



Rossendale BESS

Lancashire

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Baseline Report

Prepared For: Cubico UK Developments Ltd

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The conclusions and recommendations contained in this document are based upon information gathered by TEP and provided by third parties. Information provided by third parties and referred to herein has not been independently verified by TEP, unless otherwise expressly stated in the document.

Nothing in this report constitutes legal opinion. If legal opinion is required, the advice of a qualified legal professional should be secured.

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Executive Summary

Introduction	The Environment Partnership (TEP) was commissioned by Cubico UK Developments Ltd in July 2024 to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment to support proposals for the Rossendale BESS Energy Storage Project which aims to install an up to 85MW Battery and Energy Storage System near to the existing Scout Moor wind farm substation, near Rochdale. The Statutory Biodiversity Metric has been used for this assessment.
Surveys Undertaken	A site walkover survey comprising an extended Phase 1 survey and BNG Condition Assessment was undertaken by a TEP ecologist in July 2024. Winter bird surveys are being undertaken at the site and eDNA surveys for great crested newts will be undertaken at the site in April 2025.
Baseline Assessment	The Ecological Desk Study identified shallow peaty soil habitats within the site boundaries and lowland meadows to the southern boundaries with no main habitat, but additional habitats present, also identified in the 250m buffer. Other notable habitats identified within the wider area include blanket bog, deep peaty soils and upland heathland. The site is dominated by modified grassland with a single ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> tree and drystone wall. Developed land: sealed surface is present at the eastern and southern boundaries.
Post Development	Some of the modified grassland, the dry-stone wall and the ash tree are to be retained under the proposals. Habitats to be provided within the post development proposals include other neutral grassland, modified grassland developed land; sealed surface and 55 small trees. An attenuation pond to the southwestern corner of the field is also proposed.
Change in Ecological value	Detailed results of the assessment are provided in the Statutory Metric under separate cover, (TEP Ref: x10602.01.001). The headline results indicate a gain of 5.18 units (24.28%) for area-based habitats.

This Executive Summary is not a substitute for the full report. Refer to the full text of this report for further detail.

1.0 Introduction

Commission

- 1.1 The Environment Partnership (TEP) were commissioned by Cubico UK Developments Ltd to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment of a proposed planning application for Rossendale BESS; hereafter referred to as the "site".
- 1.2 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric published by Defra¹ has been used to assess the net gain output.

Background

- 1.3 The purpose of this report is to provide high level assessment on the BNG delivered for any proposed development in support of the full planning application.
- 1.4 TEP have completed a desk study, extended Phase 1 habitat survey and ecological assessment for the site. The relevant reports are as follows:
- Ecological Desk Study (TEP Ref: 10602.01.001, Nov 2024)
 - Preliminary Ecological Assessment (TEP Ref: 10602.01.002, Nov 2024).

Relevant Legislation

- 1.5 In England, BNG is mandatory under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021)². A 10% net biodiversity net gain requirement is mandatory under the Environment Act 2021 for major and minor developments made under the TCPA 1990, subject to the confirmed exemptions. The 10% net gain is expected to become mandatory for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects in November 2025.
- 1.6 The BNG Regulations most directly relevant to planning are:
- The Environment Act 2021 (Commencement No. 8 and Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2024 - commence BNG for most types of new planning applications and provides transitional arrangements for section 73 permissions.
 - The Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Exemptions) Regulations 2024 - prescribe exemptions for categories of development to which BNG does not apply;

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>

² Environment Act 2021, 2021 CHAPTER 30 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

- The Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024 which set out the modifications for irreplaceable habitat; and
- The Biodiversity Gain (Town and Country Planning) (Modifications and Amendments) (England) Regulations 2024 - amend the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 and the Town and Country Planning (Section 62A Applications) (Procedure and Consequential Amendments) Order 2013 to include provisions in respect of applications for planning permission and the submission and determination of Biodiversity Gain Plans, as well as modifications of Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 for phased development.

1.7 National Planning Policy Guidance for BNG³ details the statutory framework for net gain and advises how BNG should be applied through the planning process, including:

- consideration of the Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy⁴ during site selection and design, prior to submission of a planning application
- conformance with National Planning Policy Framework 2023 (NPPF) and the mitigation hierarchy;
- how the Biodiversity Gain Objective of at least 10% gain should be proven using the statutory biodiversity metric⁵;
- advice regarding exemptions and examples of de minimis exemptions;
- approval of a Biodiversity Gain Plan once planning permission has been granted; and
- enforcement and monitoring.

1.8 The Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy is distinct from the mitigation hierarchy. The Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy sets out a list of priority actions (which are not applicable to irreplaceable habitats):

- In relation to onsite habitats which have a medium, high and very high distinctiveness (a score of four or more according to the statutory biodiversity metric), the avoidance of adverse effects from the development and, if they cannot be avoided, the mitigation of those effects; and
- In relation to all onsite habitats which are adversely affected by the development, the adverse effect should be compensated by prioritising in order, where possible, the enhancement of existing onsite habitats, creation of new onsite habitats, allocation of registered offsite gains and finally the purchase of biodiversity credits.

3 Guidance Biodiversity net gain - <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-net-gain>

4 As set out in Articles 37A and 37D of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.

5 Guidance Calculate biodiversity value with the statutory biodiversity metric <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-metric-calculate-the-biodiversity-net-gain-of-a-project-or-development>

- 1.9 The mitigation hierarchy is set out in the NPPF at Paragraph 186(a)⁶, which states that a planning application should be refused if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from the development cannot be:
1. avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts);
 2. adequately mitigated; or, as a last resort,
 3. compensated for.

Local Policy

- 1.10 There are no specific references to a target requirement for biodiversity net gain within the Rossendale Local Plan, so it is expected that the Mandatory 10% net gain has been adopted for this development. The plan enforces that developments present no net loss and 10% net gain of biodiversity following the completion of planning projects in 2025, and that planning applications can only be granted if the planning officer has received evidence that measurable net gains of biodiversity will be met.

Site Description

- 1.11 The footprint of the Site boundary measures 5.33ha and lies to the east of Ramsbottom in Lancashire at approximate central grid reference SD 81974 16949.
- 1.12 The site comprises an area of semi-improved/modified grassland which is in use as a grazing field for sheep. The site is bounded by a dry-stone wall with a single small ash tree in the southeast of the site, though this is assumed to be just outside the red line boundary.
- 1.13 The wider area is predominately rural, agricultural grazing fields and moorland habitats to the east and west. The Cheeseden Brook is located approximately 200m to the southeast with the Ashworth Moor Reservoir situated approximately 650m beyond this. The town of Ramsbottom is located approximately 2.5km west with the larger town of Bury located 6km to the southwest.
- 1.14 A Landscape Management Plan may also be required to support the planning application, unless the Local Planning Authority has indicated that this document can be conditioned.

Proposed Development

- 1.15 The proposed application is for the construction, management and operation of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with associated infrastructure, including access, drainage, security measures and landscaping and provision of a connecting cable to Croston Close Road substation.

⁶ NPPF Paragraph 186(a) <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/15-conserving-and-enhancing-the-natural-environment>

Objectives

- 1.16 This report details the ecological surveys undertaken to establish a baseline position, and what the anticipated impacts are.
- 1.17 The aims of this report are to:
- Set out the methods used to assess the habitat baseline of the Site.
 - Set out the methods and assumptions used to assess the post development habitat scoring of the Site.
 - Determine if the BNG Objective (at least 10% gains) is delivered as a result of the Site designs and any offsetting proposed;
 - Identify any outstanding BNG shortfalls and how these will be overcome to deliver the BNG Objective; and
 - Demonstrate how the BNG good practice principals for development have been addressed.

2.0 Methods

Ecological and Survey Reference Documents

2.1 To support this assessment the following ecological survey reports were reviewed:

- Ecological Desk Study – TEP 2024
- Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey– TEP 2024
- UKHab Condition Assessment for Habitats – TEP 2024; and
- Preliminary Ecological Assessment – TEP 2024.

Survey Methods

Desk Study

- 2.2 Information regarding planning policies, historic species records and protected sites was collated from a variety of sources. Statutorily protected sites within the National Site Network (NSN) were searched for within 10km of the site. Other statutorily protected sites were searched for within 5km of the site and non-statutory designations were searched for within 2km of the site.
- 2.3 The potential presence of irreplaceable habitats⁷ was reviewed using Natural England’s Priority Habitat Inventory layers and other open-source data available to view on Magic⁸.

Phase 1 Habitat Survey

- 2.4 The Phase 1 Habitat survey was undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced TEP Ecologist (FISC Level 4) on 21st July 2024 using the standard JNCC Phase 1 habitat assessment method (2010)⁹. This method records the habitat types present in and immediately surrounding the Site, based on the JNCC descriptions. Plant species are identified in accordance with Stace (2010)¹⁰ and recorded as target notes using the DAFOR scale¹¹.

7 Irreplaceable habitats include: ancient woodland; ancient and veteran trees; blanket bog; limestone pavements; coastal sand dunes; spartina saltmarsh swards; mediterranean saltmarsh scrub; lowland fens - <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/irreplaceable-habitats>

8 www.magic.gov.uk

9 JNCC (2010) Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey: A technique for environmental audit. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.

10 Stace, C. (2010) New Flora of the British Isles. 3rd Ed. Cambridge University Press

11 DAFOR = Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional & Rare

UK Habitat Classification Conversion

- 2.5 Phase 1 habitat results were converted to UK Habitat classification code with reference to the UK Hab conversions provided in the 'Technical Data' button in the calculation tool of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, the UK Habitat Classification - Habitat Definitions¹² and the UK Habitat Classification Field Key¹³.

Condition Assessment

- 2.6 Condition assessment surveys of the area-based habitats present pre-development were undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist (FISC Level 4) in July 2024. The condition assessments were undertaken using guidance presented in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide¹⁴ and the Statutory Biodiversity Metric condition assessments¹⁵.

BNG Assessment

- 2.7 The site was assessed in March 2025 using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculator tool¹⁶ and condition assessments following the User Guide.
- 2.8 The principles of biodiversity net gain as set out in the BNG Good Practice Guidelines¹⁷ have been considered throughout this process.

Determining Strategic Significance

- 2.9 Strategic significance was determined through a thorough desktop review of local planning policy and other relevant documentation. The desk-based assessment provides full details of local policy and legislation covering the site. This includes biodiversity policies and the policies map within the Rossendale Local Plan 2019 to 2036 (adopted Dec 2021).
- 2.10 For the purpose of the BNG Assessment particular reference has been paid to the relevant green infrastructure and other ecology specific policies including:
- SD2: Urban Boundary and Green Belt

12 Butcher, B., Carey, P., Edmonds, R., Norton, L. and Treweek, J. (2020). The UK Habitat Classification - Habitat Definitions V1.1 at <http://www.ukhab.org/>

13 UK Hab Field Key V2.1 September 2020

14 Statutory biodiversity metric: *user guide* (November 2024)

15 Statutory biodiversity metric: *condition assessments* (November 2024)

16 Statutory biodiversity metric: *calculation tool (macro enabled)*

17 CIEEM, IEMA & CIRIA (2019). Biodiversity Net Gain. Good Practice Principles for Development. A Practical Guide

- SD4: Green Belt Compensatory Measures
- ENV3: Landscape Character and Quality
- ENV4: Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Ecological Networks
- ENV5: Green Infrastructure Networks
- ENV6: Environmental Protection
- ENV10: Trees and Hedgerows

- 2.11 Consideration has also been given to the location of Local Wildlife Sites, as well as county wide and nationally designated wildlife sites, specifically where they are referenced in local policy as providing important connectivity.
- 2.12 Strategic significance utilises published local strategies and objectives to identify local priorities for targeting biodiversity and nature improvement. Strategic significance will be high if the habitat location is identified in local plans, strategies, or policies. Medium strategic significance should be used where habitat was deemed ecologically desirable for a particular habitat type such as acting as a wildlife corridor or buffer.
- 2.13 When assigning high, medium, and low strategic significance to habitats in both the baseline and the post development calculations for this site, the lack of proximity to high ecological value areas such as local wildlife sites, and the lack of ecologically valuable habitats ascertains that all habitats on the site were assigned low strategic significance.

Post-Development Calculations

- 2.14 Post-development calculations have been based on landscaping proposals shown within the following drawings:
- Rossendale BESS Landscape Plan (TEP Drawing Ref: D10602.004)
- 2.15 The most appropriate UK Habitat Classification type for each habitat parcel was assigned based on the landscape design, and a target condition was assigned for each parcel based upon the condition assessment criteria for habitats within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric draft user guide and condition assessment instructions. The target condition for habitat types varied depending upon their location, likely levels of use and management measures required.

3.0 Baseline conditions

Important Ecological Features

- 3.1 There is one NSN site present within 10km of the site:
- Rochdale Canal Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is located approximately 8.7km southeast of the site and is designated for its Annex II species 'Floating Water-plantain *Luronium natans*'.
- 3.2 There are three other statutorily protected sites present within 5km of the site
- Lower Red Lees Pasture, SSSI – located approx. 3.1km northwest;
 - West Pennine Moors, SSSI – located approx. 3.6km west: and
 - Hodge Clough, SSSI – located approx. 3.9km northwest.
- 3.3 There are eight non-statutory locally designated sites within 2km of the Site. Ashworth Moor Reservoir Biological Heritage Site (BHS) is located approximately 700m southeast.
- 3.4 Harden Moor and Cross Bank Brook Site of Biological Importance (SBI) is located approximately 815m southwest. Other sites are located over 1km from the site and comprise moors, species-rich grasslands, and pastures.

On-Site Baseline

- 3.5 The site comprises an area of semi-improved/modified grassland which is in use as a grazing field for sheep. The site is bounded by a dry-stone wall with a single small ash tree in the southeast of the site, though this is assumed to be just outside the red line boundary. The wider area is predominately rural with moorland habitats to the east and west and agricultural grazing fields. The Cheeseden Brook is located approximately 200m to the southeast with the Ashworth Moor Reservoir situated approximately 650m beyond this. The town of Ramsbottom is located approximately 2.5km west with the larger town of Bury located 6km to the southwest.
- 3.6 Full details of the conversion from Phase 1 habitat to the UK Habitat Classification along with the results of the condition assessment are provided in the Assessor Comments column within the completed Statutory Biodiversity Metric (provided under separate cover, TEP Ref X10602.01.001). The following drawings are provided:
- Phase 1 Habitat Survey Results (Drawing Ref: G10602.01.008A);
 - UK Habitat Classification Baseline (Drawing Ref: G10602.01.009A); and
 - Baseline Condition and Significance (Drawing Ref: G10602.021).

Post Development Habitats

- 3.7 Details regarding post-development habitats are provided in the following document and drawings:
- Rossendale BESS Landscape Plan (Drawing Ref: D10602.004);
 - Proposed UK Habitats (Drawing Ref: G10602.01.022);
 - Proposed Condition and Significance (Drawing Ref: G10602.01.023);
 - Habitat Impact (Drawing Ref: G10602.01.024).
- 3.8 Habitats to be provided within the post development proposals include:
- 1.01ha of modified grassland;
 - 0.06ha SUDs pond;
 - 0.8ha developed land: sealed surface; and
 - 55 small trees of moderate condition.
- 3.9 Habitats to be enhanced within the post development proposals are:
- 3.48ha of modified grassland in moderate condition, enhanced to other neutral grassland in moderate condition.
- 3.10 Habitats to be retained within the post development proposals include:
- 0.72ha of developed land: sealed surface; and
 - 1 small tree of moderate condition.
- 3.11 Full details of the conversion from the masterplan to the UK Habitat classification along with the target condition are provided in the Assessor Comments within the completed Statutory Biodiversity Metric (provided under separate cover, TEP Ref X10602.01.001).

4.0 Change in Ecological Value

- 4.1 A biodiversity assessment has been undertaken, using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculator, to quantify the change in biodiversity units for the planning application area between the pre-development baseline and post-development retained, enhanced, and created habitats. Detailed results of the assessment are provided in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric in Appendix A.

Summary of Biodiversity Impact

- 4.2 The site area totals 6.06ha of which 0.72ha will be retained, 3.48ha will be retained and enhanced and 2.09ha will be created.
- 4.3 Figure 1 presents the headline results, prior to off-site assessment, taken from the metric and based on the above figures and impacts.

Figure 1: Headline results based on application area only

On-site baseline	Habitat units	21.35	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site post-intervention (including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	26.54	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site net change (units & percentage)	Habitat units	5.18	24.28%
	Hedgerow units	0.00	0.00%
	Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%

- 4.4 Based on the Site footprint alone, the headline results indicate a net gain of 24.28% which equates to 5.18 Biodiversity Units (BU) for area-based habitats.

Trading Rules Summary

- 4.5 Due to the enhancement of 23.67 BU of other neutral grassland of moderate distinction, the trading rules are satisfied.

Biodiversity Net Gain

- 4.6 The Local Authority are committed to attaining a 10% net gain on all development. This target has been used to inform the assessment. Figure 1 shows that a 24.28% net gain and additional 5.18 Habitat Units have been achieved.

5.0 Implementation, Management and Monitoring

- 5.1 This BNG assessment has been undertaken in support of a full planning application and details of the landscape design have also been provided by TEP. These have been assessed to indicate the condition of habitats that is expected to be achieved following completion of the development.
- 5.2 To fully meet BNG requirements, a detailed 30-year management and monitoring plan will be necessary. It is assumed that this information can be committed to using a suitably worded condition attached to the application's decision notice.
- 5.3 The plan will need to include management prescriptions which aim to achieve the specific target condition for each habitat, based on the Statutory Biodiversity Metric condition criteria. The plan will also need to include the methods and reporting processes to be used for monitoring the success of habitat enhancement and creation along with options for remedial intervention where needed if a habitat is not achieving its targeted condition. Roles and responsibilities, along with financial and legal requirements should also be included.

6.0 BNG Good Practice Principles

6.1 An appraisal of the site against the ten good practice principles for development is set out in Table 2.

Table 1: Appraisal against Ten Good Practice Principles

Good Practice Principle:		Commentary:
1.	Apply the mitigation hierarchy.	It has not been possible as part of this site to retain all habitats within the site. The landscaping scheme successfully mitigates for these losses and enhances the site.
2.	Avoid losing biodiversity that cannot be offset by gains elsewhere.	There are no irreplaceable habitats within the habitat baseline.
3.	Be inclusive and equitable.	Conversations have been undertaken with the client, and we have worked closely to maximise new landscape features and to enhance biodiversity in the area.
4.	Address risks.	A precautionary approach to habitat condition assessment in both the baseline and post development baseline has been adopted due to the seasonality of surveys. Management and monitoring, to be included within the LHMP will ensure remedial action is taken to enable target conditions to be achieved.
5.	Make a measurable Net Gain contribution.	There is currently a +5.18 (+24.28%) net gain of habitat units for the site.
6.	Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity.	The enhancement of the retained modified grassland to other neutral grassland and creation of new habitats, particularly the introduction of trees on site, will enhance connectivity and provide a stepping stone between more semi-natural habitat areas in the locality.
7.	Be additional.	There are no existing nature conservation outcomes on the site. Therefore, the enhancement of retained habitats and creation of new habitats and their management for biodiversity for the next 30 years add value to the site.
8.	Create a Net Gain legacy.	Discussions have been held between TEP and the client regarding Biodiversity Net Gain and this has been a key consideration during the design of the landscaping site. A net gain legacy will be achieved through creation of a 30-year management plan which will ensure biodiverse and high-quality habitats remain on site, and offer foraging, commuting, nesting and hibernation potential to a range of local wildlife.

Good Practice Principle:		Commentary:
9.	Optimise sustainability.	The habitat enhancements on site will provide an ecological stepping stone habitat and increase connectivity with semi-natural habitats within the local area, with benefits for connectivity to the wider area.
10.	Be transparent.	This report provides a transparent method for the BNG assessment ensuring that all stakeholders can follow the process through.

Annex A: Statutory Biodiversity Metric (provided as separate document)

Annex B: Baseline Condition Assessment

Drawings

Drawing 1: G10602.01.008A: Phase 1 Habitat Survey

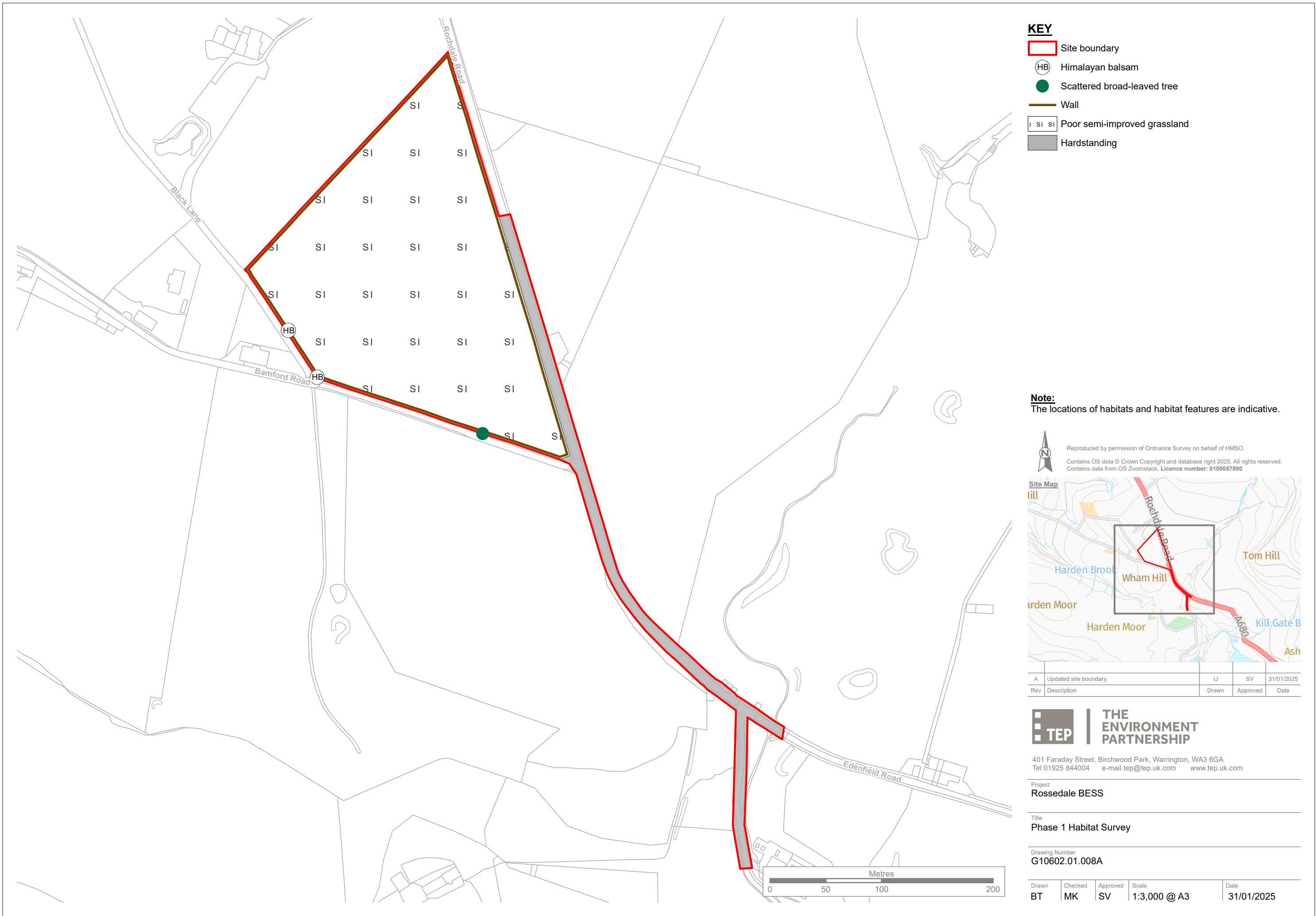
Drawing 2: G10602.01.009A: UK Habitat Classification Baseline

Drawing 3: G10602.01.021: Baseline Condition and Significance

Drawing 4: G10602.01.022: Proposed UK Habitats

Drawing 5: G10602.01.023: Proposed Condition and Significance

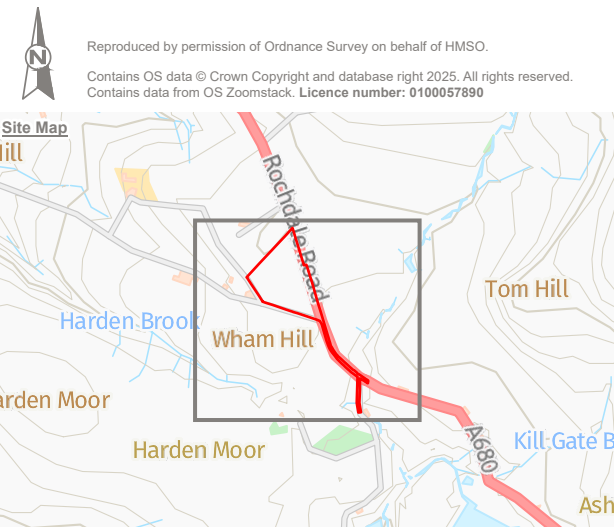
Drawing 6: G10602.01.024: Habitat Impact



KEY

- Site boundary
- HB Himalayan balsam
- Scattered broad-leaved tree
- Wall
- SI SI Poor semi-improved grassland
- Hardstanding

Note:
The locations of habitats and habitat features are indicative.



A	Updated site boundary.	IJ	SV	31/01/2025
Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date



THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP

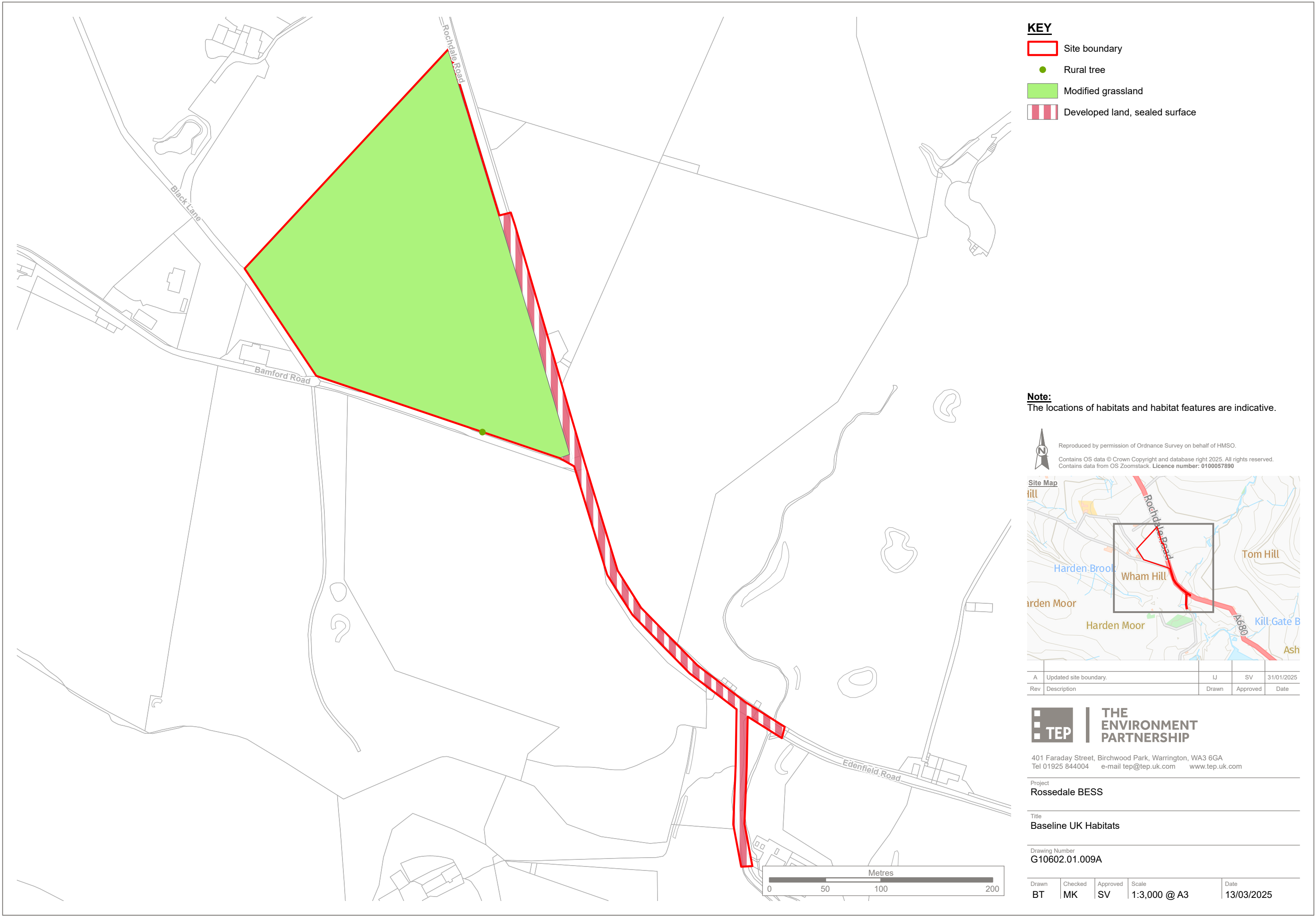
401 Faraday Street, Birchwood Park, Warrington, WA3 6GA
Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

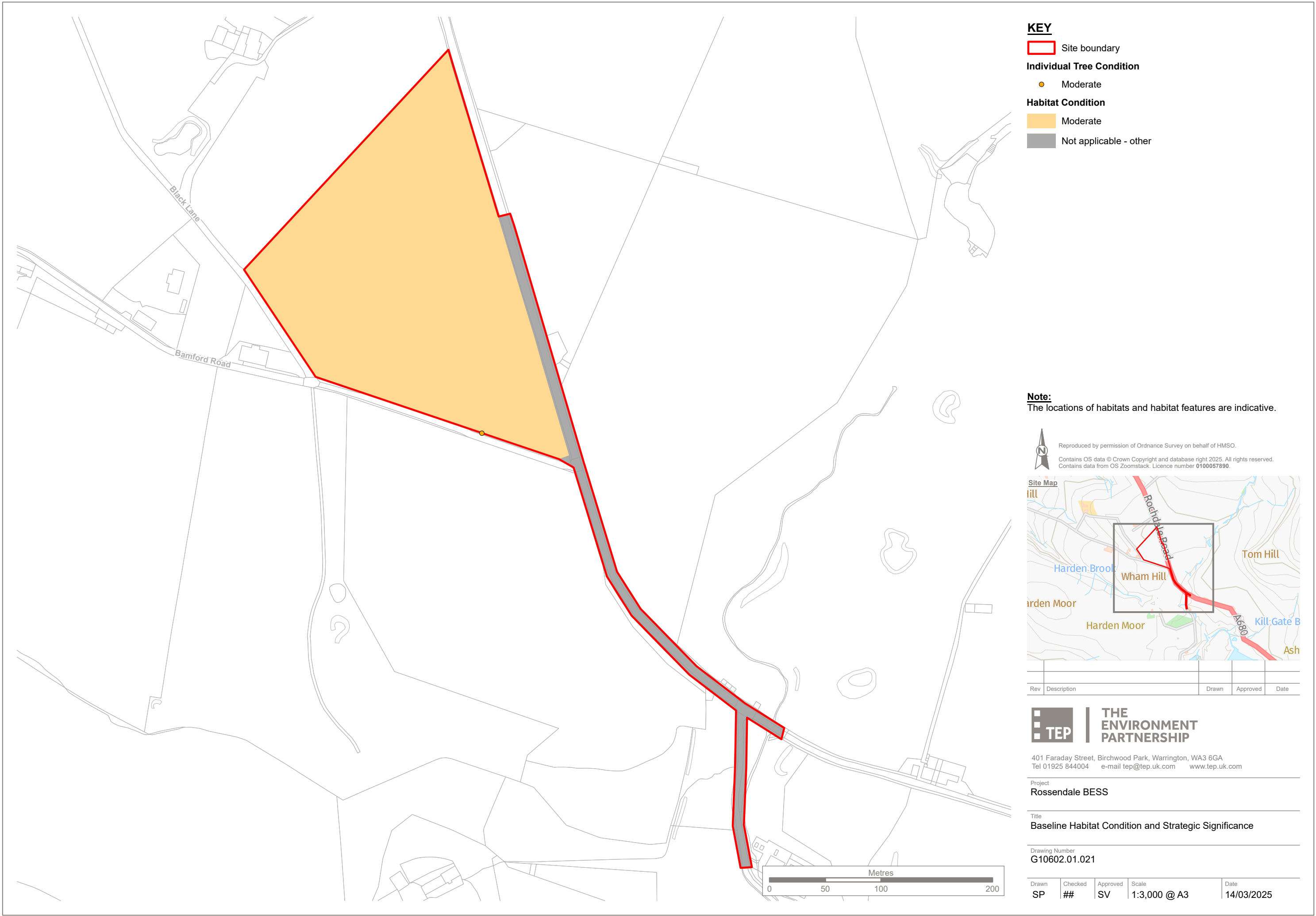
Project
Rossedale BESS

Title
Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Drawing Number
G10602.01.008A

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
BT	MK	SV	1:3,000 @ A3	31/01/2025





KEY

Site boundary

Individual Tree Condition

Moderate

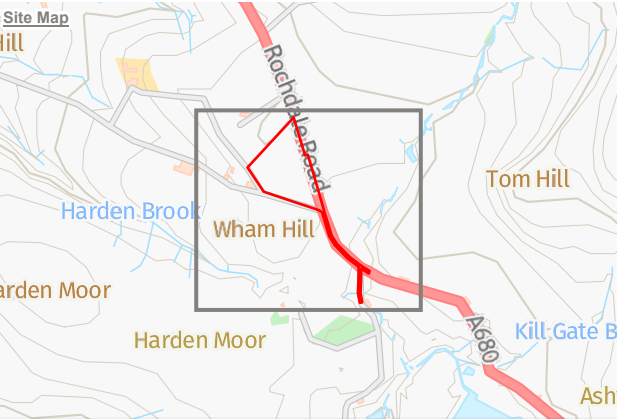
Habitat Condition

Moderate

Not applicable - other

Note:
The locations of habitats and habitat features are indicative.

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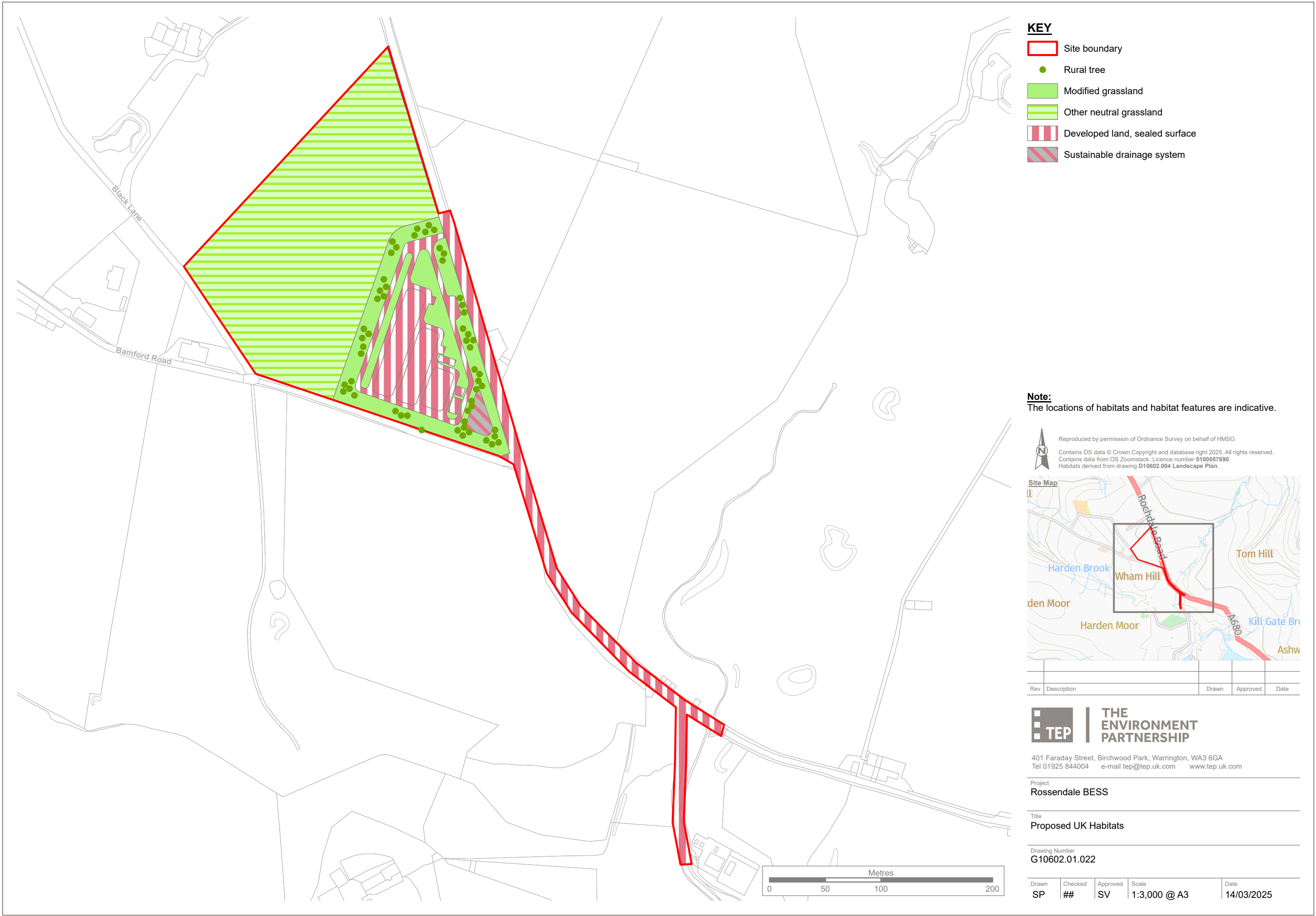
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Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project
Rossendale BESS

Title
Baseline Habitat Condition and Strategic Significance

Drawing Number
G10602.01.021

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
SP	##	SV	1:3,000 @ A3	14/03/2025

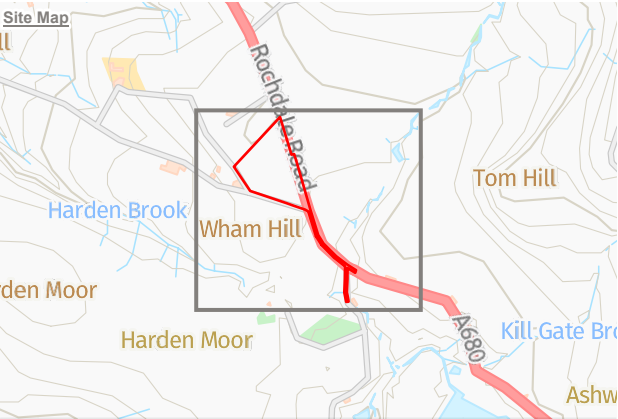


KEY

- Site boundary
- Rural tree
- Modified grassland
- Other neutral grassland
- Developed land, sealed surface
- Sustainable drainage system

Note:
The locations of habitats and habitat features are indicative.

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Habitats derived from drawing D10602.004 Landscape Plan.



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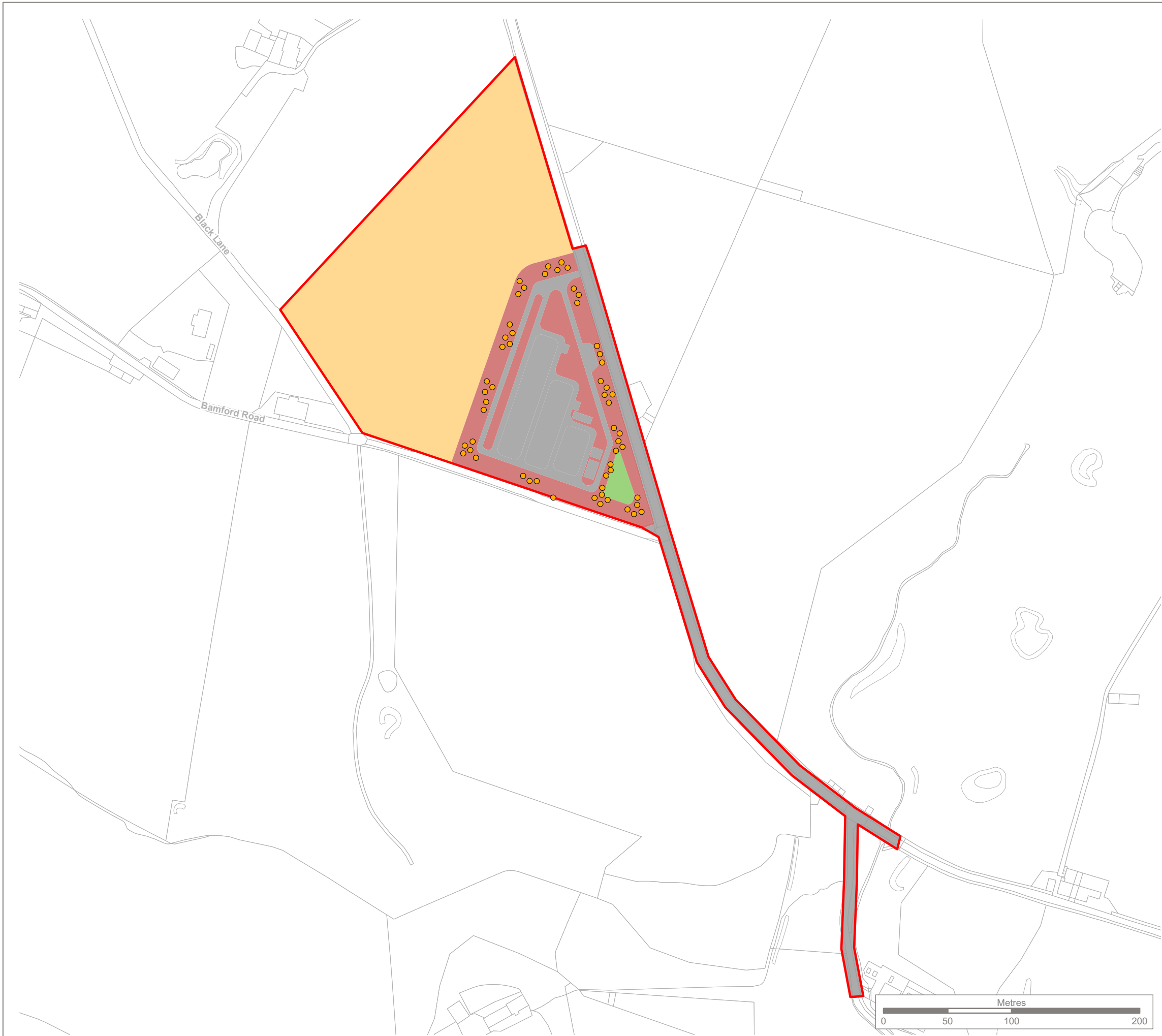
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Project
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Title
Proposed UK Habitats

Drawing Number
G10602.01.022

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
SP	##	SV	1:3,000 @ A3	14/03/2025



KEY

 Site boundary

Individual Tree Condition

 Moderate

Habitat Condition

 Good

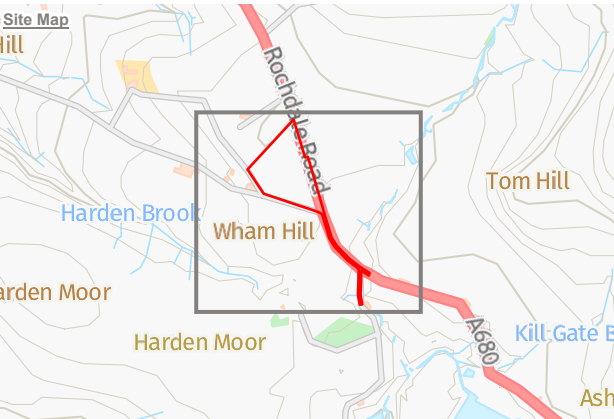
 Moderate

 Poor

 Not applicable - other

Note:
The locations of habitats and habitat features are indicative.

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Habitats derived from drawing D10602.004 Landscape Plan.



Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

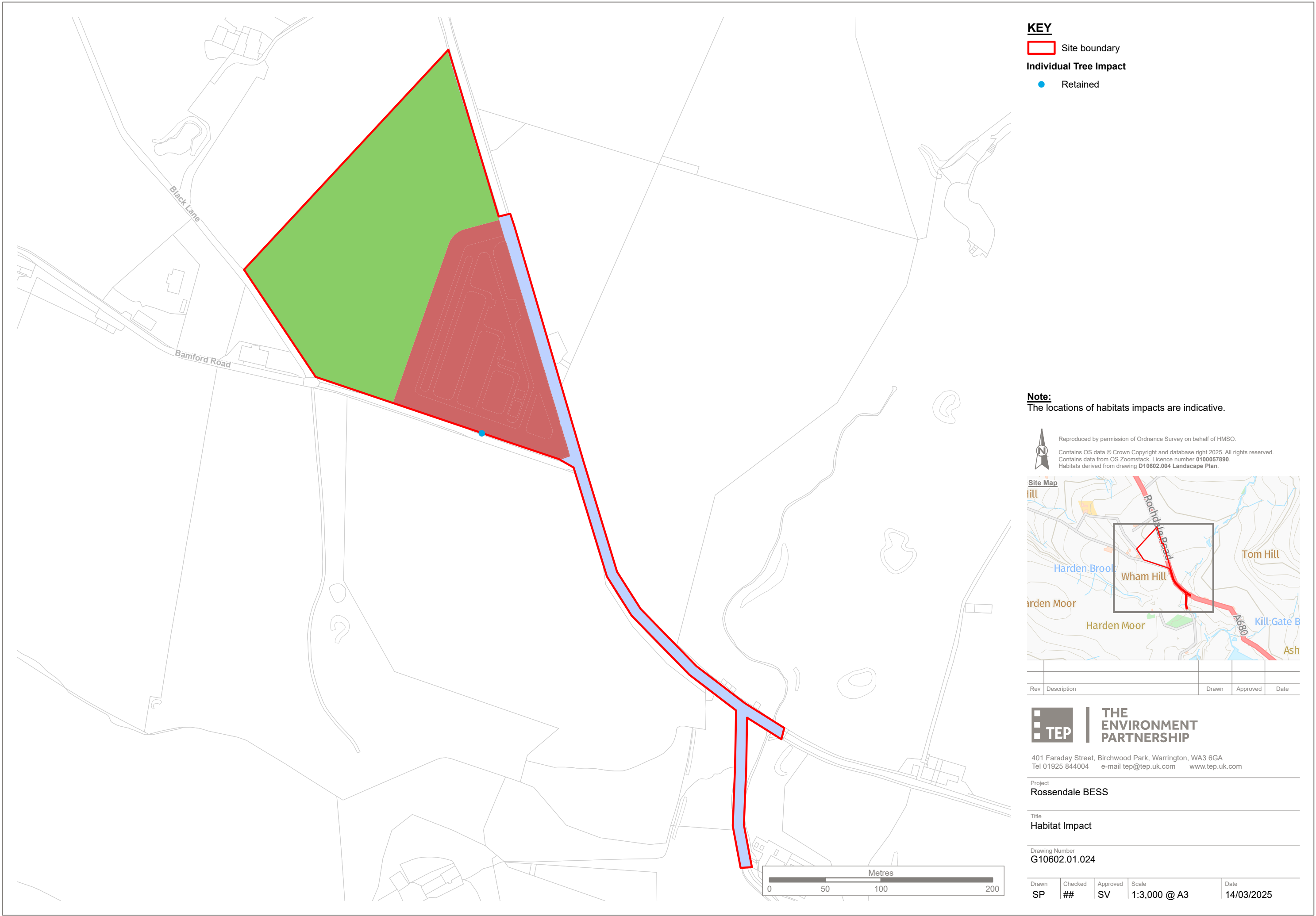
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Project
Rossendale BESS

Title
Proposed Habitat Condition and Strategic Significance

Drawing Number
G10602.01.023

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
SP	##	SV	1:3,000 @ A3	14/03/2025

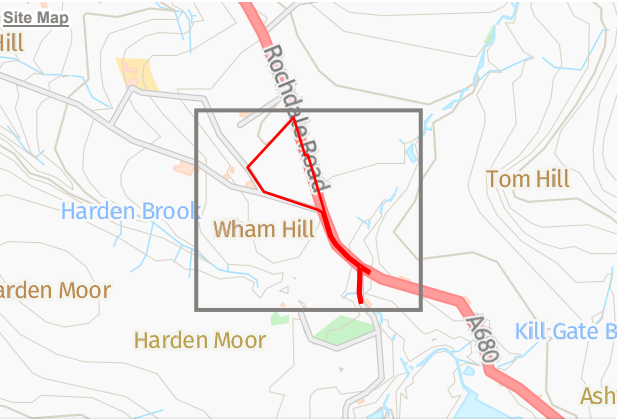


KEY

- Site boundary
- Individual Tree Impact
 - Retained

Note:
The locations of habitats impacts are indicative.

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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

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Project
Rossendale BESS

Title
Habitat Impact

Drawing Number
G10602.01.024

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
SP	##	SV	1:3,000 @ A3	14/03/2025

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