

Bat Activity Survey Report

Trubs Farm, Rochdale
Reference: 81-734-R4-1
Date: November 24





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Address	Trubs Farm, Trub Road, Rochdale, OL11 2QH
Coordinates	E 388218, N 410069
Site Area	Approximately 5 ha
Current Site Use	The site comprised a modified grassland field that was being grazed by sheep. Rochdale A canal lies adjacent to the east boundary, and a railway line lies adjacent to the west boundary. The M62 runs adjacent to the southern boundary, while an area of broadleaved woodlands binds the northern boundary.
Proposed Development	Development proposals comprise the construction of residential housing, with associated roads and landscaping.
Results	The site was identified as having low to moderate levels of bat activity during the activity surveys. Species identified during the Nocturnal Bat Walkover Surveys and Static Bat Activity Surveys comprised common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, noctule, and myotis species. The species with the highest frequency during the activity surveys were common pipistrelle. The activity data indicated that the highest levels of activity occurred along the Rochdale Canal SAC, which runs along the eastern boundary of the site. The areas of woodland to the north and along the western boundary of the site were also important for bat species.
Conclusions and Recommendations	Development proposals include the retention of a 10 m buffer along the eastern boundary of the Rochdale Canal SAC which will be important throughout the duration of the development to ensure that bats can forage and commute without interruption and to maintain connectivity between the canal and the wider landscape. The proposals also include the removal of the majority of habitat on-site, though areas of modified grassland and other neutral grassland are to be created in the southern parcel of the site, with modified grassland being created in the northern parcel. The tall herb communities in the north were observed to be of value for commuting and foraging bat species, so the removal of this habitat is anticipated to have an impact on the commuting and foraging value of the site. All bats have some degree of sensitivity to artificial lighting. Due to the proposed works including streetlights as part of the residential development, this lighting may disrupt the foraging and commuting of bat species. Therefore, a competent lighting professional should be consulted to produce a Lighting Design with a horizontal illuminance contour plan (showing contours for 0.2, 0.5, 1, 5, and 10 lux) to demonstrate that the canal to the east, railway to the west and woodland to the north will be maintained as dark areas of 0.5 lux levels or less.



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

E3P has been instructed by MCI Developments to undertake Bat Activity Surveys at Trubs Farm, Rochdale; hereafter referred to as “the site”.

This report has been produced by Graduate Ecologist Max McCormick BSc (Hons) who has experience in completing Preliminary Roost Assessments (PRAs) and nocturnal bat activity surveys at many sites across the UK.

1.2. PREVIOUS SURVEYS

E3P conducted a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) on the site in March 2024 (report reference: 81-734-R1). The site comprised modified grassland, other neutral grassland, mixed scrub, tall forbs, and a ditch.

The site was found to have **Low** potential for foraging and commuting bats, as the scrub, tall forbs, other neutral grassland, and ditch on site are likely to attract some invertebrate prey thus providing valuable foraging opportunities for the species group. As such, further surveys were recommended.

1.3. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Development proposals comprise the construction of residential housing, with associated roads and landscaping.

1.4. SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located in the south west of Rochdale. Rochdale Canal lies adjacent to the east of the site, the M62 borders the south of the site. Castleton Railway binds the west of the site, and a woodland area borders the north of the site. Residential housing extends to the north and west of the site, whilst agricultural land extends to the south and west of the site. St Marins Church and associated graveyard is located approximately 140 m east of the site. Castle Hawk Golf Club is located approximately 240 m west of the site. Please refer to Figure 1 for the approximate site location.



Figure 1 **Approximate Site Location**



1.5. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Nocturnal Bat Activity Surveys were to identify:

- ✿ Any important linear features within the site.
- ✿ Potential impacts of the proposed development on commuting and/or foraging bats.
- ✿ The need for mitigation.

The survey findings are detailed in this report, along with any recommendations.



2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. DESK STUDY

The following sources of information and ecological records were consulted:

-  MAGIC – A web-based interactive mapping system, on which geographic information regarding key environmental schemes and designations are collated, including details of statutory conservation sites as well as data pertaining to protected species licences, accessed September 2024.
-  Local data records provided by the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU) received on 20th March 2024.

2.2. NIGHT-TIME BAT WALKOVER SURVEYS

Night-time Bat Walkover (NBW) Surveys were undertaken following the guidance set out in Collins (2023). The surveys were conducted using appropriate bat detectors suitable for commercial use and were undertaken by suitable and competent surveyors.

The scrub, tall forbs, other neutral grassland, and ditch on site were assessed as having Low value for foraging and commuting bats. In line with the guidance set out in Collins (2023), one survey visit was to be conducted per season (Spring - April/May, Summer – June/July/August, and Autumn - September/October (inclusive)) in appropriate weather conditions for bats. Please see Table for details of the surveys.

Table 1 NBW Survey Details

SURVEY	DATE	SUNSET	SURVEY TIMINGS	WEATHER CONDITIONS
1	29/08/2024	20:04	20:04 – 22:06	Dry, 14°C, 0% cloud cover, light breeze
2	01/10/2024	18:44	18:44 – 20:45	Dry, 12°C, 100% cloud cover, moderate breeze
3	15/10/2024	18:11	18:11 – 20:07	Misty, 13°C, 100% cloud cover, light breeze

Qualified bat surveyors present during the surveys included Benjamin Hartley BSc (Hons) MSc, Conor Evans BSc (Hons) MRes, Hannah Brodie BSc (Hons) MSc, Noah Salt BSc (Hons) and Max McCormick BSc (Hons).

A qualified bat surveyor walked a transect route throughout the site, considering habitat features and areas of highest bat roosting potential. Surveyors waited at the first listening point for 30 minutes, then stopped at the remaining listening points for five-minute periods. The transect route was carried out in an anti-clockwise direction, starting at different Listening Points during each survey. Please refer to Appendix II for the transect and listening point locations surveyed.



2.3. STATIC BAT ACTIVITY SURVEYS

Static Bat Activity Surveys were undertaken following the guidance set out in Collins (2023). The surveys were conducted using one appropriate static bat detector suitable for commercial use.

An Anabat Express static bat recorder (upgraded to full spectrum) was placed at three locations across the site. The locations were assessed as being important locations for foraging and commuting bats. The detector remained at each location for a minimum of eight consecutive nights, before being moved to the next location. The weather was generally dry over these survey periods. Please refer to Table 2 for the grid references and dates of the Static Bat Activity Surveys and Appendix II for the locations of the static detectors.

Table 2 Static Bat Activity Survey Details

STATIC DETECTOR GRID REFERENCE	DATES
SD 88175 10095	29.08.2024 – 14.09.2024
SD 88159 09832	01.10.2024 – 15.10.2024
SD 88261 10351	15.10.2024 – 23.10.2024

2.4. DATA ANALYSIS

An Anabat Express static recorder (upgraded to full spectrum) was used to record bat calls during the Static Bat Activity Surveys, whilst an Echo Meter Touch 2 was utilised for the NBW Surveys. Data from these instruments was converted from WAV to ZCA using Wildlife Acoustics Kaleidoscope Software and was analysed using AnalookW.

2.5. SURVEY LIMITATIONS

All surveys were completed following the guidance set out in Collins (2023) and were carried out by competent and trained surveyors.

A NBW Survey was not undertaken in Spring due to not being instructed on the survey until after the season had passed. All other NBW surveys were undertaken in suitable seasons and two surveys were completed in Autumn. A survey was not carried in September due to poor weather conditions. This is not deemed to be a major constraint as data was collected over longer periods from August to October, totalling 30 days of recording. Therefore, it is considered that the surveys undertaken have recorded an accurate assemblage of bat coverage on site.

The static detectors are unable to differentiate between individual bats. As such, only the number of passes can be determined, rather than the specific number of individual bats. Static detectors pick up other noise within the environment which can block out bat calls as such some locations can have a drop in the number of recorded passes.

Alcathoe bat (*Myotis alcathoe*), Brandt's bat (*Myotis brandtii*), Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*), and whiskered bat (*Myotis mystacinus*) are often difficult to distinguish between when using handheld detectors or conducting sound analysis. As such, the species have been recorded as myotis species (*Myotis* sp.) throughout the report.



3. BAT ACTIVITY SURVEY RESULTS

The following subsections provide a summary of bat activity noted on the Bat Activity Surveys. Please refer to Appendix I for the full survey forms.

3.1. NBW SURVEY 1 – 29TH AUGUST 2024

Table 3 Nocturnal Bat Walkover Survey 1 Results

OBSERVATION	REFERENCE POINT	SPECIES
Commuting	Listening Point 1	Common pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>) x1
Foraging	Listening Point 1	Noctule (<i>Nyctalus noctule</i>) x4
	Transect 1	Noctule x2
	Transect 3	Common pipistrelle x1
	Listening Point 4	Common pipistrelle x2
	Listening Point 5	Common pipistrelle x1
Heard not seen	Listening Point 3	Common pipistrelle x1
	Transect 3	Common pipistrelle x1
	Transect 4	Noctule x1, common pipistrelle x1
	Listening Point 5	Noctule x1
	Transect 6	Common pipistrelle x1
	Listening Point 7	Common pipistrelle x1
	Listening Point 8	Common pipistrelle x1
	Transect 8	Common pipistrelle x1
	Listening Point 9	Common pipistrelle x1
	Transect 9	Common pipistrelle x1
	Listening Point 10	Common pipistrelle x1

3.2. NBW SURVEY 2 – 01ST OCTOBER 2024

Table 4 Nocturnal Bat Walkover Survey 2 Results

OBSERVATION	REFERENCE POINT	SPECIES
Commuting	Listening Point 5	Common pipistrelle x2
	Transect 5	Common pipistrelle x1
Foraging	Listening Point 6	Common pipistrelle x1
Heard not seen	Listening Point 1	Noctule x1
	Listening Point 2	Common pipistrelle x1, noctule x1
	Listening Point 9	Noctule x1
	Listening Point 10	Noctule x1

3.3. NBW SURVEY 3 – 15TH OCTOBER 2024

Table 5 Nocturnal Bat Walkover Survey 3 Results

OBSERVATION	REFERENCE POINT	SPECIES
Commuting	Listening Point 10	Common pipistrelle x2
Foraging	Listening Point 1	Common pipistrelle x1
	Transect 3	Common pipistrelle x1
	Listening Point 4	Common pipistrelle x1
	Transect 4	Common pipistrelle x1
Heard not seen	Listening Point 5	Common pipistrelle x1



3.4. STATIC BAT ACTIVITY SURVEY

Static Bat Activity Surveys were conducted at different locations during each season. Bats were recorded at each location. Common pipistrelle was the most frequent species with occasional soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), noctule, and myotis species (*Myotis sp.*) activity recorded. Please refer to Appendix II for the static detector locations.

The first static detector was deployed at Location 1, which recorded high levels of bat activity. A peak count of 310 common pipistrelle passes were recorded on 03rd September. There was a peak count of 15 noctule passes on 02nd September, a peak count of 12 myotis species on the 29th August, and a peak count of eight soprano pipistrelle on 07th September. No other species were recorded at this location.

The second static detector was deployed at Location 2, which recorded moderate levels of bat activity. A peak count of 64 common pipistrelle passes were recorded on 01st October. There was also a peak count of two noctule on 01st October, with a peak count of two myotis species on 04th October.

The third static detector was deployed at Location 3, which recorded high levels of bat activity. A peak count of 515 common pipistrelle passes were recorded on 17th October. There was also a peak count of one noctule and one myotis species on 17th October.



4. SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. NBW SURVEY SUMMARY

Table 6 shows a summary of the activity during each survey. Each transect represents a linear feature located within the site boundary. Where no bats have been recorded the listening point and transect have not been included.

Table 6 Summary of Transect/Listening Point Survey Results

REFERENCE	SURVEY 1	SURVEY 2	SURVEY 3
LP1	N x4 F, CP x1 C	N x1, HNS	CP x1, CF
T1	N x2, CF	-	-
LP2	-	CP x1, N x1, HNS	-
LP3	CP x1, HNS	-	-
T3	CP x1 HNS, CP x1 CF	-	CP x1, CF
LP4	CP x2 CF	-	CP x1, CF
T4	CP x1, N x1, HNS	-	CP x1, F
LP5	CP x1, N x1, F, HNS	CP x2, C, CF	CP x1, HNS
T5	-	CP x1, CF	-
LP6	-	CP x1, F	-
T6	CP x1, HNS	-	-
LP7	CP x1, HNS	-	-
LP8	CP x1, HNS	-	-
T8	CP x1, HNS	-	-
LP9	CP x1, HNS	N x1, HNS	-
T9	CP x1, HNS	-	-
LP10	CP x1, HNS, CF	N x1, HNS	CP x2, C

LP = Listening point, T = Transect, CP = Common pipistrelle, N = Noctule, HNS = Heard not seen, C = Commuting, F = Foraging, CF = Continuously foraging

4.2. STATIC SURVEY SUMMARY

Table 7 portrays the total count of passes of each species recorded during the Static Bat Activity Surveys over the duration of the surveys.

Table 7 Static Survey Total Counts of Species

LOCATION	COMMON PIPISTRELLE	NOCTULE	MYOTIS SPECIES	SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE
1	1414	43	40	30
2	157	3	5	-
3	1209	1	1	-



4.3. STATIC SURVEY INTERPRETATION

Bat activity was recorded at all static detector locations between August and October within the site. The static detectors recorded several species including common pipistrelle, noctule, myotis species and soprano pipistrelle. The species with the highest frequency during the static detector surveys were common pipistrelle. The static detectors recorded a high level of activity at Locations 1 and 3, with a moderate level of activity recorded at Location 2. Activity was highest at Location 1, which can be attributed to higher levels of activity generally seen in August. A decrease in activity at Location 2 could be attributed to its proximity to the M62, restricting flight paths and causing disturbance. The recordings across all locations supported the activity survey results that the habitats on site provide foraging and commuting opportunities for local bat species.

Please see Appendix II for the static detector locations.

4.4. NBW SURVEY INTERPRETATION

Moderate levels of bat activity were detected during the first survey, whilst low activity levels were recorded during the second and third surveys. Species identified during the transect surveys comprised common pipistrelle and noctule. The species with the highest frequency during the bat activity surveys were common pipistrelle. The maximum number of bats seen foraging and commuting at a given time within the site was four noctule at LP1 during the first survey.

Bats were recorded at all ten listening points, with LP1, LP5, and LP10 recording activity during all three surveys. Furthermore, LP5 had multiple species present at one time, recording both common pipistrelle and noctule.

LP1 and LP10 are located south east of the site that ran parallel to a waterbody associated with the Rochdale Canal. LP5 was located further north, in close proximity to the tall herb communities and ditch. With these locations recording the highest levels of bat activity, it indicates that the bats are utilising the modified grassland along the south eastern boundary as well as the small area of mixed scrub for foraging and commuting, as well as the parcel of tall herb communities and ditch. These locations are further enhanced by the Rochdale Canal running parallel to the site's eastern boundary creating foraging opportunities, as well as the railway line that runs parallel to the west for commuting. Bats may also utilise the woodland area located north of the site as well as the deciduous woodland located approximately 50 m west of the site boundary.

The remaining listening points had low levels of activity, though the listening points along the eastern boundary (LP2, LP3, LP4) had more activity than the listening points on the western boundary (LP6, LP7, LP8, LP9). This indicates that the bats are utilising the canal and associated habitats for foraging purposes more so than they are using the railway line for commuting. Habitats for foraging and commuting are limited further north and west due to the residential developments as well as the M62 severing connectivity to the site further south.

Please see Appendix II for the NBW transect and listening points.



5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

5.1. HABITAT RETENTION AND CREATION

The NBW and Static Surveys illustrated that common pipistrelles utilise the site for foraging and commuting purposes. Counts of noctule, myotis species and soprano pipistrelle were also identified using the site for commuting and foraging in smaller numbers.

The proposed works include the retention of a 10 m buffer along the eastern boundary of the Rochdale Canal Special Area Conservation. As evidenced during the surveys, this area was highly favoured by foraging and commuting bat species. Therefore, it is highly important that this buffer is maintained throughout the duration of the development to ensure that bats can forage and commute without interruption and to maintain connectivity further north of the canal.

Additionally, the proposed works include the removal of a majority of the habitats on site. However, areas of modified grassland and other neutral grassland are to be created within the southern parcel of the site, with modified grassland being created in the northern parcel. The tall herb communities in the north were observed to be of value for commuting and foraging bat species, so the removal of this habitat is anticipated to have an impact on the commuting and foraging value of the site. Treelines and individual trees are also to be retained to the west which provided commuting value during the surveys.

Additional species enhancements include proposed bat boxes on the residential developments, providing roosting opportunities for bat species.

5.2. LIGHTING MITIGATION

All bats have some degree of sensitivity to artificial lighting. Due to the proposed works including streetlights as part of the residential development, this lighting may disrupt the foraging and commuting of bat species. Therefore, a competent lighting professional should be consulted to produce a Lighting Design with a horizontal illuminance contour plan (showing contours for 0.2, 0.5, 1, 5, and 10 lux) to demonstrate that the canal to the east, railway to the west and woodland to the north will be maintained as dark areas of 0.5 lux levels or less.

In addition to consulting a competent lighting professional, it is recommended that the following are followed:

- ✿ Lighting should face away from retained habitats to maintain them as dark areas.
- ✿ Warm white tones are preferable to blue-toned lights (3000k).
- ✿ LED lights are preferable as they produce minimal UV.
- ✿ To avoid light spill skyward, ensure lights face downward.
- ✿ Make use of vegetation to block light spill into dark areas.

Lighting should follow the protocols outlined in the Institute for Lighting Engineers document “Guidance for the Reduction of Obtrusive Lighting” (2021) and BCT’s “Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK” (2023) to minimise disturbance and sky-glow off-site.



6. REFERENCES

- ✦ Bat Conservation Trust (2023). Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night Guidance Note 8.
- ✦ Collins, J. (ed.) (2023). Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th edition. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.
- ✦ E3P (2024) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal – Trubs Farm, Rochdale (Report Reference: 81-734-R1).
- ✦ Institution of Lighting Professionals (2021). The Reduction of Obtrusive Light Guidance Note 1.

END OF REPORT

APPENDIX I SURVEY FORMS





FIRST ACTIVITY SURVEY

Date: 29/08/2024
Sunset: 20:04
Start time: 20:04
End time: 22:06

Start Weather: Dry, 14°C, 0% cloud cover, light breeze
End Weather: Dry, 12°C, 0% cloud cover, light breeze

Surveyor: Benjamin Hartley and Conor Evans

REFERENCE POINT	TIMINGS	SPECIES	TIME	ACTIVITY
LP1	20:04 – 20:34	Noctule x4, common pipistrelle x1	20:19, 20:25, 20:27	Noctules foraging along railway, common pipistrelle commuting north to south then continuously foraging above field, all continuously foraging above field until 20:34
T1	20:34 – 20:37	Noctule x2	20:35	Continuously foraging above field until 20:36
LP2	20:37 – 20:44	-	-	-
T2	20:44 – 20:46	-	-	-
LP3	20:46 – 20:54	Common pipistrelle x1	20:52	Heard not seen
T3	20:54 – 20:58	Common pipistrelle x2	20:55, 20:57	Heard not seen, continuously foraging along northern boundary
LP4	20:58 – 21:04	Common pipistrelle x2	20:58	Continuously foraging along northern boundary
T4	21:04 – 21:09	Common pipistrelle x1, noctule x1	21:05, 21:06	Heard not seen until 21:08 then both foraging along woodland, heard not seen
LP5	21:09 – 21:14	Common pipistrelle x1, noctule x1	21:10, 21:11	Foraging overhead, heard not seen
T5	21:14 – 21:17	-	-	-
LP6	21:17 – 21:24	-	-	-
T6	21:24 – 21:31	Common pipistrelle x1	21:28	Heard not seen
LP7	21:31 – 21:36	Common pipistrelle x1	21:35	Heard not seen
T7	21:36 – 21:38	-	-	-
LP8	21:38 – 21:46	Common pipistrelle x1	21:44	Heard not seen
T8	21:46 – 21:49	Common pipistrelle x1	21:48	Heard not seen
LP9	21:49 – 21:56	Common pipistrelle x1	21:51	Heard not seen
T9	21:56 – 21:59	Common pipistrelle x1	21:57	Heard not seen
LP10	21:59 – 22:06	Common pipistrelle x1	21:59	Heard not seen, continuously foraging until 22:06 above waterbody



SECOND ACTIVITY SURVEY

Date: 01/10/2024
Sunset: 18:44
Start time: 18:44
End time: 20:45

Start Weather: Dry, 12°C, 100% cloud cover, moderate breeze
End Weather: Dry, 10°C, 100% cloud cover, light breeze

Surveyor: Hannah Brodie and Noah Salt

REFERENCE POINT	TIMINGS	SPECIES	TIME	ACTIVITY
LP9	18:44 – 19:14	Noctule x1	19:01, 19:03, 19:05, 19:11	Heard not seen
T9	19:14 – 19:15	-	-	-
LP10	19:15 – 19:24	Noctule x1	19:21	Heard not seen
T10	19:24 – 19:25	-	-	-
LP1	19:25 – 19:34	Noctule x1	19:33	Heard not seen
T1	19:34 – 19:35	-	-	-
LP2	19:35 – 19:44	Common pipistrelle x1, noctule x1	19:38	Heard not seen
T2	19:44 – 19:45	-	-	-
LP3	19:45 – 19:54	-	-	-
T3	19:54 – 19:55	-	-	-
LP4	19:55 – 20:04	-	-	-
T4	20:04 – 20:05	-	-	-
LP5	20:05 – 20:14	Common pipistrelle x2	20:09, 20:12-20:13	Commuting along treeline, continuously foraging along treeline and field
T5	20:14 – 20:15	Common pipistrelle x1	20:14 – 20:15	Continuously foraging above listening point 3 field
LP6	20:15 – 20:24	Common pipistrelle x1	20:20	Foraging towards listening point 5 from train tracks
T6	20:24 – 20:25	-	-	-
LP7	20:25 – 20:34	-	-	-
T7	20:34 – 20:35	-	-	-
LP8	20:35 – 20:44	-	-	-
T8	20:44 – 20:45	-	-	-



THIRD ACTIVITY SURVEY

Date: 15/10/2024
Sunset: 18:11
Start time: 18:11
End time: 20:07

Start Weather: Misty, 13°C, 100% cloud cover, light breeze
End Weather: Damp, 11°C, 100% cloud cover, light breeze

Surveyor: Max McCormick and Jacob Ng

REFERENCE POINT	TIMINGS	SPECIES	TIME	ACTIVITY
LP9	18:11 – 18:41	-	-	-
T9	18:41 – 18:44	-	-	-
LP10	18:44 – 18:50	Common pipistrelle x2	18:44, 18:46	Commuting south of canal
T10	18:50 – 18:51	-	-	-
LP1	18:51 – 18:58	Common pipistrelle x1	18:51	Continuously foraging at listening point until 18:54
T1	18:58 – 19:00	-	-	-
LP2	19:00 – 19:07	-	-	-
T2	19:07 – 19:07	-	-	-
LP3	19:08 – 19:18	-	-	-
T3	19:18 – 19:22	Common pipistrelle x1	19:18 – 19:22	Individual continuously foraging north of transect route/river
LP4	19:22 – 19:30	Common pipistrelle x1	19:22, 19:26, 19:30	Continuously foraging until 22:24, continuously foraging at listening point.
T4	19:30 – 19:38	Common pipistrelle x1	19:33	Foraging along transect route
LP5	19:38 – 19:43	Common pipistrelle x1	19:39	Heard not seen
T5	19:43 – 19:45	-	-	-
LP6	19:45 – 19:50	-	-	-
T6	19:50 – 19:52	-	-	-
LP7	19:52 – 19:57	-	-	-
T7	19:57 – 19:58	-	-	-
LP8	19:58 – 20:03	-	-	-
T8	20:03 – 20:07	-	-	-

APPENDIX II NBW TRANSECT AND STATIC DETECTOR LOCATION PLAN





Key:

-  Site Boundary
-  Transect Route
-  Listening Points
-  Static Locations

Notes

Issue: 1	Revision: 1	Date: 25/10/2024	Drawn: MM	Authorised: CK
Client: MCI Developments			Job No. 81-734	Date: 25/10/2024
			Drawing No. 81-734-009	Scale: 1:3200@A4
Job title: Trubs Farm, Rochdale			Drawing title: NBW Transect and Static Locations	



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