

Appendix 22.5

Water Vole and Otter Presence/Absence Survey Report

Environmental Statement Volume 3

Applicant: East Anglia ONE North Limited

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Appendix 22.5 is additionally supported by:

Annex 1: Water vole Presence/Absence Survey Results

Annex 2: Survey Photographs

Annex 3: *Figure 22.5.1*





Appendix 22.5 is supported by the figures listed below.

Figure Number	Title
Figure 22.5.1	Water Vole and Otter Survey Habitat

Appendix 22.5 is supported by the tables listed below.

Table Number	Title
Table A22.1	Water vole Field Signs Summary (Visit 1 – June 2018)
Table A22.2	Water vole Field Signs Summary (Visit 2 – August 2018)
Table A22.3	Otter Field Signs Summary (visit 1 – July 2018)





Glossary of Acronyms

CIEEM	Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management			
EPS	European Protected Species			
EU	European Union			
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment			
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee			
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report			
SPA	Special Protection Area			
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest			
TN	Target Note			



Glossary of Terminology

Applicant	East Anglia ONE North Limited.
Development area	The area comprising the onshore development area and the offshore development area (described as the 'order limits' within the Development Consent Order).
East Anglia ONE North project	The proposed project consisting of up to 67 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one construction, operation and maintenance platform, inter-array cables, platform link cables, up to one operational meteorological mast, up to two offshore export cables, fibre optic cables, landfall infrastructure, onshore cables and ducts, onshore substation, and National Grid infrastructure.
East Anglia ONE North windfarm site	The offshore area within which wind turbines and offshore platforms will be located.
European site	Sites designated for nature conservation under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive, as defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and regulation 18 of the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. These include candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas.
Landfall	The area (from Mean Low Water Springs) where the offshore export cables would make contact with land, and connect to the onshore cables.
Mitigation areas	Areas captured within the onshore Development Area specifically for mitigating expected or anticipated impacts.
Natura 2000 site	A site forming part of the network of sites made up of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas designated respectively under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive.
Onshore cable corridor	The corridor within which the onshore cable route will be located.
Onshore cable route	This is the construction swathe within the onshore cable corridor which would contain onshore cables as well as temporary ground required for construction which includes cable trenches, haul road and spoil storage areas.
Onshore cables	The cables which would bring electricity from landfall to the onshore substation. The onshore cable is comprised of up to six power cables (which may be laid directly within a trench, or laid in cable ducts or protective covers), up to two fibre optic cables and up to two distributed temperature sensing cables.
Onshore development area	The area in which the landfall, onshore cable corridor, onshore substation, landscaping and ecological mitigation areas, temporary construction facilities (such as access roads and construction consolidation sites), and the National Grid Infrastructure will be located.
Onshore infrastructure	The combined name for all of the onshore infrastructure associated with the proposed East Anglia ONE North project from landfall to the connection to the national electricity grid.



22.5.5 Water Vole and Otter Survey Report

22.1 Introduction

 This document presents the findings of a water vole Arvicola amphibius and otter Lutra lutra presence/absence survey which was undertaken by Royal HaskoningDHV ecologists in support of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project.

22.2 Project Background

- 2. In April 2018, an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey was undertaken by Royal HaskoningDHV ecologists and is presented as *Appendix 22.3* of this Environmental Statement (ES). At the time of undertaking the 2018 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey, the onshore development area was yet to be finalised, and therefore the 2018 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey and reporting was completed on the indicative onshore development area.
- 3. A subsequent Phase 1 Habitat Survey (Phase 1 Addendum) was conducted in response to Section 42 consultation in March 2019. The purpose of this additional survey was to gather habitat information from the small western portion of the onshore development area which was not obtained during the initial 2018 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey. Further detail and the results of this Phase 1 Addendum are presented in Annex 1 of *Appendix 22.3*.
- 4. The 2019 Phase 1 Addendum identified no water bodies assessed as suitable to support water voles and/or otters. Therefore, the results of the water vole and other presence/absence survey presented in this appendix are informed solely by the 2018 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey. The results are relevant to the indicative onshore development area which is shown on *Figure 22.5.1*. The onshore development area is shown on *Figure 22.5.1* as the solid red line for reference.

22.3 Legislation

22.3.1 Water Vole

- 5. Water voles are listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and consequently are subject to the provisions of Section 9, which makes it an offence to:
 - Intentionally capture, kill or injure water voles;

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- Damage, destroy or block access to their places of shelter or protection (on purpose or by not taking enough care);
- Disturb them in a place of shelter or protection (on purpose or by not taking enough care); and
- Possess, sell, control or transport live or dead water voles or parts of them (except water voles bred in captivity that have not been lawfully released into the wild as part of a re-population or re-introduction program).
- 6. Activities that can harm water voles include:
 - · Destroying or disturbing their habitat;
 - Destroying or disturbing places used for shelter or protection; and
 - Changing water quality.

22.3.2 Otter

- 7. The European otter is the only native UK otter species and is a European protected species (EPS); it is also protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to:
 - Capture, kill, disturb or injure otters (on purpose or by not taking enough care):
 - Damage or destroy a breeding or resting place (deliberately or by not taking enough care);
 - Obstruct access to their resting or sheltering places (deliberately or by not taking enough care); and
 - Possess, sell, control or transport live or dead otters, or parts of otters.
- 8. Due to the similarity of otter and water vole habitats, the activities noted above that may harm water voles can also be applied to otter.

22.4 Methodology

22.4.1 Survey Area

- 9. The water vole and otter presence/absence survey covered all water bodies that are located within the indicative onshore development area that had been assessed during the 2018 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey as optimal water vole and/or otter habitat.
- 10. The survey area for each water body included the extent of water body that fell within the indicative onshore development area plus an additional 50m buffer



up and downstream. The location of the water bodies subject to this survey are shown in *Figures 22.5.1a* – *225.5.1f*.

22.4.2 Survey Methodology

- 11. The first water vole and otter survey was undertaken in June 2018. The second water vole and otter survey was undertaken in August 2018. Due to access constraints for one waterbody, the water vole and otter survey for the Hundred River was undertaken in July 2018, this is detailed more in **section 22.4.5**.
- 12. The water vole survey was undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in the Water Vole Conservation Handbook (3rd Ed.) (Strachan, Moorhouse and Gelling 2011) and as modified by The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (Dean et al. 2016). Surveys were conducted on one bank for the full length of each optimal waterbody within the survey area (i.e. within the indicative onshore development area, plus 50m upstream and 50m downstream). Each water body was walked by an ecologist, and all field signs of water vole were recorded. This included sightings, burrows, latrines, feeding stations, lawns, nests, footprints and runways. The field sign type, its location was recorded and a photograph taken for each field sign observed. In additional to all water vole field signs, field signs of other aquatic mammals (e.g. rats, otter and mink) were recorded. The habitats adjacent to the survey area were recorded alongside detailed information on bankside species and watercourse characteristics.
- 13. Weather conditions were also recorded during the survey. Details of which are provided in **section 22.4.4**.

22.4.3 Surveyors

- 14. The water vole and otter surveys was conducted Royal HaskoningDHV ecologists and was led by. The survey team included:
 - Charlotte Clements, BSc (Hons), Associate Member of CIEEM (ACIEEM);
 - Claire Smith, BSc. MSc. Chartered Ecologist (CEcol) and Environmental (CEnv) and Full Member of CIEEM (MCIEEM);
 - Maria Walentek, BSc. MSc. Associate Member of CIEEM (ACIEEM); and
 - Kitty Taylor, BSc (Hons).

22.4.4 Weather Conditions

- 15. The weather conditions during each water vole and otter presence/absence survey were:
 - 28th June 2018 High of 24°C, sunny with a light breeze;
 - 26th July 2018 Sunny and high of 25 °C; and



• 30th August 2018 – High of 20 °C, dry with a light breeze.

22.4.5 Survey Limitations

- 16. The water vole and otter survey was conducted during the active water vole season (which is typically between March and September) however the presence of dense vegetation in some areas resulted in some water bodies not being fully accessed. In addition, it should also be noted that the weather conditions experienced during the 2018 survey window has been unseasonably dry due to an extended period of high temperatures within the UK.
- 17. Landowner access was not possible at the time of the June or August water vole and otter survey for the section of the Hundred River (water body No.63) that falls within the indicative onshore development area. Therefore, an ecologist accompanied the geomorphologist for this survey in July 2018 and checked for evidence for both water voles and otters. Although only one visit was undertaken for this water body, the findings from this single visit have enabled an initial conclusion to be drawn as to whether water voles and/or otters are present along this water body.
- 18. Whilst the survey team made the utmost effort to pick up all field signs present during the field surveys, on occasion due to human error some field signs can be missed or overlooked. However, despite this, the data presented in this report is considered to provide an accurate and robust understanding of the indicative onshore development area's water vole population.

22.5 Results

22.5.1 Findings from Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

- 19. The Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey identified 40 water bodies that were subsequently assessed for their potential to support water vole and/or otter. 33 of these 40 water bodies were either dry (27 water bodies) or assessed as providing sub-optimal habitat (six water bodies). Following the refinement of the indicative onshore development area (as outlined in **section 22.3.2**), an additional two water bodies (Target Note (TN)288 and TN143) were located outside the indicative onshore development area. Consequently these 35 water bodies have been scoped out from further survey and/or mitigation and are not considered further in this report.
- 20. The remaining five waterbodies (listed in *Table A22.1*) were assessed as providing optimal habitat for water voles and were therefore subject to a water vole presence/absence survey, with their findings forming the basis of this report.



21. Only one water body (No.63, *Figure 22.5.1c*) was assessed as providing optimal otter habitat and due to limited landowner access, this water body was surveyed only once and on a separate site survey visit in July 2018 for both water voles and otters.

22.5.2 Water Vole

22. **Table A22.1** and **Table A22.2** summarises the results of the water vole presence/absence surveys for the five waterbodies that had been assessed as providing optimal habitat for water vole. This table should be read in conjunction with **Figures 22.5.1a – 22.1.5f.**

Table A22.1 Water vole Field Signs Summary (Visit 1 – June or July 2018)

Water body reference	Field sign	Description	Location	Comments
TN255a	None present	n/a	n/a	Dry
TN303a	None present	n/a	n/a	Dry
TN304a	None present	n/a	n/a	Dry
TN289	None present	n/a	n/a	Dry
63 (Hundred river) note: Surveyed in July only Landowner access was not possible at the time of June water vole surveyed in July 2018. An ecologist accompanied the geomorphologist for this survey a evidence of water voles was noted during this survey.				gical survey in July

Table A22.2 Water vole Field Signs Summary (Visit 2 – August 2018)

Water body reference	Field sign	Description	Location	Comments		
TN255a	None present	n/a	n/a	Dry and evidence of recent works to the drain (i.e. reprofiling of the banks) evident.		
TN303a	None present	n/a	n/a	Predominately dry channel with localised areas of water (ranging between 5-10cm deep) which is considered to be as a result from recent rainfall. Evidence of recent bank reprofiling works to the drain which have resulted in the drain now being assessed as sub-optimal habitat for water voles.		
TN304a	None present	n/a	n/a	Dry		
TN289	None present	n/a	n/a	Dry		
63 (Hundred river)	Landowner access was not possible at the time of August water vole survey.					



23. No evidence of water vole presence was recorded during either of the two-water vole presence/absence surveys. Furthermore, no field signs of rat or mink were observed.

22.5.3 Otter

24. **Table A22.3** summarises the results of the otter presence/absence survey for the single water body (No.63, **Figure 22.5.1c**) that had been assessed as providing optimal habitat for otter. This table should be read in conjunction with **Figures 22.5.1a – 22.1.5f.**

Table A22.3 Otter Field Signs Summary (Visit 1 –July 2018)

Water body reference	Field sign	Description	Location	Comments
63 (Hundred river) note: surveyed in July only	survey. Howeve survey in July 2	ess was not possible er, landowner access 018. An ecologist acc evidence of otters was	was granted for a gompanied the geor	geomorphological morphologist for this

25. No evidence of otter activity was recorded during the 2018 otter presence/absence survey of the section of the Hundred River (No.63).

22.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 26. No evidence of water vole or otter has been recorded during the 2018 surveys, therefore it is considered likely that both of these species are absent.
- 27. Given the mobility of both water voles and otters, in combination with the presence of optimal habitat for these species being present, it is recommended that prior to works commencing, a pre-construction survey (within the optimal survey window) for both species is undertaken to confirm that both species remain absent, i.e. no changes to the findings of the 2018 survey. This should be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist. Further details of these pre-construction surveys is given in the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Scheme (OLEMS), as secured under the requirements of the draft DCO and submitted with this DCO application.
- 28. Results of these surveys relevant to the onshore development area are carried through into the EclA presented in *Chapter 22 Onshore Ecology*.





22.7 References

Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), (2016) Professional Code of Conduct, Revised June 2016.

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

Natural England, (2014) Otters: surveys and mitigation for development projects. Natural England Standing Advice.

Royal HaskoningDHV, (2018). Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Report (Document reference: I&BPB4842R003D01).

Strachan, R., Moorhouse, T. and Gelling, M. (2011) Water Vole Conservation Handbook 3rd Edition. *Wildlife Conservation Unit*, University of Oxford.



Annex 1: Water vole Presence/ absence Survey Results





Water body reference	Survey date	Surveyors	Waterbody type	Bank composition	Land use	Vegetation	Bank profile	Depth	Width	Current	Comments
TN255a	28 th June 2018	CC/MW/KT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dry
TN303a	28 th June 2018	CC/MW/KT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dry
TN304a	28 th June 2018	CC/MW/KT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dry
TN289	28 th June 2018	CC/MW/KT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dry
63 (Hundred river)	28 th June 2018	CC/MW/KT	Running water	Silt; Sand; and Earth.	Permanent / temporary grass.	Bankside trees – abundant Bushes –	Shallow (<45 ⁰)	0.5-1m	2-5m	Sluggish	Plenty of in channel veg, willow herb,
					abundant Herbs – dominant					reeds, bramble, common nettle, ash,	
						Submerged weed – rare					alder, thistle, willow, very
						Reeds / sedges – rare					silted.
						Tall grass – frequent					
						Short grass - frequent					



Annex 2: Photographs





Water body reference	Photograph
TN303a	
TN304a	



Water body reference	Photograph
TN289	
63 (Hundred river)	



Annex 3: Supporting Figure

East Anglia ONE North Offshore Windfarm Environmental Statement



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