

17/07/2019

From:
To: [Jill Bastow](#)
Cc: [Planning](#)
Subject: 128858 - Forge Valley Woods National Nature Reserve Planning Application - NYM/2019/0444/FL
Date: 17 July 2019 16:31:33
Attachments:

Afternoon Jill,

In support of the current planning application at Forge Valley (NYM/2019/0444/FL), please find attached a Protected Species Survey Report (July 2019). This report is to be read in conjunction with the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) (June 2019), which was submitted with the planning application.

The PEA has been produced as a result of the findings of the survey, which identified a requirement of further surveys for water vole, otter and bats.

Therefore, please could you upload the report to the online application, which can then be consulted on?

Kind Regards,

Josh

Josh Murphy
Graduate Planner

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NYMNPA

17/07/2019

Protected Species Survey

Forge Valley, Scarborough

July 2019

Final Report

Report Prepared For:

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Document Control

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Field Investigations and Data

Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work. Where any data supplied by the client or from other sources have been used it has been assumed that the information is correct. No responsibility can be accepted by EcoNorth Ltd. for inaccuracies in the data supplied by any other party.

Declaration of Compliance

"The information which we have prepared and provided is true, and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed within this document are our true and professional bona fide opinions."

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Summary

EcoNorth Ltd. was commissioned by Fairhurst (henceforth referred to as 'the client') to undertake protected species surveys of three sites within Forge Valley, near East Ayton in Scarborough, following a Phase 1 habitat survey carried out in June 2019. The surveys were undertaken by Ecologist Sarah Hawes GradCIEEM, Assistant Ecologist Laura Parsons and Intern Ecologist Tom Wilson on 26th to 27th June 2019. The client proposes to replace an 18-year-old 2.3km wooden boardwalk at Site A, construct a new footbridge across the River Derwent onto the boardwalk at Site B and to expand the car park, including disabled parking at Site C.

Site A is within Raincliffe & Forge Valley Woods SSSI and NNR, and Sites B and C lie partially within the SSSI/NNR. The survey was designed to determine the potential suitability of the site for protected species (specifically roosting bats, otter and water vole), to assess the potential impacts upon the ecological interests of the site.

The desk study completed prior to the field visit highlighted the presence of 10 statutory and 5 non-statutory sites within 2km of the site boundary, and also identified the presence of badger within the site, and several species of bat, including common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, noctule, brown long-eared and *Myotis* sp. within 2km of the site boundary.

The following table summarises the results of the protected species surveys. Necessary mitigation measures are provided in Section 7. The client is happy to commit to the implementation of the measures detailed within this report and is aware that these are likely to be made a condition of any planning consent which may be granted.

Ecological Feature	Presence on Site	Ecological Value	Further Surveys Required?	Key Mitigation
Trees assessed for bat roosting potential at Site B	Good quality foraging habitat for bats within the woodland, along the woodland edge and the river. Value limited by the small area to be affected Bird nesting opportunities within trees.	Low to local	No	If any changes occur to the plan which will impact any trees not currently identified for removal, then those trees will require further assessment. Clearance works will not commence during the bird nesting period (March – August inclusive) unless checking surveys have confirmed no active nests are present within the 5 days prior
Otter	The only sign recorded was a potential otter slide. There is suitable foraging habitat present on all three sites.	Low to local	No	Pre-work check to be carried out within a month prior to the works commencing. Works to be undertaken under a Method Statement.



Ecological Feature	Presence on Site	Ecological Value	Further Surveys Required?	Key Mitigation
Water Vole	One water vole burrow was recorded along the bank of Site B. There is suitable foraging and habitat for burrow creation present on all three sites.	Low to local	No	Pre-work check to be carried out within a month prior to the works commencing. Works to be undertaken under a Method Statement.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

EcoNorth Ltd. was commissioned by Fairhurst (henceforth referred to as the client) to undertake a protected species survey of three sites within Forge Valley, near East Ayton in Scarborough, following the Phase 1 habitat survey carried out in June 2019 (central grid reference Site A: SE 98480 87099, Site B: SE 98749 85874, Site C: SE 98916 85657). The sites are referred to as plans A, B and C in Figure 1 below. The client proposes to replace an 18-year-old 2.3 km wooden boardwalk at Site A, construct a new footbridge across the River Derwent on to the boardwalk at Site B, and to expand the car park including disabled parking at Site C. All three sites are located within Raincliffe & Forge Valley Woods Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserve (NNR). The survey was designed to determine the presence/absence of the site for protected species.

This report:

- Sets out the results of the survey
- Analyses all three Site's value for otter and water vole
- Assesses trees identified for removal within Site B for bat roosting potential
- Identifies key avoidance, mitigation and/or compensation measures required to ensure the proposals do not have an adverse impact upon biodiversity

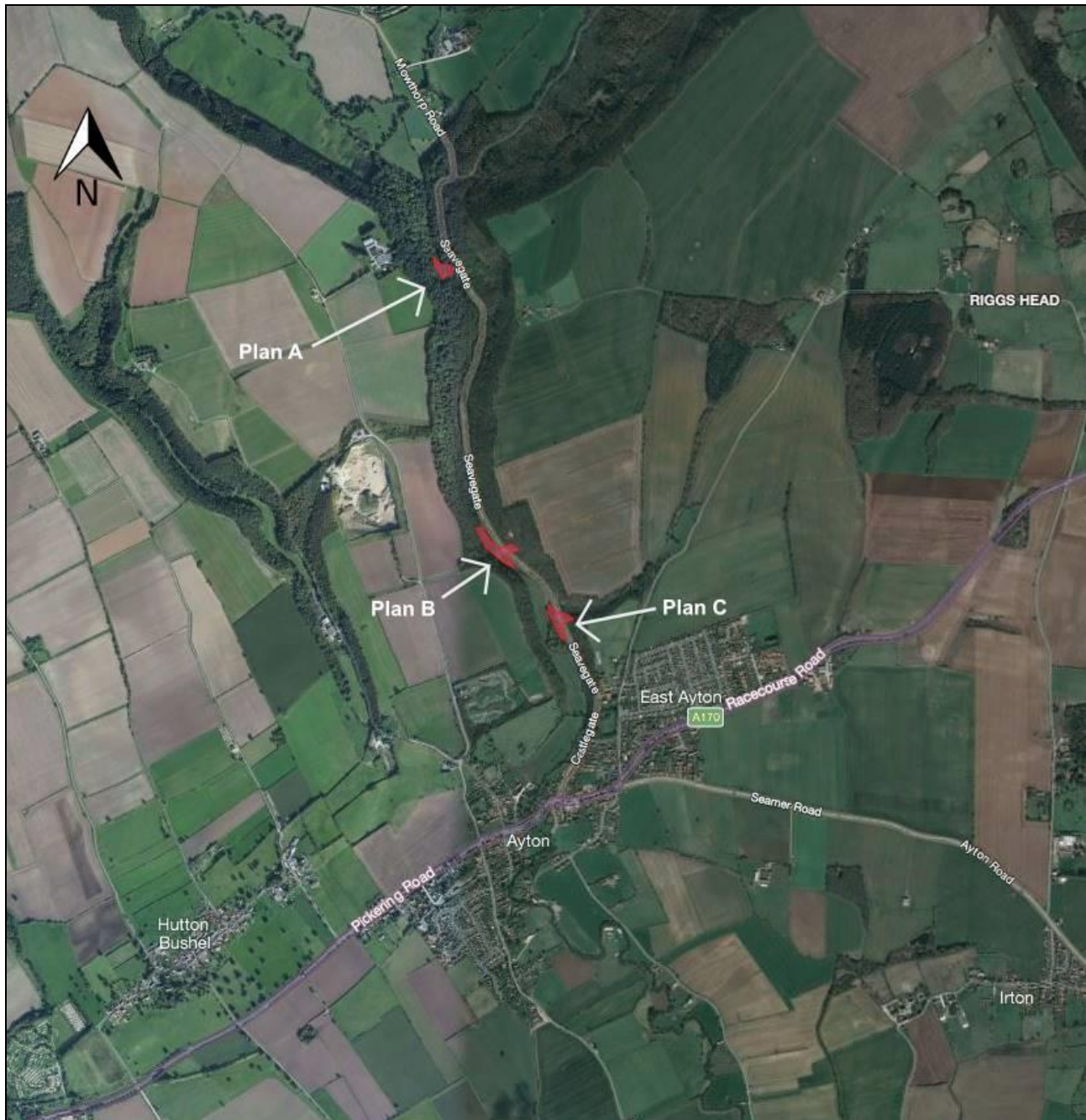
1.2 Site Context

The three sites surveyed are within Forge Valley, north of East Ayton, near Scarborough, North Yorkshire. The River Derwent runs parallel to Seavegate Road and through the Forge Valley woodland. Almost the entirety of Forge Valley lies within North York Moors National Park. To the south of the sites is the village of East Ayton and to the north, east and west lie agricultural fields bordered by hedgerow and areas of woodland.

Figure 1 identifies the location and extent of the development sites.



Figure 1: Survey Areas (Boundary outlined in red)



1.3 Nature of the Proposals

The client proposes to extend the car park northwards from the original car park at Site A. At Site B, a new bridge is proposed as well as the felling of trees and clearance of



vegetation in order to incorporate a new car park on the western side of the road. Site C will have a new path created, retaining the trees on site.

Further details can be found in Forge Valley PEA Report (EcoNorth, 2019a).

Figures 2, 3 and 4 show the proposals for the three sites.

Figure 2: Proposals for Site A



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Figure 4: Proposals for Site C



2. Planning Policy and Legislation

2.1 Planning Policy and Guidance

A series of national and local planning policies are in place which are designed to ensure that development works do not have an adverse impact upon biodiversity, at a site or wider level. Such policies ensure that both developers and public bodies must give due consideration to the potential effects of development works upon both ecological receptors (in line with existing wildlife legislation) and biodiversity.

2.1.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019)

The NPPF outlines the Government's policies through the planning process, acting as guidance for local planning authorities and decision-makers. The document places a duty on local authorities to consider the principles included when assessing planning applications and preparing Local Plans and Regional Spatial Strategies. Chapter 15 relates to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, in line with existing wildlife legislation. Further details are provided on the gov.uk website.

2.1.2 Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs)

The UK BAP was published in 1994 to guide national strategies for the conservation of biodiversity. BAPs were designed to ensure the conservation and re-establishment of natural habitats, and that measures were implemented to aid the conservation and enhancement of habitats and species of local importance, the latter through the development of Local BAPs. The UK BAP was succeeded by the 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework' in 2012 however, the lists of species and habitats of conservation importance are still considered to remain a valuable tool for identifying features of local and national conservation concern. As such, the potential presence of both Local and UK BAP habitats and species were considered throughout the surveys and assessment.

2.2 Legislation

2.2.1 Protected Species and Sites

A range of legislation is in place to ensure that habitats and species of conservation importance are protected from both direct and indirect harm. Key legislation includes:

- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (The Habitat Regulations)
- The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 (The Bern Convention)
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)



- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006
- The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000
- The Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

An overview of the above legislation is provided in Appendix A.

SSSIs are protected in England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

The potential presence, on or near the site, of species afforded protection under the above legislation was considered throughout the surveys and assessment. Species considered include:

- Bats
- Otter *Lutra lutra*
- Water vole *Arvicola amphibius*

An overview of the legislation and level of protection relating to such species is provided in Appendix A.

3. Methodology

3.1 Desk Study

Contextual information was gathered as part of a desk study undertaken prior to the start of field surveys. Such information can identify protected or notable species which may occur on the proposed development site or in the local area, as well as identifying statutory and non-statutory ecological sites which may have the potential to be affected by the proposals. Species records and the location of statutory and non-statutory nature conservation sites within 2km of the survey site were requested from North & East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (NEYEDC) and from the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website (www.magic.gov.uk). Details of designated sites are presented in the Phase 1 Habitat Survey for the Forge Valley sites (EcoNorth, 2019a).

It should be noted that an absence of records is likely to reflect an absence of survey data and cannot be taken as confirmation that a particular species is not present in the site or surrounding area.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 Otters

A species-specific otter survey was undertaken on 27th June 2019, in order to determine the presence/absence of the species within the sites. The survey included searches for spraint, jelly, paths, footprints, feeding remains, couches/lying-up sites and holts, as well as sightings of otters. The length of the watercourses were walked in order to search for such field signs and checks were made of any areas of standing water which may also be suitable for use by the species. The otter survey methodology is based on Chanin 2003a and 2003b.

3.2.2 Water Voles

The watercourse identified through the phase 1 survey as having the potential to support water vole were subject to a species-specific survey on 27th June 2019. This survey was designed to provide further detail on the suitability of such features for water vole and to determine the presence or absence of the species within the site or adjacent areas. Field signs searched for included droppings, latrines, feeding stations/remains, lawns, nests, footprints, runways, burrows and sightings of the animals themselves. A characteristic 'plop' noise is often typically heard when water voles enter the water, which can also be used as an indication of the presence of the species at a site. The water vole survey methodology is based on Strachan and Moorhouse 2006.

3.2.3 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment / Field Sign Survey

An assessment was made of the suitability of the trees within the site to support roosting bats on 26th June 2019. Each tree was inspected, and notes made of the species, approximate height, diameter at breast height (DBH) and any features which provide potential bat roost sites e.g. holes, splits in the trunk or limbs, flaking bark, areas covered by ivy. Each tree was inspected from the ground using binoculars and a high-powered torch (Clulite CB2) with higher areas accessed by climbing. The survey was undertaken in accordance with BCT guidelines (Collins, 2016).

Where any field signs indicating the presence of bats, or bats themselves were recorded, a note was made of the location of the roost. Where roosts were not confirmed, each tree was classed as negligible, low, moderate or high suitability, based on the potential for such features to be present.

The layout of trees within the site is shown in Appendix B, with site photographs provided in Appendix D.

3.2.4 Survey Conditions and Personnel

The bat roost assessment of the trees was carried out on 26th June 2019 by Ecologist Sarah Hawes BSc (Hons) MSc GradCIEEM and Thomas Wilson BSc (Hons) MSc. The water vole and otter surveys were carried out on the 27th June 2019 by Sarah Hawes BSc (Hons) MSc GradCIEEM and Laura Parsons BSc (Hons) MSc GradCIEEM. Details of the team's experience are available at <https://www.econorth.co.uk/who-we-are/team/>

Table 2 shows the conditions during the survey.

Table 2: Survey Conditions

Date	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)	Cloud (Octas)	Cover	Wind (Beaufort Scale)
26/6/19	Brief scattered showers	11.0	6/8		1
27/6/19	None	16.0	0/8		1

Any constraints or limitations to the survey are discussed in Section 6.1.

4. Results

4.1 Desk Study

4.1.1 Designated Sites

Designated sites were outlined within the previous ecological report (EcoNorth, 2019a). No sites within 2km of the three development areas were specifically designated for the purpose of protecting bats, otters or water voles.

4.1.2 Protected and Notable Species

Bats were identified through the desk study as having been recorded within 2km of the three survey boundaries within the last 10 years. This includes *Myotis* sp., common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, noctule *Nyctalus noctula*, and brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*.

No water voles or otters were recorded within 2km of the sites within the last 10 years, within data held by the local records center.

Further information for these species is provided in Appendix E.

For all protected and notable species records, refer to previous ecological report, EcoNorth 2019a.

4.2 Field Survey

4.2.1 Bat Roost Assessment of Trees at Site B

The trees at Site B identified for removal have negligible potential to support roosting bats. There is one large mature tree directly to the south of the site which has high roost potential due to its size, which will be retained through the proposals (see figure in Appendix B).

Further information of the tree assessments is provided in Appendix F.

4.2.2 Habitat

Along the Derwent riverbank there was disturbance from a public footpath to the west of the river, as well as dog walkers and fishing activities.

The river current was fast with a bank profile which varied from steep ($>45^\circ$) to shallow ($<45^\circ$). The width of the river varied between 2-10m and depth between <0.5 to 2m. Within some areas along the river the vegetation had grown to such an extent that access and view of the bank was prevented. The river is relatively fast flowing. Most of the habitat bordering the river was grassland, marginal habitat and broad-leaved woodland.

4.2.3 Otters

One potential otter slide was recorded (see Figure in Appendix B) on the bank adjacent to the works area at Site B. The habitat along the river is considered suitable for otters, providing potential foraging areas and sheltered rest sites.

No evidence of otter activity was recorded during the initial extended phase 1 survey, or during the subsequent species-specific survey at Sites A and C.

4.2.4 Water Voles

One water vole burrow was recorded on the bank of Site B however, no further signs indicating the presence of the species (runs, latrines, feeding remains etc) were recorded. Although the habitat along the river is considered suitable for water vole, the lack of additional field signs indicates that the burrow may no longer be active.

No evidence of water vole activity was recorded during the initial extended phase 1 survey, or during the subsequent species-specific survey at Sites A and C.

5. Interpretation and Discussion

5.1 Survey Constraints and Further Survey Requirements

Due to the time of year, the vegetation height made it difficult to view potential features along sections of the river banks. In spite of this, evidence of protected species was noted and it is considered that if any significant features e.g. otter holts were present, these would have been identified through the surveys. The assessment has been based on a reasonable worst-case scenario and professional judgement, in line with the habitats and field signs recorded. No further surveys are therefore considered to be necessary prior to the submission of the planning application.

5.2 Assessment of Value

Based on the results of the desk study and field surveys, the habitats within and immediately adjacent to the sites are considered to be of Low-Local value to otter, providing foraging habitat and potential commuting routes and rest sites for the local population.

The sites are also considered to be of Low-Local value to water vole, with a single burrow identified, but with no other field signs recorded.

The trees identified at Site B for removal are considered to be of negligible roosting value to bats. The area has high potential to be used by foraging and or commuting bats however, the small size of the area to be affected / limited number of trees to be removed is considered to limit the potential value of the works area to the local bat population; the area to be affected is therefore considered to be of low value to foraging and commuting bats, given the abundance of habitats of a similar or higher quality in the local area.

5.3 Input into the Design Process

In order to minimise the potential impacts of the proposals upon the key ecological interests of the site, namely otter and water vole, the proposals will ensure that marginal habitat and riverbanks are retained through the proposed works.

5.4 Impact Assessment

Based on the current proposed development plans shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4, the development will potentially have the following impacts upon the ecological interests of the site in the absence of mitigation:

- The loss and / or disturbance of habitats of low to local value to otter, water vole and bats during the development phase

- A low risk of the harm or temporary disturbance of otter, water vole or bats during the development phase

6. Mitigation and Compensation Strategy

The following measures will be implemented in order to minimise the ecological impacts of the proposals, including the risk of protected species being adversely affected:

- Works will proceed to a Method Statement to minimise the risk of protected species being affected by the proposals.
- No works will be undertaken until a pre-construction protected species inspection is undertaken within the month prior to the start of works, in order to prevent disturbance or destruction to an active rest site that may be built in the intervening period before works take place. In the event any protected features e.g. an otter couch, are identified at this time, works will not commence until a licence has been granted by Natural England
- No fires will be lit as part of the proposals.
- Any chemicals required during the construction works will be stored in appropriate locked containers located at least 30m from the nearest waterbody/watercourse when not in use. Spill kits will be available on site at all times, with contractors having been given the relevant training on their use prior to the start of works.
- Works will be carried out under a Method Statement to avoid pollution of aquatic habitats, see (EcoNorth, 2019a).
- No night-time works will be undertaken.
- All trenches will be closed overnight to help avoid trapping any wildlife which may fall in. If closure is not possible, either one side will be cut to a 45° angle or planks large enough for a person to walk up will be installed to provide animals with a potential exit route. Any trenches not closed overnight will be checked for protected and notable species each morning, prior to the recommencement of works, to ensure no such species have become trapped inside in the interim. In the unlikely event such species are recorded, works will cease and the project ecologist will be contacted immediately for advice on how to proceed
- Contractors will receive a tool box talk detailing the SSSI designation, potential for and identification of relevant protected species prior to works commencing

- In the unlikely event that protected species are found within the works area during the development phase, works will cease immediately and the project ecologist will be contacted for advice on how to proceed.
- Vegetation (including ground clearance) works will not be undertaken during the bird nesting period (March – August inclusive) unless a checking survey by the project ecologist has shown active nests to be absent within the five days prior. Where active nests are identified, the project ecologist will implement an appropriate buffer zone into which no works will progress until they have confirmed that the nest is no longer active
- No additional lighting will be included in the development proposal or used during the construction works. If lighting is considered necessary at any time, this will not be implemented until an appropriate lighting scheme has been agreed with the project ecologist in order to minimise the risk of disturbing nocturnal wildlife
- Any brash / timber piles created will be situated in the retained areas of habitat for use as shelter by hedgehogs or other mammals. If brash / timber piles are left or are present on site, these will be checked by hand in order to determine that no hedgehogs or other mammals are sheltering within before mechanical movement.
- Works will not commence until permission (SSSI consent) has been granted by Natural England in line with the requirements of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. David Clayton is responsible for Raincliffe & Forge Valley Woods SSSI and NNR (Unit ID: 102682).
- Bat boxes placed on younger trees along the woodland edge which currently have no bat roosting features. The bat boxes should be long lasting with a lifespan over 10 years, be installed on the tree between 4 to 6 metres and on a south or south-western aspect.
- The natural vegetation on either side of the river will be retained through the works.
- Bank management will be restricted to small areas, with works proceeding on one bank at a time.
- The bridge design will consider the use of the river by foraging and commuting bats. A bat box could be installed onto the new bridge or adjacent trees in order to provide roosting opportunities for bats.
- Bird boxes could be included within the woodland. The boxes would ideally be placed over 2m high on a tree between north and east, with a clear flight path to the nest box entrance.

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Appendix A – Key Legislation

Table A1: Overview of Key Legislation

Legislation	Key Features
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (The Habitats Regulations)</p>	<p>The Habitat Regulations transpose <i>Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Protection of Wild Birds</i> (the EC Birds Directive 1979) and <i>Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna</i> (the EC Habitats Directive 1992) into UK law. The Birds Directive was amended in 2009, becoming Directive 2009/147/EC.</p> <p>The Habitat Regulations make it an offence (with certain exceptions) to deliberately capture, disturb, kill or trade in those animal species listed in Schedule 2, or to pick, cut, uproot, collect, destroy or trade in those plant species listed in Schedule 4.</p> <p>The EC Birds Directive requires member states to establish and monitor Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for all rare or vulnerable species included in Annex I, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, with key focus on wetlands of international importance. Annex I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively list those habitats and species for which a similar network of sites – Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) – must be established and monitored. Collectively, SPAs and SACs form a network of pan-European protected areas which are referred to as 'Natura 2000' sites.</p>
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 (Bern Convention)</p>	<p>The Bern Convention was adopted in 1979 and ratified by the UK Government in 1982. The principal aims of the Convention are to ensure the conservation and protection of all wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendices I and II), to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to afford special protection to the most vulnerable or threatened species (including migratory species).</p> <p>Members of the European Community meet their obligations via the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive. These are transposed into UK law by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 (as amended), Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, and the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985.</p>
<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act</p>	<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the requirements of the Bern</p>



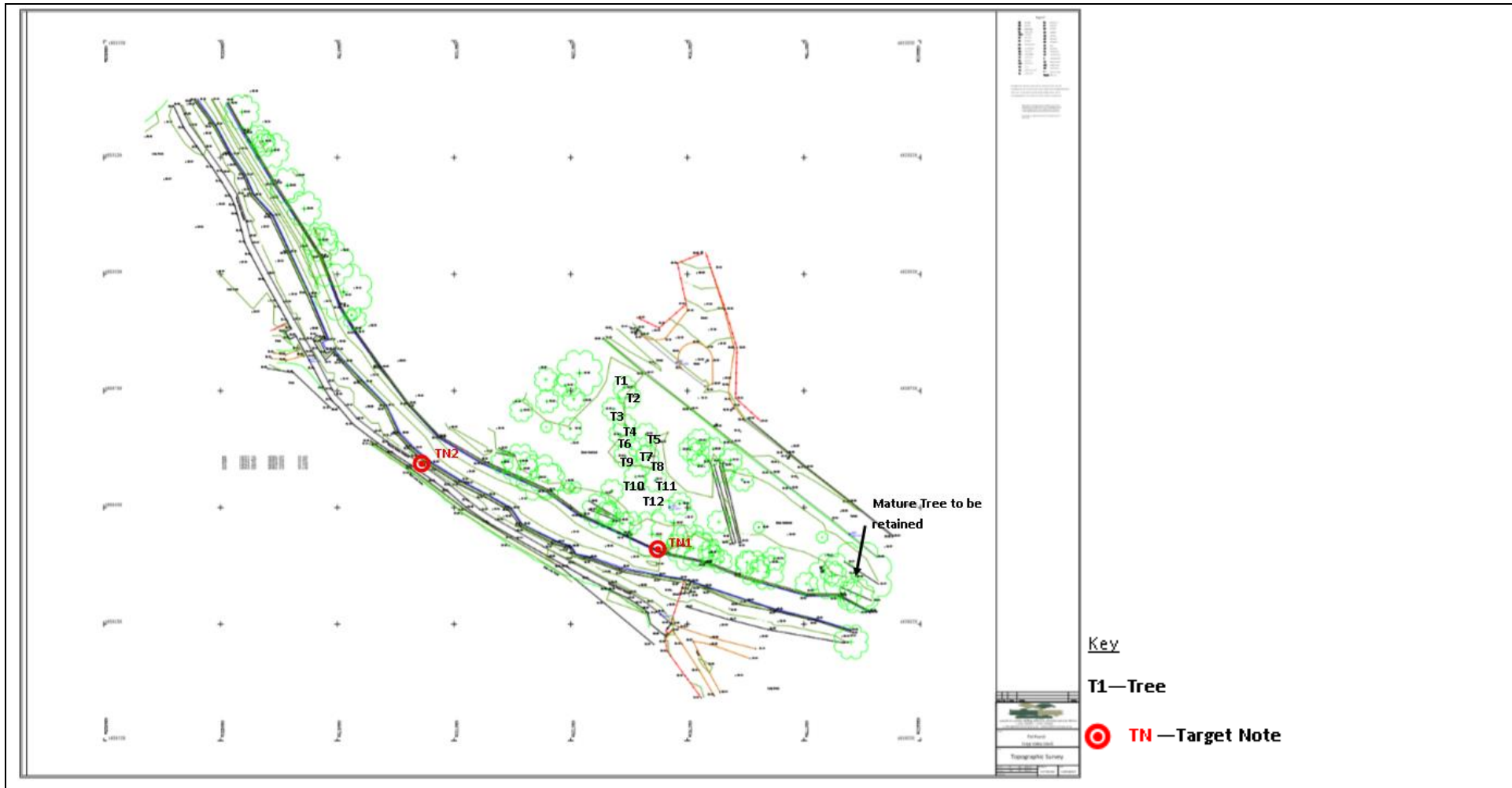
Legislation	Key Features
1981 (as amended)	<p>Convention and the Birds Directive throughout Great Britain. The Act is the primary UK mechanism for the designation of statutory ecological sites - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) - and the protection of individual species listed under Schedules 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 of the Act, each of which is subject to varying levels of protection.</p> <p>Schedule 9 of the Act also lists those plant species which it is an offence to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild, while Schedule 14 prevents the release into the wild or sale of certain plant and animal species which may cause ecological, environmental or socio-economic harm.</p>
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	<p>The NERC Act places a duty on public bodies to consider and conserve biodiversity through the exercise of their functions and includes a range of measures to strengthen the protection of both habitats and wildlife. The Act makes provision in respect of biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife, protection of birds and invasive non-native species.</p>
The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000	<p>The CRoW Act, which applies to England and Wales only, strengthens the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), both in respect of protected species and statutory ecological sites, the latter primarily relating to the management and protection of SSSIs. It also provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).</p> <p>The Act places a statutory obligation on public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity through the exercise of their functions, thereby providing a statutory basis to the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) process. Section 74 of the Act lists those habitats and species of principal importance in England.</p>
The Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996	<p>This Act provides protection for wild mammals from acts of cruelty. An offence is committed if any person mutilates, kicks, beats, nails, or otherwise impales, stabs, burns, stones, crushes, drowns, drags or asphyxiates any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.</p>



Table A2: Overview of Key Protected Species Legislation and Protection

Species	Key Legislation and Protection
Bats	<p>All European bat species are protected in Britain under the Habitat Regulations 2017. All British bat species are included on Schedules 5 and 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the whole of Section 9 applies to European bat species. The above collectively prohibits the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberately or recklessly capturing, injuring, taking or killing of a bat • Deliberately or recklessly harassing a bat • Intentionally or recklessly disturbing of a bat in its place of rest (roost), or which is used for protection or rearing young • Deliberately or recklessly damaging, destroying or obstructing access to any resting place or breeding area used by bats • Deliberately or recklessly disturbing a bat in any way which is likely to significantly affect the local populations of the species, either through affecting their distribution or abundance, or affect any individuals' ability to survive, reproduce or rear young • Possession or advertisement/sale/exchange of a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat <p>Bats are also protected by the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996. Licenses are issued by Natural England for any works which may compromise the protection of European protected species, including bats. This license is required irrespective of whether the works require planning permission. Selected species are also listed in the UK BAP.</p>
Otter	<p>Otter are protected under British and European law, receiving the same level of protection as bats (see above). Otter are also listed as a priority species in Appendix II of the Bern Convention. Otter are included on the UK BAP.</p>
Water Vole	<p>Water voles are protected under Schedules 5 and 6 of the WCA 1981 (as amended). This makes it an offence to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentionally kill, injure or take water voles • Possess or control the species • Damage or destroy any place used by water vole for shelter or protection • Disturb water vole while they occupy such places of shelter • Sell, possess or transport water vole for the purpose of sale • Advertise the buying or selling of water vole <p>The species is also protected under the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996 and is listed on the UK BAP.</p>

Appendix B – Protected Species Map





Appendix C – Target Notes

Table C1: Target Notes Relating Protected Species Map (see Appendix B)

Number	Description
1	Water vole burrow at Site B.
2	Possible otter slide at site B.



Appendix D – Site Photographs

Photo 1: River Derwent at Site B



Photo 2: Water Vole Burrow at Site B



Photo 3: River Derwent along Site C



Photo 4: Tree 2









Photo 5: Tree 3	Photo 6: Tree 4
 A vertical photograph of a tree trunk with a light brown, textured bark. The tree is surrounded by dense green foliage and branches, with some leaves in the foreground.	 A vertical photograph of a tree trunk with a light brown, textured bark. The tree is surrounded by dense green foliage and branches, with some leaves in the foreground.
Photo 7: Tree 5	Photo 8: Tree 6
 A vertical photograph of a tree trunk with a light brown, textured bark. The tree is surrounded by dense green foliage and branches, with some leaves in the foreground.	 A vertical photograph of a tree trunk with a light brown, textured bark. The tree is surrounded by dense green foliage and branches, with some leaves in the foreground.



Photo 9: Tree 7



Photo 10: Tree 8







Photo 11: Tree 9



Photo 12: Tree 10





<p>Photo 13: Tree 11</p>	<p>Photo 14: Tree 12</p>
	
<p>Photo 13: Mature Tree to be retained</p>	<p>Photo 14: Photo taken from western side of river at Site C</p>
	



Appendix E – Protected Species Identified by the Desk Study

Table E1: Relevant Protected Species Records within 2km

Species	Number of Records	Most Recent Record	Within Forge Valley?	Level of Protection		
				HR 2017	WCA 1981	NERC /UK BAP
<i>Myotis</i> sp.	1	2017	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Noctule	4	2017	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common pipistrelle	4	2017	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soprano pipistrelle	3	2017	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Brown long-eared	1	2017	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><u>Key</u> HR 2017 – The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 WCA 1981 – The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (Bird species listed relate solely to those included on Schedule 1) NERC – The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 UK BAP – UK Biodiversity Action Plan</p>						

Appendix F – Tree Assessments (see Appendix B)

Tree Number	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Features	Bat Roost Risk
T1	Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Approx. 10m	300mm	Ivy present on trunk insufficient to create potential roosting feature (PRF). Young tree in good condition with no PRF.	Negligible
T2	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Approx. 8m	250mm	Young tree in good condition with no PRF.	Negligible
T3	Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Approx. 10m	350mm	Young tree in good condition with no PRF.	Negligible
T4	Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Approx. 11m	300mm	Young tree in good condition with no PRF.	Negligible
T5	Oak sp. <i>Quercus sp.</i>	Approx. 10m	350mm	Some snapped branches providing features that from the ground looked like PRF however, under aerial inspection the snapped branches had no gaps or holes.	Negligible
T6	Dead tree	Approx. 6m	Avg. 150mm (1250mm overall)	Dead multi-stemmed trunk. With some lifted bark. Under inspection using a torch and endoscope the lifted bark was assessed as being superficial (gaps too	Negligible



				narrow/small) and did not provide any PRF.	
T7	Oak sp. <i>Quercus sp.</i>	Approx. 12m	450mm	Multi-stemmed trunk with narrow branches.	Negligible
T8	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Approx. 11m	150mm	Young tree in good condition with no PRF.	Negligible
T9	Common Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	Approx. 10m	250mm	Young tree in good condition with no PRF.	Negligible
T10	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Approx. 10m	120mm	Young tree in good condition with no PRF.	Negligible
T11	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Approx. 11m	150mm	Young tree in good condition with no PRF.	Negligible
T12	Elm sp. <i>Ulmus sp.</i>	Approx. 10m	200mm	Young tree in good condition with no PRF.	Negligible