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Preliminary Ecological Appraisal & Preliminary Roost Assessment

Survey site:
Land Rear of 86 Annandale Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, PO21 2EX

Client:
225 Developments Ltd.

Report date:
12/11/2025

Project:
This report has been produced to support a planning application with Arun District Council. The proposal is described as: *'Construction of a single dwelling and associated landscaping'*.

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

Contents

The field survey was undertaken by Laurence Wills ACIEEM, BSc (Hons), Senior Ecologist. Laurence has 4 years' experience completing Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Preliminary Roost Assessments and holds a Natural England Class 2 bat licence (licence number available on request).

Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
24/06/2025	15	100	100	4.6	Light rain

Report Validity

This report is considered valid for a period of 18 months in accordance with CIEEM guidance in the lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys.

Limitations

It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to describe the baseline conditions within the survey area, and evaluate these features, this report does not provide a complete characterisation of the site. This assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species being present. This is based on suitability of the habitats on the site and in the wider landscape, the ecology and biology of species as currently understood, and the known distribution of species as recovered during the searches of historical biological records.

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.

Executive Summary

Further Surveys/Reports required to inform the planning application	
Habitats and Flora	A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment will be required. Arborcultural report may be required to mitigate impacts of retained mature trees on site and off site.
Recommended Mitigation/Compensation Requirements	
Invasive / non-native species	Montbretia removal from the site and safe disposal recommended.
Invertebrates	Ecological enhancement proposed.
Birds	Precautionary Working Methods to be applied during site preparation, construction, ecological enhancements proposed.
Badgers	Precautionary Working Methods to be applied during site preparation and construction.
Hedgehogs	Precautionary Working Methods to be applied during site preparation and construction, ecological enhancement proposed.

Ecological Survey Factor **Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations**	**Detailed using desk study and site survey. Any specific limitations noted within relevant section. 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 Project Ecologist for advice.** **A site location plan in Appendix A, a site habitat plan in Appendix B, and site photographs in Appendix C.** **Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).**
Site context	
	The site is located within an urban area of Bognor Regis, West Sussex (national grid reference: SZ 93574 99904). The site comprises amenity grassland with mature trees along the northeastern boundary, areas of patio hardstanding, a summer house within the grassed area, and a section of unmanaged bramble located to the southwest. Residential dwellings are situated directly to the northwest and south, within a predominantly urban environment. The surrounding area consists of similar residential properties with a high density of urban infrastructure, including roads and built development. Scattered trees are present within the residential landscape, with a large parkland area located further to the southeast; however, habitat connectivity to the site is limited. The site and surrounding environment are considered to provide poor potential for supporting wildlife. The site does not contain any habitats listed as a habitat of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006). However, the site does contain mature trees which are of good quality and could be of value to local wildlife populations (as detailed in subsequent sections of this table). Other habitats within the site are common and widespread and have low ecological value. Notable habitats are present within 2km.
Habitats and flora	
Survey Results	Habitats recorded on site include: • **g4** – Modified grassland • **h3d (32)**– Bramble scrub (scattered trees)

- **u1b** – Developed land; sealed surface
- **u1 (847, 32)** – Urban (Introduced shrubs, scattered trees)
- **u1c** – Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface

A description of each habitat type is provided below with photos shown in **Appendix C** and locations of the habitats illustrated on the site plan in **Appendix B:**

g4 – Modified grassland

Areas of modified grassland is present within the central and south areas of the site. The grassland shows evidence of regular maintenance with the sward height consistent across the habitat and no more than two inches at the time of survey. The grassland appears to currently be utilised for amenity purposes for the attached dwelling to the northwest. No scrub is present, as well as bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* within the habitat and no physical damage was recorded within the main compartment. No invasive non-native species is present within the area.

Species recorded within this habitat include perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne* (A), red fescue *Festuca rubra* (A), springy turf-moss *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus* (A), white clover *Trifolium repens* (F), common plantain *Plantago major* (F), cock's foot *Dactylis glomerata* (F), hawk's-bit *Leontodon* spp. (O), daisy *Bellis perennis* (O), prickly sow-thistle *Sonchus asper* (O), ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris* (O), self-heal *Prunella vulgaris* (O), creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* (O), and morning-glory *Ipomoea* spp. (O).

h3d (32)– Bramble scrub (scattered trees)

An area of dense bramble scrub is present within the southwest corner of the site. The area does not show any areas of recent management and is directly adjacent residential buildings to the north, south and west. Species recorded within this area include bramble *Rubus fruticosus* (D), hedge bindweed *Calystegia sepium* (A), common nettle *Urtica dioica* (O), hazel sapling *Corylus avellana* (O), and barren strawberry *Potentilla sterilis* (O).

	A mature 'medium' sized hazel tree (T1) is present within the bramble scrub. The canopy is continuous with no significant gaps present. No evidence of damage or ill health is recorded, and the canopy appears to be unpruned. Due to the adjacent rear garden adjacent the boundary, less than 20% of canopy over sails vegetation below. Despite the age, no natural niches for invertebrates were recorded. ***u1b – Developed land; sealed surface*** Areas of amenity patio area are present within the central and southeast sections of the site. A small garden house is also present within the southwest section of the site, surrounded by the bramble scrub (full details of this within the 'Bats' section below). ***u1 (847, 32) – Urban (Introduced shrubs, scattered trees)*** Areas of introduced shrubs are located around the boundaries of the grassland area as decorative features. Montbretia is present within a small section of the northeast shrub boundary. Montbretia is listed within the Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. (1981) (as amended) and must not be allowed to spread into the wild (see further details below). No other species of interest were recorded within these locations. An individual tree and a line of 12 trees are located along the eastern boundary of the site within the area of introduced shrubs. The individual tree (T2) is present within the northern corner of the site and is 'small' in size. The canopy is continuous with no significant gaps present. No evidence of damage or ill health is recorded, and the canopy appears to be unpruned. Due to the adjacent street and onsite hardstanding, less than 20% of canopy over sails vegetation below and no natural niches for invertebrates were recorded. The remaining 12 trees along the northeast boundary all comprise cypress spp. *Cupressus* spp., bay *Laurus nobilis*, apple *Malus domestica*, and magnolia *Magnolia* spp. of 'medium' size. The trees have been grouped together (G1) for assessment due to overlapping canopies, which are continuous with no significant gaps. No evidence of damage or ill health is recorded, and the canopies appears to be unpruned. Due to the adjacent street, less than 20% of the canopies over sail

	vegetation below, however, the dense areas of the cypress spp. provide small niches for invertebrates, which make up the majority of the group. ***u1c – Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface*** A gravel driveway access is located within the northwest of the site, which extends into the central area. No species of interest were recorded in this area. ***The Surrounding Landscape*** A review of the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) database was completed to determine the presence of protected and/ or notable habitats within 2km of the site. Protected and/ or notable habitats recorded within 2km and their nearest distance from the site are detailed below. • **UK Priority Habitat: Deciduous Woodland** – 320m southeast. • **National Forest Inventory: Woodland** – 320m southeast. • **UK Priority Habitat: Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh** – 795m east.
Foreseen Impacts	***The Site*** The habitats within the site are considered common and widespread both locally and nationally. However, the proposed development will result in the loss of modified grassland, introduced shrubs and bramble scrub. Existing scattered trees on site will be retained as part of the proposed plans, and without appropriate mitigation there is the chance that they will be negatively impacted on. Without appropriate compensatory habitat creation, the proposed development will result in a net loss to biodiversity.

	The Surrounding Landscape Due to the distance between the site and nearest notable habitat and the localised impacts of the proposed development, no impacts to protected and/ or notable habitats in the wider landscape are anticipated. ***Adjacent habitats*** Mature trees offsite to the west will be retained and will therefore be present during the construction phase of the development. There is the potential that the tree species will be negatively impacted as a result of operations on site due to construction traffic and proposed buildings.
Recommendations	***Mitigation and compensation*** Retained trees on site and off site should be protected in line with the measures outlined in the British Standard "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction - Recommendations" (BS 5837) (2012). An arboriculture survey may be required to determine the full extent of the impacts to the trees with further mitigation measures proposed to ensure protection. ***Further Surveys*** A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment will be required, whereby a minimum 10% gain will need to be demonstrated through use of the Defra Statutory Metric for area-based units. ***Biodiversity Enhancement*** The strategy selected to achieve a minimum 10% BNG should include the provision of on-site native planting using species of local provenance.

Designated Sites	
Survey Results	***Statutory designated sites*** A 2km radius data search for the presence of statutory designations has been undertaken using the MAGIC database. An extended 10km search for European protected sites (SAC/SPA) was undertaken. The below designated sites are located within 2km and 10km of the site: • **Bognor Reef SSSI** – 1.1km south • **The Brooks LNR** – 1.3km north • **Felpham SSSI** – 1.4km southeast • **Pagham Harbour SPA** – 5.7km southeast The site is also situated within the following SSSI impact zone: • **Bognor Roof SSSI impact zone** ***Non-statutory designated sites*** The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from the Local Records Centre. However, due to the small-scale impacts of the development on site and surrounding habitats, a local search is not deemed necessary.
Foreseen Impacts	***Statutory and non-statutory designated sites*** No impacts to designated sites are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such sites (where known) as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers. The proposed development type is not listed as a possible high risk for the SSSI impact zone and therefore no impacts are anticipated.

Recommendations	None required.
Invasive / non-native species	
Survey results	***Montbretia*** Montbretia is recorded within the introduced shrub in the northeast of the site (Appendix B). Montbretia is recorded in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. (1981) (as amended) and therefore must not be allowed to spread into the wild. No other invasive/non-native species were recorded within the site.
Foreseen impacts	If the species is to be removed from the site, there is the possibility that cuttings could spread into the wild. This could lead to the development of additional plants and native flora being outcompeted and decrease native diversity across the area, with potential detrimental impacts to nectar sources for invertebrates.
Recommendations	If these plants will be removed, the foliage will be cut/pulled and either chipped on site or removed immediately and disposed of at an appropriate facility. Any additional roots will then be pulled and either chipped or immediately removed to a disposal unit. The areas where the plants were located will then be monitored to ensure that no new growth appears. If new growth is recorded, the steps taken previously will be undertaken again and repeated until complete eradication of the plant from the site.
Invertebrates	
Survey Findings	The habitats present on-site, including grassland and trees, likely provide common invertebrates with opportunities to forage and shelter. The site contains no further notable habitats which may provide niches for specialised or protected invertebrates.
Foreseen Impacts	The optimal habitats for invertebrates will be lost on site as a result of proposed development, and although the local invertebrate population is considered to be sustained as a result of the habitat loss, the opportunities for the onsite population will be lost.

<table>
<tr><td>Recommendations</td><td>Biodiversity Enhancements
The incorporation of bee bricks (e.g. Ibstock BeeHabitat or similar alternative brand) into the fabric of the new building would provide sheltering opportunities for pollinators and reintroduce habitats for invertebrates to prevent an onsite loss. These should be installed 0.5m above ground level on a south-facing elevation with nearby flowering plants. The site could be further enhanced via the provision of additional native wildflowers or wildflower turf, which would provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Bats</td></tr>
<tr><td>Survey Findings</td><td>Desk Study
A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed. 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. The results of the search are provided in the table below:

<table>
<tr><th>Bat species</th><th>Year licence obtained</th><th>Licence Activity</th><th>Distance from site</th></tr>
<tr><td>Common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus), soprano pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pygmaeus)</td><td>2017</td><td>Roost destruction</td><td>1.2km east</td></tr>
</table>

There are no Special Areas of Conservation designated for bats within 10km of the site.

Foraging and commuting habitat
Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of the grassland and the scattered trees. These habitats are likely to attract invertebrate prey species whilst the trees enhance habitat connectivity across the site for bats. However, due to the urban context of the site and small extent of habitats present, the site is not considered to represent a significant resource for foraging and commuting bats in the context of the wider landscape.</td></tr>
</table>

Building – B1 (summer house)

A summer house is present in the southwest section of the site. A table is provided below with internal and external descriptions (photos provided in **Appendix C**):

External	*Internal*
• The summer house is constructed from single-skin timber cladding. • The roof is slanted with a bituminous felt covering. • Wooden fascia's are present on the front and rear elevation. • Wooden window and door frames are present.	• No internal loft void present.

B1 - Bat Evidence

A thorough search for bat evidence was undertaken on the external features of the building and no evidence was recorded.

B1 - Access Points / Roosting Provisions

No potential access points or roosting provisions were recorded on or within the building. All roof features were inspected and are not considered suitable for roosting bats due to the lack of void or crevice areas around the building.

B1 - Conclusion

The building has been assessed in line with the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) guidelines and considered to hold '**negligible'** potential for roosting bats due to the absence of potential access points or roosting provisions.

	Trees The scattered trees on site were assessed for any Potential Roosting Features (PRF) and none were recorded. The tree canopies are very dense, resulting in access to the bark and limbs very difficult for bat species to utilise for roosting. Due to the location of the proposed development and proximity, the adjacent mature trees offsite were also assessed for PRF's and none were recorded. The scattered trees on site and the adjacent mature trees offsite are therefore recorded to hold **'negligible'** potential for roosting bats.
Foreseen Impacts	***Roosting bats - Buildings*** B1 has been assessed to hold **'negligible'** potential for roosting bats. The building is proposed to be demolished as part of the development, and it is considered highly unlikely that bat species could be impacted due to the lack of potential roosting provisions. ***Roosting bats – Trees*** The trees on site and the adjacent mature trees offsite to the south have been assessed to hold **'negligible'** potential for roosting bats and no impacts are foreseen. 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*** Habitats of elevated value to support foraging and commuting bats include the grassland and individual trees, of which the grassland will be lost on site. Due to the urban context of the site and small extent of habitats present, the site is not considered to represent a significant resource for foraging and commuting bats in the context of the wider landscape. Due to the surrounding urban environment, a specific lighting plan is not deemed necessary due to the surrounding area already containing a large level of artificial light. The site is not considered to be situated within an area that would be regularly utilised for bat species.

Recommendations	***Roosting bats -buildings/trees*** 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.
Birds	
Survey Findings	***Buildings*** B1 was surveyed for nesting birds and no evidence was recorded. It is highly unlikely that the building will be utilised for protected/notable bird species. ***Habitats*** The individual trees on site provide optimal habitats for nesting birds, and it is possible they will be used during the nesting season.
Foreseen Impacts	***Buildings*** None foreseen. ***Habitats*** The individual trees onsite will be retained, but due to the proximity if the works there is the potential for nesting birds to be disturbed and nests/chicks to be lost if present. Nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act. (1981) (as amended) and therefore this would result in an offense if this was to occur.
Recommendations	***Mitigation*** Construction work or highly disruptive activities on site should be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season (March-August). If this period cannot be avoided, precautions will be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any of the

	retained trees as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds, if present, during construction works. At least a 3-5m buffer should be created between any machinery and active nests until the young have fledged. ***Biodiversity Enhancement*** As part of ecological enhancements on site, new bird nesting opportunities can be created. New bird nest bricks/tubes can be installed on the building. The bird nest tubes/nests can be installed during the construction phase and can be discreetly positioned. The bird features will be installed at eaves level and face a northerly aspect. Suitable bird boxes include (but not limited to): • Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Box. • PRO UK Rendered Build-In Swift Box.
Reptiles	
Survey Findings	***Desk Study*** A search of the Magic.gov.uk database indicates that there have been no granted EPSL pertaining to reptiles within 2km of the site. ***Habitats*** There is no suitable habitat present on site for reptiles due to a lack of habitats such rank grassland and open scrub mosaic which would offer refuge for these species. Further, the site is surrounded by urban development (i.e. roads and buildings) which is considered sub-optimal for reptile migration and therefore reptiles are considered unlikely to migrate from any nearby suitable habitats to the development site. As such it is likely that reptiles are absent from the development site.
Foreseen Impacts	No impacts are anticipated on reptiles as a result of the proposed development.

Recommendations	None required
Amphibians	
Survey Findings	***Desk Study*** A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for great crested newts within 2km of the site. Furthermore, no positive class survey licence return or DLL historic survey data (2017 – 2019) were present within 2km of the site. ***Aquatic habitat suitability (including ponds within 500m)*** Great crested newts (GCN) 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). A review using the MAGIC database there are no ponds on the site and no ponds are recorded within a 500m radius of the site. ***Terrestrial Habitat Suitability*** Habitats for GCN and amphibians on site include the base of the individual trees, introduced shrubs and bramble scrub, which offer refuge and foraging opportunities. Although these habitats are suitable, the surrounding habitats are considered to be limited due to residential development and poor connectivity to the wider landscape and lack of surrounding ponds.
Foreseen Impacts	The lack of ponds within the nearby environment and surrounding urban development are considered to be a significant limiting factor for GCN and amphibian populations on site. Impacts to GCN and amphibians are therefore considered to be negligible.
Recommendations	None required.

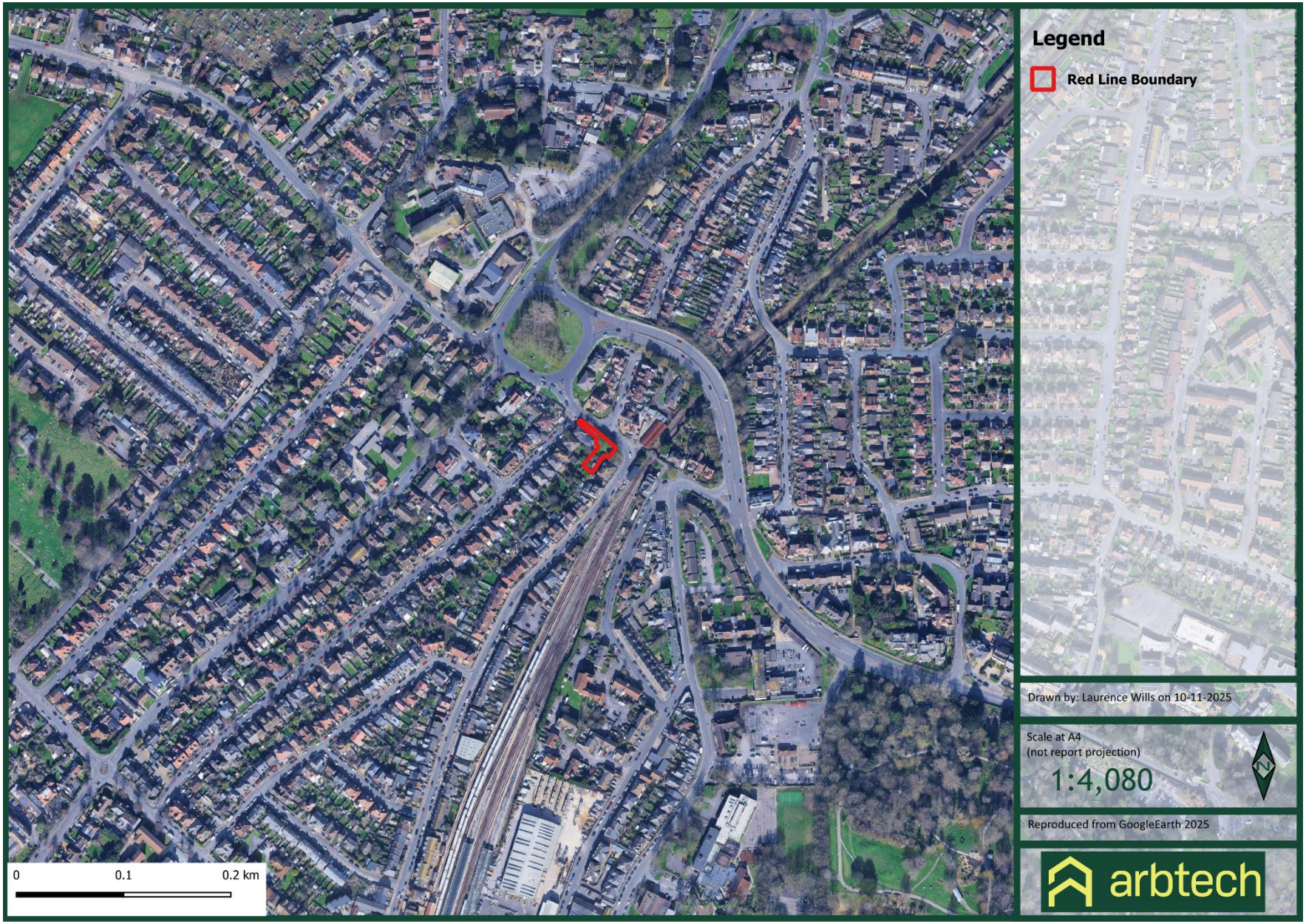
Badger	
Survey Findings	No badger setts were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. Further, no evidence of foraging badgers was noted within the development area. However, the site was considered suitable for badger sett excavation and foraging habitat.
Foreseen Impacts	No works will be undertaken within 30m of a badger sett. Bramble scrub and grassland will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local badger populations owing to their small scale and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of badgers, if present.
Recommendations	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to badger setts, further badger surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A Precautionary Working Method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • Heras fencing will be erected around the working area to prevent encroachment into retained habitats where badger setts could be present. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which badgers could use. • 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.
Otters and Water Voles	
Survey Findings	The site contains no suitable habitat to support otters or water voles due to the lack of aquatic habitats on or adjacent the site.

Foreseen Impacts	None.
Recommendations	None required.
Hazel dormouse	
Survey Findings	***Desk Study*** A search of the Magic.gov.uk database indicates that there have been no granted EPSL pertaining to dormice within 1km of the site. ***Habitats*** The habitats on site are not considered suitable for dormice due to the lack of vegetation cover and food sources. The site is enclosed by urban infrastructure including roads and significant residential development. These landscape features fragment suitable dormice habitat in the wider landscape and are likely to limit dispersal opportunities to the site. As such it is considered likely that hazel dormice are absent from site.
Foreseen Impacts	None.
Recommendations	None required.
Other species - hedgehog	
Survey Findings	Habitats on site comprising the grassland, introduced shrub and bramble scrub are likely to provide foraging, commuting, and refuge opportunities for hedgehogs. Refuge opportunities are most prevalent amongst the introduced shrub, whereas the grassland provides foraging and commuting opportunities. No evidence indicating use of the site by hedgehogs was recorded, however, evidence is difficult to record due to the nature of the vegetation.

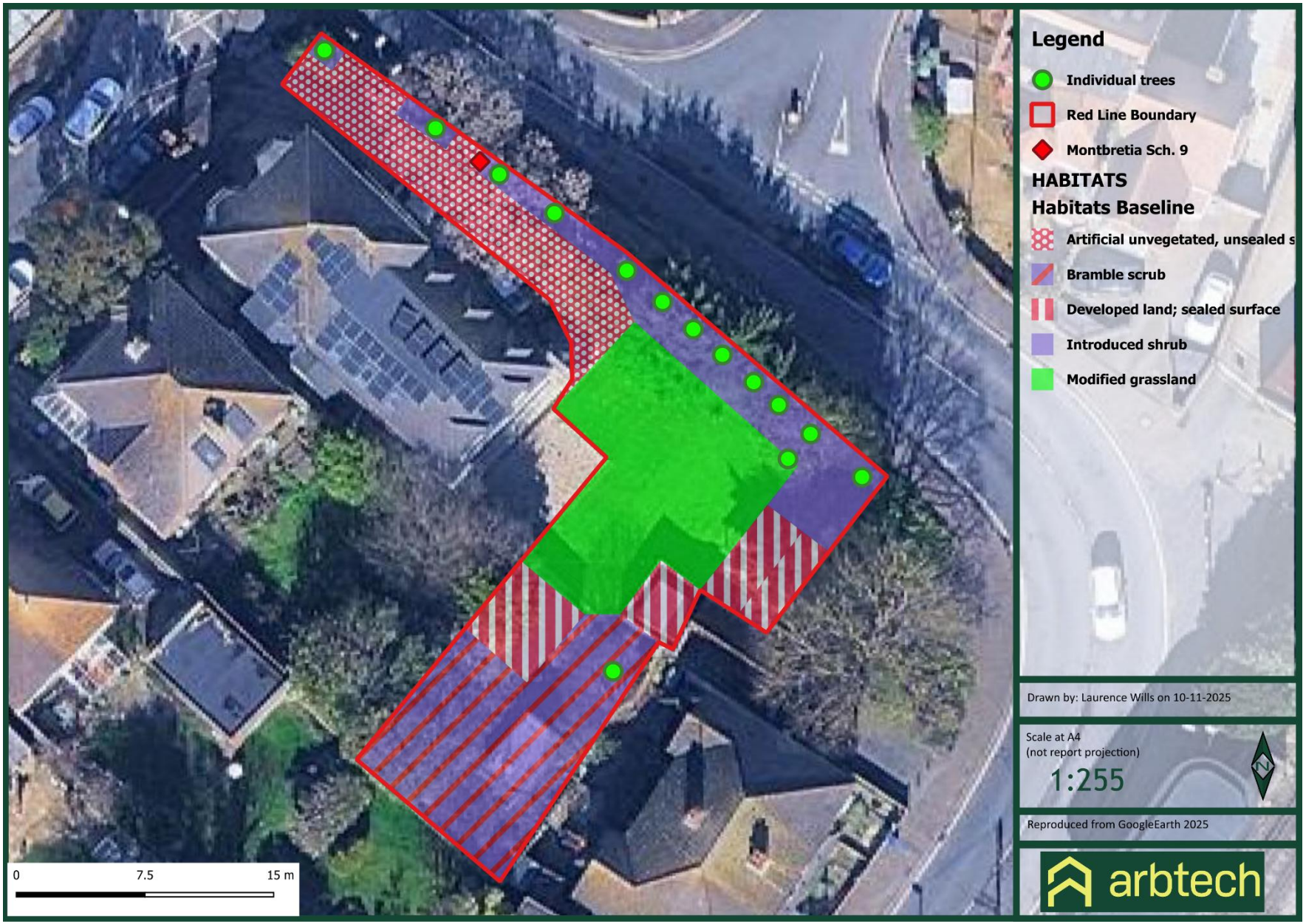
	The potential for hedgehogs to be present onsite and continue to gain access to the site is likely due to the surrounding habitats, which include residential gardens.
Foreseen Impacts	The loss of habitats onsite is likely to impact on the ability for hedgehogs to move around the local area due to the installation of artificial infrastructure and additional fencing. The loss of grassland and introduced shrubs will also reduce on the availability of food sources within the local environment. Construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs within the local area that may be commuting through the site, resulting in injury or death.
Recommendations	***Mitigation*** Site preparation and construction works should be completed in accordance with the following precautionary working methods, which are considered suitable to reduce the potential for impacts: • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • Works will be completed during daylight hours only to prevent impacts of excessive artificial light spill. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. ***Compensation and Enhancement*** Accessibility between the site and adjacent residential area will be enhanced through the provision of hedgehog connectivity holes within fencing where feasible. Hedgehog holes should measure a minimum of 130mm x 130mm. Refuge opportunities could be enhanced at the site for hedgehogs through the provision of a hedgehog house, such as the NHBS hedgehog house (or similar specification).

	The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could also be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs: • Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich grassland to increase foraging opportunities. • Creation of brash piles or installation of hedgehog houses in shady areas.

Appendix A: Site Location Plan



Appendix B: UKHabs Habitat Plan



Appendix C: Site Photographs

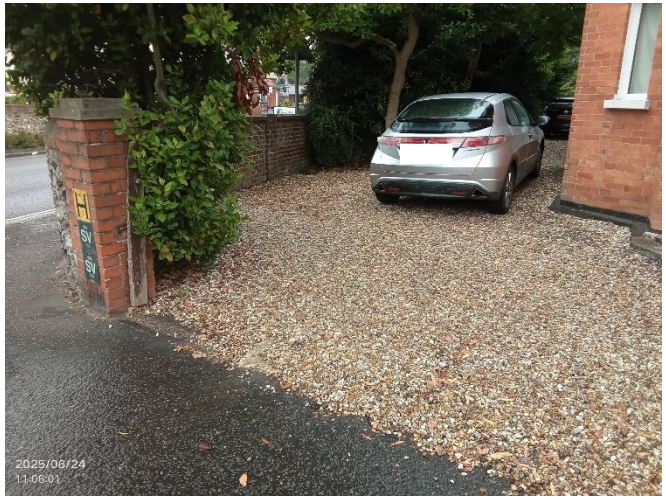


Photo 1: Artificial unsealed surface.

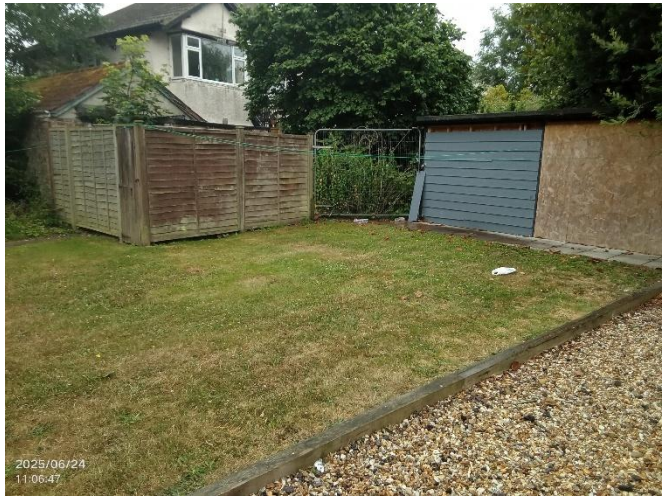


Photo 2: Modified grassland in the south of the site.

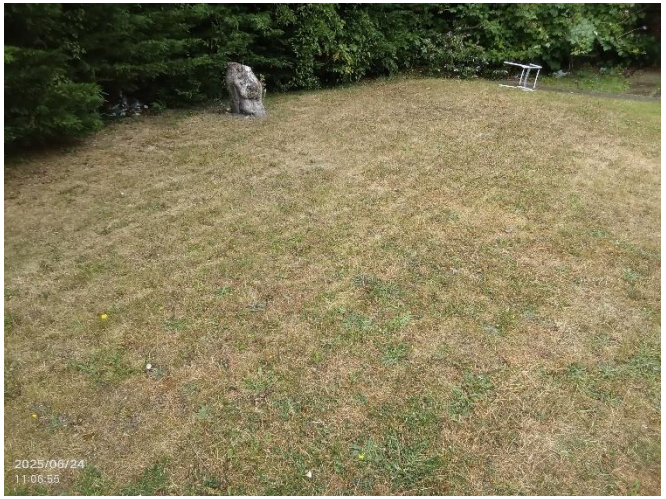


Photo 3: Modified grassland in the south of the site

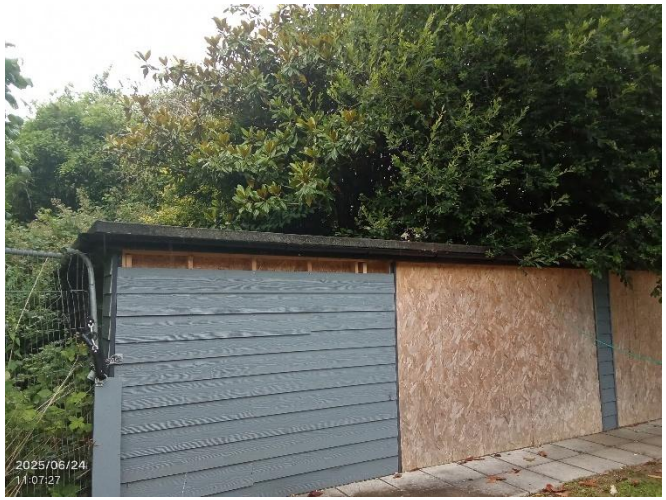


Photo 4: Northeast view of B1.

Photo 5: Bramble scrub in the southwest.

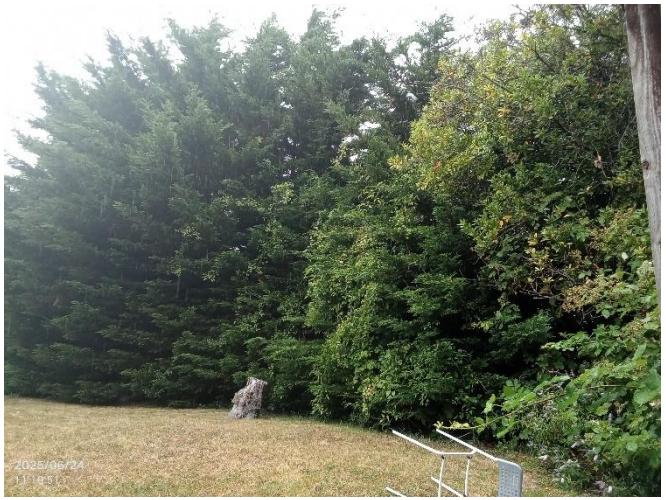


Photo 6: Mature trees along the boundary.

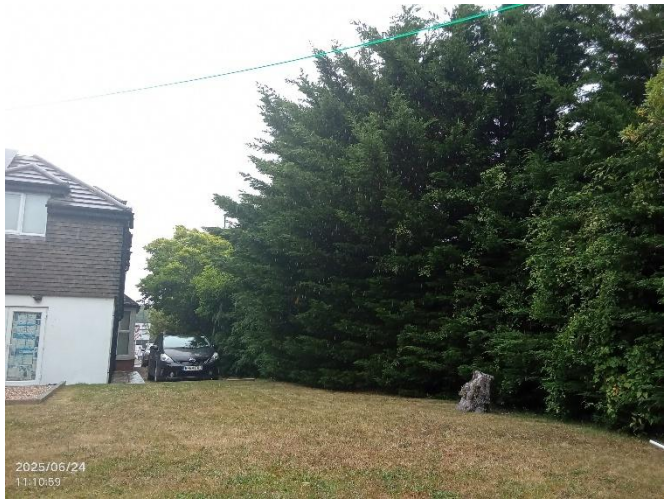


Photo 7: Mature trees along the boundary.

Appendix D: Legal and Report Version

Legal

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.

Version control			
Status	**Issue**	**Name**	**Date**
Final	1.0	Laurence Wills ACIEEM, BSc (Hons), Senior Ecologist	11/11/2025