

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Roost Assessment

Survey site:

HSDC South Downs, College Road, Waterloooville, Hampshire PO7 8AA

Client:

Havant & South Downs College

Survey date:

14th August 2024

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the Havant Borough Council. The proposal is described as:

Construction of a new college car park

[Submitted]

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.](#)

Site Location and Context					
The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference SU 68989 07355 and has an area of approximately 5.16 acres. The survey area is within HSDC South Downs and comprises one building and small patches of modified grassland with scattered trees and shrubs. It is situated on the edge of the village of Purbrook, Hampshire. There are scattered trees within the site and extending into the local garden landscape to the west, recreational greenspace to the south and Gundymoor wood to the north and east. Aerial imagery shows the local landscape to have a suburban character, with several woodland swathes in close proximity to the site. features likely enhance the area for a variety of species, including bats and reptiles. Badger and Bat activity surveys were carried out by Pro Vision Ecology (2021) in an area within the HSDC South Downs, located adjacent to the southern boundary of the survey area. Badger sets were identified >130m from the site, and badger activity was observed within the car park. A total of five bat species were identified to species level during the transect surveys including common and soprano pipistrelles, long-eared bats, noctules, serotines, and an unknown number of Myotis bat species.					
Survey Details					
The site survey was undertaken by Romany Poole BSc (Hons) MSc					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
14/08/2024	19	85	30	3	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, 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. There were no specific limitations to the survey.					

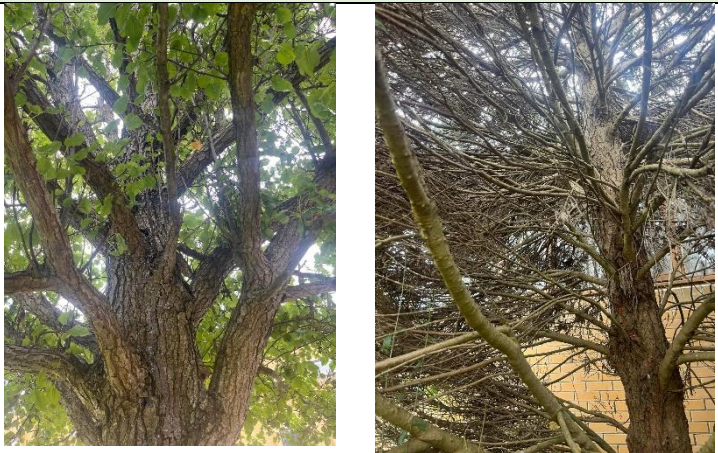
Ecological Survey Factor Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations	Detailed using desk study and site survey (carried out under good weather conditions). Any specific limitations noted within relevant section. This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission 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.
Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, proposal plan in appendix 3 and photos in appendix 4). Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i> <i>(UKHab codes used)</i>	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). All habitats within the site are common and widespread and have low ecological value. Notable habitats are present within 2km. On-site habitat descriptions <u>u1b6- Developed, sealed surface</u> Areas of tarmac hardstanding such as pathways are present through the centre of the site, alongside the north and the west. <u>u1b5 – Buildings</u> There is one detached single storey dwelling (B1) located within the site. See full PRA details under ‘Bats’ section <u>g4 32 847 10 – Modified grassland with scattered trees, introduced shrub and scattered scrub</u> Part of the site is characterised as modified grassland which is intensively managed resulting in a sward length of approximately 3cm. Species richness within the sward is relatively poor with <6 species visible per m2. The cover of bare ground is below 10%, including localised areas. Species comprise perennial rye grass (D), creeping buttercup (O) rough hawkbit (F) and white clover (O) Introduced shrub mixed with bramble scrub is present to the south of the site and accounts for less than 20% of the site. <u>Scattered trees 32</u> Scattered trees are present to the south of the site. Species are of medium size and will be removed to facilitate the development. Species include Cherry, Pear and White Cedar. Trees are assessed for their suitability for roosting bats and nesting birds in the relevant sections below. Local notable habitats Below is a list of priority habitats within 2km:

	- Gundymoor wood, which includes ancient and semi-natural woodland, ancient replanted woodland and deciduous woodland lies directly adjacent to the site. This may provide favourable habitat to many Several species including bats and reptiles. There are several more similar habitat parcels present in all directions from the site. - parcels of good quality semi-improved grassland to the northeast, with the closest ~320m north - Several parcels of lowland calcareous grassland to the southwest, the closest being ~720m south - Lowland meadow ~550 northeast - Coastal and flood plain grazing marsh ~1480m southeast and ~1790m west
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site habitats The habitats on-site are widespread and not notable, however the proposed development will result in the loss of ~734m² (0.0734ha) modified grassland habitat. Furthermore, 4 trees and shrub hedgerow will be felled to facilitate the development. This is likely to have minimal impact on biodiversity considering the small area of commonplace habitat (modified lawn) being lost. Furthermore, the trees being felled lack decay features which may provide ecological niches lowering their ecological value. As there are extensive trees within the locality, their loss is unlikely to significantly impact biodiversity. Notable habitats No impacts to any notable habitats are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such habitats as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site habitats To compensate for the proposed habitat losses at the site, the following habitat creation measures should be incorporated: Planting of native tree, shrub and hedgerows to increase foraging opportunities. Notable habitats Biodiversity net gain The Environment Act (2021) requires all developments (excluding exemptions) to deliver a 10% net gain in biodiversity. This is mandatory for larger developments and comes into force for smaller developments on 2nd April 2024. Therefore, the planning application must be accompanied by a landscaping/habitat creation and enhancement strategy, biodiversity net gain calculations and a habitat management and monitoring plan to ensure the proposed development delivers a 10% net gain.
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) <u>Chichester and Langstone Harbours Special Protection Area (SPA) is located 1.7 kilometres south of the site.</u> The harbours provide habitat for internationally and nationally important numbers of overwintering and breeding bird species. Chichester and Langstone Harbour supports important numbers of birds including

	dark-bellied brent geese (<i>Branta bernicla</i>), bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>), grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) and dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>). <u>Farlington marshes Local Nature Reserve (LNR) is located 1.7 kilometres south of the site and is included in the Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC.</u> - Farlington Marshes is internationally important for bird populations as well as being species rich in flora <u>Langstone Harbour Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located 1.7 kilometres south of the site.</u> - The harbour includes one of the largest areas of mixed saltmarsh on the south coast and extensive cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>) marsh in an advanced state of degeneration. <u>Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar site is located 1.8 kilometres south of the site.</u> - They are two large estuarine basins linked by the channel which divides Hayling Island from the main Hampshire coastline. The sites include intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, sand and shingle spits, and sand dunes. <u>Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is located 1.8 kilometres south of the site.</u> - The harbour is given this status for having a range of key habitats such as tidal rivers, estuaries, mud flats, sand flats and lagoons as well as terrestrial habitats such as salt marshes, salt pastures, salt steppes and coastal sand dunes and beaches. Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons (SAC) encompasses a series of coastal lagoons across the Solent and Isle of Wight. The Solent maritime has been designated for the combination of habitats present which includes coastal plain estuaries, areas of smooth cord-grass (<i>Spartina maritima</i>) and Atlantic salt meadows. Statutory designated sites (within 10km) No national network sites (SAC, SPA, Ramsar) are located within 10km. Non-statutory designated sites The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC).
Foreseen Impacts	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) as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.
Recommendations	On-site designations None required. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites

	None required.										
Invasive / Non-native species											
Summary of Survey Findings	No problematic invasive and non-native species recorded on site.										
Foreseen Impacts	N/A										
Recommendations	No further surveys but remain vigilant.										
Invertebrates											
Summary of Survey Findings	The habitats present on-site, including lawns, ornamental shrubs 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	Lawns, ornamental shrubs and trees 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. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The incorporation of bee bricks (e.g. Ibstock BeeHabitat or similar alternative brand) onto the site would provide sheltering opportunities for pollinators. These should be installed 0.5m above ground level on a south-facing elevation with no obscuring vegetation. The site could be further enhanced via the provision of native wildflowers or wildflower turf, which would provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates.										
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 is one 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>2019-39163-EPS-MIT</td><td>Common pipistrelle</td><td>1960m southeast</td><td>Destruction of a resting place</td></tr></table> There are no Special Areas of Conservation designated for bats within 10km of the site.			EPSL reference	Bat species affected	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence	2019-39163-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	1960m southeast	Destruction of a resting place
EPSL reference	Bat species affected	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence								
2019-39163-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	1960m southeast	Destruction of a resting place								

	Foraging and commuting habitat Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of scattered scrub, shrubs and scattered trees. These habitats are likely to provide micro-climatic conditions that support invertebrates that will in turn provide foraging opportunities for local bat populations. Most notably, the trees within the survey area extend beyond the site 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. A total of five bat species were identified to species level during transect surveys carried out adjacent to the survey area including common and soprano pipistrelles, long-eared bats, noctules, serotines, and an unknown number of Myotis bat species. Roosting habitat Buildings and trees to be impacted by the proposed development are assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats below. There is one building and four trees within the survey area on site. No evidence of roosting bats was identified on or within B1 or any of the surveyed trees on-site.
B1 Building description	Photographs
<i>Summary</i> B1 is a single storey rendered single storey building located within the north-west corner of the site. The flat roof is clad in bitumen felt which appears in good condition with no gaps. The building is well sealed, with no areas of roosting habitat available for crevice dwellers. The internal area has no void, therefore no habitat value for void dwelling bats. B1 is negligible for roosting bats.	

T1 description	Photographs
<i>Summary</i> No roosting features were identified on the four trees (Cherry, Pear and White Cedar). As such the trees are concluded as being NONE (i.e. no roosting features present). All four trees will be removed as part of the proposed works.	
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Roosting habitat [Buildings] Bats are very unlikely to be roosting within this building and as such, there are not anticipated to be any impacts on bats in this location as a result of the proposed development. Roosting habitat [Trees] T1 will be felled to facilitate the development. No features were identified on this tree and as such there are unlikely to be any impact to bats as a result of felling. Foraging and commuting habitat The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of scattered trees and shrub 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>	Roosting habitat [Buildings] 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.

	Roosting habitat [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. 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 Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of two bat boxes at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats. The bat boxes will be incorporated on to retained trees within the site. They will be suitable for pipistrelles (which have been identified locally through EPSL data). Suitable bat boxes include 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.
Birds	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Buildings B1 is not suitable for nesting birds. Trees and vegetation No bird nests were identified within the trees and shrubs on-site, however they all 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

	The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests. Barn owls None foreseen. Overwintering birds None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Trees Any tree and shrub removal should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be undertaken immediately, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged. 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. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of a minimum of two bird boxes on mature trees around the site boundaries will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g. Schwegler 1B Nest Boxes (trees) Schwegler 2H Robin Boxes (trees) Woodstone Nest Box (buildings or trees) Or a similar alternative brand. Tree boxes should be positioned approximately 3m above ground level where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight. Small-hole boxes are best placed approximately 1-3m above ground on an area of the tree trunk where foliage will not obscure the entrance hole.

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 The dominant habitat onsite (modified grassland and hardstanding) is considered unsuitable for reptiles due to the species content (common and widespread species with minimal diversity) and associated management regime, where at the time of the survey the grassland was recorded as being a relatively short sward. Given the management regime employed on the modified grassland, as well as the species composition, it is considered unlikely that this faunal group would be present within this habitat. However, the tree lines and bramble scrub provide sheltering and hibernation opportunities for reptiles. Wider landscape The adjacent sections of the deciduous and ancient woodland (Johnstons Coppice) are of elevated ecological value within the wider landscape 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>	Although a small area of suitable habitat is being removed as part of the development, there is a low risk that a low number of reptiles could be present in the vicinity of the works. These could be injured or killed without mitigation.
<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 advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
Amphibians	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL and survey data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for great crested newts within 2km of the site. Further, 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). No ponds are present on site or within 500m of the site. Terrestrial habitat suitability Areas of shrubbery may provide foraging and sheltering opportunities for amphibians. No hibernation opportunities were identified on-site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Given the lack of suitably connected breeding ponds within 500m of the site, the presence of GCN on-site is considered unlikely and therefore impacts to amphibians as a result of the proposed development are deemed to be acceptably low.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Badger	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No badger setts were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. The site is considered unsuitable for badgers given the lack of suitable sett excavation areas/ground. Site is also surrounded by urban development (i.e. roads and buildings), which is sub-optimal habitat therefore reducing the likelihood of badgers being present within the surrounding area of the site. However, badger surveys carried out in 2022 (Pro Vision Ecology) on another section of HSDC found that Badgers regularly used another section of the site and most likely the surrounding land for both commuting and foraging. The badgers are considered likely to use the surrounding fields and woodland for foraging and have utilised the embankment (130m south) within the woodland boundary for sett building. Therefore the presence of commuting badgers on site can not be discounted.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No works will be undertaken within 30m of a badger sett. Shrub, scrub and scattered trees 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. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of badgers, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to bat roosts, further badger surveys are considered to be disproportionate. 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 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 advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Riparian animals				
Summary of Survey Findings	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.			
Foreseen Impacts	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.			
Recommendations	None required.			
Hazel dormouse				
Summary of Survey Findings	EPSL data			
	Case reference number and species	Approximate distance from site	Type of habitat	Licence start and end date
	2019-39163-EPS-MIT Hazel or common dormouse	170m northwest	Destruction of breeding site and resting place	19/03/2019 30/11/2024
	2014-3156-EPS-MIT Dormouse	710m northeast	Destruction of breeding site and resting place	18/09/2014 31/12/2019
	2019-40316-EPS-MIT Hazel or common dormouse	1750m west	Damage and destruction of a breeding site and resting place	01/05/2019 31/05/2019
	EPSA2012-5388 Dormouse	1900m northwest	Destruction of breeding site and resting place	20/02/2013 28/02/2014
	2016-21182-EPS-MIT Hazel or common dormouse	1760m northeast	Damage to a breeding site and resting place, and destruction of a resting place	11/03/2016 01/01/2019
	2014-456-EPS-MIT Dormouse	1860m northeast	Damage and destruction of a breeding site and resting place	08/05/2014 31/10/2020
Summary of Survey Findings	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. Furthermore, for isolated habitats in the UK, research indicates that dormice require 20ha of woodland habitat to support a viable population (Bright <i>et al.</i> 1994). 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.			
	Foreseen Impacts	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>	Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging and commuting opportunities for hedgehogs in the form of the grassland, shrubs, and scattered trees, albeit limited. However, the site does not provide any refuge opportunities and no evidence indicating the presence of hedgehogs was recorded on or within 30m of the site. Although no evidence indicating the presence of hedgehogs was recorded, access to on-site habitats is available for hedgehogs. The future presence of foraging and commuting hedgehogs for transient periods cannot be discounted.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Modified grassland, shrubs, scrub and scattered trees 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. Suggested biodiversity enhancements 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.

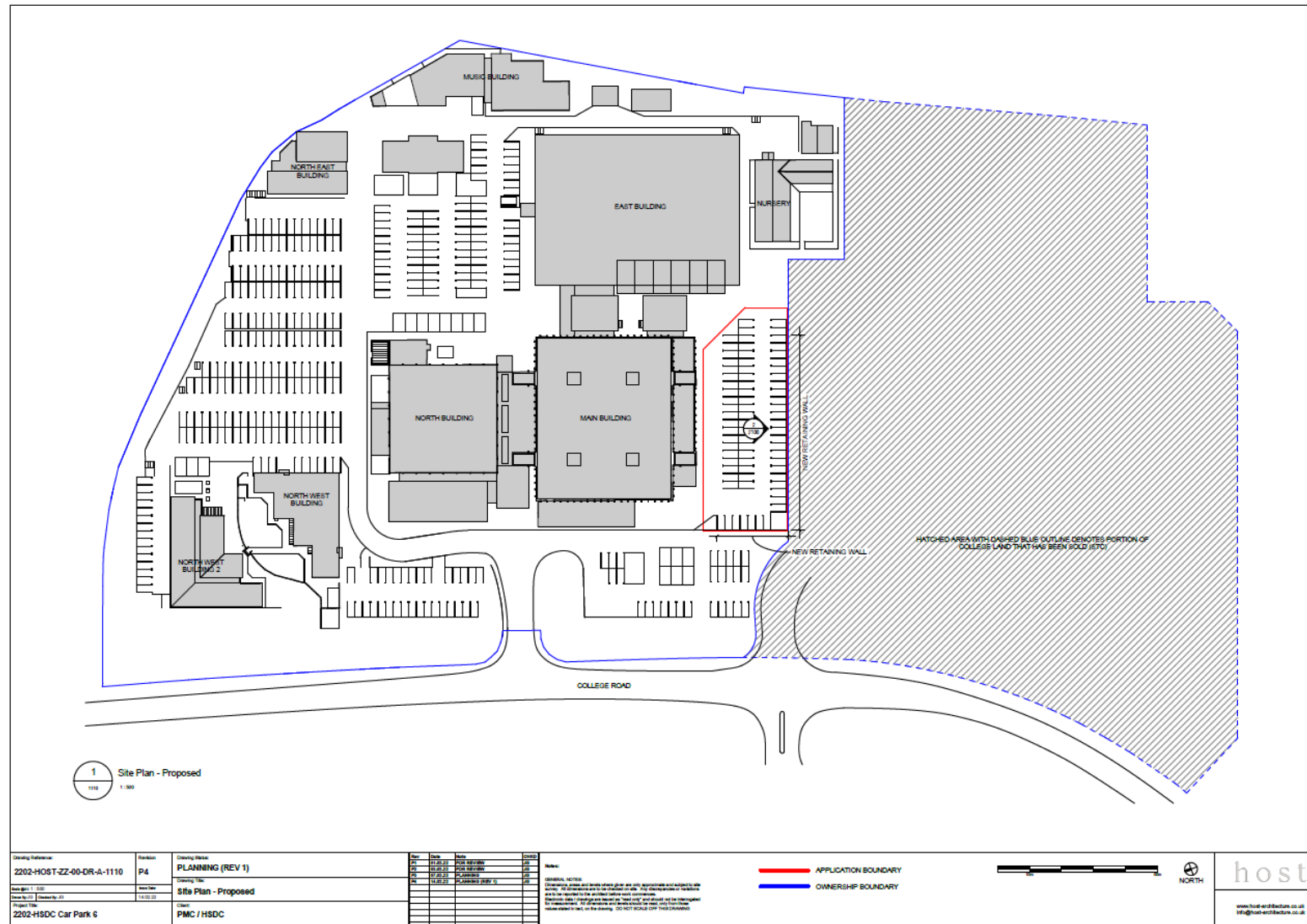
Appendix 1: Survey/Habitat map



Appendix 2: Location map



Appendix 3: Proposed plan



Appendix 4: Habitat Photos

Buildings	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 1: Main dwelling (B1) on site
Modified grassland	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 2: Modified grass lawn on site (to the east and south of B1)

Introduced shrubs	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 3: Introduced shrubs on site (along southern side of site)
Scattered trees	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 4: Scattered trees present on site (along eastern and southern site boundary)

Hardstanding	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 5: Hardstanding present in the form of a pathway through the centre of the site.

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Version control			
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Draft	0.1	Romany Poole BSc (hons) MSc, Graduate ecologist	15/08/2024
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Final	1.0	Romany Poole BSc (hons) MSc, Graduate ecologist	21/08/2024