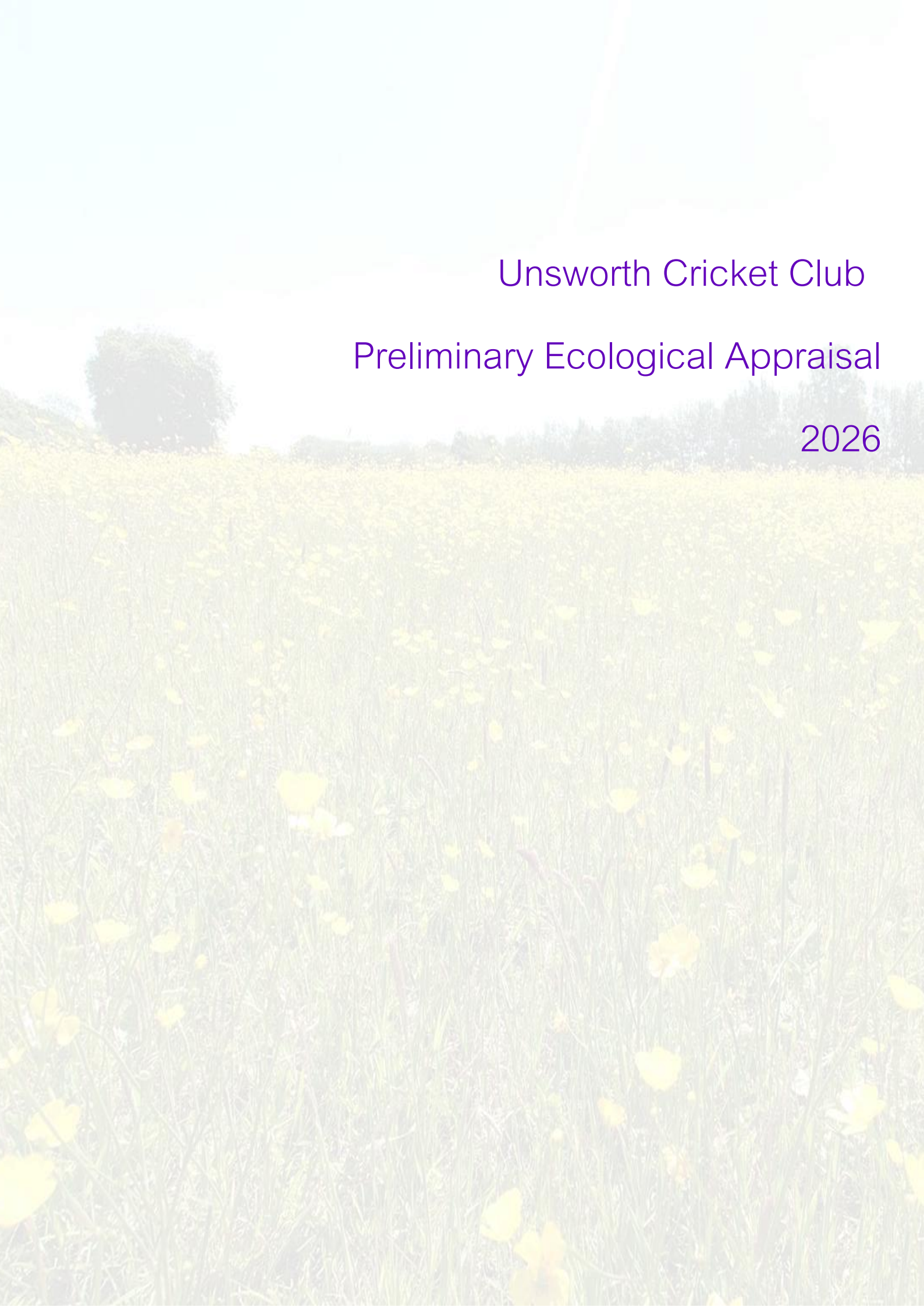


The background of the page is a photograph of a field filled with yellow wildflowers, possibly buttercups, in the foreground. In the middle ground, there is a line of trees and a single, larger tree on the left. The sky is a clear, pale blue. The overall image is slightly faded to allow the text to be legible.

Unsworth Cricket Club

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

2026

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Project Title	Unsworth Cricket Club
Project Reference	RHE.4701
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Report

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Executive Summary

Development Details

On Padel is proposing an application for the development of five new padel courts at Unsworth Cricket Club, Greater Manchester hereafter referred to as the 'site'.

This report describes the ecological features of the site and its surroundings and assesses the potential impacts of the development on the ecological features. Recommendations are provided so that the development is compliant with biodiversity policy and legislation. A separate report is provided to consider Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) elements, in compliance with The Environment Act 2021.

Ecological Interest

The site is dominated by managed grassland which lies just beyond the extent of the existing cricket pitch outfield, some ruderal vegetation is also present with an area of woodland beyond. A mature hedgerow runs beyond the site boundary to the north. There are seven offsite ponds to the north-west and south of the site.

Outcomes

eDNA surveys are recommended to determine the presence of Great Crested Newt in offsite ponds. These surveys will be undertaken during the determination of the application, however previous surveys suggest GCN presence is likely and hence mitigation may be required.

Adjacent stands of broadleaved woodland are to be protected throughout the clearance and construction phases.



1. Introduction

1.1 Project Brief

- 1.1.1 Rachel Hacking Ecology Limited (RHE) was commissioned in 2025 by On Padel (the Client) to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of land at Unsworth Cricket Club (the 'site'). The site is located at O.S. grid reference: SD 82265 07002 (see Figure 1). The PEA is required to support a planning application for the proposed development of five new padel courts.



Figure 1. Plan showing the approximate location of the site (Basemap source: Bing maps)

- 1.1.2 The site lies in the town of Unsworth. It comprises modified grassland and ruderal vegetation. The application site will comprise five padel courts and seating area.
- 1.1.3 The land beyond the site consists of residential development and the suburbs of Unsworth to the west, with a school to the north. The M66 runs adjacent to the eastern site boundary, buffered by a small parcel of woodland. Seven ponds are present within close proximity to the cricket club.

Relevant Planning History

- 1.1.4 Bury Council planning portal and MAGIC¹ searches confirmed that neighbouring ponds beyond the treeline to the west of the site were surveyed in 2016 and 2017 returning positive results for Great

¹ Magic Map Application

Crested Newt presence. A mitigation licence for Great Crested Newt was acquired for these ponds in 2017 (2017-31812-EPS-MIT) allowing the damage and destruction of a resting place (subject to appropriate mitigation/compensation).

1.2 Scope of Work

1.2.1 The Client commissioned RHE to carry out the following works:

- Desk-based study to obtain details of designated sites, protected and notable species within a specified search area.
- Record the extent, type, and condition of habitats within and adjacent to the site.
- Calculate the baseline biodiversity units.
- Search for signs of protected species and assessment of the potential of habitats and features to support protected and notable species.

1.3 Site Visit Information

Survey Details

1.3.1 Stephen Griffith (Ecologist) visited the site on 3rd February 2026 to undertake the preliminary ecological appraisal. Stephen has over 2 years' experience conducting similar surveys. This report is assured by Tim Palmer, Principal Ecologist at RHE. Tim has over 20 years of professional consultancy experience and is a full member of CIEEM.

Weather

1.3.2 Weather conditions were cold and dry at the time of survey, and adequate for a full assessment to be completed.

2. Methods

2.1 Desk Study

- 2.1.1 The Magic website (Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside) was interrogated for the presence of Statutory Designated conservation areas (and European Protected Species licences) within a 2km radius of the site.
- 2.1.2 The site was checked to determine if it is located within an Impact Risk Zones for any Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and if so, whether the Local Planning Authority will need to consult Natural England.
- 2.1.3 Greater Manchester Ecology Unit was contacted to provide details of non-statutory designated sites and records of protected and notable species within a 1km radius of the site.

2.2 Field Survey

UK Habitat Classification Survey

- 2.2.1 In accordance with UK Habitat Classification system² the site was walked over, and the habitats and features of ecological interest were mapped and described. Habitats and features of particular interest were target noted.
- 2.2.2 During the walkover habitat and features were assessed for their suitability to support protected and notable species in accordance with CIEEM guidelines³. Field signs of protected, notable, and invasive non-native species, if encountered, were mapped, and described.

2.3 Biodiversity Net Gain

- 2.3.1 During the site walkover the ecological condition of each habitat was assessed in accordance with the Defra (2024) guidelines⁴.
- 2.3.2 Habitat data including type, area (or length), condition and strategic location were uploaded to the Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculator spreadsheet to determine the baseline value of the site. The extent of any habitats to be retained or enhanced was also entered into baseline worksheets.
- 2.3.3 The post-development masterplan was interrogated to determine areas of hard standing, buildings, and associated infrastructure. New, retained and enhanced habitats were classified and allocated a

² Butcher, B., Carey, P., et al. (2020). UK Habitat Classification – Habitat Definitions V1.1. at <http://UKhab.org>

³ CIEEM (2017). *Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

⁴ The_Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_-_User_Guide_.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk)

target condition, based on habitat type, location and management input. This information was uploaded to the metric spreadsheet to obtain a post-development value.

- 2.3.4 The pre- and post-development values were compared to determine whether the yield of biodiversity units achieved a deficit or gain. The results of the BNG assessment are provided separately.

2.4 Mitigation Hierarchy

- 2.4.1 Mitigation measures should be embedded within the masterplan design and planning application process. Measures during the construction phases should be included in a Construction Environmental Management Plan: Biodiversity (CEMP). This process from proposal to implementation needs to consider the 'mitigation hierarchy' of avoid, reduce, compensate, and enhance:

- Aim to avoid negative effects through the design process.
- Mitigate if negative effects cannot be avoided.
- Use compensation measures to offset residual impacts.
- Identify and implement opportunities to enhance biodiversity.

2.5 Survey Constraints

- 2.5.1 Field survey results are valid for a limited duration, and no investigation can provide a complete description and characterisation of a site. The composition of habitats and species can change depending on environmental variables and the mobility of species, so the results of a study become less reliable over time. In some cases, surveys that are 3 years old may be acceptable for a project assuming that habitats have not significantly changed in the intervening period, but for protected species it is likely that survey data will need to be no more than 18 months old.
- 2.5.2 The survey was undertaken outside the optimal season for botanical/habitat surveys. However, the habitats on site are not diverse and are subject to regular management and are therefore lacking botanical diversity. As such, an appropriate level of assessment was still possible.

3. Results

3.1 Designated Sites

The desk study provided information on the statutory and non-statutory designated sites within the search area. These are listed below in Table 1.

Table 1. Designated Sites			
Name	Status	Location/distance	Interest
Hollins Vale, LNR ⁵	Statutory Designation - County importance	0.9km north	Areas of grassland, marsh and woodland.
Parr Brook, SBI ⁶	Non-statutory Designation - Local importance	0.6km northwest	Designated for grassland habitats.
Hollins Plantation, SBI	Non-statutory - Local Importance	0.9km north	Designated for semi-natural broadleaved woodland.

- 3.1.1 The desk study identified that the site is located within the Impact Risk Zone of Marton Mere Site of Special Scientific Interest and Ribble Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest. The proposed development will not require the Local Planning Authority to consult with Natural England, as the development will not result in any adverse effects.

3.2 Habitats

- 3.2.1 The habitats survey plan is contained in Appendix 3.

Modified Grassland

- 3.2.2 The main body of the site comprises modified grassland with species present being common and widespread throughout the UK. The habitat was described as being in poor condition using the statutory biodiversity condition assessment sheet 5a. Grassland Low. The grassland is beyond the boundaries of the cricket pitch so are not as intensively managed. Species present include Perennial

⁵ Local Nature Reserve

⁶ Site of Biological Importance

Rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, Yorkshire Fog *Holcus Lanatus*, Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, and White Clover *Trifolium repens*.

Tall Forbs

- 3.2.3 Ruderal vegetation is present along the eastern site boundary. The habitat parcel is described as poor condition using the statutory biodiversity condition assessment sheet 22a. Urban. Species present here are Willowherb sp. *Chamaenerion* sp, Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius* and Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense*.

3.3 Species

Badger and Other Mammals

- 3.3.1 The desk study returned several records for Badger *Meles meles* records within the search area. The most notable record was 0.5km south of the site in 2021. Exact locations cannot be disclosed due to the confidential nature of this information.
- 3.3.2 No setts or other evidence of Badger were present on site.
- 3.3.3 The woodland parcel to the east of the site provides suitable foraging habitat and shelter for Badger. The woodland parcel was surveyed but no evidence of the species was found.
- 3.3.4 Eight recent records for Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* were returned from the desk study. The most recent record located Hedgehog 0.5km north of the site in 2022.
- 3.3.5 Scrub lining the boundary fencing offers suitable shelter for hedgehog and offers a corridor to residential gardens west of the cricket club.
- 3.3.6 No records for Brown Hare *Lepus europaeus* were returned from the desk study.
- 3.3.7 Habitats on site are sub-optimal for Brown Hare. No hedgerows are present on site to provide shelter and connectivity to arable habitats is lacking.

Bats

- 3.3.8 Several records for bats were returned from the desk study. Species present include Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*. The most recent record of a maternity roost was for a Pipistrelle species in 2020 located 0.9km north of the site.
- 3.3.9 The adjacent broadleaved woodland provides suitable foraging habitat for bats with connectivity provided by a hedgerow to the north of the site.

Otter and Water Vole

- 3.3.10 No record for Otter *Lutra lutra* or Water Vole *Arvicola amphibius* were returned from the desk study. No suitable habitats are present on site, and no evidence was present for the two species. Otter and water vole are not considered further in this report.

Birds

- 3.3.11 Numerous bird records were returned as part of the desk study. Species included Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, Skylark *Alauda arvensis*, Linnet *Linaria cannabina*, Lapwing *Vanellus Vanellus*, and House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*.
- 3.3.12 No habitats are present on site that are suitable for nesting birds. Birds are not considered further in this report.

Reptiles

- 3.3.13 No records of reptiles were returned from the desk study.
- 3.3.14 The adjacent broadleaved woodland edges and scrub may offer suitable sheltering habitat for reptiles such as Common Lizard *Zootoca vivipara*. However, connectivity is lacking with woodland being isolated from suitable reptile habitat elsewhere in the surrounding area. Basking habitat is lacking on site, and the grassland onsite is managed. Reptiles are not considered further in this report.

Amphibians

- 3.3.15 Three recent records for Common Toad *Bufo bufo* were returned from the desk study with the closest record locating Common Toad 0.2km east of the site. This record dates from 2016.
- 3.3.16 Forty-one recent records for Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus* (GCN) were returned from the desk study. The closest of these records was located at a pond 90m west of the site, dating from 2017.
- 3.3.17 Twelve ponds are present within 250m of the site and amphibians are likely to be present. Five of these ponds form part of Pike Fold Golf Club, which lies on the opposite side of the M66 motorway. This forms a significant dispersal barrier and the site is effectively isolated from any amphibian populations beyond the M66.
- 3.3.18 Four ponds are present beyond the application boundary in the school grounds (P1-P4). The ponds have previously been surveyed returning positive results for GCN presence⁷. The remaining three ponds are adjacent to the cricket clubhouse (P5-P7). P6 and P7 were surrounded by dense vegetation and could not be accessed. All seven of these ponds are surrounded by suitable terrestrial habitat, with parcels of woodland, scrub, and unmanaged grassland within close proximity.

Invertebrates

- 3.3.19 Two recent records were returned for invertebrates in 2018, for moth species namely Small Phoenix *Ecliptopera silaceata* and Shaded Broad-bar *Scotopteryx chenopodiata*.
- 3.3.20 Habitats present on site are unlikely to support rare species or important assemblages of invertebrates. Invertebrates are not considered further in this report.

⁷ Magic Map Application

3.4 Invasive Species

Plants

No records for invasive non-native species were returned from the desk study, and no evidence was found during the survey. Invasive non-native species are not considered further in this report.



4. Assessment

4.1 Development Context

- 4.1.1 The following assessment assumes that the development will proceed as described in paragraph 1.1.3.

4.2 Impacts on Designated Sites

- 4.2.1 No impacts to any statutory or non-statutory designated sites are anticipated due to the separation distance, lack of ecological pathways and the limited scale of the development proposal.

4.3 Impacts on Habitats

Modified Grassland

- 4.3.1 The modified grassland will be cleared as part of the proposed works. Given that this habitat is common, and widespread, and hence of limited ecological value, its loss is significant at the site level only, requiring no specific mitigation measures. However, to achieve Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), the loss of any habitat that contributes habitat units must be compensated.

Tall Forbs

- 4.3.2 The parcels of ruderal vegetation will be cleared as part of the proposed works. Given that this habitat is of low ecological value, and is common, and widespread, its loss is significant at the site level only, requiring no specific mitigation measures. However, to achieve Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), the loss of any habitat that contributes habitat units must be compensated.

Recommendations

- 4.3.3 For the proposed development to achieve the mandatory 10% biodiversity net gain on habitat units and satisfy the trading rules, the layout will include areas of grassland enhancement.

4.4 Impacts on Species

Badger

- 4.4.1 Badgers are known to be active in the wider area, and the woodland adjacent to site could be used as foraging habitat.
- 4.4.2 The species may be subject to incidental harm during the clearing and construction phases. Mitigation is recommended (see Section 5).

Other Mammals

- 4.4.3 Hedgehogs may be incidentally harmed if they access construction sites through entrapment and contact with hazardous machinery and harmful substances. Mitigation is recommended (see Section 5).

Bats

- 4.4.4 Increased light pollution from the development can deter bats from using otherwise suitable habitats, as many species avoid well-lit areas. Artificial lighting can also disorient bats, disrupt their natural behaviours, and reduce the availability of nocturnal insects. Mitigation is recommended (see Section 5).

Amphibians

- 4.4.5 Further survey is necessary to determine the potential impacts to GCN. However, if present individuals using the terrestrial habitats may be subject to incidental harm during the construction process in the absence of mitigation. Reasonable avoidance measures are provided (see Section 5).

5. Recommendations

5.1 Further Surveys

Amphibians

- 5.1.1 Further surveys are required to assess the current status and distribution of GCN. This will involve an eDNA survey in seven offsite ponds (P1-P7, Appendix 3). This survey will be completed between 15th April – 30th June to align with the GCN breeding season and accepted survey protocols.
- 5.1.2 As the intention is to lodge the planning application prior to the onset of the GCN survey season, the survey results will be reported via a Technical Note, to be submitted prior to planning determination. This note will further confirm the most appropriate strategy for mitigation/licensing.

5.2 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

- 5.2.1 Protection of ecological features (habitats and species) during the construction phase should be described in a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). Mitigation measures to protect, maintain and enhance ecological features during the operational phase of development should be described in a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP). This includes pollution prevention measures to prevent any impacts upon the offsite ponds during the construction and operational phases. Management Plans will contain Operational Aims and Objectives, Rationale for management, Prescriptions and schedules detailing the timing and responsibility for delivering the prescriptions. It is anticipated that the CEMP and HMMP will be provided as a planning condition in advance of the commencement of the proposed development.

Habitats

- 5.2.2 Adjacent woodland and hedgerow should be protected during construction by the installation of exclusion fences, in accordance with a Tree Protection Plan. Construction materials should be stored away from the woodland/hedgerow.
- 5.2.3 A root protection zone plan will need to be implemented to avoid unnecessary damage to trees and shrubs.

Badgers and Other Mammals

- 5.2.4 To ensure that Badger and any other mammals are not trapped or harmed during the construction work, smaller excavations should be covered if left overnight. Larger excavations, if left overnight or for longer periods, should be ramped to enable animals to escape. Night-time work is to be avoided.
- 5.2.5 The appointed site ecologist will remain on call for the duration of the construction period.

Bats

- 5.2.6 During the construction phase no works should be undertaken overnight and no lighting will be directed to the woodland at the site boundaries. The lighting strategy should also avoid direct lighting of the hedgerow to the north of the site.

Amphibians

- 5.2.7 The proposed mitigation approach will likely involve the implementation of a number of reasonable avoidance measures to be detailed within a Precautionary Working Methods Statement (PWMS), such as:
- Maintaining the grassland within the application site short (<20mm) to prevent tussocky cover which might otherwise be used by sheltering GCN;
 - Keeping the duration of groundworks as short as possible.
 - Undertake works during the day that might only affect newts above ground.
 - Backfill trenches and other excavations before nightfall, or leave a ramp to allow newts to easily exit.
 - Raise stored materials (that might act as temporary resting places) off the ground, e.g. on pallets.
 - Smaller excavations should be covered if left overnight. Larger excavations, if left overnight or for longer periods, should be ramped to enable animals to escape.

Appendix 1: Planning Policy & Legislation

National Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2025) describes the Government's planning policy for England and how it should be applied. Within this framework, the requirements in relation to biodiversity are included within several policies. The two most relevant to individual planning decisions are Paragraphs 187 and 193, shown below:

- 187. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
 - a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
 - b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
 - c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;
 - d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;
 - e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
 - f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.
- 193. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:
 - a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;



- b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons⁷⁰ and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

Legislation

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the CROW Act 2000) includes the notification and confirmation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). SSSIs can be notified for their floral, faunal, geological, or physiographical features. Protection against damaging operations and management of SSSIs is also included within the Act. Impact Risk Zones (IRZs) are zones around an SSSI account for the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and identify development proposal which could have adverse impacts.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the CROW Act 2000) protects native animals, plants and habitats. Under the Act it is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild animal listed on Schedule 5 and it is an offence to interfere with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturb animals occupying such places. The Act prohibits picking, uprooting or destroy any wild plant (or any attached seed or spore) listed in Schedule 8.

European Protected Species (EPS) such as bats, Hazel Dormouse, Otter, Natterjack Toad, Smooth Snake, Sand Lizard and Great Crested Newt are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the CROW Act 2000) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The Acts make it an offence to:

- a) Deliberately capture, injure or kill an EPS;
- b) Deliberately impair an EPS's ability to survive, breed, reproduce, rear or nurture young; to hibernate or migrate; or significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the EPS.



- c) Possess or control live or dead EPS or any part of, or anything derived from a EPS;
- d) Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of an EPS;
- e) Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place that is used for shelter or protection by an EPS;
- f) Intentionally or recklessly disturb a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection that is occupied by an EPS.

All common herptiles are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the CROW Act 2000). Grass Snake, Slow Worm, Common Lizard, Adder are protected against intentional killing or injury. Common Frog, Common Toad, Smooth Newt and Palmate Newt is protected against sale. In addition, all British reptiles, Common toad and Great Crested Newt are listed as Species of Principal Importance.

All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage, or destroy its nest whilst in use or being built, or take or destroy its eggs. It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb a species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act while they are nest building or at or near a nest with eggs or young, or to disturb the dependent young.

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 makes it an offence to wilfully, or to attempt to kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a Badger, or intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett. Interference of a sett includes disturbing badgers during occupation of a sett, or damaging or destroying a sett, or obstructing access to the sett.

Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 places a duty on every public authority to have regard to conserving biodiversity. Section 41 of the same Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of the living organisms and types of habitats that are of 'Principal Importance' for the purpose of conserving biodiversity. The Secretary of State must take steps, as appear reasonably practicable, to further the conservation of those living organisms and habitats in any list published under this section. The list of species and habitats of principal importance currently includes 943 species and 56 habitats. These are the species and habitats found in England which are regarded as conservation priorities under the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework

The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 protect 'important' hedgerows from destruction or damage. A hedgerow is 'important' if it (a) has existed for 30 years or more; and (b) satisfies at least one of the criteria listed in Part II of Schedule 1 of the Regulations. Under the Regulations, it is against the law to remove or destroy 'important' hedgerows unless permitted by the local planning authority.

The Environment Act 2021 makes it mandatory for housing and development, subject to some narrow exemptions, to achieve at least a 10% net gain in value for biodiversity – a requirement that habitats for wildlife must be left in a measurably better state than before the development. Developers must submit a ‘biodiversity gain plan’ alongside usual planning application documents. The local authority must assess whether the 10% net gain requirement is met in order to approve the biodiversity gain plan.

The Environment Act 2021 strengthens the duty on public authorities (NERC Act, 2006) to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity.

The Environment Act 2021 amends the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to introduce an additional purpose for granting a protected species licence in relation to development, ‘for reasons of overriding public interest’, and two additional tests for the granting of such licences: that there is ‘no other satisfactory solution’ and that granting the licence is ‘not detrimental to the survival of any the population of the species concerned’. These changes will reduce the scope for unlicensed activities to provide clear safeguards before licences can be granted, providing legal certainty and clarity to developers about their environmental obligations

Appendix 2: Habitat Map



Appendix 3: Habitats

Habitat	Photograph
Modified Grassland	 A photograph of a grassy field, likely a cricket pitch or practice area. The grass is green with some brown patches, indicating it might be a bit dry or worn. In the background, there is a white fence or barrier, and behind that, a line of bare trees under a cloudy sky.



Tall Forbs



Ponds

P1



P2



P3



P4



P5

