18th July 2025

Ranfurlie Asset Management
Suite 2, Ground Floor
2-6 Glenferrie Road,
Malvern VIC 3144

Attention: Marshall Dennis (Non-Executive Director)
By email — Marshall.dennis@ranfurlieam.com.au (phone +61 3 8391 4410 | M: +61 411 871 234)

Dear Marshall,

RE: BURNSIDE HUB ACTIVITY CENTRE
YEAR 4 ROKEWOOD OFFSET SITE SURVEYS, PERSUANT TO EPBC ACT APPROVAL CONDITIONS (EPBC 2011/6004)
NATURE ADVISORY PROJECT NUMBER: 14094.10

Introduction

Nature Advisory was engaged by Ranfurlie Asset Management to undertake site surveys at their offset site at 1541 Rokewood-Shelford Road, Rokewood (the 'offset site'), pursuant to EPBC Act Approval Conditions (EPBC 2011/6004) 2 and 3, at Year 4 (2020) from the date of approval.

These surveys are required to address EPBC Act Approval Condition 2 and 3 which are provided below.

EPBC Act Approval Condition 2:

The approval holder must meet the following outcomes at the offset site by 10 years following the date of approval:

- *There must be at least 22.23 ha of Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain with a quality score of at least 8;*
- *There must be at least 22.1 ha of Striped Legless Lizard habitat with a quality score of at least 7; and*
- *There must be at least 660 Spiny Rice Flower individuals.*

EPBC Act Approval Condition 3:

At 4 and 7 years from the date of the approval, the approval holder must ensure surveys for Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain, Spiny Rice Flower and Striped Legless Lizard are conducted by a suitably qualified expert(s) to provide adaptive management recommendations that must be implemented to achieve the outcomes in condition 2.

In accordance with EPBC Act Approval Condition 3, year 4 surveys are required for the following EPBC Act-listed matters at the Rokewood offset site:

- *Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic* (NTGVVP);

- Spiny Rice-flower (SRF); and
- Striped Legless Lizard (SLL).

The outcome of these site surveys will then inform adaptive management recommendations to be implemented, where required, to meet EPBC Act Approval Condition 2 (snip below) outcomes at Year 10 (2026) from the date of approval.

Methods and results

Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic (NTGVVP) *survey*

A field survey was undertaken by suitably qualified Nature Advisory ecologists on the 6th January 2021, to ascertain the approximate extent and condition of the NTGVVP community within the offset site, as a broad comparison with that recorded during the initial site assessment in 2014.

The method employed for the survey was in accordance with that employed during the initial 2014 survey within the offset site, i.e. plains grassland vegetation was assessed against the qualifying criteria for NTGVVP community (DEWHA 2008).

NTGVVP throughout both offset sites A and B was assessed and the most of Site A has been under prolonged sheep grazing, presenting limitations in ascertaining the extent and quality of NTGVVP. Zone 20 (within Site A) has been fenced off from sheep grazing, as has all of Site B (see Figure 1 for reference).

The field survey revealed a general reduction in extent and quality of NTGVVP throughout both sites A and B, particularly throughout Zone 40 (see Figure 1 for reference), although the precise area of NTGVVP at the time of the survey was not mapped. The primary reason for this reduction was introduced weed invasion, particularly of Phalaris (or Toowoomba Canary-grass) *Phalaris aquatica*, Onion Grass *Romulea rosea* and annual grasses (such as Quaking Grass *Briza* spp, Squirrel-tail Fescue *Vulpia bromoides* and Hair Grass *Aira spp).* These weed species are displacing indigenous flora species (reduction in extent of NTGVVP) and reducing the quality of NTGVVP, particularly around the edges of patches of this vegetation.

Therefore, at Year 4 from the approval date, NTGVVP within the offset site is on a negative trajectory toward meeting the approval condition requirements to maintain the extent of NTGVVP and increase its quality from 6 out of 10 to 8 out of 10 by the end of year 10 (2026) from the approval date.

ROKEWOOD-SHELFORD ROAD

GUMLEY SOUTH ROAD

WINGEEL ROAD

A

B

24 29 29 30 20 28 28 31 41 40 37 34 36 38 1 2 14 3 13 12

Legend

- Offset property boundary
- Paddocks
- Offset site boundary

MNES

- NTGVVP
- NTGVVP - Partial Extent
- Golden Sun Moth
- Striped Legless Lizard
- Spiny Rice-flower

0 100 200 400 Metres

N

Figure 1: Offset property and MNES

Project: 1541 Shelford Rokewood Rd, Rokewood

Client: Dennis Family Corporation

Project No.: 14094	Date: 23/01/2015	Created By: M. Ghasemi / B. MacDonald

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Striped Legless Lizard (SLL) *survey*

The Striped Legless Lizard (*Delma impar*) survey involved a targeted survey, using the tile grid method, and a habitat extent and quality assessment. Following is a summary of the methods and results of the survey, for full details, refer to the detailed SLL survey report, provided as Appendix 1 to this report.

The SLL targeted survey was undertaken by suitably qualified Nature Advisory zoologists, using methods consistent with the DSE Biodiversity Precinct Planning Kit (DSE 2010) and in accordance with the Commonwealth survey guidelines (DSEWPaC 2011). The tile grid method was employed for the survey.

A total of four tile grids were placed across the study area, two in Offset Site A in the north and two in Offset Site B in the south (Figure 2). The tile grids were laid out on the 21th August 2020 and monitored in spring-summer at weekly-fortnightly intervals. The first monitoring took place on 6th October 2020, with the last check on 30th November 2020. Each grid was checked a total of eight times. No significant survey limitations were reported.

SLL was confirmed as occurring within both Offset Site A (Tile Grid 1) in the north and Offset Site B (Tile Grid 4) in the south, during the 2020 targeted tile grid survey, SLL has previously been recorded in Offset Site A and this current survey confirms that a population still exists in this area. SLL has also been confirmed as occurring in Offset Site B, where it has not previously been recorded.

The SLL habitat assessment was undertaken by suitably qualified Nature Advisory ecologists on the 6th January 2021, to ascertain the approximate extent and condition of the SLL habitat within the offset site, as a broad comparison with that recorded during the initial site assessment in 2014. The same method was employed as that during the 2014 survey, which focussed on high and medium quality SLL habitat (see endorsed Offset Management Plan (BL&A 2015) for further details). No survey limitations were reported.

The habitat assessment did not reveal any significant difference in the extent of SLL habitat in Offset Site A, compared to that documented in 2014, although the quality of the habitat has declined somewhat, primarily due to introduced weed invasion and sheep overgrazing. The extent of SLL habitat recorded in Offset Site A in 2014 is presented below in Figure 4 for reference.

Importantly, the majority of Offset Site B is now confirmed as SLL habitat, following the positive result of the 2020 survey therein. This is a significant increase in the confirmed and assumed area of SLL habitat throughout the overall offset site. The area of confirmed SLL habitat throughout Offset Site B is presented below in Figure 3.

Therefore, at Year 4 from the approval date, the extent of SLL habitat within the offset site is on target toward meeting the approval condition requirement to maintain the extent of SLL habitat, but on a negative trajectory towards increasing its quality from 6 out of 10 to 7 out of 10 by the end of year 10 (2026) from the approval date.

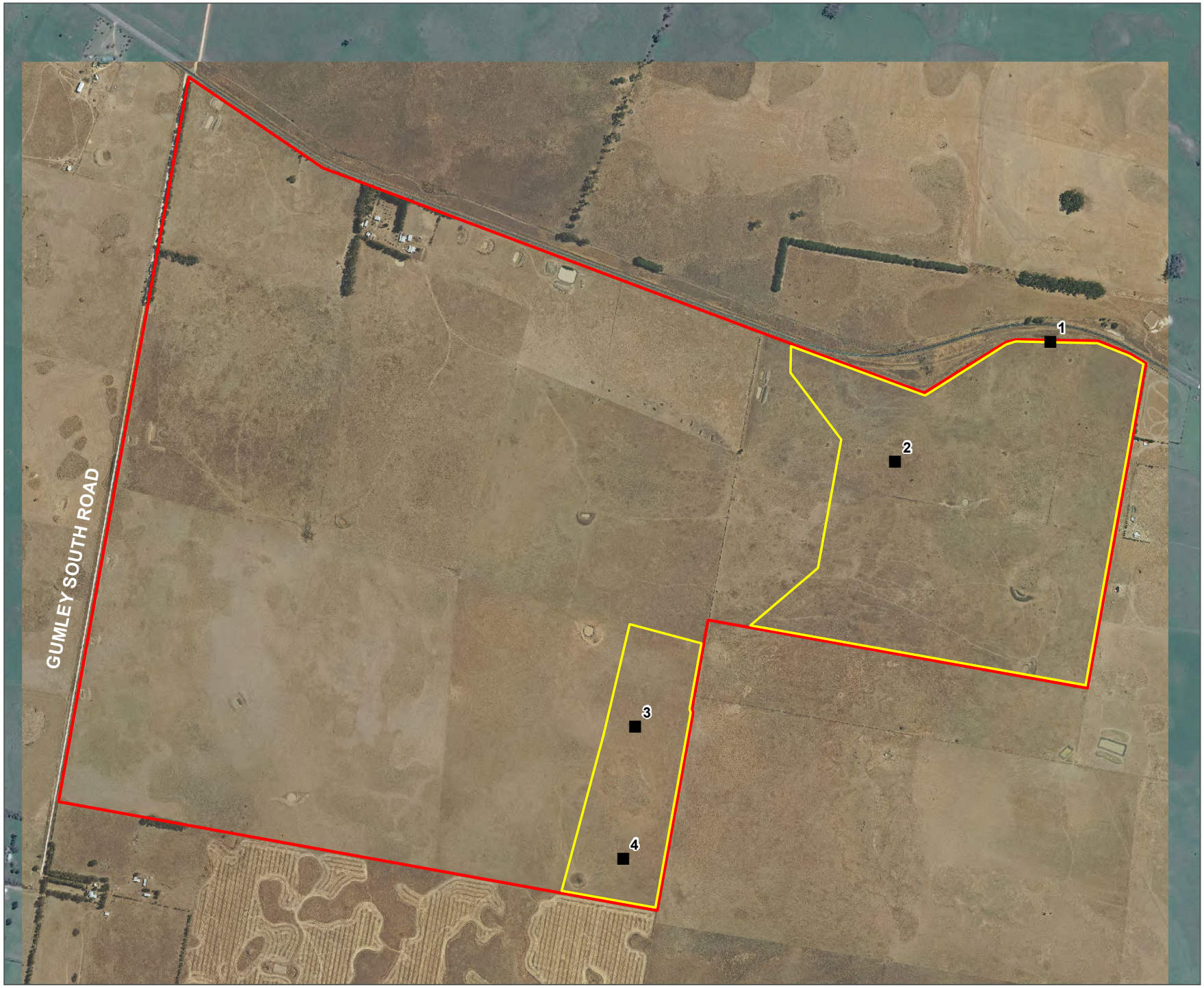

Figure 2: Location of tile grids

Project: Burnside Hub Activity Centre
Client: Ranfurlie Asset Management
Date: 24/12/2020

Property boundary
Offset site
SLL grid locations

N

Metres
0 200

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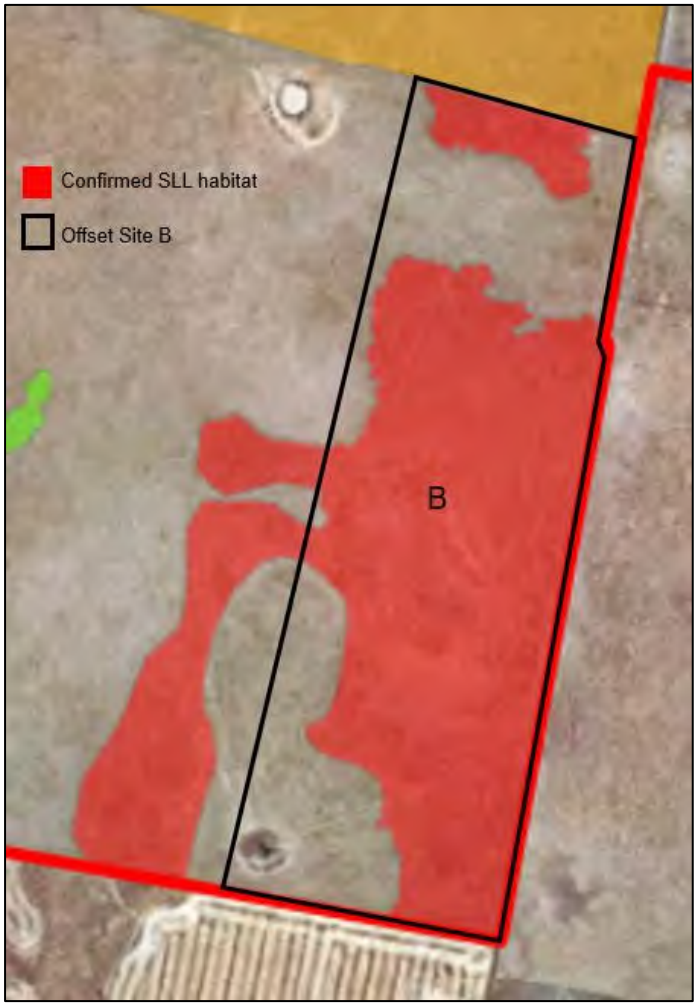
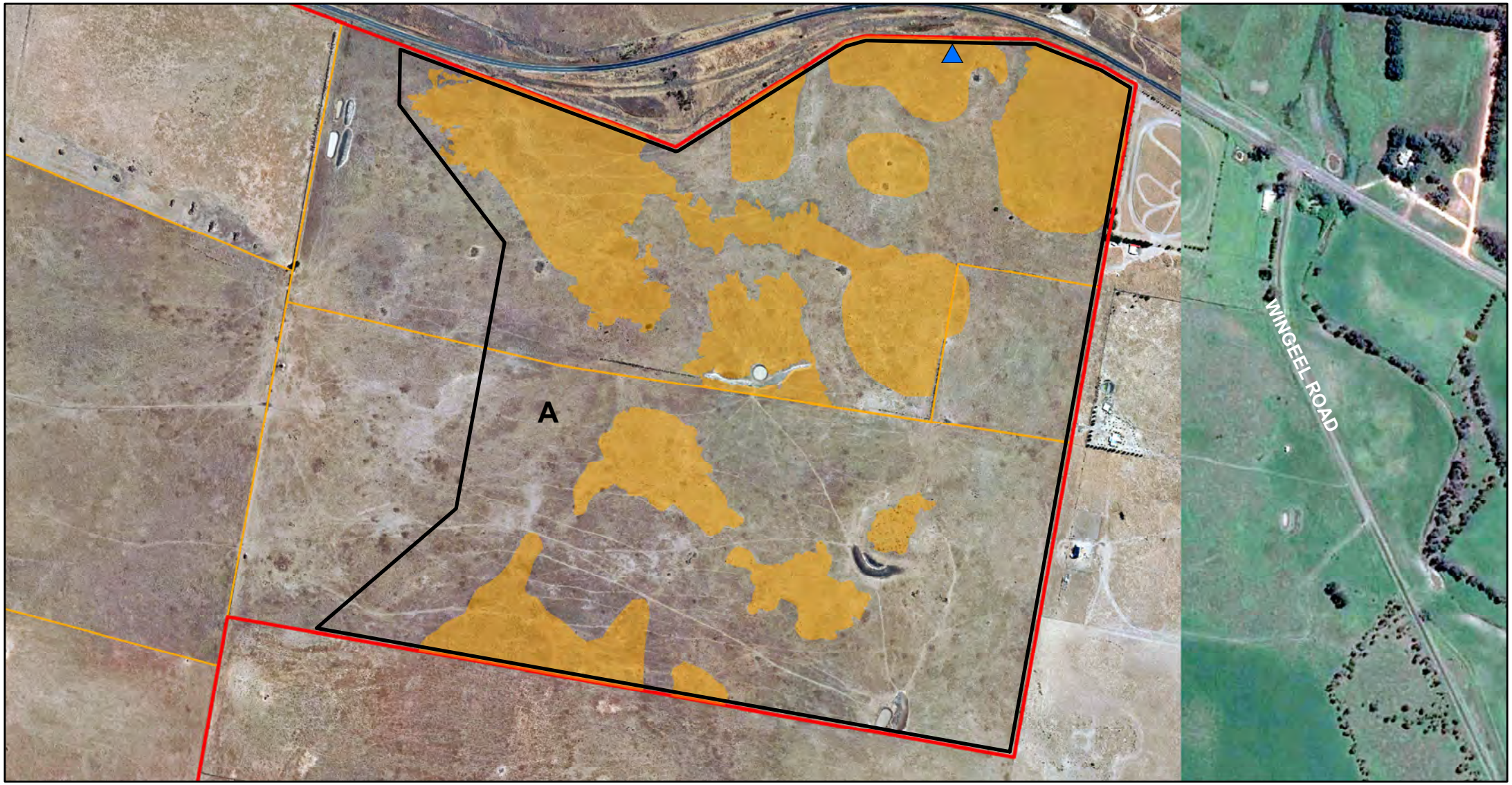


Figure 3: Area of confirmed SLL habitat within Offset Site B



Legend

- Offset property boundary
- Paddocks
- Offset area boundary
- SLL offset area
- Striped Legless Lizard recorded

Metres
0 75 150 300

Figure 4: Offset Site A and SLL offset area

Project: 1541 Shelford Rokewood Rd, Rokewood

Client: Dennis Family Corporation

Project No.: 14094	Date: 23/01/2015	Created By: M. Ghasemi / B. MacDonald

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Spiny Rice-flower (SRF) *survey*

A detailed Spiny Rice-flower targeted survey was undertaken throughout the offset property in 2014, where a total of 550 SRF plants were recorded, comprising 542 plants in Habitat Zone 20, five plants in Habitat Zone 30 and single plants in habitat zones 12, 17 and 36. Of the 550 plants recorded, 549 are utilised for offsetting. All SRF plants recorded were mapped and uniquely and permanently marked using stainless steel 'orchid tags'. The distribution of SRF plants throughout the property in 2014 is presented in Figure 1 above, for reference.

The current [2020] Spiny Rice-flower (SRF) targeted survey was undertaken by suitably qualified Nature Advisory botanists on the 21st August 2020, employing the same method used in the 2014 survey, i.e. in accordance with the survey guidelines prescribed by the Commonwealth Department of the Environment (DEWHA 2009) and the Victorian Department of Sustainability and the Environment (DSE 2010). This requires visual searches along transects spaced less than five metres apart, in suitable habitat for the subspecies, and during the regular flowering period of the subspecies - April to August.

There were significant limitations during the current [2020] SRF survey. Biomass was particularly high in Zone 20 (where the vast majority of plants are located), rendering visual detection difficult. Confounding this limitation, many of the plant tags had vanished – presumable into cracks in the soil during hot dry summer periods.

The results of the SRF survey were somewhat perplexing, as only approximately 350 plants were recorded, approximately 200 less than that recorded in 2014. This discrepancy is likely due to the limitations of the survey, where many plants were overlooked due to difficulty in visual detection.

Importantly, new recruits were not observed either, likely due to the high biomass in Zone 20.

It is therefore not possible to reliably comment on the trajectory of the SRF population at the site, although it is unlikely to be increasing, given the lack of recruits. It is therefore considered unlikely that any progress has been gained toward meeting the approval condition requirement to increase the SRF population size to 660 SRF plants by the end of year 10 (2026) from the approval date.

Management recommendations

In order to increase the likelihood of reaching the approval condition requirements by the end of year 10 (2026) from the approval date, the following management actions are recommended to be implemented as soon as practical.

Offset Site A – Recommendations:

Note: Refer to Table 1 below for full nomenclature of weed species discussed below.

- Conduct biomass removal via a controlled burn (mosaic for larger zones) in autumn to manage Toowoomba Canary-grass and reduce biomass in Zone 20, 24, 28, 31, 345, 36–38, 40 and 41 (Figure 1). Spot spray individual Toowoomba Canary-grass carefully in other zones. Slash or burn surrounding areas of high Toowoomba Canary-grass infestation to create at least 20m buffer around zones;
- Follow up with careful spot spraying of emergent weeds, with particular attention to Flatweed, Ox-tongue and Spear Thistle;
- Treat for control of Onion Grass (with metsulfuron-methyl herbicide and an appropriate surfactant, using a wiping application method) in late winter/early spring, 6-8 weeks after

emergence of growth from new corms. Treatment will be ineffective if applied too late (such as when the tips of leaves begin to show discoloration/browning from fungal infection);

- Pulse grazing with sheep in early to mid-spring to prevent seed set of annual introduced grasses;
- Ensure no grazing by sheep through summer to limit dispersal of Onion Grass seeds; and
- Engage an SRF management expert to assist in augmenting the SRF population in Zone 20.

Table 1: Main weed components of Rokewood Offset Site A

Common name	Scientific name
Flatweed	*Hypochaeris radicata*
Onion Grass	*Romulea rosea*
Ox-tongue	*Helminthotheca echioides*
Small Quaking-grass	*Briza minor*
Spear Thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*
Toowoomba Canary-grass	*Phalaris aquatica*
Wild Oat	*Avena* sp.
Yorkshire Fog	*Holcus lanata*

Offset Site B – Recommendations:

Note: Refer to Table 2 below for full nomenclature of weed species discussed below.

- Conduct controlled burn in autumn to manage Toowoomba Canary-grass. Surrounding vegetation should also be created and maintained by slashing or burning to create a buffer of at least 20 metres so that ongoing re-infestation is reduced;
- Follow up with careful spot spraying of emergent weeds;
- Treat for control of Onion Grass (with metsulfuron-methyl herbicide and an appropriate surfactant, using a wiping application method) in late winter/early spring, 6–8 weeks after emergence of growth from new corms. Treatment will be ineffective if applied too late (such as when the tips of leaves begin to show discoloration/browning from fungal infection).
- No grazing at all.

Table 2: Main weed components of Rokewood Offset Site B

Common name	Scientific name
Annual grasses	Various species
Onion Grass	*Romulea rosea*
Rough Sow-thistle	*Sonchus aspera*
Small Quaking-grass	*Briza minor*
Toowoomba Canary-grass	*Phalaris aquatica*

Yours sincerely,

Suzie Moss

Botanist & Project Manager
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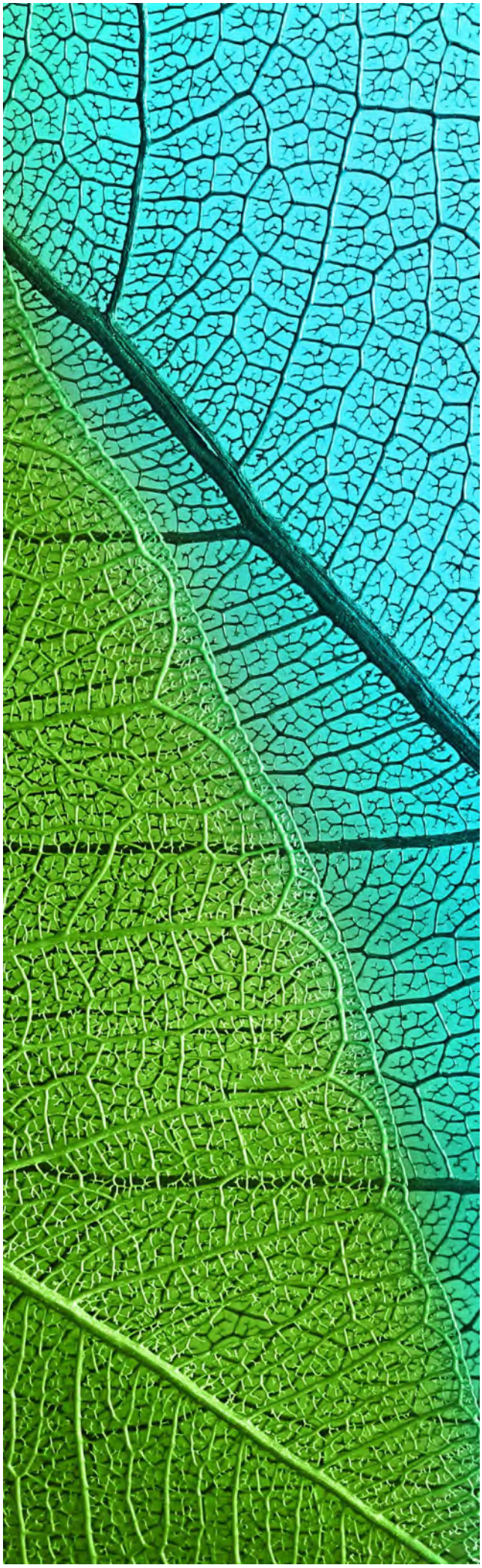
Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) 2008, *Commonwealth Listing Advice on Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain* (Threatened Species Scientific Committee), Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Canberra.

Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) 2009, *Significant impact guidelines for the critically endangered spiny rice -flower (*Pimelea spinescens *subsp.* spinescens*): Nationally threatened species and ecological communities - EPBC Act policy statement 3.11*, Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Canberra.

Appendix 1: Striped Legless Lizard targeted survey & habitat assessment (2020)



Burnside Hub – Rokewood Offset Site

Striped Legless Lizard targeted survey & habitat assessment (2020)

Prepared for Ranfurlie Developments Pty Ltd

July 2025
Report No. 14094 (11.1)

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1. Introduction

Nature Advisory was engaged by Ranfurlie Asset Management to undertake a Striped Legless Lizard (SLL) Delma impar targeted survey and habitat assessment at their offset site at 1541 Rokewood-Shelford Road, Rokewood (the 'offset site'), pursuant to EPBC Act Approval Conditions (EPBC 2011/6004) 2 and 3, at Year 4 (2020) from the date of approval.

Nature Advisory conducted initial SLL surveys in 2014 and recorded a small population at one of the ten survey grids. The current investigation seeks to provide updated information on SLL occurrence and its population extent at the site to determine progress toward the following outcomes required under Condition 2 of the EPBC Act approval, by year 10 (2026) from the date of approval:

- There must be at least 22.1 hectares of Striped Legless Lizard habitat with a quality score of at least 7.

This report presents the findings of the year 4 SLL targeted survey and habitat assessment. It is divided into the sections described below:

Section 2 presents the sources of information and biology of the species.

Section 3 details the methods of the surveys.

Section 4 provides the results of the assessments.

Section 5 presents the conclusions of the assessment.

This investigation was undertaken by a team from Nature Advisory, comprising; Jackson Clerke (Zoologist), Eamon O'Meara (Zoologist), Cara Cappelletti (Technical Officer), Curtis Doughty (Senior Zoologist), Brett Macdonald (Senior Ecologist) and Suzie Moss (Botanist and Project Manager).

2. Species biology

2.1. Striped Legless Lizard

The following section describes SLL biology and protective legislation.

2.1.1. Description

The Striped Legless Lizard is a member of the family Pygopodidae, the legless or flap footed lizards (Cogger 2000). The key distinguishing features of this species include the following:

- Visible ear openings;
- A rounded tongue; and
- Presence of scaly hind limb flaps.

While it shows considerable variation in colour and pattern, this species of legless lizard is usually pale grey-brown above and cream on the ventral surface, with a series of longitudinal dark brown or black stripes along the length of the body that breaks into rows of spots on the tail (Cogger 2000). It is slightly thicker than a pencil and grows up to approximately 30 centimetres in length (Webster *et al*. 1992).

2.1.2. Habitat

SLL inhabits dense native grasslands, often with rocky rises, that were once extensive on the volcanic plains of south western Victoria (Webster *et al.* 1992). It utilises rocks, soil cracks, burrows and grass tussocks for sheltering (Smith and Robertson 1999). Work on the species has found that it can also occur in grasslands dominated by introduced species, in secondary grasslands (Dorrough and Ash 1999, Koehler 2004, O'Shea 2004) and in habitats where rocks are absent but deep cracking clay soil is present (Coulson 1990).

Little is known about the movements of SLL; however, studies have shown that the species can move approximately 20 metres in one day (Smith and Robertson 1999).

2.1.3. Distribution

The species is primarily found in Victoria, with some populations being present in eastern South Australia and southern New South Wales.

2.1.4. Threats

The main threats to the species are habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation. In particular agricultural practices, such as cultivation and cropping, have resulted in a significant population decline and, in some cases, local extinctions (Coulson 1990).

2.1.5. Legislative protection

The Striped Legless Lizard is listed as *vulnerable* under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and is listed as threatened under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act).

3. Methods

The following section describes the methods employed for this investigation.

3.1. Field methodology

3.1.1. Striped Legless Lizard targeted survey

The SLL targeted survey was undertaken using methods consistent with the DSE Biodiversity Precinct Planning Kit (DSE 2010) and in accordance with the Commonwealth survey guidelines (DSEWPaC 2011). The tile grid method was employed for the survey.

A total of four tile grids were placed across the study area (Figure 2). In each grid, 50 grooved terracotta roof tiles were placed in a 20 x 45 metre grid configuration, with tiles spaced five metres apart. The north-west corner of the grid was recorded using a handheld GPS.

Four tile grids were laid out on the 21th August 2020 and monitored in spring-summer at weekly-fortnightly intervals. The first monitoring took place on 6th October 2020, with the last check on 30th November 2020. Each grid was checked a total of eight times.

The grids were checked between approximately 8:15am and 11:15am. The time of grid checking was randomised, to eliminate time-of-day differences between grids in detection. The weather conditions during the checks ranged from cool to warm and varied from overcast to clear skies. These conditions were considered suitable for detecting the SLL using the tile grid method.

3.1.2. Striped Legless Lizard habitat assessment

A field survey was undertaken by suitably qualified Nature Advisory ecologists on the 6th January 2021, to ascertain the approximate extent and condition of the SLL habitat within the offset site, as a broad comparison with that recorded during the initial site assessment in 2014. The same method was employed as that during the 2014 survey, which focussed on high and medium quality SLL habitat (see endorsed Offset Management Plan (BL&A 2015) for further details).

3.2. Limitations of field assessment

The timing of the SLL survey, its duration and the weather conditions under which surveying was undertaken, were considered suitable for detecting the species.

A thermometer malfunction prevented the recording of detailed, on-ground temperature and humidity data for the fourth and seventh tile grid checks. This does not affect the outcome of the survey results or conclusions.

The overall survey effort (32 tiles grids, 1600 tiles checked) was considered sufficient to detect populations of SLL in the study area.

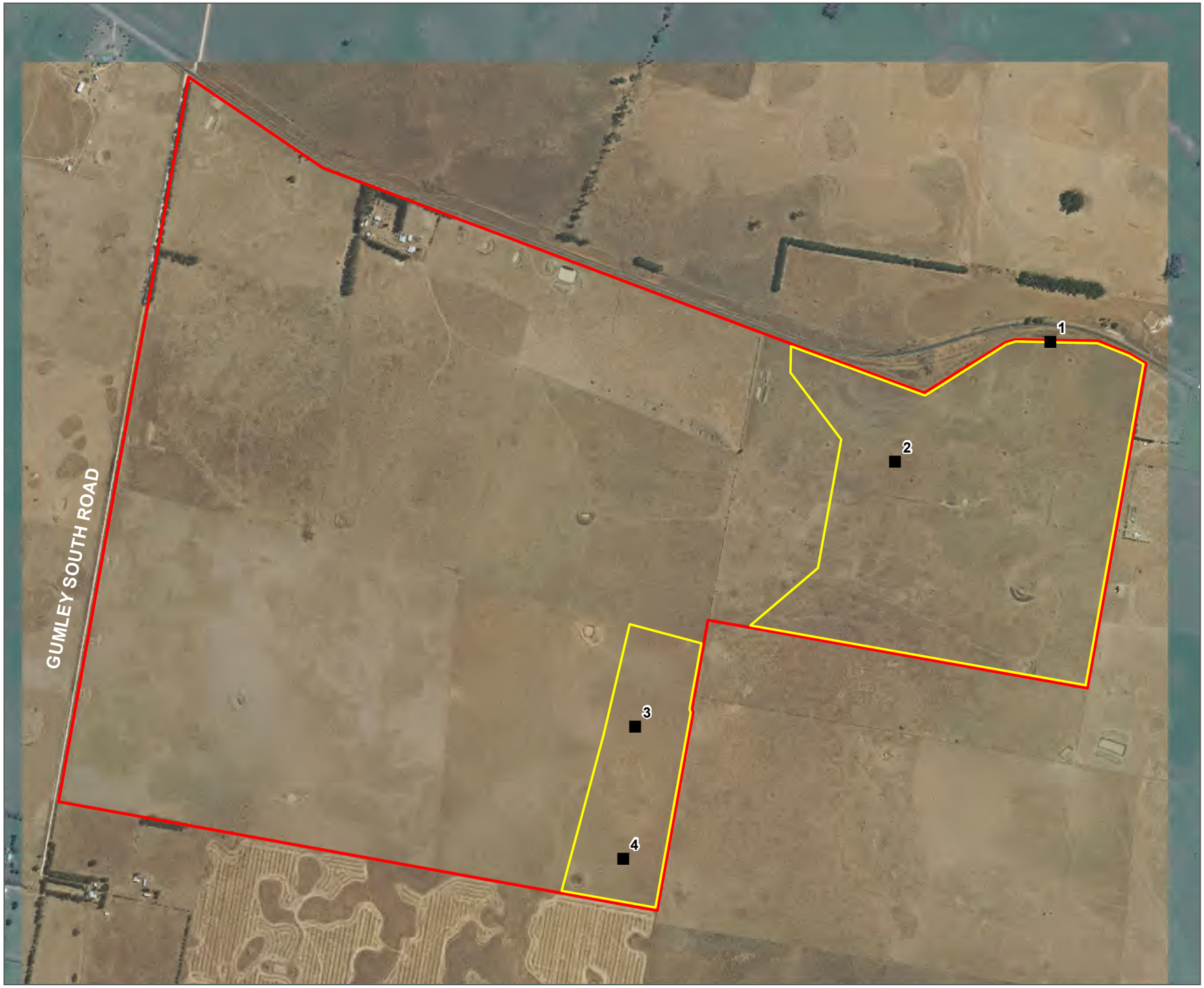

Figure 1: Location of tile grids

Project: Burnside Hub Activity Centre
Client: Ranfurlie Asset Management
Date: 24/12/2020

Property boundary
Offset site
SLL grid locations

N

Metres
0 200

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4. Results

4.1. Striped Legless Lizard targeted survey

The following section presents the results of the SLL targeted survey.

4.1.1. Existing information

A previous survey for SLL at the site was undertaken in 2014 using the approved tile grid survey methodology for the entire site.

Ten tile grids comprising fifty terracotta roof tiles each, were set out on the 4th and 6th of August 2014 in areas of native grassland at the Rokewood site. Each tile across the site was checked at approximately weekly to fortnightly intervals from 9th October to 9th December 2014, a total of seven checks each.

Seven Striped Legless Lizard individuals were recorded at the same grid over the 2014 tile grid period.

4.1.2. Survey results

A total of two native species were recorded within the study area during the current investigation:

- Striped Legless Lizard; and
- Little Whip Snake *Suta flagellum.*

In addition, evidence of a House Mouse *Mus musculus* (introduced) nest was recorded.

The raw data of the SLL survey is presented in Appendix 1 including weather conditions recorded during the surveys and what was found at each grid. Table 1 presents the summary results for the survey with a total of eight replicates.

Table 1: Total number of species recorded during the 2020 tile grid surveys

Grid	Striped Legless Lizard	Little Whip Snake	House Mouse nest
1	5	5	
2			
3			
4	3		5
Total	**8**	**5**	**5**

The Striped Legless Lizard was recorded from grids 1 and 4 during the 2020 tile grid surveys (Figure 2). During the 2014 tile grid surveys SLL were recorded in an area where grid 1 was located. The Striped legless Lizard has been recorded in a new area during 2020 at grid 4.

The Little Whip Snake was recorded from grid 5 with five individuals. House Mouse was recorded at grid 4 on five separate occasions likely from three nests. Additionally, a skink species was recorded on one occasion at grid 1 though it was too quick to identify.

Figure 2: Striped Legless Lizard recorded and photographed on site

4.2. Striped Legless Lizard habitat assessment

The following sections present the results of the SLL habitat assessment.

4.2.1. Existing information

A previous SLL habitat survey at the site was undertaken in 2014 and a total of 91.32 hectares of potential Striped Legless Lizard habitat was recorded in the offset property. This comprised 28.75 hectares of high quality habitat, 26.75 hectares of moderate and 35.82 hectares of low. Of this, 22.1 hectares (14.8 hectares of high quality habitat and 7.3 hectares of medium) of SLL habitat was identified as suitable for offsetting purposes, all situated within offset Site A (see endorsed Offset Management Plan (BL&A 2015) for further details).

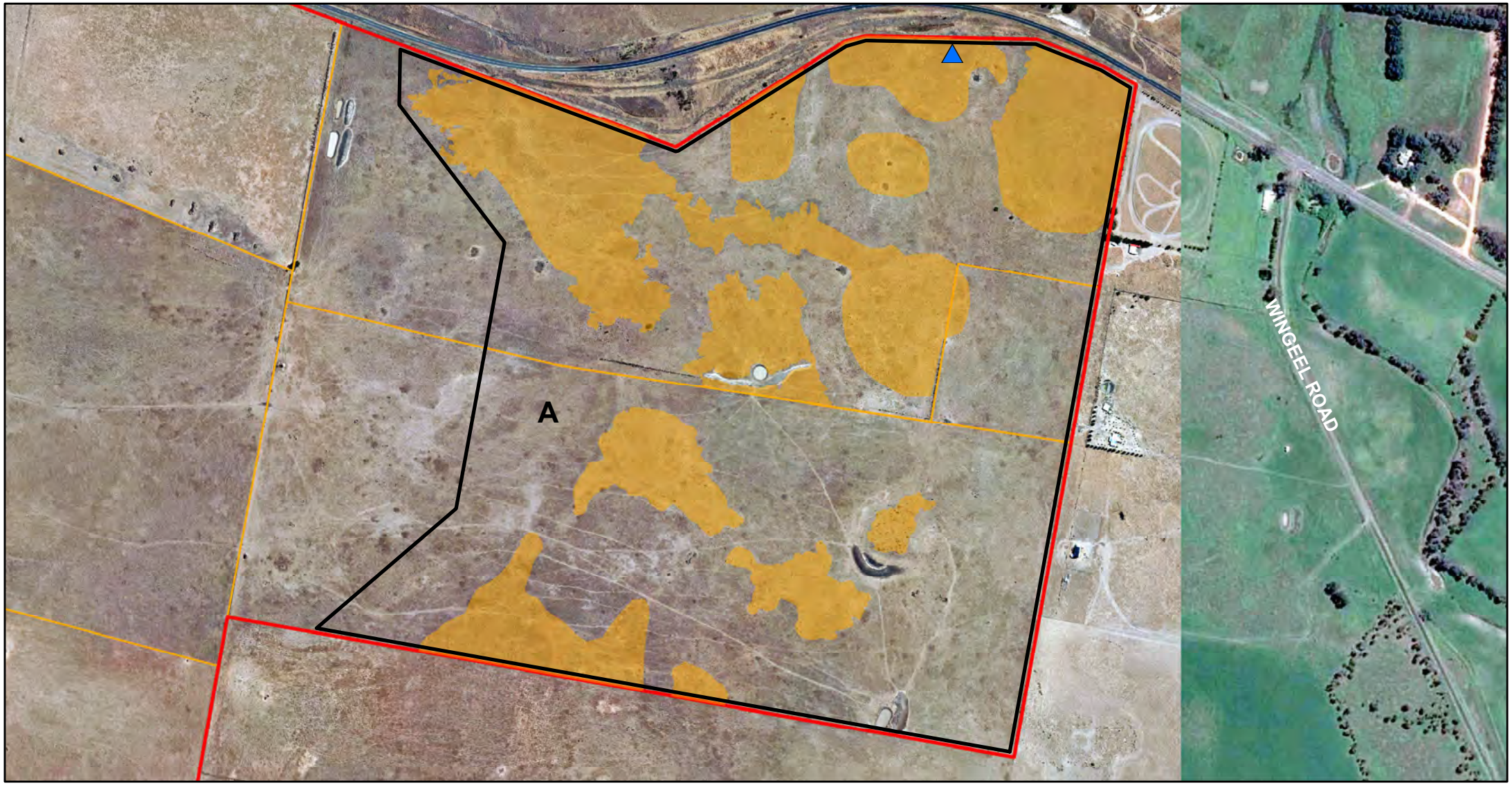
4.2.2. Survey results

The site survey did not reveal any significant difference in the extent of SLL habitat in Offset Site A, compared to that documented in 2014, although the quality of the habitat has declined somewhat, primarily due to introduced weed invasion and sheep overgrazing. The extent of SLL habitat recorded in Offset Site A in 2014 is presented below in Figure 4 for reference.

Importantly, the majority of Offset Site B is now confirmed as SLL habitat, following the positive result of the 2020 survey therein. This is a significant increase in the confirmed and assumed area

of SLL habitat throughout the overall offset site. The area of confirmed SLL habitat throughout Offset Site B is presented below in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Area of confirmed SLL habitat within Offset Site B



Legend

- Offset property boundary
- Paddocks
- Offset area boundary
- SLL offset area
- Striped Legless Lizard recorded

Metres
0 75 150 300

Figure 4: Offset Site A and SLL offset area

Project: 1541 Shelford Rokewood Rd, Rokewood

Client: Dennis Family Corporation

Project No.: 14094	Date: 23/01/2015	Created By: M. Ghasemi / B. MacDonald

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5. Conclusions

Striped Legless Lizard was confirmed as occurring within the offset area during the targeted tile grid survey, conducted from October to November, 2020. This species has previously been recorded in the northern-eastern section of the property (Offset Site A) and this current survey confirms that a population still exists in this area. SLL has also been confirmed as occurring in the south eastern section of the site (Offset Site B), where it has not previously been recorded.

While the [2020] SLL habitat survey did not reveal any significant difference in the extent of SLL habitat in Offset Site A, compared to that documented in 2014, there has been a slight decline in the quality of the habitat.

There has also been a significant increase in the confirmed and assumed area of SLL habitat throughout the overall offset site, as the majority of Offset Site B is now confirmed as SLL habitat, following the positive result of the 2020 survey therein.

Therefore, at Year 4 from the approval date, the extent of SLL habitat within the offset site is on target toward meeting the approval condition requirement to maintain the extent of SLL habitat, but on a negative trajectory towards increasing its quality from 6 out of 10 to 7 out of 10 by the end of year 10 (2026) from the approval date.

6. References

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Appendix 1: Raw data of the Striped Legless Lizard survey

Date	Visibility	Wind Strength	Wind Direction	Cloud Cover (%)	Rain	Visit Number	Grid Number	Time	Ta (°C)	Ha (%)	Tu (°C)	Hu (%)	Species
6/10/2020	Good	Fresh	SE	70	None	1	3	11:24	12.9	42	15	60	
							4	12:00	15	44	15.6	50	House mouse nests
							1	12:45	12.7	39	16.5	71	**2 SLL**, Skink sp, Little Whip Snake
							2	13:33	18.3	36	16.1	56	
12/10/2020	Good	Gentle	MW	20	None	2	3	11:40	22.5	35	25	60	
							4	12:08	22.9	31	24.9	50	House mouse nests
							2	12:50	22.3	31	24.6	71	
							1	13:09	23.5	31	25.9	56	Little Whip Snake
19/10/2020	Good	Fresh	S	100	None	3	1	11:48	13.5	46	16.7	74	**2 SLL,** Little Whip Snake
							2	12:20	14.7	58	17	64	
							3	13:55	17.2	36	19	70	
							4	14:20	18.6	31	20.3	66	House mouse nests
27/10/2020	Good	Gentle	ESE	80	None	4	4	11:12	10.4	49.5	15.5	87	**SLL**
							3	11:39	10.9	48.8	15.9	88	
							2	12:02	11.3	48.5	15.9	80	
							1	12:20	11.8	47.3	16.9	78	**SLL**
5/11/2020	Good	Fresh	SW	80	None	5	2	10:06	17	47	15	67	
							1	10:45	16	50	14	61	Little Whip Snake x2
							3	11:26	17	48	18	57	
							4	11:54	16	48	18	60	
12/11/2020	Good	Mild	W	Gentle	None	6	1	9:30	16.8	75	18.31	92	
							2	10:24	17.58	70	17.8	91	
							3	11:00	18.4	67	17.1	90	
							4	11:27	19.1	66	16.9	94	**SLL**

Date	Visibility	Wind Strength	Wind Direction	Cloud Cover (%)	Rain	Visit Number	Grid Number	Time	Ta (°C)	Ha (%)	Tu (°C)	Hu (%)	Species
18/10/2020	Good	None		Mild	None	7	1	8:10	18	91	15	85	
							2	8:30	20	81	20	79	
							4	9:10	22	64	23	64	House Mouse nests x 3
							3	9:35	23	67	24	64	
2/12/2020	Good	Fresh	SE	Mild	None	8	1	8:30	10	64	16	82	SLL slough skin
							2	9:00	17	64	20	62	
							3	9:30	19	60	22	74	
							4	9:50	20	60	24	74	**SLL**, House Mouse nests x 3