

The applicant did not identify Wacton (which is the parish in which Land Parcel 2 is situated) as a village that required consultation. Wacton residents were not consulted and no ecological surveys have been undertaken for the village. Wacton has roadside nature reserves (Common Road). Grey partridge (*Perdix perdix*) (RSPB Red listed) breed in the village, Cattle Egrets (*Ardea ibis*) (RSPB Amber listed) have been seen within the last couple of weeks on Wacton Common and the Clouded Yellow butterfly (*Colias croceus*) a scarce migrant, has been identified in the village in the past month. Red-listed water voles (*Arvicola amphibius*) have been found in more than one site in Wacton. In addition, Wacton has several species of rare plants: Dyers greenweed (*Genista tinctoria*), Corn gromwell (*Buglossoides arvensis*), Shepherd's-needle (*Scandex pecten-veneris*), and Corn bedstraw (*Galium tricornutum*). *Sorosphaera veronicae* was also recorded on *Veronica arvensis*, a new host record for Britain. *Microbotryum parlatoei*, another rare fungus has also been discovered on dock plants in the village. Wacton also has various species of bats in the Grade 1 listed All Saints church as well as in other properties. This list should give some idea of the richness and diversity of the village's ecology which should be fully assessed in relation to Land Parcel 2. The flora and fauna of Wacton does not remain static, confined to one site, but is constantly moving; therefore a proper ecological survey of the village should be undertaken - something the applicant has failed to do.

The effect of this project on Wacton has been overlooked throughout the process right from initial consultation (there wasn't any). I would ask the Inspectorate to consider the impact on Wacton, the lack of consultation and the applicant's failure to address the ecological significance of the village.