Our Ref: FFELTD00383-V2

South View Bungalow
Cheadle Road
Oakamoor
Staffordshire
ST10 3AN
T: 01538 703890
M: 07917765464
E: info@faunaforest.co.uk

Mr. J. Hook
The Anchor Inn
280 Bridge Road
Sutton Bridge
Spalding
PE12 9SH

8th March 2021

Dear Mr. Hook,

Ref: Erection of two dwellings at land adjacent to 236 Bridge Road, Sutton Bridge, Spalding – re-submission of H18-0191-20 and H18-0525-20

In a letter dated 1st February 2021 under reference: H18-0998-20, South Holland District Council stipulate that an Ecology Management Scheme should be designed to discharge the following condition:

Condition 08: Development can incorporate a number of simple, low-cost measures to deliver biodiversity benefits and enhance priority habitats and species, such as, the use of bat roost boxes, green roofs or walls, and integrating nesting opportunities into buildings and green infrastructure. The use of swift bricks on new developments would help minimise the decline in swifts, a priority species.

Reason: To ensure that the development is able to deliver a net gain in biodiversity.
This Condition is imposed in accordance with Policy 28 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan, 2019 and national guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework, 2019.

In light of the above and with a view to discharge planning condition 08, the following recommendations have been made:

Green Space Creation
It is considered that the introduction of a hedgerow along one or more of the garden margins would aid with biodiversity gain as well as being aesthetically pleasing. In view of this, we recommend that upon completion of the project and following the removal of machinery and tools associated with the construction, a species-rich hedgerow will be planted around the periphery.

Prior to planting the hedgerow, the ground should be broken up and cleared of any existing vegetation which may compete with new plants. Bare roots must be carefully handled and protected prior to planting to prevent them from drying out. Ideally, they should be kept in bags in a cool, damp location.

The hedgerow should be planted in areas of organic mulch such as well-rotted woodchip, bark, coconut fibre, grass cuttings, horse manure or farmyard manure, which can be laid around the base of the hedge to a 100mm depth. This will be applied early summer, no later than May, and will require topping-up in subsequent years.

The hedge itself should be planted between October and March provided no ground frost is present, and it should be laid at six plants per metre in two staggered rows about 250mm apart with plants at approximately 450mm in each row. A buffer or strip no less than one metre should be left around the hedge and this should be appropriately managed to increase biodiversity value.

Hedge plants should be approximately 0.5m transplants of locally common native species and of British provenance (preferably local) and should comply to British Standard 3936[1]. A diverse mixture of species is recommended to enhance the wildlife value of the hedgerow and provide a good feeding resource for both pollinating insects and birds. The composition of species should include 10% Hazel *(Corylus avellana),* 60% Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*, 10% Field Maple *(Acer campestre),* 5% Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*, 10% Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa),* 5% Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* with the addition of Wayfaring Tree *(Viburnum lantana)* and/or Guelder rose *(Viburnum opulus)* with no less than six species in total.

Buffer strip creation

Where possible, a 1-2m buffer strip could be created adjacent to the hedgerow to boost the conservation value of the site as a whole, and to protect the hedgerow. This area should initially be rotovated, and consideration given to removal of the top layer of soil if the current weed burden (especially nettle and thistle) looks to be unduly high.

We recommend the lawn area be planted with a seed mix from Emorsgate Seeds called EL1 – FLOWERING LAWN MIXTURE. This contains a good mix of grasses and forbs, allowing for the long-term development of perennial wildflowers under a mowing regime.

1 *https://apps2.staffordshire.gov.uk/SCC/TrimDocProvider/?ID=003/07/06/04/1039*

Future Management/Maintenance of Habitat Creation

- If the weather becomes adversely dry in the growing season following planting (as was seen in 2018) consideration may have to be given to watering the plantings, and in dry conditions they should be regularly monitored to check for undue levels of mortality. For the first year any plants which die should be replaced by new plantings and once the scrubs are mature tree guards should be removed and disposed of.
- The hedgerow should be laid by a suitably qualified person.
- Small notches/gaps may be created where trees are to be planted (experienced personnel should be aware of best practice in this instance).
- Supports/ties and other associated equipment used to aid with growth will be regularly checked and adjusted accordingly and once trees and shrubs are well established, supports will be removed.
- Any holes left by the removal of supporting equipment will be filled with soil.
- Trim the hedgerow outside of the bird nesting season which generally runs from late February until late August.
- Annual cutting of the hedge is not recommended because it weakens the shrubs and reduces winter food for wildlife.
- Work on a rotation of cutting once every 2-3 years, which in turn will be cost-effective and help to produce a more natural-looking hedge.
- Trimming the hedge into an A-shape up to 2m high and 1.5m wide rather than the traditional box cross-section encourages bush growth from the base of the hedge and prolongs life.
- The hedgerow will need to be laid on a 10-15-year cycle.
- Annually, any tree boles will be sprayed between June and September and plants should be fed once in spring and once late summer using only approved liquid feed at a rate of 60g/m². It is important to ensure plants are watered during drought.
- Ways to ensure the hedgerow is not impacted by rabbits, deer and other pests, is by using clear spiral guards which can be used with most species and will expand with growth of the plant. Other options are the use of plastic mesh guards which are useful for branching species such as holly (guards should be removed once plants have become established after 3-5 years).
- The area of planted scrub should be maintained by coppicing between 10-15 years.
- The buffer strip adjacent to the hedgerow may need to be managed for weeds in the first few years, with excessive amounts of aggressive species reduced in cover, although it should be stressed that the presence of occasional thistles and dock should be tolerated as these provide a resource for a wide range of invertebrates. The area should be cut in August, and if the sward becomes too thick and species-poor, consideration should be given to a secondary cut at the end of February if the ground is dry enough. Following mowing, the grass should be raked off.
- Similar to the hedge, if the planting is followed by adversely dry and hot conditions the strip will need to be watered, and if any areas suffer excessive dieback, they should be re-seeded.

Justification & Long-term Biodiversity Benefits

It is considered that the long-term benefits of laying a species rich hedgerow will increase biodiversity to the site. The new habitat will provide both shelter and food for birds, attract invertebrates, then subsequently provide prey for bats, birds and other wildlife. It is considered that the level of recommended habitat creation to increase biodiversity is adequate and proportionate in context with the development at this site.

Fauna Forest Ecology Limited
South View Bungalow, Cheadle Road
Oakamoor, Staffordshire, ST10 3AN

T: 01538 703890
M: 07917765464
E: info@faunaforest.co.uk
W: www.faunaforest.co.uk

Birds

To compensate for habitat loss and to enhance ecological value within the site, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Four open-fronted bird nesting boxes and four close-hole bird nesting boxes are to be installed at least 3m above ground level on each building, ideally in locations sheltered from prevailing wind, and preferably on or near trees, or alongside the main dwelling or the fence lines.
- It is recommended that a sparrow terrace is created, which would usually comprise at least three connected nest boxes no lower than 3m from ground level. Boxes (terraces) could be installed on one or more side aspect of the house away from direct sunlight and prevailing wind, and ideally under the eaves (somewhere between north and east). It is advised that boxes are not installed above a doorway or well-used path. See Appendix 1 for further design specifications or visit the RSPB website[2]:

  https://www.rspb.org.uk/get-involved/activities/give-nature-a-home-in-your-garden/garden-activities/createasparrowstreet/

- Swifts should be considered during the development. It is recommended that bird grilles are not fitted to the new building and that the structure is designed in such a way that swift bricks are installed under the roof, no less than 5m above ground level. Swifts are a colonial nesting species; it is therefore recommended that swift bricks are installed in groups of six. Ideally the bricks will be installed in the top course of the brickwork, in shaded areas out of direct sunlight and away from windows as swifts are easily disturbed. Boxes should not be obstructed by trees, ladders or aerials. Design options are shown in Appendix 1 or can be found on the Swift Conservation's website[3]:

  https://www.swift-conservation.org/Leaflet%204%20-%20Swift%20Nest%20Bricks%20-%20installation%20&%20suppliers-small.pdf

Bats

In support of local bat populations, it is recommended that the following mitigation is considered:

- Two Ibstock bat bricks (or similar) be installed into the brickwork at eaves level on each building. The boxes should not face in a northerly direction. Alternatively, bats could benefit from two or more bat tiles which could be included on each roof pitch.

Hedgehog

With hedgehog numbers declining in recent years, biodiversity management plans are critical to aid with their conservation status. Given that foraging hedgehogs can travel through a number of gardens each night in a bid to successfully forage, it is important that provisions are made in each boundary line (if fenced or gated) with a view to allow them to successfully commute. Gaps in fences and under gates should be at least 130mm X

[2] https://www.rspb.org.uk/globalassets/downloads/activities-pdfs/createasparrowstreet.pdf
[3] https://www.swift-conservation.org/Leaflet%204%20-%20Swift%20Nest%20Bricks%20-%20installation%20&%20suppliers-small.pdf

130mm. No impacts to hedgehog will occur provided a safe working practice is adhered to at all times during the construction phase.

Method Statement for Breeding Birds

It is understood the area of impact is not suitable for use by nesting birds as it comprises short mown amenity grass with occasional small ornamental garden shrubs. However, workers should always be vigilant and cautious of bird nesting. If any nesting birds are discovered on site during the construction phase, works should halt and Fauna Forest Ecology Limited should be contacted for advice. Following this, an area around the nest site will be protected from disturbance with a suitable fence (not HERAs fencing) that would include an appropriate buffer zone, as determined by a suitably qualified ecologist. Work will then be avoided in this area until the nest is no longer in use. Buffer zones in this respect will normally be 5m in diameter, and will be delineated by canes, cordon tape and signage.

Once the nest has been vacated, immediately prior to works commencing, the supervising ecologist will carry out another site inspection for nesting birds. Works will then only commence if the ecologist confirms that no other nesting birds are present. Should nesting birds be discovered the actions described above will be implemented/repeated.

REASONABLE AVOIDANCE MEASURES (RAMS)

In addition to the above, it is recommended that RAMs are incorporated into the work schedule during the construction phase to safeguard local wildlife. We recommend that:

- Vehicles will use existing tracks onto and within the construction zone.
- It is advisable that only building products to be used on the day are brought and stored on the site. If building products need to be stored onsite (e.g. overnight or for more than one day) these products will be stored on pallets or retained in bags on pallets to ensure that refuges are not created that will attract animals. Building products should be placed on existing hard standing if possible.
- All holes created during the construction period (e.g. to lay a concrete pad) will be filled in and finalised on the same day so as not to leave any pitfall traps. If this is unavoidable, they should be left with a sloping end or ramp to allow animals that may fall in to escape. Holes should be covered over at night. Also, any pipes over 150mm in diameter should be capped off at night to prevent animals entering.
- Any spoil resulting from excavations will either be spread and compacted within the area on the same day or be removed from the construction area on the same day. It will not be left in loose heaps overnight.
- A copy of this method statement will be available at all times onsite.

Lighting and Noise
A low-level lighting scheme should be implemented during and after construction to avoid indirect disturbance to nocturnal animal species (namely bats) that may exploit local habitats. We recommend that:

- During the construction phase, works are not carried out after dusk and do not commence until after dawn. It is strongly recommended that generators and machinery that emit significant noise levels are not left to run through the night.
- Light spill is controlled and if lighting is required at night, hooded shields are fitted to prevent spill onto nearby habitats that may support wildlife.
- Lighting is not directed towards bat and bird mitigation boxes.

Biosecurity
We recommend the below biohazard precautionary measures are followed:

- Prior to works commencing, all site workers should receive a tool-box talk regarding the level of potential threat Schedule 9 plants pose to the environment.
- Workers disinfect boots and use hand sanitiser prior to entering the site and before leaving the site.

Pollution Management & Measures of Best Practice
At all stages throughout the course of the construction phase, the new series of Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP)[4] should be strictly adhered to.

I trust that the above enhancement plan is satisfactory to discharge condition 8 in the planning permission. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to get in touch.

Yours sincerely



David Nixon
Fauna Forest Ecology Limited

[4] http://www.netregs.org.uk/media/1303/gpp-5-works-and-maintenance-in-or-near-water.pdf

Fauna Forest Ecology Limited
South View Bungalow, Cheadle Road
Oakamoor, Staffordshire, ST10 3AN

T: 01538 703890
M: 07917765464
E: info@faunaforest.co.uk
W: www.faunaforest.co.uk

- Protected Species Surveys
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
- Phase One Habitat Surveys
- EPS Licensing
- Ecological Impact Assessments
- Habitat Creation
- Biodiversity Offsetting for Net Gain
- Clerk of Works

FAUNA FOREST ECOLOGY

APPENDIX 1 – BIRD NESTING ENHANCEMENTS

Create a sparrow street



What you will need:

- a plank of wood
  150 mm x 1400 mm x 15-18mm thick
- pencil and tape measure
- saw
- nails
- strip of waterproof rubber.
- drill
- Optional: a special drill bit for making 32mm holes
- ladder
- screws

Step by step guide

1 **Make sure you have a suitable place for your nestbox.** Ideally, it will be under the eaves of your house or high on a wall, and you'll need to have permission before erecting any box on a property.

The box will need to be at least 3 m (10 feet) from the ground, facing somewhere between north and east to avoid it getting too hot or wet. Avoid placing it in direct sunlight, and don't put it over a doorway or well used path.

2 **Buy a sparrow box.** If you're short on time or DIY skills you can buy a box, but check it's the correct size. The round entrance hole should be 32 mm in diameter, and it should be at least 150 mm from the floor of the box. It shouldn't have a perch directly below the hole – that would be an open invitation to predators.

3 **Make sure you have the right wood.** The thickness is importance to insulate the box from cold and heat and to stop the box warping). You can use exterior-quality plywood (for a light box) or hardwoods (such as oak and beech) or soft wood (such as pine, but this will deteriorate more quickly). Buy timber approved by the Forest Stewardship Council - look for the FSC label.

4 **Measure and cut your wood.** Mark your plank of timber with your pencil first. Then saw your plank according to the diagram.

If you don't have the special drill bit for making the 32 mm round hole, you can use a jigsaw to cut a square or wedge shaped hole at the top of the front, as in the diagram.

5 **Nail all the pieces, except the roof, together.** The sides, back and front 'wrap around' the base.

6 **Attach the roof.** By using screws, you'll be able to get into the box at a later stage to clean it out.

Use a waterproof strip to make a hinge between the top edge of the roof and the backing board. Try a piece of bicycle tyre inner tube or roofing felt.

Fauna Forest Ecology Limited
South View Bungalow, Cheadle Road
Oakamoor, Staffordshire, ST10 3AN

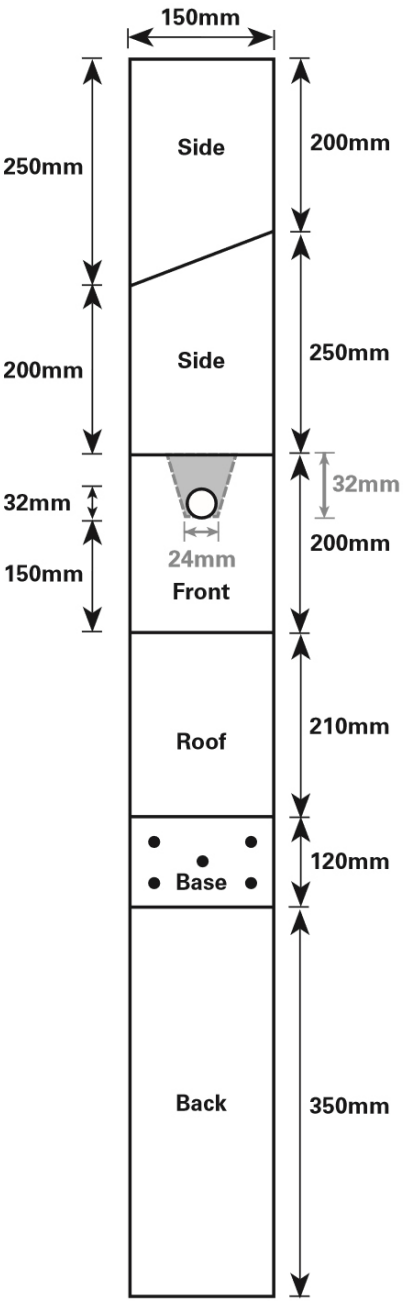
T: 01538 703890
M: 07917765464
E: info@faunaforest.co.uk
W: www.faunaforest.co.uk

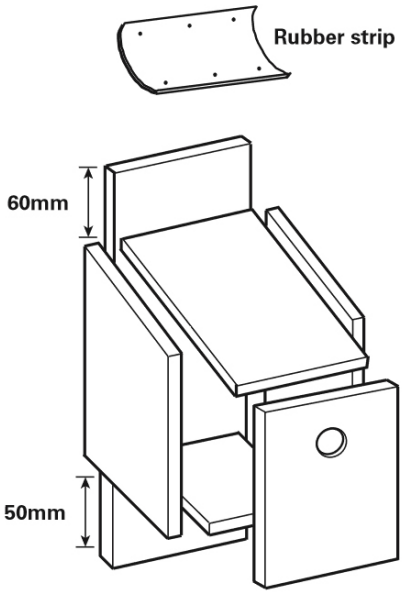
- Protected Species Surveys
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
- Phase One Habitat Surveys
- EPS Licensing
- Ecological Impact Assessments
- Habitat Creation
- Biodiversity Offsetting for Net Gain
- Clerk of Works

FAUNA FOREST ECOLOGY

7 **Put your box up.** Drill guide holes at the top and bottom of the box. Taking care, fix to a wall using a ladder, screws and rawl plugs.

Sparrows are sensitive to disturbance at the nest and protected by law. So watch and enjoy from a distance. You may be lucky to see them raising several broods in there in a season.





Fauna Forest Ecology Limited
South View Bungalow, Cheadle Road
Oakamoor, Staffordshire, ST10 3AN

T: 01538 703890
M: 07917765464
E: info@faunaforest.co.uk
W: www.faunaforest.co.uk

- Protected Species Surveys
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
- Phase One Habitat Surveys
- EPS Licensing
- Ecological Impact Assessments
- Habitat Creation
- Biodiversity Offsetting for Net Gain
- Clerk of Works

FAUNA FOREST ECOLOGY



Examples of sparrow terrace nest boxes



Examples of 28mm, 32mm and open fronted bird boxes



Example of Schwegler Brick Nest Box

Fauna Forest Ecology Limited
South View Bungalow, Cheadle Road
Oakamoor, Staffordshire, ST10 3AN

T: 01538 703890
M: 07917765464
E: info@faunaforest.co.uk
W: www.faunaforest.co.uk

- Protected Species Surveys
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
- Phase One Habitat Surveys
- EPS Licensing
- Ecological Impact Assessments
- Habitat Creation
- Biodiversity Offsetting for Net Gain
- Clerk of Works

FAUNA FOREST ECOLOGY

Swift nesting boxes

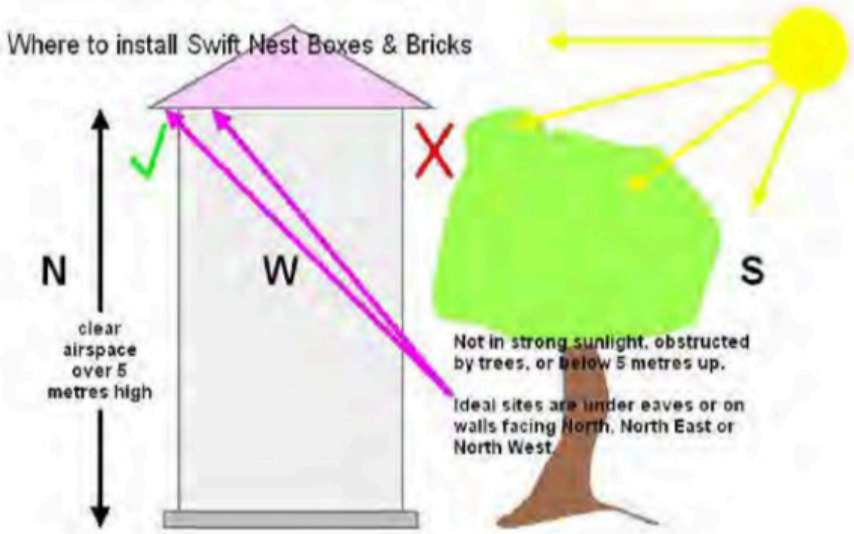
Choosing & Installing Swift Nest Boxes – a basic guide

Swift Conservation www.swift-conservation.org

Congratulations! You want to help Swifts!

Choosing the site

Place the nest box on the side of the building that gets the least direct sunshine. If possible fix it under an overhang or the eaves, to give it more protection from weather and heat. It should be sited at least 5 metres above ground, with clear adjacent airspace so the Swifts can access it in high-speed direct flight (they fly straight into the nest hole to avoid the risk of predation). Make sure that predators (cats, crows, magpies, squirrels, rats and weasels) do not have easy access to the nest (eg by climbing up creepers, sitting on nearby aerials, or flying in from nearby trees).



Choosing the box

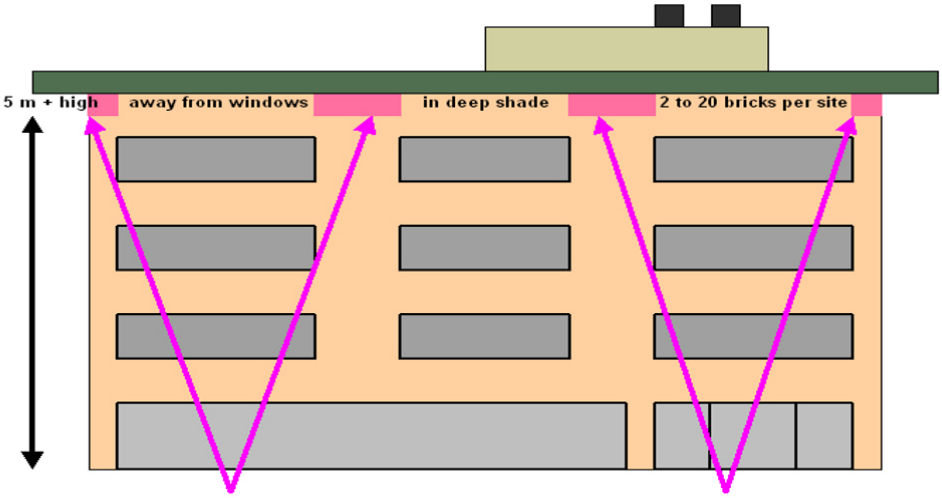
You can find a good range of Swift nest boxes illustrated on the "Shopping!" pages of our website, which also provides links and details of how you can order them. A brief summary of the various types and their uses is below. Select the box that meets your needs, your budget, and your ability to fit it! Please remember that the longer lasting the box and the more soundly it is fitted, the better it is.

Wooden

We know of two commercial wooden Swift nest boxes available, from John Stimpson and CJ Wildbird Foods. Both are well made, designed for Swifts by experts, and are light and easy to fit when compared to the concrete boxes. The downside of such boxes is their relatively limited life, but careful siting and occasional surface treatments can prolongue their lives to a very useful span.



Where to Install your Swift Bricks



Install the Swift bricks under the roof, in the top course of blockwork, in shaded areas out of direct sunlight, (shown here as pink blocks) and away from windows. Swift Brick installations do not usually generate any problems with droppings, but the Swifts may be disturbed by people staring at them!
Minimum height from the ground should be 5 metres, and the boxes should not be obstructed by trees, ladders or aerials.

Choosing your "Swift Nest Brick" nest box

You can find a good range of Swift nest bricks illustrated below, with details of their suppliers, plus a brief summary of the various materials and types and their uses. Select the Swift nest brick that meets your needs, your budget, and your ability to fit it. The longer lasting the Swift nest brick and the more soundly it is fitted, the better it is for the Swifts.

Fitting the Swift Nest Brick

Good nest bricks are made to give many years of useful service, and so installation and any fixings used must be equally long-lasting. They may also be fitted behind metal and timber cladding, in which case the manufacturer's'advice on suitable fixing methods should be obtained.

Keep yourself safe

Establish a safe system of work and follow scrupulously all safety advice before installing Swift nest bricks. Use the appropriate personal protective equipment required for the task.

Checking use and maintenance

Swift nest places do not usually need any cleaning. Many Swift nest bricks, if competently installed do not need any maintenance. Where bricks with removable covers are used, there will be a need to regularly check those covers for integrity. We suggest this is done as part of the building's regular maintenance programme.

How many

Swifts like a few neighbours and a busy Swift colony will be a powerful attraction to other Swifts to come in and nest. So fit at least two to twenty boxes on your site, taking into account its size. For a house, two boxes, for a school or office or warehouse project, ten to twenty.

Fauna Forest Ecology Limited
South View Bungalow, Cheadle Road
Oakamoor, Staffordshire, ST10 3AN

T: 01538 703890
M: 07917765464
E: info@faunaforest.co.uk
W: www.faunaforest.co.uk

- Protected Species Surveys
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
- Phase One Habitat Surveys
- EPS Licensing
- Ecological Impact Assessments
- Habitat Creation
- Biodiversity Offsetting for Net Gain
- Clerk of Works

FAUNA FOREST ECOLOGY

The Ibstock "Eco Home for Swifts" Brick
clay and recycled plastic



Discrete and attractive terracotta box ideal for new and restored buildings
Insert under eaves or in high walls - Terracotta & recycled plastic plank

Made to order - takes 10 to 14 days
Available in smooth red, blue & cream clays Size 326mm x 140mm x 140mm
Product code UNQ.SWIFT01 £POA

Ibstock Brick Ltd. Cattybrook Sales Office
Almondsbury, Bristol BS32 4BX

www.ibstock.com
sales 0844 800 4575
design advice 0844 800 4576
technical services 0844 800 4577
literature and samples 0844 800 4578

The ELIS-Plast nest box
Lightweight plastic material



Made in the Czech Republic at an extremely competitive price, this box is designed for use together with insulation "bats" applied to external walls, and then plastered over to give a smooth finish.

These innovative lightweight weatherproof boxes can be fitted under eaves too, and they provide snug nesting space at very low cost.

UK models are fitted with an inner plywood floor lining and a Starling resistant entrance.

We are investigating the possibility of a flat fronted box of the same material for flush-fitting – it may be available in 2015

For further information and to place orders:

Richard Andel Marketing Consultant

AndelRi@seznam.cz www.elisplast.cz





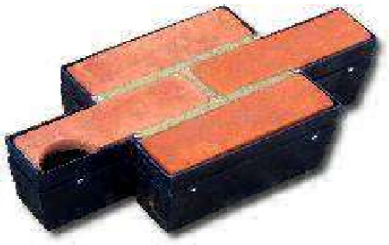
Fauna Forest Ecology Limited
South View Bungalow, Cheadle Road
Oakamoor, Staffordshire, ST10 3AN

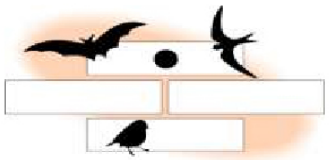
T: 01538 703890
M: 07917765464
E: info@faunaforest.co.uk
W: www.faunaforest.co.uk

- Protected Species Surveys
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
- Phase One Habitat Surveys
- EPS Licensing
- Ecological Impact Assessments
- Habitat Creation
- Biodiversity Offsetting for Net Gain
- Clerk of Works

FAUNA FOREST ECOLOGY

The Bird Brick Houses nest box Plastic and brick







This box is made from a plastic box with a detachable plastic front frame holding your own brick or stone finish, made to your needs, and set into the wall

This box can be supplied with various front panels permitting entry by Swifts or several other bird or bat species. It matches neatly into standard brick patterns, and even into flint walls

Bird Brick Houses, Willow Cottage, Harebeating Lane, Hailsham, East Sussex, BN27 1EP

Mobile : 07415 067051 Land line: 01323 849322

e-mail : Enquiries@birdbrickhouses.co.uk

Web site:
http://www.birdbrickhouses.co.uk/

Schwegler "Woodcrete" Bricks & Boxes of Cement –fibre compound

Swift nest bricks from Schwegler are made from a compound called "Woodcrete"

A mixture of cement and plant fibre, it is strong and long lasting, if heavy

Such boxes, if sensibly sited and maintained, have the potential to last as long as the building, making them particularly attractive and cost effective

http://www.schwegler-natur.de/index.php?main=home

UK suppliers: NHBS

Phone - 01803 865913 Prices on application

customer.services@nhbs.com
http://www.nhbs.com/about/contact_us.php

NHBS, 2-3 Wills Road, Totnes, Devon, TQ9 5XN UK

On the right, the Schwegler Swift Brick No: 25 suitable for solid walls.

265mm wide x 220mm deep x 180mm high





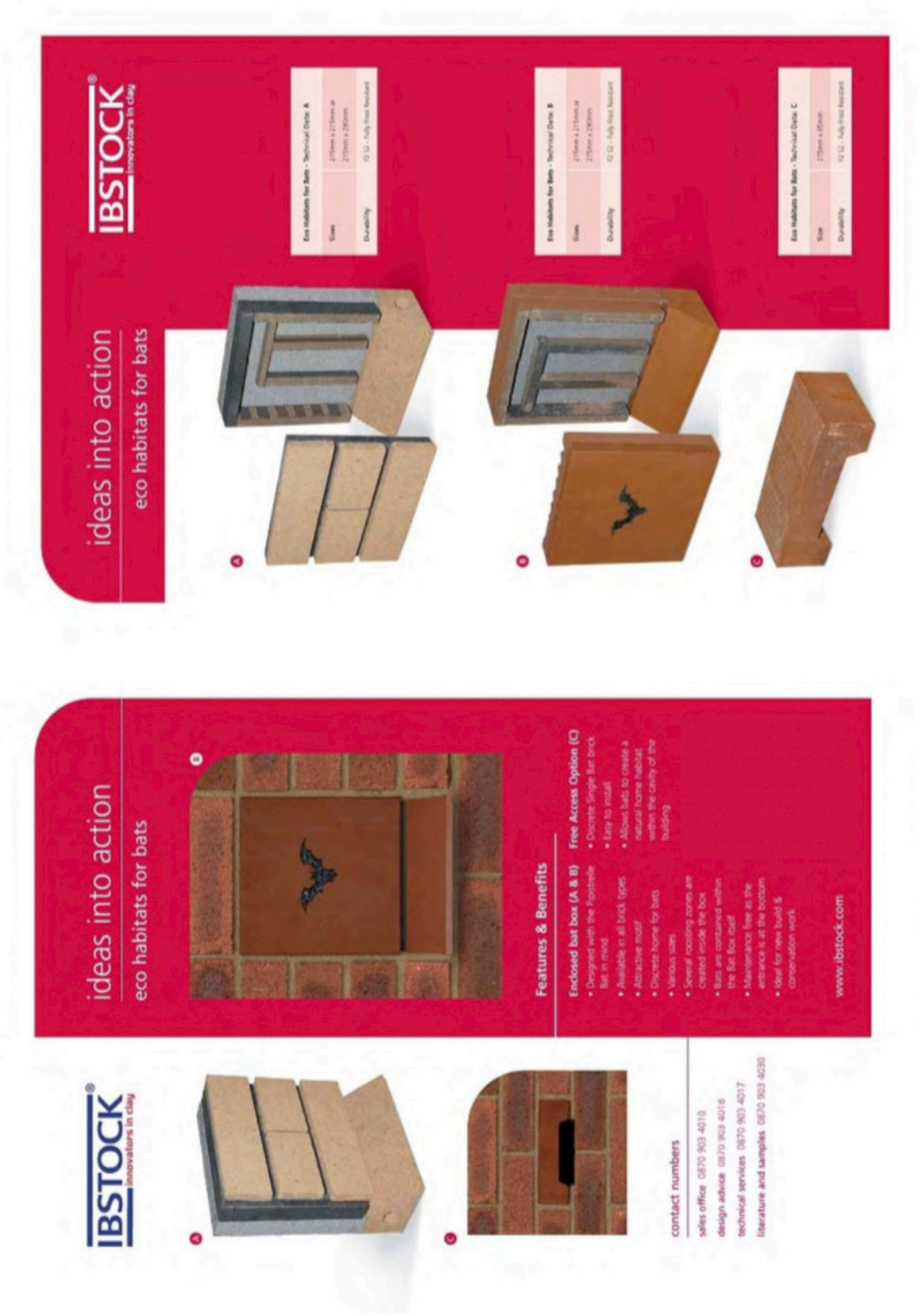
Fauna Forest Ecology Limited
South View Bungalow, Cheadle Road
Oakamoor, Staffordshire, ST10 3AN

T: 01538 703890
M: 07917765464
E: info@faunaforest.co.uk
W: www.faunaforest.co.uk

- Protected Species Surveys
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
- Phase One Habitat Surveys
- EPS Licensing
- Ecological Impact Assessments
- Habitat Creation
- Biodiversity Offsetting for Net Gain
- Clerk of Works

FAUNA FOREST ECOLOGY

APPENDIX 2 – BAT ROOSTING ENHANCEMENTS



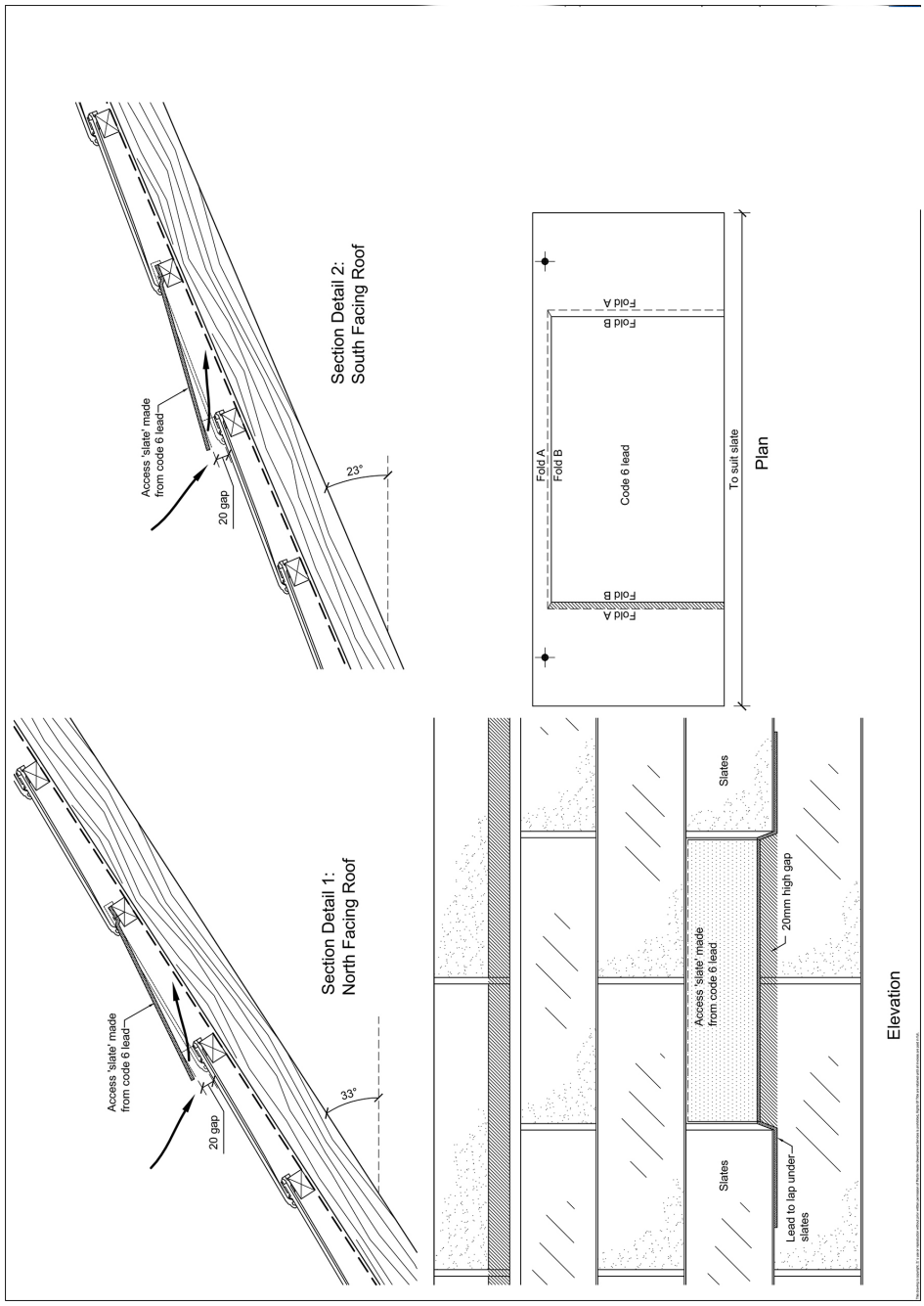
Fauna Forest Ecology Limited
South View Bungalow, Cheadle Road
Oakamoor, Staffordshire, ST10 3AN

T: 01538 703890
M: 07917765464
E: info@faunaforest.co.uk
W: www.faunaforest.co.uk

- Protected Species Surveys
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
- Phase One Habitat Surveys
- EPS Licensing
- Ecological Impact Assessments
- Habitat Creation
- Biodiversity Offsetting for Net Gain
- Clerk of Works

FAUNA FOREST ECOLOGY

Land adjacent to 236 Bridge Road



Fauna Forest Ecology Limited
South View Bungalow, Cheadle Road
Oakamoor, Staffordshire, ST10 3AN

T: 01538 703890
M: 07917765464
E: info@faunaforest.co.uk
W: www.faunaforest.co.uk

- Protected Species Surveys
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
- Phase One Habitat Surveys
- EPS Licensing
- Ecological Impact Assessments
- Habitat Creation
- Biodiversity Offsetting for Net Gain
- Clerk of Works

FAUNA FOREST ECOLOGY