

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Roost Assessment

Survey site:

Land to the Southeast of Forewoods Common, Trowbridge, BA14 6PJ

Client:

Diana Miller

Survey date:

11th December 2025

Project:

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

Proposed new agricultural dwelling

[Submitted: PL/2025/02523]

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.](#)

Site Location and Context					
The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference ST 84953 61115 and has an area of approximately 0.138ha. The site primarily consists of livestock grazed, species-poor grassland and a gravel access road to the north. The site is surrounded by further grassland and developed land with the wider ownership land bordered by ditches, hedgerows and ancient deciduous woodland to the south. These habitats extend far into the wider landscape increasing the sites connectivity. Aerial imagery shows that the broader environment remains primarily rural consisting of agricultural fields, grassland and a web of mature hedgerows and treelines. Furthermore, it shows an increase of residential and urban land to the southeast (Staverton) and southwest (Bradford-on-Avon). The River Avon lies approximately ~0.15km south of the site. This watercourse likely enhances the area for a variety of species, including bats, amphibians and reptiles.					
Survey Details					
The site survey was undertaken by Kiera Horman BSc (Hons) Graduate Ecologist					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
11/12/2025	14.9	64.4	70	9	None.
Executive Summary					
Bats Foraging and commuting habitat Wildlife Sensitive Lighting Strategy, additional native planting, and enhancements to grassland habitats to improve foraging opportunities. 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. Birds, reptiles, amphibians, badgers and hedgehogs - Precautionary working methods. Please see relevant sections for details. Biodiversity enhancements - Please see relevant sections for details. Notable habitats - Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution affecting the nearby ancient woodland must be implemented during construction. A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) may be required for this. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites - The Local Planning Authority (LPA) may be required to consult with Natural England regarding potential impacts to Inwood Warleigh.					

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.

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> u1c - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface g4 – Modified grassland	On-site habitat descriptions u1c - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface A gravel access road is present along the northern site boundary (Photo 1 & 2). g4 – Modified grassland [516 active management, 102 sheep grazed] The site primarily consists of species-poor grassland which is dominated by perennial ryegrass and subject to livestock grazing (Photo 3 & 4). There are less than six vascular plant species present per metre squared including and absence of bracken, scrub and invasive species. As a result of the livestock grazing and agricultural use the sward height is primarily maintained at a short, homogenous sward height with occasional longer tuft grass (>7cm) accounting for less than 20% of the total area. Furthermore, the agricultural use of the field has resulted in bare and/or damaged ground accounting for more than 5% if the grassland area. It should be noted that the survey was completed outside of season, therefore, identification of flora was restricted, and species may have been unidentifiable. Species composition is detailed below: D: Perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> A: Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> O: Daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i>, Clover <i>Trifolium</i>, Small foot cranesbill <i>Geranium molle</i> R: Broadleaf dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> Condition assessment: Poor Local notable habitats A review of the Magic.gov.uk¹ database was completed to determine the presence of protected and/ or notable habitats within 2km of the site. Protected and/ or notable habitats recorded within 2km and their nearest distance from the site are detailed below.

¹ <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

	• Deciduous woodland ~ 0.04km south • Ancient and semi-natural woodland ~ 0.04km south • Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh ~0.99km south • Traditional orchard ~1.11km east
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site habitats The proposed development will result in the loss of modified grassland. This is likely to have a minimal impact on biodiversity due to the low ecological value of these habitats. Notable habitats Despite the close proximity of the site to the ancient deciduous woodland (Photo 5), no impacts to notable habitats are anticipated due to the small scale of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Notable habitats Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution affecting the nearby ancient woodland must be implemented during construction. A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) may be required for this. Biodiversity net gain The project is unlikely to trigger the requirement for a biodiversity net gain assessment as it falls under one of the exemptions (state exemption e.g. self-build).
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 no known statutory sites within 2km of the site. The site lies within the impact risk zone for Inwood Warleigh Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI). Statutory designated sites (within 10km) There is one national network site (SAC, SPA, Ramsar) located within 10km, as detailed below: <u>Bath & Bradford-on-Avon Bats Special Area of Conservation (SAC) ~6.89km northwest</u> Bath and Bradford-on-Avon Bats is approximately 106.45ha and is home to two Annex II species which are considered primary reasons for the site's designation as an SAC; the Greater horseshoe bat and the Bechstein's bat. Additionally, the presence of

	the Lesser horseshoe bat within the designated site is considered a qualifying feature for the site's designation but not a primary reason for site selection. It should be noted that the site is located within the Bath & Bradford-on-Avon bats Greater Horseshoe buffer zone. Non-statutory designated sites The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 1km/2km of the site cannot be established without data from Wiltshire and Swindon Biological 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). The site lies within the impact risk zone for Inwood Warleigh. The proposed development is listed as a possible high risk for this designation.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site designations None required. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites The Local Planning Authority (LPA) may be required to consult with Natural England regarding potential impacts to Inwood Warleigh.
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 are required.

Invertebrates																														
Summary of Survey Findings		The habitats present on-site, including grazed modified grassland, 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		Modified grassland 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.																												
Bats																														
Summary of Survey Findings		Desk Study																												
		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 eight 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>2020-44595-EPS-MIT</td><td>Brown long-eared, common pipistrelle, greater horseshoe, lesser horseshoe and natterers.</td><td>1.17 northeast</td><td>Destruction of a resting and breeding place.</td></tr><tr><td>2019-39554-EPS-MIT, 2019-39554-EPS-MIT-1</td><td>Brown long-eared, common pipistrelle and lesser horseshoe.</td><td>1.43km east</td><td>Destruction of a breeding site affecting breeding.</td></tr><tr><td>EPSM2011-2727</td><td>Brown long-eared, whiskered and Brandts.</td><td>1.75 km southeast</td><td>Destruction of a resting place.</td></tr><tr><td>EPSM2010-1698</td><td>Lesser horseshoe.</td><td>1.82km northeast</td><td>Destruction of a resting place.</td></tr><tr><td>2015-10621-EPS-MIT, 2015-10621-EPS-MIT-1</td><td>Daubentons, lesser horseshoe and greater horseshoe.</td><td>~1.87km west</td><td>N/A</td></tr><tr><td>2018-33779-EPS-MIT</td><td>Brown long-eared and lesser horseshoe.</td><td>~1.88km west</td><td>Destruction of a resting place with damage to a breeding site affecting breeding.</td></tr></table>	EPSL reference	Bat species affected	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence	2020-44595-EPS-MIT	Brown long-eared, common pipistrelle, greater horseshoe, lesser horseshoe and natterers.	1.17 northeast	Destruction of a resting and breeding place.	2019-39554-EPS-MIT, 2019-39554-EPS-MIT-1	Brown long-eared, common pipistrelle and lesser horseshoe.	1.43km east	Destruction of a breeding site affecting breeding.	EPSM2011-2727	Brown long-eared, whiskered and Brandts.	1.75 km southeast	Destruction of a resting place.	EPSM2010-1698	Lesser horseshoe.	1.82km northeast	Destruction of a resting place.	2015-10621-EPS-MIT, 2015-10621-EPS-MIT-1	Daubentons, lesser horseshoe and greater horseshoe.	~1.87km west	N/A	2018-33779-EPS-MIT	Brown long-eared and lesser horseshoe.	~1.88km west	Destruction of a resting place with damage to a breeding site affecting breeding.
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		Bath and Bradford-On-Avon bats is a bat designated Special Area of Conservation (SAC) located approximately ~6.89km northwest of the site. The development site lies within the 4000m Greater Horseshoe Buffer for Bath and Bradford-On -Avon Bats SAC.																												

	On Site Foraging and commuting habitat Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging opportunities for bats in the form of grazed modified grassland. The use of the grassland for livestock grazing increases its suitability for foraging as the livestock helps provide micro-climatic conditions that support invertebrate populations. There are limited commuting opportunities for bats on site, however, the neighbouring hedgerows, woodland and watercourse provide connectivity from the development site to the wider environment. 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 or trees present within the development site and therefore no suitable roosting habitat.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Foraging and commuting habitat The proposed development will result in the loss of approximately 0.127ha of grazed grassland but given the presence of more extensive areas of foraging and commuting habitat in the locality, this is likely to be inconsequential for bats. However, suitable habitats closest to bat roosts are most likely to be important to the bat populations, particularly for juveniles, however some species are highly mobile and may forage several kilometres from their roosts on a regular basis. Loss of foraging habitats can impact upon the food available to the designated populations and therefore affect the mortality rate. 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>	Foraging and commuting habitat Given that the proposals are for a single dwelling and proposals are small scale, it may be appropriate to recommend mitigation measures in lieu of further activity surveys. These could include a Wildlife Sensitive Lighting Strategy, additional native planting, and enhancements to grassland habitats to improve foraging opportunities. 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

	Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of one bat box at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats. The bat boxes will be incorporated into the fabric of the new dwelling. They will be a specification suitable for void dwelling and/or crevice dwelling species (which have been identified locally through EPSL data). A suitable bat box includes the Integrated Eco Bat Box or a 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>	Trees and vegetation No suitable habitat present on site for nesting 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 disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests within the neighbouring woodland. Barn owls None foreseen. Overwintering birds None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Buildings/trees 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 one bird box on the proposed dwelling will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g. Schwegler No 17 Swift Nest Box (buildings) Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace (buildings) Woodstone Nest Box (buildings or trees) Or a similar alternative brand. Swift and sparrow boxes should be positioned at the eaves of a building and can be incorporated into the fabric of the building during construction.
Reptiles	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Desk Study A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site. On Site Habitat suitability The dominant habitat on site, modified grassland, is considered unsuitable for reptiles due to the lack of foraging, commuting and sheltering opportunities. The grassland is frequently grazed by livestock, therefore resulting in a relatively short sward length and unfavourable reptile conditions. However, the site has good connectivity to further suitable reptile habitat in the wider environment via hedgerows, woodland and riparian vegetation associated with the River Avon. The presence of reptiles on site cannot be discounted, albeit likely limited to low numbers Wider landscape The River Avon lies approximately ~0.15km southeast of the site with ancient and deciduous woodland ~0.04km south. These habitats are of an elevated ecological value within the wider landscape and may represent important resources for local reptile populations. They provide optimal foraging, commuting and refuge opportunities for reptiles and are connected to the site through both bordering the ownership boundary as well as hedgerows. The presence of reptiles utilising these adjacent habitats cannot be discounted.

<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Modified grassland will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local reptile populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, site clearance could result in the death or injury of reptiles, if present. Furthermore, the site does not form a connective pathway or stepping stone between areas of suitable reptile habitat in the wider landscape and the development is unlikely to lead to reptile habitat fragmentation.
<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>	Desk Study 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 returns 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 one pond within a 500m radius of the site. The pond (P1) is located approximately ~357m north of the site on the opposing side of two small public roads and within a parcel of grassland surrounded by scattered trees and hedgerows. Despite the presence of

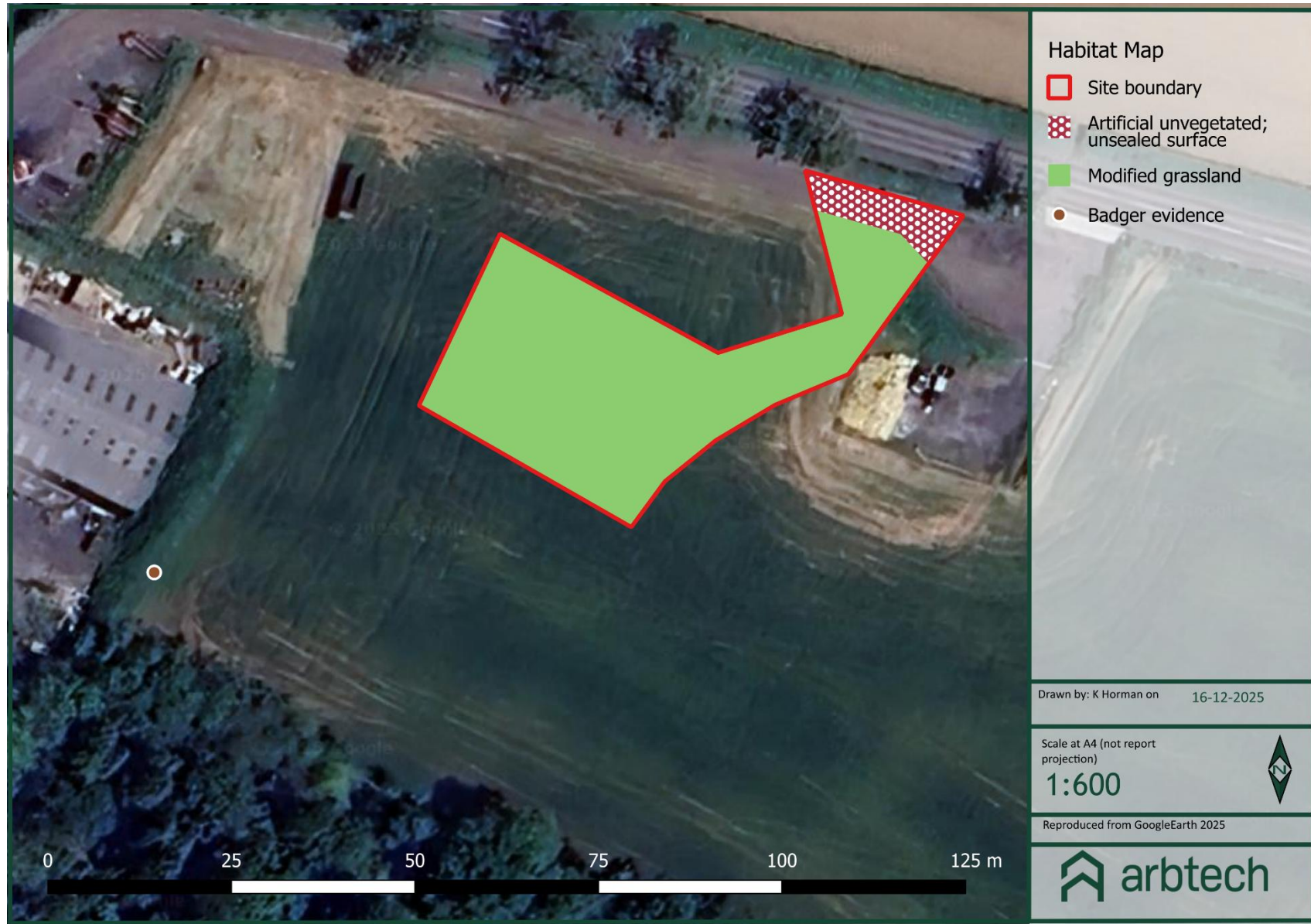
	the public roads. P1 is still considered connected to the site through GCN suitable habitats such as hedgerow, scrub and grassland. Additionally, it should be noted that the field and ditches east of the eastern ownership boundary are prone to flooding and forming standing water as a result of the loamy and clayey floodplain soils associated with the River Avon (Photo 6 & 7). This is not considered suitable for breeding populations of GCN however the ditches may provide suitable commuting habitat for amphibians. A pond map showing approximate pond locations is provided in Appendix 3. On Site Terrestrial habitat suitability The site provides limited suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibians given the lack of optimal habitat (i.e. scrub, rank grassland). The grazed modified grassland offers sub-optimal habitat for terrestrial amphibians. However, it should be noted that the site has good connectivity to suitable amphibian terrestrial habitat such as woodland, hedgerows and riparian vegetation associated with the River Avon. The presence of amphibians on site cannot be discounted, albeit likely limited to low numbers.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Whilst it is acknowledged that there are suitable GCN waterbodies and habitat close by, the proposed development is limited to frequently mown modified grassland that lacks any refuge/ hibernation opportunities. As a result, no habitats that represent breeding sites or resting places will be impacted, which reduces the potential risk to GCN and other common amphibians to a low level. It is therefore assessed that this risk can be suitably mitigated for through precautionary working methods to be applied during construction activity.
<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: • 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, however, evidence of foraging badgers was identified approximately ~40m southwest of the development site (Photo 8). Even though the habitats on site, modified grassland and developed land, are considered sub-optimal for foraging badgers, the site is directly connected to a large parcel of ancient, deciduous woodland.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No works will be undertaken within 30m of a badger sett and no suitable habitat will be removed during construction. However, due to the high connectivity of the site to the neighbouring woodland as well as the identified foraging evidence within the ownership boundary, the presence of badgers on site cannot be discounted and therefore the 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: - Heras fencing will be erected around the working area to prevent encroachment into retained habitats where badger setts could be present. - 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	
<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. The River Avon lies approximately ~0.15km southeast of the site, however, it is not considered to be suitably connected to the site. Additionally, no riparian habitats are 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.

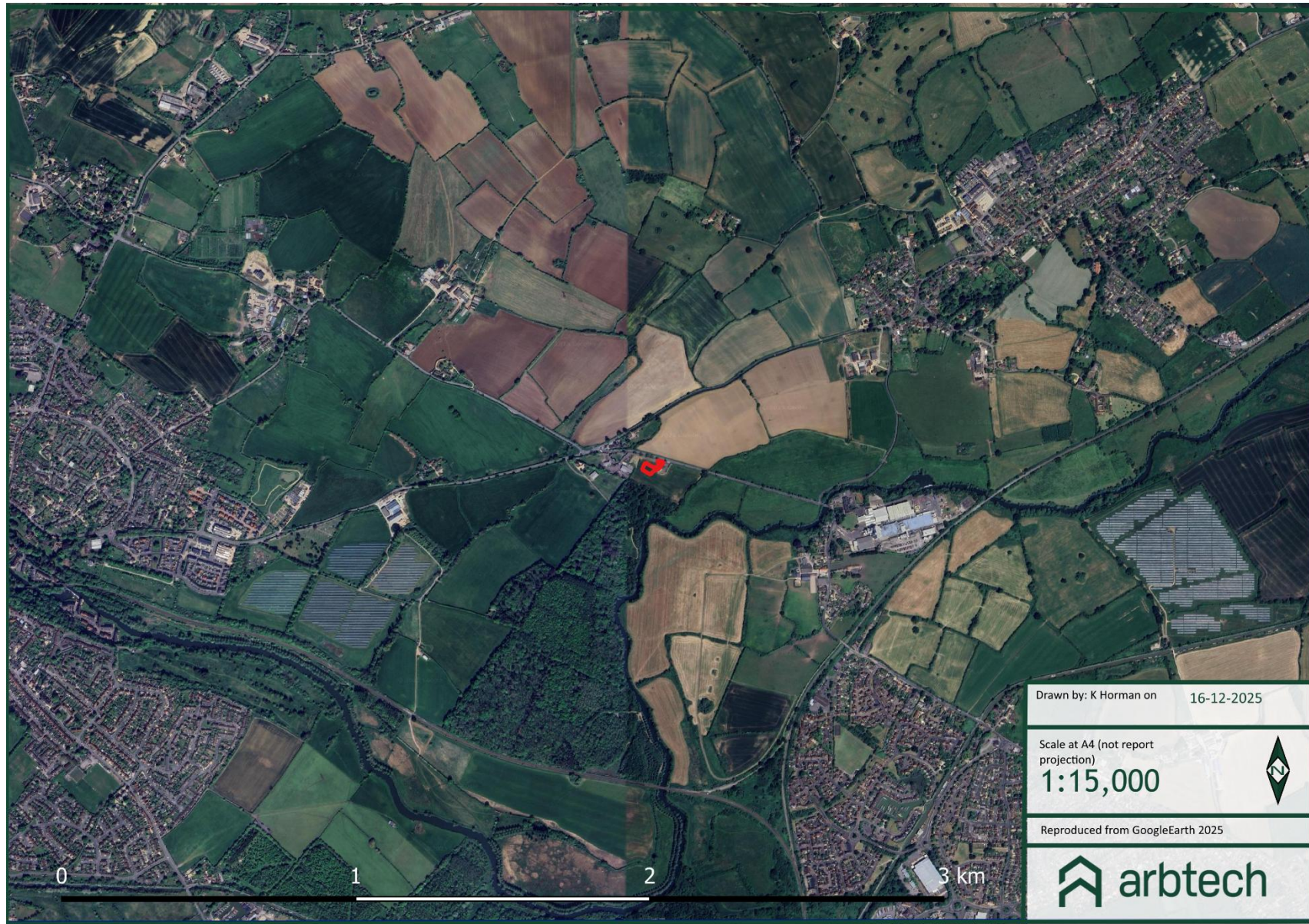
Hazel dormouse	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Desk Study A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 2km of the site. On Site Habitat suitability The site lies outside of the known current range for hazel dormice and there are no suitable habitats within the development area. As such it is considered likely that hazel dormice are absent from site. However, it should be noted that a large ancient, deciduous woodland borders the southern ownership boundary, the presence of dormice within this woodland cannot be discounted.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Due to the proximity of the development site to suitable habitats a minimum buffer of ~5m should be maintained between the site and the woodland or suitable hedgerows.
Other e.g. hedgehog	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The modified grassland on site provides limited foraging and commuting opportunities for hedgehogs, however, an extensive parcel of ancient woodland borders the southern ownership boundary and is directly connected to the development site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Modified grassland 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.
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Appendix 1: Habitat map



Appendix 2: Location map



Appendix 3: Pond map



Appendix 4: Proposed plan (red line boundary only)

BLOCK PLAN 12.12.25 01 REV.A



0 50
Metres



Plan Produced for: L HANCOCK -Forewoods Common

Date Produced: 26 Feb 2024

Plan Reference Number: TOROM23034155050524

Scale: 1:1250 @ A4

Appendix 5: Habitat Photos

Buildings	
Photograph	Description
	Photo 1: Gravel access road along the northern site boundary.
	Photo 2: Gravel access road along the northern site boundary.

Modified grassland	
Photograph	Description
	Photo 3: Modified grassland taken from the east.
	Photo 4: Modified grassland taken from the gravel access road north fo the site.

Notable habitats	
Photograph	Description
	Photo 5: Ancient deciduous woodland south of the development site.
Species-rich hedgerow with trees	
Photograph	Description
	Photo 6: Flooded ditch beyond the eastern ownership boundary.



Photo 7: Flooded ditch in the southeastern corner of the ownership land.

Non-native hedgerow with trees

Photograph



Description

Photo 8: Evidence of badger foraging west of the development site.

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Version control			
Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Kiera Horman BSc (Hons) Graduate Ecologist	15/12/2025
Proof	0.2	Romany Poole BSc (Hons) MSc, Consultant Ecologist	18/12/2025
Final	1.0	Romany Poole BSc (Hons) MSc, Consultant Ecologist	19/12/2025