Otter and Water Vole Report

Henthorn Road, Clitheroe
Reference: 82-168-R2-2
Date: December 25



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Address	Land north and south of Henthorn Road, Clitheroe, Ribble Valley, BB7 2SN
Coordinates	E 372958, N 440590
Site Area	Approximately 7.21 ha
Current Site Use	The site comprised two modified grassland fields separated by Henthorn Road. Hedgerows and scattered trees were present surrounding the fields. A small area of lowland mixed deciduous woodland was present in the northwest of the site. An unnamed watercourse ran through the southern grassland field and Pendleton Brook formed the site's southern boundary.
Proposed Development	Development proposals comprise an outline application for the construction of residential units with associated gardens, access roads, and hard and soft landscaping.
Results	During the desk study, several records of otter were identified within 2 km of the site. The closest record from 2015 is located approximately 730 m north of the site, associated with the River Ribble. Two records from 2018 were also associated with Pendleton Brook. These records were located 780 m west of the site. No records of water vole were returned. Two confirmed holts and one potential holt were identified along the surveyed area. The two confirmed holts were located downstream of the site, while the potential holt was located within the site boundary. The brook was assessed as having high suitability for otter based on the commuting and foraging opportunities present in the brook and the numerous field signs of otter identified, including spraints, footprints, anal jelly and the holts. The numerous mature trees along the banks and fallen trees provide suitable holt-building opportunities, and Pendleton Brook provide connectivity to the River Ribble downstream and a number of watercourses upstream. No signs of water vole were noted in either watercourse. An active kingfisher nest was noted along the northern bank of Pendleton Brook, located in the southeast of the site. Himalayan Balsam was found to be present along the brook.
Conclusions and Recommendations	A 25 m buffer from the potential otter holt will be put in place to avoid any potential impacts the development may have on the species. Pollution prevention measures are recommended during works within and adjacent to both watercourses. Precautionary working methods are recommended for otter for all works on site. A nesting bird check during breeding bird season (March—September inclusive) is recommended along Pendleton Brook to ascertain whether the kingfisher nest has moved, or additional ones are located on or adjacent to the site boundary. A buffer zone defined by an ecologist will be maintained from the nest during and post construction to ensure no kingfishers are intentionally disturbed as a result of the development.

> Himalayan Balsam should be removed onsite prior to the commencement of works by a qualified invasive species contractor.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

E3P has been instructed by Gladman Developments Limited to undertake an Otter and Water Vole Survey at Henthorn Road, Clitheroe, hereafter referred to as "the site".

This report has been prepared by Phoebe Parry, BSc (Hons) Consultant Ecologist at E3P. Phoebe has experience undertaking Preliminary Ecological Appraisals, protected species surveys, otter and water vole surveys and ecological mitigation for a wide variety of projects across the UK.

1.2. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Development proposals comprise an outline application for the construction of residential units with associated gardens, access roads, and hard and soft landscaping.

1.3. PREVIOUS SURVEYS

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) was undertaken by E3P in December 2025 (report reference 82-168-R1). Consultation with LERN (Lancashire Environmental Records Network) as part of the PEA identified several records of otter (*Lutra lutra*) within 2 km of the site boundary. The closest was located 730 m north of the site associated with the River Ribble. Two additional records were identified along Pendleton Brook, which runs along the site's southern boundary. These records were located 780 m west of the site. No records of water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) were identified within 2 km of the site boundary.

A small unnamed watercourse (WC1) ran through the site. WC1 comprised steep, muddy banks along parts of the watercourse. The watercourse was shallow, its depth ranging from 5—20 cm, culverted in the north and lacked any trees along its length. As such, WC1 was deemed unsuitable for commuting, forging and holt building for otters. However, the watercourse was assessed as having potential to be utilised by water vole.

Pendleton Brook runs along the site's southern boundary. The banks of the brook were varied in height, steepness and material. Sections of the bank were muddy and steep, while other sections were artificially reinforced. Numerous mature trees were noted on both banks. Pendleton Brook was deemed suitable for foraging and commuting otters, and the mature trees could be suitable for holt building. Additionally, the brook could be suitable for water vole.

1.4. SITE LOCATION

The site comprises two parcels of land located north and south of Henthorn Road. The site is located at the southwestern edge of Clitheroe. Pendleton Brook defines the site's southern boundary. The River Ribble is located 110 m northwest of the site at its closest point. An active railway line is located 180 m east of the site, and a sewage treatment works is located 120 m south of the site. See Figure 1 for an approximate location.

Figure 1 Approximate Site Location



1.5. OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the Water Vole Survey was to assess the following:

- Confirm presence or absence of water voles.
- If present, to assess population density through the site.
- Assess potential impact on water vole population and determine if a Natural England European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) is required.

The purpose of the Otter Survey was to assess the following:

- Identify field signs of otters, as well as potential resting sites within the site and 500 m upstream and downstream of the site boundary.
- Determine the level of use of any confirmed holts.
- Assess potential impacts of the proposed development on otters and determine if a Natural England European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) is required.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. WATER VOLE SURVEY

A Water Vole Survey was carried out on 01st May 2025 by Carlin Jones BSc (Hons), Project Manager of Ecology, with assistance from Phoebe Parry. Weather conditions were dry and sunny, with temperatures of up to 25°C. Little or no precipitation was encountered during and 48 hours prior to the survey.

The survey assessed the extent of suitable habitat for water vole within WC1 and Pendleton Brook as far as possible. The watercourse was assessed within the site boundary from the point where it culverts north of the site boundary to where it joins Pendleton Brook in the southwest corner of the site.

Access was available to all locations where water vole field signs would most likely be recorded. Habitat within sections of the watercourse was assessed for its suitability to support water voles. See Appendix I for the survey area.

The survey was undertaken following guidance set out by Dean et al. (2016). Field signs of water voles, including burrows, latrines, feeding remains and woven nests, were searched for. Field signs of similar species, such as brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) and bank voles (*Myodes glareolus*), were also noted.

2.2. OTTER SURVEY

An Otter Survey was carried out on 01st May 2025 at the same time as the Water Vole Survey.

The survey was carried out by Carlin Jones with assistance from Phoebe Parry following the methodology set out in 'Environment Agency's Fifth Otter Survey of England 2009-2010 (Crawford, 2010)' and 'Monitoring the Otter (Chanin, 2003)'. The survey assessed the extent of suitable habitats for otters along Pendleton Brook within the proposed development site and approximately 500 m upstream and downstream from the site boundary. Any man-made structures and mature trees adjacent to the brook were also inspected for potential holts and resting places.

2.3. LIMITATIONS

Access along parts of WC1 was not possible due to dense vegetation surrounding the channel. The majority of the bank faces in these inaccessible areas could still be inspected from the bank tops. As these areas were heavily shaded, there was a lack of suitable vegetation for foraging water vole. Given the lack of signs of water vole on site and the instability of the habitat in these sections, it is not anticipated that any potential signs of water vole were missed.

The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (Dean et al. 2016) recommends two survey visits for water vole surveys: one in the first half of the survey season (mid-April to end-June) and one in the second half of the survey season (early-July to end-September). Only a single survey visit has been undertaken during the first half of the survey season. However, the guidance also states that a second visit may not be needed where the habitat is of very low suitability for water voles and there is a very low likelihood that water voles are present in the surrounding area (Dean et al. 2016). Due to the limited suitability of both watercourses for water vole, it was deemed unnecessary to undertake a second survey.

Otters will range over large distances, males covering 40 km and breeding females ranging over 15 km, the latter could be considered to conceal their use of a den, decreasing sprainting and inhabiting secure well hidden sites, as such findings signs can be often difficult (Liles, 2003). Therefore, the desk study, including the collation of historic records and an overall assessment of habitat suitability (including for breeding), is undertaken. Appendix I shows the extent of the surveyed area.

3. RESULTS

The following sections should be read in conjunction with Appendix I, showing the Target Note locations and Appendix II, showing the detailed survey results.

3.1. HABITAT DESCRIPTION

3.1.1. WATERCOURSE ONE (WC1)

A small unnamed watercourse (WC1) runs through the centre of the southern parcel of the site. The watercourse runs from the north of the site and flows into Pendleton Brook. In the north of the site, the watercourse runs between a housing development where it is partially culverted under a road.

The watercourse width varied between 0.3—0.5 m across the extent of the surveyed area. The majority of the surveyed area comprised earthy, vegetated banks ranging in height from 0.3 m – 1 m, with no obvious artificial restructuring (P1 in Table 1). Two bridges were noted along the watercourse adjacent to the southern and northern site boundary (P2 in Table 1). In the south of the site, where WC1 meets Pendleton Brook, the banks were artificially heightened to approximately 2 m and reinforced with boulders in the right bank.

The substrate of WC1 largely comprised rocks and pebbles interspersed with softer soil. The watercourse was very shallow with an average depth of approximately 10 cm.

Some aquatic vegetation was present within the watercourse, entirely comprising flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*). Vegetation on the bank face and bankside comprised modified grassland maintained at a short sward height as a result of grazing livestock.

3.1.2. PENDLETON BROOK

Pendleton Brook is located along the southern site boundary. The brook flows east to west and enters the River Ribble approximately 500 m southwest of the site.

The brook width was 5 m on average across the surveyed extent. The majority of the surveyed area comprised vegetated banks, with little management of the structure of the brook (P3 in Table 1). However, parts of the left bank were reinforced with concrete.

The substrate of the brook was rocks and pebbles, with the fast flow of the brook creating riffles and small waterfalls along its course. Pebble “beaches” were present throughout the survey area along the banks (P4 in Table 1). The depth of the brook varied; however, it was generally shallow with an average depth of approximately 30 cm.

No aquatic vegetation was present within the brook, whilst numerous mature trees were noted along both banks of the brook. Bankside habitats varied along the surveyed area from woodland to open grassland. Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) was noted adjacent to the watercourse across the survey area.

Appendix I shows the location of the photographs taken within Table 1.

Table 1 Habitat Photographs

PLATE	DESCRIPTION	PHOTOGRAPH
P1	Photo showing WC1 taken within the site boundary. Photo facing downstream.	
P2	Photo showing WC1, taken of the small bridge in the north of the site.	
P3	Photo showing Pendleton Brook, taken downstream from the site looking downstream.	

PLATE	DESCRIPTION	PHOTOGRAPH
P4	Photo of Pendleton Brook, taken within the site looking upstream.	

3.2. WATER VOLE SURVEY

3.2.1. DESK STUDY

Consultation with LERN did not identify any records of water vole within the 2 km search area.

3.2.2. HABITAT SUITABILITY

WC1 had limited suitability for water vole due to its lack of dense vegetation on the bank faces, which offer limited cover for burrows and foraging resources. In addition, the depth of the watercourse was very shallow, which further limited burrowing opportunities as burrow entrances are unlikely to be under water. However, the watercourse was slow flowing, and small sections were deeper and comprised steep, earthy banks. Furthermore, flag iris was noted growing within part of the watercourse, providing some feeding opportunities for the species. Overall, it is considered that the watercourse has some, but limited, potential for the species.

Pendleton Brook also had limited suitability for water vole as it comprised fast flowing water and had limited aquatic and bankside vegetation. Furthermore, part of the left bank on site comprised reinforced concrete, which is unsuitable for burrowing. The earthy banks along the right bank of the brook and small areas of slow flowing water may have some suitability for water voles.

The habitats in the wider area have limited suitability for water vole due to largely being made up of residential properties, agricultural land and wooded areas.

3.2.3. FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

No field signs of water voles were located within WC1 and the brook, and no potential burrows were seen. Limited aquatic vegetation was recorded within WC1 and Pendleton Brook. Additionally, no evidence of other small mammals was noted.

Please refer to Appendix III for the full field survey results.

3.3. OTTER

3.3.1. DESK STUDY

Consultation with LERN identified several records of otter within 2 km of the site boundary. The closest record from 2015 is located approximately 730 m north of the site, associated with the River Ribble. Two records from 2018 were also associated with Pendleton Brook. These records were located 780 m west of the site.

3.3.2. HABITAT SUITABILITY

WC1 was deemed unsuitable for otter due to its shallow depth, lack of feeding resources and lack of connectivity to additional watercourses upstream.

Pendelton Brook was deemed as optimal habitat for commuting, foraging and holt building. The watercourse comprised deeper, fast flowing water, which supported populations of fish. The brook connected to the River Ribble downstream and an additional watercourse upstream. Furthermore, numerous mature trees were located along both banks, which were suitable for holt building.

3.3.3. FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

Numerous otter spraints were located along the entire surveyed area. The spraints were located on large rocks within the brook and along the banksides and pebble beaches. The spraints varied from old, dry spraints to fresh spraints, indicating recent and regular use of the brook by otters. Prints and anal jelly were also noted during the survey.

Several mature trees were present along the banks of the brook with roots substantial enough to support otter holts. Two otter holts were noted downstream of the site, and one potential otter holt was located on site.

Please refer to Appendix II for the Otter Holt Plan and Appendix III for the full field survey results.

3.4. KINGFISHER

An active kingfisher nest was identified on the onsite bank of Pendleton Brook. At least two kingfishers were noted during the survey.

Please refer to Appendix II for the location of the kingfisher nest and Appendix III for the full field survey results.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1. WATER VOLE

WC1 and Pendleton Brook were assessed as having limited suitability for water vole based on the habitats present. There are no records of water vole within 1 km of the site.

No evidence of water vole was observed during the survey along the extent of the brook or WC1. As such, no further surveys are recommended to confirm the absence of water vole within the watercourse, and no further mitigation with regard to water vole is required.

4.1.2. OTTER

Two confirmed holts were noted downstream of the site. The first was located 340 m southwest of the site and the second was located 210 m west of the site. A potential holt was located along Pendleton Brook on the northern bank in the south of the site.

The brook was assessed as having high suitability for otter based on the commuting and foraging opportunities present in the brook and the numerous field signs of otter identified, including spraints, footprints, anal jelly. The numerous mature trees along the banks and fallen trees provide suitable holt-building opportunities, and Pendleton Brook provides connectivity to the River Ribble downstream and a number of watercourses upstream.

4.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

4.2.1. POLLUTION PREVENTION

During works, all best practice guidelines will be adhered to with relation to preventing pollution of the watercourses adjacent to the site. The following Precautionary Working Methods will be adhered to during and post-construction.

- All machinery used should be stored within the construction zone and will not be left adjacent to Pendleton Brook and WC1 when not in use.
- Wheel-wash station should be stationed away from the watercourses.
- Spill kits should be kept on site.
- Surface water runoff should be controlled to reduce water pollution.
- To reduce disturbance to the river and its banks, heras fencing should be used to define the working area.
- Any outfall systems will be positioned as far downstream from the potential holt as possible, to minimise any potential pollution impacts the development may have on the otters and their habitat.

Best practice protection measures detailed within PPG5 Pollution Prevention Guidelines (2007) should be put in place to protect the river during works.

4.2.2. OTTER

A 25 m buffer from the potential otter holt will be put in place to avoid any potential impacts the development may have on the species. No works will be permitted within the 25 m buffer. Based on current proposals, a 25 m buffer will be maintained. However, if plans change and a 25 m buffer cannot be maintained, monitoring will be required to ascertain whether it is a holt and what type of holt.

Furthermore, all site operatives will be given a Toolbox Talk on the presence of the species and its legal protection. Site operatives will be required to sign the Toolbox Talk in order to confirm they have understood the details provided. Contact details of the ecologist will be provided to the site operatives.

The following Precautionary Working Methods should be adhered to for all works on site:

- All site personnel are to be inducted through the use of a Toolbox Talk on the presence of otters, their legal protection and working limits.
- An updated otter survey will be undertaken prior to the development commencing.
- The banks of the brook will be litter picked at the start and end of works, and all construction-related materials are not to be stored within 25 m of any potential holt.
- No artificial lighting will be installed, both during the works period and following on from the completion of the project, to ensure the brook is maintained as a dark area for otter.
- Any temporarily exposed open pipe system should be capped in such a way as to prevent otters gaining access, as this may happen when contractors are off-site.
- No works within 25 m of the brook will be undertaken after dusk or before dawn.
- As otters are naturally inquisitive, any excavations that are left overnight will include a ramp of 45° or less on one face to allow otter and other wildlife to climb out should they fall into the excavation.
- Commuting otters may lie-up in stacked pipes or beneath pallets. These features, where they are within 25 m of the brook, should be inspected daily by a suitably qualified ecologist before the start of works.

4.2.3. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Areas of Himalayan Balsam were identified throughout the course of the brook within and adjacent to the site boundary. Invasive species should be removed onsite prior to the commencement of works by a qualified invasive species contractor.

A kingfisher (*Alcedo Atthis*) nest was identified along the right bank of Pendleton Brook within the site boundary. Kingfishers are a Schedule 1 bird species under the Wildlife and Countryside act 1981.

Should works commence during nesting bird season (March – September inclusive). A nesting bird check should be undertaken along Pendleton Brook by a suitably qualified ecologist up to 48 hrs before works commence to ascertain whether the nest is active or whether new nests have been created along the bank face.

A buffer zone defined by an ecologist will be maintained from the nest during and post construction to ensure no kingfishers are intentionally disturbed as a result of the development.

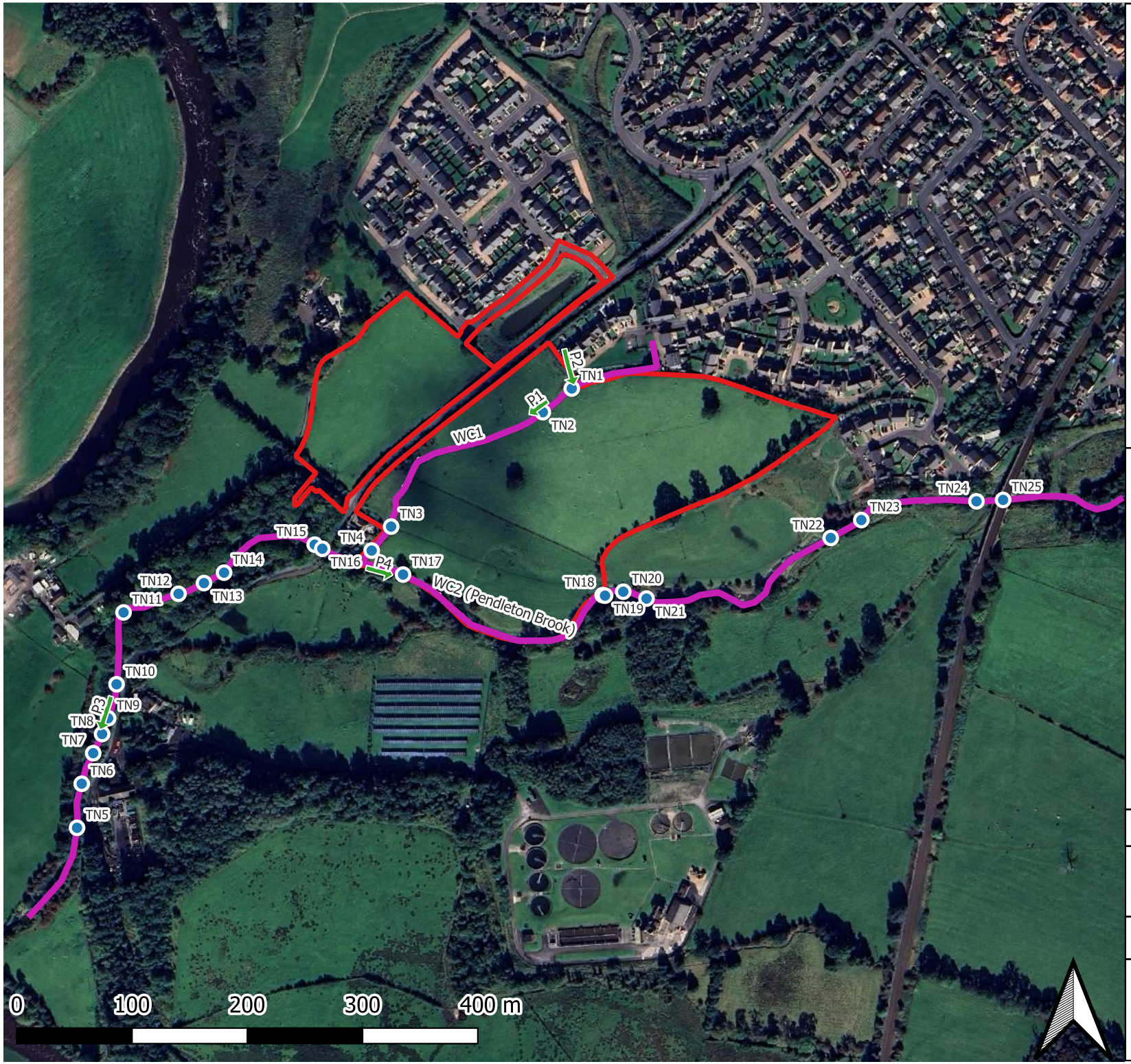
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END OF REPORT

APPENDIX I SURVEY AREA AND TARGET NOTES





Key:

- Red Line Boundary
- Plates
- Target Notes
- Survey Area

Notes

TN5 - Otter holt, spraints, anal jelly and prints
TN8 - Possible resting place with spraints
TN11 - Otter holt, spraints and prints
TN15 - Possible resting place with spraints
TN17 - Possible otter holt
TN18 - Active kingfisher nest
TN21 - possible resting place with spraints
TN22 - Possible resting place with spraints

Issue:	Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Authorised:
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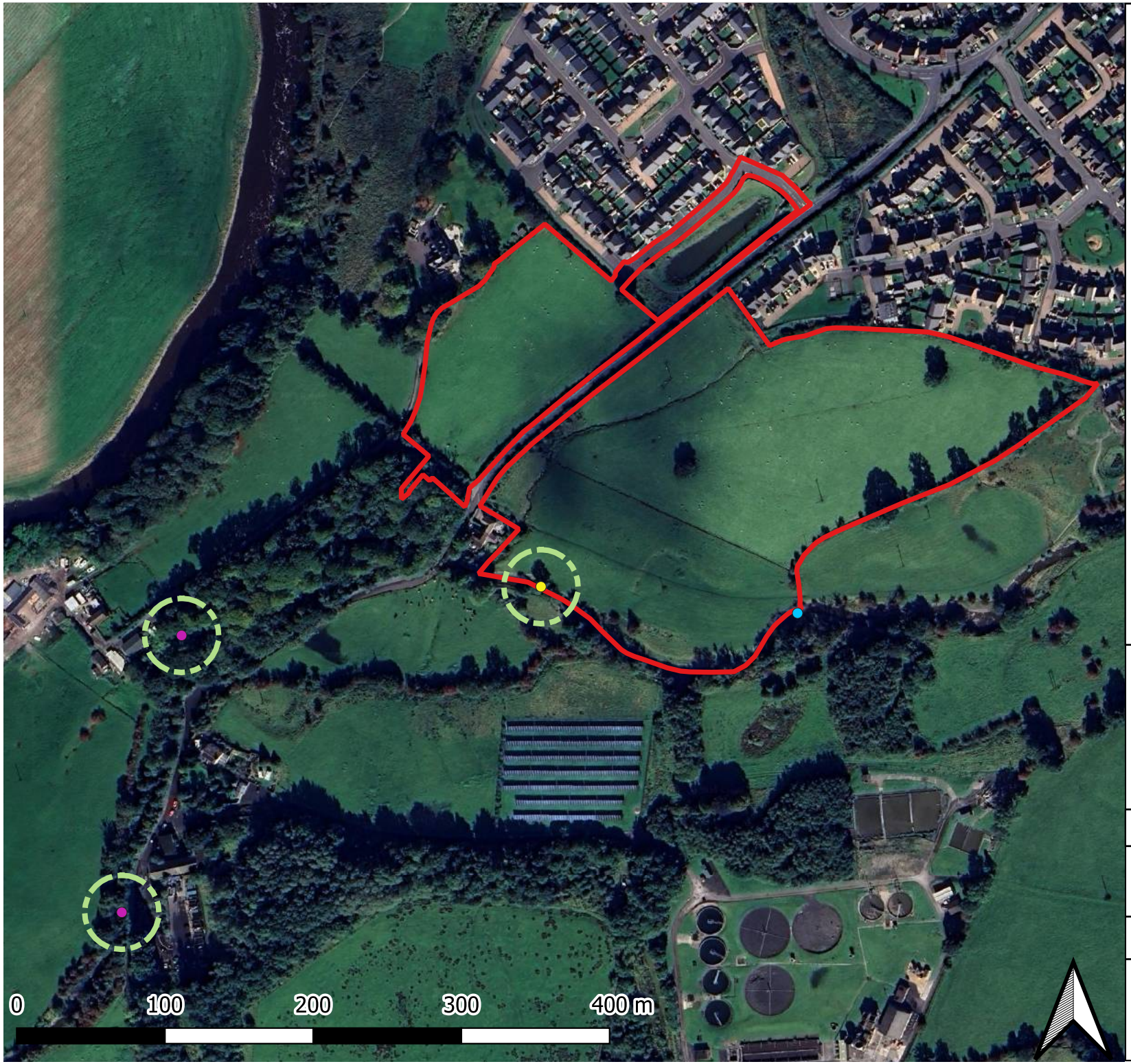
Job title:	Drawing title:
Henthorn Road, Clitheroe	Otter and Water Vole Survey Plan

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APPENDIX II OTTER HOLT PLAN





Key:

- Red Line Boundary
- Otter holt
- Potential otter holt
- Kingfisher nest
- 25m buffer

Notes

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			Drawing No. 82-168-009	Scale: 1:3500 @ A4
Job title: Henthorn Road, Clitheroe			Drawing title: Otter Holt Plan	

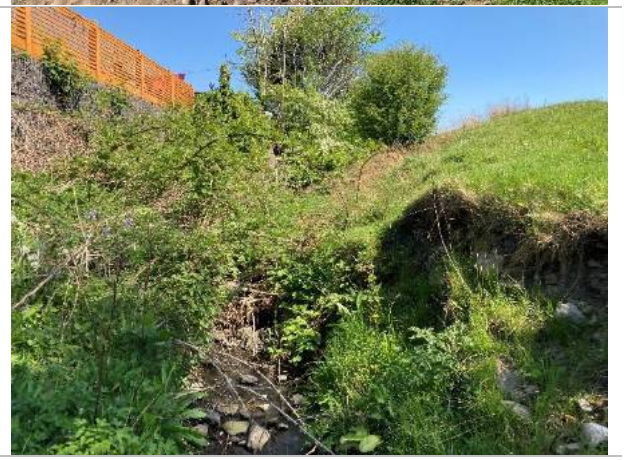
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APPENDIX III OTTER AND WATER VOLE SURVEY RESULTS



SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
Watercourse (WC1)				
TN1	Narrow channel passing under a small bridge. Both banks were artificially reinforced with concrete.	None	None	
TN2	A small possible mammal hole was identified on the right bank. Upon further inspection, the hole did not extend far back into the bank (approximately 10 cm). This was discounted as a water vole burrow due to its shallow depth.	None	Possible mammal hole	

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
TN3	Channel passing under a small bridge. Water depth was shallow with a slow flow. Banks of the watercourse comprising rip-rap.	None	None	
TN4	Area inaccessible due to steep banks and dense vegetation. This section was partially assessed from the bankside and deemed unsuitable due to heavy shading from bankside trees and bank face reinforcement.	None	None	

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
Pendleton Brook				
TN5	Otter holt under mature tree roots on the right bank. Large hole leading back into the bank. The holt had a distinct 'fishy' smell. Numerous spraints and anal jelly found at the water's edge. Clear otter prints were also found in the soft mud. Location: SD 72572 40285	Otter holt, spraints, anal jelly and prints	None	

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
				
TN6	Pebble beach with several otter spraints.	Otter spraints	None	

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
TN7	Rip-rap formed of large boulders on the left bank.	None	None	
TN8	Two spraints were found on a large rock forming part of the rip-rap. The large rock could be utilised as a resting place.	Otter spraints	None	

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
TN9	Spraints located on several rocks within the brook.	Otter spraints	None	

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
				
TN10	Spraints located on a large rock at the edge of the brook.	Otter spraint	None	

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
TN11	Otter holt within mature tree roots on the right bank. A hole extends far into the bankside. Spraints at the water's edge and clear prints leading to the water from the holt. Location: SD 72610 40469	Otter holt, spraints, and prints	None	

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
				
TN12	Spraint located on a rock on a pebble beach.	Spraint	None	

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
TN13	Spraint located on a large boulder in the channel.	Spraint	None	
TN14	Two spraints located on a large rock within the channel.	Spraint	None	

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
TN15	Large outfall, which could be used as a possible resting place. A spraint was found outside.	Resting place and spraint	None	 

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
TN16	Large school of small fish.	None	Fish	
TN17	Possible holt located 1.5 m above water level on the right bank. A run leads down to the water's edge. Spraints and prints at the water's edge. A further spraint was located on a large rock within the channel. Location: SD 72857 40508	Otter holt, spraint and prints	None	

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
				

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
				
TN18	Possible kingfisher nest located on the right bank. At least two kingfishers were noted during the survey.	None	Kingfisher nest	

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
TN19	Spraints located on rocks within the channel.	Spraint	None	
TN20	Spraint located on a large boulder within the channel.	Spraint	None	

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
TN21	A 'beach' under a fallen tree on the left bank. Spraints and prints found and likely to be utilised as a resting place.	Spraint and resting place	None	
TN22	An alcove formed under tree roots. Multiple spraints were found and is likely to be utilised as a resting place.	Spraint and resting place	None	

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
TN24	Spraint found on a large boulder.	Spraint	None	
TN25	Several spraints were found on large boulders under a viaduct.	Spraint	None	

SURVEY LOCATION	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	OTTER OR WATER VOLE FIELD SIGNS RECORDED	FIELD SIGNS OF OTHER SPECIES	PHOTOGRAPH
				