



envirotech

**Ecological Consultants
Environmental and Rural Chartered Surveyors**

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Land North of Whalley Road, Read



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ACCURACY OF REPORT

This report has been compiled based on the methodology as detailed and the professional experience of the surveyor. Whilst the report reflects the situation found as accurately as possible, all of the protected species this survey covers are wild and can move freely from site to site. Their presence or absence detailed in this report does not entirely preclude the possibility of a different past, current or future use of the site surveyed.

We would ask all clients acting upon the contents of this report to show due diligence when undertaking work on their site and/or in their interaction with protected species. If protected species are found during a work programme, and continuing the work programme could result in their disturbance, injury or death, either directly or indirectly an offence may be committed.

If in doubt, stop work and seek further professional advice.

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Contents

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	4
2. INTRODUCTION.....	6
2.1 Background	6
2.2 Objectives	7
3. METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION.....	8
3.1 Data Search.....	8
3.2 Vegetation and Habitats.....	8
3.3 Timing and Personnel	9
4. SPECIES SURVEY METHODOLOGY	10
4.1 Amphibian	10
4.2 Badger.....	10
4.3 Bats.....	11
4.4 Birds	11
4.5 Brown Hare	12
4.6 Invertebrates.....	12
4.7 Reptiles	12
4.8 Survey limitations	12
5. RESULTS.....	13
5.1 Data Search.....	13
6. UKHabs V2 SURVEY RESULTS	19
6.1 Habitat Results.....	19
6.2 Vegetation.....	36
6.3 Amphibian	40
6.4 Badger.....	43
6.5 Bats.....	44
6.6 Birds	47
6.7 Brown Hare	48
6.8 Invertebrates.....	48
6.9 Reptiles	49
6.10 Other	49
6.11 Statutory and Non-Statutory Sites.....	49
7. REFERENCES	55
8. APPENDIX	56

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 Envirotech NW Ltd were commissioned in January 2024 to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of Land North of Whalley Road, Read. It is proposed new housing is constructed on site.
- 1.1.2 A data search and desk study of the site and an area within 2km of the site were undertaken to establish the presence of protected species and notable habitats.
- 1.1.3 The site was then visited by a licenced ecologist from Envirotech NW Ltd on 7th February 2024 and 20th February 2026. A full botanical survey of the site was initially undertaken and this was followed by surveys to establish the presence or absence of notable species at the site or in proximity such that they may be affected by the proposed development.
- 1.1.4 The site consists of a large area of parkland, sheep-grazed pasture scattered with large open-grown field trees, known as Hammond Ground and shown on the OS Six-inch England and Wales, 1890 to 1892 map associated with other parkland around Read Hall. This is flanked to the west and south-west by a belt of broadleaved woodland designated as Ancient Woodland. Both parkland and woodland are Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI).
- 1.1.5 A badger sett (likely outlier) was located within the broad-leaved woodland in the west of the site. The sett was considered inactive at the time of surveying, although may be used on an occasional basis by low numbers of badger at certain times of the year. The woodland is considered a major thoroughfare for badgers, as signified by the presence of snuffle holes and runs. Badgers are likely to venture onto the parkland to forage.
- 1.1.6 A large pond is located 40m north-west of the site boundary, associated with the part-managed wooded gardens of Read Hall. This pond was considered suitable for use by amphibians, including Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*).
- 1.1.7 Parkland habitat frequently represents the best sites in England for ancient/veteran trees, old-growth features and deadwood.
- 1.1.8 Natural England holds maps of Wood Pasture and Parkland habitat across England. Wood Pasture and Parkland is a Priority Habitat as listed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) 2008. It is contrary to the recommendations outlined in section 41 of the NERC Act to develop within parkland (and/or ancient woodland), unless it can be proved that the development proposal will enhance/benefit the ecosystems present and/or its development is for wholly exceptional reasons that can be offset via a suitable compensation strategy.
- 1.1.9 The application site is not recorded as Wood Pasture and Parkland by Natural England. The site does however have Wood Pasture and Parkland characteristics.
- 1.1.10 In this case it is proposed that only a small area of the site is developed with the remainder, currently in a degraded state, being restored, enhanced and opened to the public.
- 1.1.11 The proposed development will facilitate this enhancement/ restoration and should add to the value of the retained parkland. Mature trees within the development area can

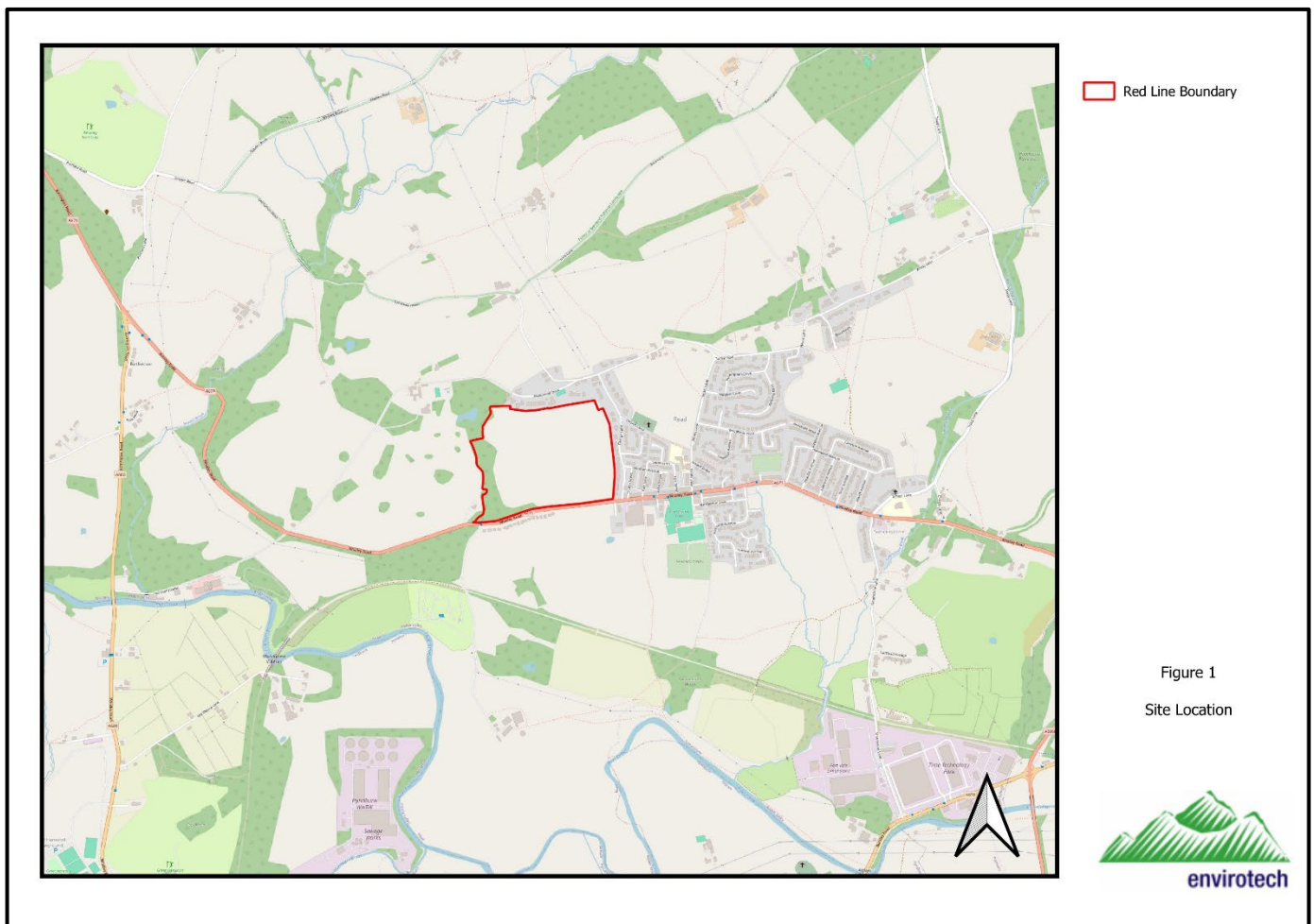
also be retained with a sensitive layout and these are a key component of a parkland habitat.

1.1.12 A veteran parkland tree is retained and protected.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 In January 2024 Envirotech NW Ltd were commissioned by Eric Wright Group Ltd to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of Land North of Whalley Road, Read, Lancashire, central grid reference SD 76214 34657 (Figure 1). A site investigation was undertaken and a report compiled which includes recommendations for any future actions and/or mitigation required.
- 2.1.2 The survey was requested in connection with the proposed construction of new housing. The scale of development with respect to the number and arrangement of housing units proposed is not yet known but it is envisaged only a small area of the site will be developed with the remainder of the degraded parkland restored/ enhanced and opened to the public.



2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The main objectives of the study were:

- The completion of a UKHabs Version 2 (UKHab Ltd (2023)) survey including the preparation of a vegetation and habitat map of the site and the immediate surrounding area.
- The survey and assessment of all habitats for statutorily protected species.
- An evaluation of the ecological significance of the site.
- The identification of any potential development constraints and the specification of the scope of mitigation and enhancement required in accordance with wildlife legislation, planning policy and other relevant guidance, and;
- The identification of any further surveys or precautionary assessments that may be required prior to the commencement of any development activities.

3. METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

3.1 Data Search

- 3.1.1 The Biological Records centre for Lancashire “LERN”, National Biodiversity Network (NBN), the Envirotech dataset, and the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) were searched to establish the presence of any records of statutorily protected, notable or rare species, and any designated sites of international, national, regional or local importance within a 2km radius of the site boundary.
- 3.1.2 The Envirotech dataset is compiled from extensive field surveys from the period 2004-present, as well as records obtained from third parties during this time.
- 3.1.3 Google Earth and Google Street View were consulted to establish the presence of any features of ecological importance within the local area.

3.2 Vegetation and Habitats

- 3.2.1 A vegetation and habitat map was produced for the site and the immediate surrounding area. The mapping is based on the UKHabs V2 survey and reporting methodology.
- 3.2.2 Searches were made for uncommon, rare and statutorily protected plant species, those species listed as protected in the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and indicators of important and uncommon plant communities. All plant nomenclature follows Stace (2019).
- 3.2.3 Searches were carried out for the presence of invasive species, including those listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), namely Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) and giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) on terrestrial habitat and aquatic species such as floating pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*), water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and New Zealand pygmyweed (*Crassula helmsii*).
- 3.2.4 The survey was also informed by questioning the landowner/site agent to ascertain the recent history of the site.
- 3.2.5 Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI) were cross referenced with Natural England’s inventory against the site boundary and where found ground truthed.

3.3 Timing and Personnel

3.3.1 During the visit, weather conditions were suitable for the survey types undertaken.

3.3.2 The site and surrounding land were visited on 7th February 2024 by: -

- (BF) Mr Bradley Foster MEnv (Hons)
Natural England Bat Class Licence (Level 1 Agent)
Natural England Barn Owl Licence (Agent)
Natural England Great Crested Newt Licence (Level 1 Agent)

3.3.3 The site and surrounding land were visited on 20th February 2026 by: -

- (AG) Mr Andrew Gardner BSc (Hons), MSc, MRICS
Natural England Bat Class Licence (Level 2)
Natural England Bat Low Impact Class Licence
Natural England Barn Owl Licence
Natural England Great Crested Newt Licence (Level 1)
Natural England Badger Class Licence
Natural England White Clawed Crayfish Licence

4. SPECIES SURVEY METHODOLOGY

4.1 *Amphibian*

- 4.1.1 Great crested newts (GCN) are protected under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981).
- 4.1.2 Where relevant, water-bodies located within or adjacent to the study area were identified and where access was possible were assessed for their potential to support great crested newts.
- 4.1.3 The criteria used in the assessment are based on those contained in the Herpetofauna Workers Manual and Oldham et al, 2000, and in applying these criteria a precautionary approach was adopted. Following the criteria developed by Oldham et al (2000), the HSI tool developed for use with great crested newts and forming part of Natural England's Licensing process was used to determine the suitability of ponds for great crested newts.
- 4.1.4 Where relevant, pond assessments were undertaken in order to determine which water-bodies, based on their potential to support great crested newts, should be subject to presence/absence surveys.
- 4.1.5 A single pond is located within a 500m radius of the site. This relates to a large pond within the wooded gardens of Read Hall, approximately 40m north-west of the site. This feature was inspected for its potential suitability for use by GCN.

4.2 *Badger*

- 4.2.1 Badgers (*Meles meles*) and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act (1992). This legislation arises from animal welfare issues (rather than on the basis of nature conservation grounds) and protects badgers from being killed, injured or disturbed whilst occupying a sett.
- 4.2.2 A disturbance to badgers in their setts may occur as a result of construction operations. Natural England recommends that the use of heavy machinery in proximity of a sett entrance should be avoided, with a 'disturbance free-zone' being established.
- 4.2.3 The degree of disturbance attributed to construction activity is a function of the background level of activity badgers are accustomed to and that which will be attributed to a proposed activity. The "disturbance free zone" is therefore site specific.
- 4.2.4 The survey for badgers comprised an assessment of all suitable habitat within and outside the study area boundary (where this was possible) to a distance of 30m for indications of use by badgers.
- 4.2.5 Signs of badgers which were searched for included:
 - Setts - 'D' shaped entrances at least 25cms wide and wider than they are high with large spoil mounds
 - Discarded bedding at sett entrances (this includes grass and leaves)

- Scratching posts on shrubs and trees close to a sett entrance
- The presence of badger hairs which are coarse, up to 100mm long with a long black section and a white tip
- Dung pit latrines and footprints
- Habitual runs through vegetation and beneath fences
- Hedgehog carcasses

4.3 Bats

4.3.1 All British bat species are fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), and are included on Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, as a Protected Species. Taken together, these pieces of legislation make it an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or capture bats;
- Deliberately or recklessly disturb bats (whether in a roost or not);
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts.

4.3.2 The Bat Conservation Trust Collins, J. (ed) (2023) issued guidelines on bat survey methodology, a key feature of their recommendation is for the undertaking of a pre-survey assessment - an initial desk-study and a walkover assessment of the survey area and its surrounding area to identify the relative value of the habitats present for bats and likely commuting routes. This is to be followed by a survey program that is appropriate to the likely level of bat activity within the survey area to be determined by and based on the experience of the surveyor.

4.3.3 The potential value of the survey area for foraging bats was assessed through consideration of two main factors: professional knowledge of bat ecology and foraging behaviour in combination with the geographical location, topography and habitats present within the survey area and surrounds.

4.3.4 Where relevant, trees and structures on and within the survey area boundary were assessed for their potential to support roosting or hibernating bats. This comprised a close inspection of all trees and built structures on the site to allow an assessment of their potential to be used by bats to be made by a licensed surveyor.

4.3.5 Trees were all assessed in accordance with Collins, J. (ed) (2023).

4.4 Birds

4.4.1 All breeding birds, other than pest species, are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981 when building a nest, rearing young or sitting on eggs. Some bird species, such as barn owl (*Tyto alba*), are protected when near an active nest site. Several birds are listed as Species of Principal Importance (SPI).

- 4.4.2 Bird species and behaviour were noted during the field survey. All areas were covered equally, in order to avoid the subjective survey of better quality 'bird habitat'.

4.5 Brown Hare

- 4.5.1 The brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*) is a SPI.
- 4.5.2 The survey method involved walking boundaries and surveying with binoculars. The survey was conducted at a suitable distance to ensure that the hares were not disturbed. Generally, surveys were undertaken throughout the early afternoon and evening when hares are thought to be most active and feeding.
- 4.5.3 Where present the number of brown hares in each field or hedgerow was recorded, together with the nature and use of the field, climatic conditions and time of day. The presence of forms and faeces where present were also recorded.

4.6 Invertebrates

- 4.6.1 A general assessment was made of the study area's suitability for supporting invertebrates during the survey. The extent of sampling was limited in that it could be confirmed whether any SPI would be likely affected by the proposal.

4.7 Reptiles

- 4.7.1 All native reptiles are protected in Britain under the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981. It is an offence to intentionally kill, injure, sell or advertise to sell any of the six native species.
- 4.7.2 The survey for these species was based on assessing the habitat type and suitability of the site. This comprised an assessment of satellite imagery for the site and surrounding area as well as comparison of the results from the records searches with habitat types. The general habitat at the site was evaluated in terms of its suitability to reptiles for foraging or breeding.
- 4.7.3 Habitat on site was not considered sufficiently suitable for full presence/absence survey to be warranted.

4.8 Survey limitations

- 4.8.1 The survey was undertaken in late-winter. At this time of year plant species are less easily identified and the activity of some species is reduced. Resultingly, a precautionary approach was taken with respect to habitat classification.
- 4.8.2 Given the wider habitats present however, in addition to historic satellite imagery and known land use, there was no significant constraints in respect of identifying the botanical interest of the site.
- 4.8.3 No significant survey limitations were encountered.

5. RESULTS

5.1 *Data Search*

- 5.1.1 LERN and Envirotech hold no records of protected or notable species for the site. There are however records of protected or notable species within 2km (Figure 2). These are discussed in the relevant sections below.
- 5.1.2 The nearest habitat of principal importance is Stanleys Clough Syke a belt of ancient woodland, located within and wrapping around the western extent of the site, in addition to the south-western frontage along Whalley Road. A number of Lancashire Biological Heritage Sites are also located within 2km, the nearest of which (Bridge Hey Wood) is located 15m to the south-west on the opposite side of Whalley Road (Figure 3 and 3a).
- 5.1.3 The OS Six-inch England and Wales, 1890 to 1892 mapping was reviewed to determine the historic context of the site. The mapping indicates that the site adjoins the formal parkland landscape associated with Read Hall and is labelled “Hammond Ground” (Figure 3a). However, whilst historically associated with the wider estate landscape, the cartographic and topographic evidence does not demonstrate that Hammond Ground functioned as part of the designed pleasure grounds or ornamental parkland composition in the same manner as the principal parkland to the west. The absence of mapped drives, specimen tree planting patterns, ornamental features or formal vistas, together with the presence of former enclosure boundaries evident in later aerial and LiDAR imagery, indicates an agricultural character distinct from the core designed parkland.
- 5.1.4 Accordingly, although the site forms part of the wider historic estate setting, it does not clearly survive as intact historic parkland in heritage terms.
- 5.1.5 The application site is not listed on Natural Englands inventory of Wood Pasture and Parkland habitats.
- 5.1.6 The nearest statutory protected site is Cock Wood Gorge SSSI, located ~1250m west of the site (Figure 4).



- Red Line Boundary
- amphibian
- bird
- bony fish (Actinopterygii)
- fern
- flowering plant
- liverwort
- terrestrial mammal

Figure 2
Protected and
Notable Species



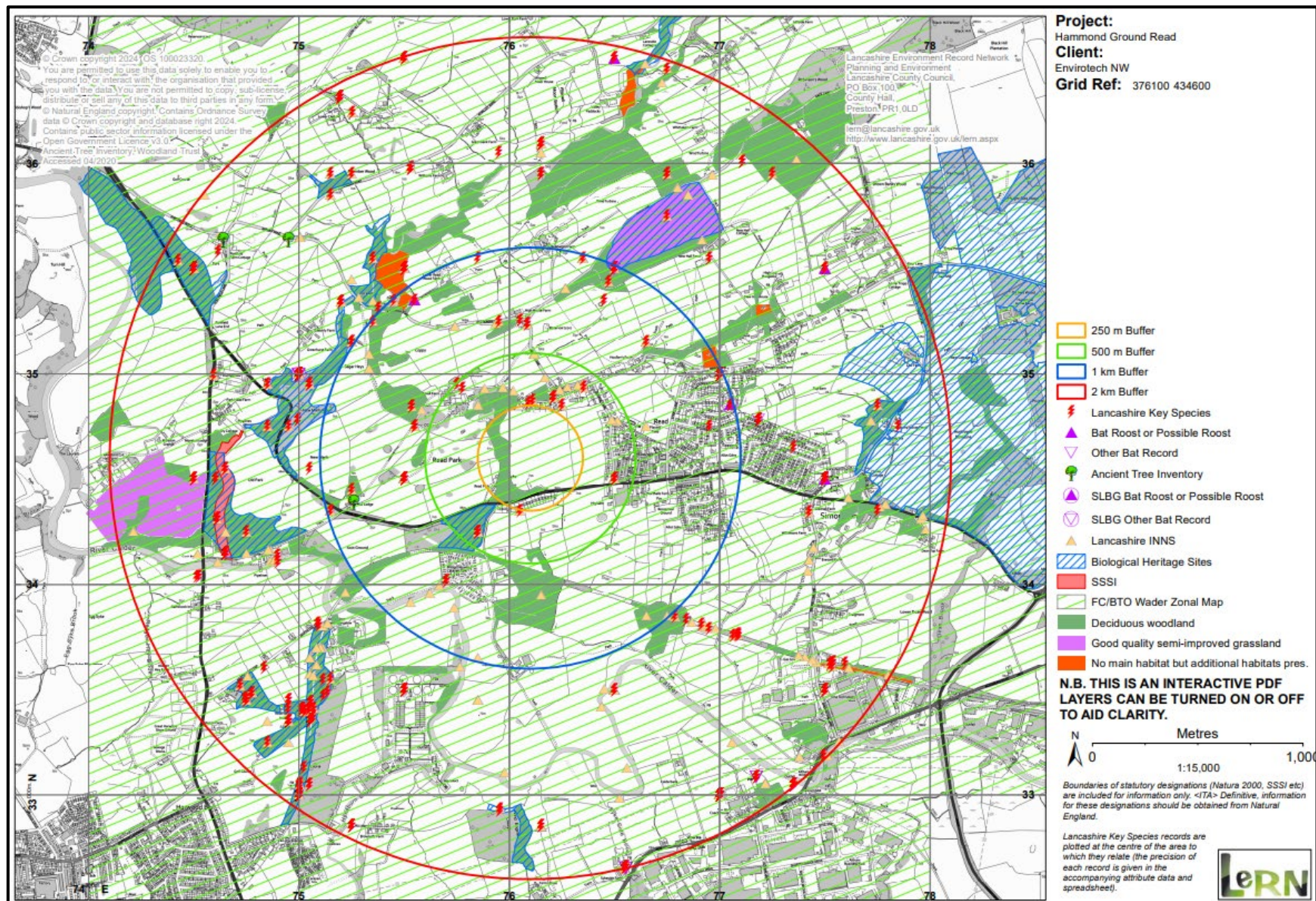


Figure 3- Mapped Habitats of Principal Importance and Non-statutory Protected Sites

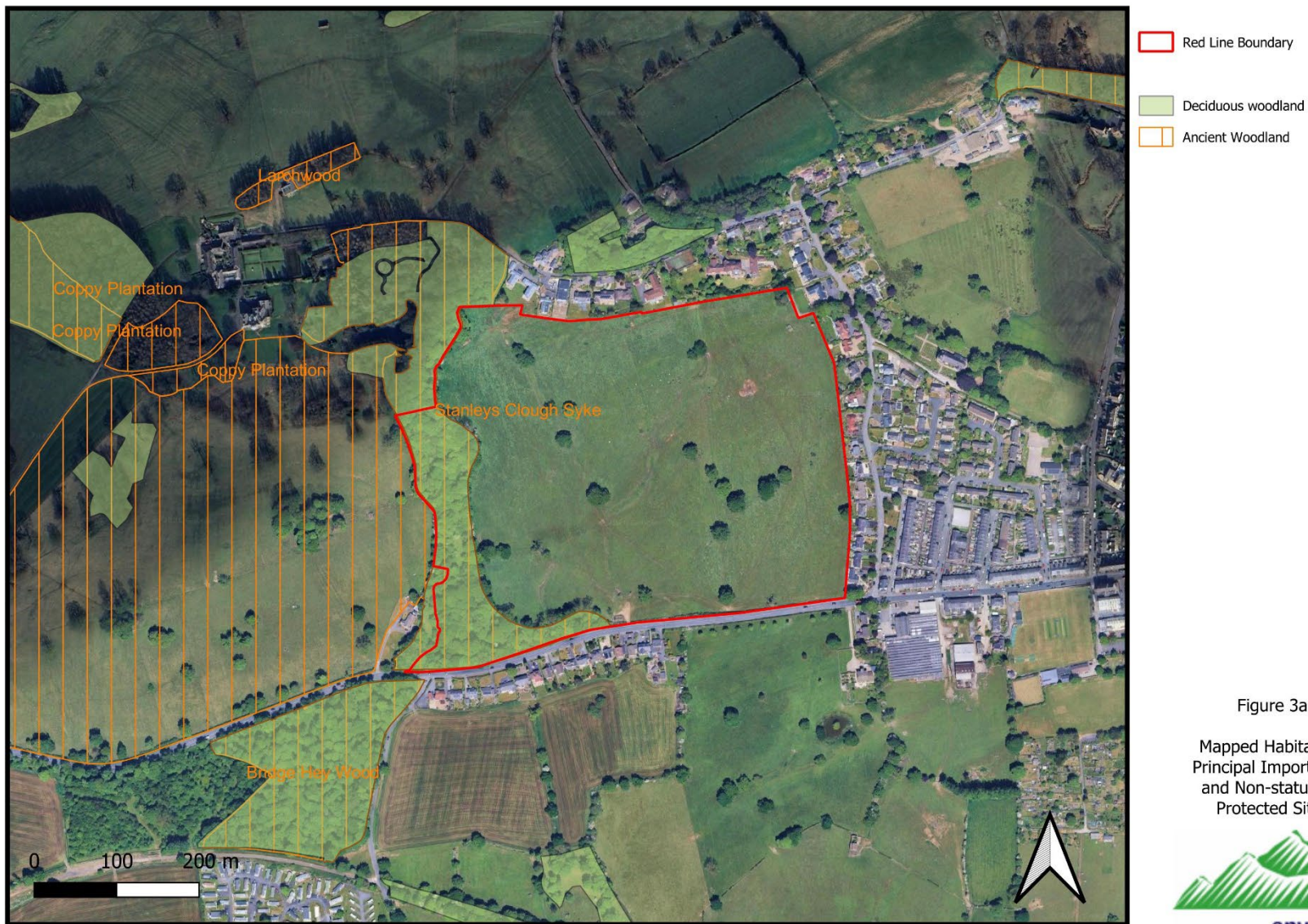


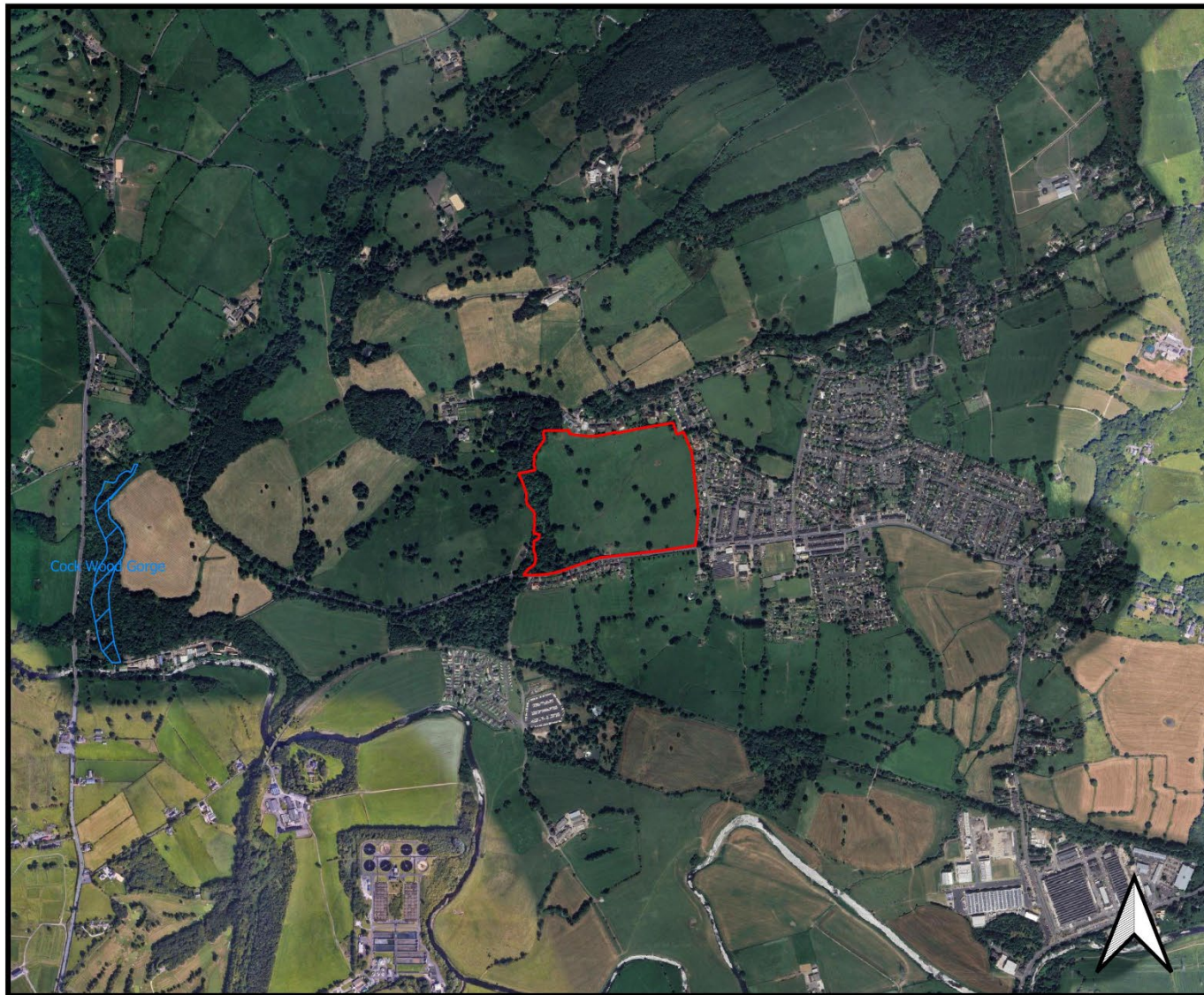
Figure 3a

Mapped Habitats of
Principal Importance
and Non-statutory
Protected Sites





Figure 3a - OS Six-inch England and Wales, 1890 to 1892



- Red Line Boundary
- SSSI

Figure 4
Protected Sites
and Habitats



6. UKHabs V2 SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 *Habitat Results*

- 6.1.1 A drone was overflown the site on 7th February 2024. This produced a number of images which were stitched together to form an orthomosaic map, providing up to date aerial imagery of the site from which UKHabs habitat mapping has been based. Figure 5a shows the hi-resolution imagery overlain Google Earth only.
- 6.1.2 Figures 5b and 5c show panoramic images of the site from a height of approximately 120m.
- 6.1.3 The majority of the site comprises a large area of open parkland, a belt of ancient woodland located within and wrapping around the western extent of the site, in addition to the south-western frontage along Whalley Road. The remaining length of the site's southern boundary consists of a long line of native species-rich hedgerow.
- 6.1.4 The site is flanked by Whalley Road/A671 to the south, low-density residential housing to the east and north and a mix of semi-natural deciduous woodland and open parkland to the west.
- 6.1.5 See Figure 6 for the UK Habs V2 Plan and Table 1 for the descriptive Target Notes.



Figure 5
Orthomosaic map
drone imagery taken
07/02/2025





Figure 5b- Panoramic view of the site (looking north-east) from a height of approximately 120m



Figure 5c- Panoramic view of the site (looking north-west) from a height of approximately 120m

Target Note	Description	Comment
TN1	Native Hedgerow	Bounding the south of the site along Whalley Road/A671 is a long line of native species-rich hedgerow. This hedgerow is approximately 1.5m tall and appears highly managed/flailed. This habitat's woody component is dominated by Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), although occasional lengths of poorly stocked Elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) are present in places. Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>) and Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) are located along its western extent where the hedgerow encloses woodland. Lining the inside of the hedgerow at field level is a length of stock fencing, the field layer adjacent the roadside covered with brash/hedgerow cuttings, Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>), Daffodil (<i>Narcissus sp.</i>), Cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>), Garlic mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>), Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) and Cow Parsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>).
TN2	Broadleaved Woodland	A belt of deciduous woodland bounds the western extent of the site, in addition to the south-western frontage along Whalley Road/A671 and is fenced off from the remaining area of the site. The woodland canopy consists of Ash, Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Sycamore, Elderberry, Wych Elm, Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) and Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>), the understorey consisting of smaller specimens of the same species mix, in addition to thickets of Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Hawthorn and Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) scrub. In the southern area of the wood adjacent Whalley Road/A671 dense tussocks of False oat grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>), Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), Common Bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>) and Tufted Hair-Grass (<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>) dominate the ground vegetation. Other areas of the woodland's groundflora are less hummocky, with groundflora species consisting of herbaceous vegetation such as Lesser celandine (<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>), Daisy (<i>Bellis perennis</i>), Speedwell (<i>Veronica persica</i>), Saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga sp.</i>), Cow Parsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>), Horsetail (<i>Equisetum arvense</i>), Male-Fern (<i>Dryopteris filix-Mas</i>), Chervil (<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>) and Snowdrops (<i>Galanthus Sp.</i>). Ancient woodland indicator species include Wood avens (<i>Geum urbanum</i>), Greater Wood rush (<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>), Pendulous Sedge (<i>Carex pendula</i>), Narrow Butler Fern (<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>), Selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>), Lords and ladies (<i>Arum maculatum</i>) and Hart's tongue fern (<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>). Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>) becomes increasingly prevalent from north to south within the woodland, replacing much of the understory in this area.

TN3	Modified Grassland	The majority of the site consists of parkland, referred to locally as Hammond Ground. This area has subsequently been mapped as 'modified grassland' and 'rural trees'. The grassland component of the parkland comprises a sward of sheep-grazed pasture and has likely been improved through seeding and fertiliser application. The field slopes gently to the south and is split in two by a long line of stock fencing, which traverses the field south to north. The majority of the field possesses a short, uniform sward height (<5cm), comprising a mostly uniform assemblage of palatable grasses that include Perennial Ryegrass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>) (at frequencies >25%), Common Bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>) and Annual Meadow Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>), with occasional Crested Dog's-Tail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>) and Sweet Vernal Grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>). Perennial herbaceous species throughout the sward are restricted to scattered occurrences of Lesser Celandine, Common Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>), Hairy Bittercress (<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>), Creeping Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), Speedwell and White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>). To the field verges are small areas of ruderal vegetation comprising Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), Broad-leaved dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>), Creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>) and Spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>); indicative of localised nutrient enrichment and lower levels of stock grazing.
TN4	Mature and Veteran Trees	Scattered throughout the sheep-grazed field are a number of prominent deciduous trees indicative of parkland habitats. The majority of these trees consist of mature Oak and Ash, with occasional Alder and Beech, the exception being low numbers of small shrubby Hawthorn and Oak trees in the north-east of the site, in addition to Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>) adjacent to residential gardens. Most of the field trees possess structural features suitable for use by bats and cavity nesting birds that include trunk hollows, limb breaks, tear outs and loose/peeling bark. Two trees opposite the entrance gate off Whalley Road/A671 in particular (a mature Alder and dead/unidentified tree) are hollowed out and are an evident source of deadwood. One tree is classified as veteran.
TN5	Drainage Lines	Shallow swales of marshy grassland are located in damper areas of the site and along natural drainage lines adjacent the trees, consisting of rutted bare ground, Hard rush (<i>Juncus inflexus</i>), Creeping Buttercup, Brooklime (<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>) and Floating sweetgrass (<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>).

TN6	Badger Sett	Located in the woodland to the west of the site is a badger sett, located in a steep section of banking beneath a rocky outcrop. Only a single D-shaped entrance point was located here. No fresh latrines, bedding, badger hair or scratch marks were located in the vicinity of the sett or on adjacent features such as fences, walls or trees. Well established runs and occasional snuffle holes were however observed elsewhere within the woodland (approximately 150m south of the sett). At this stage, we do not consider the identified sett to be in active use (established layers of cobwebs were found to cover the sett entrance). It is possible this feature is operated as an outlier sett, utilised by a small number of colony members when commuting longer distances, or when exploiting seasonal foraging opportunities nearby.
TN7	Ponds	Located approximately 40m north-west of the site is a large ornamental pond associated with the managed gardens of Read Hall. This waterbody is reasonably large, being fringed by a combination of stone abutments, Yellow iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>), Bulrush (<i>Typha latifolia</i>) and ornamental vegetation comprising Rhododendron, Bamboo (<i>Bambusa sp.</i>) and <i>Palmata sp.</i> The eastern inflow of the pond is heavily choked with fine mud/silt and fallen leaves. Surrounding the pond is a large area of wooded garden dominated by Sycamore, Alder and Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>).
TN8	Stream	A recently dredged stream with mud base and no in channel vegetation. Partly in a culvert
TN9	Stream	A woodland stream in a steep sided channel with stone bed. Partly culverted
Table 1 Details of Target Notes.		



Figure 6

UK Habs V2 Map
Pre- Development





The majority of the site consists of open parkland.

Open-grown trees are frequent, consisting of predominantly mature Ash, Oak and occasional Alder and Beech.



Trees are of a mostly mature age status, although possess features synonymous with ancient and veteran trees.



Mature broad-leaved trees are underpinned by open sheep pasture.



Grassland consists of a short uniform sward of mostly palatable grasses.



Shallow swales occupy natural drainage features throughout the grassland.



Grassy tussocks are scattered to the field verges, comprising occasional sweet vernal grass and Crested Dog's-Tail.



Ruderal species comprising Thistles, Dock and Nettle are indicative of localised nutrient enrichment.



Native hedgerow occupies the southern boundary line of the site.



The hedgerow consists predominantly of hawthorn, which is highly managed/flailed.



Groundflora beneath the hedgerow consists of occasional herbaceous flowering plants.

Daffodils and snowdrops are frequent.



An area of deciduous woodland bounds the western and south-western extent of the site.



Small glades are located within the southern extent of the wood, a number of ancient woodland indicator species and tussocky grasses present.