

# Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

**Survey site:**

95 London Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex RH15 8NE

**Client:**

Mr Seyed Mohammad Kazem Hossini

**Survey date:**

01/06/2026

**Project:**

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with Mid Sussex District Council. This proposal can be described as "A modest 1.5 storey 2 bedroom detached dwelling with parking and amenity space."

*On the assumption that site conditions and habitats remain unchanged, the results of this assessment will remain valid for 18 months from the date of this survey i.e. until December 2027, in accordance with CIEEM guidance in the lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys. This survey and report should be updated if a planning application has not been submitted within this timeframe.*

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following is work you will need to commission to obtain planning permission and to comply with legislation. Further information, along with opportunities for biodiversity enhancement, are outlined in the proceeding sections of this report.

**Table 1:** Summary of key findings arising from this survey.

| Key Findings                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ The habitats on site are of no specific conservation value but have value at the local level. These are to be partially destroyed. Loss or damage will contribute to net losses of biodiversity locally. There are no specific concerns relating to Protected or otherwise Important Species or Assemblages of a scale warranting further investigation.</li><li>▪ A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during and post-development, which will be designed to incorporate the measures laid out in the latest (2023) bat lighting guide Guidance Note 8 Bats and Artificial Lighting<sup>1</sup>.</li><li>▪ The proposed development is considered to meet the criteria for the de minimis exemption under Section 4 of The Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Exemptions) Regulations 2024, as no onsite priority habitats will be affected and impacts to onsite habitats are below the relevant threshold. Consequently, the statutory Biodiversity Net Gain requirements are not considered applicable to the proposed development.</li></ul> |

# 1. 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.

## Methodology

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2026](#).

## Survey Details

The site survey was undertaken on 01/06/2026 by Rachel Cole BSc (Hons), Graduate Ecologist.

**Table 2:** The weather conditions during the survey.

| Temperature (°C) | Humidity (%) | Cloud Cover (%) | Wind (km/h) | Rain |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|------|
| 17.1             | 84.0         | 40              | 20.4        | None |

## 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.

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.

## 2. SITE LOCATION AND LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

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### 2.1 Summary of Survey Findings

#### Site Location & Context

The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 30783 19753 and has an area of approximately 0.03ha.

The site comprises artificial hardstanding with no vegetated habitats present. Consequently, the site provides negligible ecological value and does not function as a habitat corridor or stepping-stone feature within the wider landscape. Whilst six Priority Habitats occur within 2km of the site, including deciduous woodland, ancient woodland, traditional orchard and priority ponds, these habitats are separated from the site by extensive urban development and associated infrastructure.

The site is enclosed by fencing to the north and is bordered by residential properties and associated urban infrastructure to the east, south and west. These features further limit ecological connectivity and opportunities for the movement of terrestrial fauna into and through the site.

The site is located within a suburban setting and is surrounded by residential and commercial development. The wider landscape comprises predominantly residential development with associated private gardens, amenity grassland, scattered trees and areas of ornamental planting. Although the site is situated within a largely developed environment, a network of green infrastructure is present throughout the wider landscape, including recreational open spaces, residential gardens, scattered mature trees, hedgerows and small areas of semi-natural vegetation.

A review of historic mapping indicates that the site and surrounding landscape have remained largely unchanged since 2012.

No ponds or watercourses are located on or adjacent to the site. However, two ponds are present within 500m of the site boundary. The nearest watercourse is the eastern branch of the River Adur, located approximately 600m north of the site.

The site is underlain by medium silt-loam soils, which are locally light and silt-rich, or occasionally heavy and clay-rich. Soil conditions are mildly acidic to neutral (pH 6.0–7.0).

Priority Habitats

There are six priority habitats within 2km of the site. These comprise deciduous woodland, open mosaic habitats on previously developed land, ancient & semi-natural woodland, traditional orchard, ancient replanted woodland and priority ponds. The closest priority habitat comprises deciduous woodland, located 530m N from the site.

Designated Sites

Statutory Designations within 2km

There is one statutory designation within 2km of the site, as detailed below:

Table 3: The statutory designated sites within 2km of the site boundary.

| Designation                               | Reason                                                                                                            | Distance from Site |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bedelands Farm Local Nature Reserve (LNR) | Designated for its ancient woodland, species-rich meadows, hedgerows, ponds and associated biodiversity interest. | 1080m NE           |

SSSI Risk Zone

The site does fall within the impact risk zone for Ditchling Common SSSI however, the proposed development type is not listed as possible high risk with regard to this designation.

Non-Designated Sites

The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from the local 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.

2.2 Foreseen Impacts

No direct impacts to any designated sites will occur as a result of the proposed development, due to the small scale and low overall impact of the development from such sites (where known), alongside additional factors such as distance in combination with connectivity disrupting barriers.

## 2.3 Recommendations

No recommendations.

## 3. ONSITE HABITATS

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*read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.*

### 3.1 Summary of Survey Findings

#### Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (u1c)

Areas of unsealed surface are present in the form of a gravel driveway associated with the adjacent shop and residential properties.

In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, this habitat is not subject to a condition assessment.

#### Developed land; sealed surface (u1b)

Sections of hardstanding are present in the form of a tarmacked area located to the rear of the shop building.

In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, this habitat is not subject to a condition assessment.

### 3.2 Foreseen Impacts

No direct impacts to notable habitats will occur as a result of the proposed development, as the footprint of the dwelling is restricted to existing gravel hardstanding/unsealed surface. Indirect effects such as accidental pollution, dust generation or damage to adjacent habitats could occur during construction; however, these impacts are expected to be temporary and can be adequately controlled through the implementation of standard construction best practice.

### 3.3 Recommendations

The proposed development is considered exempt from the statutory Biodiversity Net Gain requirements under Section 4 of The Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Exemptions) Regulations 2024. The development is confined to existing artificial hardstanding comprising habitat of negligible biodiversity value and does not impact any priority habitat or linear habitat. As such, the proposals are considered to have no measurable impact on biodiversity value and are exempt from the statutory Biodiversity Net Gain requirement.

## 4. INVASIVE SPECIES

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*lation for other consent. All clients are expected to*

### 4.1 Summary of Survey Findings

No non-native invasive or otherwise problematic plants were recorded on site or are considered likely to be on site, but, given seasonal limitations and the sites wider context, may be visible at other times of year.

### 4.2 Foreseen Impacts

None.

### 4.3 Recommendations

No further surveys but remain vigilant.

## 5. FAUNA: BATS

*lation for other consent. All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.*

### 5.1 Summary of Survey Findings

#### EPSL data and local records

A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) applications 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 3 EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site, as detailed below:

**Table 4:** EPSL survey returns for bats within a 2km radius.

| EPSL Reference     | Bat Species Affected                  | Distance from Site<br><i>(EPSL records are accurate to 100m)</i> | Impacts Allowed by Licence                  |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 2016-26440-EPS-BDX | Common Pipistrelle                    | 0.60km east                                                      | Destruction of a resting and breeding place |
| 2020-50065-EPS-MIT | Brown Long Eared, Soprano Pipistrelle | 0.65km north                                                     | Destruction of a resting place              |
| 2014-2981-EPS-MIT  | Soprano pipistrelle                   | 1.15km northwest                                                 | Destruction of a breeding place             |

#### Foraging and commuting habitat

Habitats recorded on and surrounding the site provide limited opportunities for commuting and foraging bats. Whilst the site itself comprises predominantly gravel and hardstanding surfaces of negligible ecological value, the wider landscape contains habitats suitable for bats, including deciduous woodland, open mosaic habitats on previously developed land, ancient and semi-natural woodland, traditional orchard, ancient replanted woodland and priority ponds within 2km of the site. These habitats are likely to support diverse invertebrate communities and provide suitable foraging and commuting opportunities for local bat populations.

**Roosting habitat**

There are no buildings or trees on the site to provide suitable roosting habitat.

## 5.2 Foreseen Impacts

**Roosting habitat [Buildings and Trees]**

There are no buildings on site, therefore no impacts are foreseen.

**Foraging and commuting habitat**

The proposed development will not result in the removal of any habitats which could be used by foraging or commuting bats. However, the proposed development will include the use of lighting which could spill on to bat roosting, foraging or commuting habitat and deter bats from using these areas.

**Artificial lighting**

The proposed dwelling has the potential to increase artificial lighting within the site compared to the existing baseline conditions. Increased illumination may affect the suitability of adjacent habitats for commuting and foraging bats. However, any external lighting should be designed in accordance with current best-practice guidance, including the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) and Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP) Guidance Note 08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK, ensuring light spill onto retained habitats is minimised and dark corridors are maintained where appropriate.

## 5.3 Recommendations

**Roosting habitat [Buildings and Trees]**

None.

**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/news/2023/08/bats-and-artificial-lighting-at-night-ilp-guidance-note-update-released>

**Suggested biodiversity enhancements**

The installation of one bat box at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats.

The bat box will be incorporated into the fabric of the new dwelling. Suitable bat boxes include e.g. Habibat Bat Box, Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box or similar alternative brand.

Bat boxes should be positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance, away from artificial light.

## 6. FAUNA: BIRDS

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*read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.*

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### 6.1 Summary of Survey Findings

**Buildings**

There are no buildings on site.

**Trees and vegetation**

No suitable habitat present on site for nesting birds.

Due to the small size of the site and the extent and type of the habitats recorded, the site is not considered suitable to support a significant assemblage of protected and/or notable birds.

**Barn Owls**

The site does not appear to provide any suitable nesting sites for barn owls.

## 6.2 Foreseen Impacts

### **Buildings / trees**

No impacts are anticipated on nesting birds as a result of the proposed development.

### **Trees and vegetation**

None foreseen.

### **Barn Owls**

None foreseen.

## 6.3 Recommendations

### **Buildings / trees**

None.

### **Trees and vegetation**

No additional surveys required.

### **Barn Owls**

No further barn owl surveys required.

## 7. FAUNA: REPTILES

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*read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.*

### 7.1 Summary of Survey Findings

#### **EPSL data and local records**

A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site.

#### **Habitat suitability**

There is no suitable habitat present on site for reptiles, with the site comprising predominantly gravel and hardstanding and lacking features such as scrub, tussocky grassland, brash piles or other refugia that could support these species. Furthermore, the site is largely isolated from suitable reptile habitat by surrounding residential and commercial development, roads and other hardstanding features, which limit opportunities for dispersal. Consequently, the site is considered unsuitable for reptiles and it is likely that reptiles are absent from the development site.

#### **Wider landscape**

The wider landscape comprises predominantly residential and commercial development interspersed with private gardens, amenity grassland, scattered trees and areas of public open space. Whilst suitable reptile habitat is limited within the immediate vicinity of the site, more suitable habitats may be present within the wider landscape, including rough grassland, woodland edge and scrub habitats. However, the site is separated from these habitats by roads, buildings and other urban infrastructure, reducing habitat connectivity and limiting opportunities for reptile dispersal onto the site.

### 7.2 Foreseen Impacts

No impacts are anticipated on reptiles as a result of the proposed development.

### 7.3 Recommendations

No further reptile surveys required.

## 8. FAUNA: AMPHIBIANS

*This section 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.*

### 8.1 Summary of Survey Findings

#### EPSL and survey data

A review of the MAGIC database for EPSL for great crested newts (GCN) within a 2km radius of the site has been completed. 14 EPSL were identified, as detailed below:

**Table 5:** EPSL survey returns for amphibians within a 2km radius.

| EPSL Reference     | Amphibian Species Affected | Distance from Site<br><i>(EPSL records are accurate to 100m)</i> | Impacts Allowed by Licence                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| EPSM2009-984       | GCN                        | 1.23km northwest                                                 | Destruction of a resting place              |
| EPSM2011-3094      | GCN                        | 1.25km southwest                                                 | Destruction of a resting place              |
| 2015-13175-EPS-MIT | GCN                        | 0.62km northeast                                                 | Destruction of a breeding place             |
| 2014-689-EPS-MIT   | GCN                        | 1.48km southeast                                                 | Destruction of a resting and breeding place |
| 2014-689-EPS-MIT-1 | GCN                        | 1.48km southeast                                                 | Destruction of a resting and breeding place |
| 2014-689-EPS-MIT-2 | GCN                        | 1.48km southeast                                                 | Destruction of a resting and breeding place |
| 2014-689-EPS-MIT-3 | GCN                        | 1.48km southeast                                                 | Destruction of a resting place              |
| 2014-689-EPS-MIT-4 | GCN                        | 1.48km southeast                                                 | Destruction of a resting place              |

|                    |     |                  |                                             |
|--------------------|-----|------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 2014-572-EPS-MIT   | GCN | 1.70km southeast | Destruction of a resting and breeding place |
| 2014-572-EPS-MIT-2 | GCN | 1.70km southeast | Destruction of a resting place              |
| 2014-572-EPS-MIT-3 | GCN | 1.70km southeast | Destruction of a resting place              |
| EPSM2010-2596      | GCN | 1.70km southeast | Destruction of a resting and breeding place |
| 2014-572-EPS-MIT-4 | GCN | 1.70km southeast | Destruction of a resting place              |
| 2014-572-EPS-MIT-5 | GCN | 1.70km southeast | Destruction of a resting place              |

A check was also completed for great crested newt class survey licence returns and historic pond surveys. 24 records were identified, as detailed below:

**Table 6:** Great crested newt search results.

| Record type                     | Distance from Site |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| GCN class survey licence return | 0.60km west        |
| GCN class survey licence return | 0.77km northwest   |
| GCN class survey licence return | 0.80km northeast   |
| GCN class survey licence return | 0.82km northeast   |
| GCN class survey licence return | 0.90km northwest   |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.05km southwest   |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.07km northeast   |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.15km southwest   |

|                                 |                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.23km southwest |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.28km southwest |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.34km southwest |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.35km southwest |
| GCN pond survey 2017-2019       | 1.44km southeast |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.53km southeast |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.58km southeast |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.58km southeast |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.61km southwest |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.63km southeast |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.68km southeast |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.72km southeast |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.78km southeast |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.73km southeast |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.85km southeast |
| GCN class survey licence return | 1.94km southeast |

#### **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). There are no ponds on the site, but a review of aerial imagery (MAGIC and OS Maps) indicates the presence of two ponds within 500m. The closest pond is located approximately 350m north-west of the site. However, these ponds are not suitably connected to the site, being separated by residential and commercial development, roads and other urban infrastructure.

**Terrestrial habitat suitability**

A search of available biological records returned 21 records of great crested newt within 2km of the site, indicating the species is present within the wider landscape. Two ponds are located within 500m of the site and may provide suitable breeding habitat for great crested newts. However, the site itself comprises gravel and hardstanding and does not provide suitable terrestrial habitat for the species. Furthermore, the surrounding urban environment and associated infrastructure reduce habitat connectivity between the site and nearby aquatic habitats. Consequently, whilst great crested newts are known to occur within the wider landscape, the likelihood of the site supporting the species is considered low.

## 8.2 Foreseen Impacts

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 artificial unvegetated unsealed surface, comprising gravel hardstanding. No suitable terrestrial habitat for great crested newts will be lost or significantly disturbed as a result of the proposals. Although two ponds are present within 500m of the site and great crested newt records are present within the wider landscape, the site is largely isolated from these ponds by surrounding residential and commercial development and associated infrastructure. As such, the site is considered to provide negligible suitability for great crested newts.

## 8.3 Recommendations

No further surveys required for amphibians.

# 9. FAUNA: RIPARIAN ANIMALS

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*read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.*

## 9.1 Summary of Survey Findings

A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed for riparian animals (otters and water voles). No EPSLs relating to riparian animals are present within a 2km radius of the site.

**Habitat suitability**

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.

**9.2 Foreseen Impacts**

No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.

**9.3 Recommendations**

No further surveys for riparian animals required.

**10. FAUNA: HAZEL DORMOUSE**

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*read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.*

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**10.1 Summary of Survey Findings**

**EPSL data and local records**

A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed for hazel dormouse. 7 EPSLs relating to hazel dormouse are present within a 2km radius of the site.

| EPSL Reference       | Amphibian Species Affected | Distance from Site<br><i>(EPSL records are accurate to 100m)</i> | Impacts Allowed by Licence                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 2020-44380-EPS-MIT   | Hazel or common dormouse   | 1.00km northeast                                                 | Destruction of a resting and breeding place |
| 2020-44380-EPS-MIT-1 | Hazel or common dormouse   | 1.00km northeast                                                 | Destruction of a resting and breeding place |
| 2020-44380-EPS-MIT-2 | Hazel or common dormouse   | 1.00km northeast                                                 | Destruction of a resting place              |

|                      |                          |                  |                                             |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 2020-48403-EPS-MIT   | Hazel or common dormouse | 1.14km northeast | Destruction of a resting and breeding place |
| 2021-50974-EPS-MIT   | Hazel or common dormouse | 1.14km northeast | Destruction of a resting and breeding place |
| 2020-45515-EPS-MIT   | Hazel or common dormouse | 1.23km northeast | Destruction of a resting and breeding place |
| 2020-45515-EPS-MIT-1 | Hazel or common dormouse | 1.23km northeast | Destruction of a resting and breeding place |

### Habitat suitability

Dormice typically utilise a three-dimensional habitat structure as to commute between feeding and breeding sites whilst avoiding predation. As such habitats on site are considered unsuitable for hazel dormice and therefore the likelihood of this species being present on site is considered acceptably low. The closest area of woodland to the site is over 500m from site. 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.

## 10.2 Foreseen Impacts

No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.

## 10.3 Recommendations

No further hazel dormouse surveys required.

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## 12. FAUNA: INVERTEBRATES

*lation for other consent. All clients are expected to*

### 12.1 Summary of Survey Findings

The site itself comprises predominantly gravel and hardstanding surfaces and provides negligible habitat for invertebrates. The absence of vegetation, flowering plants, bare earth features, deadwood and aquatic habitats limits opportunities for foraging, breeding and sheltering invertebrates. Consequently, the site is considered to be of negligible suitability for notable invertebrate species.

## 12.2 Foreseen Impacts

None foreseen.

## 12.3 Recommendations

No further surveys.

# 13. FAUNA: OTHER NOTABLE SPECIES

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*read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.*

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## 13.1 Summary of Survey Findings

### Hedgehogs

The site itself comprises predominantly gravel and hardstanding surfaces and lacks features suitable for hedgehogs, such as dense vegetation, scrub, log piles, compost heaps and areas of rough grassland. Consequently, the site provides negligible opportunities for foraging, nesting or sheltering hedgehogs.

## 13.2 Foreseen Impacts

### Hedgehogs

No impacts are anticipated on hedgehogs as a result of the proposed development.

## 13.3 Recommendations

### Hedgehogs

None.

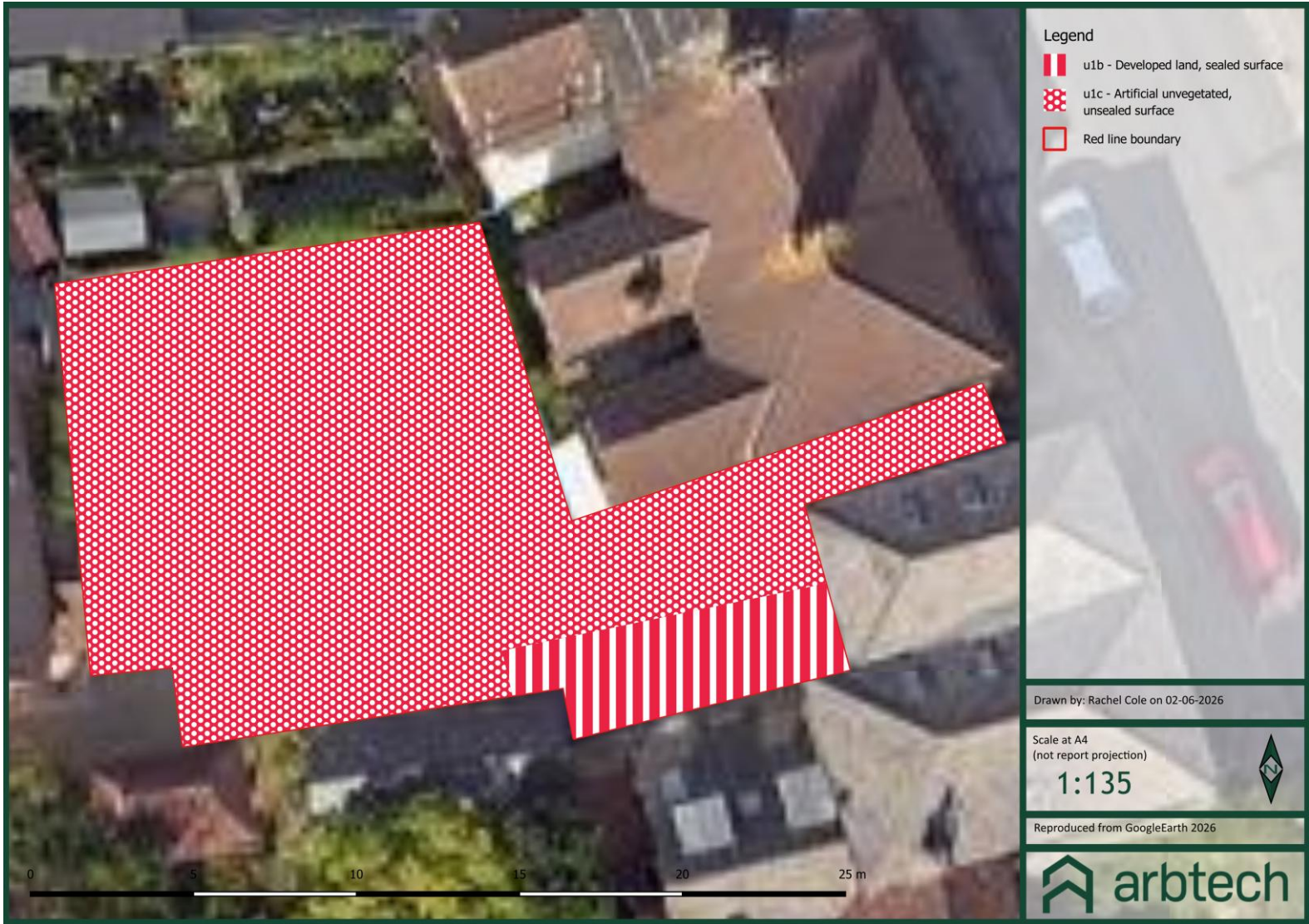
## 13.4 Suggested Biodiversity Enhancements

### Hedgehogs

The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could 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.
- Installation of gaps under boundary fencing to enable hedgehogs to move freely through the site.

# APPENDIX 1: SURVEY/HABITAT MAP



## APPENDIX 2: LOCATION MAP



# APPENDIX 3: PROPOSED PLAN



## APPENDIX 4: HABITAT IMAGES

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*Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface*



*Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface*



*Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface*



*Developed land; sealed surface*

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## VERSION CONTROL

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| Status | Issue | Name                                        | Date       |
|--------|-------|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| Draft  | 0.1   | Rachel Cole BSc (Hons), Graduate Ecologist  | 02/06/2026 |
| Review | 0.2   | Anya White BSc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist | 05/06/2026 |
| Final  | 1.0   | Rachel Cole BSc (Hons), Graduate Ecologist  | 05/06/2026 |