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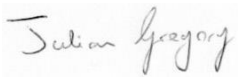
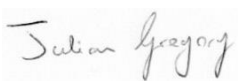
Old Colwyn CERD

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal



AMCO GIFFEN



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1 TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1.1.1 The summary below is based on the current understanding of the survey remit. Recommendation on future remit are based on best available information on potential future requirements. Further consultation will be required once design recommendation have been made follow the technical assessment and survey being undertaken by AMCO Giffen.

1.1.2 Please refer to Section 5 for legislative context and more detailed description of recommendations.

Table 1: Technical Summary Table

Feature or Species	CERD Survey Remit	Future Remits
Habitat	Limited impact likely during survey stage.	Further surveys dependent of design proposals.
Designated Sites	Appropriate Assessment (HRA) and S28G Notice required for survey works. Marine License Band to be determined following consultation with NRW Marine Team.	Hold the Line (HTL) Policy valid until 2125.
Bird Species	Wader species foraging and roosting will be considered within the project HRA.	Dependant on future works remit. E.g., potential for further surveys or timing restrictions.
Common Amphibian and Reptile	Best practice and toolbox talk measures required.	Dependant on future works remit. E.g., potential for further surveys, such as HSI or population surveys.
Priority Species	Otter and Bottle-nose Dolphin within vicinity of defences. Works should work around low tide conditions during the daytime.	Dependant on future works remit. E.g., potential for further surveys or timing restrictions.
Invasive Species	Toolbox talks	Dependant on future works remit.
Aquatic Species	Generation of underwater noise should be assessed within the HRA.	Dependant on future works remit.



2 INTRODUCTION

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 EcoVigour was instructed by AMCO Giffen Ltd to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of six Rail Sea Defence Assets as part of the wider Coastal Estuaries River Defences (CERDs) asset appraisal and future design remits. AMCO have been commissioned to assess these six sites and propose future proofing designs to ensure long term resilience of the assets in relation to sea level rise and climate change.
- 1.2.2 The first site was Old Colwyn. The study is required to inform AMCO Giffen Ltd of the ecological constraints present, ahead of structure assessments, topographical surveys and sampling (bed and structure coring). This report documents the findings of the PEA and will serve as a supporting document to Appropriate Assessments (e.g., TLSE's or HRA's).
- 1.2.3 The objectives for the survey were:
- ◆ To undertake an ecological assessment of the site;
 - ◆ To identify ecological features within the site that could pose a constraint to the proposed development;
 - ◆ To identify opportunities for incorporating biodiversity enhancements into the development proposals;
 - ◆ To assess the site's potential to support protected species and make recommendations for further survey, where required to clarify potential ecological constraints;
 - ◆ To make recommendations for any valuable habitats to be considered, through retention or enhancement, or if this is not possible, by habitat mitigation or compensation;
 - ◆ To identify the presence of any invasive non-native species on site.
- 1.2.4 The ecological report has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidance document 'Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal - Second Edition' (CIEEM, 2017). The objective of the report is to provide a preliminary ecological assessment of the site based on the current design.
- 1.2.5 An initial ecological overview of the site is provided and potential ecological constraints and impacts of the current proposals are assessed. Recommendations for further surveys are provided where necessary.



1.3 SURVEY AREA DESCRIPTION

- 1.3.1 The survey area concerns the section of sea wall north of Cliff Gardens, between SH 87023 78695 to SH 87638 78724. Figure 1 below is a copy of the location specification outlined by AMCO Giffen.
- 1.3.2 Access was via Beach Rd, which passes below the A55. A footpath runs parallel between the Sea Wall facing Colwyn Bay to the north and the rail corridor to the south on a raised embankment.



Figure 1: General project layout.

1.4 WORKS REQUIRED

- 1.4.1 The project is still in the design phase. AMCO Ltd engineers require access for small Ground Investigation (GI) Machine rigs and topographical surveys to confirm the final design. These minor works will broadly involve:
- ◆ Vehicle and Personnel access and movement
 - ◆ GI sampling and structural coring
 - ◆ Creation of a temporary compound on existing hard standings



3 METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESK STUDY

- 2.1.1 A desk study was conducted to assist with the overall site assessment. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site boundary were identified. Broad habitat boundaries and types were identified from online aerial imagery.
- 2.1.2 The relevance of the reasons for designation of the protected sites within 2km of the site boundary has been considered during subsequent assessment of whether the proposed works will have any impact upon the biological integrity of such sites.

The desk study also included the following sources:

- ◆ Defra's Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website;
 - ◆ Online aerial imagery resources;
 - ◆ Ancient Woodland Inventory 2011;
 - ◆ Natural Resources Wales (NRW);
 - ◆ Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and
 - ◆ A review of OS mapping for waterbodies within 250-500 metres of the site.
 - ◆ Cofnod Data Search – Ref: CO/E10157
- 2.1.3 **Note:** Records outlined below are not for the public domain and should not be forwarded to unauthorised third parties. The records below are intended for project purposes only.

2.2 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 2.2.1 The walkover was conducted by Owain Waters an experienced EcoVigour Ltd environmental consultant supported by the Client representative. The survey was conducted using methods outlined in the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)'s 'Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey – A Technique for Environmental Audit' (JNCC, 2010). The survey consisted of a visual survey of the site, identifying the broad habitat types present, identifying the suitability of the site to support protected and priority species.
- 2.2.2 Incidental observations of protected and/or priority species and the potential for such species to occur on site (and in the surrounding landscape where relevant) were also noted, however no specific protected/priority species surveys were undertaken as part of this preliminary ecological assessment.
- 2.2.3 A search for plant species as included in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended, was made during the survey. Under the Act it is an offence to spread, or cause the spread of, these species.

2.3 LIMITATIONS

- 2.3.1 Third party biological records do not represent a full species list for the area. The absence of records does not necessarily indicate absence of a species or habitat but rather that these have not been recorded or are perhaps under-recorded within the search area. The results of the survey and assessment undertaken by EcoVigour Ltd are representative at the time of survey.
- 2.3.2 This document does not contain a comprehensive list of botanical species on site with only plant species characteristic of each habitat and any incidental observations of notable plant species recorded. In addition, many plant species are only evident at certain times of the year; therefore, some plant species may have been undetected. No targeted ecological surveys were undertaken as part of this assessment to determine the presence of specific species.



4 RESULTS

3.1 DESIGNATED SITES

3.1.1 There is 2 statutory designated sites within 2km of the site boundary, details are provided in Table 1 below and locations in relation to the project in figure 2.

Table 2: Statutory designated sites within 2km.

Site Name	ID No:	Designation	Reason for Designation	Distance from Site (km)
Mynydd Marian	1	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Biological	1.6km
Liverpool Bay	2	Special Protection Area (SPA)	Bird Species Assemblage and supporting habitat	< 0.1km

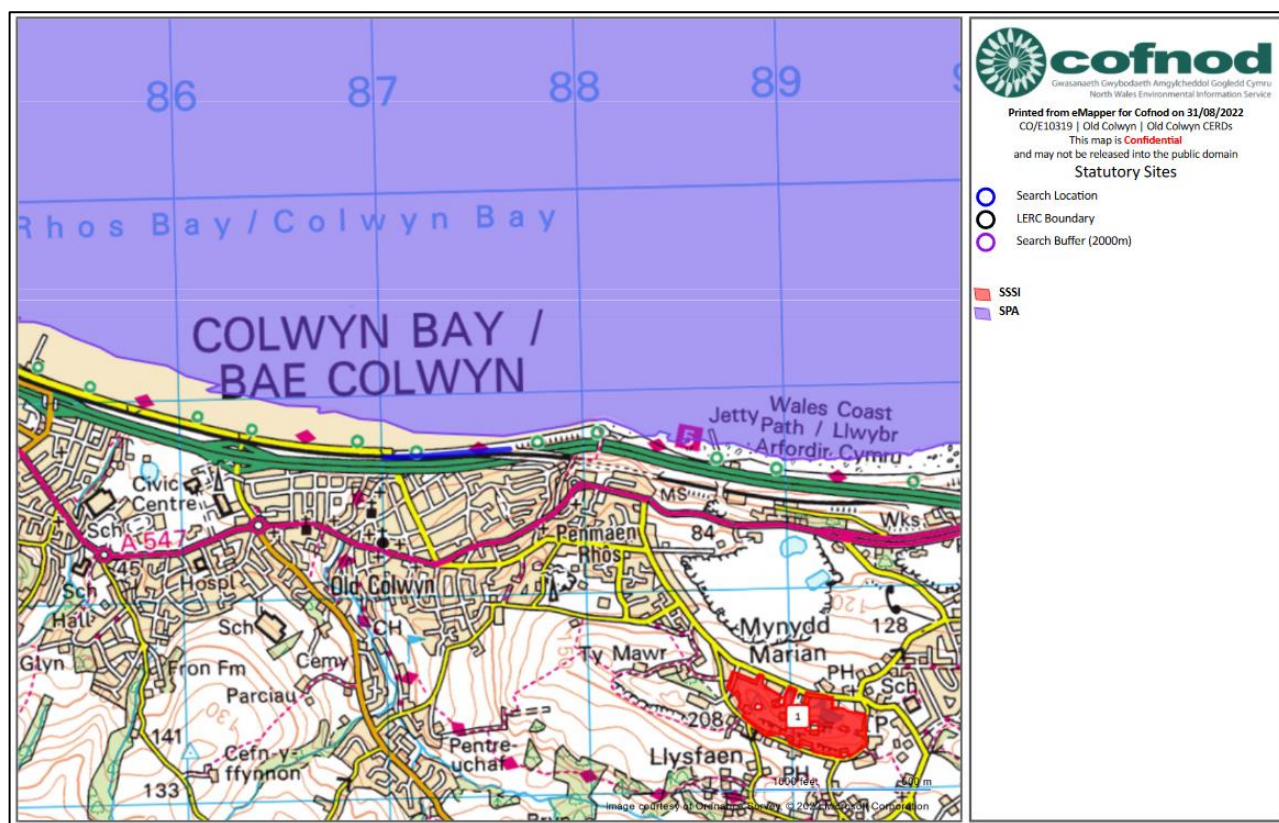


Figure 2: Statutory Designated Sites within 2km

3.1.2 The boundary of the SPA north of the Sea Defences follows the Mean Low Water limit, approx. 50-100m away.



3.1.3 There are also 14 non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site boundary.

Table 3: Non-statutory sites within 2km.

Site Name	ID No:	Designation	Reason for Designation	Distance from Site (km)
Fairy Glen	1	Local Nature Reserve	Mixture	>500m
Mynydd Marian	2	Local Nature Reserve	Mixture	>500m
Pwllcrochan Woods	3	Local Nature Reserve	Mixture	>500m
Upper Dingle Woods	4	Local Nature Reserve	Mixture	>500m
Coed yr Odyn	1	Wildlife Sites	Mixture	>500m
Marian Canol	2	Wildlife Sites	Mixture	>500m
Coed-y-Glyn	3	Wildlife Sites	Mixture	>500m
Clobryn Road Verge	4	Wildlife Sites	Mixture	>500m
Expressway Grassland	5	Wildlife Sites	Mixture	< 500m
Bwlch-y-Gwynt Road	6	Wildlife Sites	Mixture	>500m
Glyn Farm	7	Wildlife Sites	Mixture	>500m
Nant-y-Ffynnon	8	Wildlife Sites	Mixture	>500m
Pwllcrochan Woods	9	Wildlife Sites	Mixture	>500m
Upper Dingle Woods	10	Wildlife Sites	Mixture	>500m

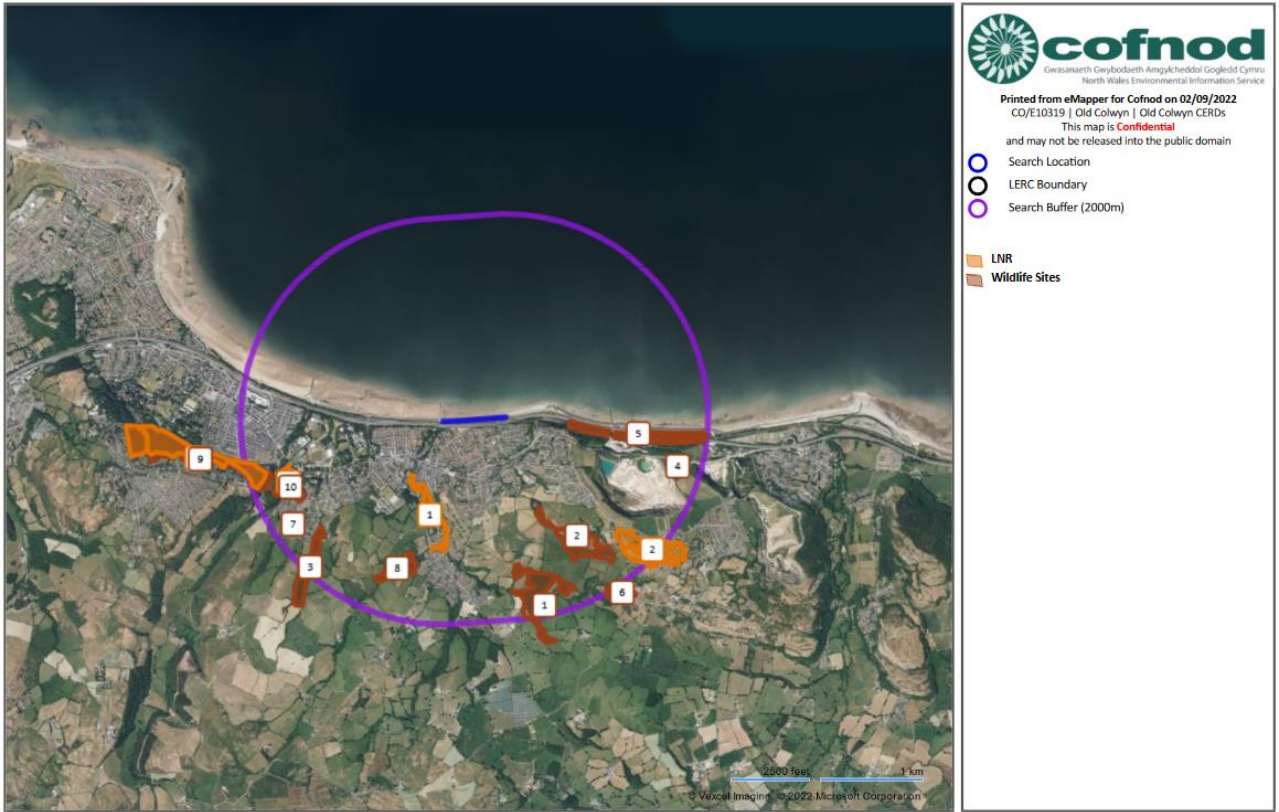


Figure 3: Non-Statutory sites in proximity to Sea Defences.

3.1.4 None of the Local Nature Reserves (LNR) or Wildlife Sites are within the proposed working footprint.



3.2 ANCIENT WOODLAND

- 3.2.1 There are several Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) and Restored Ancient Woodland sites within 1km of the project area. None however are within an impact radius of the works and do not require further assessment at this time.

3.3 WATERBODIES

- 3.3.1 There is one large pond within 500m of the project located to the south in Eirias Park (Grid Ref: SH 85835 78665). A Habitat Suitability Index (HIS) assessment has not been undertaken to date.



3.4 SURVEY FIGURES

- 3.4.1 The figures below provide a visual summary of the walkover. This is not an extensive collection of the images collected from the survey. Additional images are available upon request.



Figure 4: View of tied sea defence facing west.

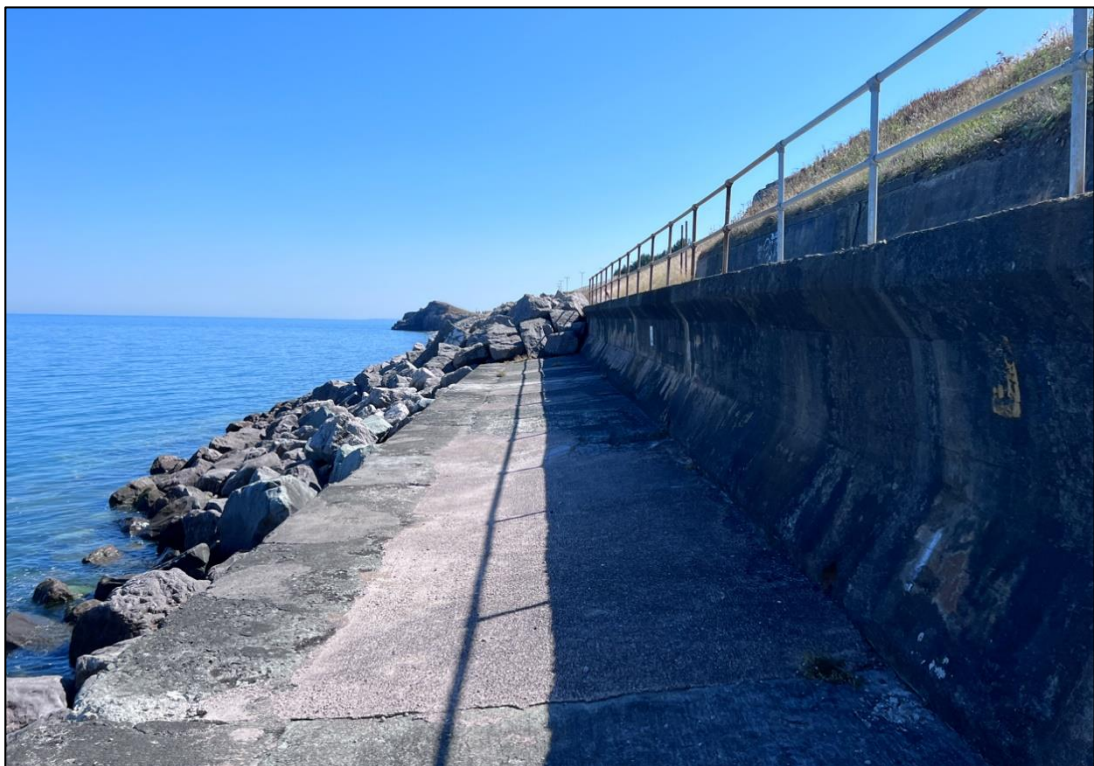


Figure 5: Facing east from access steps.



Figure 6: Upper embankment and stone wall rail boundary habitat.



Figure 7: Public footpath situated at the rear of the sea wall, below the rail embankment.

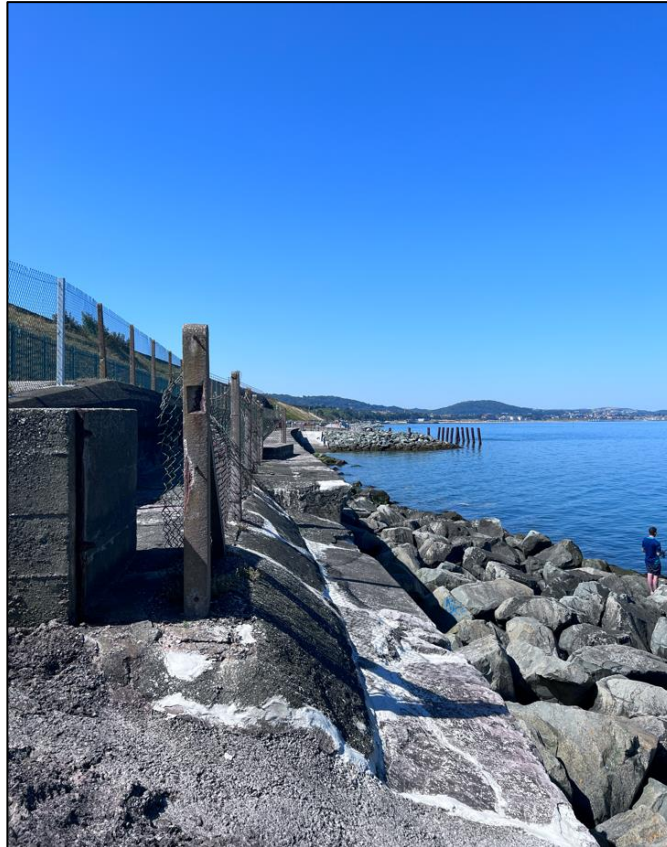


Figure 8: Second access steps to mid wall section. (Access ramp to beach further west).

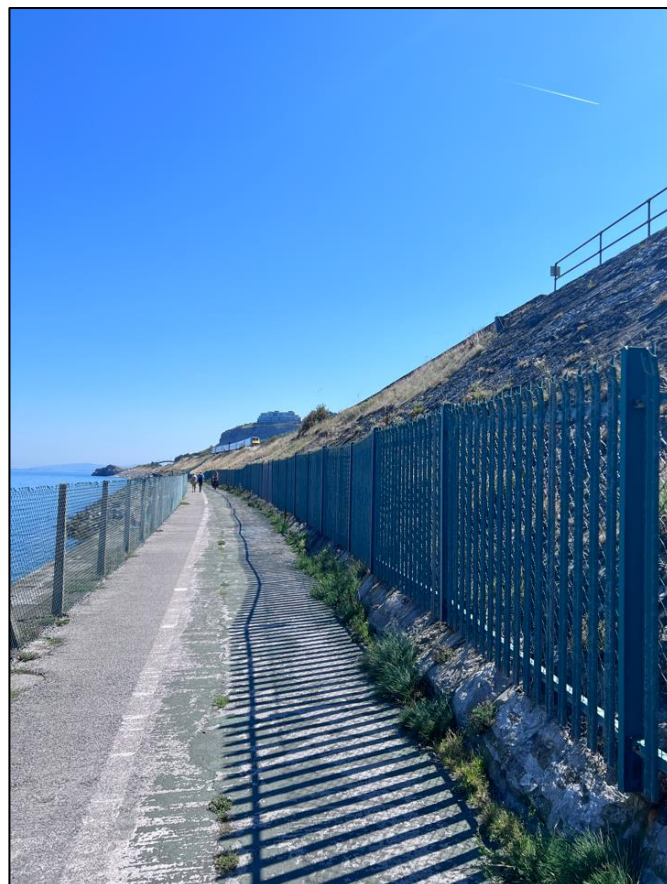


Figure 9: Public footpath below rail embankment close to footpath access point near Beach Rd.



3.5 COMBINED FIELD SURVEY AND DATA SUMMARY

- 3.5.1 **Habitat:** Habitat along the sea wall is predominantly manmade in the form of hard engineering sea defences. Below the sea wall is indicated as intertidal sand habitat, this was not viewed due to the tide, but areal imagery confirms the presence of this habitat along the entire length of the defence foreshore.

To the rear of the sea wall and public footpath (south) is the raised earth rail embankment which ranges in vegetation cover between shorter grass species, dense bramble and shrub species. No larger trees are present along the section of survey area.

A dwarf stone wall demarcates the last several meters between the raised embankment and running rail along the north-easterly section of the embankment. Robin were observed potentially nesting within portions of this wall or the dense vegetation cover behind it. Exposed areas of embankment habitat below these locations is suitable for common reptile species.

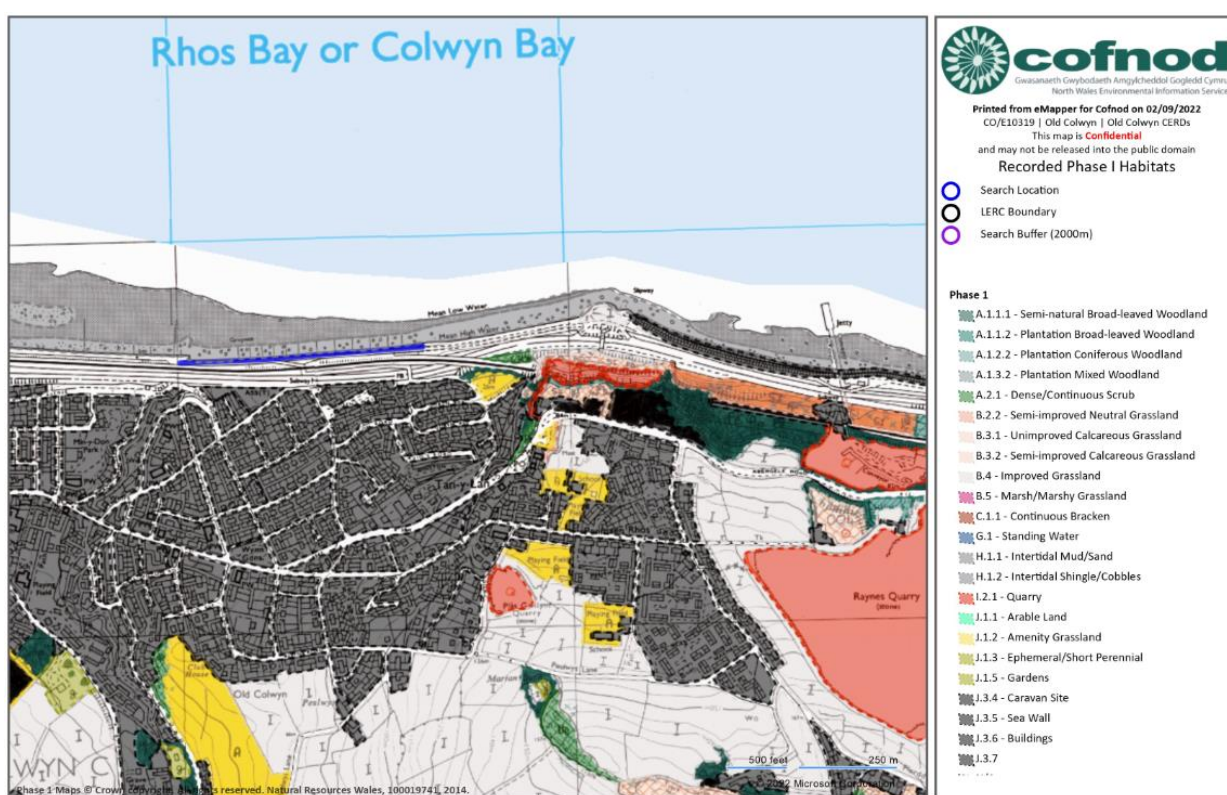


Figure 10: Phase I Habitat Data

- 3.5.2 **Bird Species** - The survey was undertaken during the latter portion of the traditional bird breeding season (March – August inclusive). No nesting birds were confirmed within the sea wall itself however within the wider survey area, robin appeared to be nesting within dense vegetation adjacent to the rail dwarf wall. Overall, habitat is optimum i.e. surrounding vegetation. Dippers and Gul were observed foraging and moving along the lower defences.

Numerous Bird records within 2km appeared in the Sewbrec data search. Within close proximity to the sea wall, Oystercatcher, Redshank, Black Headed Gull, Cormorant, Great Northern Diver and Turnstone have been recorded.

The raised rail embankment to the south of the sea wall is also suitable for smaller species of bird such as robin, blackbird, House Sparrow and Great Tit, which have all be recorded further inland.



3.5.3 **Bat Species** - No definitive features pertaining to the presence of bats were identified within the surveyed areas. Records are predominantly from the urban areas behind the sea defence and rail corridor. Areas along the sea wall may be part of flight paths as the most eastern section of the wall ties in with the Nant-y-Ffynnon, where several records of bat are known.

The sea defence itself does not appear to present viable roosting potential, given any defects within the structure are predominantly caused by tidal impacts.

A tree line is present to the south of the rail corridor along a rear access road / footpath. These trees have not been assessed for bat roosting to date.



Figure 11: Bat Record Locations in relation to structure.



- 3.5.4 **Common Mammal Species** – Species records within Cofnod data set in this region is limited in terms of diversity. Hedgehog and Badger are the predominant species making up the common records. No records originate within close proximity to the wall along the northern area.
- 3.5.5 **Priority Mammal Species** – In terms of priority species, only records of Otter and Bottle-nosed Dolphins are available. Both species are noted east and west of the structure, however it is very likely both frequent the foreshore. Data indicates records of Otter in the Nant-y-Ffynnon which flows out into Colwyn Bay. It is possible that Otters travel from upstream locations to the bay to forage via this watercourse.

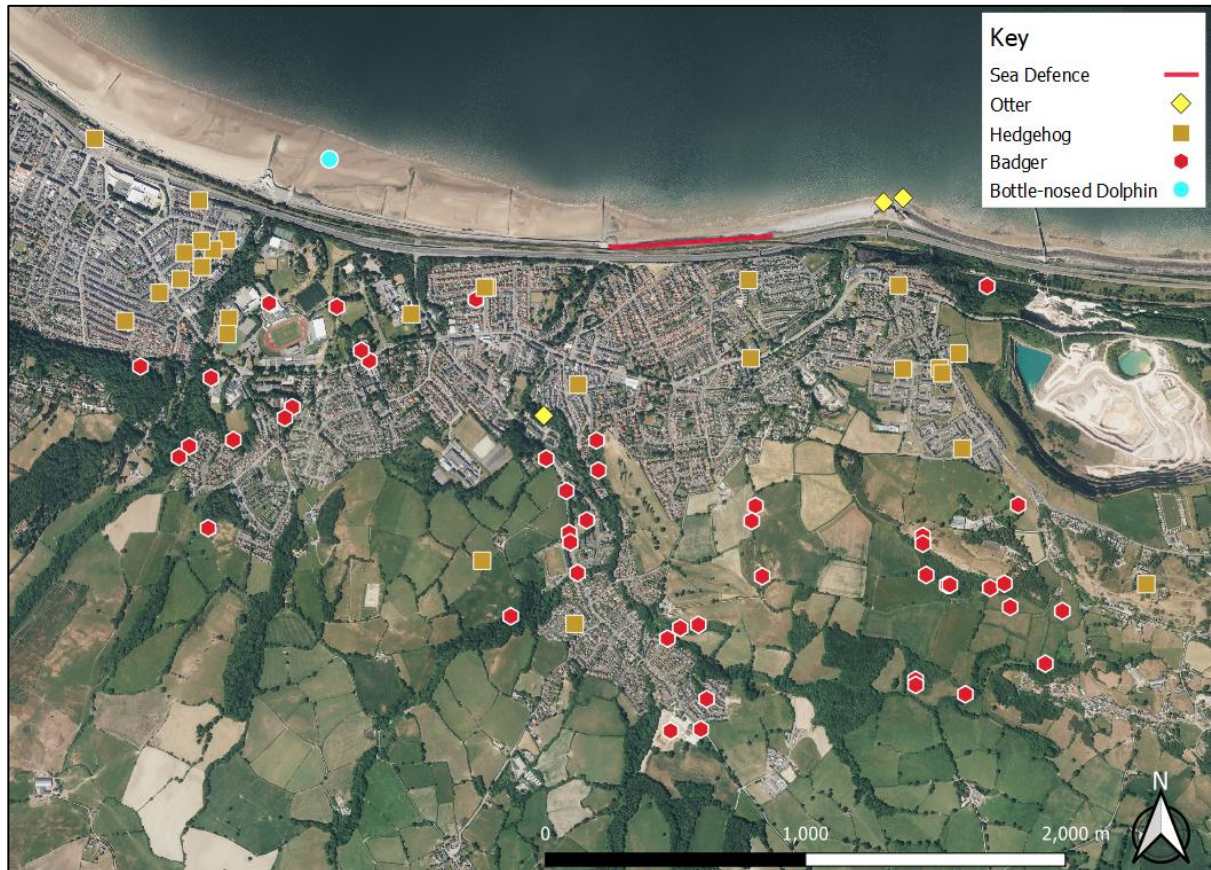


Figure 12: Priority species including Badger, in relation to project.



- 3.5.6 **Common Amphibian and Reptile Species** – Common amphibian and reptiles records appear in relative abundance within the dataset. No records of GCN have been identified within the search, however as palmate and smooth newt have been observed by local recorders, it is possible there is habitat in the wider area suitable enough to support a viable GCN population.

The raised rail embankment habitat is suitable for common reptile species such as lizard and slow worm.



Figure 13: Common Amphibian and Reptile species in proximity to works.

- 3.5.7 **Invasive non-native plant species** – No invasive species such as Japanese Knotweed or Himalayan Balsam have been identified to date within the survey area.



5 ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section provides a broad assessment of the information gathered and scopes out potential ecological vectors before remaining considerations and actions are proposed in the following recommendations and opportunities sections below.

5.1 DESIGNATED SITES AND RELIVANT SMP2 UNITS

- 4.1.1 The proximity of the designated sites necessitates Appropriate Assessments to be undertaken. Special Protection Area (SPA) in this instance. As investigatory works are enquired seaward of MHWS, a Marine License will be required. The specific license Band in question will be determined by the NRW Marine License team.
- 4.1.2 In relation to the Shore Line Management Plan 2 policy units, this section of sea wall is found within PU 11A – PU2.2 – 22 Great Ormes Head to Scotland. The long term policy is Hold the Line (HTL)

5.2 HABITATS

- 4.2.1 No vegetation clearance to access the main sea defence structures is envisaged, however topographical surveys along the upper rail embankment may be required. Such sample points are commonly 1m in diameter and can be accessed on foot. Overall impacts to habitat continuity and quality from survey works is unlikely. However, should substantial remedial measures in the future be required to secure the rail asset, then further impact assessments will be required.

5.3 PROTECTED SPECIES - BATS

- 4.3.1 All British bats and any place used for shelter or protection or breeding site or resting place (their roosts) are fully protected by law under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).
- 4.3.2 Together these protect bats from:
 - ◆ Selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of the sale or publishing advertisements to buy or sell a protected species.
 - ◆ Deliberate, intentional or reckless killing, injury or taking of bats.
 - ◆ Damage to or destruction of or, obstruction of access to any place of shelter, breeding (roost) or rest.
 - ◆ Disturbance of an animal occupying a structure or place.
 - ◆ The deliberate disturbance of any bat species in such a way as to be significantly likely to affect;
 - their ability to survive, hibernate, migrate, breed, or rear or nurture their young; or
 - the local distribution or abundance of that species.
- 4.3.3 No definitive features pertaining to bats have been identified in proximity to the project to date. However, further assessments may be required dependant on overall project scope once known.



4.4 BADGERS

4.4.1 The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (as amended) is the main legislation protecting badgers and their habitat in the United Kingdom. Under the Act it is illegal to:-

- ◆ Wilfully kill, injure or take a badger or attempt to do so.
- ◆ Cruelly ill-treat a badger.
- ◆ Interfere with a sett by doing any of the following:
 - (i) damage a badger sett or any part of it,
 - (ii) destroy a badger sett,
 - (iii) obstruct access to a badger sett,
 - (iv) cause a dog to enter a sett,
 - (v) disturb a badger while it is occupying a sett,

4.4.2 No features pertaining to badgers have been confirmed to date, however this species should be a component of toolbox talks.

4.5 BIRD SPECIES

4.5.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the principal legislation affording protection to UK wild birds. All birds, their nest and eggs are protected by law under this legislation, it is an offence (with certain exceptions), to recklessly or intentionally:

- ◆ Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird.
- ◆ Intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built.
- ◆ Intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.
- ◆ Intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

4.5.2 **Note:** Nesting birds found outside of nesting season are protected by the same level of protection as that within the standard nesting period.

4.5.3 No nesting birds have been confirmed within the survey area to date. Although the structure could support nesting birds, the height of the build up of material within the under-supports suggests stable habitation is unlikely and the structure likely features as resting/perching area for birds during normal conditions.

4.5.4 Vegetation clearance is required during the main bird breeding season. Any vegetation scheduled to be removed must be checked by an ecologist for active nests no more than 48 hours prior to the start of works.

4.5.5 If nests are present, then a minimum 5m exclusion zone should be established around the nest(s) and no de-vegetation or other heavy machinery work should be carried out within the exclusion zone(s) until it is confirmed that the nest(s) is completed and that the young have fledged.

4.5.6 The site is adjacent to an SPA site with several Schedule 1 species. The contractor must refer to the HRA and any specific conditions outlined by NRW in relation to priority bird species.



4.6 GREAT CRESTED NEWT

4.6.1 As a European Protected Species (EPS), GCN receive full protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the 2017 Conservation and Species Regulations (as amended) and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) 2000, which make it illegal to:

- ◆ Sell, offer for sale, possess, advertise or transport for the purpose of sale;
- ◆ Intentionally or deliberately capture, injure or kill GCN;
- ◆ Deliberately disturb GCN;
- ◆ Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place;
- ◆ Intentionally or recklessly disturb GCN from, or damage, destroy or obstruct access to, a place used for shelter or protection.

4.6.2 There are no records of this species with the 2km record buffer. As a precaution, this species should feature in toolbox talks, but the likelihood of encountered is considered low. Dependant on future work requirements a Habitat Suitability Index assessment of the pond situated within Eirias Park maybe required.

4.7 COMMON REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS

4.7.1 The presence of reptiles and amphibians was not visually confirmed during the ecological assessment (presence or absence surveys have not been undertaken). The limited available records, from the rail corridor habitat, is likely due to limited footfall or persons inclined to submit recordings, than any indication of limited populations.

4.7.2 Good practice measure are detailed in Section 5.

4.7.3 All commonly occurring reptile species (common lizard, slow worm, grass snake and adder) are protected by UK law, making it an offence to injure or kill them. Care must be taken to avoid killing or injuring reptiles & amphibians. All commonly occurring reptile species (common lizard, slow worm, grass snake and adder) are protected by UK law, making it an offence to injure or kill them. Care must be taken to avoid killing or injuring reptiles & amphibians. All reptile species are partially protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This legislation protects reptiles from:

- ◆ Reckless or intentional killing and injury.
- ◆ Selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of the sale or publishing advertisements to buy or sell a protected species.

4.7.4 Where these animals are confirmed as present on land that is to be affected by development, guidance recommends that:

- ◆ The animals should be protected from injury or killing during construction operations;
- ◆ Mitigation should be provided to maintain the conservation status of the species locally.



4.7.5 Precautionary methods to avoid injury or death of reptiles potentially present on site may include:

- ◆ Staged cutting of vegetation. Any vegetation being removed will be trimmed using hand tools to a **height of no less than 150mm and left for 48 hours** so that any animals within can disperse, with no vegetation will be removed below 150mm;
- ◆ Vegetation removal must be undertaken in a **slow, systematic manner** to allow any animals present to disperse safely away from the site and adjacent suitable habitat;
- ◆ Dismantling of refugia/hibernacula by hand or carefully by machine and scraping through ballast with a toothed bucket;
- ◆ If, during the works, a reptile is found, **works will stop (this is a legal requirement)** and the project ecologist will be contacted. To aid accurate species identification, a photograph of the animal should be taken and sent to the project ecologist. The animal (if unharmed) should be allowed to disperse of its own accord;
- ◆ Works should be undertaken within the reptile active period (March to early October), on warm days, when reptile species are more active and can readily escape any disturbance. If this is not possible due to construction timescales, an ecologist on site will dismantle by hand any hibernation features. Any reptiles discovered in this period should be covered over and remain in situ where possible or moved to a safe place outside of the works area with hibernacula used to shelter them.
- ◆ If any injured reptiles are found during the works on site, these will be carefully placed into a clean bucket containing some vegetation and covered over in a quiet place away from the works and an ecologist or local wildlife hospital must be contacted immediately.

4.7.6 If any non-protected amphibian species are found during the works, then these will be moved to safety by the supervising ecologist.

4.8 OTHER PROTECTED SPECIES

- 4.8.1 Hedgehogs are protected in England under Schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and are also listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006). Wales under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. This species has not been confirmed by is likely present within the wider urban area.
- 4.8.2 The Wild Mammals Protection Act (1996) makes it an offence to crush or asphyxiate any wild mammal. This may apply during site clearance works, particularly where burrowing mammals such as rabbit and fox are present, as such animals could be crushed or asphyxiated in their burrows by heavy machinery. No features pertaining to common mammals has been identified within the likely access routes or the structure itself.



4.9 PRIORITY SPECIES OTTER AND BOTTLE NOSE DOLPHIN IN PROXIMITY TO WORKS

4.9.1 Otter and Bottle Nose Dolphin have been recorded within proximity to the structure. Working over water during high tide is unlikely, however works on protected sections of the wall landward of MHWS may occur.

4.9.2 Consequently, the following precautionary measures are recommended:

- ◆ Where possible, works should be carried out during daylight hours (up to 30 minutes after sunrise and 30 minutes before sunset) where possible, to avoid disturbance to commuting or foraging otters.
- ◆ Any use of task lighting should be directional to avoid illumination of the river corridor at night.
- ◆ Should an otter been seen within proximity to the works, the warden will request works to be temporarily ceased, if safe to do so, and allow the animal to move in its preferred position and disperse from the area of its own volition.
- ◆ Any sightings of otter will be reported to the project environmental coordinator. The principal contractor must ensure that equipment at the lower section of the structure is well secured and not in a fashion that could ensnare or trap otter (or any other animal).
- ◆ Toolbox talks must be provided to the project team ahead of the works.
- ◆ The principal contractor must adhere to the Biosecurity Measures outlined within the Marine License documentation and all relevant GPP's.

4.9.3 The Gwynedd Marine Code should be adhered to as much a practically possible.



4.10 AQUATIC SPECIES - WORKING NEAR TO OR IN A WATERCOURSE

- 4.10.1 All works near the watercourses within the survey area will be conducted in line with industry standard best practice, Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPPs). This will avoid the risk of polluting the watercourse through chemical contamination or substrate run off. This includes:
- ◆ Any chemicals required will be stored in designated places and banded to prevent leakages;
 - ◆ Spill kits will be on site to deal with any leakage of fuel, wet concrete or chemicals;
 - ◆ Vehicles will be inspected regularly to identify leaks and fuelling will be carried out off site;
 - ◆ On completion of the works the working area will be reinstated on a like-for-like basis.
- 4.10.2 Toolbox talks can be used to inform personnel undertaking works on the correct site protocol with regards to refuelling and general site behaviour (**i.e. No refuelling on site, all equipment stored on spill nappies, no night works and no materials to be left on site**).
- 4.10.3 Regarding fish spawning periods, the works are scheduled to be completed before the peak winter period and consequently should be able to avoid significant impacts to migrating species. A specific consideration to spawning periods at this section of the Dyfi will be outlined during the Marine License consultation process by NRW.

4.11 INVASIVE SPECIES

- 4.11.1 Schedule 9 invasive species (Japanese Knotweed) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act in England and Wales has been confirmed to be present further downstream of the project. It is an offence to plant or otherwise cause to grow these species in the wild. It can result in fines or imprisonment if the species is spread due to negligence or deliberate intent. Soil or plant material contaminated with non-native and invasive plants can cause ecological damage and must be disposed off-site safely.
- 4.11.2 A Biosecurity Plan will be a component of a Marine License application.



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