

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Survey site:

Rochdale Sports Club, Rochdale, Lancashire OL11 5BX

Client:

Rochdale Sports Club

Survey date:

19th June 2025

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council. The proposal is described as:
Installation of padel courts.

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2025](#).

The survey results and recommendations contained within this report are valid for 18 months. An updated site visit may be required if the report is to be used any longer than 18 months after completion.

Site Location and Context					
The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference SD 88622 13307 and has an area of approximately 0.2ha. The site comprises of managed modified grassland, bramble scrub and woodland. It is situated within the built-up urban town of Rochdale which comprises urban infrastructure and development including commercial buildings, residential settlements and scattered woodland and green spaces. The site makes up part of Rochdale Sports club which comprises grassland and woodland pockets which extend north and west to other areas of woodland within the local landscape This linear feature likely enhances the site by providing opportunities for dispersal foraging and refuge for bats, birds, badgers amphibians, reptiles and hedgehogs etc.					
Survey Details					
The site survey was undertaken by Amber Williams BSc, MSc, MPhil, Graduate Ecologist (Accredited on Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2023-11521-CL18-BAT.)					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
19/06/2025	24	41	0	0	None
Executive Summary					
1. A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment will be required to comply with the Environment Act (2021) and local planning policy. 2. Precautionary working measures will be followed to ensure that nesting birds, reptiles, amphibians, badgers and hedgehogs are not harmed by the works. 3. In the unlikely event that a protected animal is found during construction, all works must stop and a suitably qualified ecologist must be contacted.					
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.					
Ecological Survey Factor	Detailed using desk study and site survey (carried out under good weather conditions). Any specific limitations noted within relevant section. This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission or comply with legislation for other consent. All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.				
Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations					

Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, proposal plan in appendix 3 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).	
Summary of Survey Findings (UKHab codes used)	The site does not contain any habitats listed as a habitat of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006). However, the site contains scrub and woodland which are of good quality and could be of value to local wildlife populations (as detailed in subsequent sections of this table). Other habitats within the site are common and widespread and have low ecological value. Notable habitats are present within 2km. On-site habitat descriptions <u>u1b5 – Built structure</u> Situated to the northeastern site boundary is a single metal storage container (Fig.1). <u>g4 – Modified grassland</u> The majority of the site comprises managed modified grassland of a short sward height measuring <10cm uniformly (Fig.2). There is a section to the south that has been left unmanaged with a sward height of ~60cm (Fig.3). Evidence of damage or bare ground was absent. Species present include annual meadowgrass <i>Poa annua</i> (D), crested dogs tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> (D), creeping bent <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> (D), ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (A), common daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i> (A), creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> (A), Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> (F), common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> (F), white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> (F), creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> (F), broad leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> (F), bush vetch <i>Vicia sepium</i> (O), herb Robert <i>Geranium robertianum</i> (O), ragwort <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> (O), hairy buttercup <i>Ranunculus sardous</i> (R), common groundsel <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> (R), coltsfoot <i>Tussilago farfara</i> (R). This habitat was subject to a condition assessment using the Grassland habitat type: Grassland – Modified grassland habitat condition sheet. The results are detailed below: A. There are less than 6-8 vascular plant species per m². B. Sward height is varied (at least 20% <7cm and at least 20% is >7cm). C. Presence of scrub accounts for <20% of total area. D. Physical damage is evident in <5% E. Cover of bare ground is <10% F. Cover of bracken is <20% G. There is an absence of invasive non-native species. It is considered that the modified grassland is classified as poor condition. <u>w1g – Other broadleaved woodland</u> To the southeastern site boundary there is a parcel of other broadleaved woodland which connects to the deciduous woodland adjacent to the site to the east (Fig.4). The site boundary covers a small parcel of the woodland. Species present include silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i> (D), ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (D), oak <i>Quercus robur</i> (F), goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> (F), guelder rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i> (R). There is a shrubby understory present that is a continuation of the bramble scrub described below. This habitat was

	subject to a condition assessment using the Woodland habitat type: Woodland and forest – Other woodland; broadleaved habitat condition sheet. The results are detailed below: A. There are two age classes present. B. There was no significant browsing damage. C. There was an absence of invasive species. D. 5 native tree species were present. E. >80% of canopy trees and understory shrubs were native. F. There was <10% of open space. G. Two age classes were present. H. Tree mortality <10%. I. No recognisable woodland NVC plant community present at ground level. J. There were two stores across all survey points. K. No veteran trees present. L. 25-50% of survey plot has presence of deadwood. M. There was evidence of damaged ground (i.e. established bare ground trodden footpath) within woodland. It is considered that the woodland is classified as poor condition. <u>h2b – Non-native and ornamental hedgerow</u> To the north of the site is an ornamental hedgerow comprising of Lawsons cypress with an abundance of bramble and nettles (Fig.5). The hedge measured ~1.5m H x 1m W and had gaps at the base. <u>h3d – Bramble scrub</u> To the northeast and bordering the eastern site boundary is a parcel of bramble scrub (Fig.6). The vegetation is dense and comprises of bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> (D), common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> (A), cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> (F), creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> (O). Local notable habitats There are several Priority habitats situated within 2km of the site boundary. These are as follows: - Deciduous Woodland – adjacent to the site to the east. - Woodpasture and Parkland – ~600m southeast. - Ancient Woodland – ~1.6km southwest.
Foreseen Impacts	On-site habitats The proposed development will result in the loss of a small section of grassland, scrub and woodland. This could result in a net loss in biodiversity at the site. Notable habitats

	The deciduous woodland adjacent to the east may suffer direct impacts as a result of the proposed development including indirect effects (e.g. pollution, dust, litter, surface run off, etc.) that could occur during construction.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site habitats Retained trees should be protected in line with the measures outlined in the British Standard "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction - Recommendations" (BS 5837) (2012). Notable habitats Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution affecting the nearby deciduous woodland must be implemented during construction. A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) may be required for this. Biodiversity net gain The Environment Act (2021) requires all developments (excluding exemptions) to deliver a 10% net gain in biodiversity. Therefore, the planning application must be accompanied by a biodiversity net gain calculation 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) There are two statutory sites within 2km of the site, as detailed below: - Rochdale Canal Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Special Area of Conservation (SAC) - ~1.7km southeast - <i>Rochdale Canal supports a significant population of floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i> in a botanically diverse waterplant community which also holds a wide range of pondweeds <i>Potamogeton</i> spp. The canal has predominantly mesotrophic water. This population of <i>Luronium</i> is representative of the formerly more widespread canal populations of north-west England.</i> - Healey Dell Local Nature Reserve (LNR) - ~1.8km north – <i>Disused 1800s railway line is now a nature trail with magnificent views from a 100ft high viaduct.</i> Non-statutory designated sites The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from Greater Manchester Local Records Centre.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site designations No impacts foreseen. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites

	No impacts to designated sites are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such sites (where known) as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers. The site lies within the impact risk zone for Rochdale Canal SSSI. The proposed development type is not listed as a possible high risk for this designation.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site designations None required. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites None required.
Invasive / Non-native species	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No problematic invasive and non-native species recorded on site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys but remain vigilant. When designing the planting scheme for new garden areas, the planting of any Schedule 9 invasive species of any other non-native plants likely to escape into any semi natural habitat on site or adjacent, must be avoided.
Invertebrates	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Due to the suburban context of the site and small extent and type of habitats recorded, the site is not considered suitable to support a protected and/or notable assemblage of invertebrates. The habitats present on-site, including lawns, scrub, hedgerows and trees, likely provide common invertebrates with opportunities to forage and shelter.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	A small section of grassland, scrub and woodland 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.
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The site could be further enhanced via the provision of native wildflowers or wildflower turf, which would provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates.
Bats	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed. Displaced bats from licensed sites <2km away from the survey site will find alternative habitat either within the mitigation measures implemented as part of the licence or will relocate to other known roosts sites in close proximity to the licensed site. There are 3 EPSLs within a 2km radius of site as detailed below:

	EPSL reference	Bat species affected	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence
	EPSM2009-709	Common pipistrelle	~570m east	Destruction of a resting place
	2015-8047-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Daubenton's bat	~1km east	Destruction of a resting place
	EPSM2011-2750	Common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	~1.5km east	Destruction of a resting place
There are no Special Areas of Conservation designated for bats within 10km of the site. Foraging and commuting habitat Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide high value foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of species-poor managed grassland, scattered scrub, hedgerow and woodland. 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 woodland on site is mature and extend beyond the site to the east and southwest, adding to the continuity of vegetated linear features present in the wider landscape. Bats are well known to utilise linear features to aid navigation whilst travelling between foraging resources and roost sites. Roosting habitat There are no buildings on site except for a single metal storage container, of negligible habitat value to roosting bats. There are trees present within the southeastern woodland parcel. No suitable roosting features, or evidence of roosting bats was identified on any of the surveyed trees on-site.				
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Roosting habitat As it is considered negligible, there are no foreseen impacts to roosting bats as a result of the removal of the metal storage unit. None of the trees subject to removal within the woodland habitat had any features suitable to support roosting bats. As such there are no foreseen impacts to bats roosting within trees as a result of the proposed works. Foraging and commuting habitat The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of grassland, scrub and woodland 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 [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 mounted onto mature trees at the site boundaries. 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 No evidence of nesting birds was identified on or within the built structure on site (metal storage container). Trees and vegetation No bird nests were identified within the hedge, scrub or woodland 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>	Trees and vegetation The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests if present within vegetation during works. Barn owls

	None foreseen. Overwintering birds None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Buildings/trees Any vegetation removal of scrub or trees (including pruning) 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, by a qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged or until an ecologist has determined the nest is no longer active. 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 or until an ecologist has determined the nest is no longer active. 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) 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 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

	opportunities for sheltered dispersal and refuge. In any case, the majority of the woodland is to be retained as part of the development proposals, albeit loss of boundary trees (~4) and bramble scrub to facilitate development. This woodland extends to the southwest and likely aids in the dispersal of reptiles to the wider landscape if present within this woodland parcel.
<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. • Works will be undertaken outside of the reptile hibernation season (November to February) insofar as is possible. • 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). There are no ponds on the site, but a review of aerial imagery (MAGIC and OS Maps) indicates the presence of a singular pond within 500m; the pond (P1) is located ~300m south of the site and is situated on the far side of the B6222 (Bury Road). This landscape feature is likely to represent a significant barrier to dispersal due to heavy traffic flow and high kerbs along the road, eliminating connectivity to the site for great crested newts. Terrestrial habitat suitability The site provides suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibians in the form of woodland, bramble scrub and hedgerow. The majority of the site is grassland of a short and uniform sward height which is suboptimal for amphibians due to the lack of

	vegetational structure providing shelter during bouts of dispersal. Amphibians are likely to be present within the eastern and northern site borders and may occasionally commute across the short sward grassland. The woodland extends southwest and likely provides opportunity for foraging, commuting and refuge for common amphibians, reducing the likelihood that they would chose to disperse across the 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>	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to great crested newts, further surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented for common amphibians during construction, including the following measures: • A staged approach will be adopted for vegetation clearance, whereby the vegetation will be strimmed to 15cm and left overnight to allow any amphibians to disperse. The vegetation can then be cleared to ground level and must be maintained at this level for the duration of construction to deter amphibians from the working area. • Any rubble piles will be dismantled by hand and debris and brash will be stored on pallets or removed from the site to prevent amphibians from utilising these areas. • Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby aquatic habitats that amphibians 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 common amphibians 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 great crested newt is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
Badger	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No badger setts were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. Further, no evidence of foraging badgers was noted within the development area. The topography of the site is broadly level and exposed and thus, unsuitable for sett making. However, the eastern site boundaries adjoin to woodland with shrubby understory which extends southwest to the wider landscape. Badgers may utilise this linear woodland for commuting, foraging and sett excavation and as a result may commute across site occasionally.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No works will be undertaken within 30m of a badger sett. A small section of grassland, scrub and woodland 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.

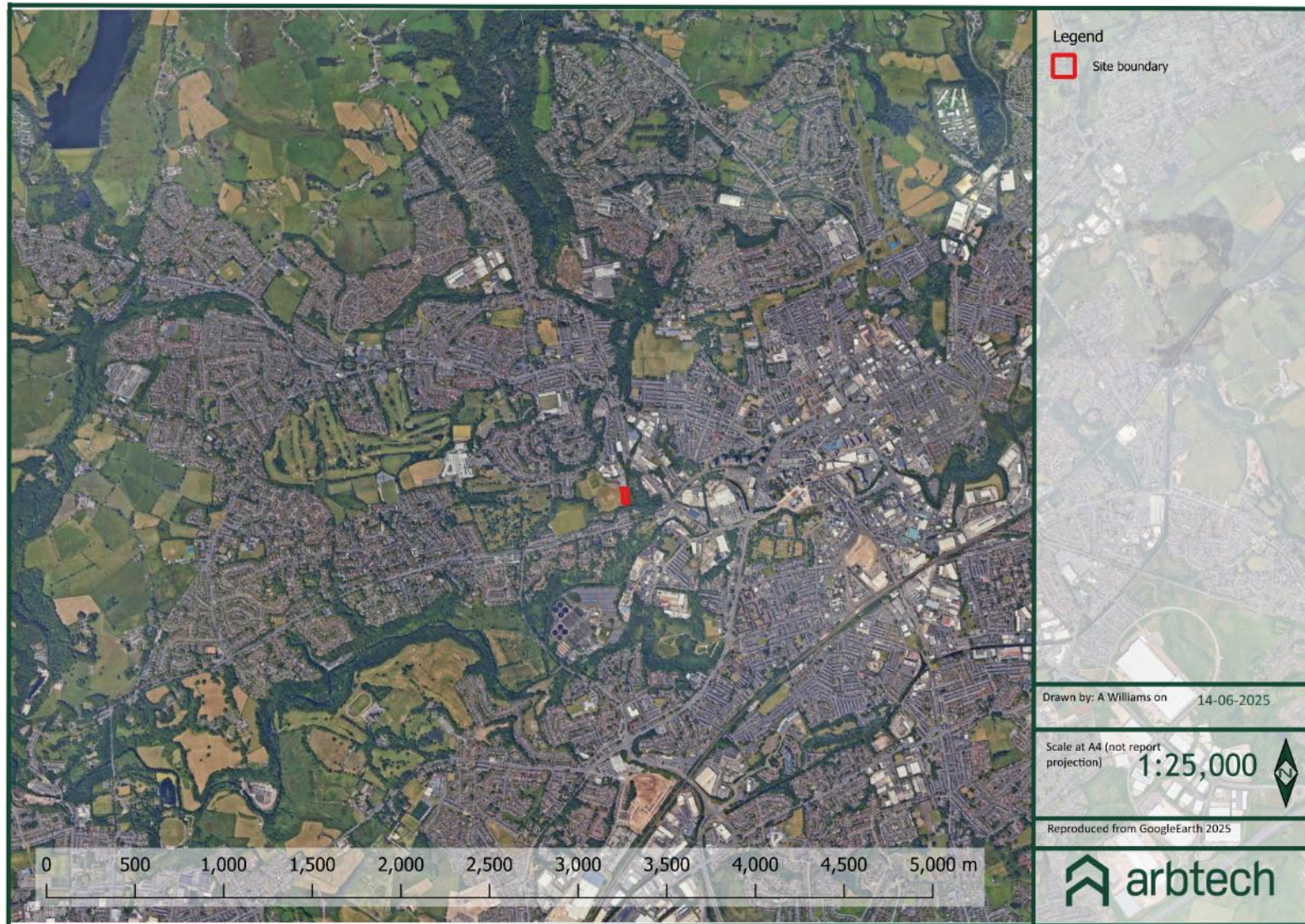
<i>Recommendations</i>	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to badgers, further badger surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: - Any excavations 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. Suggested biodiversity enhancements Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich grassland to increase foraging opportunities for badgers.
Riparian animals	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for otters or water voles within 2km of the site. There are no water courses on or connected to the site. There are also no riparian habitats present on site or within an influencing distance.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Hazel dormouse	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 2km of the site. Habitat suitability The site lies outside of the known current range for hazel dormice and there are no suitable habitats within the development area. As such it is considered likely that hazel dormice are absent from site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None foreseen.
Other e.g. hedgehog	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The bramble scrub and woodland onsite provide foraging and commuting opportunities for hedgehogs, with woodland habitat providing opportunities for hibernation. The grassland is also suitable for commuting hedgehogs.

<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	A small section of grassland, scrub and woodland 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>	A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • Any areas of scrub or dense vegetation should be first searched by hand before clearing. • 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.

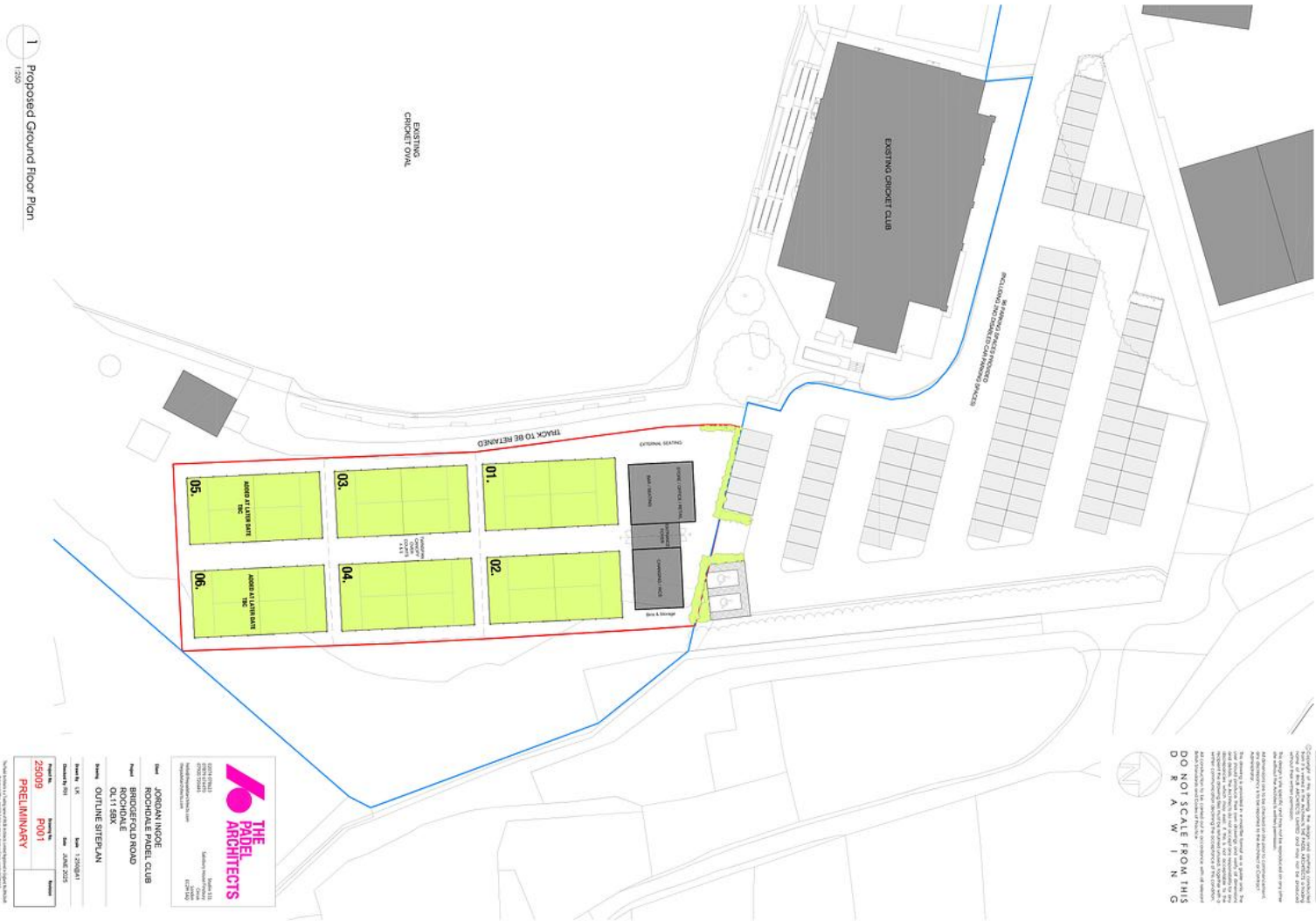
Appendix 1: Habitat map



Appendix 2: Location map



Appendix 3: Proposed plan



Appendix 4: Habitat Photos

Buildings	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 1: Metal storage unit on site
Modified grassland	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 2: Modified grassland of short sward height

			Figure 3: Section of unmanaged modified grassland
Other broadleaved woodland			
Photograph		Description	
			Figure 4: Woodland on site
Non-native hedgerow			
Photograph		Description	
			Figure 5: Lawsons cypress hedgerow on site
Bramble scrub			

Photograph	Description
	Figure 6: Bramble scrub on site

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Version control			
Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Amber Williams BSc (Hons) MSc MPhil Graduate Ecologist	19/06/2025
Proof	0.2	Mel Reid BSc (Hons) MRes AMRSB, Principal Ecologist	24/06/2025
Final	1.0	Amber Williams BSc (Hons) MSc MPhil Graduate Ecologist	24/06/2025