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Executive summary

Purpose of this report

This report has been produced for the purpose of presenting the results of a desk study and extended Phase 1 habitat survey undertaken to gather baseline ecological data as part of the Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement (GREEN) Project, hereinafter referred to as 'the Project'.

The Project is being developed by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (National Grid) and comprises major reinforcement of the electricity transmission system in Yorkshire to improve the transfer of clean energy, providing the capability to manage substantially increased power flows and increased energy demand.

The Project will include the construction of new infrastructure comprising two substations, cable sealing end compounds (CSECs), overhead lines and underground cables, as well as upgrade works to existing infrastructure.

The Scheme is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and requires consent from the Secretary of State via a Development Consent Order (DCO). Wood Group UK Limited (Wood) has been commissioned to provide ecological support to inform the DCO application.

The maximum extent of development for which permission will be sought is indicated by the draft Order Limits, land within which is hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. The Site encompasses an area of approximately 990ha.

1. Introduction

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of the project

- 1.1.1 Wood Group UK Limited (Wood) has been commissioned by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (National Grid) to provide ecological support to inform a Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement (GREEN) Project, hereinafter referred to as 'the Project'.
- The Project is a proposal by National Grid to upgrade and carry out major reinforcement of the electricity transmission system in Yorkshire. The Project would provide the infrastructure needed to improve the transfer of clean energy to support the Government's commitment to quadruple the UK's offshore wind capacity by 2030, tying into the growth forecast for this source of green energy in Scotland and the north-east of England. It would provide the capability to manage significantly increased power flows in Great Britain and increased energy demand, which the Climate Change Committee (CCC) predicts will double by 2050.
- The most northerly extent of the Project is the proposed tee off (the point at which a transmission circuit is connected to a main circuit), along the existing 400kV 2TW/YR overhead line (Norton to Osbaldwick), located approximately 1.5km north-east of the village of Shipton and approximately 10km north-west of York city centre. The most southerly extent of the Project is the area around the existing Monk Fryston Substation, located approximately 0.5km to the east of the A1 and immediately south of the A63.
- The new elements of the Project would include a proposed new substation (Overton Substation) approximately 1km south of Shipton by Beningbrough. Three new overhead lines would connect into this substation. To the north a new 400kV overhead line, approximately 2.8km in length, would connect the substation with the existing 400kV 2TW/YR overhead line to the north. To the south two new 275kV overhead lines (1.5km and 2.1km in length) would connect the substation with an existing overhead line further south. Cable sealing end compounds (CSECs) would be installed to allow the new overhead lines to connect to existing overhead lines in the wider area, with two installed approximately 1.5km north-east of Shipton by Beningbrough and two installed approximately 3km south-west of Tadcaster and north-east of the A64/A659 junction. A new substation would also be constructed adjacent to the existing substation at Monk Fryston approximately 2km south-west of Monk Fryston and located off Rawfield Lane, south of the A63.
- Refurbishment works are also proposed to existing overhead lines in the wider area as part of the Project. These include replacing existing overhead conductors, replacement of pylon fittings, strengthening of steel work and works to pylon foundations. Two overhead lines which currently connect into the existing Monk Fryston substation would be partially realigned to connect into the proposed Monk Fryston substation. In addition, a number of pylons on the overhead line between Monk Fryston and Poppleton (to the north-west of York) would be replaced and the overhead line realigned as follows:
 - A 1.5km section of overhead line to the south and south-east of Moor Monkton would be realigned up to 230m south from the current overhead line and the closest pylon to Moor Monkton (340m south-east) removed; and

- A 1.45km section of overhead line to the west of the existing Monk Fryston substation and south of South Pollums Farm would be realigned to connect to the proposed Monk Fryston Substation.
- 1.1.6 A 2.35km section of the Monk Fryston to Poppleton overhead line would also be permanently removed.
- 1.1.7 Minor works comprising the installation of a new gantry, cable sealing ends, short section of cable, circuit breaker and isolator at Osbaldwick Substation would also form part of the Project.
- The above works will be contained within the draft Order Limits shown on **Figure 8.1** in **Volume 4** to the PIER, the area within which is hereinafter referred to as 'the Site', encompassing approximately 990ha of land.

1.2 Structure of this report

- As part of its ecological support during the DCO process, Wood has been commissioned to undertake a desk study and extended Phase 1 habitat survey of the Site.
- Extended Phase 1 habitat surveys and desk studies help establish the ecological baseline, enable the early identification of potential ecological constraints, and inform additional survey and/or mitigation requirements. This extended Phase 1 habitat survey report provides a summary of the desk study data gathered to date (**Section 2**); the methods and results of an extended Phase 1 habitat survey (**Section 3**); and identifies any additional surveys or work that may be required to inform the DCO application (**Section 4**). The approach broadly follows the Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM)¹.
- Project information provided by National Grid has been used to identify an appropriate geographical scope for the desk study and extended Phase 1 habitat survey based on an initial assessment of the likely environmental changes associated with construction and operation of the Project. The final Project design remains under development and should any design changes alter any of the survey recommendations outlined in **Section 4** of this report, the relevant consultees would be contacted to seek agreement on these, and additional investigations may be required to ensure that the ecological data remain robust.
- This extended Phase 1 habitat survey report should not be treated as a full 'baseline ecological report' in the context of Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) for the Project, since additional data or interpretation may be required to provide a robust characterisation of the ecological features at the Site. However, the information in this report will contribute to the ecological baseline for the Project, in combination with any subsequent additional data gathering which may take place (e.g. protected species surveys).
- This report forms **Appendix 8C** to the Biodiversity chapter of the Yorkshire Green Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) (**Chapter 8**) which presents a preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects of the Project on important ecological features. Figures referred to in this extended Phase 1 habitat survey report

¹ CIEEM (2017) Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Second edition.

- are provided in **Volume 4** to the PEIR. The PEIR will be shared with consultees as part of the DCO pre-application consultation process.
- The ecological baseline will, in due course, inform a full EcIA to assess the potential effects of the Project. The EcIA will be presented in the Biodiversity chapter of an Environmental Statement (ES) which will be prepared as part of the DCO submission, and which will include proposals for biodiversity mitigation, compensation and enhancement as appropriate.
- Species are referred to by their common names followed by their scientific names when used for the first time in this report text. A separate list of scientific names is provided in **Annexe 8C.1**.

2. Desk Study

Desk studies involve the collection and interpretation of existing biodiversity data from various sources. The data provide information on the Site and the surrounding area, and help identify features that may require particular attention during any field surveys.

2.1 Approach

- A data-gathering exercise was undertaken in June 2021 to obtain information relating to statutory and non-statutory biodiversity sites; species or habitats of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity (SPIs or HPIs); legally protected and controlled species; and other conservation-notable habitats or species (see **Boxes 1** and **2**). The scope of the data collection was based on an initial assessment of the likely environmental changes associated with construction and operation of the Project, and included data within the following areas of search:
 - statutory designated biodiversity sites of national and international importance up to 2km of the Site, extended to:
 - 20km for internationally important sites with ornithological interest;
 - 10km for nationally important sites with ornithological interest;
 - 10km for internationally and nationally important sites with bat interest;
 - other statutory and non-statutory designated biodiversity sites of nature conservation interest within 2km of the Site:
 - records of confirmed bat roosts within 5km of the Site:
 - existing European Protected Species Mitigation Licences (EPSL) granted within 5km of the Site for bats, and within 2km of the Site for other species;
 - legally protected species, SPIs or other conservation-notable species recorded within 2km of the Site: and
 - HPIs or other conservation-notable habitats recorded within 2km of the Site.
- The geographical context of the Site was also examined using the relevant Ordnance Survey maps and freely-available aerial photographs. These were used to identify features that may be important locally for protected or conservation-notable species, such as potential migration or dispersal routes, or any potential receptors of site-derived pollutants in the wider landscape.
- 2.1.3 The sources of desk study information are summarised in **Table 8C.2.1**.

Waterbodies

The location and connectivity of ponds and ditches within an initial search radius of 500m of the Site was determined using Ordnance Survey 1:10k maps, aerial imagery from Google Maps and MAGIC. This was carried out to allow an initial assessment of possible impacts on any local great crested newt (GCN) (*Triturus cristatus*) populations.

This search radius reflects the potential for GCN to utilise terrestrial habitat up to ~500m from their breeding ponds² with respect to the potential for disturbance. Within the supporting notes of the template for Method Statement in support of a GCN mitigation licence, Natural England recommend that ponds within 500m of a development site be assessed for their potential to support GCN if the site habitats are suitable and there are no factors that might reduce the likelihood of GCN accessing the site.

2.1.5 However, it can be reasonable to reduce search areas for low impact schemes, usually to ~250m as this is recognised as being towards the upper limit of the distance that most adult GCN typically disperse around breeding ponds³. Therefore, following the initial search for ponds and ditches within 500m of the Site, waterbodies between 250-500m of the Site were scoped out of further assessment where there is unfavourable habitat linkage between the Site and the waterbodies, and good quality terrestrial habitats in the areas surrounding the water body (thereby reducing the likelihood of GCN dispersing to habitats within the Site).

² English Nature (2001). *Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature (now Natural England), Peterborough.

³ Langton, T.E.S., Beckett, C.L., and Foster, J.P. (2001). *Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook*. Froglife, Halesworth.

Box 1 - Designated Biodiversity Sites, and Priority Habitats and Species

Statutory Biodiversity Sites

- European sites: Important biodiversity sites designated under international law or treaties. European sites are any Special Area of Conservation (SAC) from the point at which the European Commission and the UK Government agree the site as a 'Site of Community Importance' (SCI) (if this was before 31 Jan 2020); any classified Special Protection Area (SPA); any candidate SAC (cSAC). The term 'European site' is term is also commonly used when referring to potential SPAs (pSPAs), to which the provisions of Article 4(4) of Directive 2009/147/EC (the 'new wild birds directive') apply; and to possible SACs (pSACs) and listed Ramsar sites, to which the provisions of the Habitats Regulations are applied a matter of Government policy (NPPF para. 176; TAN 5 para. 5.1.3; SPP para. 136) when considering development proposals that may affect them.
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs): Nationally important sites notified under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) that provide the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features (note, this assessment focuses on those sites notified for their biodiversity interest).
- National Nature Reserves (NNRs): Nationally important sites notified under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); in practice most NNRs are SSSIs also.
- Local Nature Reserves (LNRs): Locally important sites that are designated under the *National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949* with the objective of encouraging their use for the study, research or enjoyment of nature.

Non-statutory Biodiversity Sites

- Non-statutory biodiversity sites in Yorkshire are known as Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs), Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and Sites of Ecological Interest (SEIs) and are safeguarded by the policy provisions in Local Plans and Local Development Frameworks.
- Yorkshire Wildlife Trust (YWT) Reserves are sites that have a value for wildlife and are protected and restored by the YWT.
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Reserves are sites that a have a value for wildlife and are protected and restored by the RSPB.
- Candidate SINCs are those sites found to meet the criteria for designation as a SINC but have not yet been designated, however should be dealt with in the same way as a SINC in the planning process.
- Deleted SINCs are those sites previously designated as SINCs which no longer qualify against the SINC
 selection guidelines following the most recent botanical survey and assessment process. Deleted SINCs have
 been included within this desk study as they are still likely to have value for wildlife and it may be possible to
 enhance deleted SINC sites with appropriate management in order to return the site condition to a level which
 meets the SINC qualifying criteria.

Other Important Habitats or Species

Species or habitats of "principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity" are those listed by Natural England pursuant to Section 41 of the *Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006* (as amended). They are commonly referred to (respectively) as 'Section 41' habitats/species or SPIs/HPIs.

Other conservation-notable habitats and species would include:

- Species listed as being of conservation concern in the relevant UK Red Data Book (RDB)/Red List (RL) or the Birds of Conservation Concern Red List (RL) (Eaton *et al.* 2009).
- Ancient woodland (i.e. areas that have been under continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 listed on the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI));
- Nationally Rare and Nationally Scarce species in the UK, which are species recorded from, respectively, 1-15 and 16-100 hectads (10x10km squares of the UK national grid).
- Populations of birds comprising at least 1% of the relevant British breeding/wintering population (where data are available).
- Habitats and species listed by the relevant LBAP; and
- Other species or assemblages such as large populations of animals considered uncommon or threatened in a wider context.

Box 2 - Legally Protected and Controlled Species

Legal Protection

Many species of animal and plant receive some degree of legal protection. For the purposes of this report, legal protection refers to:

- Species included on Schedules 5 and 8 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), excluding species that are only protected in relation to their sale (see Sections 9[5] and 13[2] of the Act);
- Species included on Schedules 2 and 5 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017; and
- Badgers (Meles meles), which are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

Legal Control

Schedule 9 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) lists species of animal that it is an offence to release or allow to escape into the wild (for example grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)) and species of plant that it is an offence to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild (for example, Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*)).

Table 8C 2.1 – Sources of desk-study information

A 1	D-1-	0
Aspect	Data	Sources
Statutory sites	 Boundary data Citations Other site information (e.g. Conservation Objectives; Site Improvement Plans; Condition Assessments; Views about Management; etc.) 	Magic: www.magic.gov.uk JNCC: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4 NE: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/10001 NE: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/
Non-statutory sites	Boundary dataCitations	Local Biodiversity Records Centres: • West Yorkshire Ecology Service (WYES) • North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (NEYEDC)
Other sites and habitats	Boundary data	Magic: www.magic.gov.uk
Species records	Location data	Local Biodiversity Records Centres: WYES NEYEDC

2.2 Desk study results

Designated sites

- There are 11 statutory designated nature conservation sites within the study area (see **Figure 8.1** in **Volume 4**), with a further 81 non statutory sites⁴ comprising five Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), four Sites of Ecological Importance (SEI), 33 SINCs, and eight candidate SINCs. The interest features of these sites are summarised in **Table 8C.2.2**.
- The following sites are particularly relevant to the Project as they are located within the Site:
 - Overton Borrowpits SINC;
 - River Ouse Candidate SINC;
 - Moor Lane, Stutton Verges Candidate SINC;
 - Field nr Healaugh Manor Farm Deleted SINC;
 - Disused Quarry, Newthorpe Deleted SINC; and
 - Healaugh Priory Marsh Deleted SINC.
- Lord's Quarry SINC and Shire Oaks, Healaugh SINC are located immediately adjacent the Site.

Table 8C.2.2 – Designated nature conservation sites within the relevant search areas, and potential effect-pathways

Site Location* Summary of Interest Features

Statutory designated biodiversity sites of national and international importance up to 2km of the Site boundary, extended to 20km for internationally important sites with ornithological interest, 10km for nationally important sites with ornithological interest, and 10km for internationally and nationally important sites with bat interest.

Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar

~6.12km south-east

- Criterion 1: Species-rich alluvial flood meadow habitat which plays a substantial role in the hydrological and ecological functioning of the Humber Basin.
- Criterion 2: A rich assemblage of wetland invertebrates including 16 species of dragonfly and damselfly, 15 British Red Data Book wetland invertebrates and a leafhopper, Cicadula ornata for which Lower Derwent Valley is the only known site in Great Britain.
- Criterion 4: The site qualifies as a staging post for passage birds in spring, with nationally important numbers of ruff (*Philomachus* pugnax) and whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*).

⁴ LWSs is the new term for locally designated sites and is being adopted across West Yorkshire. SEI is an old term for designated sites which is gradually being reviewed and reassessed against new LWS selection criteria and where they qualify will be replaced by LWS designation. SINCs are the term given to non-statutory sites in North Yorkshire.

Site	Location*	Summary of Interest Features
		 Criterion 5: Winter waterfowl assemblage of international importance.
		 Criterion 6: Peak winter counts of:
		 wigeon (Anas penelope); and teal (Anas crecca).
Lower Derwent Valley SPA	~6.12km south-east	 The site qualifies under Article 4.1 by regularly supporting nationally important numbers during the non-breeding season for:
		 Bewick's swan (Cygnus columbianus bewickii);
		Ruff;
		golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>);
		teal; and
		wigeon.
		 The site also qualifies under Article 4.2 by regularly supporting a breeding population of :
		shoveler (Anas clypeata).
		 The site also qualifies under Article 4.2 by regularly supporting a waterfowl assemblage including: Bewick's swan, wigeon, teal, golden plover and ruff.
Sherburn Willows SSSI	~0.63km south-east	 CG3 – Upright brome (Bromus erectus) lowland calcareous grassland.
		 S25 – Common reed (Phragmites australis) – hemp-agrimony (Eupatorium cannabinum) tall- herb fen.
		 S26 – Common reed – common nettle (Urtica dioica) tall-herb fen.
Madbanks and Ledsham Banks	~0.79km south-east	 CG4 – Tor-grass (Brachypodium pinnatum) lowland calcareous grassland.
SSSI		 CG5 – Upright brome – tor-grass lowland calcareous grassland.
Fairburn and Newton Ings SSSI	~1.73km south-west	 Aggregations of non-breeding birds – Gadwall (Anas strepera), mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), shoveler, whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus).
		 M23 – Soft rush (Juncus effusus)/sharp flowered rush (Juncus acutiflorus) – marsh bedstraw (Galium palustre) rush pasture.

Site	Location*	Summary of Interest Features
		 MG13 – Creeping bent (Agrostis stolonifera) – marsh foxtail (Alopecurus geniculatus) grassland.
		• S12 – Bulrush (<i>Typha latifolia</i>) swamp.
		 S14 – Branched bur-reed (Sparganium erectum) swamp.
		 S20 – Common club-rush (Scirpus lacustris ssp. Tabernaemontani) swamp.
		 S4 - Common reed swamp and reed-beds.
		 S5 – Reed sweet grass (Glyceria maxima) swamp.
		 Variety of breeding bird species (70).
		 W1 – Grey willow (Salix cinerea) – marsh bedstraw woodland.
		 W16 - Oak sppbirch spp wavy hair-grass (Deschampsia flexuosa) woodland.
Stutton Ings SSSI	~1.73km south-east	 M22 – blunt-flowered rush (Juncus subnodulosus) – marsh thistle (Cirsium palustre) fen meadow.
		 S7 – Lesser-pond sedge (Carex acutiformis) swamp.
Clifton Ings And Rawcliffe Meadows SSSI	~1.81km south-east	 MG4 – Meadow foxtail (Alopecurus pratensis) – great burnet (Sanguisorba officinalis) grassland.
		 MG8 – Crested dogs-tail (Cynosurus cristatus) – marsh marigold (Caltha palustris) grassland.
		 Population of critically endangered beetle - Tansy beetle (Chrysolina graminis).
Heslington Tillmire SSSI	~3.60km south	 Assemblages of breeding birds - Lowland damp grasslands.
		 M24 – Purple moor-grass (Molinia caerulea) – meadow thistle (Cirsium dissectum) fen meadow.
		 S27 – Bottle sedge (Carex rostrata) – marsh cinquefoil (Potentilla palustris) swamp.
River Derwent SSSI	~5.71km east	 Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Bewick's Swan.
		 Assemblages of breeding birds – Mixed.

Site	Location*	Summary of Interest Features
		 Flowing waters - Type II: slow-flowing, naturally eutrophic lowland rivers, dominated by clays.
		Invertebrate assemblage.
		Otter.
		 Outstanding assemblage of native fish.
		 Outstanding dragonfly assemblage.
Derwent Ings SSSI	~7.60km east	 Aggregations of breeding birds - Gadwall, garganey (Anas querquedula), pochard (Aythya ferina), ruff, shoveler, tufted duck (Aythya fuligula).
		 Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Bewick's swan, golden plover, mallard, pochard, ruff, teal, whimbrel, and wigeon.
		 Assemblages of breeding birds - Lowland damp grasslands.
		Invertebrate assemblage.
		 MG11 – red fescue (Festuca rubra) – creeping bent – silverweed (Potentilla anserina) grassland.
		 MG13 – Creeping bent – marsh foxtail grassland.
		 MG4 – Meadow foxtail – great burnet grassland.
		 MG8 – crested dog's-tail – marsh marigold grassland.
		 Outstanding dragonfly assemblage.
		 S28 – Reed canary grass tall-herb fen.
		 S5 – Reed sweet grass swamp.
		 Vascular plant assemblage.
Melbourne and Thornton Ings SSSI	~9.59km south-east	 Aggregations of breeding birds - gadwall, garganey and pintail (Anas acuta).
		 Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Bewick's swan, teal, and wigeon.
		 M22 – Blunt-flowered rush – marsh thistle fen meadow.
		 M23 – Soft rush/sharp flowered rush – marsh bedstraw rush pasture.

Site	Location*	Summary of Interest Features
		 M27 - meadowsweet – wild angelica (Angelica sylvestris) mire.
		 MG13 – Creeping bent – marsh foxtail grassland.
		 MG8 – crested dog's-tail – marsh marigold grassland.
		• Otter.
		Outstanding dragonfly assemblage.
		S28 – Reed canary grass tall-herb fen.
		 S5 – Reed sweet grass swamp.
		 Variety of breeding bird species (70).
		 Variety of wintering bird species (90).
		 W6 – Black alder (Alnus glutinosa) – common nettle woodland.
		 W7 – Black alder – ash (Fraxinus excelsior) – yellow pimpernel (Lysimachia nemorum) woodland.
Non-statutory design of the Site	gnated biodi	versity sites of nature conservation interest within 2km
Overton Borrowpits SINC	Within the Site	The site comprises two linear borrow pits. The eastern pit is fringed by false-oat (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>) grassland and dense scrub, with species-rich fen meadow on the pit floor. The pit to the west is dominated by dense grey sallow scrub with species-poor grassland on the periphery. There is a small area of fen-meadow which supports fleabane (<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>), marsh orchids and sedges.
River Ouse Candidate SINC	Within the Site	No citation is available as it has never been formally surveyed or assessed, but the local records centre did inform that lamprey (likely sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)), a rare migratory fish is present and is of interest ⁵ .
Moor Lane, Stutton verges Candidate SINC	Within the Site	New site, not yet surveyed, no citation available. Survey planned for summer 2021.

Never surveyed – no citation available.

~10m south Ancient woodland dominated by oak (Quercus sp),

sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) and ash. Calcareous

~5m south-

east

Lord's Quarry SINC

Shire Oaks,

Healaugh SINC

⁵ Email from Clare Langrisk, NEYEDC to Will Horlock, Wood Assistant Ecologist, on 03 June 2021

Site	Location*	Summary of Interest Features
		pockets are dominated by dog's mercury and some wood avens, enchanter's nightshade and false brome. Only on the eastern edge is true oak wood flora present including bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), broad buckler fern (<i>Dryopteris dilatate</i>) and wood sorrel (<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>). Two felled areas are dominated by American (<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>) and hoary (<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>) willowherb. Deep open drains have abundant watercress, water plantain and water starwort.
Osbaldwick Meadow Candidate SINC	~60m west	Two small ridge and furrow meadows. The grassland ranges from poorly drained furrows that are wet in winter through to a drier, sandy, slightly acid fine leaved sward. At the time of survey the grassland is not in good condition, being heavily but selectively grazed by horses and there are extensive patches of dock and nettle but there is also a good overall flora There are two old ponds in the field that are moderately diverse in aquatic plants though grazed by horses. The site scores 11/8 under Criteria Gr4 for neutral species rich grasslands of which at least six have a frequency of 'occasional' or above. The site may also qualify under Criteria Gr1 for the presence of MG5 grassland.
Huddlestone Old Wood (Lotherton Woodlands) SINC	~75m south- west	This site consists of broad-leaved plantations to the south with enclaves of mixed. Sycamore is the most abundant species.
Smaws Wood SINC	~0.10km west	The site is an intact wood with mature broad-leaved trees and occasional conifers. A good amount of deadwood is present. Signs of new tree planting. The west side appears to be more species-rich than the east.
Bullen Wood SINC	~0.14km west	Ancient calcareous woodland dominated by sycamore, beech (Fagus sylvatica), larch and poplar (Populus sp.). The canopy is dense and in need of thinning. The understory is sparse and is comprised of hazel (Corylus avellana), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and ash. The field layer is dominated by dog's mercury (Mercurialis perennis) and false brome (Brachypodium sylvaticum). The south-west area also has tufted hair-grass (Deschampsia cespitosa) and brambles (Rubus fruticosus agg). Ramsons (Allium ursinum) is occasional throughout. Enchanter's nightshade (Circaea lutetiana) is also frequent and herbparis (Paris quadrifolia) is notable in the north-east.
Crag Wood SINC	~0.14km south-east	Never surveyed – no citation available.

Site	Location*	Summary of Interest Features
Scrub South West of Low Park Farm SINC	~0.17km north-east	Citation has not been requested ⁶ .
Osbaldwick Crossing, Murton Way Candidate SINC	~0.27km north	Citation has not been requested.
Bank on Laith Staid Lane SINC	~0.40km north	Citation has not been requested.
Healaugh Marsh SINC	~0.45km east	Citation has not been requested.
Newthorpe Quarry SINC	~0.64km west	Citation has not been requested.
Newthorpe Farm Grassland and Verge SINC	~0.77km north-west	Citation has not been requested.
Wormstall Wood LWS	~0.81km south-west	Citation has not been requested.
Rawcliffe Ings Dyke SINC	~0.89km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
Hazel Wood SINC	~0.99km west	Citation has not been requested.
Hayton Wood SINC	~1.01km west	Citation has not been requested.
Murton Meadow Candidate SINC	~1.06km north-east	Citation has not been requested.
Wilstrop Wood and Ditches SINC	~1.16km north-west	Citation has not been requested.
Renshaw Wood, Towton SINC	~1.18km east	Citation has not been requested.
Pond at Betteras Hill Road SINC	~1.20km north-east	Citation has not been requested.
Bramham Park LWS	~1.26km south-west	Citation has not been requested.
Bramham Park SEI	~1.26km south-west	Citation has not been requested.

⁶ Following the initial screening of sites within 2km of the Site, only citations for those SINCs/candidate SINCs/deleted SINCs which have the potential to be affected by the Project were requested in line with a proportional approach to data collation. As a minimum this included those sites within 0.10km of the Site.

Site	Location*	Summary of Interest Features
Seavy Carr Wood SINC	~1.27km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
Grassland by Cock Beck SINC	~1.29km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
Hartly Wood and Castle Hills LWS	~1.36km west	The site consists of two large plantation woodlands surrounded by arable fields and hawthorn/hazel hedges. The site supports a number of species which are rare or uncommon in West Yorkshire such as Mountain melick (<i>Melica nutans</i>). The woodland supports a good range of breeding birds.
Hartly Wood/Castle Hills SEI	~1.37km west	Citation has not been requested.
Frog Hall Quarry SINC	~1.43km south-west	Citation has not been requested.
Byram Park (Part in Brotherton) SINC	~1.45km south	Citation has not been requested.
Land adjacent to Cock Beck SINC	~1.47km south	Citation has not been requested.
Hessay Churchyard SINC	~1.50km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
Carr Wood SINC	~1.52km east	Citation has not been requested.
Byram Park SINC	~1.53km south	Citation has not been requested.
Ring Rd Embankment Millfield Lane A1237 SINC	~1.54km south	Citation has not been requested.
Poppleton Glassworks (5-30) SINC	~1.55km south	Citation has not been requested.
Coburnhill Wood LWS	~1.58km west	Citation has not been requested.
Poppleton Ings South – Ditch Candidate SINC	~1.59km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
Bywater Wood SINC	~1.61km south-east	Citation has not been requested.

Site	Location*	Summary of Interest Features
Copse Meadow, Rawcliffe Ings Candidate SINC	~1.63km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
Stutton Railway Track Candidate SINC	~1.73km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
Fairburn Ings RSPB Reserve	~1.73km south-west	A former industrial site rich in heritage and an important site for breeding and wintering wildfowl.
River Wharfe, Otley & Mid Wharfedale/ Wetherby SEI	~1.78km west	The river flows west to east from Lob Wood to Thorp Arch. The river's features vary along the route, contributing to habitat diversity along the Wharfe. The site includes many regionally rare aquatic species such as lesser water parsnip (<i>Berula erecta</i>) and water chickweed (<i>Stellaria aquatica</i>). The river also supports a wide range of birds, mammals, invertebrates and fish. Otters (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) and white-clawed crayfish ⁷ (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) have also been recorded on the site.
Town Pond Shirbutt Lane (HY4) SINC	~1.81km east	Citation has not been requested.
Rawcliffe Meadows SINC	~1.82km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
Clifton Ings SINC	~1.83km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
Thorp Arch LWS	~1.84km north-west	This site is one of the most extensive calcareous grasslands in West Yorkshire. There is a high level of species diversity including the regionally rare bee orchid (<i>Ophrys apifera</i>), ploughman's-spikenard (<i>Inula conyzae</i>) and the largest population of pyramidal orchid (<i>Anacamptis pyramidialis</i>) in West Yorkshire. The Magnesium Limestone Grassland present is a priority national, regional and local BAP habitat.
Patefield Wood SINC	~1.90km north-east	Citation has not been requested.
Thorp Arch Trading Estate SEI	~1.99km north-west	Citation has not been requested.
Non-statutory non- 2km of the Site bou	_	iodiversity sites of nature conservation interest within
Field nr Healaugh Manor Farm Deleted SINC	Within the Site	This site is bordered by a plantation of coniferous species (Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)) with occasional deciduous species (crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>), hawthorn, elder

⁷ Signal crayfish dominate the River Wharfe both up and downstream of this location (Environment Agency Wharfe catchment crayfish record map).

Site	Location*	Summary of Interest Features
		(Sambucus nigra)). The predominant herb layer comprises tall neutral grassland. A dyke transverses the site and snowberry (Symphoricarpos albus) forms local enclaves.
Disused Quarry, Newthorpe Deleted SINC	Within the Site	Disused magnesium limestone quarry filled with dense scrub supressing calcareous flora. The scrub consists of ash, hawthorn, elder and blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>). There are only a few remnants of calcareous flora such as tor grass and upright brome found on grassy banks.
Healaugh Priory Marsh Deleted SINC	Within the Site	The site consists of central marshland bounded to the north and south by dense scrub woodland of various willow (<i>Salix</i> sp.), oak and ash species. The marshland is in the intermediate stage of drying out, lacking any true wetland species and colonised by coarse herbage; meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>) and wild angelica. The proximity of the woodland indicates the water table will progressively lower and new willow is likely to invade.
Towton Dale Fields Deleted SINC	~0.11km south-east	This site comprises semi-improved neutral grassland. The area is cattle-grazed and dominated by ryegrass. The woodland area of the site is dominated by even-aged sycamore and has a disturbed herb layer made up of species such as dog's mercury, wood anemone (<i>Anemonoides nemorosa</i>), wood false brome and early purple orchid (<i>Orchis mascula</i>). The grassland is surrounded by a dense to discontinuous hawthorn hedge.
Castle Hill Wood Deleted SINC	~0.12km north-east	This plantation woodland has a canopy dominated by sycamore and ash. There is good regeneration of ash and sycamore with dead felled timber throughout.
Field at Betteras Hill Road Deleted SINC		Citation has not been requested.
Wood on Whin Lane nr Steeton Hall Deleted SINC	~0.44km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
Moorlands YWT Reserve	~0.44km south-west	The site is a small woodland with species such as rhododendrons (<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.), azaleas, snowdrops (<i>Galanthus</i> sp.), bluebells, primrose (<i>Primula vulgaris</i>) and wood sorrel. Bat boxes on site have been utilised by common pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>) and brown long-eared (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>) with soprano pipistelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>), Brandt's (<i>Myotis brandtii</i>) and Daubenton's bat (<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>) also recorded on the site.
Crow Hill, Lead Hall Farm Deleted SINC	~0.48km west	Citation has not been requested.

Site	Location*	Summary of Interest Features
Meadow near Hillam Gates Level Crossing Deleted SINC	~0.50km east	Citation has not been requested.
Roadside Verge near Lotherton Park Farm Deleted SINC	~0.59km west	Citation has not been requested.
Castle Hill Deleted SINC	~0.65km east	Citation has not been requested.
Field at side of Hillam Gates Level Crossing Deleted SINC	~0.72km north-east	Citation has not been requested.
Wood near Wingate Hill Farm Deleted SINC	~0.76km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
Sherburn Willows YWT Reserve	~0.78km south-west	Citation has not been requested.
Ledsham Bank YWT Reserve	~0.79km south-west	The site is situated in a valley on the magnesium limestone, supporting pyramidal, common spotted (<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsia</i>) and fragrant orchids (<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>). Other typical limestone plants have been recorded on site, including yellow dyer's greenweed (<i>Genista tinctoria</i>), which is rare in the county. The site is managed to enhance the limestone grassland.
Daniel Hartlet's Wood Deleted SINC	~0.82km west	Citation has not been requested.
Brickyard Pond Deleted SINC	~0.82km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
Copley Lane Quarry Deleted SINC	~0.91km east	Citation has not been requested.
Renshaw Wood Deleted SINC	~1.00km east	Citation has not been requested.
Ringhay Wood Deleted SINC	~1.00km west	Citation has not been requested.
Area around Cock Beck, Mill Lane Deleted SINC	~1.17km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
South of Cock Beck Deleted SINC	~1.19km west	Citation has not been requested.

Site	Location*	Summary of Interest Features
Willow Carr, Cock Bridge Deleted SINC	~1.21km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
Dalton Wood Deleted SINC	~1.46km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
Monk Fryston Churchyard Deleted SINC	~1.49km north-east	Citation has not been requested.
Lower & Upper Woods Deleted SINC	~1.50km east	Citation has not been requested.
The Rein, South of Cock Beck Deleted SINC	~1.64km south-west	Citation has not been requested.
Catterton Rash Deleted SINC	~1.75km south-east	Citation has not been requested.
Pond East of A63 Deleted SINC	~1.93km north-east	Citation has not been requested.

Key

Species records

- Table 8C.2.3 provides a summary of the key species records that are dated within the last ten years⁸, principally:
 - protected species;
 - SPIs;
 - nationally rare or UK red-list species;
 - other records notable in a local context (e.g. Local BAP species; species other than those above, which are identified by the data provider as being locally significant; records suggesting potentially significant local populations).

^{*} Location relative to Site

⁸ i.e. since 2011; this focuses on those records most likely to be relevant to the Project and the current land-use baseline.

Table 8C.2.3 – Key species records from past ten years

Species	No. of Records	Closest Record	Protection*	Other Conservation Criteria*
Mammals				
Brandt's bat	3	~1.16km south- east	HR, WCA	LBAP
Brown long-eared bat	24	~0.21km south- east	HR, WCA	LBAP
Common pipistrelle	26	~0.21km south- east	HR, WCA	LBAP
Daubenton's bat	2	~0.76km south- east	HR, WCA	LBAP
Leisler's bat (Nyctalus leisleri)	1	~1.60km west	HR, WCA	LBAP
Noctule bat (<i>Nyctalus</i> noctula)	14	~30m south-east	HR, WCA	LBAP
Pipistrelle species	46	~30m south-east	HR, WCA	LBAP
Soprano pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pygmaeus)	51	~30m south-east	HR, WCA	LBAP
Unidentified bat	15	~0.21km south- east	HR, WCA	LBAP
Additional bat roost records 2-5km from Site (soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle, whiskered bat (<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>) and unidentified bat species)	53	~2.28km north- west	HR, WCA	N/A
Otter	23	Within the Site	HR, WCA	LBAP
Water vole (Arvicola amphibius)	6	~0.18km south	WCA	SPI, RL, LBAP
Badger	14	Within the Site	PBA	N/A
Brown hare (<i>Lepus</i> europaeus)	7	~1.60km north- west	-	SPI, LBAP
Harvest mouse (<i>Micromys</i> minutus)	2	~0.29km south- west	-	SPI, RL, LBAP
Hedgehog (<i>Erinaceus</i> europaeus)	8	~35m north	-	SPI, RL

Species	No. of Records	Closest Record	Protection*	Other Conservation Criteria*
Reptiles & Amphibians				
GCN	27	~0.16km west	HR, WCA	LBAP
Grass snake (<i>Natrix</i> natrix)	1	~1.97km east	WCA	SPI
Common toad (Bufo bufo)	8	~0.76km west	-	SPI, LBAP
Fish				
Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo</i> salar)	1	~1.63km north- west	HR ⁹	SPI, LBAP
Barbel (Barbus barbus)	2	~0.56km north- west	HR	N/A
Grayling (<i>Thymallus</i> thymallus)	2	~0.87km east	HR	LBAP
Brown/sea trout (<i>Salmo</i> trutta)	4	~25m north-west	-	SPI
European eel (Anguilla anguilla)	6	~25m north-west	-	SPI, RL, LBAP
Sea lamprey	1	~0.83km north	-	SPI, LBAP
Bullhead (Cottus gobio)	7	~25m north-west	-	LBAP
Invertebrates				
White-clawed crayfish	2	~1.47km west	WCA	SPI, RL, LBAP
Tansy beetle	110	Within the Site	-	SPI, RL, LBAP
Depressed river mussel (Pseudanodonta complanata)	2	~0.59km north	-	SPI, RL, LBAP
Cinnabar (<i>Tyria</i> jacobaeae)	1	~1.67km south	-	SPI, LBAP
Dark-barred twin-spot carpet (Xanthorhoe faregate)	1	~0.70km south- west	-	SPI

⁹ Atlantic salmon, barbel and grayling are listed on Schedule 4 of HR which protects these animals from capture or being killed in certain ways. They are not listed on Schedule 2 so are not a European protected species.

Species	No. of Records	Closest Record	Protection*	Other Conservation Criteria*
Dot moth (<i>Melanchra</i> persicariae)	1	~0.62km south- west	-	SPI
Green-brindled crescent (Allophyes oxyacanthae)	1	~0.62km south- west	-	SPI
Oak hook-tip (<i>Watsonalla</i> binaria)	1	~0.70km south- west	-	SPI
Rosy rustic (<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>)	2	~0.62km south- west	-	SPI
September thorn (Ennomos erosaria)	1	~1.71km north	-	SPI
Small phoenix (Ecliptopera silaceata)	1	~0.62km south- west	-	SPI
Caddis fly (Ceraclea senilis)	1	~610m south- west	-	Nationally notable
Plants				
Early gentian (<i>Gentianella</i> anglica)	1	~1.18km south	HR, WCA	SPI
Round-headed leek (Allium sphaerocephalon)	1	~1.74km west	WCA	RL
Thistle broomrape (Orobanche reticulata)	1	~20m north-east	WCA	SPI, RL
Pasqueflower (<i>Pulsatilla</i> vulgaris)	4	~1.10km south- west	-	SPI, RL, LRDB
Rare spring-sedge (Carex ericetorum)	5	~1.10km south- west	-	SPI, RL
Tubular water-dropwort (Oenanthe fistulosa)	1	~1.89km south- east	-	SPI, RL
Autumn gentian (Gentianella amarella)	7	~0.94km west	-	RL
Autumn lady's-tresses (Spiranthes spiralis)	3	~1.27 km south- west	-	RL, LRDB
Bladder-sedge (<i>Carex</i> intumescense)	1	~1.20km south- east	-	RL
Carline thistle (Carlina vulgaris)	3	~0.94km west	-	RL

Species	No. of Records	Closest Record	Protection*	Other Conservation Criteria*
Common cudweed (Filago vulgaris)	5	~0.94km west	-	RL
Common rock-rose (Helianthemum nummularium)	10	~1.27km south- west	-	RL
Common valerian (Valeriana officinalus)	1	~1.84km south- west	-	RL
Corn mint (Mentha arvensis)	3	~1.20km south- east	-	RL
Crosswort (<i>Cruciata</i> laevipes)	12	~0.34km north	-	RL
Devil's-bit scabious (Succisa pratensis)	4	~1.02km north- west	-	RL
Dyer's greenweed	3	~1.21km south- west	-	RL
Eyebright (<i>Euphrasia</i> officinalis)	2	~1.27 south-west	-	RL, LRDB
Field garlic (<i>Allium</i> vineale)	9	Within the Site	-	RL
Field scabious (<i>Knautia</i> arvensis)	6	~0.81km south- east	-	RL
Flea sedge (Carex pulicaris)	1	~1.74km west	-	RL
Harebell (Campanula rotundifolia)	5	~0.81km south- east	-	RL
Heath speedwell (Veronica officinalis)	4	~1.74km west	-	RL
Hoary plantain (<i>Plantago media</i>)	8	~1.02km north- west	-	RL
Lady's-mantle (<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>)	1	~1.50km west	-	RL
Quaking-grass (<i>Briza</i> media)	14	~0.74km north- east	-	RL
Ragged-robin (<i>Lychnis</i> flos-cuculi)	3	~1.71km south- east	-	RL

Species	No. of Records	Closest Record	Protection*	Other Conservation Criteria*
Sainfoin (Onobrychis viciifolia)	3	~0.96km south- east	-	RL
Sanicle (Sanicula europaea)	8	~0.76km south- east	-	RL
Strawberry clover (<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>)	2	~1.89km south- east	-	RL
Tormentil (Potentilla erecta)	1	~1.74km west	-	RL
Wild pansy (Viola tricolor)	1	~1.38km west	-	RL
Wild strawberry (<i>Fragaria</i> vesca)	18	~0.94km west	-	RL
Wood-sorrel	2	~0.76km south- east	-	RL
Common meadow-rue (Thalictrum flavum)	1	~1.89km south- east	-	LBAP
Cowslip (Primula veris)	51	~5m north	-	LBAP
Herb-paris	1	~1.50km west	-	LBAP, LRDB
Deadly nightshade (Atropa belladonna)	1	~2.00km west	-	LRDB
Pyramidal orchid	2	~1.72km north- west	-	LRDB
Small scabious (Scabiosa columbaria)	1	~1.91km west	-	LRDB
Birds				
Barn owl (<i>Tyto alba</i>)	8	~80m north	WCA	LBAP
Kingfisher (Alcedo atthis)	1	~1.52km north- west	WCA	LBAP
Peregrine (Falco peregrinus)	2	~1.02km south- east	WCA	-
Red kite (Tyto alba)	9	~5m north-east	WCA	RL, LBAP
Yellowhammer (<i>Emberiza</i> citronella)	1	~1.27km south- west	-	SPI, RL, LBAP
Grey wagtail (<i>Motacilla</i> cinerea)	1	~1.50km north- west	-	RL

Species	No. of Records	Closest Record	Protection*	Other Conservation Criteria*
Mallard	1	~1.82km south- west	-	RL
Swallow (Hirundo rustica)	1	~1.40km west	-	LBAP
Invasive Non-Native Species				
American mink (Neovison vison)	2	~1.12km south- east	Sch 9 of WCA	-
Canadian waterweed (Elodea canadensis)	4	~1.20km south- east	Sch 9 of WCA	-
Curly waterweed (Lagarosiphon major)	1	~1.94km west	Sch 9 of WCA	-
Grey squirrel	5	~0.42km south- west	Sch 9 of WCA	-
False-acacia (Robinia pseudoacacia)	1	~1.66km north	Sch 9 of WCA	-
Giant hogweed (Heracleum mantegazzianum)	8	Within the Site	Sch 9 of WCA	-
Himalayan balsam (Impatiens glandulifera)	51	Within the Site	Sch 9 of WCA	-
Japanese rose (<i>Rosa</i> rugosa)	3	~1.67km south	Sch 9 of WCA	-
New Zealand pigmy weed (Crassula helmsii)	1	~1.55km south	Sch 9 of WCA	-
Nuttall's waterweed (Elodea nuttallii)	4	~1.20km south- east	Sch 9 of WCA	-
Rhododendron	4	~1.28km south- west	Sch 9 of WCA	-
American skunk-cabbage (Lysichiton americanus)***	1	~0.70km south- west	-	-
Canadian goldenrod (Solidago canadensis)***	1	~0.81 south-east	-	-
Turkey oak (Quercus cerris)***	2	~0.34km north	-	-

Note: Absence of species records does not indicate absence from the Site or local area.

PBA – Protection of Badgers Act 1992. WCA – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

Key*

*** Plant species not listed on Schedule 9 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) but are listed on GB non-native species

HR – Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) or The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended)

SPI – Species of Principal Importance; see Box 1 LBAP – Local BAP species for North and West Yorkshire RL – Red List species; see Box 1 LRDB – Local Red Data Book (WYJS)

Existing European Protected Species Mitigation Licences (EPSL), and GCN Class Survey Licence Returns

The desk study identified 25 EPSL for bat, two EPSL for GCN, and one EPSL for otter. Thirteen GCN class survey licence returns are located on or within approximately 2km of the Site. These are summarised in **Table8C.2.4**. The location of these records relative to the Project is shown on **Figure 8.4** in **Volume 4**.

Table 8C.2.4 – Key species records from past ten years

Species	Year	Record Type	Grid Reference	Distance and Direction from the Site	Notes
Bat	2010-2012	EPSL	SE 4730 4649	~530m south- west	EPSM2010-2217; brown long-eared bat; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2017-2018	EPSL	SE 5771 5871	~0.84km south- west	2017-31243-EPS-MIT; Brandt's, brown long- eared bat, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, whiskered bat (<i>Myotis</i> <i>mystacinus</i>); impact on breeding site; damage of breeding site; destruction of resting place
Bat	2012-2014	EPSL	SE 4751 2812	~1.1km south- west	EPSM2012-5102; common pipistrelle; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2012-2014 (covers two licences)	EPSL	SE 4240 4211	~1.33km west	EPSM2013-6199; EPSM2012-4628; soprano pipistrelle; destruction of resting place
Bat	2013-2015	EPSL	SE 4710 2781	~1.5km south- west	EPSM2013-6358; common and soprano pipistrelle and brown long-eared bat;

Species	Year	Record Type	Grid Reference	Distance and Direction from the Site	Notes
					destruction of a resting place
Bat	2014-2021 (covers three licences)	EPSL	SE 4480 4493	~1.53km west	2014-1487-EPS-MIT; 2014-1487-EPS-MIT- 1; 2014-1487-EPS- MIT-2; brown long- eared, common pipistrelle, Natterer's bat (<i>Myotis nattereri</i>), soprano pipistrelle and Daubenton's bat; destruction of resting place
Bat	2017	EPSL	SE 5080 5012	~1.54km east	2017-29761-EPS-MIT; common and soprano pipistrelle; impact on breeding site; damage of breeding site; damage of resting place; destruction of breeding site; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2015-2020	EPSL	SE 4510 4611	~1.73km north- west	2014-5878-EPS-MIT; common pipistrelle; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2013-2015	EPSL	SE 4500 3087	~1.90km west	EPSM2012-5319; soprano pipistrelle and brown long-eared bat; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2016-2021	EPSL	SE 4487 4630	~2km north- west	2016-24939-EPS-MIT; 2016-24939-EPS- MIT-1; common and soprano pipistrelle; damage of resting place; destruction of resting place
Bat	2012-2014	EPSL	SE 6230 5892	~2.53km east	EPSM2012-4802; common pipistrelle and brown long-eared bat; destruction of a resting place

Species	Year	Record Type	Grid Reference	Distance and Direction from the Site	Notes
Bat	2015-2019	EPSL	SE 5059 3670	~3.22km east	2014-4918-EPS-MIT; common pipistrelle; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2010-2012	EPSL	SE 6098 5612	~3.3km south- east	EPSM2010-1693; common pipistrelle; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2013-2014	EPSL	SE 4471 2800	~3.42km south- west	EPSM2011-2852; common pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat and Daubenton's bat; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2014-2016	EPSL	SE 4618 5532	~4.02km north- west	2014-164-EPS-MIT; brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle and Natterer's bat; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2014-2020	EPSL	SE 4350 2891	~4.02km south- west	2014-4418-EPS-MIT; brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle, Natterer's bat and soprano pipistrelle; impact on a breeding site; damage of a breeding site; damage of a resting place; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2013-2014	EPSL	SE 6150 5550	~4.07km south- east	EPSM2013-5983; brown long-eared bat; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2010-2011	EPSL	SE 5288 2668	~4.18km south- east	EPSM2009-1563; brown long-eared bat; impact on a breeding site; destruction of a breeding site; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2014-2015	EPSL	SE 5371 4801	~4.27km east	2014-901-EPS-MIT; common pipistrelle;

Species	Year	Record Type	Grid Reference	Distance and Direction from the Site	Notes
					Natterer's bat and soprano pipistrelle; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2017	EPSL	SE 5379 4778	~4.34km east	2016-27078-EPS-MIT; common pipistrelle and Natterer's bat; 2027-2017; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2012	EPSL	SE 5150 4173	~4.35km south- east	EPSM2011-3498; common pipistrelle and Natterer's bat; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2016	EPSL	SE 5849 6472	~4.37km north- east	2016-26617-EPS-MIT; common pipistrelle and Natterer's bat; impact on breeding site; damage of breeding site; destruction of resting place
Bat	2013-2018	EPSL	SE 5409 4852	~4.68km east	EPSM2013-6433; common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, whiskered bat and Natterer's bat; destruction of breeding site; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2017-2030	EPSL	SE 6001 5190	~4.88km south- east	2017-31011-EPS-MIT; common pipistrelle; impact on breeding site; damage of breeding site; destruction of a resting place
Bat	2013-2014	EPSL	SE 6039 5220	~5.00km south- east	EPSM2013-6327; common pipistrelle; destruction of a resting place

Species	Year	Record Type	Grid Reference	Distance and Direction from the Site	Notes
GCN	2016	Class survey licence returns	SE 5128 5680	~15m north- east	GCN present – possibly P114
GCN	2015-2017 (covers three licences)	EPSL	SE 4591 4559	~0.92km north- west	2015-11361-EPS-MIT-1; 2015-11361-EPS-MIT-2; 2015-11361-EPS-MIT; damage of resting place; destruction of resting place
GCN	2015	Class survey licence returns	SE 4451 4141	~0.19km south- east	GCN present – possibly P232
GCN	2014	Class survey licence returns	SE 5930 5990	~0.27km north	GCN present – possibly D8
GCN	2015	Class survey licence returns	SE 6469 5220	~0.48km north- east	GCN present – possibly D155
GCN	2017	Class survey licence returns	SE 5189 5411	~0.90km south- east	GCN present
GCN	2014	Class survey licence returns	SE 5899 5739	~1.37km south	GCN present
GCN	2017	Class survey licence returns	SE 5710 5390	~1.56km south	GCN present
GCN	2014	Class survey licence returns	SE 5899 5720	~1.57km south	GCN present
GCN	2015	Class survey	SE 5709 5380	~1.65km south	GCN present

Species	Year	Record Type	Grid Reference	Distance and Direction from the Site	Notes
		licence returns			
GCN	2014	Class survey licence returns	SE 5709 5380	~1.69km south	GCN present
GCN	2013-2020 (covers six licences)		SE 5710 5390	~1.78km south	2014-146-EPS-MIT; 2014-146-EPS-MIT-1; 2014-146-EPS-MIT-2; 2014-146-EPS-MIT-3; 2014-146-EPS-MIT-4; EPSM2012-4512; damage of resting place; destruction of resting place
GCN	2016	Class survey licence returns	SE 5750 5370	~1.90km south- east	N/A
GCN	2014	Class survey licence returns	SE 5909 5681	~1.96km south	N/A
GCN	2016	Class survey licence returns	SE 5750 5360	~1.99km south- east	N/A
Otter	2013	EPSL	SE 4771 4409	~180m north- east	EPSM2012-5196; destruction of a resting place

Habitats and features

Site context

- A review of freely-available web-based aerial photography shows that the Site is located in a rural landscape with habitat features typical of the north and east of Yorkshire, including:
 - large areas of arable;
 - arable field margins usually associated with a network of hedgerows;
 - pasture;

- scattered areas of small woodlands; and
- a network of ditches and waterways.
- These features provide suitable habitat linkages to and around the Site for a range of species including but not limited to GCN, bats, water voles and badgers. The Site appears unexceptional at the landscape scale, supporting a similar range of habitats and features.

Notable habitats and networks

- A review of the MAGIC website identified the following notable habitat types within approximately 2km of the Site (see **Figure 8.2** in **Volume 4**):
 - Ancient woodland (semi-natural and replanted), the closest parcel being within the Site;
 - deciduous woodland¹⁰, the closest parcel being within the Site;
 - traditional orchard, the closest parcel being within the Site;
 - coastal floodplain grazing marsh, the closest parcel being within the Site;
 - good quality semi-improved grassland, the closest parcel being within the Site;
 - lowland fens, the closest being within the Site;
 - open mosaic habitats on previously developed land (draft) (present within the Site);
 - wood pasture and parkland (closest ~0.71km north of the Site); and
 - lowland calcareous grassland, the closest being approximately 0.8km south-west of the Site; and

Waterbodies

- 2.2.9 Ponds and ditches within the 250m search area are shown on **Figure 8.3** in **Volume 4**.
- The initial search identified 473 waterbodies (318 ponds and 155 ditches) within 500m of the Site which are potentially suitable for GCN. Of these ponds:
 - 136 waterbodies have been scoped out of further assessment at the desk study stage:
 - P83 and D31 are scoped out as they are separated from the Site by the River Ouse which is likely to be a barrier to GCN dispersal;
 - 120 waterbodies were scoped out due to being located between 250-500m from the Site and given the lack of connective habitat to the Site and/or better quality terrestrial habitat closer to the waterbody than within the Site; and

¹⁰ The desk study identified that woodland within the area of search is recorded on the Priority Habitat Inventory (PHI) as being "deciduous woodland" priority habitat. PHI is a spatial dataset which describes the geographic extent and location of Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41 HPIs in England. Lowland mixed deciduous woodland is the Section 41 habitat type likely to best describe the woodland habitat with the area of search. However, the Section 41 habitat definition for lowland mixed deciduous woodland focuses predominantly on semi-natural woodlands. Consequently, until a field survey ground truth the woodland parcels it is unknown whether those habitats recorded within the Site are considered to qualify as either Section 41 or LBAP habitat.

- Ponds P182a-P182j and P182l-P182o, were scoped out due to being fisheries¹¹ and therefore unsuitable for GCN.
- 336 waterbodies (227 ponds and 109 ditches) were **scoped in** to be assessed further for their potential to support GCN during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey (see **Section 3**).

¹¹ Labelled as 'fish ponds' on Google Earth [Accessed 11 August 2021].

3. Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Phase 1 habitat survey is an established field-scale vegetation survey method that classifies land parcels into various habitat categories. The survey is typically 'extended' to identify other relevant biodiversity features, such as the potential for legally protected species to use a site.

3.1 Survey area

- The extended Phase 1 habitat survey encompassed the Site and a 50m surrounding buffer (where accessible), hereafter referred to as the 'survey area'.
- The buffer accounts for the potential for ecological features occurring outside of the Site to be impacted by the Project (for example rest sites of species such as bats and otter which could potentially be indirectly disturbed by distant activities).
- The survey area for potential GCN waterbodies was extended to a 250m buffer surrounding the Site. As noted in **Section 2.1** and **2.2**, this distance reflects the potential for GCN to utilise terrestrial habitat up to ~250m from their breeding ponds/ditches and that waterbodies within 250-500m of the Site were scoped out of further consideration.

3.2 Methods

- A Phase 1 habitat survey¹² of the survey area (where access was permitted and possible) was undertaken by Wood ecologists during 2021 as part of the following site visits:
 - 10 May 14 May 2021;
 - 01 June 04 June 2021;
 - 09 June 11 June 2021;
 - 21 June 24 June 2021; and
 - 05 July 08 July 2021.
- Distinct habitats were identified and any conservation-notable habitats or interest features that were too small to map were subject to a more detailed description in a Target Note (TN; see **Annex 8C.2**). As the standard Phase 1 habitat survey methodology is largely concerned with vegetation communities only, the survey was 'extended' in accordance best practice guidance¹³ to include the following within the survey area (subject to access):

¹² Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (2010). Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey: a Technique for Environmental Audit [online] Available at: https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/9578d07b-e018-4c66-9c1b-47110f14df2a [Accessed 11 August 2021].

¹³ Institute of Environmental Assessment (1995). Institute of Environmental Assessment: Guidelines for Baseline Ecological Assessment. London: Taylor & Francis.

- preliminary searches for evidence of protected or conservation-notable species/species-groups (including, but not limited to: bats; GCN; badger; water voles; reptiles; and otters), and for suitable habitats or features which could potentially support them if direct evidence is absent;
- preliminary hedgerow assessments, aimed at identifying hedges that might be classified as 'important' based on the relevant ecological and structural criteria set out in The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (although note that formal surveys in this respect were not undertaken); and
- the identification of other potential constraints (e.g. non-native invasive plant species) or opportunities (e.g. opportunities for micro-siting to minimise potential impacts, or provide ecological enhancements) that may be present at the Site.
- habitats present according to the UK Habitat Classification System and preliminary information on habitat condition to assist with Environmental Gain calculations¹⁴.
- The search and assessment methods used for key species and species groups are summarised in **Table 8C.3.1**; it must be noted that the use of these search methods alongside a Phase 1 habitat survey will not generally confirm that a species is absent, unless otherwise stated, and will not necessarily remove the need for additional species-specific surveys to determine the baseline for assessment or mitigation requirements. The location of key interest features (e.g. potential bat roosts, badger sett entrances, water vole burrows, or mature trees) were recorded using a GPS unit.
- No preliminary searches for evidence of dormice or white-clawed crayfish/suitable habitat for these species were carried out as the Site is outside the known range for these species 15,16.

Table 8C.3.1 Summary of preliminary search and assessment methods for species used during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey

Species	Methods
Bats (all species)	Individual or small clusters of trees (excluding blocks of woodland) and structures on the site were assessed for their potential to support roosting or hibernating bats. Roosting features might typically include:
	 Trees with cavities, splits, cracks, holes or loose bark, or trees with a dense covering of ivy;
	 Buildings with gaps that would allow bats access or features such as bargeboards, fascia, soffits, hanging tiles, cavity walls, wood frames, etc.
	Potential bat foraging habitat was also noted

¹⁴ UK Habitat Classification data and opportunities for Environmental Gain will be reported under separate cover. It should be noted that information gathered at this stage will only provide an indication of the potential for Environmental Gain as calculations will be dependent on final scheme design and a detailed assessment of habitat condition.

¹⁵ Mathews F, Kubasiewicz LM, Gurnell J, Harrower CA, McDonald RA, Shore RF. (2018) A Review of the Population and Conservation Status of British Mammals. A report by the Mammal Society under contract to Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage. Natural England, Peterborough.

¹⁶ Environment Agency (2020) Yorkshire Area Biosecurity Protocol – Crayfish Distribution Maps.

Species	Methods
GCN	Ponds were assessed for their suitability to support GCN using the Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) ¹⁷ . The suitability of terrestrial habitats for GCN was also assessed, including the accessibility of terrestrial habitat within the Site to GCN that may be associated with waterbodies outside the Site.
Otters	The suitability of habitats for otters was assessed and any incidentally encountered evidence of otters including holts, laying up areas, spraints (particularly around prominent features such as tree stumps, boulders, culvert exits/entrances, or grass tussocks near waterbodies) or feeding remains was noted, subject to access and H&S considerations for working near watercourses.
Water voles	The suitability for water voles was assessed using the Water Vole Habitat Suitability index (WVHS) ¹⁸ and taking into account factors within the Water Vole Mitigation Handbook ¹⁹ . Any incidentally encountered evidence of water voles (including burrows, feeding remains, latrines or footprints) were noted, subject to access and H&S considerations for working near watercourses.
Reptiles	The suitability for reptiles was assessed with particular emphasis on embankments, slopes, potential natural and artificial refugia, interface or edge habitats, and shade-free areas near dense vegetation. The nature of extended Phase 1 habitat survey will typically limit the likelihood of casual observations or encounters although possible refugia such as boards or logs were examined for any evidence of use by reptiles.
Badger	Evidence of badger activity (including setts, badger paths, foraging marks, dung pits and hair) was noted.
Other species	The potential to support other protected species or species of nature conservation importance, particularly those identified by the desk study, was also assessed during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey.
Birds	Habitats were assessed for their suitability to support assemblages of breeding and wintering birds, as well as individual nesting birds, particularly conservation-notable species listed on Schedule 1 of the <i>Wildlife and Countryside Act</i> 1981 (as amended). Schedule 1 birds are generally uncommon or behaviourally vulnerable species that receive additional protection over that afforded to all nesting birds.

Constraints

3.2.5 The survey had the following principal constraints:

¹⁷ Oldham R.S., Keeble J., Swan M.J.S. & Jeffcote M. (2000). Evaluating the suitability of habitat for the Great Crested Newt (Triturus cristatus).

¹⁸ Harris J, Markwell H & Raybould B 2009. A Method for Assessing Water Vole Habitat Suitability. In Practice, IEEM

¹⁹ Dean, R. Strachan, D. Gow, and R. Andrews. The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook. London: The Mammal Society. 2016.

- At the time of writing the extended Phase 1 habitat survey is still on-going with approximately two thirds of the survey area having been surveyed. No surveys have been carried out either at or surrounding Osbaldwick Substation.
- The survey results represent an ecological snapshot of the Site at the time of survey. The fauna and flora present may subsequently fluctuate in both species composition and numbers, on both a diurnal and seasonal basis. Species that appear earlier or later in the year may not therefore have been observed, and thus may remain unrecorded. However, consideration has been given to the potential for the Site to support protected and priority species which may be present in relation to the Site's location and the type and suitability of habitats present.
- At the time of writing, access has not been granted to approximately one third of land within the survey area. However, considering the survey information available from accessible land parcels, a review of satellite imagery of inaccessible land parcels, and the results of the desk study, the survey results obtained for areas of accessible land to date are likely to be broadly representative of land not yet accessed, with arable land as the dominant habitat type present.
- Access to the interior of Site structures such as residential and commercial buildings and outbuildings has not been possible. However, the Project is unlikely to impact on any buildings and therefore it is considered that this constraint would not affect the validity or robustness of the survey or its conclusions.
- Access has not yet been possible to a number of ponds and ditches within 250m of the Site and therefore HSI assessments have not taken place at these waterbodies.
- These constraints are discussed further in the relevant results sections; however, it is considered that they do not affect the validity or robustness of the survey or its conclusions to date. Further survey work is planned as access agreements are obtained and this report will be updated accordingly as further data is collated.

3.3 Results

- Extended Phase 1 habitat surveys are intended to inform the design and delivery of a project through the early identification of potential ecological constraints and additional survey or further work requirements. They do not necessarily provide a comprehensive ecological baseline for the Site, and additional investigations will often be required to establish the presence/likely absence of some protected or conservation-notable species within the site or its surroundings, or the value of the Site for certain biodiversity features.
- A glossary of project specific technical terms and abbreviations is provided as part of the PEIR. Note that species are referred to by their common names followed by their binomens (scientific names) when used for the first time in this report text. A separate list of binomens is provided in **Annex 8C.1**.
- With regard to protected and conservation-notable animal species, habitats are initially defined as being either 'suitable', or 'unsuitable' to support a particular species, where direct evidence of a species is absent. The need for further survey work is then based on additional contextual information (e.g. desk study records; accessibility of the Site; relative suitability of the habitats in a local context; etc.) moderated by professional experience of similar schemes and habitats.

Site habitats

- The Site and survey area habitats are illustrated on **Figure 8.3** in **Volume 4** with descriptions of the TNs provided in **Annex 8C.2**. The main Site habitats are broadly as follows:
 - The survey area is dominated by arable fields with field margins and bound by hedgerows.
 - Parcels of woodland are scattered throughout the survey area.
 - Dense and scattered scrub is common throughout the survey area.
- A summary of the Site habitats, and their potential to qualify as HPIs is provided in **Table8C.3.2**. The habitats most sensitive to negative effects as a result of the Project are:
 - Semi-natural broadleaved woodland;
 - neutral semi-improved grassland; and
 - hedgerows along field boundaries.

Table 8C.3.2 Summary of Site habitats

Habitats	Summary	HPI*
Woodland: Semi-natural broadleaved	Parcels of semi-natural broadleaved woodland dominated by semi-mature and mature trees exist throughout the survey area and typically comprise a range of species including ash, oak, willow, sycamore, horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum) and beech. Ground flora diversity is generally low with bramble, common nettle, wood avens (Geum urbanum), bluebell, dog's mercury and cleavers (Galium aparine) as the usual dominant species. Semi-natural broadleaved woodland is present at Shire Oaks, Healaugh SINC, comprising semi mature to mature sycamore and ash, with some shrub	Potentially (lowland mixed deciduous woodland)
	layer including field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), hawthorn, and hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>). The ground flora is dominated by bramble, cleavers, and common nettle. The common nettle and bramble were chest high which restricted access within the woodland. This broadly corresponds with the citation.	
	The desk study identified parcels of lowland mixed deciduous woodland and	

Habitats	Summary	HPI*
	ancient woodland within the Site/survey area, for which this habitat may qualify.	
Woodland: Broadleaved plantation	Parcels of land with immature and semimature broadleaved plantation woodland are present and scattered throughout the survey area. The majority of plantation woodlands are considered to be small to moderate sized woodlands. Trees have been planted in obvious rows in the majority of the plantations and planting tubes are present within a few of the woodlands. Roadside plantations which are inaccessible on health and safety grounds, but which were viewed from adjacent land and noted to comprise predominantly broadleaved species are also included. Trees present within the plantations include poplar, silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>), ash, alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), willow, oak, aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), sycamore, with blackthorn, hawthorn and elm (<i>Ulmus minor</i>) shrub layer and ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>), cleavers, dog's mercury, common nettle, and bramble ground flora; Himalayan balsam is also present in numerous woodland parcels.	• (
	Overton Borrowpits SINC consists of two borrow pits either side of the railway. Comprising largely scrubby woodland towards the edge of the two parcels and also in the middle with hawthorn, blackthorn and willow present. Trees did not appear to generally be mature and there was evidence of planted sycamore. Some areas of the SINC did comprise larger and more mature trees including beech, silver birch, oak and poplar. The edge of the SINC on the outskirts of the woodlands is dominated by rank grassland with herbs such as willowherb (<i>Epilobium</i> spp), common nettle, cleavers, garlic mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolate</i>) and oak saplings, with common nettle, bramble, wood sorrel and dog's mercury within the woodland ground flora. Himalayan balsam and	

Habitats	Summary	HPI*
	Japanese knotweed are present within the SINC. Areas of broad-leaved plantation woodland exist along the margins of Healaugh Priory Marsh deleted SINC comprising tall but thin willow trees, with ash, field maple, oak, poplar, silver birch and sycamore also present. Ground flora is dominated by common nettle, hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>), and cleavers.	
	The desk study identified two parcels of traditional orchard priority habitats within the survey area, of which both are within the Site (~40m south of XC514 and span YR001A-YR002); no orchard was identified during the extend Phase 1 habitat survey at the first location, with the area appearing to be mainly amenity grassland bordered by scrub along the railway and some trees. The second area span YR001A-YR002 is yet to be surveyed.	
Woodland: Mixed plantation	Mixed woodland is present at several other locations throughout the survey area. Coniferous trees are usually pine, with broadleaved trees including ash, oak, silver birch and sycamore. A shrubby understorey is usually present within most mixed plantation woodlands with species typically including hawthorn, blackthorn, elder, field maple and willow. Mixed woodland plantation surrounds the outer edges of Field nr Healaugh Manor Farm deleted SINC with tree species comprising largely of pine, with oak, hazel, blackthorn, hawthorn, field maple and elder also present, with ground flora comprising lords and ladies (<i>Arum maculatum</i>), bramble, common nettle and some Himalayan balsam.	No
Woodland: Coniferous plantation	A land parcel towards the north of the Project contains coniferous plantation woodland managed commercially as Christmas tree farms with regular felling. Another area of coniferous plantation is present south-east of XC455 with pine	No

Habitats	Summary	HPI*
	dominate and planted in lines. Scattered elder shrub is present throughout the woodland with ground flora dominated by ramsons and common nettle, and Himalayan balsam towards the northern half of the woodland. There is some scattered oak but likely to be less than 10% of woodland. Larger areas of plantation that extend into the survey area are located to the north of XCP002 and west of XCP007C and could be used commercially.	
Grassland: Amenity	Localised patches of amenity grassland associated with residential areas, campsites and caravan parks are present. These have regularly mown short swards with low diversity of common grass and herb species.	No
Grassland: Improved	Improved grassland is present within the survey area associated with pasture fields, and sometimes field margins bordering arable land. Typically, the sward is dominated by perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne) with clover (Trifolium sp) and occasional patches of common nettle and other grasses such as cocksfoot (Dactylis glomerata) and Yorkshire fog (Holcus lanatus). The desk study identified parcels of coastal floodplain and grazing marsh within the Site/survey area, for which this habitat may qualify.	Potentially (coastal floodplain and grazing marsh)
Grassland: Poor semi-improved	Poor semi-improved grassland fields occur throughout the survey area. These are associated largely with pasture fields that have not been managed to the extent that they are considered to be 'improved'. Although the majority of fields comprise perennial rye-grass, they also commonly contain grasses such as cocksfoot, Yorkshire fog, bents (<i>Agrostis</i> sp), false oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>), and barren (<i>Bromus sterilis</i>) and soft brome (<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>). This habitat contains a low diversity and abundance of forbs, with species typically including creeping buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), clover, broad-	

Habitats	Summary	HPI*
	leaved dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>), black medic (<i>Medicago lupulina</i>), creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), and patches of common nettle. In some instances these strips of grassland are used as access tracks.	
	Poor semi-improved grassland is also commonly associated with arable field margins and at the base of hedgerows, usually with a higher proportion of tall ruderal species present such as common nettle, hogweed, creeping and spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), hemlock (<i>Conium maculatum</i>) and cow parsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>). The desk study identified parcels of	
	coastal floodplain and grazing marsh within the Site/survey area, for which this habitat may qualify.	
Grassland: Neutral semi- improved	Areas of neutral semi-improved grassland with a moderate to high diversity of grasses and wildflowers exist in localised patches including an open area surrounding a pond (P85) in Overton Borrowpits SINC, within Field nr Healaugh Manor Farm deleted SINC, Moor Lane, Stutton verges candidate SINC and to the north of XC498 around Cock Beck.	marsh)
	A waterbody is located within an open glade within the western burrow pit of Overton Borrowpits SINC and this is surrounded by relatively species rich grassland. The following species were recorded at this location; cock's foot, Yorkshire fog, false-oat grass, orchids, sorrel (<i>Rumex</i> sp.), ragwort (<i>Senecio</i> sp.), ox-eye daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>), bramble, creeping thistle, meadowsweet, vetch (<i>Vicia</i> sp.), clover, birds-foot trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>), horsetail (<i>Equisetum</i> sp.), buttercup, sedge, and rush along the edge of the waterbody.	
	No citation is available for Moor Lane, Stutton Verges candidate SINC, however during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey the four verges were recorded as neutral semi-improved	

grassland due to the diversity of grasses, wildflowers and herbs. Species present include cock's foot. Yorkshire fog, red campion (Silene dioica), hogweed, buttercup, vetch, cinquefoil (Potentilla reptans), orchids (bee and pyramidal), crosswort, creeping thistle, forget me not (Myosotis sp.), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), vetch, daisy (Bellis perennis), black medick, ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), birds foot trefoil, and colts foot (*Tussilago farfara*). A sign board at TN57 indicates this is an important wildlife corridor and includes a species list with additional species such as early purple orchid, common broomrape (Orobanche purpurea), and common spotted orchid.

The centre of Field nr Healaugh Manor Farm deleted SINC appears to be largely neutral grassland with tall ruderal species interspersed throughout, which encompasses a pond (P214) in the south of the deleted SINC. Species present include Yorkshire fog and meadow foxtail dominant, with false-oat grass, meadowsweet, sedges, rushes, vellow flag iris (Iris pseudacorus), reed grass, marsh thistle, creeping thistle, common nettle, broad-leaved dock, and hogweed also common. Patches of scrub are also located throughout the deleted SINC. Access across the deleted SINC and grassland was very limited due to the height and nature of the vegetation and the grassland has been mapped as semi-improved neutral, although it is acknowledged the citation identifies a large proportion of this grassland as unimproved neutral grassland with areas of marshy grassland surrounding the pond.

An area to the north of around Cock Beck and east of XC496 and XC497 is identified as 'good quality grassland' non-priority habitat on MAGIC; following the extended Phase 1 habitat survey, large parts of this area is considered to be poor semi-improved grassland, although an area immediately adjacent

Habitats	Summary	HPI*
	the Cock Beck is considered neutral semi-improved grassland. Areas with a moderately diverse grass assemblage and low abundance of perennial rye-grass (and therefore classified as semi-improved neutral rather than poor semi-improved grassland), but with a reduced diversity of wildflowers are also located within the survey area such to the south of XCP001, east of XC466/north of XC467, east of XC472, immediately north-west of XC482, and span XC518-519. The desk study identified parcels of coastal floodplain and grazing marsh within the Site/survey area, for which this habitat may qualify.	
Grassland: Marshy	Marshy grassland is rare within the Site, being located predominately within Overton Borrowpits SINC and Healaugh Priory Marsh deleted SINC and in a field north of the River Ouse (TN20). These areas contain extensive swathes of habitat dominated by species such as meadowsweet, with sedges, rushes also present; open glades were present within the eastern borrow pit at Overton Borrowpits SINC and are identified as species-rich fen meadow/marshy grassland within the citation, and which appeared to be dominated by meadowsweet during the survey. Towards the centre of Healaugh Priory Marsh deleted SINC, the habitat resembles marshy grassland that is dominated by meadowsweet with reed canary grass also frequent, along with tufted hair grass, broad-leaved dock and common nettle, and occasional Yorkshire fog. Although reed canary grass can be	
	indicative of swamp habitat (swamp habitat may have existed previously - an older citation from 1998 mapped some areas of swamp), this area of Healaugh Priory Marsh deleted SINC appeared to be dry and it is considered that the deleted SINC is unlikely to contain standing water for a large part of the	

Habitats	Summary	HPI*
	year. Also, given that meadowsweet was recorded to be dominant during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey, it is therefore considered to best represent marshy grassland at the time of survey, although it is acknowledged access around the deleted SINC was limited due to the height of the vegetation. This concurs with the most recent citation from 2005.	
	The desk study identified parcels of lowland fen HPI within/adjacent to the Site at Overton Borrowpits SINC and Healaugh Priory Marsh deleted SINC; the extended Phase 1 habitat survey results also indicate this HPI may be present at these locations.	
Hedgerows	Hedgerows are common throughout the survey area, typically bounding fields. There is a mix of species-poor and rich hedgerows, intact and defunct hedgerows, and some hedgerows have trees, all with varying levels of management. Shrub species typically comprise hawthorn, blackthorn and elder, with other species such as oak, dog rose (Rosa canina), field maple, hazel, ash, sycamore, lime, cherry (Prunus avium) and elm also common. Bramble is also present within most hedgerows. Field margins (usually 1-2m wide) are present along the base of the majority of hedgerows, generally consisting of poor semi-improved grassland and tall ruderal species that typically reflect the intensive agricultural within the adjacent fields; species typically include cock's foot, perennial rye-grass, hogweed, cleavers, common nettle, cow parsley, ivy (Hedera helix), white dead nettle (Lamium album), hedge bindweed (Calystegia sepium), and rosebay willowherb (Chamaenerion angustifolium). The extended Phase 1 habitat survey identified hedgerow HPI within the Site/survey area.	Yes (hedgerows)

Habitats	Summary	HPI*
Ponds	The desk study and extended Phase 1 habitat survey to date have identified 115 ponds within the survey area; of these 57 ponds are within the Site. These vary in shape and size, but there are no particularly large waterbodies (for example large drinking water reservoirs) with the vast majority being less than a hectare in extent. All these ponds are considered potentially to fulfil the criteria as HPI ²⁰ .	Potentially (may meet 'Ponds' priority habitat criteria depending on species supported)
Watercourses	The desk study and extended Phase 1 habitat survey identified 14 watercourses within the survey area, of which eight were accessible during the field survey. Several major watercourses bisect the survey area, principally the River Ouse (north-west of Nether Poppleton), the River Wharfe (north-west of Tadcaster, a tributary of the Ouse) and Cock Beck (north-west of Saxton, itself a tributary of the Wharfe). Also of note within the survey area are several other watercourses which ultimately form tributaries of the River Ouse including Hurns Gutter, The Foss, Carr Dike and Bishop Dyke. Detailed descriptions of watercourses are given in Annexe 8C.4. There is no citation available for River Ouse candidate SINC, but Himalayan balsam was recorded along the banks during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey. A number of wet ditches with flowing water are also present (see Ditches: Running water).	Potentially (Rivers)
Ditches: Running water	Ten of the accessible ditches contained running water, comprising a smooth flow and the banks were vegetated usually with grass, herbs and scrub. Detailed descriptions of these are within Annexe 8C.4 .	No
Ditches: Dry	Twenty-seven ditches were dry at the time of survey. The majority of dry	No

²⁰ Ponds are all considered to be HPI as the criteria governing qualifications requires extensive data on the flora and fauna that inhabit them. This information is not available and hence a precautionary view has been taken.

Habitats	Summary	HPI*
	ditches present have earth banks and are border features for arable fields, roads or located within woodlands. Parts of some ditches were choked with terrestrial species such as bramble, common nettle, and terrestrial grasses indicating that they are permanently dry.	
Dense and scattered scrub	Dense and scattered scrub can often be found around the perimeter of agricultural/grassland field boundaries. There are also relatively extensive areas of dense scrub interspersed throughout the survey area, particularly in association with disturbed habitats such as existing and former quarries. Scrub species include bramble, hawthorn, blackthorn and elder. Buddleia (<i>Buddleia davidii</i>) is common at Jackdaw Quarry (TN58). Grey willow scrub is dominant in the damp base of the western pit of Overton Borrowpits SINC, with scrubby woodland including hawthorn and blackthorn present along the drier banks. The eastern borrow pit is similar to the western borrow pit, but the base of the pit is dry. Disused Quarry, Newthorpe deleted SINC has not been surveyed as part of the extended Phase 1 habitat survey but the citation indicates the disused quarry supports scrub and tall ruderal vegetation which has outcompeted the initial limestone (calcareous) flora, which	No No
	exists in scattered patches comprising tor grass and upright brome. The desk study identified a parcel of open mosaic habitat on previously developed land (draft) at Jackdaw Quarry (TN58) where scrub may form a component.	
Arable	The dominant habitat type throughout the survey area is arable land. The arable land is in varying states and utilised for a variety of crops including corn and potato. Many arable fields throughout the survey area had been recently planted at the time of survey.	Potentially (arable field margins)

Habitats	Summary	HPI*
	Fields are generally large and extensive creating open landscapes that are interspersed with ditches/hedgerows/scattered scrub forming boundary features. Field margins are frequently no more than 1m wide, although occasionally they extend up to approximately 50m. The species recorded within arable field margins predominantly consists of poor semi-improved grassland and tall ruderal species. This type of habitat is widespread within the local area. Some arable margins may meet the criteria for the arable margin HPI.	
Ephemeral/short perennial	Areas of ephemeral/short perennial vegetation are uncommon within the survey area but do occupy patches of exposed rock and ground within Jackdaw Quarry (TN58), immediately south of XC522/XC522T (TN71) and also in localised patches along railways. Species in these areas include ribwort plantain, trifolium spp and birds-foot trefoil. The desk study identified a parcel of open mosaic habitat on previously developed land (draft) at Jackdaw Quarry (TN58) where ephemeral/short perennial vegetation may form a component.	No
Tall ruderal	Tall ruderal vegetation is present throughout the survey area, particularly located along the boundaries of fields/base of hedgerows and within arable margins. Species typically include common nettle, rosebay willowherb, creeping thistle, spear thistle, hogweed, and cow parsley. The desk study identified a parcel of open mosaic habitat on previously developed land (draft) at Jackdaw Quarry (TN58) where tall ruderal vegetation may form a component.	No
Introduced shrub	Small areas of introduced shrub are present throughout the survey area, largely associated with residential areas	No

Habitats	Summary	HPI*
	with shrubs such as leylandii (<i>Cupressus</i> × <i>leylandii</i>) and cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) planted as hedgerows.	
Scattered trees	Scattered broadleaved trees are present commonly associated with field boundaries. Species include poplars, oak, ash, sycamore and willows.	No
Fences	Fences are present throughout the survey area varying from stock fences to wooden residential fences – note this habitat has not generally been mapped.	No
Bare ground	Areas of bare ground which are largely devoid of any significant vegetation are scattered throughout the survey area.	No
Hardstanding	Hardstanding is mostly associated with roads, paving and residential/farm/commercial yards and is scattered throughout the Site.	No
Buildings	There are a range of residential, farm and commercial buildings scattered throughout the survey area.	No

^{*} Habitats meeting the UKBAP 'Priority Habitat' criteria²¹ (Maddock 2011); the UKBAP criteria were used to draw up the statutory lists of HPIs as required under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (see **Box 1**).

Protected species

The following sections summarise the evidence of protected species found during the field survey, and the suitability of habitats within the survey area for those protected species identified by the desk-study or which are most commonly encountered in this part of the UK. This identifies those protected species most likely to be exposed to environmental changes associated with the Project but does not exclude the possibility of other protected species being subsequently encountered during further targeted protected species surveys.

Bats

Roosting

The extended Phase 1 habitat survey did not include detailed roost inspections, although some buildings, individual trees and blocks of woodland within the survey area were noted for their potential to support roosting bats, and any roosting opportunities (e.g. splits, rot holes, etc.) were identified. Gaps and cracks within the open rock cliffs at Jackdaw Quarry (TN58) provide further potential roosting habitat, although the quarry is active and disturbance from operational activities reduces the likelihood of its use by roosting bats. In addition, bat boxes placed on trees located at TN30-32 (hibernation

²¹ Maddock, A. (2011). UK Biodiversity Action Plan; Priority Habitat Descriptions

box) also provide roosting opportunities. However, in a local context the Site does not provide extensive or unique roosting resources, as the principal types of roosting opportunities present are common and widespread in the locality.

Commuting/foraging

Large areas of open arable land are of limited suitability and at times unsuitable for most species of bats as they provide little in the way of foraging habitat, or linear features/cover for commuting. However, hedgerows along field boundaries, watercourses, and parcels of grassland, woodland and scrub within the survey area are likely to be used by foraging and commuting bats although these are not unique habitats locally. Areas of habitat which are most suitable for bats, occur in places where a range of habitat types coincide to provide a variety of ecotones for commuting and foraging, suitable for a variety of bat species. For example, habitats around Healaugh Priory Marsh deleted SINC and Field nr Healaugh Manor Farm deleted SINC, and along watercourses such as the River Ouse and The Foss, which include a mix of habitats such as scrub, grassland, hedgerows, treelines, woodland and watercourses/ waterbodies. Habitat in these locations is considered to have high suitability for commuting and foraging bats, though the majority of habitat within the Site and 50m buffer is on balance, considered to have moderate suitability²².

GCN

- Following the desk study (see **Section 2.2**) 336 waterbodies (227 ponds and 109 ditches) within 250m of the Site were scoped in for further assessment during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey. A further 15 ponds and 15 ditches were recorded during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey, i.e. a total of 366 waterbodies were scoped in at this point distributed along the length of the Site, but with a higher concentration towards the northern half of the Site. Of these, 139 ponds and 70 ditches were accessible during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey (see **Section 3.1 Constraints**).
- HSI scores for the ponds and ditches which were accessible during the survey are provided in **Annexe 8C.3** and summarised below. All ponds and ditches assessed as having 'below average' suitability or above are scoped in for GCN presence/likely absence surveys (see **Section 4.2**), unless stated otherwise below.

Ponds

- One pond has good suitability for breeding GCN;
- 18 ponds have average suitability;
- 60 ponds have below average suitability;
- 31 ponds have poor suitability;
- Three ponds were scoped out due to being fishing lakes; and
- 26 ponds were either dry (six ponds) at the time of survey or were not present on the ground (20 ponds).

²² The Bat Conservation Trust provide guidelines for assessing the potential suitability of proposed development sites for bats, based on the presence of habitat features in the landscape, and potential roost features in buildings, structures and trees. The guidance outlines habitat features associated with negligible, low, moderate and high suitability for commuting, foraging and roosting by bats; based on the quality, extent and connectivity of suitable habitats and potential roost features which are present.

Ditches

- One ditch has good suitability for breeding GCN;
- Three ditches have average suitability;
- 12 ditches have below average suitability;
- 11 ditches have poor suitability;
- 32 ditches were found to be dry (27 ditches) at the time of survey or were not present on the ground (5 ditches);
- 10 of the ditches surveyed that held water were deemed unsuitable for GCN due to a flowing water, and are consequently scoped out of further surveys; and
- One ditch was considered unsuitable for GCN due to shallow heavily polluted water.

Terrestrial habitat

GCN spend most of their time in terrestrial habitats, either foraging, resting or 3.3.11 hibernating. They return to ponds/other waterbodies to breed in the spring (broadly from around mid-March to mid-June, although this is strongly dependent on weather conditions). They will cross most habitats when migrating (including amenity grassland, hardstanding and roads) but tend to spend most of their time foraging in structurally 'complex' habitats – such as rough grassland, scrub, woodland, hedgerows. They will hibernate or seek refuge in a range of places, including mammal burrows or rubble and vegetation piles, but will generally make use of any small voids or crevices that provide protection – this can include under concrete slabs, within fissures in hardstanding, or alongside structures such as fenceposts. As a result, rubble/spoil piles and other construction materials are often attractive to this species. The most extensive habitats on Site are either unsuitable or unfavourable to GCN, namely arable and pasture fields which were close grazed, although areas of favourable terrestrial habitats are present across the Site and which regularly bound these unsuitable/unfavourable habitats including scrub, hedgerows, woodland edge and tussocky grasslands, and overgrown dry ditches which are suitable for foraging, dispersal, refuging and hibernating.

Otter

- Otter footprints were recorded at TN39 and TN40 along The Foss, potential otter prints along Hurns Gutter (TN06), and an otter spraint was observed at TN25 along River Ouse; The Foss and Hurns Gutter are a tributaries of the River Ouse. A local resident also described seeing otter near a farm ~100-200m north of the River Ouse, and mentioned having also observed mink, although not recently.
- The dominant habitat within the survey area (arable) is unsuitable for otter, however, the River Ouse, the River Wharfe and Cock Beck provide optimal habitat for foraging, commuting, holt creation and resting place, along with smaller tributaries with plentiful bankside cover such as The Foss. Ditches throughout the survey area may provide commuting corridors within the local area, however where dry or hold little or no water their suitability decreases. Wet ditches offer only limited suitability for commuting purposes. Water quality within these ditches is variable and they hold often little or no water and so are predominantly not suitable for foraging. A detailed description of watercourses and ditches, including their suitability for otter is provided within **Annex 8C.4**. Stocked fisheries within the survey area may also offer suitable foraging habitat

for otter, depending on distance and connectivity to watercourses and any deterrents (such as fencing) which may be in place.

Water vole

- There are 94 watercourses and ditches within the survey area (based on the OS 1:10k mapping; see **Section 2.2**. and **Figure 8.3** in **Volume 4**, of which 59 watercourses and ditches were accessible during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey.
- No water voles or conclusive evidence such as latrines or distinctive feeding remains were observed during the survey to confirm the species being present, although potential feeding remains were recorded along D96 in close proximity to XC458.
- Of the 59 watercourses and ditches assessed, five were not present on the ground. A summary of the water vole habitat assessment for the remaining accessible watercourses/ditches is detailed in **Annex 8C.4** and summarised below:
 - 15 watercourses/ditches were considered optimal to support water vole by the WVHS method.
 - D96 and WC18 which were assessed to be optimal by the WVHS were dry at the time of survey. Potential vole feeding evidence was recorded along D96 while WC18 is connected to WC17 which contained water and was also assessed to be optimal for water vole. Therefore, D96 and WC18 are considered unsuitable to support water vole at this time of year, but may have potential to support water vole at other times.
 - 22 watercourses/ditches were considered sub-optimal to support water vole by the WVHS method.
 - D78, D95, D101, D104, D111, and D139 which were assessed to be sub-optimal by the WVHS were dry at the time of survey.
 - D78 is a continuation of D78b which contained water and was also assessed to be optimal for water vole. D111 had duckweed on the ground with damp areas also present indicating the ditch holds water at certain times of the year. Therefore, D78, D111 and D139 are considered unsuitable to support water vole at this time of year, but may have potential to support water vole at other times.
 - D95, D104 and D139 were chocked by terrestrial grasses and herbs indicating they are dry for the majority of the year. These ditches are considered to be unsuitable to support water vole.
 - 17 watercourses/ditches were considered unsuitable to support water vole by the WVHS method. Of these, ditches D22, D27, D48, D55, D70, D71a, D79, D103 were dry at the time of survey.
 - Due to the length of WC6 (Hurns Gutter) and that it meanders through the Site, this watercourse was assessed at two locations. It was assessed to be both sub-optimal and optimal to support water vole at the respective locations.
 - Water vole are a mobile species that respond to habitat changes over the course of a breeding season and may use different ditches at different times of the year²³.
 This is likely to be particularly applicable to ditches that have fluctuating water levels

²³ Dean, R. Strachan, D. Gow, and R. Andrews. The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook. London: The Mammal Society. 2016.

over the year and may also be dependent on chance extinction events and local population fluctuations. Thus, some of these ditches, potentially including those that were dry at the time of the survey may support water voles at certain times of the year, or there is possibility of a ditch becoming colonised by water voles at a future date.

Reptiles

- No reptiles or evidence of their presence was recorded in the survey area at the time of survey. The majority of the survey area comprises large arable fields which are unsuitable for reptiles. However, arable field margins, hedgerows, dense scrub and a network of ditches provide suitable habitat for reptiles with opportunities for basking, foraging, refuging and hibernating though features such as these are at times sparse and isolated within the open arable landscape.
- Habitats within the survey that are particularly favourable for reptiles include the mosaic of habitats on previously disturbed ground such as at Jackdaw Quarry (TN58) and the disturbed ground at XC522/XC522T (TN71). Reptiles may be present in low numbers in the limited areas of suitable habitat present within the survey area.

Badgers

- Suitable habitats for sett creation are present throughout the survey area including the banks of ditches, hedgerows, dense scrub and woodland. The habitats within the survey area provide extensive opportunities for foraging including large areas of arable land (and margins), grasslands, woodland, and scrub, with a series of ditches and hedgerows providing connective habitat.
- Targeted badger surveys have been undertaken at suitable habitat within the survey area, the detailed methodology and results of which are presented in a separate confidential badger report in **Appendix 8D**²⁴. Occasional evidence of badger was recorded throughout including latrines, footprints, hairs with 11 well-used and two partially-used setts recorded throughout the survey area. A further four potential badger setts were also identified within the survey area; no direct evidence of badger was present although the size and shape of holes suggest they could be badger.

Other conservation-notable species

The suitability of the Site for those conservation-notable species recorded by the desk study (see **Table 8C.2.2**), or which are most commonly encountered in the habitats present within the Site, was assessed. This took into account the relative importance of the Site habitats in comparison to the local and regional habitats. In summary, with the exception of potential riparian tansy plants along the River Ouse (known were observed during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey), habitats within the Site and survey area are predominantly unfavourable or unsuitable to support important invertebrate assemblages, being dominated by arable land. Short stretches of other watercourses and relatively isolated areas of neutral semi-improved grassland with a higher diversity of grasses and wildflowers, ephemeral/short perennial/mosaic and semi-natural woodland offer habitat suitable for invertebrates but in view of the limited connectivity and small size of habitat patches, important assemblages of SPI and other conservation-notable invertebrates are unlikely to be present.

²⁴ Wood (2021). Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement (GREEN) Project: CONFIDENTIAL Badger Survey Report

- Four potential tansy beetles were observed in an arable margin on broadleaved dock at TN33 and TN34 approximately 60m south-west from the River Ouse.
- 3.3.23 Watercourses within the survey area could support notable fish species including those identified during the desk study:
 - WC7 River Ouse has records of sea lamprey, bullhead and eel. Atlantic salmon; the River Ouse bisects the Site span XC420-421 and XCP008-009.
 - WC11 River Nidd has records of brown/sea trout, eel, bullhead and barbel; the River Nidd is located approximately 55m north-west of the Site at the nearest location, and flows into the River Ouse.
 - WC15 River Wharfe has records of grayling, barbel and brown/sea trout; the River Wharfe bisects the Site span XC471-472.
 - WC19 Cock Beck has records of eel and bullhead; the Cock Beck bisects the Site span XC497-498 and goes under a road that will be used to access to pylons XC491-497.
- A summary of the habitat suitability assessment for fish of 59 watercourses/ditches is detailed in **Annex 8C.4**.
- Evidence of non-protected conservation-notable species recorded during the survey are includes sightings of 24 brown hare, mostly associated with arable fields. Lapwings (*Vanellus vanellus*), skylarks (*Alauda arvensis*) and a dead common toad were also recorded during the survey.

Breeding birds (all species)

- Habitats recorded in the survey area suitable for a range of nesting birds include scrub, hedgerow, vegetation on the banks of ditches and watercourses, grassland (ground nesting species) and woodland.
- Sand martins were observed using holes in the banks of the River Ouse approximately 170m south-west of XCP009.
- Buildings may also provide suitable nesting opportunities for a range of birds, with farm buildings such as barns being potentially suitable for barn owl.
- Bird boxes were identified at TN30 and TN44, with owl boxes also recorded at TN09, TN43 and TN69. A barn owl was observed foraging within grassland/young woodland plantation at TN03.

Invasive non-native species

- The following invasive non-native species were recorded within the survey area during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey:
 - Japanese knotweed: stands located within Overton Borrowpits SINC along the railway at TN12 and TN15;
 - Himalayan balsam: extensive stands of this species were recorded within woodlands and along the banks of ditches and ponds (TN01, TN04, TN05, TN07, TN08, TN10, TN11, TN13, TN14, TN16-TN19, TN22, TN24, TN27-TN29, TN35-TN38, TN41, TN42, TN45, TN47-54, TN61-TN67,

- Giant hogweed: present along Hurns Gutter within woodland (TN07, TN21, TN22), in close proximity to XCP016 and along the River Ouse bank (TN26 (potential));
- Variegated archangel (Lamium galeobdolon) (potential): within a woodland garden (TN60);
- Snowberry (potential): stands are present within the understory of woodlands at TN55, TN56, and along hardstanding track (TN70) and the boundary of an arable field (TN73);
- Japanese Rose: individual plants within hedgerows/gardens at TN02, TN46, and TN59; and
- Cotoneaster²⁵: individual plants within hedgerows/gardens at TN23.
- It is possible that these species will be present in, or colonise, other areas of the Site. No other non-native invasive species were identified during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey, although it should be noted that many invasive species will not be recorded during preliminary surveys due to the inherent constraints (see **Section 3.2.5**) on these surveys (e.g. timing, access).

²⁵ Several Cotoneaster species are listed under Schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Cotoneaster is a broad group of wild and horticultural varieties, and it is very difficult to reliably identify these to species level, and typically requires identification by a dedicated Cotoneaster specialist. In the absence of reliable identification, the species present within the Site are treated as potentially being a Schedule 9 species as a precaution.

4. Recommendations

4.1 Additional surveys and investigations

- The following additional surveys are likely to / may be required to establish the status (e.g. presence/likely absence, or population size class) of key ecological features of relevance to the Project.
 - Extended Phase 1 habitat survey:
 - An extended Phase 1 habitat survey of the remaining land within the survey area that either has not been surveyed or was inaccessible at the time of survey in accordance with good practice guidance (see **Section 3.2**). The optimal period for extended Phase 1 habitat survey is April to October. However, in view of the predominantly arable landscape within the survey area (based on survey results to date and aerial imagery of the Site), it may be possible to extend the survey period (if required to enable access agreements to be obtained) without significantly compromising the robustness of the survey results.
 - National Vegetation Classification (NVC):
 - Detailed botanical surveys in accordance with NVC methodology²⁶ of any areas which may qualify as HPIs (including species-rich neutral semi-improved grassland and good quality semi-natural woodland) likely to be to be impacted by the Project; the optimal time for surveys is between April and August, dependent on habitat type.

Bats:

- Ground level tree assessment of any trees/buildings planned for removal/works to facilitate the Project, to determine suitability for roosting bats in accordance with good practice guidance²⁷. Based on current proposals this is likely to include, but not limited to, woodland at Overton Borrowpits SINC and along Cock Beck and The Foss. Depending on the results of this assessment, and the likelihood of trees/buildings being impacted, further surveys to determine presence/likely absence of bat roosts may be required during the period May to September.
- Activity surveys to determine the nature and significance of any bat activity associated with habitats favourable to bats, notably woodland, good quality grassland and linear features (such as tree lines/hedgerows/ watercourses) across the Site which may be lost or disturbed as a result of the Project. Based on current proposals this is likely to include, but not limited to areas around Monk Fryston substation, Overton Borrowpits SINC, along Cock Beck and The Foss. A mix of walked transect surveys and static bat recorders should be utilised in accordance with good practice guidance²⁷ at intervals throughout suitable habitat on the site during the months between September/October 2021 and April to August 2022, to record bat activity.

²⁶ Rodwell, J. S. (2006) NVC Users' Handbook. JNCC, Peterborough.

²⁷ Collins, J. (ed.) (2016). Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidance (3rd edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

GCN:

- The requirement for further GCN surveys is dependent on whether National Grid opt to join the district level licensing (DLL) scheme²⁸ for GCN (which would not require further surveys) or decide to continue with baseline surveys to determine any traditional EPSL requirements. Discussions with Natural England are currently ongoing to determine the most appropriate course of action.
- Prior to this decision it is recommended that HSI assessments should be undertaken of the remaining ponds and ditches that were inaccessible at the time of survey, to determine their suitability for breeding GCN and whether they should be scoped in for further consideration in either the DLL or traditional survey licencing process. Any ponds found to be unsuitable for GCN (e.g. due to absence on the ground or severe pollution) may be removed from the DLL process subject to agreement with Natural England.
- Should National Grid opt to pursue a traditional survey and licensing approach, targeted GCN surveys of waterbodies likely to be impacted as a result of the project (including those where impacts would likely be limited to surrounding suitable terrestrial habitat within ~250m) would be required. These would comprise environmental DNA (eDNA) surveys to determine presence/likely absence of GCN at suitable ponds and ditches with an HSI suitability score of below average or above (which have not been scoped out for other reasons), in accordance with the methods approved by Natural England²⁹ during the period mid-April to June.
- If presence of GCN is recorded during eDNA surveys, up to six further survey visits using traditional methods (e.g. torch survey, bottle trapping and egg searching) in accordance with Natural England guidance³⁰ may be required during the period mid-March to mid-June. These surveys would be required to determine population size class assessments in certain circumstances based on the nature, extent and distance of proposed activities from waterbodies where GCN are present, and the likelihood of licensable mitigation being required.

Otter:

- A habitat suitability assessment for otter on all ditches/watercourses within the survey area that were inaccessible at the time of survey.
- Targeted otter surveys of ditches and watercourses suitable for otter (as detailed in **Annexe 8C.4**) where works are planned to take place within up to 200m of the bankside (depending on the habitat to be affected) in accordance with good practice guidance³¹. Surveys are not seasonally dependent but should avoid periods of high water.

²⁸ Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (2021). Great crested newts district level licensing schemes [online]. Available at: <u>Developers: how to join the district level licensing scheme for GCNs - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</u>. [Accessed 02 August 2021].

²⁹ Biggs et al. (2014) Analytical and methodological development for improved surveillance of the Great Crested *Newt. Appendix 5*. Technical advice note for field and laboratory sampling of great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) environmental DNA. Freshwater Habitats Trust, Oxford.

³⁰ English Nature (2001). Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines. English Nature, Peterborough.

³¹ Chanin, P. (2003) Monitoring the otter Lutra Lutra. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No. 10, English nature, Peterborough.

Water Vole:

- A habitat suitability assessment for water voles on all ditches/watercourses within the survey area that were inaccessible at the time of survey.
- Targeted water vole surveys of ditches and watercourses suitable for water vole (as detailed in **Annexe 8C.4**) where works are planned to take place within 10m of the bankside in accordance with good practice guidance³². A spring and summer survey are usually required at each ditch/watercourse during the periods mid-April to June 2022 and July to September 2022, respectively.

Badger:

- Detailed badger surveys of the remaining suitable habitat within the survey area that either has not been surveyed or was inaccessible at the time of survey based on good practice guidance³³. Surveys are not seasonally dependent.
- The following additional surveys may also be required to establish the status (e.g. presence/likely absence, or population size class) of key ecological features of relevance to the Project, although these will be considered if required based on the developing Project scope:

Reptiles:

- A habitat suitability assessment for reptiles on all habitats within the survey area that were inaccessible at the time of survey.
- Targeted presence/likely absence surveys of habitats suitable for reptiles where works are planned to take place in accordance with good practice guidance³⁴. Surveys would be undertaken April to September 2022 where required. If reptiles are found to be present, consideration would be given as to whether an additional 14 survey visits would be carried out to attain population size.

Fish:

- A habitat suitability assessment for notable fish species on all ditches/watercourses within the survey area that were inaccessible at the time of survey.
- Targeted surveys of ditches/watercourses suitable for notable fish species where works are planned to take place during 2022.

Invertebrates:

- A habitat suitability assessment for notable invertebrate species on all habitats within the survey area that were inaccessible at the time of survey.
- Targeted surveys of habitats suitable for notable or diverse invertebrate species/assemblages, including for the tansy beetle within riparian habitat along the River Ouse, where works are planned to take place, in line with best practice

³² Dean, M., Strachan, R., Gow, D. and Andrews, R. (2016) The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook. (Mammal Society Mitigation Guidance Series). Eds. Fiona Matthews and Paul Chanin. Mammal Society, London.

³³ Scottish Natural Heritage (2003) Best Practice Guidance – Badger Surveys. Inverness Badger Survey 2003. Commissioned Report No. 096.

³⁴ Froglife (1999). Froglife Advice Sheet 10 Reptile Survey.[online] Available at: https://www.wildcare.co.uk/media/wysiwyg/pdfs/froglife advice sheet 10 - reptile surveys.pdf [Accessed 11 August 2021].

guidance³⁵. Time of year dependant on species but likely May to September 2022.

Birds:

- The requirement for further bird surveys is dealt with under separate cover³⁶.
- Walkover surveys will be targeted in areas of suitable habitat for Schedule 1 breeding bird species such as kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), red kite (*Milvus milvus*) and peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*) in accordance with best practice guidance^{37,38,39}. Four monthly surveys programmed for the period April to July 2022.
- Winter bird walkover surveys are partially complete with further surveys to be undertaken during the period October 2021 to March 2022.

4.2 Consultations

The full scope and requirement of additional surveys would be subject to agreement with statutory consultees through the DCO consultation process. This would also involve agreeing a protocol to follow for land where access isn't permitted for surveys.

³⁵ Natural England (2007). Research Report NERR005: Surveying terrestrial and freshwater invertebrates for conservation evaluation. [online] Available at: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/36002 [Accessed 11 August 2021].

³⁶ Wood (2021). 2021 Wintering Birds Survey Report.

³⁷ Gilbert, G., Gibbons, D.W., and Evans, J. (2001). Bird Monitoring Methods: a manual of techniques for key UK species. Sandy, Bedfordshire, England: The Royal Society for the protection of Birds.

³⁸ Hardey, J., Crick, H., Wernham, C., Riley, H., Etheridge, B. and Thompson, D. (2013). Raptors: a field guide to survey and monitoring. Stationary Office

³⁹ Shawyer, C. (2012). Barn owl Tyto alba Survey Methodology and techniques for use in Ecological Assessment. Wildlife Conservation Partnership.

Annex 8C.1 – Scientific Names

Common Name	Scientific Name
Mammal	
American mink	Neovison vison
Badger	Meles meles
Brandt's bat	Myotis brandtii
Brown hare	Lepus europaeus
Brown long-eared bat	Plecotus auritus
Common pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus
Daubenton's bat	Myotis daubentonii
Grey squirrel	Sciurus carolinensis
Harvest mouse	Micromys minutus
Hedgehog	Erinaceus europaeus
Leisler's bat	Nyctalus leisleri
Natterer's bat	Myotis nattereri
Noctule	Nyctalus noctula
Otter	Lutra lutra
Serotine	Eptesicus serotinus
Soprano pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus
Water vole	Arvicola amphibius
Whiskered bat	Myotis mystacinus
Amphibian	
Common toad	Bufo bufo
Grass snake	Natrix natrix
Great crested newt	Triturus cristatus
Invertebrates	
Caddis fly	Ceraclea senilis
Cinnabar	Tyria jacobaeae
Dark-barred twin-spot carpet	Xanthorhoe ferrugata
Depressed river mussel	Pseudanodonta complanata

Common Name	Scientific Name
Dot moth	Melanchra persicariae
Green-brindled crescent	Allophyes oxyacanthae
Leafhopper	Cicadula ornata
Oak hook-tip	Watsonalla binaria
Rosy rustic	Hydraecia micacea
September thorn	Ennomos erosaria
Small phoenix	Ecliptopera silaceata
Tansy beetle	Chrysolina graminis
White clawed crayfish	Austropotamobius pallipes
Fish	
Atlantic Salmon	Salmo salar
Barbel	Barbus barbus
Brown trout	Salmo trutta
Bullhead	Cottus gobio
European Eel	Anguilla anguilla
Grayling	Thymallus thymallus
Sea lamprey	Petromyzon marinus
Plants	
Alder	Alnus glutinosa
American willowherb	Epilobium ciliatum
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
Aspen	Populus tremula
Autumn gentian	Gentianella amarella
Autumn Lady's-tresses	Spiranthes spiralis
Barren brome	Bromus sterilis
Bee orchid	Ophrys apifera
Beech	Fagus sylvatica
Bent	Agrostis sp
Birds foot trefoil	Lotus corniculatus
Black alder	Alnus glutinosa

Common Name	Scientific Name
Black medic	Medicago lupulina
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa
Bladder-sedge	Carex intumescense
Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta
Blunt-flowered rush	Juncus subnodulosus
Bottle sedge	Carex rostrata
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg
Branched bur-reed	Sparganium erectum
Broad-buckler fern	Dryopteris dilatata
Broad-leaved dock	Rumex obtusifolius
Buddleia	Buddleia davidii
Bulrush	Typha latifolia
Creeping buttercup	Ranunculus repens
Canadian goldenrod	Solidago canadensis
Canadian waterweed	Elodea canadensis
Carline thistle	Carlina vulgaris
Cherry	Prunus avium
Cherry laurel	Prunus laurocerasus
Cinquefoil	Potentilla reptans
Cleavers	Galium aparine
Clover	Trifolium sp
Cock's foot	Dactylis glomerata
Colts foot	Tussilago farfara
Common broomrape	Orobanche purpurea
Common club-rush	Scirpus lacustris
Common cudweed	Filago vulgaris
Common meadow-rue	Thalictrum flavum
Common nettle	Urtica dioica
Common reed	Phragmites australis
Common rock-rose	Helianthemum nummularium

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common spotted orchid	Dactylorhiza fuchsia
Common valerian	Valeriana officinalus
Corn mint	Mentha arvensis
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster sp
Cow parsley	Anthriscus sylvestris
Cowslip	Primula veris
Crack willow	Salix fragilis
Creeping bent	Agrostis stolonifera
Creeping buttercup	Ranunculus repens
Creeping thistle	Cirsium arvense
Crested dogs-tail	Cynosurus cristatus
Crosswort	Cruciata laevipes
Curly waterweed	Lagarosiphon major
Daisy	Bellis perennis
Deadly nightshade	Atropa belladonna
Devil's-bit scabious	Succisa pratensis
Dog rose	Rosa canina
Dog's mercury	Mercurialis perennis
Dyer's greenweed	Genista tinctoria
Early gentian	Gentianella anglica
Early purple orchid	Orchis mascula
Elder	Sambucus nigra
Elm	Ulmus minor
Enchanter's nightshade	Circaea lutetiana
Eyebright	Euphrasia officinalis
False brome	Brachypodium sylvaticum
False oat-grass	Arrhenatherum elatius
False-acacia	Robinia pseudoacacia
Field garlic	Allium vineale
Field maple	Acer campestre

Common Name	Scientific Name
Field scabious	Knautia arvensis
Flea sedge	Carex pulicaris
Fleabane	Pulicaria dysenterica
Forget-me-not	Myosotis sp
Fragrant orchid	Gymnadenia conopsea
Garlic mustard	Alliaria petiolata
Giant hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum
Great burnet	Sanguisorba officinalis
Grey willow	Salix cinerea
Harebell	Campanula rotundifolia
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Hazel	Corylus avellana
Heath speedwell	Veronica officinalis
Hedge bindweed	Calystegia sepium
Hemlock	Conium maculatum
Hemp-agrimony	Eupatorium cannabinum
Herb-Paris	Paris quadrifolia
Himalayan balsam	Impatiens glandulifera
Hoary plantain	Plantago media
Hoary willowherb	Epilobium parviflorum
Hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium
Holly	llex aquifolium
Horse chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum
Horsetail	Equisetum sp
lvy	Hedera helix
Japanese knotweed	Fallopia japonica
Japanese rose	Rosa rugosa
Lady's-mantle	Alchemilla mollis
Lesser pond sedge	Carex acutiformis
Lesser water parsnip	Berula erecta

Common Name	Scientific Name
Leylandii	Cupressus × leylandii
Lime	Tilia x europaea
Lords-and-ladies	Arum maculatum
Marsh bedstraw	Galium palustre
Marsh cinquefoil	Potentilla palustris
Marsh foxtail	Alopecurus geniculatus
Marsh marigold	Caltha palustris
Marsh thistle	Cirsium palustre
Meadow foxtail	Alopecurus pratensis
Meadow thistle	Cirsium dissectum
Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria
Mountain melick	Melica nutans
New zealand pigmyweed	Crassula helmsii
Nuttall's waterweed	Elodea nuttallii
Oak	Quercus sp
Ox-eye daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare
Pasqueflower	Pulsatilla vulgaris
Perennial rye grass	Lolium perenne
Ploughman's-spikenard	Inula conyzae
Poplar	Populus sp
Primrose	Primula vulgaris
Purple moor-grass	Molinia caerulea
Pyramidal orchid	Anacamptis pyramidialis
Quaking-grass	Briza media
Ragged-robin	Lychnis flos-cuculi
Ragwort	Senecio jacobaea
Ramsons	Allium ursinum
Rare spring-sedge	Carex ericetorum
Red campion	Silene dioica
Red fescue	Festuca rubra

Common Name	Scientific Name
Reed sweet grass	Glyceria maxima
Rhododendron	Rhododendron sp
Ribwort plantain	Plantago lanceolata
Rosebay willowherb	Chamaenerion angustifolium
Round-headed leek	Allium sphaerocephalon
Sainfoin	Onobrychis viciifolia
Sanicle	Sanicula europaea
Scots pine	Pinus sylvestris
Sharp flowered rush	Juncus acutiflorus
Silver birch	Betula pendula
Silverweed	Potentilla anserina
Small scabious	Scabiosa columbaria
Snowberry	Symphoricarpos albus
Snowdrop	Galanthus sp
Soft brome	Bromus hordeaceus
Soft rush	Juncus effusus
Sorrel	Rumex sp
Spear thistle	Cirsium vulgare
Speedwell	Veronica sp
Strawberry clover	Trifolium fragiferum
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus
Thistle broomrape	Orobanche reticulata
Tor grass	Brachypodium pinnatum
Tormentil	Potentilla erecta
Tubular water-dropwort	Oenanthe fistulosa
Tufted hairgrass	Deschampsia cespitosa
Turkey oak	Quercus cerris
Upright brome	Bromus erectus
Variegated archangel	Lamium galeobdolon
Vetch	Vicia sp

Common Name	Scientific Name
Water chickweed	Stellaria aquatica
Wavy hair-grass	Deschampsia flexuosa
Wild angelica	Angelica sylvestris
White clover	Trifolium repens
White dead nettle	Lamium album
Wild pansy	Viola tricolor
Wild strawberry	Fragaria vesca
Willow	Salix sp
Willowherb	Epilobium sp
wood anemone	Anemonoides nemorosa
Wood avens	Geum urbanum
Wood-sorrel	Oxalis acetosella
Yellow flag iris	Iris pseudacorus
Yellow pimpernel	Lysimachia nemorum
Yorkshire fog	Holcus lanatus
Birds	
Barn owl	Tyto alba
Bewicks swan	Cygnus columbianus bewickii
Gadwall	Anas strepera
Garganey	Anas querquedula
Golden plover	Pluvialis apricaria
Grey wagtail	Motacilla cinerea
Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis
Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos
Peregrine	Falco peregrinus
Pintail	Anas acuta
Pochard	Aythya ferina
Red kite	Tyto alba
Ruff	Philomachus pugnax

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shoveler	Anas clypeata
Skylark	Alauda arvensis
Swallow	Hirundo rustica
Teal	Anas crecca
Tufted duck	Aythya fuligula
Whimbrel	Numenius phaeopus
Whooper swan	Cygnus cygnus
Wigeon	Anas penelope
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citronella

Annex 8C.2 – Target Notes

TN	Grid Reference	Description
TN01	SE 59169 58722	Himalayan balsam prevalent within woodland and on road verge.
TN02	SE 57723 59829	Individual Japanese rose within hedgerow.
TN03	SE 57740 59966	Barn owl foraging over grassland/plantation woodland.
TN04	SE 56372 60232	Himalayan balsam interspersed throughout woodland.
TN05	SE 56294 57513	Himalayan balsam within woodland.
TN06	SE 56231 57451	Potential otter footprints in muddy banks along Hurns Gutter on edge of woodland.
TN07	SE 56274 57350	Area of multiple stands of giant hogweed and Himalayan balsam along small ditch within woodland.
TN08	SE 56140 57217	Himalayan balsam along Hurns Gutter bounding an arable field.
TN09	SE 55901 56759	Owl box in mature ash tree.
TN10	SE 55872 56639	Himalayan balsam on banks of Hurns Gutter.
TN11	SE 56028 56399	Himalayan balsam on banks of Hurns Gutter.
TN12	SE 56114 56155	Japanese knotweed interspersed for about 20m along railway embankment.
TN13	SE 56269 55964	Scattered Himalayan balsam within woodland.
TN14	SE 56291 55908	Scattered Himalayan balsam within woodland.
TN15	SE 56220 55879	Stand of Japanese knotweed immediately adjacent railway embankment. Looks like it has undergone previous cutting/treatment, probably from network rail.
TN16	SE 56208 55925	Scattered Himalayan balsam within woodland.
TN17	SE 56452 55572	Himalayan balsam on margin of marshy grassland.
TN18	SE 56499 55577	Himalayan balsam along ridge embankments.
TN19	SE 56562 55571	Himalayan balsam along Hurns Gutter within woodland.
TN20	SE 56558 55472	Marshy grassland.
TN21	SE 56663 55415	Giant hogweed along Hurns Gutter within woodland.
TN22	SE 56684 55380	Giant hogweed and Himalayan Balsam along Hurns Gutter within woodland.
TN23	SE 55225 55928	Cotoneaster sp. within residential introduced shrub.
TN24	SE 54965 55996	Scattered Himalayan balsam amongst old machinery.

TN	Grid Reference	Description
TN25	SE 54631 56037	Otter spraint along bank of River Ouse on base of tree.
TN26	SE 54809 55815	Possible giant hogweed plant on southern bank of River Ouse – observed from distance on opposite bank.
TN27	SE 54768 55585	Himalayan balsam on banks of small stream.
TN28	SE 54778 55478	Himalayan balsam along D38.
TN29	SE 54744 55403	Himalayan balsam along D38.
TN30	SE 54421 54983	Bat and bird boxes on trees within tree line along the road.
TN31	SE 54001 55330	Bat box.
TN32	SE 54010 55371	Bat hibernation box.
TN33	SE 54377 56256	Potential tansy beetle on broadleaved dock on arable margin.
TN34	SE 54397 56283	Three potential tansy beetles on broadleaved dock on arable margin.
TN35	SE 54418 56329	Himalayan balsam along banks of River Ouse.
TN36	SE 54525 56747	Himalayan balsam along edge of coniferous plantation/Overton Wood ancient replanted woodland.
TN37	SE 54179 56500	Himalayan balsam prevalent along the banks of The Foss.
TN38	SE 54057 56421	Himalayan balsam prevalent along margins of The Foss.
TN39	SE 53887 56190	Otter footprints along muddy banks of The Foss.
TN40	SE 53870 56172	Otter footprints along muddy banks of The Foss.
TN41	SE 53743 56260	Himalayan balsam scattered throughout woodland.
TN42	SE 53378 56128	Himalayan balsam on edge of woodland.
TN43	SE 51012 56248	Owl box within hay bale shed and pellets on ground underneath box.
TN44	SE 49774 52718	Bird box on oak tree.
TN45	SE 49994 52548	Stand of Himalayan balsam on edge of woodland/P167.
TN46	SE 48735 50531	Individual Japanese rose on metal fence/edge of broadleaved plantation woodland.
TN47	SE 49296 49800	Himalayan balsam dominates northern part of woodland and around P187/P187a and along access track within woodland.
TN48	SE 49262 49739	Himalayan balsam scattered throughout woodland.
TN49	SE 48713 49088	Himalayan balsam starts to dominate woodland towards the north and around P195.

TN	Grid Reference	Description
TN50	SE 48679 48977	Himalayan balsam along D95.
TN51	SE 48258 46634	Himalayan balsam scattered within mixed plantation woodland surrounding Field nr Healaugh Manor Farm deleted SINC.
TN52	SE 48587 46574	Himalayan balsam on edge of broadleaved plantation woodland at Healaugh Priory marsh deleted SINC.
TN53	SE 48599 46536	Himalayan balsam prevalent along D103.
TN54	SE 47479 44296	Himalayan balsam on both banks of River Wharfe.
TN55	SE 46045 42133	Stands of snowberry within woodland.
TN56	SE 45879 42166	Stands of snowberry within woodland.
TN57	SE 46578 41808	Moor Lane, Stutton Verges local wildlife site sign.
TN58	SE 46326 41559	Jackdaw Quarry.
TN59	SE 46728 37598	Individual Japanese rose amongst otherwise intact native species-rich hedgerow.
TN60	SE 46939 37661	Possible variegated archangel within broadleaved plantation woodland.
TN61	SE 46959 37698	Himalayan balsam along banks of Cock Beck.
TN62	SE 46863 37250	Himalayan balsam along banks of Cock Beck.
TN63	SE 46655 37044	Himalayan balsam along banks of Cock Beck.
TN64	SE 46544 36961	Himalayan balsam along banks of Cock Beck.
TN65	SE 46612 36870	Himalayan balsam along banks of Cock Beck.
TN66	SE 46378 36724	Himalayan balsam along banks of Cock Beck.
TN67	SE 47445 33474	Himalayan balsam along railway and up embankment.
TN68	SE 47058 32099	The desk study identified two parcels of traditional orchard priority habitat within the survey area, of which one is within the Site (approx. 40m south of XC514); no orchard was identified during the extend Phase 1 habitat survey, with the area appearing to be mainly amenity grassland bordered by scrub along the railway and some trees. Works located within or immediately adjacent this habitat could damage/destroy this priority habitat.
TN69	SE 46955 31458	Owl box on tree within woodland.
TN70	SE 47634 29827	Potential stand of snowberry along hardstanding track.
TN71	SE 47682 29782	Mosaic of habitats in this arera including scrub, tall ruderal, grass, ephemeral/short perennial and bare ground.

TN	Grid Reference	Description
TN72	SE 48231 29721	Disused quarry near Monk Fryston. Steep walls and dense scrub, cannot assess how deep it goes and what the habitat is like at the bottom.
TN73	SE 48855 29092	Potential stand of snowberry on arable field boundary.

Annex 8C.3 – GCN HSI Results of Waterbodies within 250m

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Key to HSI component scores:

SI1 – Location in country; SI2 – Pond area; SI3 – Frequency of pond drying; SI4 – Water quality; SI5 – Shade; SI6 – Presence of waterfowl; SI7 – Presence of fish; SI8 – Proximity of other ponds; SI9 – Terrestrial habitat; SI10 – Macrophyte cover.

*SI8 – due to the number of ponds and ditches present, an accurate calculation of number of ponds within a 1km radius has not been undertaken for every waterbody. Instead a conservative/worst case estimate has been provided which would not impact whether the waterbody would be scoped in or not. For example, for many ponds 'scoped out' an arbitrary value of 13 ponds within a 1km radius has been provided (13 ponds is the lowest number of ponds to achieve the highest score), whereas for many waterbodies 'scoped in' the arbitrary value was 0 ponds. For waterbodies where the number of ponds within a 1km radius was an influencing factor whether they would be scoped in or out (i.e. below average/higher (scoped out)), the number of ponds within a 1km radius was worked out accurately.

Annex 8C.4 – Watercourse and Ditch Assessments within 50m of the Site including Protected Species Habitat-based Assessments

Key to Water Vole Habitat Suitability (WVHS) features:

Features indicative of habitat suitability for water voles are described in a series of Suitability Indices (SI) as follows:

SI1 – Well developed (>60%) bankside and emergent vegetation to provide cover; SI2 – Year-round availability of food sources; SI3 – Suitable refuge areas above extremes in water levels; SI4 – Steep banks suitable for burrowing; SI5 – Permanent open water; SI6 – Presence of berm (ledge at water level); SI7 – Lack of disturbance through poaching, grazing and / or recent management; SI8 – Nest building opportunities in vegetation above water level.

Habitat suitability is characterised based on the number of features present as: unsuitable (<3), sub-optimal (3-5) or optimal (>5).

The survey results represent an ecological snapshot of the Site at the time of survey. The fauna and flora present may subsequently fluctuate in both species composition and numbers, on both a diurnal and seasonal basis. Species that appear earlier or later in the year may not therefore have been observed, and thus may remain unrecorded. However, consideration has been given to the potential for the Site to support protected and priority species which may be present in relation to the Site's location and the type and suitability of habitats present;

Reference		est								Description		
WC3	SE 58 5943		Within the Site							Not surveyed yet		
		V	WVHS feature	s pres	sent				WVHS	Otter	Conservation	
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6		SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species ⁴¹
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference		ence closes from	Distance and t direction from Site							Description		

⁴¹ As the survey represents an ecological snapshot of the watercourse at the specified time and location of survey, species that appear earlier or later in the year may not have been observed, and thus may remain unrecorded, or species may be present within the watercourse at other locations, but absent from the survey location.

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WC5	SE 57 59731		Within the Site	Э					ı	Not surveyed yet		
		V	/VHS featu	res pre	sen	t			WVHS	Otter	Conservation	Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	S	613 SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	Grid refere from point Site	closest	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
WC6 (Hurns Gutter) – location 1	SE 56 58437		Within the Site	no	obvi	ous	evid	ence	e of pollution alth	pth of water that hough water was r	nurky; bank top h	neights are ~2m
				and spe hog cha	d ree ecies gwee anne	ed/se s incl ed, c el and	edge lude hick d the	s are haw wee suk	e occasional, sho thorn, dogrose, d, dock, and dai	side trees are abuort grass rare and ivy, common reed sy; there are no acisible; bordering latement	tall grass abundal, timothy grass, oquatic macrophyt	ant; bankside common nettle, es within the
		V	/VHS featu	and spe hog cha evi	d ree ecies gwee anne dene	ed/se s incl ed, c el and ce of	edge lude hick d the	s are haw wee suk	e occasional, sho thorn, dogrose, d, dock, and dais ostrate was not v	ort grass rare and ivy, common reed sy; there are no acisible; bordering latement Otter	tall grass abundal, timothy grass, of quatic macrophyte and use is arable Conservation	ant; bankside common nettle, es within the ; there is no Invasive plant
	SI1	W SI2	/VHS featu SI3	and spe how cha evi	d ree ecies gwee anne dene	ed/se s incl ed, c el and ce of	edge lude hick d the	s are haw wee suk	e occasional, she thorn, dogrose, d, dock, and dai ostrate was not v or recent manag	ort grass rare and ivy, common reed sy; there are no actistible; bordering later ment	tall grass abunda l, timothy grass, o quatic macrophyt and use is arable	ant; bankside common nettle, es within the ; there is no

(small with slow flow watercourse with poor/little with likely assemblage of limited prey structural source) and habitat holt/resting features⁴²). place (scrub/trees provide potential resting locations but potential disturbance from public footpath adjacent the watercourse and from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields). Potential otter footprints were recorded along Hurns Gutter at TN06.

Description

Reference

Grid reference

Distance and

⁴² Eels prefer a prey-rich, diverse range of structural habitat features such as aquatic plants, submerged root systems, woody debris, pier supports, undercut banks and channel substrates provide features that eels can use for refuge and ambush (https://insideecology.com/2017/12/22/habitat-preferences-of-the-critically-endangered-european-eel/)

		closest t from	direction from Site									
WC6 (Hurns Gutter) – location 2	SE 56 5635		Within the Site	with ~2m herk ban pars	a s an an os a ksid sley stra	mod d th nd r le sp and te is	oth flee ba eed/ oecie will ear	ow; nk r sed s in owh th; b	no obvious evinaterial is earth ges are occasi clude ash, hav erb; there are l ordering land u	location,~1-2m wide idence of pollution; the idence of pollution; the idence are onal, short grass raiset the idence is arable; there identically the identical identi	pank top heights e dominant, scrul re and tall grass a tail, dock, commo ytes within the ch	are ~1m and b are frequent, abundant; on nettle, cow nannel and the
		s pres	sent	•			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant		
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5		SI 7			suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Optimal	Suitable for commuting (flows into and so connected to the River Ouse) but unfavourable for foraging (small watercourse with likely limited prey source) and holt/resting place (scrub/trees provide potential resting	Unsuitable for majority of species (small watercourse with slow flow) and is unfavourable for eel (small watercourse with slow flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None

		VVHS feature	es present WVHS
WC7 (River Ouse)	SE 54473 56302	Within the Site	River more than 10m wide with more than ~1m depth of water that has a smooth flow; no obvious evidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~15m and the bank material is earth; water level likely to fluctuate ~1-2m in periods of wet weather; bankside trees are abundant, scrub are frequent, herbs are abundant, with reed/sedges occasional and short and tall grass frequent; bankside species include willow, common nettle, thistle, Himalayan balsam, and cow parsley; there are no aquatic macrophytes within the channel; the substrate is not visible; bordering land use is arable; there is no evidence of current or recent management.
Reference	Grid reference from closest point from Site	Distance and direction from Site	Description
			locations but potential disturbance from public footpath adjacent the watercourse and from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields). Potential otter footprints were recorded along Hurns Gutter at TN06.

	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7			Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species
	Y	Y	Y	Υ	Y	Y	Y	Y	Optimal	Favourable for foraging, commuting holt/resting place (large River with deep vegetated banks). Otter spraint was recorded at TN25.	Favourable for notable fish species (large River with likely deep depth and sufficient flow).	balsam present along banks.
Reference		ence closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
WC8	SE 55 54820		~35m south- east							Not surveyed yet		
		W	/VHS features	pres	sent				WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8	_	suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference			Distance and direction from Site							Description		

WC10 (The Foss) – location 1	SE 53 56209		Within the Site	evic mat scru gras cha	lend eria ib a ss, h nne	e of l is e nd h nawt l l ar	poll earth erbs horn id th	ution ; po s are n, co ne su	n although qu tential fluctua e frequent, ree mmon nettle	an ~1m deep that has ite turbid; bank top he ite turbid; bank top he ite of water level to ed/sedges and tall are and dock; there are not visible; bordering lar	eights are ~2m a top of bank; ban e rare; bankside o aquatic macro	nd the bank kside trees, grass timothy phytes within the
		V	VVHS feature	s pres	ent	t			WVHS	Otter	Conservation	Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7		_	suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Υ	Y	Y	Y	Optimal	Favourable for foraging, commuting holt/resting place (quite wide stream with vegetated banks that flows into and so connected to the River Ouse). Otter footprints recorded at TN39 and TN40.	Favourable for notable fish species (quite wide stream with likely deep depth and sufficient flow).	None observed
Reference	Grid refere from point Site	closest	Distance and direction from Site							Description		

WC12 White Sike

SE 50381 53668 Within the Site

Stream ~0.5-1m wide and ~0.2-0.5m deep that has smooth flow; no obvious evidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~2m and ~1m and the bank material is wood piling and earth respectively; potential fluctuation of water level is ~30cm; bankside trees and scrub are dominant, herbs are abundant, reeds/sedges and short grass are rare and tall grass occasional; bankside species include hawthorn, ash, oak, meadowsweet, garlic mustard, dock, cocks foot and meadow foxtail; there are no aquatic macrophytes within the channel; substrate is predominately earth; bordering land use is grassland; there is no evidence of current or recent management.

	W	VHS featur	es pres	sent	:			WVHS	Otter	Conservation	•
SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Optimal	Suitable for commuting and resting places (flows into and so connected to the Foss with vegetated banks) but unfavourable for foraging (small watercourse with likely limited prey source) and holt (potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields).	Unsuitable for majority of species (small watercourse with slow flow) and is unfavourable for eel (small watercourse with slow flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None observed

Reference		ence closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
WC13 (Redwith Beck)	SE 48 50053		Within the Site							Not surveyed yet		
		W	VHS features	s pre	sent	•			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Reference WC14 (The	Grid Distance reference and from closest point from from Site Site		and direction							Description		
WC14 (The Foss) – location	SE 48 47750		Within the Site							Not surveyed yet		
2		W	VHS features	s pre	sent	t			WVHS	Otter	Conservation	
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference		ence closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		

WC15 (River Wharfe) –	SE 47 44284	_	Within the Site							Not surveyed yet		
location 2		W	VHS feature	es pre	sen	t			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI	3 SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	Grid refere from o point Site	closest	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
WC16	SE 46110 ~5m west 38014 WVHS featur									Not surveyed yet		
		W	VHS feature	es pre	sen	t			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI	3 SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	Grid refere from o point Site	closest	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
WC17	SE 46340 Within the 37996 Site Stream ~0.5-1m wide and ~0.06-0.1m deep that has a smooth flow; no obvious evidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~20cm and the bank material is earth; bankside trees are dominant, scrub occasional, herbs are abundant, reed/sedges, short and tall grass are rare; bankside species include elder, blackthorn, dock, willowherb and common nettle; there are no aquatic macrophytes within the channel; substrate is earth; bordering land use is arable; there is no evidence of current or recent management.											ial is earth; eed/sedges, n, dock, in the channel;

		W	VHS feature	es pres	sent	t			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7			suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Optimal	Suitable for commuting (flows into and so connected to Cock Beck) but unfavourable for foraging (small and fairly shallow watercourse with likely limited prey source) and holt/resting place (scrub/trees provide potential resting locations but potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields).	majority of species (small and shallow watercourse with slow flow) and is unfavourable for eel (small watercourse	None observed
Reference	Grid referen	nce	Distance and							Description		

	from point Site		direction from Site										
WC18	SE 46 37904		Within the Site	ban reed bran veg	ksid d/se nble etat	e tre dge e, m	ees a s, sh eadd such	are o ort a owsv	dominant, scruand tall grass a weet, and hogy rush, horsetail	eights are ~1m and to the second are dominant, here are rare; bankside speced; the channel is and bramble; the sure is no evidence of cu	os are frequent, a pecies include bla fully covered by abstrate is predor	and ackthorn, ash, herbaceous ninately earth;	
		V	/VHS features	pres	sent	•			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant	
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	_	_	suitability	notable fish suitability	species	
	Y	Y	Y	Υ	N	N	Υ	Υ	Optimal	Unsuitable for foraging (dry drain) and unfavourable for holt/resting place and commuting (dry drain but connected to WC17).	Unsuitable as dry drain.	None observed	
Reference	Grid refere from point Site	closest	Distance and direction from Site	ı									
WC19 (Cock Beck)	SE 46 36970		Within the Site	Stream ~2-5m wide and more than ~1m deep that has a rippled flow; no obvious evidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~50cm and ~2m and the bank material is earth and earth/brick or laid stone respectively; bankside trees are dominant, scrub occasional, herbs are frequent, reed/sedges rare, short is occasional and tall grass is									

frequent; bankside species include ash, alder, hawthorn, common nettle, Himalayan balsam, cow parsley, red campion, and sedges; there are no aquatic macrophytes within the channel; substrate is predominately earth and cobble; bordering land use is arable and improved grassland; there is no evidence of current or recent management.

					1010	arra		Tovod gradulatia, trioro lo no ovidendo di carretti di recont managemen					
		W	VHS features	pre	sen	t			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant	
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species	
	Y	Y	Y	Υ	Y	Y	Y	Y	Optimal	Favourable for foraging, commuting holt/resting place (quite wide stream with vegetated banks).	Unsuitable for majority of species (quite wide stream with likely deep depth and sufficient flow).	Himalayan balsam along banks	
Reference		ence closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description			
WC20 (Stream Dike)	SE 47 35110		Within the Site	Dyke ~1-2m wide with ~0.2-0.5m depth of water that has smooth flow; no obvious evidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~2m and ~1m and the bank material is earth; water levels unlikely to fluctuate frequently; bankside trees and scrub are rare, herbs are dominant, reed/sedges and short grass are rare and tall grass is; bankside species include cocks foot, cow parsley, common nettle, creeping buttercup, hogweed and willowherb; ~90% of the channel has herbaceous vegetation; channel vegetation includes trees and scrub are rare, herbs are dominant, reed/sedges, short and tall grass are rare, with submerged weeds occasional; channel species include water parsley, willowherb and common nettle; substrate is predominately earth; bordering land use is arable; grass adjacent was recently mown although a wide buffer (~7m) still remained; a collapsed culvert is present.									

		WVHS	6 features	pres	sent	:			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7			suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Optimal	Suitable for commuting and resting site (grassy and tall ruderal vegetated banks) but unfavourable for foraging (small and fairly shallow watercourse with likely limited prey source) and holt (no scrub/trees and banks appear to lack suitable features and potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields).	Some small fish observed but considered Unsuitable for majority of species (small and shallow watercourse with slow flow) and is unfavourable for eel (small watercourse with slow flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None
Reference	Grid referen		stance d							Description		

	_	closest from	direction from Site									
WC21 (Newthorpe	SE 47 32352		Within the Site							Not surveyed yet		
Beck)		W	VHS features	s pre	sent				WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7			suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	_	ence closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D4	SE 59		~50m east							Not surveyed yet		
		W	VHS features	s pre	sent				WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	_	ence closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D5	SE 59		~15m north- east							Not surveyed yet		
		W	VHS features	pre	sent				WVHS			

	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	_	ence closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D11	SE 59 59319		Within the Site							Not surveyed yet		
		W	VHS features	pre	sent				WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference		ence closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D12	SE 58 59394		~20m south- west							Not surveyed yet		
		W	VHS features	pre	sent				WVHS	Otter	Conservation	
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference		referenc closest	e Distance and							Description		

	point Site	from	direction from Site												
D15	SE 5		Within the Site	No ditch was identified during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey.											
Reference	from	Grid reference Distance from closest and point from direction Site from Site				Description									
D21a	SE 50 6012	8	wa are bal bla the bol ma	Mostly dry ditch but wet in isolated patches; ~20cm wide with ~0.06-0.1m dependent water that has no perceptible flow; no obvious evidence of pollution; bank top are ~1m and the bank material is earth; bankside scrub and trees are dominar bank, and grass and herbs dominant on the other; bankside species include blackthorn, elder, common nettle, hogweed, white dead nettle, dandelion, and there are no aquatic macrophytes within the channel; substrate is predominate bordering land use is arable and hedgerow; there is no evidence of current or management.											
	SI1	HS features	•	SI SI S		SI 7		WVHS	Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species				
	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Unsuitable	Unfavourable for foraging, commuting, holt/resting place (small and shallow ditch with only isolated patches of water with likely limited prey source and potential	Unsuitable as largely dry ditch and does not appear to be readily connected to any larger watercourses.	None observed			

										disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields/hardsta nding road)		
Reference	from	reference closest from	Distance and direction from Site	Description								
D22	SE 56 5835		Dry ditch that will likely remain dry throughout the year located along the boundary of two arable fields with some scrub within. Bare ground at base of ditch with smooth banks ~30cm high dominated by grass.									
		wv	pres	ent				WVHS	Otter	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species	
	SI1 SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability			
			N/A						Unsuitable	Unsuitable for foraging (dry ditch), holt/resting place (small banks in between two arable fields that are likely disturbed by agricultural machinery) and unfavourable for commuting.	Unsuitable as dry.	None observed

Reference	Grid refero from point Site	Stream ~1-2m wide with ~0.06-0.1m depth of water that has a smooth flow; no obvious evidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~30cm and the bank material is earth; bankside trees are abundant, scrub are frequent, herbs are abundant, reed/sedges, short and tall grass are rare; bankside species include sycamore, ash, comfrey, giant hogweed, Himalayan balsam, common nettle, buttercup, cow parsley, and broadleaved dock; ~50% of the channel has herbaceous vegetation; channel species include willowherb, duckweed and Himalayan balsam with the substrate being earth; bordering land use is arable and woodland; a culvert is present.										
D24	SE 56 5731											
		V	/VHS features	pre	sen	t			WVHS	Otter	Conservation notable fish	Invasive plant species
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI SI SI SI S 4 5 6 7 8			suitability	suitability	species		
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Υ	Y	Y	Y	Optimal	Favourable for commuting (connected to Hurns Gutter) and holt/resting place (within adjacent woodland), but unfavourable for foraging (small watercourse with likely limited prey		Himalayan balsam and giant hogweed along banks

					source). Potential otter footprints were recorded along Hurns Gutter at TN06 in close proximity to this stream.										
Reference	Grid refere from point Site	closest	Distance and direction from Site	Description											
D25	SE 55 57097		Within the Site	evi ear bar tall me her cor pla	den th; nksi gra ado bao nmo ntai	ce of water de transporter de transp	f por rees re r rees veet s veet ettle	ollu eve ar ar t, h eg v odl	utio el lik re; k nog eta vith and	with ~0.1-0.2m d n; bank top heigh kely to fluctuate ~ rare, scrub and he pankside species weed, common n tion; channel spec the substrate bei d; there is no evid r end of ditch.	ts are ~50cm and 20cm and would erbs are dominar include blacktholettle, and willowholes include meang earth; borderi	d ~1.5m and the be dependent or nt, with reed/sedorn, hawthorn, will nerb; ~100% of the dowsweet, willowing land use is ar	bank material is n rainfall; ges, short and low scrub, ne channel has wherb and rable and		
		V	/VHS features	pres	sen	t				WVHS	Otter	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species		
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7		SI 8		suitability				
	Y	Y	N	Υ	N	N	N		Υ	Sub-optimal	Unfavourable for foraging and holt/resting place (small	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small,	None observed		

	WV	HS features	present WVHS							
D25a	SE 55682 56954	Within the Site	Ditch along railway; ~1m wide and ~0.1-0.2m depth; no perceptible flow was observed no obvious evidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~1m to arable field and about ~2m to railway and the bank material is earth to arable side, and earthy and ballast material leading up to railway; bankside scrub are dominant with trees rare, and gray and herbs are occasional; bankside species include hawthorn, bramble, willowherb, typha, and horsetail; in-channel vegetation includes buttercup and typha; substrate predominately earth; bordering land use is arable and scrub/grass/tall ruderal along railway; there is no evidence of current or recent management.							
Reference	Grid reference from closest point from Site	Distance and direction from Site	Description							
			shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, hedgerow may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields), although is more favourable for commuting.							

	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species
	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Sub-optimal	Unfavourable for foraging and holt/resting place (small shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, hedgerow may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields and the adjacent railway), although is more favourable for commuting (connected to Hurns Gutter).	majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None observed
Reference	Grid refere	nce	Distance and							Description		

	from point Site		direction from Site									
D25b	SE 55 57173		Within the Site	pol bai scr bai bra ve(eai	llutionk n rub a nksi amb geta rth;	on water and I de s le, co tion; bord	as o rial is herb peci omm cha erin	bsers ea s are es ir non i nne g lar	e with ~0.1-0.2m rved at the culve rth; water level use e dominant, with nclude blackthorn nettle, and hogw I species include nd use is arable a areas; a culvert	trees are rare, re rare; lowherb, aceous substrate being		
		W	VHS features	pre	sen	t			WVHS	Invasive plant		
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI SI SI SI 5 6 7 8				suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	SI1 SI2 SI3					N	N	N	Unsuitable	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, hedgerow may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None observed

										agricultural machinery in adjacent fields).		
Reference	_	ence closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D25c	SE 55	7	Within the Site	obvear are bar cle visi ma	viou rth; v e doi nksi ave ible; inag	s ev wate mina de s rs; th bor eme	iden er lev ant, l peci nere derii	ce c rel li nerb es ir are ng la	with ~0.2-0.5m of pollution; bank to fluctuate ~ sare dominant, who added to a sare dominant, who added to a sare culverts presented.	cop heights are ~ 20cm seasonally with reed/sedges, blackthorn, willow phytes within the and there is no esent and the ditch	30cm and the bar r; bankside trees short and tall gra wherb, common r channel; the sul evidence of current is dry at one en	nk material is are rare, scrub ass are rare; nettle, and ostrate is not or recent d.
	SI1	SI SI SI SI SI 4 5 6 7 8					WVHS	Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species		
	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Sub-optimal	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small, fairly shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, hedgerow may provide resting place	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None observed

Reference	Grid		Distance							levels of pollution. Description	of pollution.			
	N	Υ	N	Υ	N	N	N	N	Unsuitable	Unsuitable due to high	Unsuitable due to high levels	None		
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species		
		V	/VHS features	pre	sent	t			WVHS	Otter	Conservation			
D25d	Site SE 55163 56890		Within the Site	Ditch ~0.5-1m wide with ~0.06-0.1m depth of water that has a no perceptible flevels of pollution run off from adjacent agricultural field were observed; bank theights are ~30cm and the bank material is earth; water level rarely fluctuate; bankside trees are rare, scrub are dominant, with herbs, reed/sedges, short are grass are rare; bankside species include field maple, hawthorn, bramble, cow hogweed, white dead nettle, thistle, and common nettle; there are no aquatic macrophytes within the channel although bramble scrub are dominant in the classification of the substrate is not visible; bordering land use is arable, there is no evidence or recent management; the ditch is blocked at both ends.										
Reference	point	ence closest from	Distance and direction from Site	d ection m Site										

			direction from Site									
D26	SE 56		~5m north- east							Not surveyed yet		
		W۷	/HS features	pre	sen	t			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3			SI 6				suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	from	reference closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D27	SE 55 56336		Within the Site							m in height and the		
				pre	edon	nina	tely	eart		ocated near edge of d use is woodland a agement.		
		WV	/HS features	pre evi	edon iden	nina ce c	tely	eart	h; bordering lan	d use is woodland agement. Otter	and then arable; Conservation	there is no Invasive plant
	SI1	WV SI2	/HS features SI3	pre evi	edon iden sen	nina ce c t	tely of cui	eart	h; bordering land or recent mana	d use is woodland a agement.	and then arable;	there is no

			holt/resting place (within adjacent woodland)
Reference	Grid reference from closest point from Site	Distance and direction from Site	Description
D28	SE 56522 55683	~15m east	No ditch was identified during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey.
Reference	Grid reference from closest point from Site	Distance and direction from Site	Description
D30	SE 56516 55523	Within the Site	Ditch was not accessible during survey due to head high common nettle in field, however it is considered based on viewpoints from distance along a public footpath there is likely to be flowing water in the drain, which is covered by grass/tall ruderal along the earthy banks. Likely to be sub-optimal for water and unfavourable for otter foraging and holt creation, although more favourable for commuting. Considered unsuitable for majority of freshwater fish species and unfavourable for eel. Himalayan balsam and giant hogweed are present within the area and there is potential for these to be located along the ditch.
Reference	reference from closest	Distance and direction from Site	Description
D38		Within the Site	Not surveyed yet
	WV	HS features	present WVHS

	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D39a	55302	2	~10m north-east	oby ear dor gra the pre	viou rth; min ass ere a edoi edoi	is ev pote ant, are i are r mina mai	riden ential herb are; no aq tely	ce of flucts are ban juati	5m wide and ~0.1 f pollution; bank to tuation of water lest occasional, reed kside species included macrophytes with there is a culver	op heights are ~ vel by ~30cm; ba /sedges are rare ude hawthorn, co hin the channel a use is arable; the t under the road	Im and the bank ankside trees are and short grass free ommon nettle and and the substrate are is no evidence.	material is e rare, scrub are quent and tall d willowherb; e is e of current or
		WV	HS features	pre	sen	t			WVHS	Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish	Invasive plant species
	SI1	SI2				SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		Sultability	suitability	Species
	Y	Y	N	Υ	N	N	N	Υ	Sub-optimal	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small, shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, hedgerow may provide resting place	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None observed

											cover but there is potential disturbance		
											from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields and vehicles along the hardstanding		
Reference		closest	Distance and direction from Site								road). Description		
D39b	SE 54 55351		Within the Site	Ditch ~0.5-1m wide and ~0.06-0.1m deep that has no perceptible flow; no obvious evidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~1m and the bank material is earth; potential fluctuation of water level by ~30cm; bankside trees are rare, scrub are dominant, herbs are frequent, reed/sedges are rare, short grass frequent and tall grass are rare; bankside species include rose, hawthorn, cow parsley, common nettle, hogweed and dock; there are no aquatic macrophytes within the channel and the substrate is predominately earth; bordering land use is arable and road verge; there is evidence of bankside vegetation cutting and culverts were blocked by vegetation. Attures present WVHS Otter Conservation Invasive plant								is earth; scrub are ent and tall grass non nettle, nel and the d verge; there is	
		WV	HS features									-	
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	S		SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	N	Υ	N	Υ	N N N Unsuitable Unfavourable Unsuitable for None obtaining majority of holt/resting species and is place and unfavourable commuting for eel (small,						None observed		

Reference		_	e Distanc	Δ.							Description		
	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SI1	SI2	\$	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
		W	VHS featu	ires	pres	sent				WVHS	Otter	Conservation	•
D40	SE 54 54677		~25m sowest	uth-							Not surveyed yet		
Reference	Grid refere from point Site	closest	Distance and direction from Site	1							Description		
											(small, fairly shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, hedgerow may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields).	shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	

D40a	SE 54466
	54954

Within the Site

Ditch ~0.5-1m wide and ~0.06-0.1m deep that has no perceptible flow; no obvious evidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~0.5m and the bank material is earth; potential fluctuation of water level by ~10cm and ditch likely to dry out annually; bankside trees are abundant, scrub are dominant, herbs are frequent, reed/sedges are rare, short grass frequent and tall grass are abundant; bankside species include ash, oak, hawthorn, and bramble; there are no aquatic macrophytes within the channel and the substrate is predominately earth; bordering land use is arable and road verge; there is no evidence of current or recent management; there are no artificial features culverts present.

	WVH	S features	pre	sent	:			WVHS	Otter	Conservation	Invasive plant
SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Unsuitable	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, scrub may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields and vehicles	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None observed

Reference		closest	Distance and direction from Site							along hardstanding road). Description		
D40b	SE 54 55051		Within the Site									ial is earth; annually; t, reed/sedges de species hytes within the s arable and
	SI1	WV SI2	HS features	pres	sent SI 5		SI 7	SI 8	suitability n		Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species
	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Unsuitable	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small, shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, trees and scrub may provide resting place cover but	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None observed

											r 6 8 7 8 1 8 1	chere is cotential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields and rehicles along mardstanding road).			
Reference	from	reference closest from	Distance and direction from Site	nce Description tion Site											
D41	SE 53 56143		Within the Site												
		WV	HS features	pre	ser	nt				WVHS		Otter		Invasive plant	
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	S 7		SI 8		\$	suitability	notable fish suitability	species	
	Y	N	Y	Υ	Υ	N	Υ		Υ	Optimal	f 2 (Unfavourable for foraging, and commuting (small, shallow ditch	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch	None observed	

Reference		reference	Distance and							with likely limited prey source, is connected to The Foss), and favourable for holt/resting place (within adjacent woodland).	with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	
		from Site										
D42a	SE 53 55969	evi pot doi rar has sub inc	dendientientien de; bas he ome lude	ce o al flu ant, h anks rbac rged hav	f poluctuation from the state of the state o	lution ation s are spec s ve eds rn, k	on; bank top heigh of water level by e rare, reed/sedg cies include hawtl getation; trees, so are rare in the ch oramble and broa	wide that has no nots are ~0.5m and ~20cm; bankside es are rare, short horn, common ne crub, reed/sedges annel, with herbs d-leaved dock; sus evidence of poar	If the bank matering trees are occased grass frequent a stille and rose; ~5 s, short grass, tall are occasional; ubstrate is predor	al is earth; sional, scrub are and tall grass are % of the channel I grass and channel species		
		WV	HS features	pres	sent	t			WVHS	Otter	Conservation	•
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	N	Y	N	Υ	N	N	N	N	Unsuitable	Unfavourable for foraging, and commuting (small, shallow ditch	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch	None observed

											favourable for holt/resting		
											place (within adjacent		
											woodland).		
Reference	Grid reference from closest point from Site		Distant and directifrom S	ion							Description		
D43		~45m	south							Not surveyed yet			
		W	VHS fea	atures	pre	sent	•			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2		SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7			suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	Grid refere from point Site	closest	Distant and directifrom S	ion							Description		
D44	SE 53		~15m	south							Not surveyed yet		
544	56118	5											

	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	from	reference closest from Site	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D45 (Wood Gutter)	SE 52 56288		Within the Site	evi poi doi spe wit	den tenti mina ecie hin	ce o ial flu ant, s inc the o	f poluctua herb clude chan	llution ation s are hav	5m wide and ~0.0 n; bank top heigh of water level by a abundant, reed/withorn, oak and cand the substrate is no evide	ts are ~30cm and ~20cm; bankside sedges, short an ommon nettle; the is predominately	d the bank mater e trees are occas d tall grass are ra ere are no aquat earth; bordering	ial is earth; sional, scrub are are; bankside ic macrophytes land use is
		WV	HS features	pre	sen	t			WVHS	Otter	Conservation	•
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Sub-optimal	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small, shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, trees and scrub may provide resting place cover but	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None observed

										there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields).		
Reference	from	reference closest t from Site	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D48	SE 55 5606	0	~15m west	ma wit cre sul cai	nteria h ta eepir ostra mps	al is Il gra ng th ate is ite; t	eart ass o nistle s pre	h; ba lomi , an edon	ankside trees, so inant; bankside s d rushes,; in-cha ninately earth; be no evidence of c	nk top heights are corub, herbs, reed/so species include coordannel covered by to ordering land use is surrent or recent ma	edges and short cks foot, perenni errestrial grasses s amenity grassl anagement.	grass are rare, al rye grass, s and rushes; the and as it is a
	SI1	SI2	HS features SI3	SI 4			SI 7	SI 8	WVHS	Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species
	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Unsuitable	Unsuitable for foraging (dry ditch), and unfavourable for holt/resting place and commuting (small, dry ditch with likely limited prey source,	Unsuitable as dry.	None observed

Reference	Grid reference Distance from closest and point from direction Site									Description		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5		SI 7			suitability	suitability	species
		W۱	/HS feature	s pre	sent	t			WVHS	Otter	Conservation notable fish	Invasive plant
D50	SE 51 56500		Within the Site							Not surveyed yet		
Reference	rence Grid reference from closest point from Site		Distance and direction from Site							Description		
										grass may provide resting place cover but there is potential public disturbance caravan/cam ping site). Anecdotal evidence that otter feed in nearby P132.		

D55	SE 5 ² 56650		Within the Site	he	dger	OW	com	prise	es blackthorn, h	w and along the boo awthorn and rosa; secent management	substrate is pred	lominately earth;
		wv	HS features	pre	sent	t			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Unsuitable	Unsuitable for foraging (dry ditch), and unfavourable for holt/resting place and commuting (small dry shallow ditch, scrub may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields).	Unsuitable as dry.	None observed
Reference	from	reference closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		

D56	SE 51274 56313	Within the Site	Drain ~0.5-1m wide and ~0.06-0.1m deep that has no perceptible flow; no obvious evidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~2m and ~1m and the bank material is earth; potential fluctuation of water level by ~20cm; bankside trees are rare, scrub are dominant, herbs are frequent, reed/sedges and short grass are rare, and tall grass are frequent; bankside species include hawthorn, meadowsweet, common nettle, cocks foot, and broad-leaved dock; ~90% of the channel has herbaceous vegetation; trees and scrub are rare within the channel, herbs are frequent, reeds/sedges and short grass are rare, tall grass are frequent and submerged weeds are occasional; channel species include willowherb, common nettle, meadowsweet and cranesbill; substrate is

	W//H	S features	nro	sant				WVHS	Otter	Conservation	Invasive plant
SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4			SI 7	SI 8	WVIIO	suitability	notable fish suitability	species
Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Optimal	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small, shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, scrub and grass may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None observed

Reference	Grid refere from	ence closest	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
		W	VHS features	pre	sent				WVHS	Otter	Conservation	•
D59	SE 57 55712		~5m south- east							Not surveyed yet		
Reference		ence closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		Suitability	suitability	species
		W	VHS features	pre	sent				WVHS	Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish	Invasive plant species
D57	SE 52 5593		~10m south- east							Not surveyed yet		
Reference		ence closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
										adjacent fields).		

	point Site	from										
D60	SE 5 ² 55600		~10m south- east							Not surveyed yet		
		WV	/HS features	pre	sent	t			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	from	reference closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D66	SE 50	ากอก	\//ithin tha	Dit		$\cap E$	1 100 1					
	55408		Within the Site	are bare are bor	e ~2ı nksid e abu e no rderi	m ar de tr unda aqu ing l	nd the rees ant; latic atic and	ne ba , her bank mac use	ank material is bs, reeds/sedgaside species ir brophytes withing is improved gr	erceptible flow; pollue earth; potential fluct ges are occasional, so notude hawthorn, elron the channel; substrassland and the baragement and there	uation of water lescrub are abundan, blackthorn, rostrate is predominants are fenced; the	evel is unlikely; ant and tall grass sa, elder; there ately earth; nere is no
	_	3		are are boo	e ~2i nkside abu e no rderi den	m ar de tr unda aqu ing l ce o	nd the rees ant; latic atic and	ne ba , her bank mac use	ank material is bs, reeds/sedgaside species ir brophytes withing is improved gr	earth; potential fluct ges are occasional, s nclude hawthorn, elr n the channel; subst assland and the bar nagement and there	uation of water lescrub are abundan, blackthorn, rostrate is predominants are fenced; the are no artificial fectors	evel is unlikely; ant and tall grass sa, elder; there ately earth; nere is no eatures.
	_	3	Site	are are boo	e ~2inkside abue no rderiden den sent	m ar de tr unda aqu ing l ce o	nd the rees ant; I atic and of cur	ne ba , her bank mac use	ank material is bs, reeds/sedgaside species ir rophytes withir is improved grand or recent man	earth; potential fluct ges are occasional, s nclude hawthorn, elr n the channel; subst assland and the bar nagement and there	uation of water lescrub are abundan, blackthorn, rostrate is predominants are fenced; the are no artificial fe	evel is unlikely; ant and tall grass sa, elder; there ately earth; nere is no eatures.

Reference	from point	reference closest	Distance and direction							with likely limited prey source, trees and scrub may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields).	and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	
D70	Site SE 50 54740		Within the Site	he	dger	OW	com	prise	es blackthorn, ha	w in between two in awthorn and elder; ecent management	substrate is pred	dominately earth
		WV	HS features	pre	sent	t			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	N	N	N	Υ	N	N	N	N	Unsuitable	Unsuitable for foraging (dry ditch) and unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting	Unsuitable as dry.	None observed

			e Dista								Description	_	
	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SI1	SI2		SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7			suitabilit	y notable fish suitability	species
		W	VHS fea	tures	pres	sent				WVHS	Otter		n Invasive plant
D71	SE 51 54625		~5m so east	outh-							Not surveyed	yet	
Reference	Grid refere from o point Site	closest	Distan and directi from S	on							Description	1	
											(dry ditch, trees and scrub may provide resting placever but there is potential disturbance from agricultura machinery and cows adjacent fields).	y ace ce al	

D71a	SE 51135 54629	Within the Site	Dry ditch; bank top heights are ~30m and the bank material is earth; may hold water during heavy rain; bankside trees, herbs, reeds/sedges and tall grass are rare, scrub are dominant and short grass are occasional; bankside species include hawthorn; there are no aquatic macrophytes within the channel; substrate is predominately earth; bordering land use is pasture; there is evidence of cattle grazing and there are no artificial features.
			artificial features.

			art	IIICia	1 100		٠.				
	WV	HS feature	s pre	sent				WVHS	Otter	Conservation	-
SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Unsuitable	Unsuitable for foraging (dry ditch), and unfavourable for holt/resting place and commuting (dry ditch, scrub may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields and vehicles along adjacent road).	Unsuitable as dry.	None observed

Reference	from	reference closest t from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D73	53987 Site WVHS feature							llutice treet, he spectoring the rest of t	e and ~0.6-0.1m d on; bank top heigh es are occasional rbs and tall grass cies include hawth o, common nettle, ; 100% of channe baceous vegetation estrate is not visible or recent manag	its are ~1.5m and are abundare occasional, land are holly form, hazel, holly forceping thistle, with vegetation on includes willow le; bordering land	d ~1m and the badant, herbs are freed/sedges and, prunus sp. field broad-leaved do comprising most wherb, bindweed, duse is arable; the	ink material is equent and , short grass are maple, ash, ock, woundwort, dy herbs and tall woundwort and
		WV	HS features	pres	sen	t			WVHS	Otter	Conservation	Invasive plant
	SI1 SI2 SI3					SI 6	SI 7			suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	N Y Y				N	N	N	Y	Sub-optimal	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small, shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, connected to White Sike, trees and scrub may provide resting place	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None observed

D76a	SE 50416 52854	~5m north- west	fro	m a	gric	ultura	al rui	noff; bank to	.5m deep that has no pop heights are ~30cm avel is likely to be ~10cm	and the bank mat	erial is earth;
Reference	Grid reference from closest point from Site	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
	SI1 SI2 	SI3 -	\$I 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7		-	-	suitability	-
	W\	/HS features	pres	sent	t			WVHS	Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish	Invasive plant species
D76	SE 50716 53075	~15m south- east							Not surveyed yet		
Reference		Distance and direction from Site							Description		
									cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields and vehicles along adjacent road).		

dominant, herbs are occasional, reed/sedges and short grass are rare, and tall grass are occasional; bankside species include blackthorn, cocks foot, meadow foxtail and broad-leaved dock; there are no aquatic macrophytes within the channel; substrate is predominately earth; bordering land use is arable; there is no evidence of current or recent management or artificial features.

						_					
	WV	HS feature	es pres	sent	•			WVHS	Otter	Conservation	•
SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Sub-optimal	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small, fairly shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, scrub may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields and vehicles along adjacent road).	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, fairly shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None observed

Reference	from	reference closest t from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D78	SE 49 5273		Within the Site	loc du oc sul	ation ring casion castra	n); b hea onal ate is	ank vy ra ; the s pre	top ain; l re a edon	heights are ~1m bankside herbs a re similar terrestr	ut ditch becomes of and the bank mat and tall grass are of rial species within ordering land use is	erial is earth; ma lominant and sho the channel as c	ny hold water ort grass are on the bank;
	HS features	pre	sen	t			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant		
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7			suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Sub-optimal	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small, fairly shallow drain with likely limited prey source, grass/herbs may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in	Unsuitable as dry.	None observed

										adjacent fields).		
Reference	from	reference closest from Site	Distanc e and directio n from Site							Description		
D78b	SE 50 5335	7	Within the Site HS features	evilear be ree inc lea her sub inc and of o	dend th/w infred ed/se lude ved bac ome lude d cla	ce of yood eque edge have doc eous eous eous eous eous eous eous eous	f pol pilir ent; k es ar vtho k, ve k, ve ter p orde	lutiong a pank ad sh rn, b etch, geta eds lanta rring	on; bank top he nd earth respe- side trees are nort grass are plackthorn, syc cocks foot, an tion; trees, scr are rare within ain, water pars land use is ar	m deep that has no peights are ~2m and ~ectively; potential flucturare, scrub dominar rare, and tall grass at amore, ash, meadown foxtail; ~ub, reed/sedges, shout the channel, with he snip and duckweed; and there are is a coordinate of the coordi	30cm and the bactuation of water at herbs are abundare frequent; bandwaweet, cow paragraph of the chandrant grass, tall graph abundant; calculate and fenced; there all wert.	ank material is level is likely to ndant, kside species sley, broadnel has as and hannel species ominately silt
	SI1	SI2	SI3	•			SI 7	SI 8	_	suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	Y	Y	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	Optimal	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small, fairly shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, trees and scrub	majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, fairly shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little	None observed

Reference	Grid	reference	Distance							may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields).	habitat features).	
Reference	from	closest from	and direction from Site							Description		
D79	SE 49 52710	_	Within the Site	du do bra pre	ring min amb edor	hea ant; le; th mina	vy ra bank nere tely	ain; k kside are eartl	pankside trees a e species include no aquatic mac n; bordering land	5m and the bank mare occasional, scrue hawthorn, oak tre rophytes within the duse is arable; the no artificial features	b and tall grass/ es, holly, blackth channel; substra re is no evidence	herbs are norn and ate is
		wv	HS features	pre	sen	t			WVHS	Otter	Conservation	
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Unsuitable	Unsuitable for foraging (dry), and unfavourable for holt/resting place and commuting (small dry	_	None observed

D82	52381	1		are a	bunda and ta	ant, s all gra	crub ass a	dominant, herbs	are abundant, re Inkside species i	ed/sedges and s nclude oak, black	t; bankside trees hort grass are kthorn, cow	
	SE 49		~20m south	Ditch ~1-2m wide and ~0.06-0.1m deep that has no perceptible flow evidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~3m and ~1m and the respectively; potential fluctuation of water level is likely to be infresare abundant, scrub dominant, herbs are abundant, reed/sedges rare, and tall grass are occasional; bankside species include oak,								
Reference	from	reference closest from Site	and						Description			

			place and commuting (small, shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, trees and scrub may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields and vehicles along adjacent road).	unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).
Reference	Grid reference from closest point from Site	and	Description	
D91	SE 48732 50513	~10m north	Ditch ~0.5-1m wide and less than ~0.05m deep that he obvious evidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~1 earth; bankside trees are occasional, scrub are domin frequent; bankside species include hawthorn, field ma willowherb, false oat grass, bramble, woundwort; there within the channel; substrate is not visible; bordering lathere is no evidence of current or recent management any artificial features.	.5m and the bank material is ant, herbs and tall grass are ple, guelder rose, hogweed, are no aquatic macrophytes and use is industrial and arable;

		WVHS features	s pres	sent	t			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
SI1	SI	2 SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Sub-optimal	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small, shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, trees and scrub may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields, vehicles along adjacent road, and from the adjacent commercial building).	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None observed

Reference	from	reference closest t from Site	and							Description		
D94	SE 44 4926		~10m east	evic resp don cha	dend bect nina nne	e of ively nt; it l; bo	poll ; ba was rder	ution nksi s not ing l	n; bank top heig de trees are fre t possible to det	eep that has no per thts are ~2m and ~ quent, scrub and ta ermine if there is a le and woodland; th cures.	1m and the bank all grass abundar quatic macrophy	material is earth nt, and herbs are tes within the
		WVI	HS features	•					WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant species
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4 SI SI SI 5 6 7						suitability	notable fish suitability	
	Y	Y	Y	Υ	N	N	Y	N	Sub-optimal	Unfavourable for foraging and commuting (small, fairly shallow ditch with likely limited prey source) and favourable for holt/resting place (within adjacent woodland).	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, fairly shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	Himalayan balsam
Reference	from	reference closest t from Site	Distance and direction from Site							Description		

D95	SE 4896		Within the Site	Dry ditch; bank top heights are ~2m and the bank material is earth; bankside trees are rare, scrub are frequent, herbs are occasional, reed/sedges and short grass are rare, and tall grass are abundant; bankside species include elder, hazel, malus sp., hawthorn, bramble, cocks foot, hogweed, and Yorkshire fog; substrate is not visible but likely to be earth; bordering land use is arable; there is no evidence of current or recent management or artificial features.									
			present					WVHS	Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish	Invasive plant species		
	SI1	SI1 SI2		SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		- Canadani,	suitability	opuo.uu	
	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Sub-optimal	Unsuitable for foraging (dry), unfavourable for holt/resting place and commuting (small dry ditch, scrub may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields).	Unsuitable as dry.	None observed	
Reference	from	reference closest t from Site	and							Description			

D96 SE 48486 Within the 48217 Site	Dry ditch; bank top heights are ~2m and ~1.5m and the bank material is earth; bankside trees, scrub and herbs are frequent, bankside reed/sedges and short grass are rare, and tall grass are occasional; bankside species include hawthorn, bramble, elm, elder, hogweed, willowherb, creeping thistle and false oat grass; ~100% of the channel has herbaceous vegetation with herbs dominant such as willowherb, creeping thistle and creeping buttercup; substrate is predominately earth; bordering land use is arable; there is recent tree cutting which may result in blockage of ditch from chippings and reduced shading, and there is no evidence of artificial features present; potential vole feeding remains were recorded along ditch.
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									9	<u> </u>			
WVHS features present								WVHS	Otter	Conservation	•		
SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species		
Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Optimal	Unsuitable for foraging (dry), and unfavourable for holt/resting place and commuting (small dry ditch, trees and scrub may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields).	Unsuitable as dry.	None observed		

Reference		ence closest	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D100			Within the Site						Not surveyed yet			
		wv	present					WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant	
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	from	reference closest from Site							Description			
D101	SE 48 46900		Within the Site	gras con pre	ub a ss a nmo dom	re de re ra n ne inate	omir are; l ttle; ely e	nant, bank ther earth	and herbs are sside species ir e are no aquat s; bordering lan	m and the bank mate frequent, bankside nclude willow, alder, ic macrophytes with d use is arable and v or artificial features.	reed/sedges, sh blackthorn, haw in the channel; s	ort grass and tall thorn, and substrate is
		WV	HS features	pre	sent				WVHS	Otter	Conservation	Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8	_	suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Υ	Y	Sub-optimal	Unsuitable for foraging (dry), unfavourable for commuting (small dry	Unsuitable as dry.	None observed

										ditch) and favourable for holt/resting place (within adjacent		
										woodland).		
Reference	Grid refere from point Site	ence a closest d	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D102	SE 48 8466		-35m east							Not surveyed yet		
		WV	pres	ent				WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant	
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7			suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	from	reference closest from Site	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D103	SE 48 46520		~20m west	Dry lot c	ditc	h; v e dit	ery o	dens eatu	e vegetation ir res could not b	ncluding Himalayan be	palsam and willo	w scrub mean a
		WV	HS features	pres	ent	•				Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	Υ	N	Υ	N	N	N	N	N	Unsuitable	Unsuitable for foraging (dry), unfavourable	Unsuitable as dry.	Himalayan balsam along

										for commuting (small dry ditch) and favourable for holt/resting place (within adjacent woodland).		banks and within channel.					
Reference	from	reference closest from Site	and							Description							
D104		SE 48026 Within the 46412 Site					Dry ditch; bank top heights are ~2.5m and the bank material is earth; bankside to are occasional, scrub and herbs are frequent, tall grass are dominant; bankside species include false oat, cocks foot, creeping thistle and common nettle; substrearth; bordering land use is arable and pasture; there is no evidence of current crecent management or artificial features.										
		WVI	HS features	pre	sent					Otter	Conservation	•					
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4 SI SI SI SI 5 6 7 8					suitability	notable fish suitability	species						
	Y	Y	Y	Υ	N	N	Υ	N	Sub-optimal	Unsuitable for foraging (dry), unfavourable for holt/resting place and commuting (small dry ditch, trees and scrub may provide resting place	Unsuitable as dry.	None observed					

Reference	from	reference closest from Site	Distance and direction from Site							cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields). Description			
D107	SE 47 45792		evid ban rare wille her sub	Drain ~0.5-1m wide and ~0.06-0.1m deep that has no perceptible flow; no obvious evidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~50cm and the bank material is earth bankside trees are rare, scrub are dominant, herbs, reed/sedges and short grass rare and tall grass are dominant; bankside vegetation includes hawthorn, blackth willow, rose, elder, false oat grass, and cocks foot; ~90% of the channel has herbaceous vegetation; channel vegetation includes water parsnip and duckweek substrate is predominately earth; bordering land use is semi-improved grassland is a brick wall present at the ditch.									
		WVI	HS features	pre	sen	t			_	Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish	Invasive plant species	
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		Suitability	suitability	species	
	Y Y Y			Υ	N	N	Υ	Υ	Optimal	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small, shallow ditch with likely limited prey	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of	None observed	

			source, scrub structural
			may provide habitat resting place features). cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent
			fields).
Reference	Grid reference from closest point from Site	and	Description
D108	SE 47791 45568	Within the Site	No ditch was identified during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey
Reference	Grid reference from closest point from Site	Distance and direction from Site	Description
D109	SE 47562 45531	~10m north-west	Drain ~0.5-1m wide and ~0.06-0.1m deep that has a smooth flow; no obvious evidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~30cm and the bank material is earth; bankside trees are rare, scrub are occasional, herbs are frequent, reed/sedges and short grass are rare, and tall grass are dominant; bankside vegetation includes elder, willowherb, common nettle, bindweed, false oat grass, cocks foot, and pond sedge; ~90% of the channel has herbaceous vegetation including herbs and reed/sedges; channel vegetation includes pond sedge and willowherb; substrate is predominately earth; bordering land use is arable; there is no evidence of current or recent management, and a brick well is present.
	WVI	HS features	present

	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species
	Y N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Optimal	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small, shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, scrub and grass may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields).	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch with slow flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None observed	
Reference	from closest and point from Site direction		and							Description		
D111	SE 47 45386		Within the Site	are incluis ea	don ude arth	ninaı haw ; ~10	nt, h /thor 0% c	erbs n, c of ch	s are occasiona ocks foot, mead annel has herb	Ocm and the bank mall and tall grass are down foxtail, false oa paceous vegetation tch holds water at le	dominant; banks t grass, and bind such as herbs; d	ide species weed; substrate uckweed is

land use is arable; there is no evidence of current or recent management or artificial features.

			ieai	uies	٥.						
	W	VHS features	pres	sent	•				Otter		Invasive plant
SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
N	N	Y	Υ	N	Υ	Y	Υ	Sub-optimal	Unsuitable for foraging (dry), unfavourable for holt/resting place and commuting (small, dry ditch, scrub and grass may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields).	Unsuitable as dry.	None observed
	ence closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
SE 46 4453		~25m west						N	ot surveyed yet		

Reference

D115

		W	VHS features	s pre	sent					Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	Grid referend from clo point fr Site	osest	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D116	SE 4697 44463	75	~25m west							Not surveyed yet		
		W	VHS feature:	s pre	sent				WVHS	Otter	Conservation	
	SI1 SI2		SI3	SI 4	SI SI SI SI 4 5 6 7			SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	Grid referend from clo point fr Site	osest	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D120	SE 4737 44088	76	Within the Site							Not surveyed yet		
		present					WVHS	Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish	Invasive plant species		
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8	_		suitability	
	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_

Reference	Grid refere from point Site	closest	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D121	SE 47 44039		Within the Site							Not surveyed yet		
		W	VHS features	pre	sent					Otter	Conservation	
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	Grid refere from point Site	closest	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D122	SE 47 43995		Within the Site							Not surveyed yet		
		W	VHS features	pre	sent				WVHS	Otter suitability	notable fish	Invasive plant species
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8	_		suitability	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	Grid refere from point Site	closest	Distance and direction from Site							Description		

D124	SE 45 40381		~25m north west	-						Not surveyed yet		
		W	VHS feature	s pre	sent				WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5		SI 7		_	suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	Grid refere from o point Site	closest	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D126	SE 45 39651		Within the Site							Not surveyed yet		
		W	VHS feature	s present						Otter suitability	notable fish	Invasive plant species
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7		_		suitability	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reference	Grid refere from o point Site	closest	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D128	SE 46 39485		Within the Site							Not surveyed yet		
		W	VHS feature	s pre	sent	t						

	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Reference	Grid refere from o point f	nce closest	Distance and direction from Site							Description				
D129	SE 463 38515		Within the Site						ľ	Not surveyed yet				
		WV	HS features	pre	sent					Otter		Invasive plant		
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Reference	from o	eference closest from Site	Distance and direction from Site							Description				
0129a	SE 46682 37050 Within the Site Ditch ~1-2m wide and ~0.1-0.2m deep that has no perceptible flow; no obvious evidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~20cm and the bank material is earth bankside trees are dominant, scrub are occasional, herbs are occasional, and reed/sedges, short and tall grass are rare; bankside vegetation includes hazel, a willow, common nettle, broad-leaved dock, dogs mercury and Himalayan balsam are no aquatic macrophytes within the channel; substrate is predominately earth bordering land use is arable; there is no evidence of current or recent managem													
		artificial features. WVHS features present												

	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species
Reference	Grid reference from closest		Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Sub-optimal	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, trees and scrub may provide resting place cover).	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	Himalayan balsam
Reference	from		and							Description		
D134	SE 47 33963		Within the Site	evice eart and haw grass land	lenc h; ba sho thor ss, a l use	e of anks rt gr n, e nd o	polle ass lder, cock arab	utior tree are cor s foo le; tl	and less than ~0. n; bank top height s are rare, scrub a rare, and tall gras nmon nettle, broa ot; substrate is pre ne grass was rece d there are culver	s are ~1.5m and are dominant, he is are frequent; but dock, we dominately earthently cut along the	~1m and the bar rbs are frequent, ankside vegetati villowherb, cleave n and gravel/pebl e bank and the c	nk material is reed/sedges on includes ers, false oat ole; bordering
		WVHS features							WVHS	Otter	Conservation	•
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8		•	notable fish suitability	species

Reference	Grid reference from closest point from Site	Distance and direction from Site	Y	Y	N	N	Y		Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small, shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, scrub and grass may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields and vehicles along adjacent road).	majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch with slow flow and poor/little assemblage of	None observed
D138	SE 47336 30917	Within the Site	son	ne p	ollut	ion	obs	vith less than ~0.05 erved; bank top he	ights are ∼2m ar	nd ~1m and the b	oank material is
		herl	os a	re d	omii	nani	potentially fluctuate , reed/sedges, sho nogweed, willowhe	ort and tall grass	are rare; banksid	de species	

~90% of the channel has herbaceous vegetation; channel vegetation includes trees and scrub are rare, herbs are abundant, reed/sedges, short and tall grass and submerged weeds are rare; channel species include bindweed and common nettle; substrate is predominately earth; bordering land use is arable; there is no evidence of current or recent management.

	WVI	HS features	pres	sent	ent				Otter suitability	notable fish	Invasive plant species	
SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8			suitability		
Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Sub-optimal	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small, shallow ditch with likely limited prey source, grass may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields).	Unsuitable for majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small, shallow ditch with no flow and poor/little assemblage of structural habitat features).	None observed	
from	reference closest t from Site	Distance and							Description			

Reference

			direction from Site													
D139	SE 47228 Within the 30877 Site				Dry ditch along a road; bank top heights are ~1m and the bank material is earth; bankside scrub and tall grass are dominant are dominant, and herbs are frequent; bankside species include cow parsley, creeping thistle, white dead nettle, willowherb, horsetail, cocks foot, hogweed and bramble; substrate is earth; ~90% of the channel has herbaceous vegetation with herbs and terrestrial grasses dominant; bordering land use is arable; there is no evidence of current or recent management or artificial features.											
		W	VHS features	pres	sent				WVHS	Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species				
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7									
	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Sub-optimal	Unsuitable for foraging (dry), and unfavourable for holt/resting place and commuting (small dry ditch with likely limited prey source, scrub and grass may provide resting place cover but there is potential disturbance from agricultural	Unsuitable as dry.	None observed				

Reference	Grid reference from closest point from Site	and							Description		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SI1 SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6	SI 7				cuntability	
	WV	HS features	pre	sent					Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species
D141	SE 47824 30284	~5m south							Not surveyed yet		
Reference	reference from closest	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D140	SE 47201 30677	~25m west	No	ditch	wa	s ide	entifie	ed during	the extended Phase 1	habitat survey.	
Reference	Grid reference from closest point from Site	and							Description		
									machinery in adjacent fields and vehicles along adjacent road).		

D145	SE 48 2907		Within the Site			Ν	lo di	tch \	was identified du	uring the extended	Phase 1 habitat	survey						
Reference	ence Grid reference Distance from closest and point from Site direction from Site						Description											
D145a	SE 4	8845 29172	evid leve gras fals has gras bor	Ditch ~1-2m wide with ~0.5-1m depth of water that has no perceptible flow; no devidence of pollution; bank top heights are ~20cm and the bank material is earthevels potentially fluctuate with rainfall; bankside trees, herbs, reed/sedges and grass are rare, scrub are abundant and tall grass is frequent; bankside species false oat grass, hawthorn, blackthorn, elm, and Yorkshire fog; ~100% of the chanks herbaceous vegetation including herbs and grasses such as herb Robert, fagrass, Yorkshire fog and broad-leaved dock; substrate is predominately earth and bordering land use is arable and improved grassland; there is no evidence of currecent management but the ditch may be dredged.														
		s present					WVHS	Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species								
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	4 SI 5	SI 6	SI 7	SI 8			Suitability							
	N	N	N	Υ	N	N	N	N	Unsuitable	Unfavourable for foraging, holt/resting place and commuting (small ditch with likely limited prey source, scrub may provide resting place cover but there is	majority of species and is unfavourable for eel (small ditch with no flow and poor/little	None observed						

D152	SE 64290 51758	Within th Site	e							Not surveyed yet		
Reference	Grid reference from close point from Site	from Site	n e							Description		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SI1 SI2	2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5		SI 7				Cuitability	
		WVHS featu	VHS features present						WVHS	Otter suitability	Conservation notable fish suitability	Invasive plant species
D150	SE 63930 51967	~10m so east	uth-							Not surveyed yet		
Kelelelice	reference from close point from Site	and est direction	n							Description		
Reference	Grid	Distance								disturbance from agricultural machinery in adjacent fields and horses from adjacent running track).		

		W	VHS features	pre	sen	t			WVHS	Otter		Invasive plant
	SI1 S	SI2	SI3	SI 4		SI 6		SI 8	-	suitability	notable fish suitability	species -
	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-		
Reference	_	ence closest from	Distance and direction from Site							Description		
D153	SE 64 51728		Within the Site							Not surveyed yet		
		VHS features	pre	sen	t			WVHS	Otter	Conservation	•	
	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI 4	SI 5	SI 6		SI 8		suitability	notable fish suitability	species
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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