150 Holborn, London

Bat Inspection Report

Dar Al-Handasah Consultants (Shair and Partners) UK Ltd.

July 2018

Document Control

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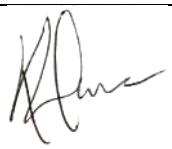
Reviewed and Approved by:	Kevin Hume	Signed:	

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Aven Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Dar Al-Handasah Consultants (Shair and Partners) UK Ltd. to carry out a bat inspection and survey in respect of bats at 150 Holborn, London, in June 2018 to update the results of the survey carried out in August 2015 (Aven Ecology, 2015). Additional surveys were then commissioned after evidence of a bat roost was found.

1.2 Background

In August 2015, Aven Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Dar Al-Handasah Consultants (Shair and Partners) UK Ltd. to carry out an inspection survey in respect of bats at 150 Holborn, London. The need for the survey was identified following suspected bat droppings being found within the building in the course of a preliminary inspection by the Dar Group. The purpose of the survey was to search for evidence of bats and to determine the potential of the building to support bats.

The 2015 survey included a desk study, in which records of bats, as well as protected sites designated for their bat interest were obtained. At least seven species of bats were found to occur within approximately 5km of the Site:

- *Eptesicus serotinus* – Serotine
- *Myotis daubentonii* – Daubenton's
- *Myotis myotis* – Mouse-eared bat
- *Nyctalus noctula* – Noctule
- *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* – Common pipistrelle
- *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* – Soprano pipistrelle
- *Plecotus auritus* – Brown long-eared bat

The building was assessed as having low (but not negligible) potential to support roosting bats following the initial inspection. In accordance with good practice guidelines, a dusk activity survey and a period of static monitoring was recommended; these surveys were carried out in September 2015. The purpose of the survey was to assess the level of bat activity across the Site to inform the development proposals, including any requirement for mitigation.

No bats were observed emerging from 150 Holborn and no bats were recorded during the activity survey, indicating the Site has a very low level of bat activity. The static detector, installed on the 6th floor, also recorded no bats flying around inside the building. It was therefore considered highly unlikely bats were roosting within the building despite the presence of a number of bat roosting opportunities. It was recommended that the works to 150 Holborn proceed with caution, and works to the areas identified as having the potential to support roosting bats be undertaken by hand, for example the stripping of the lead flashing around the top floor of the building.

In June 2018, Aven Ecology was commissioned to carry out an update bat survey to discharge a Planning Condition attached to the Planning Permission for the development:

> *If more than 12 months elapse between the date of the approved bat survey (April 2016 and addendum letter dated 5th June 2017 in Planning Addendum Design and Access Statement*

dated July 2017) and commencement of development, an updated bat survey shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Such survey to be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist and accompanied by a report confirming the results and implications of the assessment, including any revised mitigation measures.

All mitigation measures as approved shall be implemented in full in accordance with the agreed time scales.

Reason: In order to protect wildlife habitats and biodiversity, in accordance with the requirements of Policy A3 of the Camden Local Plan 2017.

Following the single dusk emergence survey and static monitoring period on 3rd July 2018, evidence of a bat roost was identified in the form of bat calls within the typical emergence and re-entry period of common pipistrelle bats (Jones & Walsh, 2006). Further surveys were therefore recommended and a licence will be required prior to licensable works commencing.

1.3 Site Location and Description

150 Holborn, London, hereafter referred to as the 'Site', measures approximately 0.2ha and is situated in Holborn, Camden, London (approximate central OS grid reference: TQ 3116 8165).
The Site comprises a single large seven-storey U-shaped brick building with a three-storey section to the east, and a central hardstanding courtyard. Lead flashing covers the top storey of the building. The building is connected to another building at its north-western end, which is outside the Site boundary.
Internally, the Site remains unaltered from the 2015 survey; it is unoccupied with the exception of the ground floor and sections of the basement and first floor, and has been so for several years (*pers. comm* Geoff Kite). Internally the building has been stripped back to the brick and plaster walls, and all furnishings have been removed.
Roads lie immediately adjacent to the eastern, southern and western Site boundaries, and the adjoining building lies to the north of the courtyard. Five London Plane (*Platanus × acerifolia*) trees line Gray's Inn Road, along the western Site boundary. The Site is situated in a very urban location, however a number of small green open spaces are located within 300m, in particular to the north and southwest, as well as the Thames River approximately 800m to the south

1.4 Development Proposals

The proposed development plans include the demolition of the building for the development of offices.

1.5 Survey Aims and Objectives

The aims of the bat inspection were to:

- identify, where possible, if bats are currently using or have historically used the building as a roost;

- identify if the building has the potential to support roosting bats;
- advise on any further survey work if necessary.

The aims of the bat activity survey were to:

- assess the level of bat activity within the Site;
- advise on any further survey work if necessary; and
- assess the potential constraints and implications of the survey findings with regard to the proposed works to the Site.

The objectives of the bat inspection included:

- completion of a bat inspection in accordance with best practise guidelines;
- review of legislation relating to bats (see Appendix 1);
- identify potential ecological constraints to works based on survey findings.

The objectives of the survey included:

- completion of three bat activity surveys, using static automated and mobile transect methodologies;
- identify potential ecological constraints to works based on survey findings.

1.6 Quality Assurance

All surveys are led by Ecologists who are members of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) at the appropriate level. By joining the CIEEM staff sign up to a professional code of conduct.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Introduction

The update bat survey undertaken at 150 Holborn comprised the following:

1) Internal and external inspection of the building within the Site;
2) Dusk bat activity/emergence survey focussing on the building; and
3) A period of static monitoring inside the building using an automated bat detector.

Following the update survey and the static monitoring period, which resulted in the identification of a bat roost on the Site, the following further surveys were recommended:

1) A dusk emergence and dawn re-entry bat survey and a dusk emergence survey focussing on previously identified potential roosting features.
2) A second period of static monitoring inside the building using an automated bat detector.

The second dusk/dawn survey has been completed and the results are included within this report. The second period of static monitoring is in progress and the third dusk survey is scheduled for August; the results of these surveys will be detailed within an addendum to this report.

2.2 Bat Internal and External Inspection

The building within the Site was inspected to assess its potential to support bats and to search for evidence of bats roosting, where safe access permitted. The inspection comprised an external and internal inspection. The exterior and interior walls and roofs of the building were viewed from ground level and features providing potential bat access or roosting places were noted. The internal inspection also comprised a thorough search of the building for evidence indicative of past or present use by roosting bats.

Areas where bat droppings may accumulate, such as on the ground, ledges, window sills and walls, were also inspected. Any features that may potentially be used by bats were identified and any bat roosting features or evidence of bat activity as listed below were noted.

Table 1: External and internal bat roosting or access features or direct evidence of bats

External Inspection Features	**Internal Inspection – Features & Direct Evidence**
Gaps between roof tiles or ridge tiles	Live bats or bat corpses;
Gaps under the eaves	Droppings
Cracks and crevices in the stonework	Bat sounds
Gaps around the dormer window	Potential access points
Gaps under the lead flashing seals	Potential roosting sites
Potential access points	Clean, cobweb free gaps around potential entrance points

2.3 Bat Activity Survey

A total of three bat activity surveys were recommended at 150 Holborn, after evidence of a bat roost was found, to determine the bat species present and record the level of bat activity on Site.

The surveys comprised a dusk emergence surveys and a dusk emergence and dawn re-entry survey; the third dusk survey is scheduled for 6th August. The surveys were carried out in accordance with best practice guidelines (Collins, 2016).

Two surveyors were deployed; one was situated within the courtyard of the Site and the second was positioned on Grays Inn Road for the initial period of the survey, and a transect was walked around the Site for the latter part of the survey. The survey was designed to cover the bat access points and roosting opportunities identified during the internal and external inspection as well as assess the level of bat activity across the overall Site. The location of each bat pass, the direction of flight, the species and the behaviour of the bat were recorded on standardised survey forms and field maps. Although not the principal focus of the study, efforts were made to identify potential bat emergence behaviour and thus determine the presence of any roosts.

For the purposes of the survey, a bat pass is defined as "*two or more bat calls in a continuous sequence; each sequence or pass is separated by 1 second or more in which no calls are recorded*" (Collins, 2016).

The dusk emergence surveys commenced up to 15 minutes before sunset and continued for approximately 1.5 hours after sunset. The dawn re-entry survey commenced 1.5 hours before sunrise and continued until sunrise.

2.4 Static Monitoring Survey

An SM2+ automated bat detector was installed on the 6th floor of the building on 3rd July 2018 and was left in place for nine nights to record any bat activity within the building. The bat detector was again installed at the same location on 23rd July and left in place for at least one week.

2.5 Survey Dates, Surveyor and Equipment Used

The update bat inspection and dusk survey were undertaken by Dr. Kevin Hume MCIEEM, holder of Natural England Class Licence WML CL-18, on 3rd July 2018. Kevin was accompanied by Tom Foster from the Dar Group Ltd during the surveys.

The two further surveys were undertaken by Dr Kevin Hume CIEEM and Anna McDermott CIEEM, also holder of a Natural England Class Licence WML CL-18, on 23rd July and scheduled for 6th August 2018.

The following equipment was used or available to use during the inspection:

- close focusing binoculars;
- LED P7 Lenser torch;
- endoscope (Seasnake flexible fibre scope); and
- camera.

The equipment used during the surveys included:

- Batlogger M detectors
- SM2 automated detector

All bat calls were recorded and later analysed using Analook and BatExplorer sound analysis software.

Table 2 below presents the survey dates and the weather conditions during the surveys.

Table 2: Survey Date and Weather Conditions

Survey	Date	Sunset	Start/ End	Time	Weather Conditions (Start/end of Survey)			
					Temp. (° C)	Wind (Bft)	Cloud (Okt)	Precipitation
Dusk	03.07.18	21:20	Start	21:05	20.3	2	3	No
			End	22:50	17.9	1	4	
Dusk	23.07.18	21:05	Start	20:50	27.0	1	0	No
			End	22:35	24.6	1	0	
Dawn	24.07.18	05:12	Start	03:45	19.1	0	0	No
			End	05:12	18.2	0	0	

The weather conditions for the last survey, scheduled for 6th August 2018, will be included in the addendum to be submitted once the survey has been completed.

2.6 Limitations

The floors of the unoccupied parts of the building were concrete, covered by dust and small amounts of dirt and debris, which may occasionally have obscured any scattered bat droppings potentially present; however, it is unlikely any clusters of droppings, more typically associated with substantial numbers of long-term roosting bats, would have been missed.

Pipework/ventilation systems were open to the remainder of the building, and therefore accessible to bats, and spanned the full height of the building. For health and safety reasons, these areas were not closely inspected.

The building is located in a very urban area of London, which is highly illuminated and subject to heavy traffic flow. The glare of artificial illumination, coupled with the height of the building, could obscure visual observation of flying bats; the ultrasonic noise associated with vehicles could obscure auditory recording of bat echolocation calls. Furthermore, where bat activity is very low, and where roosting is only very brief and occasional, the probability of detecting roosts, even through multiple activity surveys is correspondingly low. Therefore, the use of multiple, extended periods of static monitoring at height within the building helps to mitigate this limitation.

No access was gained to the 7th floor plant rooms as these were locked, however this is not thought to have affected the results of the survey as these rooms appeared sealed.

Any ecological survey represents a snapshot of ecological conditions at the time of survey; ecological conditions may change over time. The details within this report will therefore remain valid for a period of up to 24 months; beyond that date it is advised that a review of ecological conditions is undertaken.

3.0 Results

3.1 Bat Internal and External Inspection

The indicative locations of the features identified during the external and internal survey are presented in Figure 1, Appendix 4.

3.1.1 External Inspection

No evidence of bats was recorded during the external inspection of the buildings, however the features noted and described in Table 3 below provided potential bat roosting opportunities. Please note the photographs within the table provide only illustrative examples of the features described and are not intended to represent an exhaustive documentation of every such occurrence of those features

3.1.2 Internal Inspection

Each of the seven storeys and the basement were inspected for evidence of bats, with the exception of the ground floor and sections of the basement and 1st floor, which were occupied by tenants at the time of the survey.

With the exception of the basement and the occupied storeys, each floor had a similar layout and all were bare and had been stripped of furnishings. Several of the windows on the 6th and 7th floors were open/removed; however, the windows were netted to prevent pigeons entering. The greatest number of cracks in the brickwork and holes in the plaster were found on the 6th floor; these features were also present on the on the lower floors albeit in lower numbers.

No evidence of bats was recorded during the internal inspection of the building. However features noted and described in Table 4 below provided potential bat roosting opportunities; please note the photographs within the table only provide an example of the feature described.

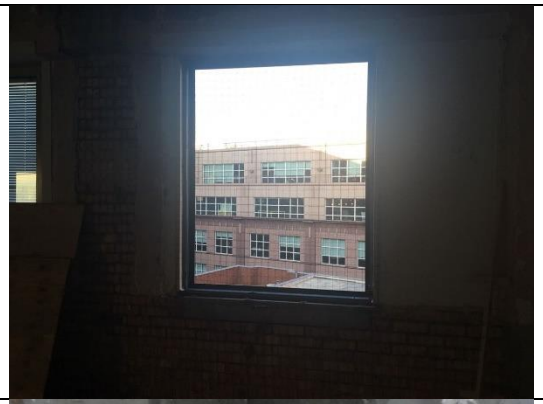
Table 3: External Building Inspection Results

Description	Photographs of the Feature	Bat Roosting / Access Point
Weep holes in brickwork leaving crevices		Roosting/Access
Lead flashing covered the top storey of the building		Roosting
Gap where lead flashing/ blockwork adjoins the brick wall	 	Roosting

Gaps behind boarding to pipework on roof areas		Roosting

Table 4: Internal Building Inspection Results

Description	Photographs of the Feature	Bat Roosting / Access Point
Pipework running through the floor on each storey provided connectivity between the floors – note the pipes on the floor below visible within the centre of the circular pipe.		Access
Cracks in ceiling concrete		Roosting

Open, albeit mostly netted, windows				Access
Cavities between brickwork and concrete				Roosting

3.2 Bat Activity Survey

Figures showing the position of the surveyors during the surveys and the transect route walked are included within Appendix 4. The raw survey data is included within Appendix 3.

Dusk Survey - 3rd July 2018

No bats were seen emerging from 150 Holborn and no bats were recorded during the transect survey around the building. Figure 2 shows the transect route walked during the survey.

Dusk Survey - 23rd July 2018

No bats were seen emerging from 150 Holborn and no bats were recorded during the transect survey around the building. Figure 3 shows the position of the surveyors during the emergence survey and the transect route walked during the last half an hour of the survey.

Dawn Survey – 24th July 2018

No bats were seen re-entering a roost in 150 Holborn and no bats were recorded during the survey. Figure 3 shows the position of the surveyors during the re-entry survey.

The results of the third survey, scheduled for 6th August, will be included within the addendum.

3.3 Static Monitoring Survey

Period 1 – 3rd – 12th July 2018

A static detector was installed on the 6th floor of the building on 3rd July and recorded for 9 nights until 12th July. The detector was placed on the 6th floor as the greatest number of potential roosting opportunities had been identified on this floor during the internal inspection and the open windows and connections to the 7th floor roof provided the greatest number of potential bat access points (Aven Ecology, 2015).

On five of the nine nights the static detector was deployed, bats were recorded. Brief common pipistrelle passes were recorded in the early mornings of 6th, 7th and 8th July, however these passes were all outside of the usual period where bats return to their roosts, typically half an hour before sunrise for Pipistrelle species (Jones & Walsh, 2006). On 10th July a common pipistrelle was recorded at 22:09, 54 minutes after sunset, outside of the typical emergence period for pipistrelle species, taken to be 20-30 minutes after sunset (Jones & Walsh, 2006).

On 9th July, a common pipistrelle bat was recorded every few minutes from 04:01 until 04:30, 24 minutes before sunrise, within the typical re-entry period for pipistrelles. Again, at dusk on 9th July a common pipistrelle was recorded at 21:43, 27 minutes after sunset at 21:16, within the typical emergence period.

The location of the static detector for the period of the monitoring survey is shown on Figure 2, Appendix 4. Raw survey data is included within Appendix 3.

Period 2 – 23rd July – 6th August 2018

The results of the static detector monitoring during Period 2 will be included within the addendum,

4.0 Discussion and Recommendations

4.1 Discussion

An update bat survey, including a building inspection and activity/emergence survey, was undertaken at 150 Holborn due to a Planning Condition for the survey to be repeated being attached to the Planning Permission. The update surveys were undertaken on 3rd July 2018.

The seven-storey brick building remained unchanged since the time of the original survey in 2015 and remained mostly unoccupied at the time of the survey. Internally the building had been stripped and all furnishings removed, meaning it was relatively undisturbed.

The Site was located in a very urban area, however small green open spaces were noted within the vicinity, some connected by a treeline to the Site, which provided commuting routes and foraging areas for bats. Seven bat species have also been recorded within the 10km grid square in which the Site was situated.

No evidence of bats was found within the building during the inspection. Potential bat roosting opportunities were noted during the external and internal inspection, including cracks and crevices in the brickwork and in the plaster. Potential bat access points into the building were provided by open windows and open holes in the walls. In addition, although access points were not present on each floor, open pipework running the height of the building provided connectivity throughout. The building was categorised in accordance with BCT guidance as having 'Low' (but not 'Negligible') potential to support roosting bats, consistent with the 2015 survey.

In line with best practice guidelines (BCT, 2016), a dusk emergence/activity survey was carried out following the inspection survey, and a static detector was placed on the 6th floor for nine nights. No bats were recorded during the dusk survey however bats were recorded by the static detector on five of the nine nights. On one night, 9th July, the recordings indicate that a single common pipistrelle roosted either within the building or immediately outside the window of the building. The exterior of the 6th floor (the floor on which the static detector was situated internally) is lined with lead flashing with gaps noted on the west side of the building on Grays Inn Road; it is therefore considered this is the most likely roosting location.

A further two surveys were recommended, in accordance with best practice guidelines (BCT, 2016) where a bat roost has been confirmed. An additional static monitoring period was also recommended. A dusk emergence and dawn re-entry survey were undertaken on 23-24th July and the static detector was installed. No bats were recorded during the activity/transect element of the survey. The third survey is scheduled for 6th August, at which point the data from the second period of static monitoring will also be available.

The data collated to date indicates the presence of a very occasional roost used by a single common pipistrelle bat.

4.2 Recommendations

In accordance with best practice guidelines (BCT, 2016), where a roost is confirmed, a licence from Natural England is required prior to works commencing. The proposed development involves low numbers of 'common' bat species, and will therefore qualify for a 'Low Impact Bat Licence' from

Natural England. All works affecting the known roosts will be undertaken following confirmation of receipt from Natural England, and in accordance with the timescales set out in the licence Method Statement. A Low Impact Bat Licence can only be issued when planning consent is granted and all planning conditions relating to bats have been discharged.

Under normal circumstances, the location of the bat roost needs to be confirmed prior to obtaining a licence. In this instance, it will be almost impossible to confirm the roost location due to the size of the building and the number of possible roosting locations inside, in addition to the very low numbers of bats recorded during the surveys (see Limitations section above). Additional surveys and investigations would not be proportionate, particularly given the extremely low likelihood that these would provide any further certainty. Aven Ecology has contacted Natural England who have confirmed that identifying the roost as 'inside the building' would be satisfactory in this case if the situation is explained (Natural England, email 23/07/2018).

5.0 References

Collins, L. (2016) *Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines* (3rd Edition); BCT

HMSO (1981) The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended); London

HMSO (1994) Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan; London

HMSO (2000) The Countryside and Rights of Way Act; London

HMSO (2010) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (as amended); London

Jones & Walsh (2006) A Guide to British Bats (3rd edition); Field Studies Council/The Mammal Society

Mitchell-Jones, A.J. (2004) *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*; English Nature, Peterborough

Mitchell-Jones, A.J. and McLeish, A.P. (2004) *The Bat Workers' Manual* (third edition); JNCC, Peterborough

6.0 Appendices

Appendix 1 – Relevant Legislation

Bats

All species of bat found in the UK are listed under Schedule 5 of *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and are afforded protection under Section 9(4)(b&c) and Section 9(5) of Part 1 of the Act. Under this legislation, a person is guilty of an offence if he intentionally or recklessly:

- Kills or injures any bat;
- Disturbs any bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection; or
- Obstructs access to any structure or place which any bat uses for shelter or protection.

Bats are afforded additional protection through their inclusion on Schedule 2 of *The Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2010* (as amended). Under Part 3 of this legislation, a person is guilty of an offence if he:

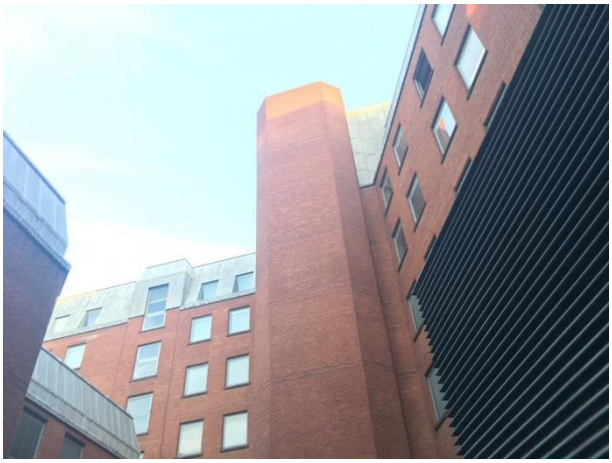
- Deliberately captures, injures or kills a bat;
- Deliberately disturbs a bat; or
- Damages or destroys a bat breeding site or resting place.

Disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, breed or reproduce, rear or nurture their young, migrate or hibernate. It also includes any disturbance likely to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species. Consequently, attention should be given to dealing with the modification or development of an area if aspects of it are deemed important to bats, such as flight corridors and foraging areas.

Appendix 2 – Site Photographs

Photograph 1: Southern elevation of 150 Holborn

Photograph 2: South-western corner of 150 Holborn



Photograph 3: Internal courtyard of 150 Holborn

Photograph 4: Upper section of building as viewed from the central courtyard of 150 Holborn

Photograph 5: Inside 150 Holborn

Photograph 6: Inside 150 Holborn

Appendix 3 – Survey and Static Monitoring Data

Table 1: Raw Survey Data – Dusk 3rd August

Surveyor: Kevin Hume and Tom Foster Equipment: Batlogger

Time	Species	Type of Activity	Number of Passes
No bats seen or heard			

Table 2: Raw Survey Data – Dusk 23rd August and Dawn 24th August

Surveyor: Kevin Hume Equipment: Batlogger

Time	Species	Type of Activity	Number of Passes
No bats seen or heard			

Surveyor: Anna McDermott Equipment: Batlogger

Time	Species	Type of Activity	Number of Passes
No bats seen or heard			

Table 3: Static Monitoring Period 1 Raw Survey Data – 3rd -12th July Equipment: SM2

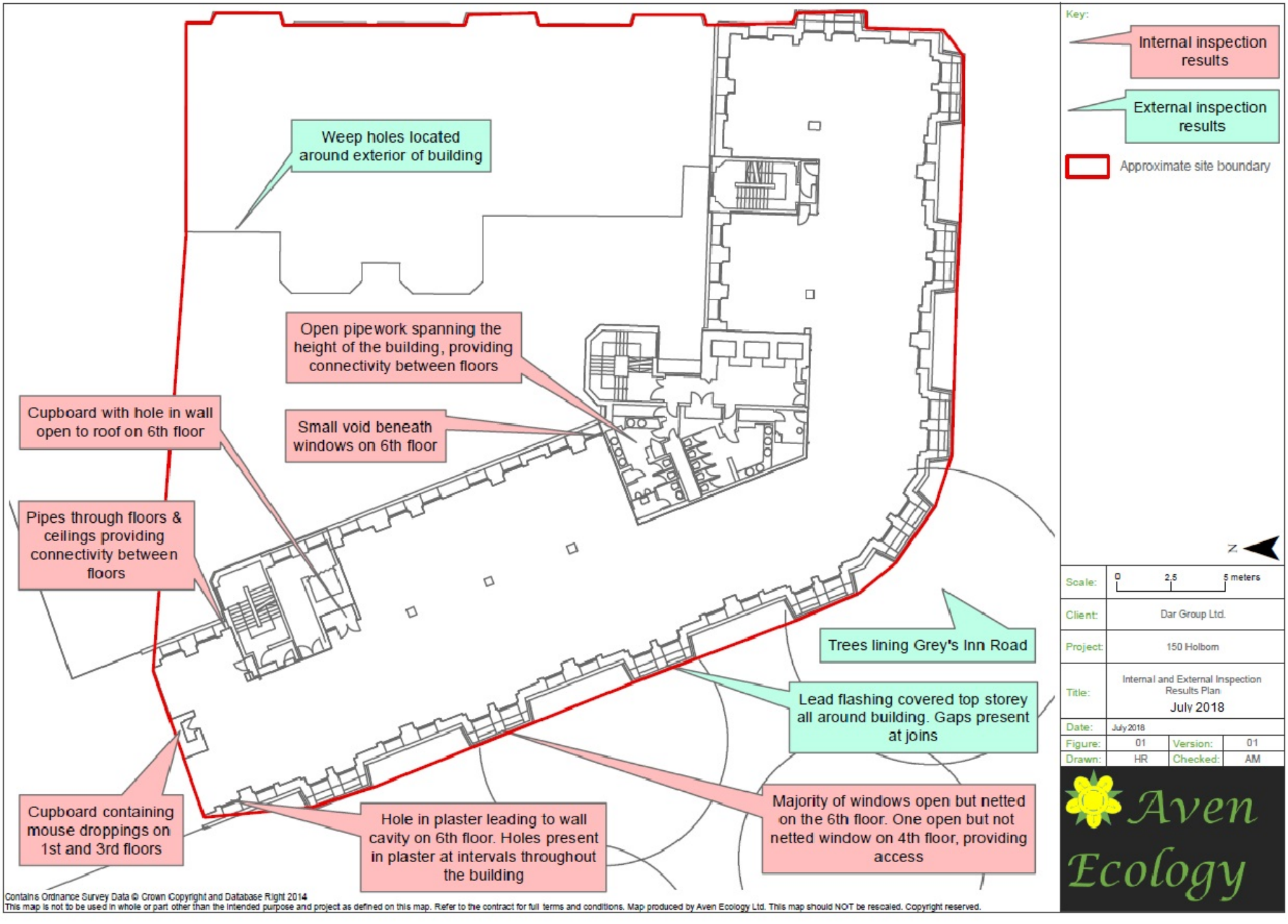
Date	Time	Species	Number of Passes
06/07/2018	02:22	Common pipistrelle	1
07/07/2018	01:06	Common pipistrelle	1
07/07/2018	01:42	Common pipistrelle	1
07/07/2018	01:52	Common pipistrelle	1
07/07/2018	01:19	Common pipistrelle	1
07/07/2018	02:58	Common pipistrelle	1
08/07/2018	00:15	Common pipistrelle	1
08/07/2018	00:49	Common pipistrelle	1
09/07/2018	00:43	Common pipistrelle	1
09/07/2018	04:01	Common pipistrelle	1
09/07/2018	04:03	Common pipistrelle	3
09/07/2018	04:04	Common pipistrelle	3
09/07/2018	04:06	Common pipistrelle	1
09/07/2018	04:07	Common pipistrelle	2
09/07/2018	04:08	Common pipistrelle	4
09/07/2018	04:09	Common pipistrelle	2
09/07/2018	04:10	Common pipistrelle	1
09/07/2018	04:11	Common pipistrelle	1
09/07/2018	04:14	Common pipistrelle	2
09/07/2018	04:15	Common pipistrelle	4
09/07/2018	04:16	Common pipistrelle	1
09/07/2018	04:19	Common pipistrelle	1
09/07/2018	04:20	Common pipistrelle	2
09/07/2018	04:21	Common pipistrelle	3
09/07/2018	04:22	Common pipistrelle	1
09/07/2018	04:24	Common pipistrelle	1
09/07/2018	04:01	Common pipistrelle	2
09/07/2018	04:02	Common pipistrelle	4
09/07/2018	04:03	Common pipistrelle	5
09/07/2018	04:06	Common pipistrelle	2
09/07/2018	04:09	Common pipistrelle	1
09/07/2018	04:12	Common pipistrelle	2
09/07/2018	04:17	Common pipistrelle	1
09/07/2018	04:30	Common pipistrelle	1
09/07/2018	21:43	Common pipistrelle	1
10/07/2018	22:09	Common pipistrelle	1

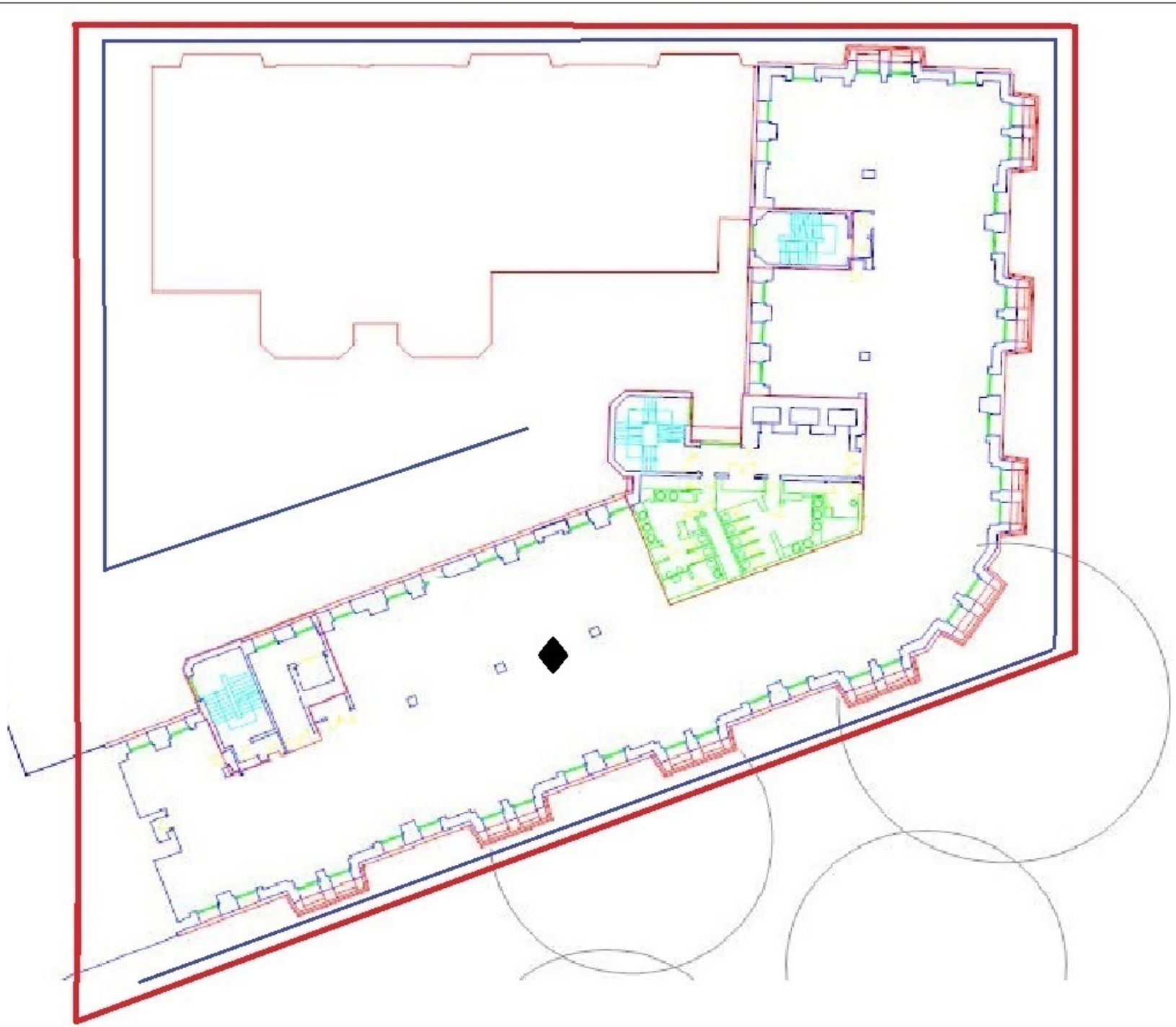
Appendix 4 – Figures

Figure 1: 150 Holborn – Internal and External Inspection Results Plan

Figure 2: 150 Holborn – Bat Survey Results 3rd July 2018

Figure 3: 150 Holborn - Bat Survey Results 23rd – 24th July 2018





Key:

Approximate redline boundary

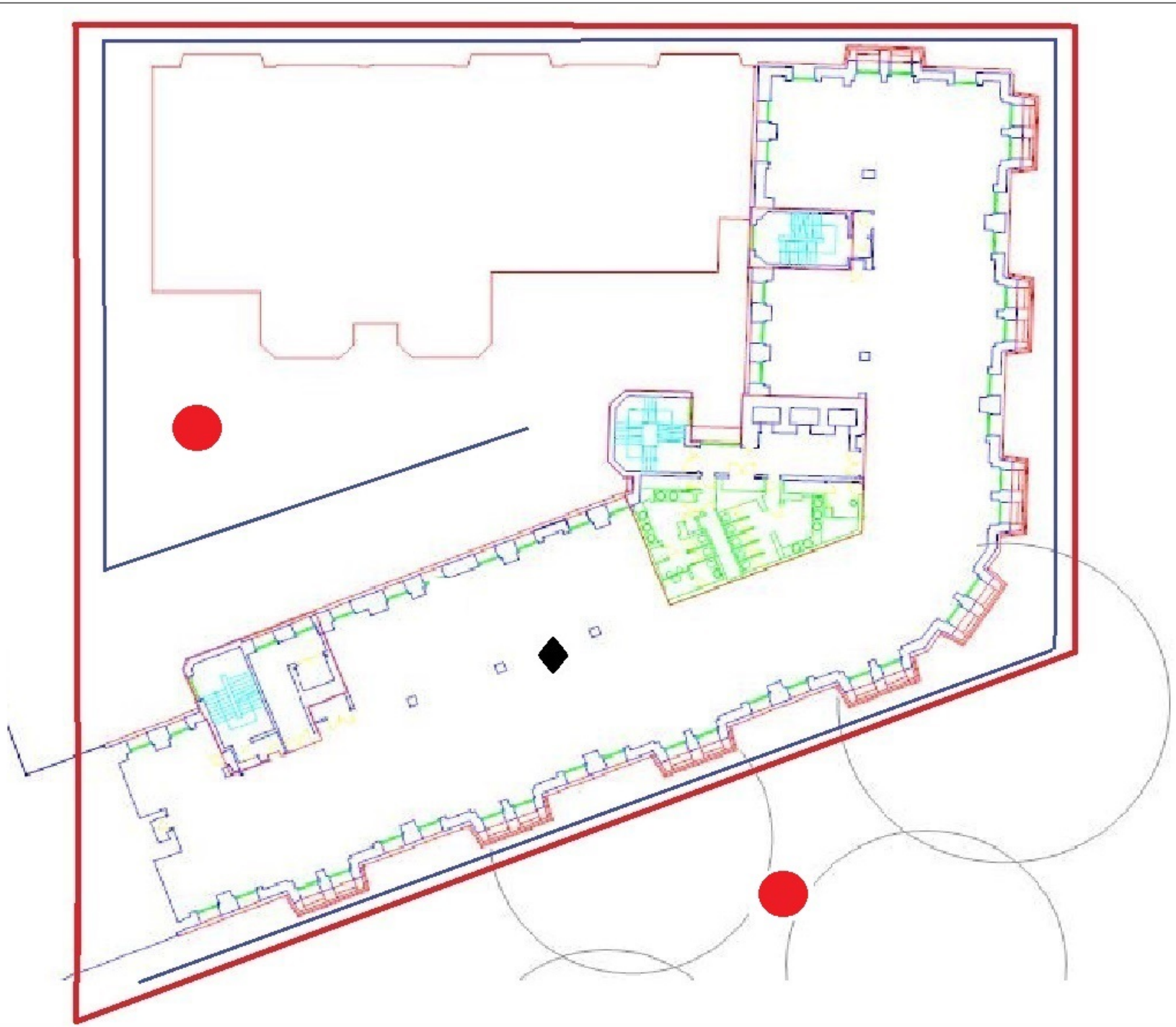
Location of Static Detector - 6th Floor

Transect Route

N

Scale:	-
Client:	Dar Group Ltd
Project:	150 Holborn
Title:	Bat Survey Results 3rd July2018
Date:	July 2018
Figure:	2
Version:	
Drawn:	
Checked:	AM

Aven Ecology



Key:

- Approximate redline boundary
- Location of Static Detector - 6th Floor
- Transect Route walked in last half hour of survey
- Position of surveyors during dusk and dawn surveys

N

Scale:	-
Client:	Dar Group Ltd
Project:	150 Holborn
Title:	Bat Survey Results 23rd - 24th July 2018
Date:	July 2018
Figure:	3
Version:	
Drawn:	
Checked:	AM

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