

Appendix 8.11: River MoRPH Survey

Land at Barkham Square

Land at Barkham
Square: River
MoRPH Survey
FINAL
November 2025

Approval for issue

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Glossary

Term	Meaning
The Applicant	Crest Nicholson Operations Limited (Chiltern m Division)
The Project	Land at Barkham Square

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
ES	Environmental Statement
S41	Species listed as being of principal importance for conservation in England under Section 41 of the Natural environment and rural communities act 2006.
TVERC	Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre.
WCA5	Animal species protected from intentional killing injuring or taking under schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Units

Unit	Description
cm	Centimetres
ha	Hectares
km	Kilometres

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 This Appendix of the Environmental Statement (ES) has been prepared by RPS on behalf of Crest Nicholson Operations Limited (Chiltern Division).
- 1.1.2 RPS Ecology were commissioned by Crest Nicholson Operations Limited (Chiltern Division) to undertake a River Condition Assessment (RCA) of Barkham Brook.
- 1.2 The brief was to:
- Complete a Modular River Physical Habitat (MoRPH 5) Survey of the watercourse on site. Following the survey, use the data collected along with desk-based information (River Type Assessment) to undertake a River Condition Assessment (RCA). These will be undertaken by an accredited MoRPH surveyor; and
 - Provide a report detailing the methods and results of the MoRPH 5 survey and RCA.
- 1.2.1 This report pertains to these results only; recommendations included within this report are the professional opinion of an experienced ecologist and therefore the view of RPS.

1.3 Site Description

- 1.3.1 The site is located at Barkham Square, Arborfield south-east of Reading, Berkshire (the Site). It comprises approximately 61.3 ha of mainly grassland grazed by sheep. There are blocks of ancient woodland found on Site. There is a pond located to the south, adjacent to the Barkham Brook. The Barkham Brook runs through the centre of the site in a north-south orientation.
- 1.3.2 The wider landscape is generally rural in nature with parcels of woodland, including ancient woodland. Arable fields are found to the east and north of the Site. Waterman's Lake is located approximately 30m south of the Site boundary.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Modular River Physical Habitat (MoRPH) Survey

- 2.1.1 The survey was carried out on 11th August 2023 by Lucinda Clark, a trained and accredited MoRPH surveyor. All data was collected following The MoRPH Survey Technical Reference Manual (Modular River Survey, 2020). Survey data was collected using the Modular River Surveys survey forms and uploaded to the RPS Modular River Survey Cartographer workspace.
- 2.1.2 MoRPH is a survey technique that provides a sample of the physical character of the river reach within which it is located. Five contiguous MoRPH modules are combined to produce a MoRPH5 survey to record vegetation, sediment and morphological characteristics of short subreaches.
- 2.1.3 For this site, 3 MoRPH5 surveys were recorded. In order to accurately assess the Site, at least 20% of the river must be surveyed. Approximately 700m of river is within the redline boundary. Each module was 10m, with the MoRPH survey measuring 50m. After three

MoRPH5 surveys were recorded, this meant that 150m (or 21.4%) of the Barkham Brook was surveyed.

- 2.1.4 The length of modules used in MoRPH surveys vary with rivers of different sizes. The MoRPH River width is measured at a typical cross section within the sub-reach. The MoRPH River width is defined as the width of the water and any notable features (bare sediments, bars and areas of emergent aquatic plants) at the water's edge. A single typical MoRPH river width, representative of the Barkham Brook, was selected to apply across all modules to ensure that all MoRPH modules were the same length. The appropriate module length for different sized rivers is given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: River module lengths for MoRPH surveys for a typical river width.

MoRPH River Width	Module Length
< 5 m	10 m
5 to < 10 m	20 m
10 to < 20 m	30 m
20 to < 30 m	40 m
30 m (or where channel bed is not visible)	50 m

- 2.1.5 The MoRPH module survey is designed to characterise the river channel, banks, and immediate bank tops up to 10 m from the bank top edge. A 10 m distance from the bank top edge is chosen as this demonstrates features (particularly vegetation) on the bank top that can provide habitat for river organisms, or act as a pressure on the river ecosystem.
- 2.1.6 For each river module, general information on the river was recorded, followed by the physical features and vegetation properties (both natural and human-modified) for each of the following:
- Bank top / floodplain (within 10m of the bank top edge);
 - Bank faces and channel edges; and
 - Channel bed.

- 2.1.7 Where abundances were recorded, the following scale was used (as shown in Table 2.2):

Table 2.2: River module lengths for MoRPH surveys for a typical river width.

Scale	Percent Cover
Absent (A)	0 %
Trace (T)	< 5 %
Present (P)	< 5 – 33%
Extensive (E)	>33%

2.2 General Information

- 2.2.1 For each module the following general information was recorded: River name; Reach name; Sub-reach name; Module number; Module length; Grid reference (midpoint); MoRPH river width (m); Bankfull width (m); Left bank height (m); Right bank height (m); Water width (m); and water depth (m).

2.3 Bank top/ Floodplain

- 2.3.1 For each module the following was recorded for the bank top / floodplain: Dominant and sub-dominant artificial ground cover¹ (type and abundance) for the left and right bank; Abundance of terrestrial vegetation types² on the left and right bank; Non-native invasive plant species (type and abundance) on the left and right bank; and Bank top water related features³ (type and abundance) on the left and right bank.

2.4 Bank Face / Channel Margin

- 2.4.1 For each module the following was recorded for the bank face and channel margin: Dominant and sub-dominant bank profile⁴ (type and abundance) for the left and right bank; Sediment type⁵ for the top two-thirds and bottom one-third of the bank face for the left and right bank; Extent (vertical and horizontal) of bank face reinforcement for the left and right banks; Dominant and sub-dominant bank reinforcement type⁶; Natural physical features⁷ (type, abundance and sediment size⁸) for the left and right banks; Artificial physical features⁹ for the left and right banks; Abundance of terrestrial vegetation¹⁰ on the bank

¹ Pedestrianised footpath, transport infrastructure, buildings (commercial/industrial), buildings (residential), storage area, landfill area, arable agriculture/allotments, permanently vegetated agriculture, permanently vegetated recreation, plantation woodland, open water.

² Unvegetated (bare soil/rock), mosses/lichens, short/creeping herbs/grasses, tall herbs/grasses, scrub/shrubs, saplings/trees, fallen trees, leaning trees, j-shaped trees, tree/shrub branches tailing into channel, large wood, predominant tree type.

³ Pond - disconnected from river, pond – connected to river, side channel, wetland – short non-woody vegetation, wetland – tall non-woody vegetation, wetland – shrubs and trees.

⁴ Vertical with overhang, undercut or vertical with undercut, vertical with toe, steep (>45°), gentle (<45°), composite, reshaped, artificial two-stage, embanked, set-bank embankment, poached bank.

⁵ Artificial, bedrock, boulder, cobble, gravel-pebble, sand, silt, clay, organic, peat, earth, not visible.

⁶ Concrete, concrete and brick, blocks or stone, brick/ laid stone/ block, sheet piling, wood piling, builders waste, riprap, gabions, willow spiling/faggot bundles, planted reeds, biotex/coir, washed out.

⁷ Bare unvegetated side bar, vegetated side bar, berm, bench, stable cliff, eroding cliff, toe, nest hole or animal burrows, marginal backwater, tributary junction/confluence (count).

⁸ Unvegetated/vegetated side bar only.

⁹ Pipes/outfalls (count), Jetty/Deflector (major, intermediate, minor, absent).

¹⁰ Unvegetated (bare soil/rock), mosses/lichens, short/creeping herbs/grasses, tall herbs/grasses, scrub/shrubs, saplings/trees, fallen trees, leaning trees, j-shaped trees, tree/shrub branches tailing into channel, large wood, exposed tree roots, discrete organic accumulation.

face for the left and right banks; Abundance of aquatic vegetation¹¹ at the bank-water margin for the left and right banks; and Non-native invasive plant species (type and abundance) on the left and right bank faces.

2.5 Channel Bed

- 2.5.1 For each module the following was recorded for the channel bed: Channel bed sediment size¹² (type and abundance); Channel bed reinforcement (extent and dominant/sub-dominant type¹³); Water surface flow patterns¹⁴ (type and abundance); Channel bed natural physical features¹⁵ (type and abundance); Channel bed artificial features¹⁶ (type and abundance); Vegetation within the wetted channel¹⁷ (type and abundance); Vegetation interacting with the wetted channel¹⁸ (type and abundance); and Non-native invasive plant species (type and abundance).

2.6 River Type Assessment

- 2.6.1 The river reach was allocated to one of 13 river types (A to M). The 13 river types are defined primarily by their planform (e.g. straight, meandering or braided) and bed material, supported by the degree to which they are confined by their valley and also the valley gradient. The 13 types represent the range of near-natural river types likely to be encountered in England.
- 2.6.2 The river type for the reach within which the site is located was determined using an extended reach, selected using Google Earth. This records where this particular part of the river starts and ends (such as, when it joins another river). The reach selected for analysis was long enough to determine its type.

¹¹ Liverworts, mosses and lichens, emergent broad-leaved, emergent linear-leaved (inc. horsetails), amphibious, filamentous algae.

¹² Bedrock, boulder, cobble, gravel-pebble, sand, silt, clay, organic, peat, silt overlying coarser sediments (continuous or patchy).

¹³ Concrete, concrete and brick, blocks or stone, brick/ laid stone/ block, sheet piling, wood piling, builders waste, rip-rap, gabions, willow spiling/faggot bundles, planted reeds, biotex/coir, washed out.

¹⁴ Free fall, chute, broken standing waves, unbroken standing waves, upwelling, rippled, smooth, no perceptible flow, dry.

¹⁵ Exposed bedrock, exposed unvegetated boulders/rocks, exposed vegetated boulders/rocks, unvegetated mid channel bar, vegetated mid channel bar, island, cascade, pool (count), riffle (count), step (count), waterfall (count).

¹⁶ Large trash, weir (major, intermediate, minor – as count), bridge piers (count), bridge shadow (wide, intermediate, narrow), culvert (count).

¹⁷ Unvegetated, liverworts, mosses, lichens, emergent broad-leaved, emergent linear-leaved, floating leaved (rooted), free floating, amphibious, submerged broad-leaved, submerged linear-leaved, submerged fine-leaved, filamentous algae, channel choked with plants (Y/N).

¹⁸ Vegetation shading the channel, submerged tree roots, trees, shrubs, saplings growing on river bed, large wood in channel, organic material, large wood dam (count), fallen trees (count).

2.6.3 The following information regarding the river was recorded using both maps and aerial images:

- A1 – Braiding index (BI)¹⁹
- A2 – Sinuosity index (SI)²⁰
- A3 – Anabranching index (AI)²¹
- A4 – Level of confinement²² (U, PC, C)²³
- A5 – Valley gradient²⁴
- A6 – Bedrock²⁵
- A7 – Coarsest bed material size class²⁶
- A8 – Average alluvial bed material size class²⁷

2.6.4 The results of this survey (both field-based and desk-based) were entered into the RPS workspace on the Cartographer data base, resulting in an indicative river type.

2.7 River Condition Assessment

2.7.1 The river condition was assessed using 32 condition indicators that are automatically extracted from the MoRPH5 field surveys. Each river condition indicator was assigned a

¹⁹ Average number of distinct flowing threads counted across 10 equally spaced cross-sections of the river corridor. Reaches may be single thread (BI <1.1) or multithread (BI >1.1).

²⁰ For single thread rivers (BI <1.1). The ratio of the river reach length along the center line divided by the length of the broad river or valley course. Reaches may be straight-sinuuous (SI <1.5), or meandering (SI > 1.5).

²¹ Average number of distinct flowing channels separated by islands, counted across 10 equally-spaced cross sections.

²² Proportion of the river reach's bank length that is in contact with the valley side slopes or ancient terraces.

²³ U = unconfined - <10% total river bank in contact, PC = partly confined 10 – 90% contact, C = confined - >90% contact.

²⁴ Difference in elevation between the start and end of the river reach divided by the length of the broad valley course.

²⁵ Recorded where bedrock is observed as 'extensive' (i.e. >33% cover) in at least 3 survey modules or is 'extensive' in 2 modules and 'present' (i.e. 5 to 33% cover) in the remaining 3 modules of the subreach.

²⁶ Records the coarsest bed material size class that is observed as present or extensive in any module in the subreach.

²⁷ Weighted average of the alluvial bed material size classes (i.e. excludes bedrock) recorded as present or extensive in all 5 modules within the subreach.

score of 0 to +4 (positive indicators²⁸), or 0 to -4 (negative indicators²⁹). Positive indicators represent diversity (richness) and abundance (extent) of physical habitats offered by vegetation, sediment, vegetation-sediment-related physical features and hydraulic habitats. The negative indicators represent the extent and severity of local human interventions or pressures.

- 2.7.2 The Preliminary Condition Score for each MoRPH5 sub-reach was calculated using the sum of the average of the positive condition indicator scores and the average of the negative condition indicator scores for the sub-reach.
- 2.7.3 The preliminary condition score for a MoRPH5 sub-reach is translated into a final condition score (5-Good, 4-Fairly Good, 3-Moderate, 2-Fairly Poor, 1-Poor).
- 2.7.4 Once the score or class has been assigned the Biodiversity Metric 3.1 (Natural England, undated) calculator is used to derive the baseline river units, which contribute to the overall Biodiversity Net Gain for the site.
- 2.7.5 Where abundances were recorded, the following scale was used (as shown in table 2.3):

²⁸ Bank top vegetation structure, bank top tree feature richness, bank top water related features, bank face riparian vegetation structure, bank face tree feature richness, bank face natural bank profile extent, bank face natural bank profile richness, bank face natural material richness, bank face bare sediment extent, channel margin aquatic vegetation extent, channel margin aquatic morphotype richness, channel margin physical feature extent, channel margin physical feature richness, channel aquatic morphotype richness, channel bed tree features richness, channel bed hydraulic features richness, channel bed natural features extent, channel bed natural features richness, channel bed material richness.

²⁹ Bank top NNIPS cover, Bank top managed ground cover, Bank face artificial bank profile extent, bank face reinforcement extent, bank face reinforcement material severity, bank face NNIPS cover, channel margin artificial features, channel bed siltation, channel bed reinforcement extent, channel bed reinforcement severity, channel bed artificial features severity, channel bed NNIPS extent, channel bed filamentous algae extent.

Table 2.3: Likely best and worst preliminary condition scores for each river type, and lower condition score threshold values:

River type	Canals / Navigable	Large	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Likely best average condition score	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4
Lower threshold for 'Good'	>1.4	>2.0	>1.9	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	>2.3	>2.5	>2.4	>2.5	>2.3	>1.9	>1.9	>1.9
Lower threshold for 'Fairly Good'	>0.7	>1.3	>1.2	>1.4	>1.4	>1.4	>1.4	>1.5	>1.6	>1.6	>1.7	>1.5	>1.2	>1.2	>1.2
Lower threshold for 'Moderate'	>-0.1	>0.3	>0.2	>0.2	>0.2	>0.2	>0.2	>0.4	>0.5	>0.5	>0.6	>0.4	>0.2	>0.2	>0.2
Lower threshold for 'Fairly Poor'	>-1.2	>-1.0	>-1.0	>-0.9	>-0.9	>-0.9	>-0.9	>-0.9	>-0.9	>-0.9	>-0.9	>-0.8	>-0.9	>-1.0	>-1.0
Likely worst average condition score	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5

3 Results

3.1 Barkham Brook MoRPH5 Survey

3.1.1 The results of the MoRPH5 surveys for the Barkham Brook are present in tables 3.1 to 3.3. The locations of the modules surveyed are shown on Figure 3.1 and photographs in annex A.

Table 3.1: General information recorded for Barkham Brook, sub-reach 1.

Module Name and Location					
River Name	Barkham Brook				
Location / Reach Name	Barkham Square				
Sub-reach name	1				
Module Length	10m				
Grid Reference	SU 77757 66513	SU 77753 66511	SU 77748 66497	SU 77748 66488	SU 77756 66479
Module number	1	2	3	4	5
MoRPH River Width (m)	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	1.5
Bankful width (m)	2	2.4	2	2	2
Left bank height (m)	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Right bank height (m)	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Water width (m)	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5
Water depth (m)	0.1	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15

Table 3.2: General information recorded for Barkham Brook, sub-reach 2.

Module Name and Location					
River Name	Barkham Brook				
Location / Reach Name	Barkham Square				
Sub-reach name	2				
Module Length	10m				
Grid Reference	SU 77710 66333	SU 77720 66324	SU 77710 66311	SU 77699 66305	SU 77690 66314
Module number	1	2	3	4	5
MoRPH River Width (m)	2.5	1.5	2	2	2
Bankful width (m)	3	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.5
Left bank height (m)	1.2	0.75	1.5	1	1
Right bank height (m)	1.2	1	1.5	1	1
Water width (m)	1.5	1	1	1.5	1
Water depth (m)	0.15	0.2	0.15	0.1	0.15

Table 3.3: General information recorded for Barkham Brook, sub-reach 3.

Module Name and Location					
River Name	Barkham Brook				
Location / Reach Name	Barkham Square				
Sub-reach name	3				
Module Length	10m				
Grid Reference	SU 77573 66220	SU 77555 66213	SU 77542 66208	SU 77753 66511	SU 77528 66182
Module number	1	2	3	4	5
MoRPH River Width (m)	2	2.25	2.25	2	2
Bankful width (m)	2.25	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.25
Left bank height (m)	1	1	1	1.5	1.25
Right bank height (m)	1	1	1	1.5	1.25
Water width (m)	1.75	1.75	2	2.4	1.75
Water depth (m)	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.1

3.2 Barkham Brook River Type Assessment

- 3.2.1 The Barkham Brook river type is River Type H - straight/sinuuous, coarsest GP, average SA.

3.3 Barkham Brook River Condition Assessment

- 3.3.1 The full results of the RCA for each indicator type are present in Table 3.4. The preliminary condition score for sub-reach 1 was 0.67, which gives a final river condition score of Moderate. The preliminary condition score for sub-reach 2 was 1.03, which gives a final river condition score of Fairly Good. The preliminary condition score for sub-reach 3 was 1.27, which gives a final river condition score of Fairly Good.

Table 3.4: River module lengths for MoRPH surveys for a typical river width.

MoRPH River Width	Indicator Type	Barkham Brook Baseline Condition Score		
Bank Top	B1: Vegetation Structure	3	3	2
	B2: Tree feature richness	1	1	2
	B3: Water related features	0	0	0
	B4: NNIPS cover	0	0	0
	B5: Managed ground cover	-3	-2	-2
Bank Face	C1: Riparian vegetation structure	3	2	2

	C2: Tree feature richness	0	0	1
	C3: Natural bank profile extent	3	3	3
	C4: Natural bank profile richness	3	3	2
	C5: Natural bank material richness	1	1	1
	C6: Bare sediment extent	2	1	3
	C7: Artificial bank profile extent	0	0	0
	C8: Reinforcement extent	0	0	0
	C9: Reinforcement material severity	0	0	0
	C10: NNIPS cover	0	0	0
Channel Water Margin	D1: Aquatic vegetation extent	0	1	2
	D2: Aquatic morphotype richness	0	0	1
	D3: Physical feature extent	1	0	0
	D4: Physical feature richness	1	0	0
	D5: Artificial features	0	0	0
Channel Bed	E1: Aquatic morphotype richness	0	3	3
	E2: tree related features	0	0	2
	E3: Hydraulic feature richness	1	1	1

4 SUMMARY

4.1 Barkham Brook MoRPH 5 Survey

- 4.1.1 Three MoRPH5 surveys were undertaken on Barkham Brook.
- 4.1.2 Sub-reach 1 has a final condition score of Moderate. Sub-reach 2 has a final condition score of Fairly Good. Sub-reach 3 has a final condition score of Fairly Good.
- 4.1.3 The final condition score is derived from the sum of the positive and negative indicators. Sub-reach 3 had a higher average for positive indicators (1.42) compared with the other sub-reaches (1.26 for SR2, 1.05 for SR1). Sub-reach 1 had a lower average for negative indicators (-0.38 compared with -0.23 for SR2, and -0.15 for SR3).
- 4.1.4 The lowest scoring indicators for all sub-reaches came from the managed ground cover on the bank top. For sub-reaches 1 and 2, the siltation also resulted in a lower score.

5 REFERENCES

Gurnell, England, Scott, Shuker (2020) A Guide to Assessing River Condition – Part of the Rivers and Streams Component of the Biodiversity Net Gain Metric.

Modular River Survey (2020) The MoRPH Survey Technical Reference Manual

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Calculation Tool. ISBN 978-1-78354-953-5

Annex A River MoRPH Survey Module Locations Surveyed

Annex B MoRPH Pictures

The following photos show the MoRPH surveys at each location. The photos display the cross section at the middle point of each survey.

MoRPH1:

MoRPH 1, Module 1
(Location: SU 77757 66513).



MoRPH 1, Module 2
(Location: SU 77753 66511).



MoRPH 1, Module 3 (Location: SU 77748 66497).	
MoRPH 1, Module 4 (Location: SU 77748 66488).	
MoRPH 1, Module 5 (Location: SU 77756 66479).	

MoRPH2:

MoRPH 2, Module 1
(Location: SU 77710 66333).



MoRPH 2, Module 2
(Location: SU 77720 66324).



MoRPH 2, Module 3
(Location: SU 77710 66311).



MoRPH 2, Module 4 (Location: SU 77699 66305).	
MoRPH 2, Module 5 (Location: SU 77690 66314).	

MoRPH3:

MoRPH 3, Module 1 (Location: SU 77573 66220).	
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MoRPH 3, Module 2 (Location: SU 77555 66213).	
MoRPH 3, Module 3 (Location: SU 77542 66208).	
MoRPH 3, Module 4 (Location: SU 77753 66511).	

MoRPH 3, Module 5
(Location: SU 77528 66182).

