Emma Platts BSc (Hons)
Consultant Ecologist
Email: emmaplatts@arbtech.co.uk
Arbtech Consulting Ltd
arbtech.co.uk

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Survey site:

The Old Coal Yard, Station Road, Holme, Peterborough, PE7 3PH

Client:

Mrs J Ayres

Survey date:

26th November 2024

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with Huntingdonshire District Council. The proposal is described as the construction of two dwellings.

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: **PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.**

The survey results and recommendations contained within this report are valid for 18 months. An updated site visit may be required if the report is to be used any longer than 18 months after completion

Executive Summary

The site contains hard standing, unsealed surfaces, vegetated garden areas, ornamental hedgerow and a scattered tree. Habitats on site are common and widespread. The site was found to host limited habitat value for protected species and no further ecological surveys have been recommended. Precautionary working methods are recommended for species that could be present on site for transient periods during the construction phase. This includes nesting birds, reptiles, amphibians, badger and hedgehog.

The site lies within the zone of influence for Fenland Special Area of Conservation (SAC), located ~4000m southeast from the site. The Local Planning Authority (LPA) may be required to undertake a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) to determine whether there could be any effect on the integrity of Fenland SAC as a result of the proposed development.

Further information, and opportunities for biodiversity enhancement, can be found in Tables 1, 3 & 4.

Contents

Introduction and Context 4
Introduction 4
Limitations 4
Results, Impacts and Recommendations 5
Site Location and Landscape Context 5
Habitats and Flora 8
Fauna 10
Appendix 1: Proposed development plan 18
Appendix 2: Site location plan 19
Appendix 3: Habitat Survey Plan 20
Appendix 4: Pond Plan 21
Appendix 5: Site photographs 22
Appendix 6: Baseline Condition Assessments 24

Introduction and Context

Introduction

The aim of the PEA was to obtain data on existing ecological conditions, and to conduct a preliminary assessment of the likely significance of ecological impacts on the proposed development.

No previous ecology reports have been produced for this site by Arbtech Consulting Ltd or, to the author's knowledge, by any other consultancy.

Limitations

Whilst every effort has been made to describe the baseline conditions within the survey area, and evaluate these features, this report is a preliminary assessment and does not provide a complete characterisation of the site. Nor does it represent a full botanical assessment. It assesses the likelihood of protected, notable and important habitats and species being present, based on a site and landscape level habitat value-based risk assessment. This is based upon the ecology, biology and known distribution of species as currently understood.

A biological records data search has not been undertaken. However, given the location of the site, the nature of the habitats present and the assessed suitability of the site for protected or notable species, it is not anticipated that the purchase of biological records data will add any significant weight or alter the conclusions and recommendations outlined in this report.

The survey was completed outside of the optimal survey period (April to October) for ground flora, and as such the accuracy of botanical assessment and condition assessment data may be limited in terms of species visible and ground conditions at the time of survey.

A detailed development plan is not available at the time of writing. This report should be updated once this is available.

All limitations have been taken into account during the evaluation of the site and requirement for further surveys and mitigation.

Results, Impacts and Recommendations

Site Location and Landscape Context

Table 1: Site location and landscape context

Ecological Survey Factor	Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations
Site location	
The site is located at National Grid Reference TL 19363 87520 and has an area of approximately 0.28ha comprising hard standing, unsealed surfaces, vegetated garden, ornamental hedgerow and a scattered tree. The site is located in a rural setting, on the outskirts of Holme, ~10km south from the city of Peterborough. The site is immediately surrounded by residential and commercial infrastructure to the north, west and south, with a large arable field extending around the western site boundary. The site is set within a wider agricultural landscape, hosting large, uniform arable fields. Small woodland pockets are scattered throughout, with a notable expanse associated with Holme Fen National Nature Reserve, located ~1050m northeast from the site. No ponds are located on the site. However, a pond is located ~6m east from the site, within the ownership boundary. The area is hydrologically active, with an extensive network of brooks and irrigation streams throughout the landscape, with the closest located ~110m east from the site. The site sits on lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage. A site location plan can be found in Appendix 2.	
Priority Habitats and Designated Sites	
Summary of Survey Findings	<u>Priority habitats</u> There are 4no priority habitats located within 2 km of the site. These comprise floodplain grazing marsh, lowland fens, deciduous woodland, and traditional orchard. The closest priority habitat comprises lowland fens, located ~270m southeast from the site. The site is well connected to nearby habitats via field margins and hedgerows and tree lines, with residential infrastructure associated with Holme presenting a minor barrier for land commuting fauna.

Designated sites

There are 2no statutory sites within 2km of the site, described below:

Designation	Reason for designation	Distance from site
Holme Fen National Nature Reserve (NNR)	*"Holme Fen is a rare and isolated remnant of fen habitat lying at the lowest most westerly point of the East Anglian fen basin. Main habitats comprise birch woodland, remnant ancient bog, heathland, acid grassland"*	~1050m northeast
Holme Fen Site of Special Scientific Importance (SSSI)	*"The National Nature Reserve of Holme Fen lies partly on the site of the former Whittlesey Mere which was drained in the 19th Century. Since then, extensive birch woods have developed and these are considered to be the finest examples of this type of woodland in lowland Britain."*	~1050m northeast

The site lies within the impact risk zone for Holme Fen SSSI and Woodwalton Fen SSSI. However, the proposed development type is not listed as a possible high risk with regard to these designations.

The site lies within the zone of influence for Fenland Special Area of Conservation (SAC), located ~4000m southeast from the site. Fenland SAC hosts the following Anex I habitats:

- 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)
- 7210 Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae

The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre. Whilst some habitats in the wider landscape may host designations, the immediate environs of the site do not host habitats likely to be of designable quality. precautionary manner.

	No direct impacts to any designated sites will occur as a result of the proposed development. However, due to the proximity of the site to Fenland SAC, and the possible presence of non-statutory designations in the vicinity, indirect effects such as pollution during construction, or increased recreational pressure, could occur.
Recommendations	The Local Planning Authority (LPA) may be required to undertake a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) to determine whether there could be any effect on the integrity of Fenland SAC as a result of the proposed development.

Habitats and Flora

The site survey was undertaken by Emma Platts BSc, Consultant Ecologist (Accredited Agent to Natural England Level 2 bat licence number 2018-33540-CLS-CLS)

Table 2: survey weather conditions

Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
16/11/2024	9	78	10	5	None

Table 3: Habitats and Flora

Ecological Survey Factor	Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations *This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission or comply with legislation for other consent. All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice*.
Onsite habitats	
Summary of Survey Findings	<u>Developed land; sealed surface (u1b)</u> A tarmac and gravel driveway is present at the northern entrance of the site, forming parking areas and a courtyard in the centre of the site (Figure 1, 2). <u>Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface, scattered trees (u1c, 32)</u> The southern section of the site comprises a large area of bare ground, hosting scattered ruderal vegetation and debris from previous development (Figure 3, 4). Ruderal vegetation includes occasional willowherb *Epilobium sp.,* teasel *Dipsacus fullonum* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*. Anecdotal conversations indicate this area of the site served as a former coal facility and has since been demolished and unused over the last ~20 years. One deodar cedar *Cedrus deodara* tree is located on the southern site boundary (Figure 5). The tree is semi-mature and measures ~40cm DBH. The tree appears to be in fair condition and doesn't appear to be subject to significant damage or disturbance. No ecological niches, such as ivy coverage of cavities, were observed. In accordance with

	the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Matrix, the tree was assessed to have a poor condition value (Appendix 6). <u>Built-up areas and garden, vegetated garden, fence, mortared wall (U1, 828, 612, 853)</u> Small pockets of shrubs, garden beds and an amenity lawn (Figure 6, 7) are located around the peripheries of the site associated with the two residential dwellings within the wider ownership boundary. These are of ornamental variety, including dogrose *Rosa canina*, garden privet *Ligustrum ovalifolium*, and hollyhock *Alcea rosea.* The site is mostly enclosed with a combination of timber fencing and mortared walls. The southern section of the western site boundary is not enclosed, with direct access into the adjacent arable field. <u>Ornamental hedgerow (h2b)</u> A linear group of Leyland cypress *Cupressus x leylandii* are present along a small section of the western site boundary, associated with the adjacent residential dwelling (Figure 7). This is actively maintained to form an ornamental hedge, measuring ~2.5m and ~1.5m at its tallest and widest points. A habitat map can be found in Appendix 2.
Impacts	The proposed development will result in the loss of ~0.04ha of artificial unvegetated, unsealed surfaces. This is likely to have a minimal impact on biodiversity due to the low ecological value of these habitats. However, this could lead to a net loss in biodiversity at the site.
Recommendations	The proposed development may require a Biodiversity Net Gain assessment, to calculate the value of habitats on site and ensure the delivery of a minimum of 10% measurable biodiversity net gain.
Invasive/ Non-native species	
Summary of Survey Findings	No non-native invasive or otherwise problematic plants were recorded on site.
Impacts	None.
Recommendations	When designing the planting scheme for the new garden areas, the planting of any Schedule 9 invasive species, or any other non-native plants likely to escape into any semi natural habitats on site or adjacent must be avoided.

Fauna

Table 4: Fauna

<table>
<tr><th>Ecological Survey Factor</th><th>Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations

This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission or comply with legislation for other consent. All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Invertebrates</td></tr>
<tr><td>Summary of Survey Findings</td><td>The scattered ruderal, garden areas, ornamental hedgerow and tree on site provides limited habitat value for a variety of commonplace species. The site is located ~1050m northeast from Fen Important Invertebrate Area, which is likely to host a diverse variety of notable species who may, on occasion, use the site.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Impacts</td><td>The proposed development will result in the loss of ~0.04ha of artificial unvegetated unsealed surfaces. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local invertebrate populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recommendations</td><td>The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for invertebrates:
Planting of pollinator friendly grassland species
Installation of insect hotels
Incorporation of bee bricks into the fabric of the new building. These should be installed 0.5m above ground level on a south-facing elevation with no obscuring vegetation</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Roosting bats</td></tr>
<tr><td>Summary of Survey Findings</td><td>A review of MAGIC database found 1no granted European Protected Species Licenses (EPSL) for bats within 2km of the site. Displaced bats from licensed sites <2km away from the survey site will find alternative habitat either within the mitigation measures implemented as part of the licence or will relocate to other known roosts sites in close proximity to the licensed site.

<table>
<tr><th>EPSL reference</th><th>Species affected</th><th>Impacts allowed under licence</th><th>Distance from site</th></tr>
<tr><td>2020-44762-EPS-MIT</td><td>Common pipistrelle, Brown long-eared bat</td><td>Damage of a breeding site, and destruction of a resting place</td><td>~620m north</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

	Trees The tree on site does not host any suitable features to accommodate roosting bats.
Impacts	Bats are very unlikely to be roosting within the tree on site and as such, there are not anticipated to be any impacts on roosting bats as a result of the proposed development.
Recommendations	In the unlikely event that a bat or evidence of bats is discovered during the development all work must stop and a bat licensed ecologist contacted for further advice.
Foraging and commuting bats	
Summary of Survey Findings	The ornamental hedgerow and tree on site provides limited foraging opportunities for local bat populations. Residential gardens, which host plentiful tree cover, and woodland pockets in the wider landscape, particularly to the north, provide more suitable foraging and commuting opportunities.
Impacts	The proposed development will not result in the removal of any habitats which could be used by foraging or commuting bats.
Recommendations	The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for foraging bats: ● Planting of locally characteristic tree, shrub and hedgerows to increase foraging opportunities.
Birds	
Summary of Survey Findings	The tree could be used by common nesting birds. No evidence of historic nests was observed on the tree. Due to the small size of the site and the extent and type of the habitats recorded, the site not considered suitable to support a significant assemblage of protected or notable birds.
Impacts	The proposed development will not result in the loss of any habitats which could be used by nesting birds. However, the proposed development could result in the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of nearby active bird nests.
Recommendations	Precautions should be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any retained nests so as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds during construction works. At least a 3-5m buffer should be created between any machinery and active nests until the young have fledged. The installation of a minimum of 2no bird boxes on will provide additional nesting habitat for birds. These can be placed on each proposed dwelling. Bird boxes should be positioned approximately 3m above ground level where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight. Swift and sparrow boxes should be positioned at the eaves of a building and can be incorporated into the fabric of the building during construction.

Reptiles	
Summary of Survey Findings	The scattered ruderal and debris within the artificial unvegetated unsealed surface provide some basking and shelter, but poor foraging and commuting opportunities. The wider landscape offers limited habitat for reptiles due to its intensive agricultural management and lack of mosaic habitat favoured by reptiles, though field margins and hedgerows will provide some value. Any population present is likely to comprise individuals at low density and scattered distribution.
Impacts	The proposed development will result in the loss of ~0.04ha of artificial unvegetated unsealed surface. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local reptile populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, site clearance could result in the death or injury of reptiles, if present.
Recommendations	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to reptiles, further surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures: • A staged approach will be adopted for vegetation clearance, whereby the vegetation will be strimmed to 15cm and left overnight to allow any reptiles to disperse. The vegetation can then be cleared to ground level and must be maintained at this level for the duration of construction to deter reptiles from the working area. • Any rubble piles will be dismantled by hand and debris and brash will be stored on pallets or removed from the site to prevent reptiles from utilising these areas. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby habitats. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • If any reptiles are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for reptiles: • Creation of compost heaps • Creation of reptile refugia using debris and brash from site clearance

Amphibians	
Summary of Survey Findings	A review of MAGIC database found no granted European Protected Species Licenses (EPSL) or Class Survey Licence Returns for great crested newts within 2km of the site. The site lies within an amber risk zone for great crested newts, indicating suitable habitat and likelihood of presence. Great crested newts exist in metapopulations and are known to utilise ponds and their connecting terrestrial habitat during their life cycle; great crested newts are typically found within terrestrial habitats up to 500m from breeding ponds (Langton *et al.* 2001). No ponds are located on site. A review of aerial imagery indicates the presence of 4no ponds within 500m of the site (Appendix 4). The closest pond (P1) is located within the wider ownership boundary, ~6m east of the site boundary, and ~60m northeast from the development area. All remaining ponds are located to the north, beyond residential infrastructure and a main road which are likely to limit connectivity. P1 is located within a small wooded pocket (Figure 8, 9), and measures ~10m x ~20m and covers an approximate area of 200m^2. The pond lacks emergent vegetation, but hosts a scrub layer along the southern bank. P1 was subject to a HSI calculation, which returned **Average** suitability to support great crested newts. The scores for each HSI parameter can be viewed in table 4a below. The scattered ruderal and debris within the artificial unvegetated unsealed surface provides some shelter for amphibians, but poor foraging and commuting opportunities. The wider landscape offers limited terrestrial habitat for amphibian due to its intensive agricultural management, though field margins, hedgerows and residential gardens will provide some value. The presence of sheltering great crested newts, as well as other common amphibians, on site is considered unlikely but cannot be discounted.

Table 4a: HSI calculation of P1

SI Description	SI Value P1
Geographic location	1
Pond Area	0.4
Pond Permanence	2
Water Quality	0.33
Shade	0.6
Waterfowl Effect	1
Fish Presence	1
Pond Density	0.95
Terrestrial Habitat	0.33
Macrophyte Cover	0.4
HSI Score	**0.63**
HSI Category	**Average**

Impacts	The proposed development will result in the loss of ~0.04ha of artificial unvegetated unsealed surface. When completing the rapid risk assessment published by Natural England (Natural England 2015), the proposed development produces an 'amber' risk score, which states: 'offence likely', if great crested newts are present in the pond within 100m of the site. However, given that there is no suitable habitat between the pond and development area, which consists purely of hard standing, and more favourable habitat in closer proximity offsite, including a woodland pocket and residential gardens, there is an acceptably low likelihood that great crested newts would commute over the large, open expanse of hard standing to the development area. However, site clearance and construction works could result in the death or injury of transient amphibians, if present.

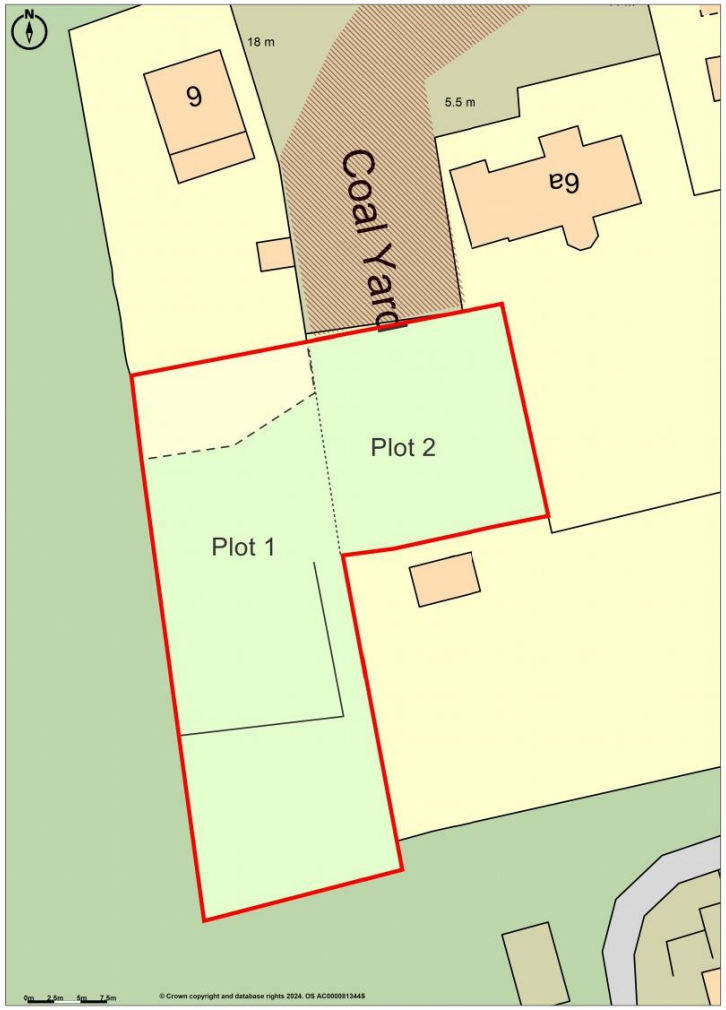
Recommendations	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to great crested newts, further surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented for transient amphibians during construction, including the following measures: • Site clearance works to be undertaken during the amphibian hibernation season (November to February) insofar as is possible. • All vegetation immediately surrounding the development must be maintained at a short sward of <5cm for the duration of construction to deter amphibians from the working area. • Any rubble and rock piles will be dismantled by hand and debris and brash will be stored on pallets or removed from the site to prevent amphibians from utilising these areas. • Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby aquatic habitats that amphibians could use. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • If any common amphibians are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. • In the unlikely event that a great crested newt is identified, works must cease and advise must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for amphibians: • Creation of rock gardens • Creation of amphibian refugia using debris and brash from site clearance
Badger	
Summary of Survey Findings	Pockets of garden areas on site provide limited foraging opportunities for badgers. No badger setts, or evidence of badgers, was found on site or within a 30m radius of the site. The wider landscape hosts woodland pockets to the north which could host established badger populations. However, connectivity is limited owing to the surrounding urban infrastructure, including Station Road. Any population present on site is likely to comprise transient individuals at low density and scattered distribution.

Impacts	No works will be undertaken within 30m of a badger sett. The proposed development will result in the loss of ~0.04ha artificial unvegetated unsealed surface. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local badger populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of transient badgers, if present.
Recommendations	A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • Any pipework exceeding 150mm will be capped overnight. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • In the unlikely event that a badger sett is identified, works must cease and advise must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
Riparian animals	
Summary of Survey Findings	There are no riparian habitats on or adjacent to the site.
Impacts	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
Recommendations	None.
Hazel dormouse	
Summary of Survey Findings	There are no suitable habitats on site to support hazel dormice.
Impacts	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
Recommendations	None.
Other e.g. small mammals	
Summary of Survey Findings	The scattered ruderal, garden areas and ornamental hedgerow provide limited foraging and commuting opportunities for small terrestrial mammals such as hedgehogs. The site is well connected to more extensive habitats such as residential gardens and field margins which could be used by hedgehogs. As such, the presence of foraging and commuting hedgehogs on site cannot be discounted.
Impacts	The proposed development will result in the loss of ~0.04ha of artificial unvegetated unsealed surfaces. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local hedgehog populations owing to their low value and the

	presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present.
Recommendations	A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • Any pipework exceeding 100mm will be capped overnight. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • If any small mammals are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs: • Creation of fence gaps (14cm x 14cm) to enable small mammals to travel freely through the site • Installation of hedgehog houses in shady areas.

Appendix 1: Proposed development plan

No detailed development plans are available at the time of writing. However, a location plan of the proposed development is outlined below

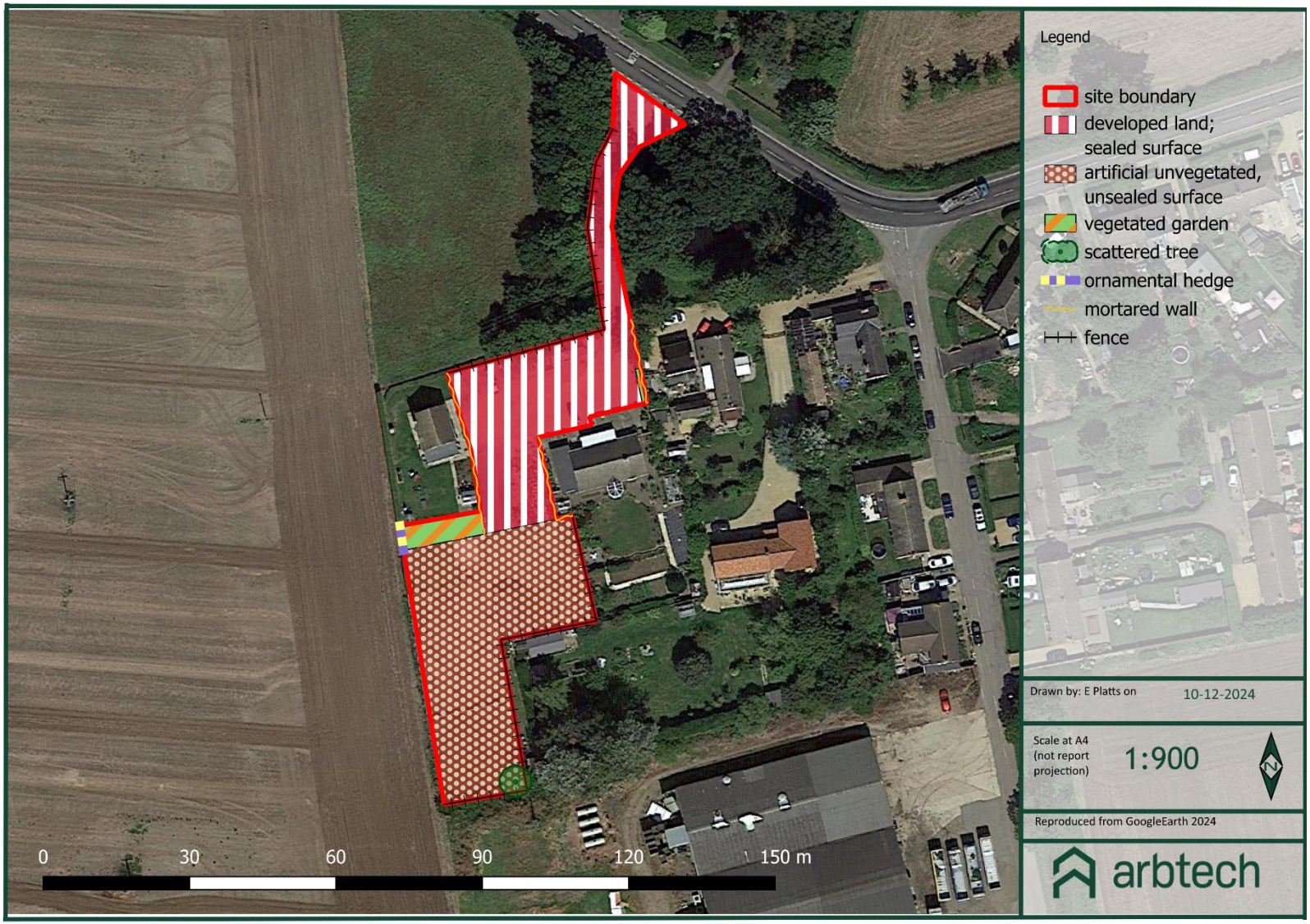


Promap LANDMARK INFORMATION © Crown Copyright and database rights 2024. OS AC0000813445
Plotted Scale - 1:500. Paper Size – A4

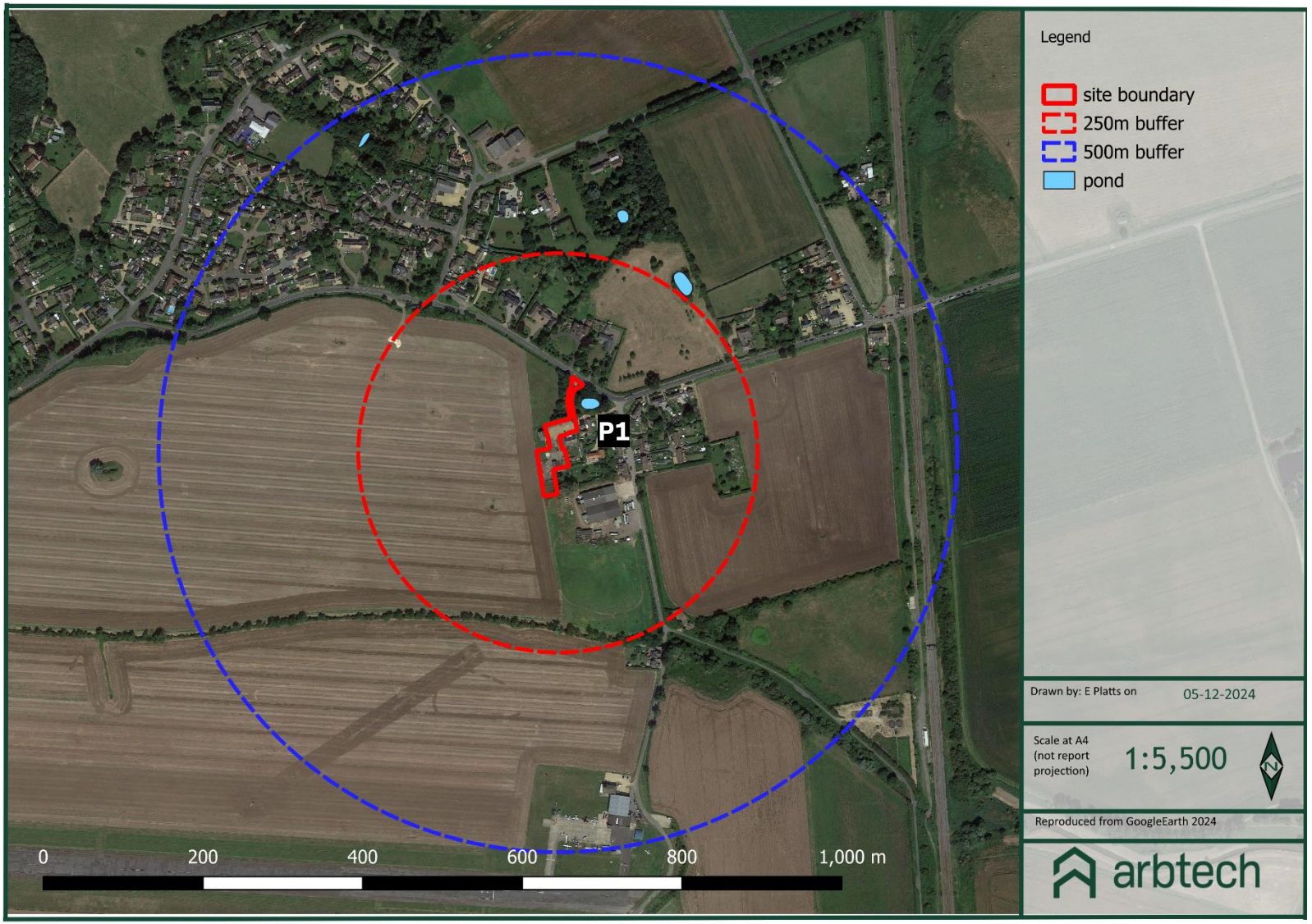
Appendix 2: Site location plan



Appendix 3: Habitat Survey Plan



Appendix 4: Pond Plan



Appendix 5: Site photographs



Figure 1: Gravel hard standing



Figure 2: Concrete hard standing



Figure 3: Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface, viewing southeast



Figure 4: Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface, viewing north



Figure 5: Deodar cedar tree



Figure 6: Garden beds associated with residential dwelling



Figure 7: Garden area and ornamental hedgerow associated with residential dwelling



Figure 8: P1 banks



Figure 9: P1

Appendix 6: Baseline Condition Assessments

Individual trees

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	N	
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	N	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1].	N	
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Y	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	
	Number of criteria passed	2	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**	
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)	✓	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	✓	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	✓	

Limitations and Copyright

Arbtech Consulting Limited has prepared this report for the sole use of the above-named client or their agents in accordance with our General Terms and Conditions, under which our services are performed. It is expressly stated that no other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report or any other services provided by us. This report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of Arbtech Consulting Limited. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based upon information provided by third parties. Information obtained from third parties has not been independently verified by Arbtech Consulting Limited.

© This report is the copyright of Arbtech Consulting Limited. Any unauthorised reproduction or usage by any person other than the addressee is strictly prohibited.

Version control

Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	1.0	Emma Platts Bsc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist	05/12/2024
Final	2.0	Emma Platts Bsc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist	09/12/2024