

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Survey site:

Land South of Floran Farm, Hophurst Hill, Crawley Down, RH10 4LP

Client:

Paul Batten

Survey date:

10th December 2025

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the Mid Sussex District Council. The proposal is described as:

The erection of 6 dwellings.

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.](#)

Site Location and Context					
The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 35843 38586 and has an area of approximately 0.55ha. The site contains one building, sealed surfaces, small parcels of other neutral grassland, bare ground, and an ornamental hedgerow. The soil type is classified by Landis.org as slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage. The site is situated near the village of Crawley Down, West Sussex. The site exists within a wider ownership boundary that features areas of grassland, scrub, scattered trees, and hedgerows. The hedgerow on site extends into the wider ownership boundary and landscape. Aerial imagery shows the local landscape to feature grassland, arable land, and woodland, with built-up areas to the southwest and east. There are 10 ponds within 500m of the site. Felbridge Water runs 250m north of the site. Such features likely enhance the area for a variety of species, including bats, amphibians and reptiles.					
Survey Details					
The site survey was undertaken by Anya White BSc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
10-12-2025	10	83	50	4	No rain
Executive Summary					
❖ Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution affecting the nearby ancient woodland and deciduous woodland must be implemented during construction. A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) may be required for this. ❖ The planning application must be accompanied by a landscaping/habitat creation and enhancement strategy and a habitat management and monitoring plan to ensure the proposed development delivers a 10% net gain. ❖ Environmental DNA (eDNA) surveys will be required of any ponds within 100m of the site (P1) (where accessible) to determine the presence or absence of great crested newts. ❖ Precautionary working measures should be implemented for nesting birds, reptiles, badgers, and hedgehogs.					
Survey 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.

The survey was completed outside of the optimal survey period (April to September) 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.

Ecological Survey Factor	Detailed using desk study and site survey (carried out under good weather conditions). 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 lead surveyor for advice.
Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations	
Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, proposal plan in appendix 3, pond map in appendix 4 and photos in appendix 5).	
Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).	
Summary of Survey Findings (UKHab codes used)	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 contains other neutral grassland which is 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. On-site habitat descriptions <u>u1b – Developed land/sealed surface</u>

	The site is dominated by hardstanding surfaces, including parking for larger vehicles, and an access road to the site. This habitat is not subject to a condition assessment. u1b5 – Buildings There is one building on site (B1). This habitat is not subject to a condition assessment. g3c, 510 – Other neutral grassland with bare ground There are several small parcels of other neutral grassland across the site, which historically covered the site. The grassland is mostly found in the north in the site, including strips either side of the access road. The grassland is unmanaged and damaged and is used for storage, and the grassland extends into a field to the east of the site. A large tree stump is located in the northeast of the grassland. There are areas of bare ground, particularly in the east of the site. Species recorded in the grassland include frequent perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i>, cocksfoot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>, occasional bristly oxtongue <i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>, common fleabane <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>, rare dandelion <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>, bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>, broadleaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>, creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i>, bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>, ragwort <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>, cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i>, common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>, and white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i>. The other neutral grassland condition is assessed as poor using the Grassland Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness) condition assessment sheet:
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- a) The parcel does not represent a good example of its habitat type.
- b) Sward height is varied.
- c) Cover of bare ground is greater than 5%.
- d) Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub is less than 5%.
- e) Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition and physical damage accounts for more than 5% of total area.
- f) There less than 10 vascular plant species per m2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type.

h2b – Non-native and ornamental hedgerow

A non-native ornamental hedgerow is located in the south of the site, along the southwest and south boundary of the site. Species included in the hedgerow include dominant cherry laurel, rare holly, and fir spp. The hedgerow condition is fixed at **poor**.

Local notable habitats

Habitat type	Nearest parcel	Connectivity to the site
Deciduous woodland	Adjacent to the south and west	Connected directly to the site.
Ancient woodland	Adjacent to the south	Connected directly to the site.
Good quality semi-improved grassland	~1.05km southwest	Connected by green spaces. A bridleway divides the site from the parcel but does not act as a significant barrier.
Traditional orchard	~1.20km north	Connected by green spaces. Several roads divide the site from the parcel but do not act as significant barriers.

	Woodpasture and parkland	~1.50km northeast	An A road (A264) divides the site from the parcel.
Foreseen Impacts	On-site habitats The proposed development will result in the loss of 0.072ha of other neutral grassland, 0.002ha of bare ground, and the modification of the hardstanding surface. This could result in a net loss in biodiversity at the site. The ornamental non-native hedgerow will not be impacted. Notable habitats No direct impacts to any notable habitats will occur as a result of the proposed development. However, due to the proximity of the site to ancient woodland (adjacent to the south) and deciduous woodland (adjacent to the west and south), indirect effects (e.g. pollution, dust, litter, surface run off, etc.) could occur during construction.		
Recommendations	On-site habitats None required. Notable habitats Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution affecting the nearby ancient woodland and deciduous woodland must be implemented during construction. A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) may be required for this. Biodiversity net gain A biodiversity net gain (BNG) report is unlikely to be required for the proposal, as the development will be a self-build (one of the exemptions).		
Locality and Designated Sites			

<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	On-site designations The site is not subject to any designation. Statutory designated sites (within 2km) There is one statutory sites within 2km of the site, as detailed below: - Hedgecourt (SSSI) exists ~1.39km north of the site and is designated for “Hedgecourt is the most important wetland site remaining in south-east Surrey. Situated in the upper Eden Brook Valley on alluvial soils overlying Tunbridge Wells sandstones, the site incorporates a range of habitats including woodland, grassland and fen-marginated open water. Hedgecourt lake itself is an ancient mill pond resulting from the damming of the river. These habitats support a wide variety of animal life including several locally distributed beetles (Coleoptera) and a large breeding-bird fauna.” Natural England The site lies within the impact risk zone for Hedgecourt SSSI, Weir Wood Reservoir SSSI, Wakehurst & Chiddingly Woods SSSI and Ashdown Forest SSSI. Statutory designated sites (within 10km) There is one national network sites (SAC, SPA, Ramsar) located within 10km, as detailed below: - Ashdown Forest (SPA, SAC) exists ~6.45km southeast of the site and is designated for “Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. European dry heaths for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. <i>Triturus cristatus</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.” JNCC
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	Non-statutory designated sites The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre and Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site designations No impacts foreseen. 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). The site lies within the impact risk zone for Hedgecourt SSSI, Weir Wood Reservoir SSSI, Wakehurst & Chiddingly Woods SSSI, and Ashdown Forest. The proposed development type is listed as a possible high risk for these designations.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site designations None required. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites The Local Planning Authority (LPA) will be required to consult with Natural England regarding potential impacts to the SSSIs.
Invasive / Non-native species	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Cherry laurel is recorded on site within the non-native hedgerow. Whilst cherry laurel is not listed as a Schedule 9 invasive species, it can be problematic, in particular within close proximity to woodland.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Construction could spread the cherry laurel to the nearby woodland.

Recommendations	As the cherry laurel comprises the majority of the hedgerow, and is well established, it is likely that the removal of the cherry laurel will be detrimental to wildlife. Therefore, any further planting within the site should be strictly only native species.															
Invertebrates																
Summary of Survey Findings	The habitats present on-site, including other neutral grassland, bare ground, and an ornamental non-native hedgerow, 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	0.072ha of other neutral grassland and 0.002ha of bare ground will be removed during construction. 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.															
Recommendations	No further surveys.															
Bats																
Summary of Survey Findings	EPSL data 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. There are four EPSLs within a 2km radius of site as detailed below: <table><tr><th>EPSL reference</th><th>Bat species affected</th><th>Distance from site</th><th>Impacts allowed by licence</th></tr><tr><td>2014-965-EPS-MIT</td><td>Brown long-eared bat, barbastelle</td><td>~370m north</td><td>Damage and destruction of a resting place.</td></tr><tr><td>2014-3084-EPS-MIT</td><td>Brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle</td><td>~810m southwest</td><td>Destruction of a resting place.</td></tr></table>				EPSL reference	Bat species affected	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence	2014-965-EPS-MIT	Brown long-eared bat, barbastelle	~370m north	Damage and destruction of a resting place.	2014-3084-EPS-MIT	Brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle	~810m southwest	Destruction of a resting place.
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2014-3084-EPS-MIT	Brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle	~810m southwest	Destruction of a resting place.													

	2017-31276-EPS-MIT	Brown long-eared bat	~1.38km southwest	Affect and damage of a breeding roost, and damage and destruction of a resting place.
	EPSM2012-4307	Common pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat	~1.72km southwest	Affect and destruction of a breeding roost, and destruction of a resting place.
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 limited foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of other neutral grassland, bare ground, and the ornamental non-native hedgerow. These habitats are likely to provide micro-climatic conditions that support invertebrates that will in turn provide foraging opportunities for local bat populations. The ornamental non-native hedgerow on site extends outside of the site boundary into the wider ownership boundary, adding to the continuity of vegetated linear features present in the wider landscape. Bats are well known to utilise linear features to aid navigation whilst travelling between foraging resources and roost sites. Roosting habitat There is one building present on site (B1), which was not internally assessed. There are no trees on site for roosting bats to utilise, however they are likely to be using the trees within the adjacent woodland.				
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Foraging and commuting habitat			

	The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of the loss of 0.072ha of other neutral grassland and 0.002ha of bare ground, but given their low value and the presence of more extensive areas of foraging and commuting habitat in the locality, this is likely to be inconsequential for bats. Artificial lighting The proposed development may lead to an increase in the amount of current lighting of surrounding habitats or the retained building without mitigation. This may disturb commuting bats.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Foraging and commuting habitat No further surveys are required. Artificial lighting A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during post-development which outlines the areas of the site that will be retained as dark corridors. Parameters can be found on the Bat Conservation Trust website: https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/buildings-planning-and-development/lighting-2
Birds	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Vegetation No bird nests were identified within the ornamental non-native hedgerow on-site, however it does offer nesting opportunities and nest-building resources for birds. Barn owls The site does not appear to provide any suitable nesting sites for barn owls.

	Overwintering birds 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 and/or notable birds.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Buildings/trees Whilst the hedgerow is to be retained, the proposed development could result in the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests. Barn owls None foreseen. Overwintering birds None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	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. Barn owls None required. Overwintering birds None required.

Reptiles	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site. Habitat suitability Much of the site is covered by hardstanding surfaces which is sub-optimal for reptiles. Small areas of other neutral grassland with bare ground and the ornamental non-native hedgerow provide some limited foraging, commuting, basking and refuge opportunities for reptiles. The wider ownership boundary contains areas of grassland, scrub and hedgerows which would provide suitable foraging, commuting, basking and refuge opportunities. Areas of grassland and woodland in the surrounding landscape are of good ecological value and may represent important resources for local reptile populations. These adjacent habitats provide optimal foraging, commuting, and refuge opportunities for reptiles and are well connected to further suitable habitat in the wider landscape. The presence of reptiles utilising these adjacent habitats cannot be discounted.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Other neutral grassland with bare ground will be removed during construction. 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. The site does not form a connective pathway or stepping stone between areas of suitable reptile habitat in the wider landscape and the development is unlikely to lead to reptile habitat fragmentation.
<i>Recommendations</i>	A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures: • Vegetation will be maintained at a short sward (5cm) to discourage reptiles. • 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. • In the unlikely event that a reptile is identified, works must cease and advise must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.											
Amphibians												
Summary of Survey Findings	EPSL and survey data A review of the MAGIC database returned three granted EPSL records for great crested newts within 2km of the site. <table><tr><th>EPSL reference</th><th>Distance from site</th><th>Impacts allowed by licence</th></tr><tr><td>2020-44432-EPS-MIT-1</td><td>~1.28km southwest</td><td>Damage and destruction of a resting place</td></tr><tr><td>2017-30804-EPS-MIT</td><td>~1.62km southwest</td><td rowspan="2">Destruction of a resting place</td></tr><tr><td>EPSM2011-3224</td><td>~1.94km southwest</td></tr></table> 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).	EPSL reference	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence	2020-44432-EPS-MIT-1	~1.28km southwest	Damage and destruction of a resting place	2017-30804-EPS-MIT	~1.62km southwest	Destruction of a resting place	EPSM2011-3224	~1.94km southwest
EPSL reference	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence										
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2017-30804-EPS-MIT	~1.62km southwest	Destruction of a resting place										
EPSM2011-3224	~1.94km southwest											

	There are no ponds on the site, but a review of aerial imagery (MAGIC and OS Maps) indicates the presence of a 10 ponds within 500m; P1 is located ~0.06km southwest, P2 is located ~0.16km southwest, P3 is located ~0.22km, P4 is located ~0.25km north, P5 is located ~0.36km northwest, P6 is located ~0.37km west, P7 is located ~0.38km northwest, P8 is located ~0.38 northeast, P9 is located ~0.43km west, and P10 is located ~0.43km south. All 10 ponds are considered suitably connected to the site through green spaces. P5, P6, P7, and P9 are separated from the site by a road (Hophurst Hill), but due to its lighter traffic flow and lack of high kerbs, this feature does not act as a significant barrier for great crested newts. A pond map showing approximate pond locations is provided in Appendix 4. Terrestrial habitat suitability Much of the site is covered by hardstanding surfaces which offer sub-optimal habitat for terrestrial amphibians. The areas of other neutral grassland and ornamental non-native hedgerow may provide foraging and sheltering opportunities for amphibians. No hibernation opportunities were identified on-site. The wider ownership boundary contains areas of grassland, scrub and hedgerows which would provide suitable foraging and sheltering opportunities for amphibians. Areas of grassland and woodland in the surrounding landscape are of good ecological value and provide suitable terrestrial habitats for amphibians. These adjacent habitats provide optimal foraging, commuting, and refuge opportunities for amphibians and are well connected to further suitable habitat in the wider landscape. The presence of amphibians utilising these adjacent habitats cannot be discounted.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	When georeferencing the proposed development plans over scaled mapping of the site, it is noted that the development area is likely to result in the loss of 0.072ha of other neutral grassland and 0.002ha of bare ground. If great crested newts are present within the pond 60m to the southwest of the site, 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** (see **Figure 1** below).

Figure 1: Great crested newt rapid risk assessment (Natural England 2015)

Component	Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)	Notional offence probability score
Great crested newt breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)	0.01 - 0.1 ha lost or damaged	0.3
Land 100-250m from any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land >250m from any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Individual great crested newts	No effect	0
Maximum:		0.3
Rapid risk assessment result:	AMBER: OFFENCE LIKELY	

An additional rapid risk assessment was undertaken for ponds >100m from the site boundary. When completed, the proposed development produces a **Green risk score** which states: **Offence highly unlikely**.

Component	Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)	Notional offence probability score

		option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)	probability score
	Great crested newt breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
	Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
	Land 100-250m from any breeding pond(s)	0.01 - 0.1 ha lost or damaged	0.01
	Land >250m from any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
	Individual great crested newts	No effect	0
	Maximum:		0.01
	Rapid risk assessment result:	GREEN: OFFENCE HIGHLY UNLIKELY	
Recommendations	Environmental DNA (eDNA) surveys will be required of any ponds within 100m of the site (P1) (where accessible) to determine the presence or absence of great crested newts. This will comprise collecting water samples and sending them off for laboratory analysis and such surveys must be undertaken between mid-April and June, in accordance with current survey guidelines (Biggs et al, 2014). The surveys are likely to be required before planning permission can be granted.		
Badger			
Summary of 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. Other neutral grassland with bare ground will be removed during construction. 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.		
Recommendations	None required.		
Riparian animals			

<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for otters or water voles within 2km of the site. There are no water courses on or connected to the site. There are also no riparian habitats present on site or within an influencing distance.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Hazel dormouse	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 2km of the site. Habitat suitability The site lies within the known current range for hazel dormice. Although the ornamental non-native hedgerow on site is assessed to provide foraging, commuting, and nest building opportunities for dormice, the works will avoid impacting this habitat in full. The habitats the proposed development will impact are considered unsuitable for hazel dormice and therefore the likelihood of this species being present on site is considered acceptably low.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None foreseen.
Other e.g. hedgehog	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The other neutral grassland onsite provides limited foraging and commuting opportunities for hedgehogs, with woodland habitat, grassland and scrub nearby.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Other neutral grassland will be removed during construction. 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.

<i>Recommendations</i>	Similar to the badgers, 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. • 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 hedgehogs 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 hedgehogs 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.
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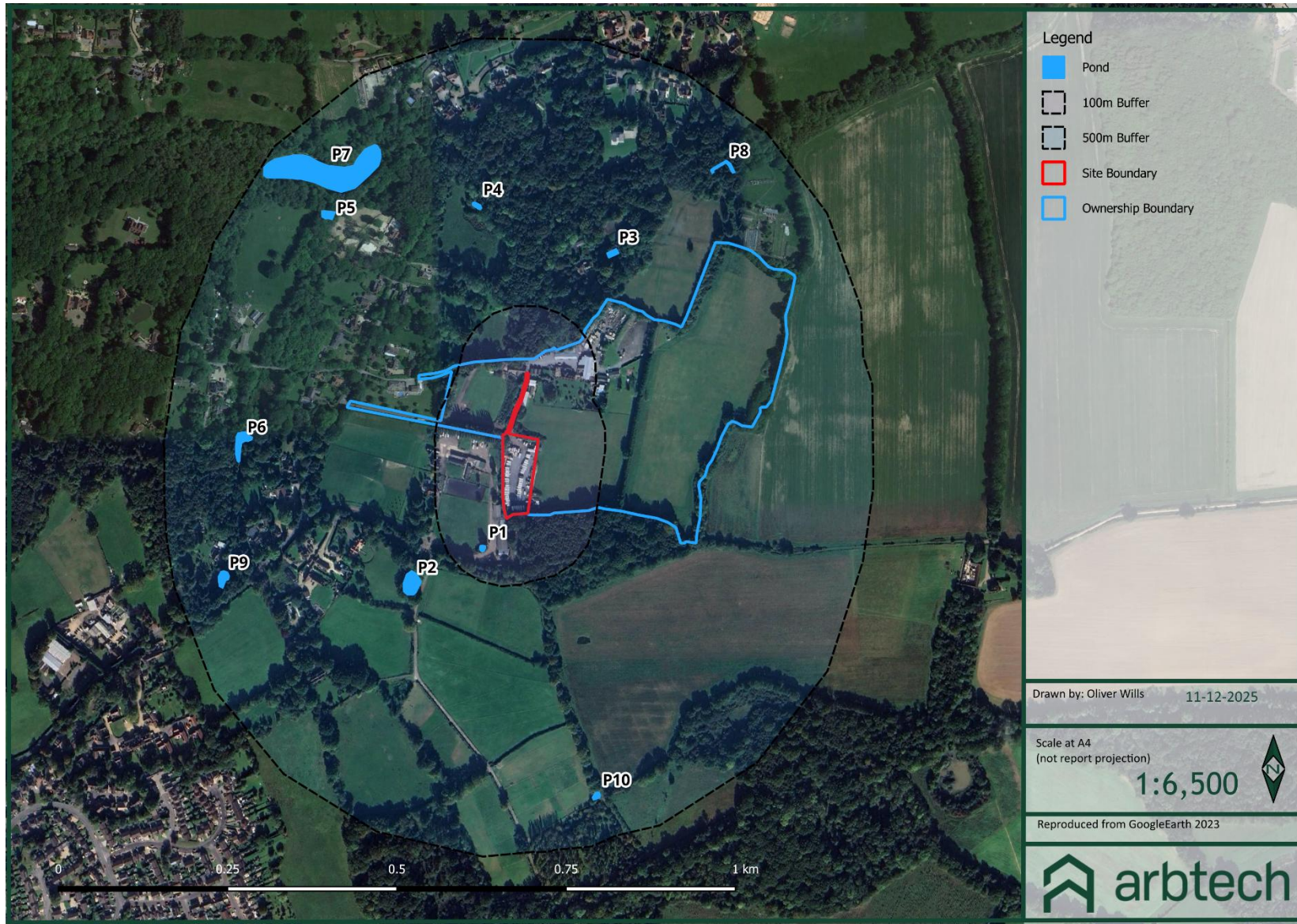
Appendix 1: Survey/Habitat map



Appendix 2: Location map



Appendix 4: Pond Map



Appendix 5: Habitat Photos



Figure 1: Tree stump located within neutral grassland in northwest



Figure 2: Cherry laurel hedgerow on western boundary



Figure 3: Cherry laurel hedgerow along southern boundary



Figure 4: Hardstanding on site



Figure 5: Bare ground and neutral grassland to the east



Figure 6: Access track to the north



Figure 7: neutral grassland in the northwest, with storage



Figure 8: Temporary building on site

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Version control			
Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Oliver Wills BSc (Hons), Graduate Ecologist	11/12/2025
Proof	0.2	Anya White BSc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist	15/12/2025
Final	1.0	Anya White BSc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist	18/12/2025
Final amended	1.1	Elodie Noyes-Gouan BSc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist	26/03/2026