Mylen Leah Solar Farm on behalf of Statkraft UK Ltd Habitat Survey Report





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Habitat Survey Report	

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Avian Ecology Ltd. was commissioned by Statkraft UK to undertake habitat surveys in relation to the proposed Mylen Leah Solar Farm (the 'Proposed Development') on land south of the village of Melbourne in East Yorkshire ('the Site').
- 1.1.2 The follow report presents the detailed methodologies and findings of surveys undertaken at the Site between August 2023 and June 2024.
- 1.1.3 The objectives of this report are to:
 - Provide baseline information on the current habitats and ecological features both within the Site and in the immediately surrounding area; and,
 - Identify the presence or potential presence of any protected species or habitats.

1.2 Site Overview

1.2.1 The Site (see **Figure 1**) consists of an expanse of agricultural land comprising a mixture of arable and pastoral farming, surrounded by small villages and farmsteads. Small woodland copses are present within and immediately adjacent to the Site. Fields are typically bounded by hedgerows, as well as ditches and tree lines.

2 METHODOLOGY

Extended Habitat Survey

- 2.1.1 Extended habitat surveys were undertaken between August 2023 and September 2024 by K. Love BSc (Hons), C. Dean PhD and J. Stevens BSc (Hons), all of whom are suitably experienced and qualified ecologists with experience of habitat surveys, including the UKHabitat (UKHab) classification methodology.
- 2.1.2 The survey followed UK industry standard UKHab methodology with reference to the CIEEM guidance (2017)¹.
- 2.1.3 The survey was extended to include the additional recording of specific features indicating the presence, or likely presence, of protected species, invasive species and other species of conservation significance.
- 2.1.4 Within the UKHab levelled hierarchy, habitats were mapped and described to at least level 4 (where this is possible) and further described through the use of secondary codes describing physical features and characteristic of the habitat parcel. Additional features not able to be described through secondary codes, such as those relating to protected species, were mapped and described using a series of 'target notes' (TNs). A full list of primary and secondary codes used are provided as Annex 1.
- 2.1.5 The survey covered the Site as presented in **Figure 1**.

Bat Preliminary Roost Assessment

- 2.1.6 On-site buildings were assessed externally, and where access was available, internally, for their suitability to support roosting bats by way of Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA). Suitability of structures for roosting bats was classified in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust guidance (from Collins *et al.*, 2023, Table 4.1)² as follows:
 - Negligible: No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats, however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.
 - Low: A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of the year. Structures that do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitability surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e., unlikely to be suitable for maternity and not a classic cool/stable hibernation site, but could be used by individual hibernating bats).
 - Moderate: A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status.
 - High: A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat. These structures have the

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¹ CIEEM. (2017). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, 2nd edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

² Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

potential to support high conservation status roosts, e.g., maternity or classic cool/stable hibernation site.

- 2.1.7 Trees within the Site were assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats by way of Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA)_in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust guidance (Collins, 2023)². Suitability for roosting bats was classified (from Tables 4.2 and 6.2) as follows:
 - None: Either no Potential Roost Feature (PRF) in the tree or highly unlikely to be any
 - FAR: Further assessment required to establish if PRF's are present in the tree.
 - PRF: A tree with at least one PRF present.
 - PRF- I: PRF is only suitable for individual bats or very small numbers of bats due to size or lack of suitable surrounding habitats.
 - PRF- M: PRF is suitable for multiple bats and may therefore be used by a maternity colony.

Badger Survey

2.1.8 A badger survey was encompassed within the habitat survey, which focussed on areas both within the Site and 30m buffer around this, where possible. The survey included a search for badger setts and field signs such as latrines, pathways and hair.

Field Survey Limitations

Extended Habitat Survey

- 2.1.9 An extended habitat survey does not constitute a detailed botanical survey or faunal species list or provide a full protected species survey, but enables competent ecologists to ascertain an understanding of the ecology of the Site in order to:
 - Broadly identify the nature conservation value of a site and assess the significance of any potential impacts on habitat/species recorded; and/or,
 - Confirm the need and extent of any additional specific ecological surveys that are required to identify the true nature conservation value of a site (if any).
- 2.1.10 The extended habitat survey was intended foremost as a habitat mapping exercise to ascertain the Site baseline, ascertain the likelihood of protected species presence and to inform further survey requirements. Therefore, while incidental observations of protected species have been noted, the extended habitat survey does not purport to be a detailed protected species survey.
- 2.1.11 Due to iterative changes to the Proposed Development boundary as the design has progressed some areas of the Site have not been subject to detailed survey. Incidental records indicate that the habitats are consistent with the remainder of the Site, and these areas will be subject to future detailed survey. As such, this is not considered a significant limitation to this assessment.
- 2.1.12 As the surveys were undertaken across 13 months, different UKHab methodologies were used, as current at the time of survey. Surveys undertaken in 2023 were undertaken using UKHab version 1.1³,

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³ UKHab Ltd (2020). UK Classification Version 1.1 (at www.ukhab.org))

whilst surveys undertaken in 2024 used version 2.0⁴. Primary and secondary codes dating from 2023 surveys were then transferred to version 2.0 for consistency of reporting

Preliminary Roost Assessment

2.1.13 Any assessment of bat roosting potential is preliminary only, and based on the surveyors judgement from a ground level assessment only. Where trees are to be impacted by the Proposed Development, the PRA of PRF's should be subject to confirmation through appropriate techniques (e.g., climbing and/ or endoscopic inspection survey) by a suitably licenced and experienced ecologist.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Extended Habitat Survey

3.1.1 This section should be read in conjunction with the Habitat Survey Plan as presented in Figure 2a-e.

Site Description

3.1.2 For ease of reference the Site has been split into five distinct area (A-E), as described below. The cable route area does not form part of this assessment.

Site A

3.1.3 Site A comprises three fields located off General Lane, all of which were cattle grazed pasture grassland at the time of surveys. Fields were separated by post and wire fences. The field boundaries along General Lane consist a defunct hawthorn dominated hedgerow with occasional trees, particularly at the northern extent where a line of oak trees are present The northern boundary of Site A consists a line of trees. At the far western extent of Site A is an outgrown hedgerow, with the southern and western boundaries consisting an area of plantation woodland. The southernmost boundary is marked by a post and rail fence adjacent a track.

Site B

3.1.4 Site B is broadly located on land east of Long Rampart and west of Main Road (near the village of Laytham). The B128 forms the northern extent of this Site area. Site B consists a mixture of arable land and modified grassland, with occasional other habitats including neutral grassland and scrub. Bottoms drain flows through this area. Blocks of woodland and mature shrubs are present. Field boundary features consist a combination of lines of trees and hedgerow, with several fields lacking a distinct boundary. Several field boundaries were marked also by field ditches.

Site C

3.1.5 Site C is located east of Site B, broadly on land east of Main Road and west of Throughleys Lane. Similarly to Site B, habitats consist a combination of arable and modified grassland, with a significant portion being used for the growing of silage crop. Woodland blacks were present also in this location. Field boundary features consisted hedgerows, most of which were species poor, and lines of trees. A ditch was present through part of this section of the Site

⁴ UKHab Ltd (2023). UK Classification Version 2.0 (at www.ukhab.org)

Site D

3.1.6 Site D is located east of Throughleys Lane and west of an unnamed road north of Seaton Ross. To the north, this area is bounded by Ash Lane and by Breckstreet Lane to the south. This Site area predominantly consists of the former Melbourne Airfield. This site is similar in character to the Site B and C, comprising a mixture of arable and modified grassland fields. There are fewer hedgerows in this Site area, with boundaries more typically comprising ditches and lines of trees. Hedgerows are however present occasionally. The Melbourne Airfield consists of an open expanse of arable with the former runways centrally within these. The runways are not included in the Site boundary.

Site E

3.1.7 Site is located south of the other Site areas, and is broadly located west of Southfield Lane, north of the A163 and the village of Frogathorpe, south of Breckstreet Lane with no defining feature at the western extent. This parcel is broadly centred on Oak Farm. As with other Site areas habitats are dominated by arable land and modified grassland, although more diverse neutral grassland is more prevalent in this Site area. Field boundary features are typically hedgerows, with occasional lines of trees and associated ditches.

Habitat Descriptions

- 3.1.8 General descriptions for each habitat types recorded across the Site are in **Table 3.1**, with target notes presented in **Table 3.2**. A glossary of all primary and secondary codes used in this report can be found as **Annex 1**. Descriptions of habitat features recorded within the Site, including photographs is provided as **Annex 2**.
- 3.1.9 Photographs for all target notes are presented as **Annex 4**.

Table 3.1: UKHabitat Survey Descriptions

UKhab Primary Code	Descriptions	Field/ linear feature numbers
c1	c1.604 – Arable and horticulture; whole field fallow Fields left fallow or otherwise uncultivated at the time of survey. Characterised by extensive bare ground, occasionally with early successional species or remnant crops present but clearly cultivated at other times.	108, 112, 113 118, 120, 133, 135, 137, 145, 171, 181, 211
c1a6	c1a6 – arable field margins pollen and nectar Field margins appearing to be sown with a stewardship margin mix. Location 1: White clover dominant, also containing pignut, oxeye daisy cornflower and red clover Location 2: Mix of sunflowers, scented mayweed, pale flax, barley, lacy phacelia (blue tansy)	32, 40
c1b	c1b – Temporary grass and clover leys Whole field given over to clover ley, dominated by clover white bare ground present.	44
c1c	c1c (including bare ground .510 and ploughed .600) Field cropped with cereal crops, typically maize and wheat. Also includes fields evidently previously sown with cereal crop but recently ploughed	7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 55, 64, 69, 74, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 93, 95, 96, 97,

UKhab Primary Code	Descriptions	Field/ linear feature numbers
		99, , 124, 134, 136, 155, 166, 167, 176, 180, 195, 206, 210, 214, 220, 221, 222
f2f	f2f — other wetland a former field boundary ditch that as since been at least partially filled in as fields have become enlarged. What has been left is a ditch and line of trees with a fringe of vegetation on ground that is at least seasonally waterlogged. The vegetation was dominated by hydrophilic species and hasn't neatly fit the UKHab categories, but on balance, is best assigned to the f2f UKHab category. It is not however a true 'fen', in that it's unlikely to be peat forming, and probably dries through summer, and is probably a product of the filled in ditch that has nowhere to run off to so is leaving the surrounding land a little waterlogged.	203
g3c	g3c – Other neutral grassland Areas of more species rich grassland, typically located at grassland field margins. Encompasses a variety of habitat types, however characteristic species recorded include: false oat grass, Yorkshire fog, cocksfoot grass, meadow foxtail, crested dogs tail, meadow grass, tufted hair grass, timothy, red-canary grass, black knapweed, forget me not, vetch, lesser birds-foot trefoil, ribwort plantain and creeping buttercup,	1, 8, 31, 35, 43, 49, 52, 53, 59, 66, 68, 75, 76, 81, 88, 89, 90, 91, 121, 128, 131, 132, 150, 158, 160, 162, 163, 164, 173, 175, 177, 178, 179, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 200
	g3c.10.16 – Other neutral grassland; Scattered scrub; Tall forbs (earthbank .112) Similar to the habitat described above, however typically less managed and therefore rank, with greater dominance of nettle, creeping thistle, willowherb and ragwort, as well as encroaching scrub typically of bramble, but also dog rose. Also includes code .112 where associated with earth mound.	
	g3c.16 – Other neutral grassland; tall herb Areas of grassland dominated by tall herb species, typically consisting of species such as willowherb, nettle, docks, cow parsley and hogweed	
g3c5	g3c5 – Arrhenatherum neutral grassland (Scattered scrub.10, dry ditch .50.500) Neutral grassland areas dominated by false oat grass but also with cocksfoot, ribwort plantain, creeping buttercup, lesser trefoil, yarrow and tufted vetch. In places being encroached with bramble (secondary code 10) and assocaited with dry ditches (secondary code .50.500)	5, 12, 19, 107, 111
g3c7	g3c7.16.50.500 – Deschampsia neutral grassland ;Tall forbs; Seasonally wet ditch Neutral grassland dominated by tufted hair grass, but also with thistle, cocksfoot, hogweed, false oat grass, knapweed, creeping buttercup, meadow vetchling, red bartisa and meadowsweet	0, 86, 92
g4	g4 – Modified grassland Modified grassland typically dominated by perennial rye grass or other species typical of agriculture such as smooth stalked meadow grass and meadow foxtail. Several of these fields included fields that were seemingly being grown for use as silage or similar, however also includes some field margin habitats where these are species poor.	3, 4, 13, 14, 25, 30, 36, 48, 51, 56, 57, 58, 60, 63, 71, 72, 73, 85, 94, 98, 101, 103, 103, 104, 105, 107, 109, 110, 111, 115, 116, 117, 122, 125, 126, 127, 129, 130, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 146, 148,

UKhab Primary Code	Descriptions	Field/ linear feature numbers
	g4.100 – Modified grassland; Grazed (including .101 cattle grazed and .102 sheep grazed) Heavily grazed pasture grassland, perennial rye grass appears dominant grass type however ID difficult to due grazing. Where present, other species included smooth stalked meadow grass, timothy with forbs typical of agricultural settings such as creeping buttercup, dock, nettle and creeping thistle. g4.110 – Modified grassland; Silage and haylage (including .106 Mown and .109 Hay) Areas likely used for silage, some of which were recently harvested. Characterised by species poor sward dominated by perennial rye grass but also	151, 153, 154, 156, , 159, 165, 172, 174, 182, 184, 185, 186, 189, 196, 198, 199, 205, 207, 209, 212, 215, 216, 217, 219, 223
	with occasional white clover and ribwort plantain. g4.14 – Modified grassland; Scattered rushes Field edge with similar species composition to main fields, and dominated by perennial rye but wet areas with rushes and Yorkshire fog. Few forbs present, but at least 3x rush species and some damage from machinery g4.523 – Modified grassland; Non-native Fields similar to those described above, but with blackgrass. g4.600 – Modified grassland; Ploughed Modified grassland field edge, possibly former margin being prepared for cultivation.	
	g4.839 – Modified grassland; Track Modified grassland field edge, lots of damaged with extensive bare ground from use as access track.	
h2a	h2a – Native hedgerow (including with scattered trees .32, with ditch .50, dry ditch .500, seasonally wet ditch .502, wet ditch .503,) Encompasses many hedgerows, all of which are species poor. Hedgerows typically were dominated by hawthorn and blackthorn, with other species occasionally present including elder, oak, ash and dog rose. Understory and margin habitat was variable, with some field farmed right up to the hedge base, with others described as per other neutral grassland (g3c) and modified grassland (g4). Similarly, some hedgerows were well maintained and intact, while others were defunct, or lacking management and outgrown.	L15, L16, L17, L18, L20, L21, L29, L30, L34, L35, L40, L42, L48, L49, L50, L51, L52, L53, L54, L57, L58, L59, L60, L61, L62, L67, L69, L74, L75, L76, L77, L79, L81, L85, L89, L96, L97, L98, L99, L101, L106, L108, L109, L113,
	h2a.11 – Native hedgerow with trees (including with ditch .50, dry ditch .500, seasonally wet ditch .502, wet ditch .503,) As above but including regular trees along the length. Tree species typically comprised oak, with ash also often present.	L115, L116, L117, L118, L119, L120, L122, L123, L124, L125, L126, L127, L128, L129, L130, L131, L133, L137, L138, L139, L140, L141, L144, L147, L148, L151, L152, L153, L154, L155, L158, L159, L160, L161, L163, L164, L165, L166, L169, L170, L171, L173, L174, L175,

UKhab Primary Code	Descriptions	Field/ linear feature numbers
		L179, L181, L184, L192, L196, L197, L201, L203, L204, L205, L206, L207, L208, L210, L211, L215, L216, L221, L228, L230, L231, L233, L234, L236, L239, L240, L241, L244, L245, L246, L248, L250, L251, L255, L256, L257, L259, L260, L266, L268, L270, L275, L277, L278, L279, L281, L283, L284, L285, L286, L287, L288, L289, L290, L291, L292, L247
h2a5	h2a5.11 – Species-rich native hedgerow with trees (including ditch .50) Hedgerow with at least five woody species on average per 30m length. These heads were infrequent within the Site, and located primarily in Site B (although found elsewhere also). These were generally of similar character to those described above, dominated by blackthorn and hawthorn, but contained more regular additional species including elder, dog rose, holly, hazel, and trees including oak, ash and willow.	L135, L136, L150, L183, L188, L191, L195, L198, L212, L213, L237, L238, L249, L252, L261, L263, L264, L265, L267, L269
h2a6	h2a6 – Other native hedgerows Ornamental beech hedgerows h2a6.33.50.500-Other native hedgerows; Line of trees; Dry ditch Line of trees. All oak over a remnant blackthorn hedge with ditch.	L39, L45, L87,
h2b	h2b.11 – Non-native and ornamental hedgerow with trees Mix of native and non-native species, dominated by cherry laurel but also including rowan and cherry trees.	L178
h3h	h3h.32 – Mixed scrub; Scattered trees Areas of dense mixed scrub, species typically comprising blackthorn, hawthorn and bramble, also containing more trees including oak, horse chestnut and willow.	23, 54, 119
h3j	h3j – Willow scrub Area of willow scrub possibly associated with a now dried/ infilled pond.	204
r1	r1.50 – ditch (including dry ditch .500, seasonally wet ditch .502 and wet ditch .503) Ditches typically associated with field boundaries throughout the Site. Hold water to various levels, however where present ditch vegetation typically consists tall herb species such as willowherb and nettle. Ditches holding water more permanently had more characteristic wetland vegetation, including duckweed, bullrush and common reed.	L4, L6, L11, L14, L23, L25, L31, L32, L41, L55, L56, L64, L72, L90, L93
r1a	r1a.41 – Eutrophic standing waters; Pond (non-priority) Two turbid ponds one of which is vegetated and other sparse. All appear eutrophic, including through cover of duckweed.	201, 202, L132

UKhab Primary Code	Descriptions	Field/ linear feature numbers
-	r1a.50.502-Seasonally wet ditch	
	Field boundary ditch likely to hold water for only part of the year	
r1g	r1g.42 – Other standing waters; Pond Deep pond with well vegetated margins	100, 123
	r1g.42.101 – Other standing waters; Pond; Cattle grazed Turbid ponds used for livestock drinking r1g.50 – Ditch (including with scattered trees .32, seasonally wet .502, track	L162, L167, L190, L199, L209, L276, L280
	.839) Field boundary ditches with varying water levels	
u1b	u1b – Developed land; sealed surface Areas of hardstanding including farm set down/ storage areas	22, 61, 62 79, 80
	u1b.10.16 – Developed land; sealed surface; Scattered scrub; Tall forbs Muck storage area beginning to vegetate with scrub and forbs at edges. Surface material hardstanding.	
	u1b.839 – Developed land; sealed surface; Track Hardstanding farm tracks	
u1b5	u1b5 – Buildings Farm storage sheds	
u1c	u1c – Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (including track .115 walking/cycle route .528)	2
	Areas of uncompacted stone or earth used as access tracks, storage areas or designated footpaths.	L80, L82, L84, L94, L102, L112, L176, L235, L258
u1e	u1e – Built linear features Earth farm track	16, 45, 65, 70, 77, 92, 197, 218
	u1e.612 – fence Boundary fencing	L10, L38, L44, L78, L177
	u1e.800 – Built linear features; Road Hardstanding/ crushed stone farm tracks	
	u1e.839 – Built linear features; Track Hardstanding/ crushed stone farm tracks	
u1f	u1f – Track Access track	L172
w1f7	w1f7 – Other Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (including Secondary woodland .31)	24, 47, 114, 142, 144, 147, 152, 169, 170

UKhab Primary Code	Descriptions	Field/ linear feature numbers
	Blocks of semi-natural woodland through the Site, typically dominated by oak, but also with alder, sycamore, ash and poplar, with understory species of hawthorn, hazel, holly and blackthorn. Often lacking a distinct ground flora and instead dominated by nettle.	L157, L243, L271, L272, L273, L274
	w1f7.30.42 — Other Lowland mixed deciduous woodland; Semi-natural woodland; Natural pond	
	Block of woodland forming Site boundary surrounding an off-site waterbody dominated willow, birch and oak.	
	w1f7.33 – Other Lowland mixed deciduous woodland; Line of trees (including scattered scrub .10, ditch .50)	
	Lines of mature trees as boundary features/ remnant boundary features typically dominated by mature oak but also with willow, ash, alder and sometimes associated with understory/ hedgerow species.	
	w1f7.42 – Other Lowland mixed deciduous woodland; Pond	
	Onsite woodland surrounding a wetland/ pond area. Species present include willow, alder ash and hawthorn in the understory.	
w1g	w1g — Other broadleaved woodland (including scattered scrub .10 and plantation .29)	29, 67, 78, 149, 168
	Woodland considered likely to be of plantation origins. Includes small copses at field edges and larger blocks likely used as game cover. Species typically dominated by oak and ash with occasional poplar, willow birch and rowan. Understory species where present are typically dominated by hawthorn and blackthorn, with other species including elder, holly, and bramble. These areas typically lacked a distinct ground flora, and instead were dominated by nettle. w1g.33-Other broadleaved woodland; Line of trees (including scattered scrub	L2, L9, L19, L22, L24, L26, L27, L28, L33, L36, L37, L43, L46, L47, L63, L65, L66, L68, L70, L71, L73, L83, L95, L110, L121, L134, L142, L143, L145, L146, L149, L156,
	.10, pond.42, ditch .50) Lines of mature broadleaved trees typically dominated by oak but also variously containing ash, willow and sometimes associated with hedgerow/ shrub species.	L168, L182, L185, L186, L187, L189, L194, L214, L217, L218, L219, L220, L229, L242, L282
w1h	w1h5 – Other woodland; mixed; mainly broadleaved; (including plantation .29)	20, 21, 46, 50, 194
	Areas of mixed coniferous and broadleaved woodland, dominated by mostly broadleaved species. Likely planted as screen planting in many instances. Typically dominated by sycamore, oak and ash, but also including birch, pine	L180
	w1h.33 – Other woodland; mixed; Line of trees	
	Ornamental line of trees containing maple, cypress, birch and ash species.	

Table 3.2: Target Notes

Target Note	Comment
TN1	Offsite woodland with limited access. Dominated by oak and ask with understory of holly and hawthorn.

Target Note	Comment
TN2	Ditch with suitability for water vole.
TN3	Rubble piles and manure piles offering suitable habitat for reptiles and amphibians as refugia and as grass snake egg laying.
TN4	Offsite woodland with limited access, trees dominated by oak. Bat PRA = FAR.
TN5	Area of creeping buttercup, nettle and dock indicating nutrient enrichment in this area.
TN6	Flowing watercourse (Charity Drain) along western boundary of Site C.
TN7	Well used mammal paths, considered likely to be attributable to deer.
TN8	Waterlogged area of field, considered unlikely to be permanently wet and so not a pond.
TN10	No TN10 following data review.
TN11	Two mature oak trees, with one tree in particular with large rot holes in base. Provisional PRA = PRF-I as visible features low to the ground.
TN12	Remnant structure near demolished. Consider too exposed for bats. PRA=negligible
TN13	No TN13 following data review.
TN15	Mature oak with some deadwood and fallen branch. PRA = PRF-I. Some features Not fully able to be seen from ground but unlikely to offer roost potential.
TN16	This area subject to access restrictions due to the presence of young cattle. Surveyed from adjacent land only.
TN17	No TN17 following data review.
TN18	Mature oaks, PRA = FAR. Habitat ID L142
TN19	Line of mature oak trees, PRA = FAR. Habitat ID L143
TN20	Standing deadwood with large cavities present. Considered likely too exposed to offer roosting potential greater than PRA = PRF-I.
TN21	Removed following data review
TN22	Woodland area not surveyed in detail but presents more as overgrown scrub. Species included hawthorn, blackthorn and elder. Trees where present were dominated by oak but mostly on field boundary only. Ground flora becoming infested with bramble but evidence of some scrub regrowth.
TN23	Game bird rearing pen.
TN24	Mammal paths observed through woodland understory.
TN25	Mammal paths observed through hedgerow.
TN26	Brown hare observed.
TN27	Roe deer observed.
TN29	No TN29 following data review.
TN30	Disused rabbit burrow.
TN31	Pellet/ scat.
TN32	Large earth mound present.

Target Note	Comment
TN33	Tree stump and associated grassland amongst field. Likely part of remnant field boundary/ tree line.
TN34	Mulch heap in corner of field, potential refugia.
TN35	Brown hare observed.
TN36	Bee hive in cavity of old oak tree. Due to hive presence PRA = negligible.
TN37	Brown hare observed.
TN38	Pond (P60), entirely covered in duckweed.
TN39	Woodland with limited understory.
TN40	Damaged ground from recent earthworks.
TN41	Line of poplars beyond the Site boundary.
TN42	Skylark observed displaying.
TN43	Bank of conifers.
TN44	Mature willow trees.
TN45	Area of conifers amongst hedgerow.
TN46	Mature trees offering bat roosting potential PRA=FAR.
TN47	Pile of deadwood offering suitable refugia.
TN48	Public footpath.
TN49	Woodland area with limited access, tree species present include mature oak, willow, birch and ash. PRA=FAR.
TN50	Mammal paths through hedge.
TN51	Woodland block with mostly mature ash and oak. PRA=FAR.
TN52	Pond with good numbers of invertebrates (dragonfly) observed.
TN53	Wide line of mature trees likely to form important functional linkage in landscape.
TN54	Rhododendron (Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)) noted amongst trees.
TN55	Limited access to fields in this location.
TN56	Mammal paths present.
TN57	Large mature oak with rote holes visible. PRA= FAR.
TN58	Mammal paths present.
TN59	Raptor nest box.
TN60	Rhododendron INNS abundant in woodland.
TN61	Large mature willow tree, has been cut to stump but signs of new growth.

FIGURE 1: Site Location Plan

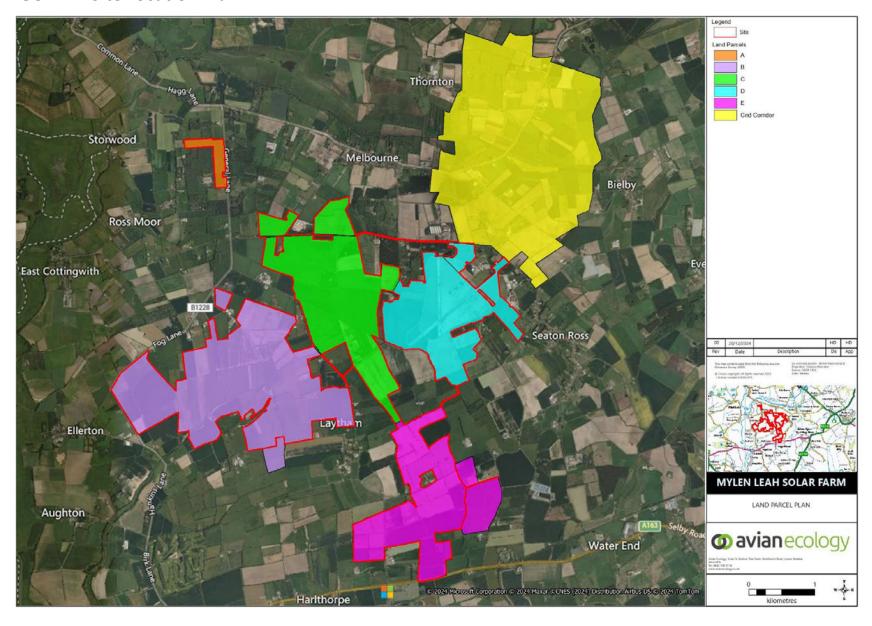


FIGURE 2a: Habitat Survey Plan

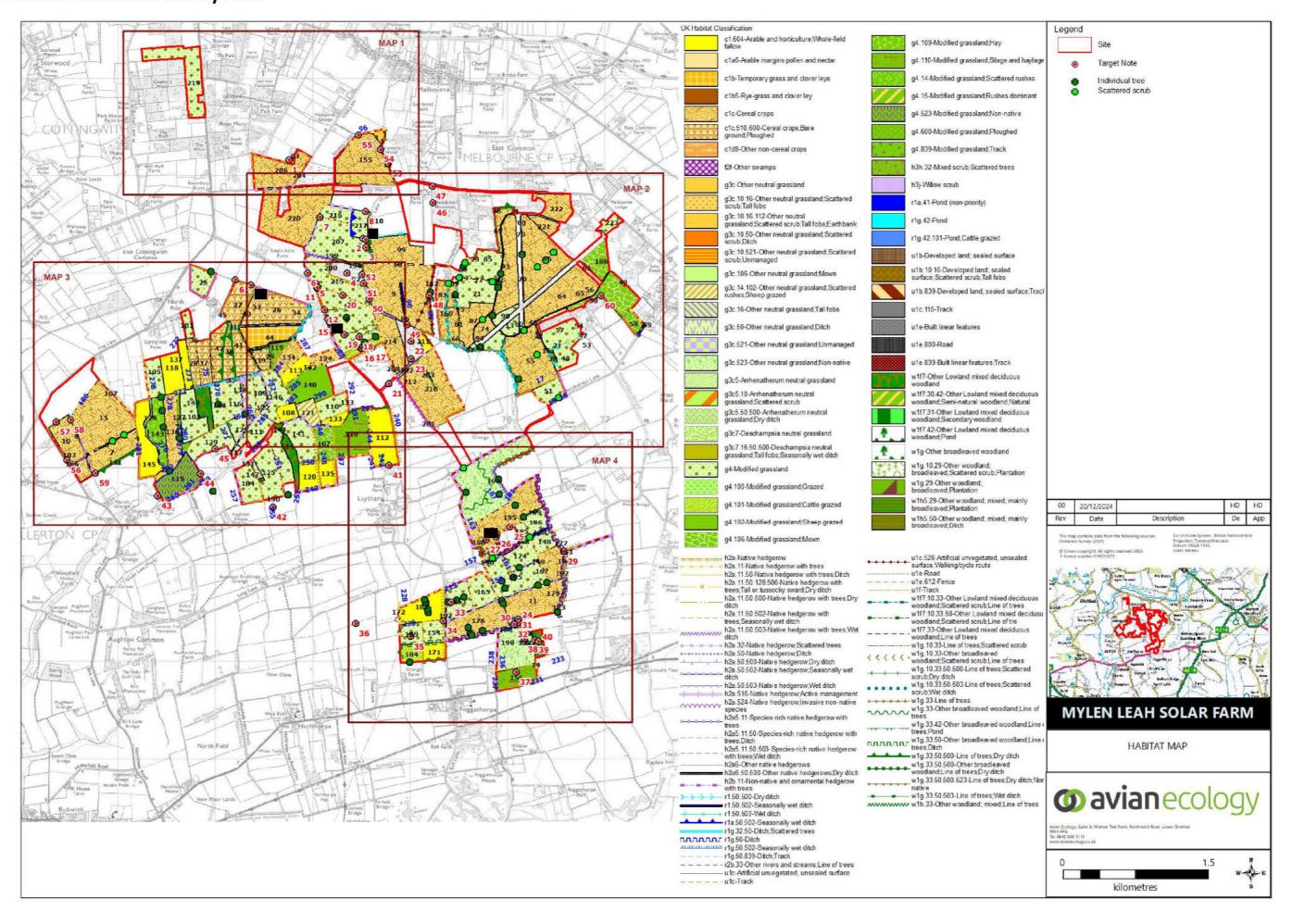


FIGURE 2b: Habitat Survey Plan

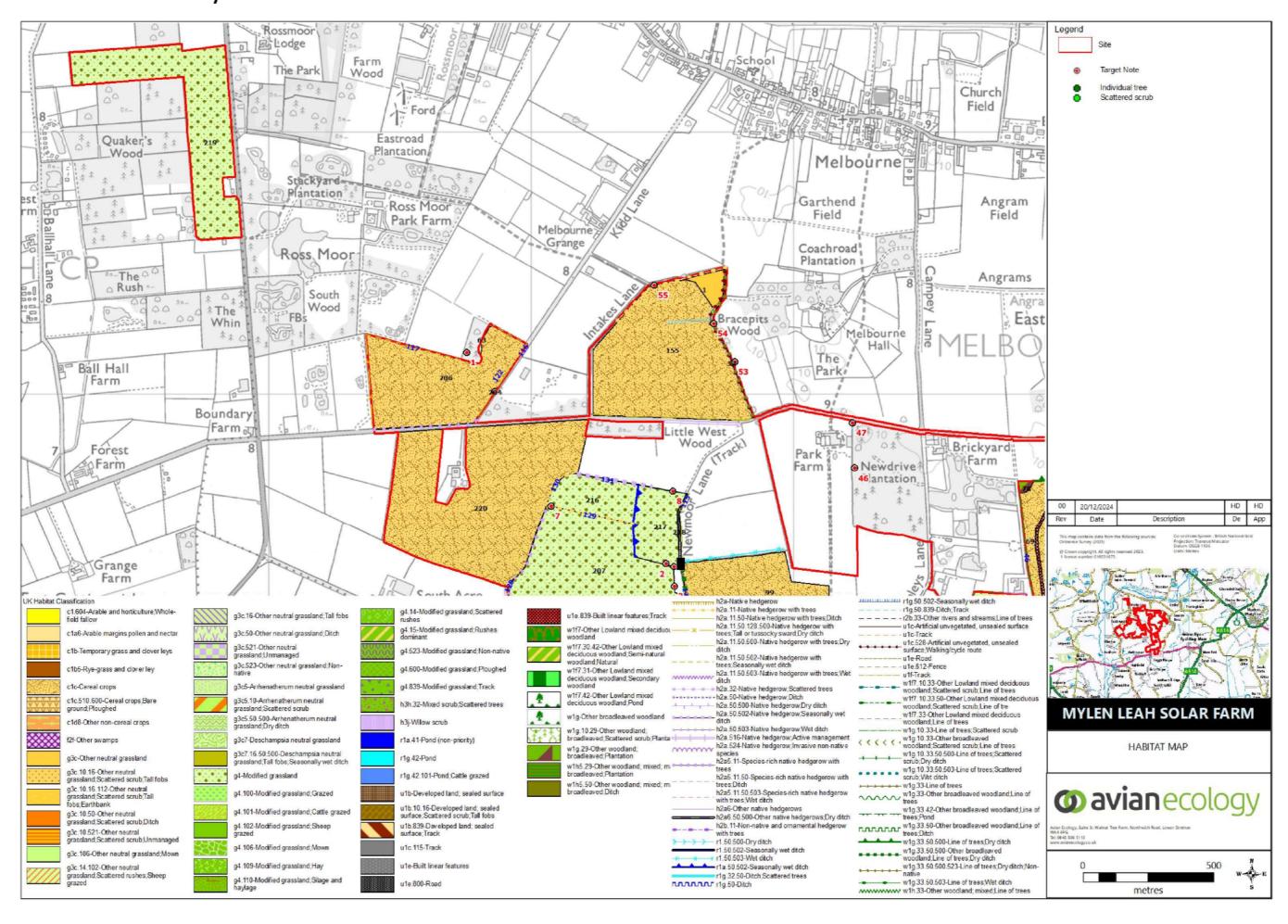


FIGURE 2c: Habitat Survey Plan

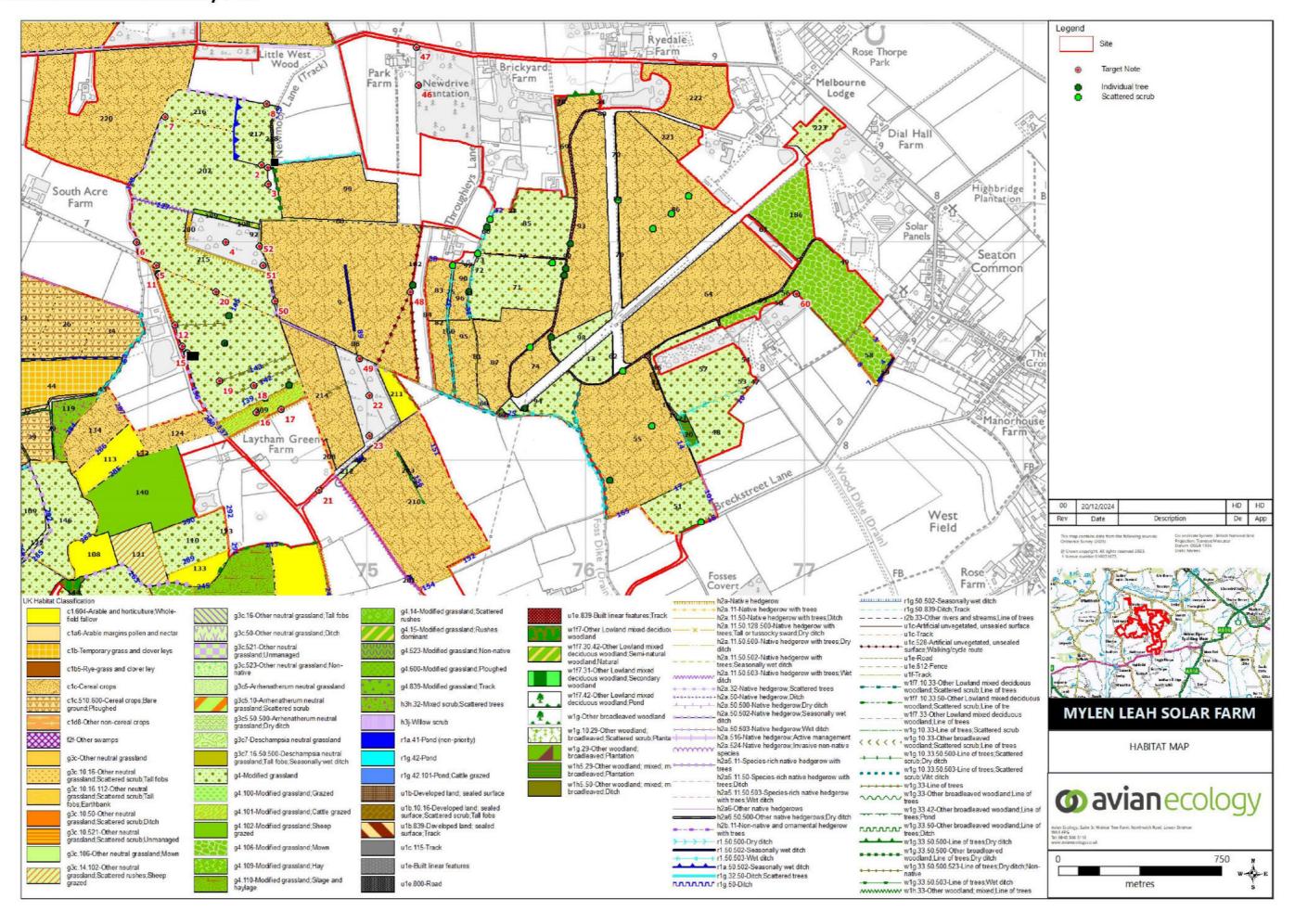


FIGURE 2d: Habitat Survey Plan

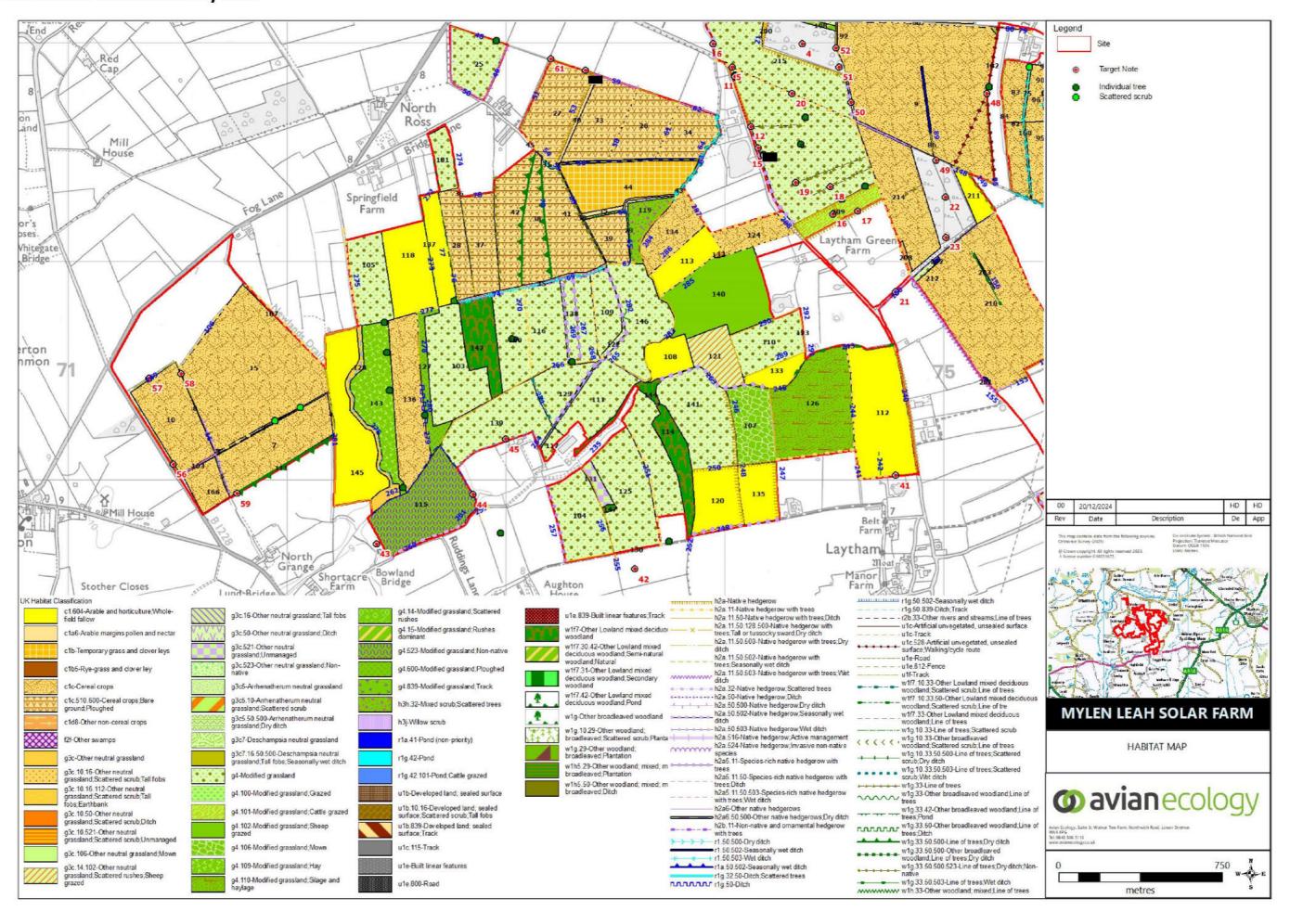
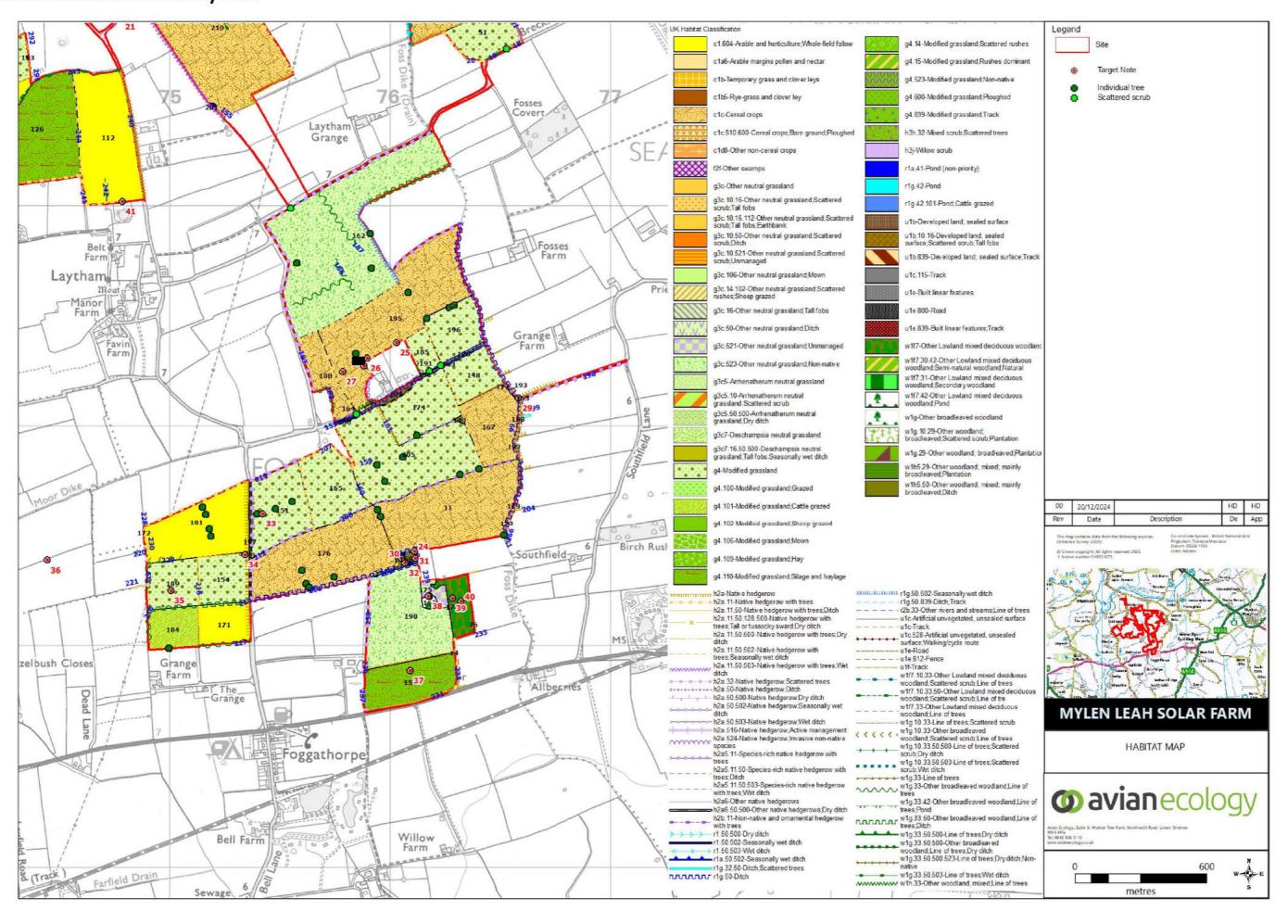


FIGURE 2e: Habitat Survey Plan



ANNEX 1: LIST OF UKHAB PRIMARY AND SECONDARY CODES

Primary Codes

CODE	НАВІТАТ
c1	Arable and horticulture
c1a6	Arable margins pollen and nectar
c1a8	Arable field margins wild bird mix
c1b	Temporary grass and clover leys
c1c	Cereal crops
c1d8	Other non-cereal crops
g3c	Other neutral grassland
g3c5	Arrhenatherum neutral grassland
g3c7	Deschampsia neutral grassland
g4	Modified grassland
h2a	Native hedgerow
h2a5	Species-rich native hedgerow
h2a6	Other native hedgerows
h2b	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow
h3h	Mixed scrub

CODE	HABITAT
h3j	Willow scrub
r1	Standing open water and canals
r1a	Eutrophic standing waters
r1g	Other standing water
r2b	Other rivers and streams
u1b	Developed land; sealed surface
u1c	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
u1e	Built linear features
u1f	Sparsely vegetated urban land
w1f	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
w1f7	Other Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
w1g	Other broadleaved woodland
w1h	Other woodland; mixed
w1h5	Other woodland; mixed; mainly broadleaved

Secondary Codes

CODE	НАВІТАТ
10	Scattered scrub
11	Hedgerow with trees
14	Scattered rushes
15	Rushes dominant
16	Tall forbs
29	Plantation
30	Semi-natural woodland
31	Secondary woodland
32	Scattered trees
33	Line of trees
41	Pond (non-priority)
42	Pond
50	Ditch
81	Ruderal or ephemeral
100	Grazed
101	Cattle grazed
102	Sheep grazed
106	Mown
109	Hay

CODE	HABITAT
110	Silage and haylage
112	Earthbank
128	Tall or tussocky sward
500	Dry
502	Seasonally wet
503	Wet
510	Bare ground
516	Active Management
521	Unmanaged
523	Non-native
528	Walking or cycling route
600	Ploughed
604	Whole-field fallow
612	Fence
800	Road
839	Track

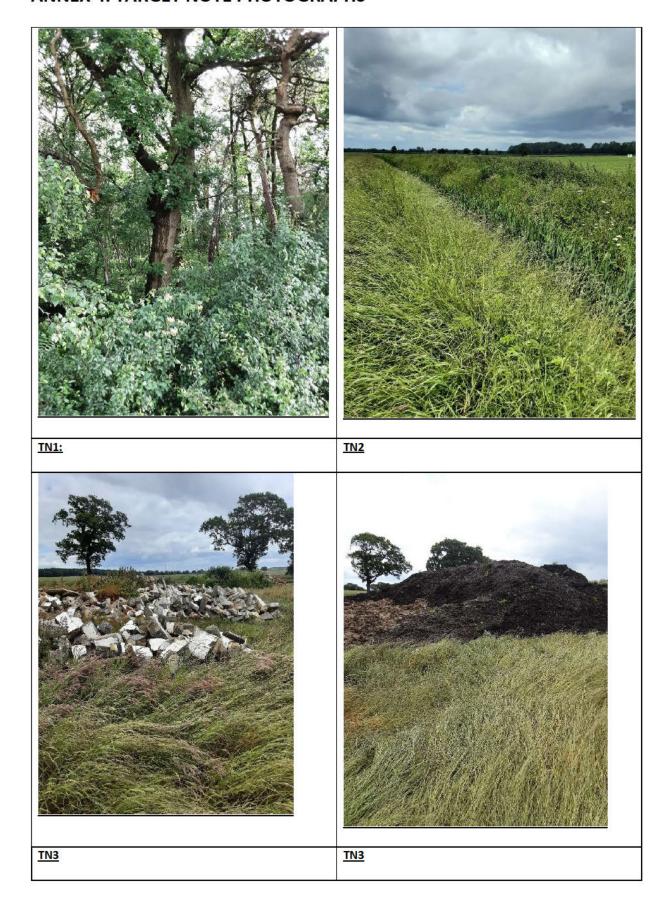
ANNEX 2: DETAILED HABITAT DESCRIPTIONS

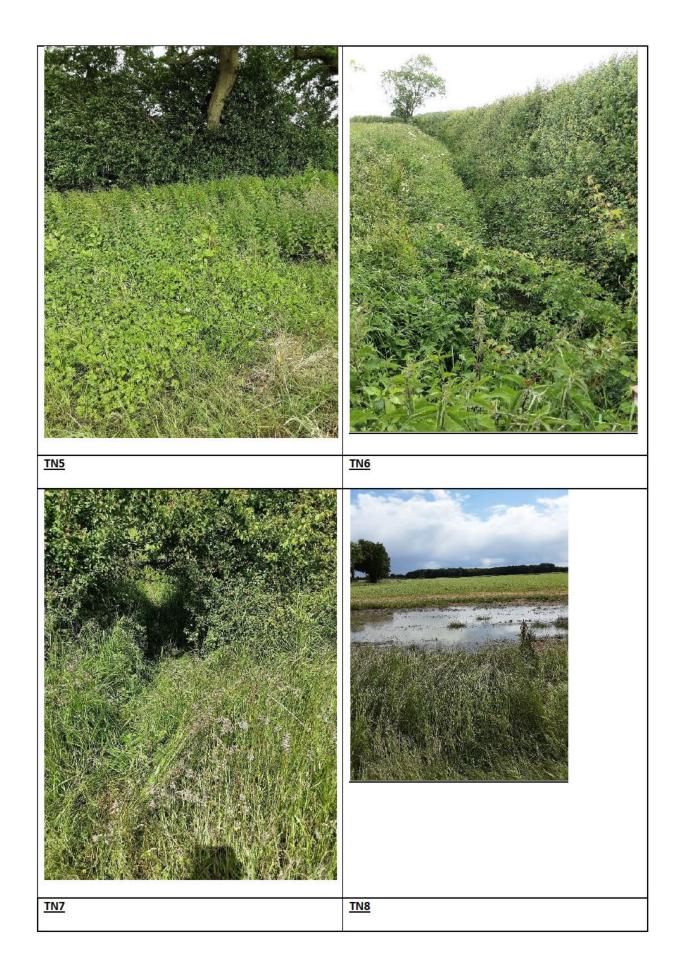
Provided as a separate document

Annex 2a: UKHabitat Survey Descriptions – Habitats

Annex 2b: UKHabitat Survey Descriptions – Linear Habitats

ANNEX 4: TARGET NOTE PHOTOGRAPHS







TN12



<u>TN20</u>



