PENNINE ecological

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

- Land at Blainscough Hall, Coppull, Lancashire -

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

- Land at Blainscough Hall, Coppull, Lancashire -

A report for

LeaHough

CHARTERED SURVEYORS

Oakshaw House,
2 Capricorn Park,
Blakewater Road,
Blackburn,
Lancashire,
BB1 5QR

Report authors

PENNINE *Ecological*
24 The Highgrove
Heaton
Bolton
BL1 5PX

Tel/Fax. (01204) 844545

email: bob@pennineecological.co.uk

web: www.pennineecological.co.uk

Robert N. Leatham B.Sc. (Hons.), P. dip.

July 2020

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

- Land at Blainscough Hall, Coppull, Lancashire -

CONTENTS **PAGE NO.**

PART 1 INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Reasons for Survey 1

1.2 Site Location 1

1.3 Site Status 1

1.4 Survey Constraints 2

PART 2 SURVEY RESULTS:

2.1 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey 3

2.2 Protected Species Surveys 8

PART 3 ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION & RECOMMENDATIONS:

3.1 Evaluation of Survey & Recommendations 11

PART 4 REFERENCES:

4.1 References 17

APPENDIX 1: *Map 1: Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey*

Site Photographs

APPENDIX 2: *Desk Top Study (separate electronic files)*

PART 1 INTRODUCTION:

1.1 REASONS FOR SURVEY:

PENNINE *Ecological* have been commissioned to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and protected species survey / assessment of Land at Blainscough Hall, Coppull, Lancashire.

The study includes a vegetation, water vole, otter and badger survey, together with assessment for other potential protected species issues.

The report includes a full evaluation of the ecological significance of the survey findings. The surveys are required due to proposals for residential development, relating to an Outline Planning Application.

1.2 SITE LOCATION:

The site is located on the south western edge of Coppull, accessed via a farm track to the east of the A49 Preston Road. The sites central National Grid Reference is NGR: SD 5583 1363.

The locations of the habitats surveyed are shown on Map 1, Appendix 1.

1.3 SITE STATUS:

A desk top study was commissioned as part of the survey. This included searches for both statutory protected sites and non-statutory sites within 500m radii of the site survey boundary. The data request also includes records of protected species within 500m radii of the site. Lancashire Environment Record Network (LERN), were consulted to provide details of non-statutory sites and protected species records. LCC now provide data up to a 2km search radii as standard, this is also included in Appendix 2.

1.3.1 Statutory Sites:

Details of statutory sites were sought from the Natural England web site search:
http://www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk/MagicMap.aspx

There are no statutory wildlife sites within 500m of the site.

The site falls within a distant SSSI Impact Risk Zones (IRZ's) associated with Wrightington Bar Pasture SSSI which is approximately 1.6km to the west of the site. However the nature / size and scale of the development does not require notification to Natural England.
https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1006119.pdf

1.3.2 Non-Statutory Sites:

There are no County Biological Heritage Sites *(BHS)* within 500m of the sites boundaries.

1.3.3 Protected Species / Habitat Data:

N.b. Refer to Appendix 2 for full details of protected species records and other species.

The data search reveals one record of the invasive Indian balsam that relates to the site.

The data search includes the following records of Lancashire Key Species within 500m of the site these are as follows;

Between 0 - 100 of the site:

Indian balsam (on site)

Between 100 – 200m of the site:

Speckled wood
Broad-leaved helleborine
Hedgehog
Common pipistrelle
Corn spurrey

Between 200 – 300m of the site:

Great crested newt (224m from site on the other (western) side of the A49).

Between 300 – 500m of the site:

Common pipistrelle bat roost
Several tetrad bird records.

A full list of species within the wider search area is shown in the interactive .pdf file in Appendix 2.

1.4 SURVEY CONSTRAINTS:

The survey was conducted on 21st July 2020 which is an optimal time for Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey and protected species assessment.

Parts of the wooded stream corridor, particularly along the southern boundary and as far north as a footpath bridge crossing on the eastern boundary are largely inaccessible due to dense mosaics of impenetrable scrub and tall ruderal herb.

PART 2 SURVEY RESULTS:

2.1 EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY:

2.1.1 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Methodology:

An Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey *(Nature Conservancy Council 1990)* of the study area was undertaken on 21st July 2020. The site's habitats were mapped and higher vascular plant species were recorded and given abundance values according to the standard DAFOR scale, where:

D = Dominant
A = Abundant
F = Frequent
O = Occasional
R = Rare

Where appropriate these values can be prefixed by the letter L (locally) or V (very), to provide more subtle biogeographical data.

2.1.2 Habitats Present:

A1.1.2 Woodland, broad-leaved plantation
A2.1 Dense scrub
A2.2 Scattered scrub
A3.1 Scattered broadleaved trees
B4 Improved grassland
C3.1 Tall ruderal herb
F1 Swamp
G1 Standing water (pond)
G2 Running water (stream)
J2.2.2 Defunct species-poor hedge
J2.3.2 Hedge and trees, species-poor.
J2.4 Fence

2.1.3 General Description:

The site comprises of an area of farmland on the south western edge of Coppull, between Tanyard Brook in the east and the A49 Preston Road to the west. The site is approximately 378m by 200m in maximum dimensions, comprising a survey area of approximately 5 hectares.

The site is dominated by improved pasture which shortly prior to the survey had been cut for silage. Three separate pastures are present, including a large triangular field unit in the west and two smaller field units to the east. The fields are dominated by perennial rye-grass and have a relatively uniform species composition, reflecting significant levels of agricultural improvement.

A species-poor defunct hedge with trees is present along the southern boundary of the western field unit.

The northern boundary of the site is fenced from relatively recent housing developments constructed between 2000 – 2005.

A defunct gappy and sparse hedge runs north – south through the central part of the site.

In the eastern half of the site a mature tree line is present alongside a public footpath, trees include pedunculate oak and sycamore.

Along part of the southern boundary and along the eastern boundary a wooded stream corridor is present associated with Tanyard Brook. Habitats present include mature broadleaved woodland, dense scrub, stands of tall ruderal herb and areas of reed canary-grass dominated swamp in the north east corner alongside the brook.

The invasive Indian balsam is present in abundance along the stream corridor and in scattered field margin locations throughout the site.

Fig. 1: Aerial view of site:

2.1.4 Target Notes:

Target Note 1: Hedge with trees:

A species-poor defunct hedge with trees is present along the southern boundary of the western field unit and alongside the farm track. The following species were recorded;

Species:	Abundance:
Sycamore	A
Perennial rye-grass	A
Hawthorn	A
Garlick mustard	LA
Cleavers	LA
Ivy	LA
Common nettle	LA
False-oat grass	LA
Elder	F
Great willowherb	F
Hogweed	LF
Hedge woundwort	LF
Cock's-foot	LF
Yorkshire-fog	LF
Reed canary-grass	VLF
Wood avens	VLF
Cow parsley	O
Hazel	O
Bramble	O
Pedunculate oak	O/R
Poplar species	R
Rowan	R

Target Note 2: Improved grassland:

The site is dominated by improved pasture which shortly prior to the survey had been cut for silage. Three separate pastures are present, including a large triangular field unit in the west and two smaller field units to the east. The fields are dominated by perennial rye-grass and have a relatively uniform species composition, reflecting significant levels of agricultural improvement.
The following species were recorded;

Species:	Abundance:
Perennial rye-grass	D
False oat-grass	LA
Cock's-foot	VLA

Target Note 2: Improved grassland (cont.:

Species:	Abundance:
Timothy	VLF
Reed canary-grass	VLF
Great willowherb	VLF (margins only)
Indian balsam	VLF (margins only)
Common nettle	VLF (margins only)
Yorkshire-fog	O
Tufted vetch	R (margins only)

Target Note 3: Mature tree line:

In the eastern half of the site a mature tree line is present alongside a public footpath, the majority of the trees are pedunculate oak and sycamore. Other species include, hawthorn and grey willow at the northern end.

A bank is present along the tree line and reflects similar species as the adjacent pasture. In addition localised stands of common nettle, rosebay willowherb and Indian balsam are also present.

Target Note 4: Pedunculate oak tree with bat roost potential:

A pedunculate oak associated with the tree line (Target Note 3) has bat roost potential. This is discussed further in the following section.

Target Note 5: Tanyard Brook habitat mosaic:

Along part of the southern boundary and along the eastern boundary a wooded stream corridor is present associated with Tanyard Brook. Habitats present include mature broadleaved woodland, dense scrub, stands of tall ruderal herb and areas of reed canary-grass dominated swamp in the north east corner alongside the brook.

Parts of the wooded stream corridor, particularly along the southern boundary and as far north as a footpath bridge crossing on the eastern boundary are largely inaccessible due to dense mosaics of impenetrable scrub and tall ruderal herb.
The following species were recorded;

Species:	Abundance:
Grey willow	LD
Reed canary-grass	LD
Indian balsam	LD
Bramble	VLD
Sycamore	LA

Target Note 5: Tanyard Brook habitat mosaic (Cont.:

Species:	Abundance:
Common nettle	LA
Goat willow	VLA
Alder	LF
Bulrush	VLF
Pedunculate oak	VLF
Ash	VLF
Hawthorn	O
Crack willow	R

Target Note 6: Pond:

A pond is present within dense grey willow scrub alongside a public footpath on the sites eastern survey boundary. Very little vegetation is present but includes a stand of floating sweet-grass and marsh marigold.

Target Note 7: Pond off the sites eastern boundary:

A pond is present approximately 12m east of the stream on the sites eastern boundary. The pond is dominated by water soldier which has more than likely been introduced.

(see also photographs, Appendix 1)

2.2 PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEYS:

During the Phase 1 Habitat Survey additional surveys were undertaken where appropriate for the presence of other potential protected species. The following surveys were undertaken.

2.2.1 Badger Survey:

Method:

A badger survey was undertaken of the site. The badger survey used standard techniques for establishing the use of the site by badger, and includes searches for evidence of badgers including:

- Setts
- Pathways
- Footprints
- Latrines
- Foraging areas
- Scratching posts
- Boundary searches for runs, pathways and latrines.

The survey results are outlined below.

Results:

Sett Search:

The survey found no setts on site.

Search for Foraging Signs and Pathways:

The site was thoroughly searched for badger pathways and signs of foraging. No sign of badger activity was found therefore it can be concluded that the species is not using this area for foraging or commuting.

Boundary Search:

All of the boundaries of the site were walked and examined for potential runs, pathways and latrines. The search found no evidence to suggest badger activity along any of the site boundaries.

The absence of any activity signs indicates that badgers are not entering the site. The absence of latrines indicates a lack of territorial activity in the near vicinity of the site.

2.2.2 Bats:

During the survey an assessment of bat roost potential and foraging habitats was undertaken.

There is one tree on site that is considered to offer potential ingress opportunities for bats. The details are as follows;

Target Note 4: Pedunculate oak tree with bat roost potential:

A pedunculate oak associated with the tree line (Target Note 3) has bat roost potential. This tree has a main trunk would with a fissure on the northern elevation, approximately 3m above ground level.

The site is considered to provide high quality bat foraging habitat, which extends into the wider countryside, particularly to the north and south of the site.

The combination of hedgerows, together with extensive woodland edge alongside Tanyard Brook provide high quality foraging habitats for bats.

(see also photographs, Appendix 1)

2.2.3 Water Vole:

Survey Methodology:

A water vole survey was undertaken of the adjacent Tanyard Brook on the eastern boundary and both ponds associated with Target Notes 6 and 7. The survey was based on the standard methodology as outlined in the Dean, M., Strachan, R. Gow, D. and Andrews, R. (2016). The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (The Mammal Society Mitigation Guidance Series).

Searches were made for the following signs;

- Sightings of individual animals
- Latrines
- Feeding stations
- Burrows
- Runs

Survey Constraints:

Parts of the wooded stream corridor, particularly along the southern boundary and as far north as a footpath bridge crossing on the eastern boundary (adjacent to Target Note 6) are largely inaccessible due to dense mosaics of impenetrable scrub and tall ruderal herb. This constraint is unavoidable.

Survey Results:

No evidence, in terms of; burrows, feeding stations/remains, latrines, runs etc. was found associated with the stream or ponds, where visually accessible. However significant stream lengths are inaccessible. *(See the following section in respect of further advice in respect of this species).*

2.2.3 Otter:

Survey Methodology:

The survey undertaken follows guidance provided in the *New Rivers & Wildlife Handbook* RSPB, NRA and RSNC (2001), and searches were undertaken for footprints, spraints, holts and potential couches and trails.

The survey is based upon the examination of Tanyard Brook on the sites southern / eastern boundary.

Survey Constraints:

Parts of the wooded stream corridor, particularly along the southern boundary and as far north as a footpath bridge crossing on the eastern boundary (adjacent to Target Note 6) are largely inaccessible due to dense mosaics of impenetrable scrub and tall ruderal herb. This constraint is unavoidable.

Survey Results:

No evidence of the species was found on any of the surveyed lengths.

However considerable constraints apply to this survey, therefore the survey is inconclusive, *(see the following section in respect of further advice in respect of this species).*

2.2.4 Other Protected Species:

Issues in relation to other potential protected species where no specific survey was undertaken are assessed in the following section.

PART 3 ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION & RECOMMENDATIONS:

3.1 EVALUATION OF SURVEY & RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following section evaluates the site in relation to statutory/non-statutory sites, protected species and species/habitats listed on the former UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority List, Section 41 Species/Habitats of Principal Importance in England (NERC) Act 2006, and the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan.

3.1.1 Statutory Sites:

There are no statutory wildlife sites associated with the site or within 1km of the site.

3.1.2 Sites Habitats & Higher Plant Species:

The following habitats on site are Section 41 Habitats of Principal Importance in England (NERC) Act 2006. The woodland is also a Lancashire BAP Habitat.

- Pond
- Broad-leaved woodland
- Hedgerows.

The woodland is also a Lancashire BAP Habitat.

The pond on the eastern site boundary within dense willow scrub has potential to support amphibian species including the protected great crested newt. As does the pond off the sites eastern boundary.

The hedgerows on site are all defunct / species poor and lack features that would quality them as 'Important hedgerows' under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997).

Plant species recorded on site are common and widespread and are considered to be of site value only.

<u>Recommendations: Habitats & Higher Plant Species:</u>

There are no requirements for further surveys. It is understood that development will be restricted to existing areas of improved grassland with no encroachment of the Tanyard Brook stream corridor and associated habitats.

The development should also aim to retain boundary hedgerows, the tree line and all areas of woodland / trees where possible. Enhancement of boundary hedgerows and new native hedge and tree species should be planted.

The development should aim to maximise an undeveloped buffer zone along the edge of the stream corridor habitats associated with Tanyard Brook (Target Note 5).

The site supports localised stands of the highly invasive Indian balsam. The control and eradication of this species is highly problematic. It spreads by a highly efficient seed dispersal mechanism, each plant produces about 2,500 seeds which fall to the ground, and with several parent plants close together, seeds can occur at a density of between 5000-6000 seeds per square metre.

The species can be controlled by various methods including cutting / mowing, herbicide treatment and physical pulling of the plants before they reach seed maturity. Total long term eradication is considered extremely difficult and in this location almost impossible due to the dense extensive stands of the species associated with the stream corridor that will act as a continual source of potential colonisation.

The key recommendation is that no spoil / soil or material from infested areas must be removed from the site, including any parts of the plant. The owner/occupier of the site should aim to control and manage the species as best they can following the above guidance. If spoil is to be removed from the site, this will need to be sent to an Environment Agency approved site.

Further more detailed information on the species is provided on the following government website;

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/prevent-the-spread-of-harmful-invasive-and-non-native-plants

3.1.3 Protected Species:

Badgers:

Badgers are protected under Schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, and under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, which prohibits deliberate interference with the animal or its sett.

The survey found no evidence of historic, recent or current use of the site by badgers for foraging, commuting or occupation and the species is considered to be absent.

Recommendations: Badgers;

There are no issues in relation to badgers arising from the development. No further surveys are required.

Bats:

Bats are comprehensively protected by European legislation.

A pedunculate oak associated with the tree line (Target Note 3) has bat roost potential. This tree has a main trunk would with a fissure on the northern elevation, approximately 3m above ground level.

No other structures or any of the trees offer bat roost potential, these features are regarded as having negligible potential for bats.

The site is considered to have good potential value as bat foraging habitat.

Recommendations: Bats;

If the oak tree associated with Target Note 3 is to be affected directly or indirectly by development then it will need to be inspected by torch and endoscope by a licensed bat handler. Following the completion of this inspection, further recommendations in respect of bats will be made.

Issues relating to lighting will need to be addressed. The following principles will apply;

- Where and if lighting is required this will be directed internally within the site avoiding spillage towards the boundary habitats, particularly Tanyard Brook / woodland edge areas and hedgerows / tree lines.

- The use of low powered sodium lights or similar will be used and these will be fitted with cowls / covers that prevent lateral light spillage towards Tanyard Brook / woodland edge areas and hedgerows / tree lines.

- Wherever possible and only if required low level (1-1.5m high) bollard lighting will be used.

- If required lights will be fitted with timer controls that minimise the duration of lighting.

If required lighting requirements will follow guidance provided by the Bat Conservation Trust.

https://www.theilp.org.uk/documents/guidance-note-8-bats-and-artificial-lighting/

Water Vole:

Water voles *(Arvicola terrestris)* are protected by the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) as amended. In 1998 particular emphasis of protection was given to the water voles burrow in respect of Section 9(4) of the above act.

Water vole is protected under Section 41 of the NERC Act and is a species listed as of principle importance for the conservation of biological diversity in England.

No evidence in terms of; burrows, feeding stations/remains, latrines, runs etc. was found associated with the pond. However considerable lengths of the brook were inaccessible.

Recommendations:

Although the survey is constrained and inconclusive, the areas of proposed development associated with existing improved grassland are typically between 5 -10m from the stream banks. If present water voles would not be expected to be present at these distances from the watercourse, particularly given that the stream corridor provides extensive areas of dense habitat cover and food sources. The areas of improved grassland (particularly since they are managed for silage cutting) are relatively hostile to water voles and would expose them to predation. Furthermore the recommendation of an undeveloped buffer strip between development and the wooded edge of the stream corridor habitats further reduces risk to the species, if present.

No further surveys are required provided that the habitats associated with the stream corridor remain undisturbed.

Otters:

Otters are a European Protected species.

The survey failed to detect any evidence of the species. However considerable lengths of the brook were inaccessible.

It is feasible that otters may pass through the site and are known to be expanding their range throughout Merseyside and Lancashire.

Recommendations: Otters;

Otters must still be given due consideration during the construction phase of the works. The following points need to be considered.

- Any structure capable of capturing, containing or injuring an otter must be covered or made safe to prevent access by otters during the night.

- Suitable otter passes / routes along the brook corridor must be maintained at all times.

Lighting *(if required)* of the site must be kept to a minimum and directed away from the stream corridor.

Great Crested Newt:

Great crested newt is comprehensively protected under European legislation. There are three ponds within 250m of the site which is the accepted terrestrial range of the species.

There is one pond within the surveyed site (Target Note 6) and one pond approximately 12m off the sites eastern boundary (Target Note 7).

An additional pond is also present approximately 240m SW of the site at its closest point on the other side of the A49 Preston Road. This pond has confirmed records of great crested newt dating from 2006. However this lies towards the expected terrestrial margin of the species (250m) and importantly is separated from the site by the busy A49 Preston Road which acts as a significant amphibian barrier to terrestrial dispersal.

However, the presence of great crested newt cannot be discounted at the remaining two ponds in close proximity to site development.

Recommendations: Great Crested Newt;

The two ponds (Target Notes 6 and 7) that have potential to support the species, must be surveyed using the following survey methodology; 'Presence and Absence Survey' English Nature *(2001).*

The amphibian surveys must comply with the requirements of English Nature *(2001)* guidelines as set out in the publication 'Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines', English Nature *(August 2001).* The survey method is 'Presence / absence survey' as detailed on page 26, section 5.7.1.1 of the above guidelines.

'Presence / absence' surveys may determine presence although it is virtually impossible to demonstrate absence. However the aim of this method is to employ a reasonable level of effort that, at the majority of ponds, will detect the presence of great crested newts.

The 'presence/absence' survey requires that three survey methods *(preferably torch survey, bottle trapping and egg search)* are completed for each visit. There should be four visits in suitable weather conditions, between mid-March and mid-June, with at least two of these visits during mid-April to mid-May.

Any ponds confirmed as supporting the species will need to be surveyed to the Population Size Class Assessment *(English Nature 2001)* level. This is a pre-requisite for any licence application to Natural England. This method involves an additional 2 rounds of survey making 6 in total.

The surveys must be undertaken between mid-March and mid-June with at least 3 of these visits during mid-April – mid May.

In order to establish the approximate population size, maximum counts on any one night or from bottle trapping are recorded on each visit. Counts *(on the same visit)* are summed across ponds in close proximity to give a total site count.

The population is then classed as follows;

- **'small'** for maximum counts of up to 10
- **'medium'** for maximum counts between 11 and 100
- **'large'** for maximum counts over 100.

The maximum count figure should only be used to give an approximate indication of the population size class.

Birds:

All birds are offered various levels of protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended.

Areas of the site including; hedgerows, trees and woodland have potential to support breeding.

Recommendations: Birds;

No strategic bird surveys are required. However before any development and in order to minimize impacts on birds any site disturbance including any removal of trees / scrub / shrubs / woodland should take place outside of the breeding season, i.e. between September 1st and February 28th. Following the felling of trees/scrub etc, piles of brash should be removed from the site, failure to do so could provide potential nest sites if left in situ until the following breeding season.

If removal of vegetation is envisaged during the breeding season *(March 1st to August 31st)*, then checks should be made to establish any nesting or breeding activity, prior to removal.

PART 4 REFERENCES:

4.1 REFERENCES:

Nature Conservancy Council (1990) *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey – A Technique for Environmental Audit*. Nature Conservancy Council.

Rose, F. (1981) *The Wildflower Key*. Warne.

Stace, C., (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles (Second edition)*. Cambridge University Press.

Web Sites:

Google Earth.

MARIO.

Natural England – Nature on the Map.

APPENDIX 1:

Map 1: Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Site Photographs

Site Photographs: July 21st 2020.

Target Note 1: Defunct species-poor hedge.

Looking north west from the southern boundary (Target Note 2 Improved grassland).

Looking north east from the southern boundary.

Target Note 1: Defunct species-poor hedge.

Looking north from the southern boundary.

Looking SE from the far western end of the site along Target Note 1 hedgerow.

Looking NE along the northern boundary from the far western end of the site.

Stand of the invasive Indian balsam on the southern boundary.

Looking NE along the northern boundary.

Looking south along field boundary / defunct hedge in central part of the site.

Defunct hedge fragment in central part of the site.

Target Note 3: Mature tree line in eastern part of the site.

Target Note 5: Dense impenetrable woodland on the southern boundary.

Target Note 2: Smallest of the improved pastures in the eastern part of the site looking east along the edge of the stream corridor.

Target Note 3: Mature tree line in eastern part of the site.

Target Note 4: Mature oak with bat roost potential on the tree line associated with Target Note 3.

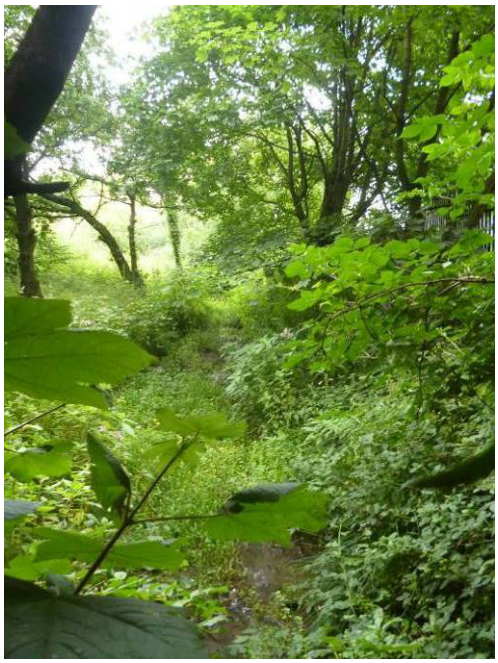
Target Note 4: Mature oak with bat roost potential on the tree line associated with Target Note 3.

Target Note 5: Edge of stream corridor, looking north in the NE site corner.

Target Note 5: Edge of stream corridor, looking SE from the NE site corner.

Target Note 5: Edge of stream corridor, looking SE from the NE site corner.

Northern site boundary, looking SW from the NE site corner.



Tanyard Brook associated with Target Note 5 at the western end.

Target Note 6: Pond within willow carr.

Tanyard Brook, central area near footbridge, associated with Target Note 5.

Tanyard Brook, north of footbridge, associated with Target Note 5.

Target Note 7: Pond off eastern site boundary chocked with water soldier.

APPENDIX 2:

Desk Top Study (separate electronic files)

Job title:
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
- Land at Blainscough Works, Coppull -

Map 1: Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Drawn:	Scale:	Survey Date:
R. Leatham	See scale bar	28/05/20 & 21/07/20

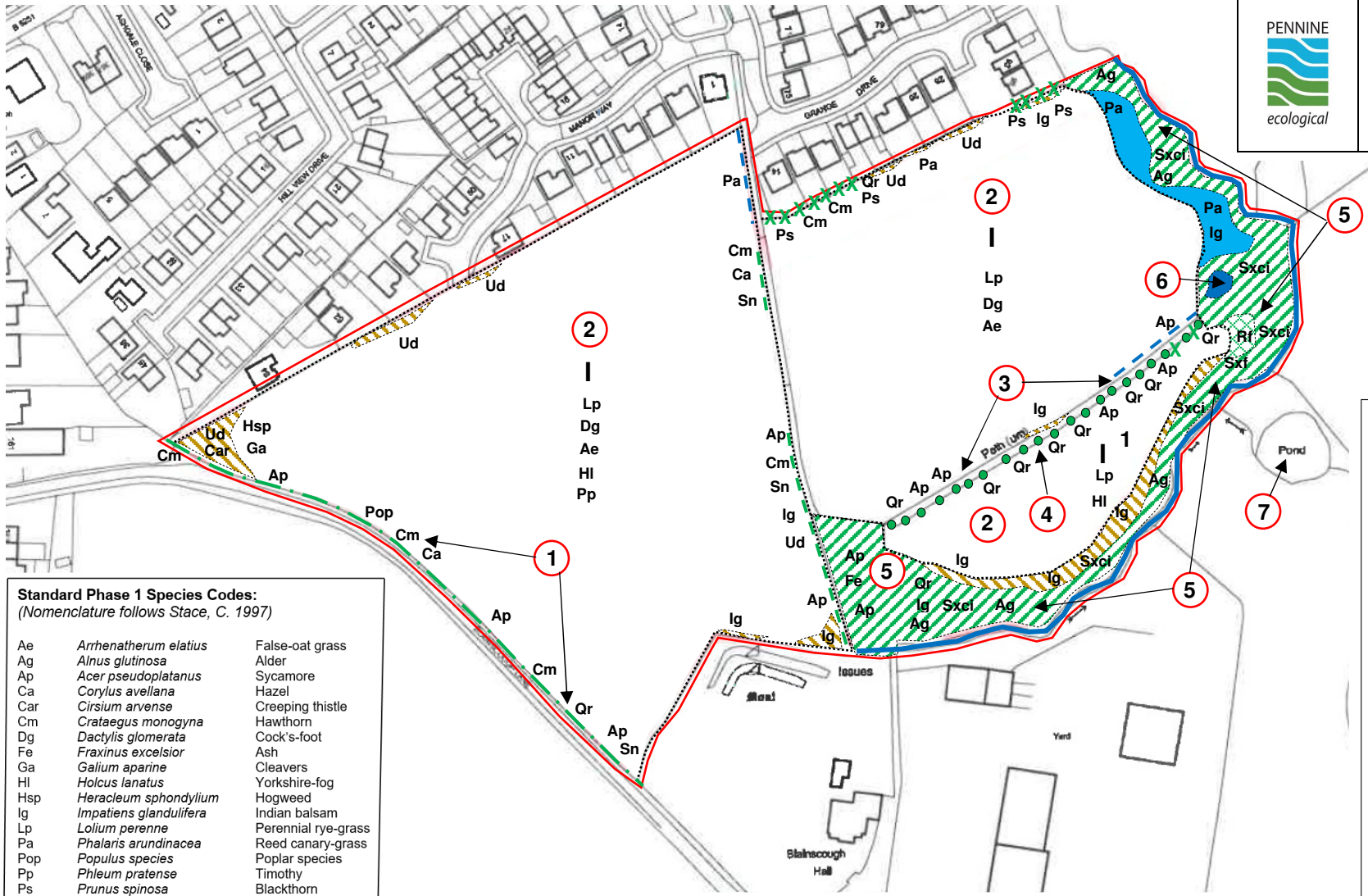
PENNINE ecological

24 The Highgrove, Heaton, Bolton, BL1 5PX

01204 844545

bob@pennineecological.co.uk

www.pennineecological.co.uk



Standard Phase 1 Species Codes:
(Nomenclature follows Stace, C. 1997)

Ae	*Arrhenatherum elatius*	False-oat grass
Ag	*Alnus glutinosa*	Alder
Ap	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore
Ca	*Corylus avellana*	Hazel
Car	*Cirsium arvense*	Creeping thistle
Cm	*Crataegus monogyna*	Hawthorn
Dg	*Dactylis glomerata*	Cock's-foot
Fe	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash
Ga	*Galium aparine*	Cleavers
Hl	*Holcus lanatus*	Yorkshire-fog
Hsp	*Heracleum sphondylium*	Hogweed
Ig	*Impatiens glandulifera*	Indian balsam
Lp	*Lolium perenne*	Perennial rye-grass
Pa	*Phalaris arundinacea*	Reed canary-grass
Pop	*Populus species*	Poplar species
Pp	*Phleum pratense*	Timothy
Ps	*Prunus spinosa*	Blackthorn
Qr	*Quercus robur*	Pedunculate oak
Rf	*Rubus fruticosus agg.*	Bramble species
Sn	*Sambucus nigra*	Elder
Sxci	*Salix cinerea*	Grey Willow
Sxf	*Salix fragilis*	Crack willow
Ud	*Urtica dioica*	Common nettle

Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey:

Map Colour Codes:

- Broadleaved plantation woodland
- Dense scrub
- Scattered scrub
- Scattered broad-leaved trees
- Improved grassland
- Tall ruderal herb
- Swamp
- Standing water (pond)
- Running water (stream)
- Dry ditch
- Defunct native species-poor hedge
- Hedge and trees, species-poor
- Fence
- Target Notes 1 - 7
- Site Survey boundary