree of change in a site's management and overall landscape ecology. Where the potential for change is considered to be relevant to the site, this is highlighted in the appropriate section.

3.7.4 This report does not purport to provide detailed, specialist legal advice. Where legislation is referenced, the reader should consult the original legal text, and/or the advice of a qualified environmental lawyer.

4 Results

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 Results of the desk study and field survey are detailed below. The desk study details relevant records returned from the SEWBReC data search and summarises results from the reptile translocation report and the past survey reports within the Site and the local area.

4.2 Desk Study

Records Centre

4.2.1 No national or international designated sites designated for reptile species were recorded within 2km of the Site. Junction 38 wetland complex Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) falls within the Site This SINC site designation doesn't includes reptiles as a reason for designation but includes grass snake and common lizard as important species for the SINC.

4.2.2 The data search from SEWBReC returned the following records of reptiles within 2km of the Site boundary:

- Three records of common lizard; the nearest being 0.4km south-west in 2020.
- Five records of slow worm, the nearest being 0.7km south in 2014.
- Two records of adder, the nearest located 1km north-east of the Site. The M4 corridor lies between this location and the Site.
- Two records of grass snake; one within the NGET redline boundary in 2019 and another 1.7km south of the Site in 2023.

Early Works Reptile Translocation

4.2.3 **Table 4-1** summarises the results of the reptile translocation undertaken by RSK Biocensus between 16/04/2025 and 11/06/2025 for the Early Works area (RSK Biocensus 2025). In total low numbers of common lizard, slow worm and grass snake were captured and translocated. Common lizards were sighted on a few occasions, although they escaped before the surveyors were able to capture them. All captured reptiles were translocated to two reptile hibernacula in the area outside of the fenced Early Works area within the NGET landholding.

4.2.4 The Early Works area that the reptile translocation was undertaken within is shown in **Figure 1**.

Table 4-1: Reptile translocation capture and sightings results (M= adult male, F= adult female, Juv. =juvenile or sub-adult)

Date	**Reptile Captures and Translocations**									**Reptile Sightings**
	Common Lizard			Slow Worm			Grass Snake			
	M	F	Juv.	M	F	Juv.	M	F	Juv.	
17/04/2025				1			1			2 common lizards
24/04/2025										1 common lizard

Date	Reptile Captures and Translocations									Reptile Sightings
	Common Lizard			Slow Worm			Grass Snake			
	M	F	Juv.	M	F	Juv.	M	F	Juv.	
28/04/2025					1					
29/04/2025	1									
12/05/2025						1				
13/05/2025					2	1				
16/05/2025	1									
20/05/2025	1									
21/05/2025					1					
22/05/2025										1 common lizard
03/06/2025										1 common lizard
10/06/2025							1			
Total	**3**			**1**	**4**	**2**	**2**			5 common lizard

Previous Survey Reports

4.2.5 The survey undertaken for the 2009 application (National Grid, 2009) recorded a peak adult count of one grass snake and two common lizards but concluded a high population of grass snake and common lizard, based on a precautionary evaluation of populations present. Although no slow worms were recorded, the report states that they are likely present in the area due to the suitability of the habitat. Although outdated, the habitats listed in this report remain largely unchanged with ditches and drains, reedbeds and wet and rough grassland providing numerous foraging habitats for grass snake.

4.2.6 The surveys undertaken for the Tata Steel to the west of the Site was surveyed by RSK in 2022 (RSK Biocensus, 2024). This report found that their survey area supports three species of reptile (grass snake, common lizard and slow worm) with a low population estimate for grass snake (peak adult count of 1) and a good population estimate for both common lizard and slow worm (peak adult counts of 10 and 19 respectively). The slow worm and common lizard records were concentrated within the southern area of their survey area, which is well connected to the BOC land and has similar habitat features; rough grassland and dense scrub.

4.3 Field Survey

4.3.1 Reptile refugia locations are recorded on **Figure 2** with distribution of reptiles recorded on **Figure 3**.

4.3.2 Raw survey data is provided in **Appendix A** and photographs are provided in **Appendix B** .

The Site

4.3.3 Two species of common reptiles were recorded within the site. A peak count of two adult common lizards was recorded on 10 April 2025 and one slow worm was recorded on four survey visits in 2025. Survey results are shown **Table 4-2**.

Table 4-2: Survey Results- the Site (M= adult male, F= adult female, Unk = adult unknown sex, Juv =juvenile or sub-adult)

Survey Visit	Common Lizard					Slow Worm					Other Species
	M	F	Unk	Juv	Adult Peak Count	M	F	Unk	Juv	Adult Peak Count	
2024 Surveys											
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Water shrew
4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2025 Surveys											
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	
3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

BOC land

4.3.4 Two species of reptile were recorded within the BOC land. A peak count of three adult male common lizards were recorded on the 17 and 23 April 2025. A peak count of two adult slow worms were recorded on the 17 April 2025. Survey results can be found in **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-3: Survey Results – the BOC land

Survey Visit	Common Lizard					Slow Worm				
	M	F	Unk	Juv	Adult Peak Count	M	F	Unk	Juv	Adult Peak Count
2024 Surveys										
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0

Survey Visit	Common Lizard					Slow Worm				
	M	F	Unk	Juv	Adult Peak Count	M	F	Unk	Juv	Adult Peak Count
2024 Surveys										
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025 Surveys										
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
3	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	2
5	3	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
7	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

5 Evaluation and Conclusion

5.1.1 The desk study confirmed the presence of adder, grass snake, common lizard and slow worm within 2km of the Site. Grass snake and common lizard were previously recorded within the Site, while common lizard and slow worm were both recorded in habitats well connected to the Site. In addition, the Site falls within the Junction 38 Wetland Complex SINC which lists common lizard and grass snake as important species for the SINC.

5.1.2 During the Early Works reptile translocation low numbers of common lizard (three), slow worm (seven) and grass snake (two) were captured and translocated. This included two juvenile slow worms confirming the presence of a breeding population. Five common lizards were also seen but not captured.

5.1.3 During the survey, a peak count of three adult common lizards were recorded within the BOC land and a peak count of two adult common lizards within the Site. A peak count of two adult slow worms were recorded within the BOC land and an adult peak count of one slow worm within the Site. Male, female and juvenile common lizards were recorded during the survey, confirming the presence of breeding populations on both the Site and the BOC land.

5.1.4 Using the scoring system outlined in **Section 3.5**, the survey results and results of the translocation are consistent with a low population of common lizard and slow worm within both the Site and the BOC land. Furthermore, the two grass snakes captured during the translocation confirm that the Site also supports a low population of grass snake. As the Site supports three reptile species it is considered a Key Reptile Site in accordance with the Froglife criteria for establishing Key Reptile Sites (Froglife. 1999).

6 References

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

Froglife. (2015). Surveying for Reptiles, Tips, techniques and skills to help you survey for reptiles. [online] Available at https://www.froglife.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/Reptile-survey-booklet-3mm-bleed.pdf Last accessed 15/11/2024

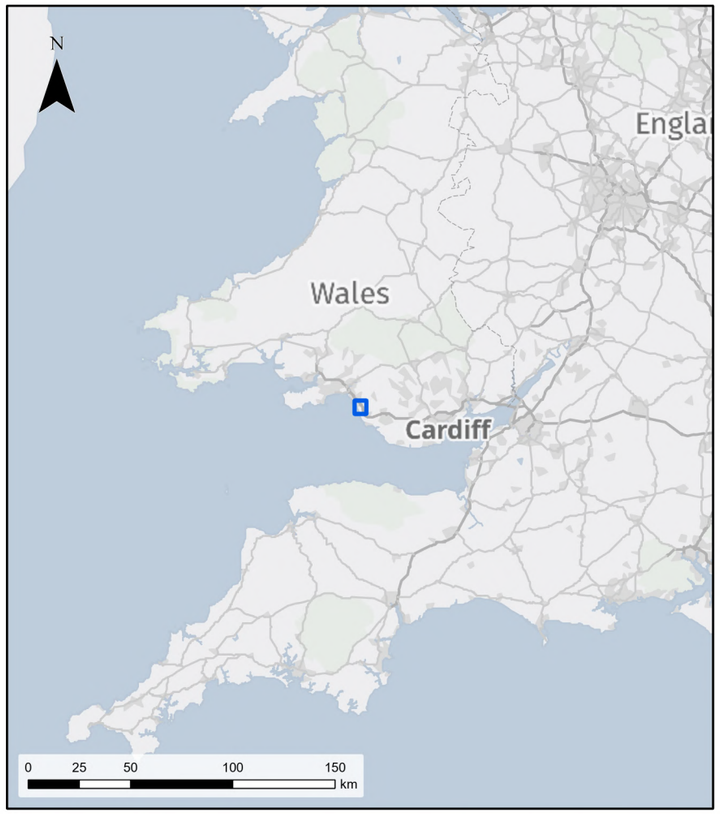
National Grid (2009) Margam 275kV Substation, Environmental Report, Technical Appendix 3, Reptile Survey Report

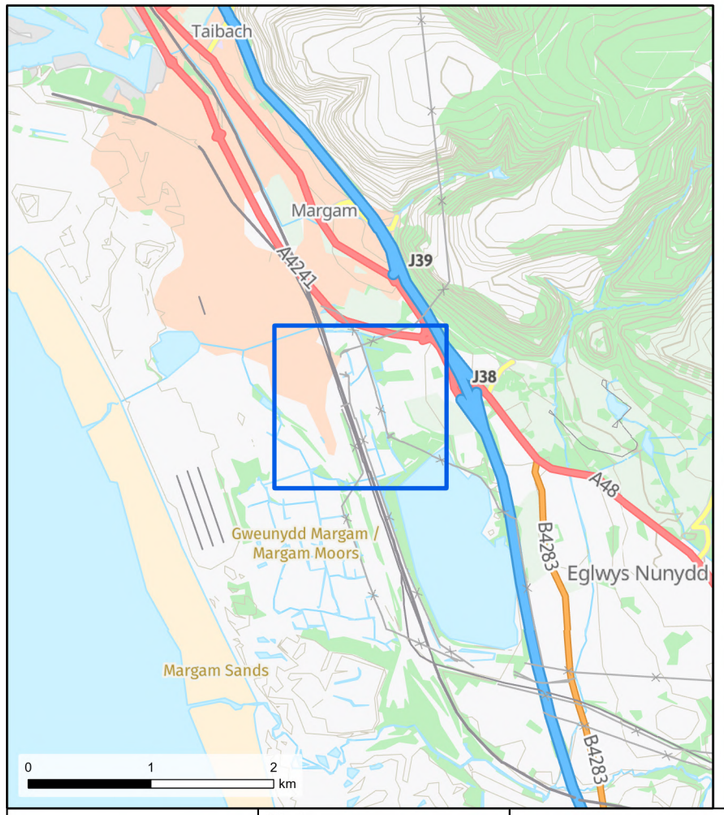
RSK Biocensus (2024) Tata Steel UK Ltd., Electric Arc Furnace, Reptile Survey Report.

RSK Biocensus (2025) Margam Substation Early Works Reptile Translocation

7 Figures

Figure 1 Site Location Plan





Stantec

Client

nationalgrid

MARGAM PORT TALBOT

Site Location

Maxar, Microsoft, Earthstar Geographics, Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2023
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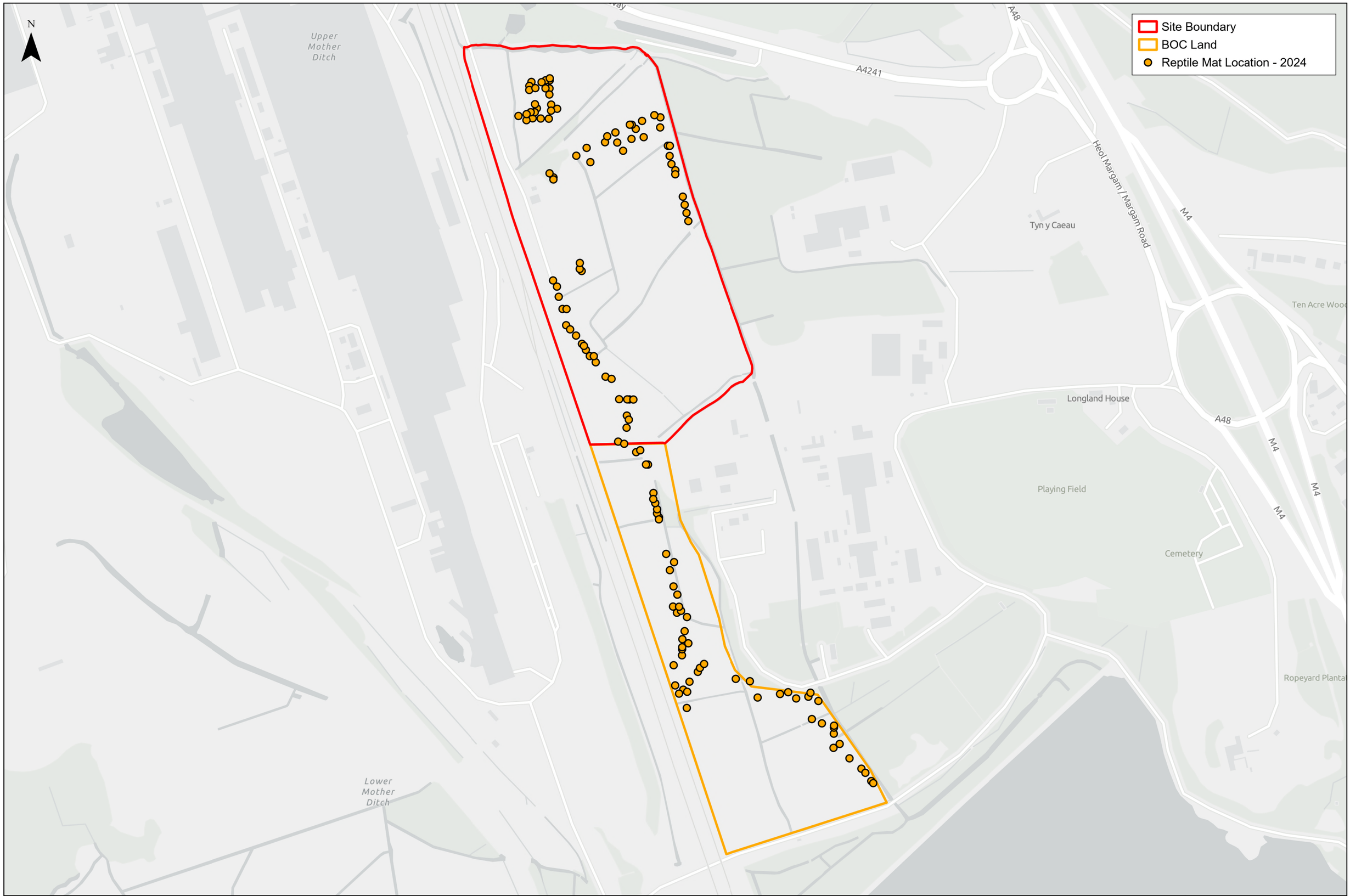
Date: 15/11/2024	
Drawn: JP	Checked: HM
Figure: 01	Rev: A

Document Path: C:\Projects\331201497\331201497.aprx

Figure 2 Reptile Refugia Locations



Stantec

Client
nationalgrid

MARGAM PORT TALBOT
Reptile Mat Location: 2024

0 200 400 m

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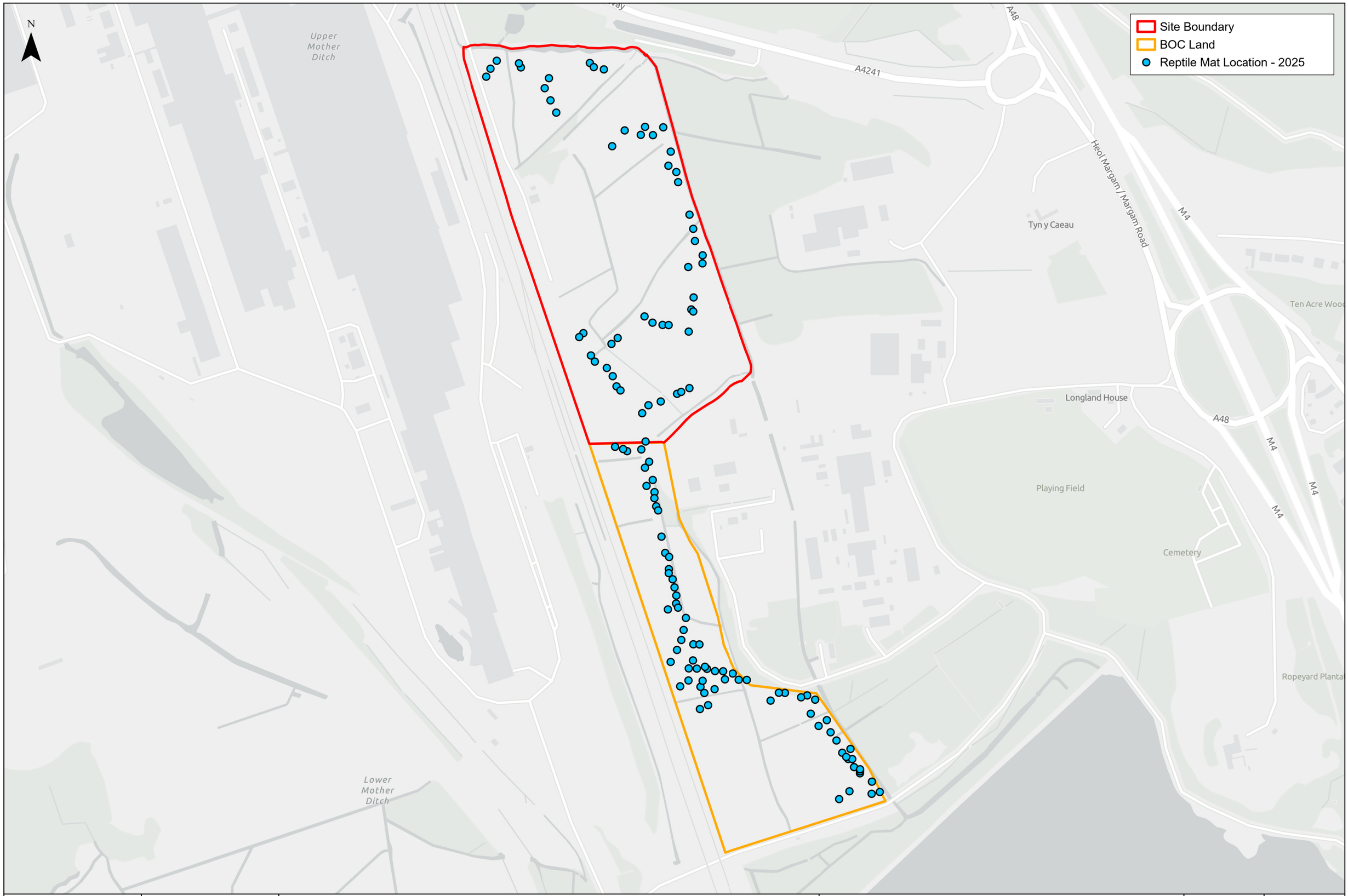
Contains data from OS Zoomstack

1:5,000 @ A3	Date: 19/06/2025
Drawn: TL	Checked: HM
Figure: 02, Page 1 of 2	Rev: A

Document Path: C:\Users\tletendrie\Documents\ArcGIS\Projects\331201497\331201497.aprx



Stantec

Client

nationalgrid

MARGAM PORT TALBOT

Reptile Mat Location: 2025

0 200 400 m

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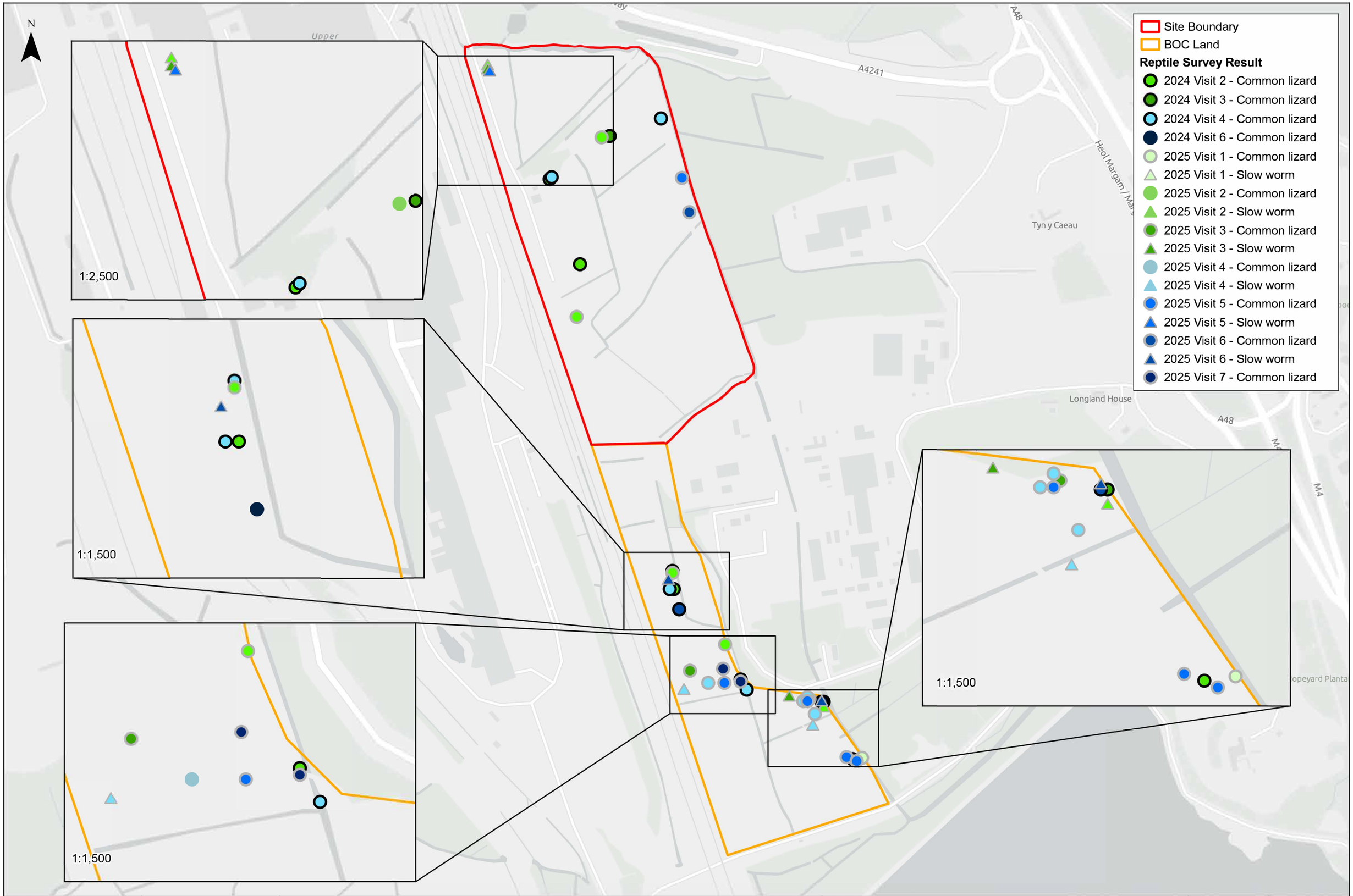
Contains data from OS Zoomstack

1:5,000 @ A3	Date: 19/06/2025
Drawn: TL	Checked: HM
Figure: 02, Page 2 of 2	Rev: A

Document Path: C:\Users\tletendrie\Documents\ArcGIS\Projects\331201497\331201497.aprx

Figure 3 Survey Results



Stantec

Client

nationalgrid

MARGAM PORT TALBOT

Reptile Survey Results: 2024 and 2025

0 200 400 m

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025
Contains data from OS Zoomstack

1:5,000 @ A3	Date: 23/06/2025
Drawn: TL	Checked: HM
Figure: 03	Rev: A

Document Path: C:\Users\tletendrie\Documents\ArcGIS\Projects\331201497\331201497.aprx

Appendix A Raw Survey Data

Date	Species	Number	Activity	Sex	Maturity	Location (Grid Reference)
07/10/2024	common lizard	2	Basking	Unknown	Juvenile	SS 78802 85688
07/10/2024	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Juvenile	SS 78703 85822
07/10/2024	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Juvenile	SS 78564 86303
07/10/2024	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Sub-adult	SS 78519 86429
07/10/2024	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Adult	SS 78968 85570
14/10/2024	common lizard	1	Basking	Female	Adult	SS 78608 86493
14/10/2024	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Adult	SS 78925 85655
17/10/2024	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Adult	SS 78684 86519
17/10/2024	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Sub-adult	SS 78522 86432
17/10/2024	common lizard	1	Basking	Male	Adult	SS 78811 85673
17/10/2024	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Adult	SS 78697 85822
17/10/2024	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Sub-adult	SS 78701 85849
23/10/2024	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Juvenile	SS 78922 85655
23/10/2024	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Juvenile	SS 78711 85792
07/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Adult	SS 78974 85567
07/04/2025	slow worm	1	Basking	Male	Adult	SS 78874 85665
10/04/2025	slow worm	1	Basking	Female	Adult	SS 78427 86600
10/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Adult	SS 78596 86491
10/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Adult	SS 78559 86225
10/04/2025	slow worm	1	Basking	Female	Adult	SS 78925 85649
10/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Adult	SS 78701 85846
10/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Juvenile	SS 78779 85740
14/04/2025	slow worm	1	Basking	Female	Adult	SS 78427 86594
14/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Adult	SS 78904 85659
14/04/2025	slow worm	1	Basking	Female	Adult	SS 78874 85665
14/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Adult	SS 78727 85701
17/04/2025	slow worm	1	Basking	Male	Adult	SS 78909 85622
17/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Male	Adult	SS 78895 85656
17/04/2025	slow worm	1	Basking	Female	Adult	SS 78718 85675
17/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Female	Adult	SS 78754 85683
17/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Juvenile	SS 78912 85637

Date	Species	Number	Activity	Sex	Maturity	Location (Grid Reference)
17/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking		Adult	SS 78901 85662
23/04/2025	slow worm	1	Basking	Female	Adult	SS 78430 86591
23/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Male	Adult	SS 78715 86431
23/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Male	Adult	SS 78959 85573
23/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Juvenile	SS 78901 85656
23/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Male	Adult	SS 78778 85683
23/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Male	Adult	SS 78974 85567
29/04/2025	slow worm	1	Basking	Female	Adult	SS 78922 85658
29/04/2025	slow worm	1	Basking	Female	Adult	SS 78695 85838
29/04/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Unknown	Adult	SS 78726 86380
06/05/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Male	Adult	SS 78776 85704
06/05/2025	common lizard	1	Basking	Female	Adult	SS 78802 85685

Appendix B Photographs

Description	Photo
Rough grassland habitat within the NGET land	
Scrub edge habitat within the BOC land	
Common lizard identified on second survey visit in 2024.	

Survey mat in rough grassland habitat within the NGET land	
Slow worm identified on the third survey visit in 2025.	
Common lizard identified on fourth survey visit in 2025.	