

# Oath to Burrowbridge Dredging and Associated Activities

Volume 3: Appendices Part 5



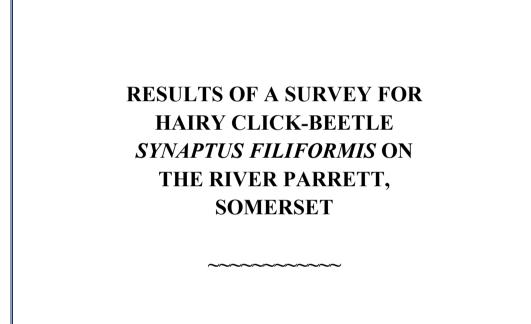


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APPENDIX 6F: INVERTEBRATES

*Report to: -*Somerset Drainage Boards Consortium Bradbury House 33-34 Market Street Highbridge TA9 3BW

July 2018 - v.6





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# RESULTS OF A SURVEY FOR THE HAIRY CLICK-BEETLE SYNAPTUS FILIFORMIS ON THE RIVER PARRETT IN SOMERSET

#### 1. SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 The River Parrett flows through the counties of Dorset and Somerset in South West England. From its source in the Thorney Mills springs in the hills around Chedington in Dorset, the river assumes a broadly north-western flow through Somerset and the Somerset Levels to its mouth at Burnham-on-Sea.
- 1.1.2 Dredging is proposed within the Somerset section of the river, upstream from Burrowbridge. This section is known to hold a population of the hairy click-beetle *Synaptus filiformis*.
- 1.1.3 The UK population of the hairy click-beetle is considered 'Endangered' under pre-1994 criteria defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and is listed as a Section 41 Species of Priority Importance under the criteria of the *Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.*
- 1.1.4 In order to better understand the current status of the hairy click-beetle on the River Parrett, and thereby inform a due-diligence safeguarding strategy to mitigate the impacts of the dredging operation upon the population, AEcol were commissioned by the Somerset Drainage Boards Consortium to establish the status of the species within seven locations where there are historic records.
- 1.1.5 The survey was performed by AEcol in-house entomologist, Dr James McGill, on three dates, comprising: 21<sup>st</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2018 and recorded 26 adults from 21 locations along the River Parrett between 500 m downstream of Oath Lock and 250 m downstream of Burrowbridge. The species was found to be associated with shallowly sloping tidal terraces, where dense stands of reed canary-grass are subject to flooding on the highest tides. Of an overall seven locations in which the species has historically occurred, it was recorded at three in 2018.
- 1.1.6 Bank reprofiling can be predicted to have a significant impact upon the hairy clickbeetle population. This is based on the unmitigated dredging plans. Mitigation is proposed to ameliorate these effects, although the methods are untested and their efficacy is unknown. Therefore, a surveillance programme is also recommended to attempt to assess the effect of the dredging impacts on the species status in the longer term and explore the possibility of capturing larvae in baited traps.

# Section 1 – End

# 2. BACKGROUND

2.1.1 Dredging is proposed within the Somerset section of the River Parrett, upstream from Burrowbridge. This section of the river is known to hold a population of the hairy click-beetle.

#### 2.2 The hairy click-beetle

#### **Description**

2.2.1 The adult hairy click-beetle is typically 9-12 mm in length and covered with greyish pubescence. It is fully-winged. An image of an adult is provided at Photo 1.



Photo 1. Adult hairy click-beetle © W.Urwin

#### <u>Ecology</u>

2.2.2 Hairy click-beetle larvae are thought to be herbivorous root-feeders (although the possibility that they might be omnivorous has not yet been excluded) and in Britain, all records of adult hairy click-beetle have been made in association with reed canary-grass *Phalaris arundinacea* and common reed *Phragmites australis* (Foster *et al.* 2007). Based on a study by Mendel (2003a) it is thought that, as adults are active in May and June, eggs are laid at this time. Pupation takes place in late summer or early autumn of the second or third year after the eggs were laid and the larvae spend 2-3 years around the roots of the host grass. Adults emerge in early autumn but remain in the soil until the following May or June.

#### Phase 1 habitats occupied

2.2.3 All records of hairy click-beetle have been made in F2.1 - Swamp, marginal and inundation / Marginal and inundation / Marginal vegetation. However, within this broad habitat type the species is restricted to tall vegetation encompassing the probable larval food-plants, growing along rivers with brackish influence.

#### Conservation status

2.2.4 The UK population of the hairy click-beetle is considered 'Endangered' under the pre-1994 criteria defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (see Appendix A for full criteria) and is listed as Section 41 Species of Priority Importance under the criteria of the *Natural Environment and Rural Communities* (NERC) Act 2006.

#### **Distribution**

- 2.2.5 Hairy click-beetle has always had a very limited distribution in the British Isles. Since 1900, published localities have been limited to five locations, comprising: Walton/Sunbury on the River Thames (Fowler & Donisthorpe 1913 N.B. not recorded since); the River Severn in Gloucestershire (Alexander 2007); the River Wye in Monmouthshire (Mendel 2003b); Rusland Pool in Cumbria (Read 2004, Foster 2007); and the River Parrett in Somerset (Payne 1977).
- 2.2.6 All Somerset records of the species occur on the River Parrett. The River Parrett flows through the counties of Dorset and Somerset in South West England. From its source in the Thorney Mills springs in the hills around Chedington in Dorset, the river assumes a broadly north-western flow through Somerset and the Somerset Levels to its mouth at Burnham-on-Sea. The upper tidal limit of the river is at Oath and it may be that this delineates the upper range of the hairy click-beetle.
- 2.2.7 Based on previous records, the potential range occupied by hairy click-beetle on the banks of the River Parrett in Somerset extends over approximately 4.5 km between Oath (the upper tidal limit of the River Parrett) at Ordnance Survey grid reference ST 38309 27880, and Burrowbridge at ST 35717 30521.

#### 2.3 Instruction

2.3.1 In order to better understand the current status of the hairy click-beetle on the River Parrett, and thereby inform a due-diligence safeguarding strategy to mitigate the impacts of the dredging operation upon the population, AEcol were commissioned by the Somerset Drainage Boards Consortium to establish the status of the species within seven locations in which it has been historically thought to occur, and other sections of the river within the range of these records.

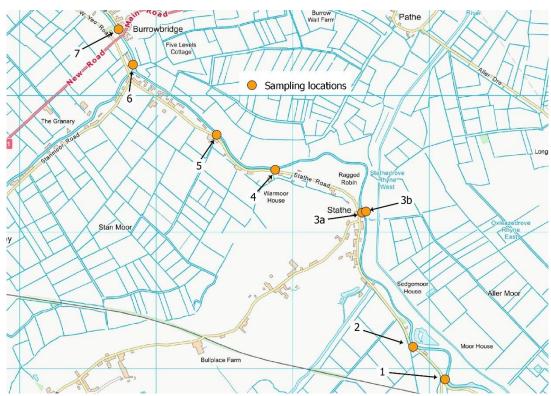
# Section 2 – End

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# 3. DESK-STUDY

#### Pre-existing species information

- 3.1.1 The Environment Agency supplied seven locations on the River Parrett where hairy click-beetle has been encountered, comprising: -
  - 1. Red Hill junction;
  - 2. Stathe Cottage;
  - 3. Stathe Bridge:
    - a. West bank; and
    - b. East bank.
  - 4. Parrett Cottage;
  - 5. Parsonage Farm;
  - 6. Walkeys Farm; and
  - 7. Riverside Road.
- 3.1.2 The locations that the species has occurred in historically are shown at Figure 1.



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# Figure 1. Locations in which hairy click-beetle records have been historically made on the River Parrett.

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3.1.3 The Environment Agency performs surveillance at locations 6 and 7 annually but has only recorded individual beetles at location 6 within the past nine years. Unfortunately, the data provided were incomplete and lacked the name of the recorder and the dates the species was encountered. No meaningful negative data was provided (i.e. when surveys might have been performed and the species not encountered). However, Somerset Environmental Records Centre may hold additional data.

# Section 3 – End

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# 4. STATUS ASSESSMENT

#### 4.1 Surveyor

- 4.1.1 The status assessment was performed by AEcol's in-house entomologist, Dr James McGill.
- 4.1.2 James has completed surveys of terrestrial and freshwater invertebrate assemblages for Ecological Impact Assessment, and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species surveys, and his doctoral thesis investigated outcomes of conservation management and habitat creation for assemblages of invertebrates associated with Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land (McGill 2018).

#### 4.2 Objectives of the status assessment

- 4.2.1 Status assessment objectives were threefold, comprising: -
  - 1. Establish presence/absence of hairy click-beetle at the locations along the River Parrett where it has historically been recorded;
  - 2. Where access was practicable, establish the status of the species across a wider area, including the dredging zone where possible. The overall sampling area extended from 250 m upstream of the Parrett/Tone confluence, 250 m along the Parrett downstream of the confluence, and 200 m upstream of the dredging location. Where access for sweep net survey was not practicable, the habitat was to be assessed visually;

and

3. Provide advice on mitigation to protect known populations of hairy click-beetle during the dredging programme.

#### 4.3 Sampling methods

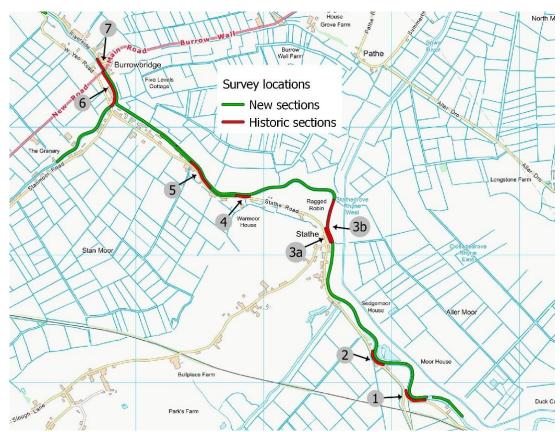
- 4.3.1 In accordance with recommended best practice guidance, as set out by Mendel (2003a) and Foster *et al.* (2007), the status assessment methods comprised: -
  - Sweep-netting targeting hairy click-beetle adults; and
  - Soil sampling targeting hairy click-beetle larvae.

#### Sweep-netting

- 4.3.2 Sweep-netting involves passing a sweep-net through vegetation in a figure-of-eight motion (Drake *et al.* 2007). The net was 50 cm in diameter and 50 cm in depth, made of stout canvas, to sample dense stands of reed canary-grass.
- 4.3.3 Sweep-net samples were taken continuously along the river bank through reed canarygrass, keeping the net low in the vegetation while walking at a moderate pace. The invertebrates captured were inspected every 10 sweeps. If any hairy click-beetles were swept, a grid reference was recorded at the middle of the route travelled during the previous 10 sweeps.

#### Soil-sampling

- 4.3.4 Soil-dwelling invertebrates can be sought by crumbling and sieving the organic soil horizons. As research has identified dense reed canary-grass above the frequently flooded area of soft silt in the lower channel as productive for hairy click-beetle in the soil (Mendel, 2003a), soil sampling was performed in the locations in which the species has historically been recorded. 'Soil-pits' were excavated by digging up soil around the roots of reed canary-grass to a depth of 25 cm. The spoil was crumbled by hand, searched by eye on a sheet, and sifted through a sieve with 0.5 cm mesh. An area of 0.5 m<sup>2</sup> was searched at each soil sampling location. This took approximately 30 minutes for each sample.
- 4.3.5 At six of the seven localities with previous records of hairy click-beetle, soil-pits were excavated in the reed canary-grass zone in the same area as adults were encountered, or, if no adults were encountered, in the densest stands of reed canary-grass available. There were no excavations on the Stathe Bank near Oath Lock (Sample location 1), due to a lack of accessible reed canary-grass. Therefore, in order to complete the full complement of seven soil samples, the banks described in Section 6.2.1 were substituted for the Burrowbridge bank of the River Parrett immediately upstream from Stathe Bridge.
- 4.3.6 The 7.9 km on the River Parrett that was sampled for the occurrence of hairy clickbeetle in May 2018 is shown at Figure 2.



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Figure 2. Locations on the River Parrett that were sampled for the occurrence of hairy click-beetle in May 2018.

# 4.4 Survey dates & weather conditions

4.4.1 The emergence of the adults was confirmed on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2018. Emergence having been established, the seven locations with historic records and the wider area were sampled on 21<sup>st</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2018. Table 1 sets out the date and weather conditions for each survey.

Table 1.	Date and	weather	conditions	for	each	visit.

	WEATHER CONDITIONS				
DATE	Temp (°C)	•		Cloud (8THS)	
21/05/18	21	0	0	0	
22/05/18	21	0	0	0	
23/05/18	23	0	0	0	

#### 4.5 Identification

4.5.1 Adult hairy click-beetle can be recognised in the field based on a combination of size, shape, pubescence, and the enlarged fourth tarsal segment on each leg.

#### 4.6 Constraints

4.6.1 Due to lack of public access, it was not possible to sample all sections of the river bank that would be affected by the proposed dredging. While this prevents conclusive confirmation of the species status in some situations, the suitability of habitat was established based on captures elsewhere and this was used to predict the suitability of sections that could not be physically accessed. On balance, it is concluded that the assessment is adequate to inform a due-diligence safeguarding strategy.

# Section 4 – End

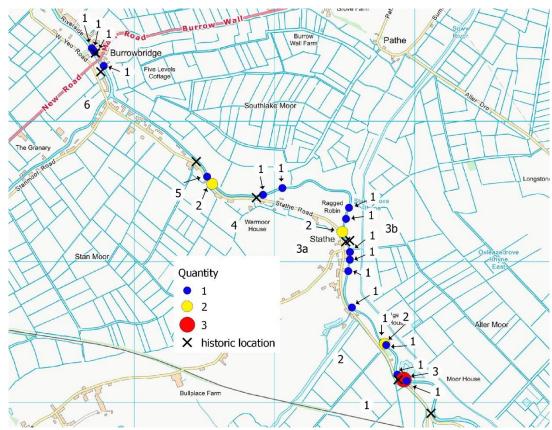
#### 5. STATUS ASSESSMENT RESULTS

#### <u>Data</u>

5.1.1 Twenty-six adult hairy click-beetle were swept from 21 locations between Oath and Burrowbridge in May 2018. Of the seven locations in which historic records have been made, three held the species in 2018 and numerous additional records were also made. Table 2 and Figure 3 summarise this data.

SAMPLE LOCATION	GRID REFERENCE	QUANTITY	STAGE	DATE	BANK
Historic location 3	ST 37485 29213	2	Adult	18/05/18	West
Historic location 3	ST 37511 29306	1	Adult	21/05/18	East
New location	ST 37539 29070	1	Adult	21/05/18	East
New location	ST 37538 29015	1	Adult	21/05/18	East
New location	ST 37527 28934	1	Adult	21/05/18	East
New location	ST 37553 28675	1	Adult	21/05/18	East
New location	ST 37779 28420	1	Adult	21/05/18	East
New location	ST 37786 28417	2	Adult	21/05/18	East
New location	ST 37797 28408	1	Adult	21/05/18	East
New location	ST 37877 28197	1	Adult	21/05/18	East
New location	ST 37923 28162	3	Adult	21/05/18	North
New location	ST 37934 28161	1	Adult	21/05/18	North
Historic location 3	ST 37532 29385	1	Adult	22/05/18	East
New location	ST 37057 29525	1	Adult	22/05/18	North
New location	ST 36919 29477	1	Adult	22/05/18	North
Historic location 5	ST 36557 29555	2	Adult	22/05/18	South
Historic location 5	ST 36520 29606	1	Adult	22/05/18	South
New location	ST 35783 30394	1	Adult	23/05/18	East
Historic location 7	ST 35716 30495	1	Adult	23/05/18	East
Historic location 7	ST 35717 30494	1	Adult	23/05/18	East
Historic location 7	ST 35714 30499	1	Adult	23/05/18	East

#### Table 2. Locations with adult hairy click-beetle.



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Figure 3. Locations on the River Parrett where adult hairy click-beetles were recorded in 2018, and historically.

Section 5 – End

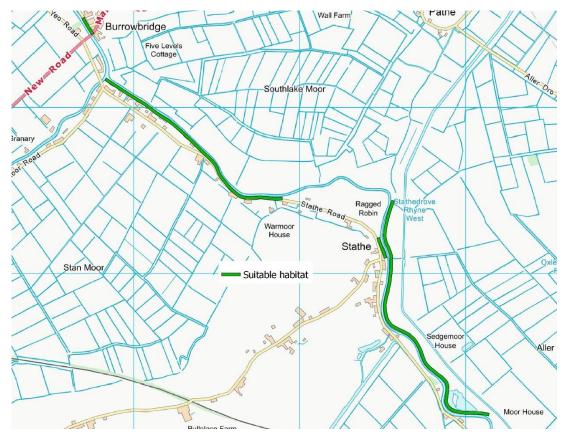
# 6. HABITAT ASSESSMENT RESULTS

#### 6.1 General river channel character

- 6.1.1 The river channel divides into three or four zones, depending on the bank management regime. These comprise: -
  - **Zone 1**: Closest to the river is a zone of soft silt, which reed-sweet grass is growing into and beginning to stabilise. The substrate is semi-fluid and floods regularly, daily or less regularly depending on height.
  - **Zone 2**: Above Zone 1 there is a 1-3 m wide band of reed-sweet grass, the extent mostly determined by the profile of the bank. This is consolidated by reed canary-grass roots, organic litter and flood refuse. The largest stands of reed canary-grass develop on gently sloping terraces that are above the neap tide level, but which are still flooded on the highest tides.
  - Zone 3:Above Zone 2 there is a 2-5 m wide band of tall ruderal vegetation,<br/>particularly stinging nettle Urticia dioica, as well as broad-leaved dock<br/>*Rumex obtusifolius* and common comfrey Symphytum officinale.
  - **Zone 4:** Above Zone 3 the vegetation is mown on many sections of bank and comprises short turf.
- 6.1.2 This zonation is modified by grazing, which reduces reed canary-grass to a 50 cm strip at the water margin. Above this is a mixture of bare ground, short turf and occasional ruderal species.

#### 6.2 Overall summary of habitat suitability

6.2.1 Based on observations of habitat where hairy click beetles were recorded, and absent, it is possible to characterise typical habitat for adult hairy click beetle as gently sloping tidal terraces with dense, wide stands of reed canary-grass (Zone 2). These locations are shown on Figure 4.



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Figure 4. Suitable habitat for hairy click beetle on the banks of the River Parrett in 2018.

#### 6.3 Sample Location 1 – Red Hill junction

6.3.1 Sample Location 1 comprised a 200 m section of the River Parrett bank upstream from the junction of Stathe Road and Red Hill. This was surveyed from the Stathe bank, from ST 38113 27940 to ST 38262 27865. Despite historic records, in 2018 the habitat comprised little in the way of reed canary-grass on a steep lower channel face (*c*. 45°) and is not typical of the vegetation structure with which the species is associated. No hairy click-beetle adults were recorded.

#### 6.4 Sample Location 2 – Stathe House

6.4.1 Sample Location 2 comprised a 200 m section of the River Parrett bank upstream from Stathe House. This was surveyed from the Stathe bank, from ST 37853 28256 to ST 37937 28145. As with Sample Location 1, this is a locality with previous records of hairy click-beetle, but the habitat composition and structure were materially identical

to Location 1 and no adults or larvae were recorded. Photo 2 illustrates the character of the habitat present in Sample Location 2.



Photo 2. River Parrett Sample Location 2 upstream from ST 37870 28182; showing a steep substrate, poor habitat structure and reed canary-grass limited to a narrow fringe on the water margin.

#### 6.5 Sample Location 3 – Stathe Bridge

6.5.1 Sample Location 3 was surveyed on both the west and east banks.

#### Sample Location 3a - West bank

6.5.2 On the Stathe bank, Sample Location 3 comprised a 120 m section of the River Parrett bank downstream from Stathe Bridge from ST 37524 29098 to ST 37483 29210. The habitat here broadly accords with that known to be exploited by the species, comprising a monotypic 2-3 m belt of unmanaged reed canary-grass growing on a shallow lower channel face with a gentle c. 10-20° slope (see Photo 3). This is a locality with previous records of hairy click-beetle, and in 2018 two adults were swept

in one 10 m stretch. In addition, three possible hairy click-beetle larvae were exposed at 20 cm depth in a soil pit.



Photo 3. River Parrett Sample Location 2 downstream from ST 36557 29555; where two adult hairy click-beetle were swept.

#### Sample Location 3b - East bank

6.5.3 On the Burrowbridge bank, a 400 m section downstream from the Stathe bridge from ST 37538 29099 to ST 37557 29471 was surveyed. The habitat here broadly accords with that known to be exploited by the species, comprising a monotypic 2-3 m belt of unmanaged reed canary-grass growing on a shallow lower channel face with a gentle c. 10-20° slope. This is a locality with previous records of hairy click-beetle, and in 2018 two adults were recorded but no larvae were encountered in a soil-pit.

#### 6.6 Sample Location 4 – Parrett Cottage

6.6.1 Sample 4 comprised a 100 m section downstream from War Moor towards the confluence with the River Tone from ST 36889 29461 to ST 36778 29464. Here the habitat is typical of that known to be exploited by the species and comprises a

monotypic 2-3 m belt of unmanaged reed canary-grass growing on a shallow lower channel face with a gentle c. 15-30° slope. Despite historic records of hairy clickbeetle, no adults or larvae were recorded.

# 6.7 Sample Location 5 – Parsonage Farm

6.7.1 Sample Location 5 comprised a 250 m section of the River Parrett bank downstream from War Moor towards the confluence with the River Tone from ST 36571 29527 to ST 36197 29937. Here again, the habitat is typical of that known to be exploited by the species and comprises a monotypic 2-3 m belt of unmanaged reed canary-grass growing on a shallow lower channel face with a gentle *c*. 15-30° slope. This is a locality with previous records of hairy click-beetle, and in 2018 three adults were recorded but no larvae were encountered in a soil-pit.

# 6.8 Sample Location 6 – Walkeys Farm

6.8.1 Sample Location 6 comprised a 280 m section upstream of Burrowbridge from ST 35741 30425 to ST 35805 30164. Although the lower channel face is shallow with a *c*. 20° slope and has good quantities of reed canary-grass, much of the vegetation has been cut close to the river channel and is therefore not typical of the habitat structure exploited by hairy click-beetles. Despite annual records of hairy click-beetle from Environment Agency surveillance between 2010 and 2016, no adults or larvae were recorded. Photo 4 illustrates the habitat present.



Photo 4. River Parrett Sample Location 6 downstream from ST 35795 30341; the reed canary-grass had recently been cut close to the river channel.

#### 6.9 Sample Location 7 – Riverside Road

6.9.1 Sample Location 7 comprises a 250 m section of the River Parrett bank downstream of Burrowbridge from ST 35749 30449 to ST 35602 30641. This sample was surveyed on the Burrowbridge side alone. The habitat here comprised a 3-4 m belt of unmanaged reed canary-grass dominated vegetation with common reed, growing on a shallow lower channel face with a *c*. 20-30° slope. This is a locality with previous records of hairy click-beetle, and three adults were recorded in 2018, but no larvae were encountered in a soil-pit. Photo 5 illustrates the habitat present in 2018.



Photo 5. Sample Location 7 downstream from ST 35720 30493; where three adult hairy click-beetle were swept.

# 6.10 Other locations on the River Parrett

#### River Parrett upstream from Oath Lock

6.10.1 A 300 m section of the Burrowbridge bank upstream of Oath lock from ST 38275 27886 to ST 38659 27639 was surveyed. This section is grazed and had a different character to the river downstream from the lock, with reed canary-grass largely replaced by reed sweet-grass *Glyceria maxima*. No adult hairy click-beetles were recorded.

#### **River Parrett to Oath Lock**

6.10.2 A 430 m section of river bank to Oath Lock was surveyed on the Burrowbridge side, from ST 38119 28143 to ST 38275 27886. The habitat here comprises dense ruderal vegetation on the upper bank, and scattered reed canary-grass along a largely bare 1-1.5 m strip above the river channel (see Photo 6). No adult hairy click-beetles were recorded.



Photo 6. River Parrett downstream from ST 38143 22977; unmanaged bank with poorly developed reed canary-grass zone.

# River Parrett at Oath

6.10.3 The Stathe bank of the River Parrett between ST 37937 28143 and ST 38113 27943 was visually inspected from adjacent sections, and the opposite bank. This section was heavily grazed by cattle, with limited growth of reed canary-grass (see Photo 7) and the habitat is not typical of that known to be exploited by hairy click-beetles.



Photo 7. River Parrett upstream from ST 37946 28141; heavy poaching from cattle grazing, with limited growth of reed canary-grass.

#### River Parrett upstream from Stathe Bridge

6.10.4 A 1.3 km section of river bank upstream from the eastern end of Southlake Moor was surveyed on the Burrowbridge side, from ST 37538 29099 to ST 38119 28143. The habitat here comprises a monotypic 1-3 m belt of unmanaged reed canary-grass growing on a shallow lower channel face with a *c*. 20-30° slope (see Photo 8). Fourteen adult hairy click-beetle were recorded, but no larvae were encountered in a soil-pit.



Photo 8. River Parrett downstream from at ST 37923 28162; where an adult hairy click-beetle was swept.

# River Parrett at War Moor

6.10.5 Access permissions that would have allowed the survey of the totality of the bank at War Moor were not gained. As a result, the Stathe bank was not fully surveyed. However, a visual assessment found a 350 m section between ST 37483 29210 and ST 37473 29501 held a monotypic 2 m belt of unmanaged reed canary-grass, which is typical of habitat known to be exploited by hairy click-beetles. The remaining 600 m downstream between ST 37473 29501 and ST 36889 29461 was grazed by horses, poached, and held only scattered reed canary-grass.

#### River Parrett adjacent to Southlake Moor

6.10.6 A 2.2 km section of river bank upstream from Burrowbridge was surveyed on the Burrowbridge side, from ST 35811 30348 to ST 37550 29427. The habitat throughout was heavy poached due to cattle grazing on Southlake Moor, and reed canary-grass was present as a fringe less than 1 m wide, with culms grazed down, and large patches of bare ground and compacted soil (see Photo 9). Two adult hairy click-beetles were recorded opposite the western half of War Moor, one of which was covered in mud.

It is likely that its underground overwintering site was compressed by cattle trampling. This is in contrast to the other 25 adult specimens during this survey which had pristine pubescence. There is no information available about the effects of cattle trampling on hairy click-beetle larvae, although there is some research about other invertebrates. Numbers of larvae for the soil-inhabiting cranefly *Molophilus ater* were lower in trampled peat along a footpath than in adjacent untrampled ground (Bayfield, 1979). Two out of fourteen soil cores produced adults, compared with nine out of fourteen from undisturbed ground (Bayfield, 1979). It seems likely that hairy clickbeetle larvae might be killed by heavy compaction from grazing, as click beetle larvae in the present survey were found at shallow depths (*c.* 10-20 cm).



Photo 9. River Parrett downstream from ST 37194 29553; poaching from cattle grazing, with limited growth of reed canary-grass.

#### River Parrett between Stathe and the River Tone confluence

6.10.7 Access permissions that would have allowed survey of a 400 m stretch of the River Parrett bank between Stathe and the River Tone confluence on the Stathe bank were not obtained. However, the habitat between ST 36197 29937 to ST 35839 30175 was assessed from the opposite bank and comprised a monotypic 2-3 m belt of unmanaged reed canary-grass, growing on a shallow lower channel face with a *c*. 20-30° slope. The upper bank had been cut recently by the Environment Agency. Given the presence of hairy click-beetle downstream in Burrowbridge, and upstream towards War Moor, presence is entirely possible in this section as the habitat was typical of that known to be exploited by the species.

#### River Parrett below King Alfred Inn

6.10.8 A 100 m section of the River Parrett bank upstream from Burrowbridge was surveyed on the Burrowbridge side, from ST 35754 30436 to ST 35811 30348. The habitat here comprises diverse ruderal vegetation and a 1-2 m belt of unmanaged reed canarygrass. The lower channel profile is steep (c. 45°), with a slightly shallower mid-slope (c. 35°) (see Photo 10). One adult hairy click-beetle was recorded.



# Photo 10. River Parrett downstream from ST 35784 30389; where an adult hairy click-beetle was swept.

#### River Parrett downstream from Saltmoor pumping station

6.10.9 A 200 m stretch of the River Parrett bank downstream from Saltmoor pumping station from ST 35286 30894 to ST 35166 30967 was surveyed from the Saltmoor side. The habitat comprisd a 2 m belt of unmanaged reed canary-grass and common reed on a shallow lower channel face with a c. 25-40° slope. Although the habitat composition and structure are typical of that known to be exploited by hairy click-beetles, no adults were recorded.

#### River Parrett downstream from Saltmoor Farm

6.10.10 A 200 m stretch of the River Parrett bank downstream from Saltmoor Farm from ST 34962 31252 to ST 34867 31366 was surveyed from the Saltmoor side. The habitat comprised a 2 m belt of unmanaged reed canary-grass with common reed on a shallow lower channel face with a c. 25-40° slope. Although the habitat composition and structure are typical of that known to be exploited by hairy click-beetles, no adults were recorded.

#### 6.11 River Tone

#### River Tone upstream of confluence with River Parrett

6.11.1 A 620 m stretch of the River Tone bank upstream from the confluence with the River Parrett was surveyed on the north side, from ST 35793 30158 to ST 35390 29747. The habitat comprised a monotypic 2-3 m belt of unmanaged reed canary-grass growing on a shallow lower channel face with a *c*. 20-30° slope, with the upper bank cut by the Environment Agency (see Photo 11). Although the habitat composition and structure are typical of that known to be exploited by hairy click-beetles, no adults were recorded.

#### River Tone downstream of confluence with River Parrett

6.11.2 The habitat on the south bank of the River Tone between ST 35798 30144 and ST 35396 29721 comprised a monotypic 2-3 m belt of reed canary-grass growing on a shallow lower channel face with a c. 20-30° slope. Although the habitat composition and structure are typical of that known to be exploited by hairy click-beetles, access permissions had not been gained and no survey was performed. The status of the species in this location therefore remains unknown.



Photo 11. River Tone downstream from ST 35617 29955; with a 2 m belt of reed canary-grass left unmanaged, after cutting on the upper bank.

Section 6 – End

# 7. IMPACTS OF PROPOSED DREDGING & BANK REPROFILING

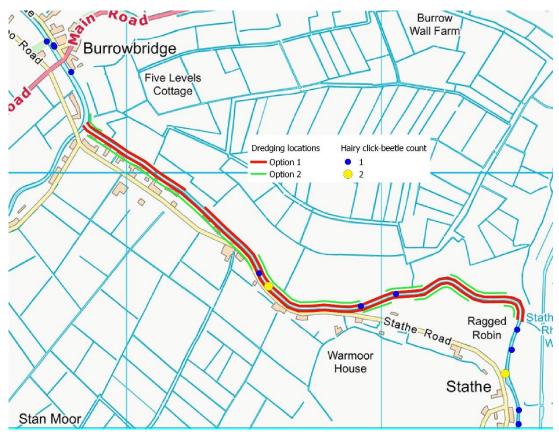
#### 7.1 Dredging / reprofiling programme description

#### <u>Timing</u>

7.1.1 A one-off dredging programme on the River Parrett is planned by the Somerset Drainage Boards Consortium in September and October 2018, including bank reprofiling.

#### Extent

- 7.1.2 Dredging is proposed in the sections of channel shown on Figure 5. There are two options: -
  - 1. Option 1 Maximum flood risk benefit of works; and
  - 2. Option 2 Single bank only mitigation.



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Figure 5. The sections of the River Parrett where dredging is proposed, and the locations where hairy click-beetles were recorded in 2018.

#### 7.2 Potential impacts of proposed dredging on hairy click-beetle

7.2.1 Any maintenance operations affecting the reed-sweet grass zone have potential to affect the hairy click-beetle.

#### Habitat loss

- 7.2.2 The potential loss of habitat depends on the precise dredging locations. Option 1 would result in the loss of 39% (1,320 m) of the habitat typical of that known to be exploited by the hairy click-beetle between Oath and Burrowbridge, at least for as long as it takes reed canary-grass to re-establish on the river bank. The proposed dredging zone is contiguous with areas of limited habitat suitability on the grazed banks of Southlake and War Moors. As a result, the maximum distance from the centre of the dredging zone to habitat typical of that exploited by hairy click-beetle would be 1,025 m.
- 7.2.3 Option 2 would result in the loss of 28% (948 m) of the habitat typical of that known to be exploited by the hairy click-beetle between Oath and Burrowbridge, at least for as long as it takes reed canary-grass to re-establish on the river bank. As it is proposed to dredge on the Burrowbridge bank around Parrett Cottage, the maximum distance from the centre of the dredging zone to habitat typical of that exploited by hairy click-beetle would be 500 m.
- 7.2.4 The remainder of the proposed dredging is either on the Burrowbridge bank, or the Stathe bank adjacent to War Moor. The impact on suitable habitat for hairy click-beetle here should be minor, as the vegetation and habitat structure here is not typical of most locations where the species was recorded.

#### **Mortality**

7.2.5 Adult hairy click-beetles have wings but have only been observed to fly over 1-2 m. As the dredging will take place in September and October, the risk to adults will comprise those that are in the transformation stages between larvae and adulthood and would emerge in the spring of 2019. The remaining members of the populations will be in the larval stages. All the beetles will therefore be within 20 cm of the ground surface around the succulent roots of reed canary-grass. As a result, the dredging will take place when adults and larvae are vulnerable, although it is more likely that adults might find an alternative hibernation site in autumn or spring than winter, when temperatures are lower.

# 7.3 Constraints to mitigation

- 7.3.1 There are two significant constraints to defining effective mitigation, comprising: -
  - 1. A paucity of knowledge regarding the need for intervention, which encompasses:
    - a. A lack of data in respect of how long it takes reprofiled banks to re-vegetate;
    - b. Whether the soils left by reprofiling are in fact suitable for reed canary-grass; and
    - c. What the migration distances over which hairy click-beetles might travel to re-colonise habitat following recovery actually are.
  - 2. A paucity of knowledge regarding the efficacy of mitigation action.
- 7.3.2 At present, it is unknown how long following reprofiling it will take before the vegetation composition and structure is typical of that exploited by the hairy click-beetle. Similarly, it is unknown whether the soils and substrate that is left by the reprofiling will be suitable for colonisation by reed canary-grass, or whether the grass needs a degree of silting before it can spread to dredged areas.

#### 7.4 Recommendations for mitigation during works

7.4.1 Due to the constraints identified at Subsection 7.3, recommendations for mitigation in respect of the September and October 2018 dredging and reprofiling are limited to 'common sense' recommendations alone.

#### Excavated material

- 7.4.2 It is planned to place spoil on the landward side of the Burrowbridge bank on Southlake Moor. This will not affect any hairy click-beetle that might be present in the Burrowbridge bank on the channel side, although the reed canary-grass zone here is poorly developed.
- 7.4.3 Where reed-sweet grass is removed, it is likely to contain live hairy click-beetle larvae and adults. As the larvae recorded in the present study and previous research (Mendel 2003a) were within 20 cm of the ground surface, the impacts upon them might be mitigated by digging out turves of vegetation at a depth of at least 50 cm. Material might then be placed upright on the bank to maximise the likelihood that it may continue to grow and therefore support the larvae that depend upon it. In order to guard against frost penetration, the turves should be as large as possible and placed against each other in as large a mat as is practical. Turves with reed canary-grass should not be buried beneath other dredgings.

#### Livestock fencing

- 7.4.4 If practical, bank sections and any excavated turves should be fenced to keep cattle out, in order that the substrate is undisturbed and the reed canary-grass has the best chance of re-establishing.
- 7.4.5 Fencing might also be reinstated on the Stathe bank of War Moor, to restrict access of horses to a smaller section of the river channel. This might help the vegetation and habitat structure develop, to resemble most locations where the species was recorded.

#### Reprofiling

7.4.6 Based on observations of reed canary-grass and hairy click-beetle at the River Parrett, reprofiling should seek to create shallowly sloping tidal terraces, maximising the zone that is subject to flooding on the highest tides.

#### <u>Cutting</u>

7.4.7 The cutting regime could be altered on the Stathe bank between Burrowbridge and the Saltmoor road bridge. There are recent records of hairy click-beetle on the bank here and it was found directly opposite below the King Alfred Inn. As no dredging is planned on this section, it should be managed to maximise habitat suitability for hairy click-beetle and thereby provide a robust donor population for the dredged and reprofiled sections. This should follow the prescription adopted on the River Tone upstream of the confluence with the River Parrett, where 2-3 m beside the channel is left uncut when the upper bank is mown.

#### Pilot larval translocation

7.4.8 Although soil sampling has been largely ineffective in the present study, and previous research (Mendel 2003a), it is possible that a more efficient method could be developed to capture larvae, such as the use of baited stocking or pitfall traps. These have been used in surveillance of other click beetle species in agricultural fields (Morales-Rodriguez *et al.* 2017). If trapping could be developed to be successful for live larvae, it would open-up the possibility of removing the species from habitat before dredging takes place. Larvae could be relocated to areas which will not be impacted by dredging, potentially strengthening the population in these areas.

# 7.5 Recommendations for defining robust mitigation.

- 7.5.1 The presence of the beetle and the need for dredging and reprofiling provide an opportunity for data-collection that might be used to inform mitigation action more widely in the UK. It is therefore recommended that the following be performed in order to define robust mitigation for future dredging and profiling operations: -
  - 1. Data-collection and review;
  - 2. Vegetation surveillance; and
  - 3. Hairy click-beetle surveillance.

#### Data-collection and review

- 7.5.2 The first stage of the mitigation design should be to contact the bodies responsible for the maintenance of the water-courses upon which other populations of hairy click-beetle are known to occur, to see whether they have already defined effective mitigation methods. Regardless, an information network should be established to share knowledge across all populations of the species, in order to ensure rapid transfer of information and the best possible safeguarding.
- 7.5.3 The second stage should be to collect and collate all data in respect of the lifecycles, propagation, methods by which they spread to new areas, and environmental requirements for both: -
  - 1. Reed canary-grass (to include Ellenberg Indicator Values etc.); and
  - 2. Hairy click-beetle.
- 7.5.4 Understanding the life-cycle and propagation will inform the time of year when dredging and reprofiling is likely to be least damaging. Understanding the method of spread might lead to more effective ways of safeguarding the beetles (i.e. by using displacement to encourage mobile adults to migrate to areas outside the Zone of Influence of the dredging) and will give an insight into how the grass may again recolonise the reprofiled substrate. This information might also give some idea over what distance the beetles might move to recolonise habitat as it recovers, and what length of hostile ground might represent a barrier to movement. Understanding the environmental requirements will enable an assessment to be made as to what soils and substrate will support reed canary-grass, and which will not. Comparisons might also be investigated in respect of reprofiled banks where livestock do and do not have access.
- 7.5.5 A basic principle management for invertebrates is rotational management, where "only a fraction of a site is managed in any one operation" (Kirby 1992). However, there is no universally applicable ideal plot size, as this is defined by the objectives of individual management schemes (Kirby 1992).

7.5.6 Having reviewed the ecology of reed canary-grass and the hairy click-beetle, the most effective mitigation method would be a dredging programme that was performed in a zoned rotation. The number, width of zones and dredging interval would be defined by the length of time it takes the reed canary-grass to recolonise the reprofiled substrate and the beetles to recolonise the vegetation.

#### Vegetation Surveillance

- 7.5.7 Following the dredging and reprofiling it is recommended that the stretch of the River Parrett be divided into surveillance zones as follows: -
  - 1. Undisturbed banks where hairy click-beetle were recorded in 2018;
  - 2. Undisturbed banks where hairy click-beetle were not recorded in 2018;
  - 3. Dredged and reprofiled areas where hairy click-beetle were recorded in 2018; and
  - 4. Dredged and reprofiled areas where hairy click-beetle were not recorded in 2018.
- 7.5.8 Two replicates of each zone with as similar angles of slope as possible should be chosen and surveillance performed to record the following: -
  - 1. Species composition of vegetation (using DAFOR);
  - 2. Vegetation height;
  - 3. Presence of livestock; and
  - 4. Density (defined on two levels, comprising: a) thick (no bare ground visible through sward); and, b) thin (ground visible through sward).
- 7.5.9 Surveillance should continue for a minimum of five years or until a reed canary-grass dominant sward with a thick density has been recorded in any un-grazed zone that was subject to dredging and reprofiling in autumn 2018. During this time, the feasibility of hydroseeding of reed canary-grass on the reprofiled banks might also be explored.

#### Hairy click-beetle surveillance

- 7.5.10 It is recommended that hairy click-beetle surveillance be performed annually in all vegetation surveillance zones for five years, or until the species is encountered (whichever is sooner) to assess recolonisation by hairy click-beetle in any reprofiled habitat.
- 7.5.11 Particular consideration should be given to how the migration distance of the species might be established. This information would be of significant value in determining the width of rotation zones.

7.5.12 If the surveillance results are negative, consideration should be given to reintroducing larvae following the maturation of the habitat on reprofiled banks, subject to the development of an effective translocation methodology.

# Section 7 – End

# 8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1.1 The hairy click-beetle occurs along the River Parrett in Somerset between 500 m downstream of Oath Lock and 250 m downstream of Burrowbridge. The species is associated with shallowly sloping tidal terraces, where dense stands of reed canary-grass establish and are subject to flooding on the highest tides.
- 8.1.2 Of an overall seven locations in which it is suggested that the species has historically occurred, it was only recorded in three in 2018, although fifteen new locations were also discovered.
- 8.1.3 The proposed dredging can be predicted to have a significant negative impact upon the hairy click-beetle population in the sections affected. Mitigation is proposed to ameliorate these effects. However, the mitigation methods are untested and their efficacy is unknown. Therefore, a surveillance programme is also recommended to attempt to assess the effect of the dredging impacts on the species status in the longer term and explore the possibility of capturing larvae in baited traps.

# Section 8 – End

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## APPENDIX A. RARITY STATUS CATEGORIES DEFINITIONS & CRITERIA.

For the purposes of evaluating invertebrate faunas and priorities for conservation action, invertebrates are attributed various rarity status categories, the meanings of which are given below. Definitions and criteria are taken from Drake *et al.* (2007).

## A1. RED DATA BOOK

## A1.1 Red Data Book Category 1 RDB1 – ENDANGERED

## Definition

- A1.1.1 Taxa which are in danger of extinction in Britain, and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating.
- A1.1.2 Taxa included in this category comprise: -
  - Taxa whose numbers have been reduced to a critical level or whose habitats have been so dramatically reduced that they are deemed to be in immediate danger of extinction; and
  - Taxa which are possibly extinct.

## <u>Criteria</u>

- A1.1.3 The criteria for selection into Red Data Book Category 1 comprise: -
  - Species, which are known or believed, to occur as only a single population within one 10km square of the National Grid.
  - Species, which only occur in habitats known to be especially vulnerable;
  - Species, which have shown a rapid and continuous decline over the last twenty years and are now estimated to exist in five or fewer 10 km squares.
  - Species which are possibly extinct but have been recorded this century but which if rediscovered would need protection.

# A2. REFERENCES

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# SOMERSET LEVELS DRAINAGE BOARDS CONSORTIUM

# **River Parrett**

# Oath to Burrowbridge: Benthic Macroinvertebrates

# 1 INTRODUCTION

John Associates was commissioned by the Somerset Drainage Board Consortium (SDBC) to undertake benthic macroinvertebrate sampling at four sample points between Oath Lock (the tidal limit of the River Parrett), and the confluence with the River Tone. All samples were preserved for subsequent laboratory identification to species level (where possible).

# 2 SITE LOCATION AND CONTEXT

Proposals to dredge approximately 4km of the River Parrett between Burrowbridge (at National Grid Reference [NGR] ST 35842 30207) and Oath (NGR ST 38308 27900) have the potential to impact a range of ecological habitats and associated species if these are not considered early in the planning process. The potential impacts of the proposals on the existing benthic macroinvertebrate assemblage was considered as part of this particular study.

The section of the River Parrett channel between Oath Lock and its confluence with the River Tone is considered to be broadly homogenous along its length, comprising the following physical habitat features<sup>1</sup>:

- Artificial channel with relatively simple planform and sinuosity resulting in (generally) a reduced physical habitat diversity in comparison with more semi-natural river systems (but recognizing this is characteristic of many watercourses in the Somerset Levels and Moors).
- Tidal influence resulting in at least diurnal vertical changes in the extent of bank features submerged and accessible to macroinvertebrates (depending on tidal state).
- All four macroinvertebrate sample points are located within the tidal influence and therefore some fluctuations in salinity will occur. Pure freshwater conditions will not occur at any time.
- A near absence of overhanging tree canopy resulting in virtually no shading or inputs of tree-sourced organic detritus (e.g. leaf litter), with water volume/ depth and transparency being the key regulators of water temperature.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Taken from "Draft Fish Habitat Technical Note", Johns Associates, 2018.

- A near absence of submerged trees or shrubs, including exposed roots.
- A near absence of coarse woody debris, log jams or leaf litter.
- Generally, an extensive presence of tall vegetation on the embanked upper river bank (above typical high tide levels), providing habitat for certain life-stages of aquatic macroinvertebrates e.g. damselfly adults.
- Generally, an extensive presence of submerged fine-leaved macrophytes that can be fully submerged or more exposed depending on river flows/tidal state. These stands also influence flow character with a greater influence on lower water column flow velocities and restricting flows across the wetted width, concentrating velocities between stands. Presence of other rooted macrophytes. These features provide a wider range of habitats for macroinvertebrate colonisation.
- Some variation in lower bank stability as a result of weathering and erosional activities. These are typically more notable below Stathe Bridge. Slab/cantilever and slump failures cause a more irregular bank form resulting in small backwaters or embayments (where collapsed sediment has been transported downstream). Narrower cross-sections or pinch points are present in the lower reaches, where bank failures have become stabilized and vegetated, which increase flow velocities under lower tidal states. Some overhangs are present causing some limited areas of shading, and some submerged overhangs are present as well.
- The bed substrate is dominated by clay with overlying silt.

The surrounding landscape is predominantly coastal and floodplain grazing marsh with areas of lowland meadows and semi-improved and improved neutral grassland (Figure 1). Numerous ditches and drains are present within the immediate local area, with permanently wet and ephemeral ponds and other standing waterbodies.



Figure 1: Location of the benthic macroinvertebrate sample points (S1, S2, S3 and S4). Sample point S1 is located just downstream of Oath Lock

# 3 METHODOLOGY

# 3.1 RATIONALE

An assessment of the macroinvertebrate assemblage present in a watercourse is a reliable indicator of the overall biological quality of the watercourse at that time. The use of British Monitoring Working Party (BMWP) scores highlights potential organic pollution within an aquatic system.

# 3.2 METHOD

Samples were taken on 6<sup>th</sup> June 2018, which represents a late-spring sample. Seasonal sampling maximizes the likelihood of capturing macroinvertebrate species from a watercourse given their relatively short life-cycles. Taking spring and autumn samples is generally accepted as the best practice method. Sampling in one season only carries with it the risk of missing key species, as certain life-cycle stages may not be aquatic at that time.

Macroinvertebrate samples were taken from four discrete locations downstream of Oath Lock (see Figure 1), as shown in Table 1.

Site Number	Longitude	Latitude	Site Photograph
S1	51°3'38.03" N	2° 53′33.54″ W	
S2	51° 3'41.03″ N	2° 54′01.10″ W	

Site Number	Longitude	Latitude	Site Photograph
S3	51° 3'48.40" N	2°54'30.70" W	
S4	51° 3'59.80" N	2°54′54.73″ W	



Owing to the nature of the channel, (i.e. deep water and clay substrate), samples were obtained using a combination of methods, including 3 no. hauls of a naturalist's dredge of the substrate, followed by a 1-minute sweep of midchannel floating and submerged macrophytes and marginal vegetation/ woody debris using a standard longhandled pond net. A sample of the sediment was taken at each location using a grab to approximately 10cm depth; this was washed through the pond net and added to the sample in order to maximize the chances of sampling burrowing species.

All samples were preserved using 70% industrial methylated spirit (IMS) and sealed in plastic pots for subsequent laboratory analysis.

Analysis was undertaken by experienced entomologist Dr. Bill Bellamy, with macroinvertebrates identified to species level (where possible). BMWP and Average Score Per Taxon (ASPT) were calculated for each sample.

# 4 **RESULTS**

The macroinvertebrate species contained in each of the four samples are shown in Table 2 below.

## Table 2: Macroinvertebrate Survey Results

Latin Name	Common Name	BMWP		Number of	Number of Individuals		
		Score	S1	S2	S3	S4	
Worms							
Oligochaeta	Aquatic worm	1	1	8	1	1	
Leeches	•		·	·			
Piscicola geometra	Fish leech	4	2		3		
Molluscs	•	·	·	·			
Potamopyrgus antipodarum	Jenkins' spire shell	3	1	2		5	
Bithynia tentaculata	Common Bithynia	3			1		
Lymnaea peregra	Wandering snail	3		1	5		
Physa acuta	Acute bladder snail	3	2		3	2	
Planorbis planorbis	Ram's horn snail	3				1	
Anisus vortex	Whirlpool ramshorn	3				1	
Sphaerium corneum	Fingernail clam	3	1	3		1	
Crustaceans	•	·	·	·			
Asellus aquaticus	Water hog-louse	3	40	9	6		
Gammarus zaddachi	Freshwater shrimp	6	175	150	429	50	
Crangonyx pseudogracilis	Freshwater shrimp	6	4				
Insects – Damselflies (larvae)	•		·	·			
Ischnura elegans	Blue-tailed damselfly	6	2	5	4	3	
Calopteryx virgo	Beautiful demoiselle	8	1		2	3	
Insects – Alderflies (larvae)							
Sialis lutaria	Yellow alderfly	4	1				
Insects – Mayflies (larvae)							
Centroptilum luteolum	Small spurwing	4	1	2			
Cloeon dipterum	Pond olive mayfly	4		11	1		

Latin Name	Common Name	BMWP		Number of Individuals			
		Score	S1	S2	S3	S4	
Procloeon bifidum	Pale evening dun mayfly	4			3	2	
Caenis luctuosa gp	Anglers' Curse mayfly	7	3	2	2	4	
Caenis robusta	Anglers' Curse mayfly	7	4	1			
Insects – Caddisflies (larvae)					1		
Hydroptila sp.	Cased caddisfly	6		2		1	
Anabolia nervosa	Cased caddisfly	7	1			3	
Insects – Water bugs	1				1	1	
Gerris sp.	Pondskater	5				1	
Insects – Water beetles					1		
Haliplus sibiricus	Diving beetle	5	1				
Dytiscidae (larvae)	Diving beetle	5	1				
Gyrinus substriatus	Whirligig beetle	5			1		
Elmis aenea	Riffle beetle	5			1		
Oulmnius tuberculatus	Riffle beetle	5	1		3		
Donacia simplex	Leaf beetle	-			1		
Insects – True flies (larvae)					1	1	
Simulium erythrocephalum	Blackfly	5	30	1			
Orthocladiinae/ Diamesinae	Non-biting midge	2	3	12	15	5	
Chironominae	Non-biting midge	2	5	1			
Ceratopoginidae	Biting midge	-				1	
	TOTAL INVERTE	BRATE TAXA	21	15	17	16	
		BMWP	81	49	60	64	
		BMWP TAXA	18	12	14	14	
		ASPT	4.5	4.08	4.29	4.57	

Samples S3 and S4 also contained low numbers of three-spined stickleback *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, (one individual and 14 individuals respectively), whilst sample S4 also contained two juvenile flounder *Platychthys flesus*, which confirms the saline influence.

# 5 CONCLUSIONS

There were no notable or rare species found in any of the samples and all were characteristic of lowland waterbody habitat at or around the tidal limit with low diversity. However, relatively high numbers of the brackish shrimp *Gammarus zaddachi* were recorded from all four samples, with a maximum count of 429 individuals from sample S3.

BMWP scores were generally low, although sample S1 contained some higher-scoring taxa (including blackfly larvae, water beetles, alderfly larvae and the cased caddisfly larva *Anabolia nervosa*), which explains the higher score of 81. All samples had a very similar ASPT, indicating a similar assemblage across the four sites.

Whilst a number of these species may be lost from the River Parrett as a result of the dredging works, the mobile nature of these species, together with their comparatively short life-cycles (not all of which are aquatic for most species), will mean that recovery will be rapid. Downstream drift of macroinvertebrates may also assist in the re-colonisation of the dredged section of river following completion of the works.

To obtain a more accurate picture of the macroinvertebrate assemblage present within this section of the River Parrett, autumn samples taken from the same sample points could be taken to ascertain whether any additional species are present (including notable species). A 'control' sample taken upstream of Oath Lock would also be useful in assessing the species present which could contribute to re-colonisation.

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# SOMERSET LEVELS DRAINAGE BOARDS CONSORTIUM

# **River Parrett**

# Oath to Burrow Bridge: Ramsar Invertebrates

# 1 INTRODUCTION

John Associates was commissioned by the Somerset Levels Drainage Boards Consortium (SLDBC) to undertake a deskbased review of the habitat requirements of a number of Ramsar invertebrates which are known to be present within local designated sites and to assess the likely presence of these species within the proposed stretch of the River Parrett to be dredged.

# 2 STATUS

The Somerset Levels and Moors were designated as a Ramsar wetland in June 1997. Covering an area of 6,388.49 hectares, the Ramsar site is bounded by Bridgewater Bay in the west and the higher ground of Mendips, Dorset Hills, Blackdown Hills, Brendons and Quantocks.

The Ramsar site consists of a series of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within the largest area of lowland wet grassland and associated wetland habitat remaining in Britain. It covers about 35,000 hectares in the flood plains of the Rivers Axe, Brue, Parrett, Tone and their tributaries. The majority of the site is only a few metres above mean sea level and drains through a large network of ditches, rhynes, drains and rivers. Flooding can affect large areas in winter depending on rainfall and tidal conditions.

The site attracts internationally important numbers of wildfowl in winter and is one of the most important sites in southern Britain for breeding waders. The network of rhynes and ditches support an outstanding assemblage of aquatic invertebrates, particularly beetles.

The Somerset Moors and Levels Ramsar Site supports 17 nationally important species of British Red Data Book invertebrates.

The status of each of the invertebrates to be considered as part of this assessment is outlined in Table 1.

## Table 1: Status of each invertebrate species considered as part of this assessment

Common name (Latin name)	Status
Lesser silver water beetle (Hydrochara caraboides)	• Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended): Schedule 5 Sections 9.1, 9.4a, 9.4b, 9.4c, 9.5a
	• RedList GB post2001 – Near Threatened
Flowering-rush weevil (Bagous nodulosus)	• NERC S.41 List
	• RedList GB Pre94 - Endangered
Orange-horned green soldierfly (Odontomyia angulata)	• RedList GB Pre94 - Vulnerable
Leaf beetle (Oulema erichsoni)	• RedList GB post2001 - Endangered
Large-mouthed valve snail (Valvata macrostoma)	• NERC S.41 List
Ornate brigadier true fly (Odontomyia ornata)	• RedList GB Pre94 - Vulnerable
Large marsh grasshopper (Stethophyma	RSPB Priority Species
grossum)	• NERC S.41 List
	• RedList GB post2001 – Near Threatened
A snail-killing fly (Pteromicra leucopeza)	• RedList GB Pre-94 - Vulnerable
Sea club-rush hoverfly ( <i>Lejops vittata</i> )	• RedList GB post2001 – Near Threatened
Soldier beetle (Cantharis fusca)	• Not known
Rove beetle (Paederus caliagatus)	• RedListGB Pre-94 - Rare
Water beetle (Hydaticus transversalis)	Nationally scarce
Water beetle (Dytiscus dimidiatus)	• RedList GB post-2001 – Near Threatened
Great silver water beetle (Hydrophilus piceus)	<ul> <li>RSPB Priority Species</li> <li>RedList GB post2001 – Near Threatened</li> </ul>
Water beetle ( <i>Limnebus aluta</i> )	• RedList GB post2001 – Near Threatened
Water beetle (Laccornis oblongus)	• RedList GB post2001 – Near Threatened

# 3 DESK-BASED REVIEW OF INVERTEBRATE SPECIES

This section presents a summary of the habitat requirements of each of the Ramsar invertebrate species being considered, together with an initial assessment of the likelihood of these species being present within (or adjacent to) the stretch of the River Parrett to be dredged. The full text from the preliminary desk-based assessment (performed by entomologist Dr. Bill Bellamy) is contained in Appendix 1 to this report.

## Lesser Silver Water Beetle (H. caraboides)

*H. caraboides* is a strong-swimming species living in permanent, well-vegetated ponds and drainage ditches. On the Somerset Levels, it appears to be restricted to swamp areas and ditches associated with peat moors.

### <u>Habitat Requirements</u>

- Still, or very slow-flowing water;
- Shallow, often seasonally inundated waterbodies;
- Leafy or detritus-rich substrates;
- Clear water, without excessive growth of floating duckweeds;
- Abundant invertebrate prey, especially small Crustacea and Asellus aquaticus (water hog-louse); and
- Mats of floating sweet-grass Glyceria fluitans.

### Assessment of Likely Presence

It is considered unlikely that *H. caraboides* would be found in the main River Parrett channel within the dredging area as the habitat is unfavourable. The ditches either side of the R. Parrett are also unlikely to support this species <u>if the underlying clay is not mantled with peat</u> but a further review of the local geology is required before this can be confirmed. The NBN Atlas shows the distribution of *H. caraboides* is confined to the northern area of the Somerset Levels above Bridgewater. The nearest record to the dredging site is near Beer.

## Flowering-rush Weevil (B. nodulosus)

A very rare weevil associated with the flowering-rush *Butomus umbellatus* with the larvae and pupae found in flowering and vegetative stems. Found in ditches, dykes, ponds and water bodies with little or no flow.

### Habitat Requirements

- Still, or very slow-flowing water;
- Presence of flowering-rush *B. umbellatus*.

### Assessment of Likely Presence

It is considered very unlikely that *B. nodulosus* would occur in the main River Parrett within the dredging area as the habitat is unfavourable. The absence of flowering rush in the surrounding ditches would also indicate that it is unlikely to be recorded in the vicinity. There are no local records on the NBN Atlas.

# Orange-horned Green Soldierfly (O. angulata)

### Habitat Requirements

The orange-horned green soldierfly was historically known from the Brue valley moors from Street Heath to Edington (Vice-County [VC] 6). It is a wetland species found in old fens and wet commons with pingo pools. It was historically found in a small area of the Somerset Moors where the habitat may have been grazing marsh but could have been more similar to wet fenny heath on peat. Larvae have been recorded from the vegetated edge of pools, and they may be amphibious rather than truly aquatic as some of the pools are ephemeral.

### Assessment of Likely Presence

It is considered very unlikely that *O. angulata* would occur in the main River Parrett within the dredging area as the habitat is unfavourable. There is a need to review the local geology of the surrounding area to establish whether adjacent pools could support the species; however, this is considered unlikely. The closest record of this species on the NBN Atlas is at Westonzoyland.

## The Ornate Brigadier (O. ornata)

### <u>Habitat Requirements</u>

Found in vegetated marsh ditches with less intensive agriculture as they are threatened by pesticides and eutrophication in addition to vigorous ditch clearance. This species is nationally scarce, being recorded in less than 40 hectads since 1990. However, the species is not showing a decline.

### Assessment of Likely Presence

It is considered very unlikely to be found in the main River Parrett channel within the dredging area as the habitat is unfavourable. There are unconfirmed reports of *O. ornata* from ditches near Burrowbridge so it may be pertinent to sample suitable ditches adjacent to the dredging site.

## Leaf Beetle (O. erichsoni)

### Habitat Requirements

This beetle is found on floating sweet-grass (*Glyceria fluitans*) in wet peat cuttings or trenches with little other vegetation, or on heaths.

### Assessment of Likely Presence

It is considered very unlikely to be found in the main River Parrett channel within the dredging area as the habitat is unfavourable. It is also considered unlikely to be found in adjacent waterbodies/ ditches. There are no records of this species south of Bridgewater.

## Large-mouthed Valve Snail (V. macrostoma)

### Habitat Requirements

In the UK, the large-mouthed valve snail is found in still or slowly-flowing hard waters, in drainage ditches on lowland grazing levels. It is very localized.

### Assessment of Likely Presence

It is considered very unlikely to be found in the main River Parrett channel within the dredging area as the habitat is unfavourable. It could be found in the adjacent ditches, although this is unlikely unless there are historic records to suggest previous presence. The NBN Atlas shows a cluster of records near the West Sedgemoor Drain near Stoke St. Gregory.

## Large Marsh Grasshopper (S. grossum)

### <u>Habitat Requirements</u>

The large marsh grasshopper is a rare species with colonies being located only in Somerset, Wiltshire, Hampshire and Surrey. It only occurs in marshy habitats, the prime habitat being acid bogs with clumps of tussocky grass. The grasshopper's restriction to wet habitats means that it is extremely vulnerable to drainage and was undoubtedly more common 200 years ago. Most surviving colonies are now well protected within nature reserves.

### Assessment of Likely Presence

It is considered very unlikely to be directly affected by the proposed dredging of the River Parrett. All but one of the NBN Atlas records are from north of Bridgewater.

## A Snail-killing Fly (P. leucopeza)

### Habitat Requirements

This species is very rare. It is found in older traditional wetland systems.

### Assessment of Likely Presence

It is unlikely that this species will be affected by the proposed dredging works. Only one NBN Atlas record exists for the Somerset Levels; near Meare (unconfirmed). There are only 44 records of this species for the whole of the UK.

## Sea Club-rush Hoverfly (L. vittata)

### Habitat Requirements

A very rare hoverfly of coastal levels and brackish marsh habitat where sea club-rush (*Scirpus maritimus*) is abundant. The adult hoverflies visit the flowers of sea club-rush, *Phragmites* and male *Typha*.

### Assessment of Likely Presence

It is unlikely that this species will be affected by the proposed dredging works, however, locally-occasional stands of sea club-rush were recorded during the Phase 1 Habitat Survey undertaken by Johns Associates in 2018. One unconfirmed NBN Atlas record near Burrowbridge but not on the main R. Parrett channel.

# Soldier Beetle (C. fusca)

### Habitat Requirements

A rare beetle found in bushes, hedges and meadows. WWT Consulting found soldier beetle individuals whilst undertaking sweep surveys in vegetation in North Somerset in 2014 along with *Odontomyia ornata* (precise location not given).

### Assessment of Likely Presence

This species will not be impacted by the proposed dredging of the River Parrett between Oath and Burrowbridge. However, it may be affected if there is disturbance to bushes and hedges as a result of the dredging operations, although this is considered unlikely. The nearest NBN Atlas records of this species are from Westonzoyland and Stoke St. Gregory.

### Rove Beetle (P. caliagatus)

### Habitat Requirements

A very rare beetle found in damp, terrestrial vegetation.

### Assessment of Likely Presence

It is very unlikely that this species will be affected by the proposed dredging works unless the terrestrial margins are significantly affected by the works. There are only 45 NBN Atlas records of this species for the whole of the UK, with two unconfirmed records from the Somerset Levels north of Shapwick.

### Water Beetle (H. transversalis)

### Habitat Requirements

H. transversalis is found in permanent, densely vegetated pools and ditches. It is fairly common across the Somerset Levels.

### Assessment of Likely Presence

Very unlikely to be impacted by the dredging of the River Parrett but may be present in nearby ditches and pools if well vegetated. There are confirmed NBN Atlas records in waterbodies near Burrowbridge.

### Water Beetle (D. dimidiatus)

### Habitat Requirements

*D. dimidiatus* occurs in rich fen vegetation in lowland drains and ponds. Research by Beebee in 2002 noted its preference for rhynes that were at least partly shaded. It has been recorded in every month except December, with numbers peaking in May and August.

### Assessment of Likely Presence

Unlikely to be impacted by the dredging of the River Parrett but may be present in nearby ditches and pools if these are well vegetated. There are confirmed records of this species in water bodies near Burrowbridge on the NBN Atlas.

### Great Silver Water Beetle (H. piceus)

### Habitat Requirements

Breeds in permanent, richly vegetated ponds and in dykes or grazing fens.

### Assessment of Likely Presence

Unlikely to be impacted by the dredging of the River Parrett but may be present in nearby ditches and pools if these are well vegetated. There are confirmed records of this species in water bodies near Burrowbridge on the NBN Atlas.

# Water Beetle (L. aluta)

### Habitat Requirements

Found in vegetated ponds in dykes or grazing fens and in mud.

### Assessment of Likely Presence

Unlikely to be impacted by the dredging of the River Parrett and unlikely to be present in nearby ditches and pools as all records on the NBN Atlas are from the northern Somerset Levels with the majority in the vicinity of Shapwick.

## Water Beetle (L. oblongus)

Habitat Requirements

Found in mossy pools.

### Assessment of Likely Presence

Unlikely to be impacted by the dredging of the River Parrett and unlikely to be present in nearby ditches and pools as scattered records on the NBN Atlas are from the northern Somerset Levels with the majority in the vicinity of Shapwick.

# 4 CONCLUSIONS

The potential impacts of the proposed dredging works on the Ramsar invertebrate species highlighted in this Technical Note were assessed. Table 2 shows the outcome of this assessment. Note that "Direct Dredging Impacts" include those arising from the operation of sediment removal from the main channel, whilst "Indirect Dredging Impacts" include those arising from impacts to bankside habitat and/or disposal of the dredged sediment.

Note that these impacts were identified assuming all dredged material would be placed on the rear bank face. Should this change, the risk of potential indirect impacts arising from the dredging works may increase for a number of Ramsar invertebrate species.

Table 2: The magnitude of direct and indirect impacts on Ramsar invertebrates from the proposed dredging of the
River Parrett

Ramsar Invertebrate Species	Direct Dredging Impacts	Indirect Dredging Impacts
Hydrochara caraboides	Low	Low
Bagous nodulosus	Low	Low
Odontomyia angulata	Low	Low
Odontomyia ornata	Low	Low (unconfirmed reports from ditches near Burrow Bridge)*
Oulema erichsoni	Low	Low

Ramsar Invertebrate Species	Direct Dredging Impacts	Indirect Dredging Impacts
Valvata macrostoma	Low	Low
Stethophyma grossum	Low	Low
Pteromicra leucopeza	Low	Low
Lejops vittata	Low	Medium (confirmed report of sea club-rush from within the 4km stretch to be dredged which is the plant favoured by this species)
Cantharis fusca	Low	Low
Paederus caligatus	Low	Low
Hydaticus transversalis	Low	Low (confirmed reports from ditches near Burrow Bridge)*
Dytiscus dimidiatus	Low	Low (confirmed reports from ditches near Burrow Bridge)*
Hydrophilus piceus	Low	Low (confirmed reports from ditches near Burrow Bridge)*
Limnebius aluta	Low	Low
Laccornis oblongus	Low	Low

\*Confirmed/unconfirmed reports of these Ramsar invertebrate species are from ditches outside the proposed working area, which are therefore unlikely to be affected by the works, assuming mitigation proposals will prevent sediment/ run-off from entering these ditches.

One species (*Lejops vittata*) has identified indirect impacts with a potential magnitude of "medium". As a result, this species was considered further within a matrix previously used by the Environment Agency for identifying the likely magnitude and significance of potential impacts of dredging works before mitigation, together with likely residual effects. The results of this are shown in Table 3. All other species with impacts assessed as having a "low" magnitude were scoped out of further assessment at this stage.

Species	Impact	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact before mitigation	Significance and duration before mitigation	Mitigation	Magnitude of impact after mitigation	Residual effect
Lejops vittata	Loss of bankside habitat (sea club rush) as a result of the placement of dredged material	Medium	Medium to High	Minor to major, temporary, short- medium term and adverse	Sensitive disposal of dredged material away from identified stands of sea club-rush	Low	Low

Table 3: Likely magnitude and significance of impacts to *Lejops vittata* before and after mitigation

Providing appropriate mitigation measures are incorporated into the dredging works, it is considered unlikely that there will be impacts to any of the Ramsar invertebrate species considered within this Technical Note.

The following mitigation measures have been identified, the implementation of which would further reduce the potential for impacts on Ramsar invertebrate species:

- Careful identification of acceptable areas for placement of dredged material, particularly in the vicinity of identified stands of sea club-rush;
- All dredged material to be placed on the rear of the bank;
- Use of silt fencing as necessary to prevent nutrient-rich run off into nearby ditches; and
- Directing any bank overtopping from the main river channel to one location, with this additional flow being diverted to the River Sowy to prevent mobilization of the dredged silt.

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# 5 APPENDIX 1

# **Oath Lock to Burrow Bridge Ecology Surveys – Invertebrates**

### Hydrochara caraboides (The Lesser Silver Water Beetle)

H. *caraboides* is a strong swimming species living in permanent, well vegetated ponds and drainage ditches. On the Somerset Levels appears to be restricted swamp areas and ditches associated with the peat moors.

Boyce (2004) indicated that 'In the Somerset Levels *Hydrochara* has continued to be recorded in the Brue valley, in the same sites it was found in during the 1920s and 1930s, when Balfour-Browne carried out a detailed survey of the water beetle fauna of the area (Balfour-Browne 1936). This area of the Levels is mantled with deep accumulations of peat. It is striking that on the southern Levels, where the underlying clay is not mantled with peat, the beetle has never been recorded.' Boyce sampled areas in the Brue valley and found the following:

Shapwick Heath NNR, has been much the most intensively studied site, and has produced the majority of records, with breeding proved to occur in seven discrete sites within the reserve. The best cluster of breeding sites for *Hydrochara* occurs in and around the Roughet, to the east of the minor road crossing the reserve. To the west of the road, near Canada Farm, one further breeding colony has been found, but the habitat in this block of the reserve seems much less favourable for *Hydrochara*. Though less well studied, *Hydrochara* appears to be much less abundant at Catcott Heath and Westhay Moor. These are generally more open, disturbed wetlands than the central area of Shapwick Heath, and the late-successional habitats favoured by *Hydrochara* are much more scattered in their occurrence. Only one breeding population was recorded from either of these sites, this being at Westhay, where a small colony was found in 2002, in a ditch on the fringes of the remnant raised mire. Additionally, a good new breeding site has been found in 2003 in a wooded swamp at Catcott Burtle, immediately to the north of Catcott Heath. The breeding colony here was found in a wooded swamp very similar in character to *Hydrochara's* prime breeding areas on Shapwick. No evidence of breeding was recorded from Tealham and Tadham Moors, and only a single adult was recorded during preliminary surveys in 2000. Though this was much the least intensively surveyed site in the Brue valley, it is again, a much

preliminary surveys in 2000. Though this was much the least intensively surveyed site in the Brue valley, it is again, a much more open site, and suitable breeding habitat appears much more patchy.

### **Key Points**

It would be unlikely that *H. caraboides* is found in the main river Parrett channel within the dregding area as the habitat is unfavourable. The ditches either side of the Parrett are also unlikely to support the species **if the underlying clay is not mantled with peat** but you will need to check the geology. The NBN atlas shows the distribution of *H. caraboides* is confined to the northern area of the Somerset Levels above Bridgewater. The nearest record is near Beer. It might be worth trying to incorporate this distribution map at some stage.

The habitat requirements for H. caraboides can be summarised as follows:

still, or very slow-flowing water

shallow, often seasonally inundated waterbodies

leafy or detritus-rich substrates

clear water, without excessive growth of floating duckweeds

abundant invertebrate prey, especially small Crustacea and Asellus aquaticus

mats of floating sweet-grass Glyceria fluitans

On the Somerset Levels, the above combination of habitat requirements are most often met with in seasonally inundated, latesuccessional ditches with at least some shading from trees, or in areas of wooded swamp. It appears that *Hydrochara* occurred more widely on the Somerset Levels in the past in open ditches. Eutrophication and the concomitant increase in floating duckweeds are the most likely cause of its disappearance from such areas.

### Sampling

Boyce (2004) sampled swamp areas of approx. 5m x 5m in area and 25m stretches of ditches using a sweep net. The swamp areas and ditches in the current study, adjacent to the River Parrett could be sampled using a sweep net but at much lower intensity than used by Boyce if the habitat is unsuitable.

Adults have been recorded from Mar to Nov but the Somerset population peaks in Apr to May with larvae occurring from May to Aug.

### Key References

Boyce D C (2004) A study of the distribution and ecology of the lesser silver water beetle *Hydrochara caraboides* on the Somerset Levels, English Nature Research Reports, Report No. 591.

Hydrochara caraboides NBN atlas https://species.nbnatlas.org/species/NBNSYS0000007736

### **Bagous nodulosus** (The Flowering-rush Weevil)

A very rare weevil associated with the Flowering-rush *Butomes umbellatus* with the larvae and pupae found in flowering and vegetative stems. Found in ditches, dykes, ponds and water bodies with little or no flow.

McGill (2010) investigated several sites where there were growths *Butomes umbellatus* but failed to find *B. nodulosus*. He wrote:

"B. *nodulosus* was most recently recorded in Somerset in 2007, when Martin Drake took single specimens in two ditches during a survey being undertaken for Buglife – at Tealham on 4 May, and West Sedge Moor on 1 June. These records are rather puzzling, as neither ditch contained any Floweringrush; Butomus is very scarce on West Sedge Moor, although it has been found to be frequent in one ditch on Tealham (ST40374549) quite close to where Martin Drake took his specimen. Andrew Duff (pers. comm.) has both specimens in his collection and confirms that the original identifications were correct. I investigated both these sites in May 2010, along with ditches at Midelney (ST41662357), Curry Moor (ST33362833) and Southlake Moor (ST37022049). **To seek out Bagous weevils a profitable tactic is to net a ditch and bring the debris home for extraction in a Burlese funnel.** This did produce several of the more frequent species, B. *subcarinatus*, B. *glabrirostris* and B. *alismatis*, but there was no sign of B. *nodulosus*. The Curry Moor ditch had large amounts of Flowering-rush in 2008, but unfortunately in 2010 it had all but disappeared following ditch-cleaning operations. The other ditches examined had enough of the food-plant to offer encouragement, and it would certainly be worth carrying out further searches of these areas – one ditch on Curry Moor (ST32402792) looked potentially suitable. There are good amounts of *Butomus* in ditches at Pawlett Hams (ST26524329), and these also may be worth investigating.

While it appears that there are no extant colonies of *B. nodulosus* at any of its British localities, it is too early to say whether this weevil is extinct in England. However, if it does still occur in Somerset, its foothold must surely be a precarious one."

### **Key Points**

It is very unlikely that *B. nodulosus* would occur in the main River Parrett within the dregding area as the habitat is unfavourable. The absence of *Butomus*, if this is the case, in the surrounding ditches would also indicate that it is unlikely to be recorded in the nearby vicinity. There are no records present on the NBN atlas

### Sampling

A vegetation survey would indicate the presence, absence, quantity of *Butomus*. Note -to seek out *Bagous* weevils a profitable tactic is to net a ditch and bring the debris home for extraction in a Burlese funnel.

### **Key References**

McGill J (2010) The status of the Flowering-rush Weevil *Bagous nodulosus* in Somerset, Somerset Archaeology and Natural History

### **Odontomyia angulata (The Orange-horned Green Soldierfly)**

*Odontomyia angulata* was historically known from the Brue valley moors from Street Heath to Edington, Somerset (VC6). It is a wetland species found in old fens and wet commons with pingo pools. It was historically found in a small area of the Somerset Moors where the habitat may have been grazing marsh but could have been more similar to wet fenny heath on peat. Larvae have been recorded from the vegetated edges of pools, and they may be amphibious rather than truly aquatic as some of the pools are ephemeral.

*Odontomyia angulata* has been recorded from ten discrete locations in five hectads since 1990 (one after 2011), of which four are older hectads, indicating very localised populations. The sites are fen or similar habitat of high quality, probably related to high and constant levels of ground-water and high water quality. Within each of the sites or clusters of 44 sites, the species is clearly very rare, even though apparently suitable habitat exists in nearby areas. The habitat requirement is therefore much more specific than just fen or pool margins. The sites are also low-lying so there may be a climatic limitation.

### **Key Points**

It is very unlikely that *B. nodulosus* would occur in the main River Parrett within the dredging area as the habitat is unfavourable. There is a need to check the geology of the surrounding area to establish whether adjacent pools could support the species. Unlikely. The nearest record on the NBN atlas is at Westonzoyland.

#### Sampling

Sweep netting for the larvae in the ditches and pools adjacent to the dredged section if deemed required.

### **Key References**

NERC 2017 A review of the status of Larger Brachycera flies of Great Britain.

### **Odontomyia ornata (The Ornate Brigadier)**

Found in vegetated marsh ditches with less intensive agriculture as they threatened by pesticides and eutrophication, in addition to vigorous drainage clearance. Nationally Scare. Recorded in >40 hectads since 1990, showing no decline. **Key Points** 

It is very unlikely to be found in the main River Parrett within the dredging area as the habitat is unfavourable. They are unconfirmed reports from ditches near Burrow Bridge so might require sampling of adjacent ditches.

#### Sampling

Sweep netting for the larvae.

### **Oulema erichsoni** (Leaf Beetle)

Found on Floating Sweet-grass (*Glyceria fluitans*) in wet peat cuttings or trenches with little other vegetation, or on heaths. **Key Points** 

It is very unlikely to be found in the main River Parrett within the dredging area as the habitat is unfavourable. It unlikely to be found in adjacent water bodies. The NBN Atlas shows no records south of Bridgewater.

### Sampling

Sweeping of vegetation in *Glyceria fluitans* is present.

### Valvata macrostoma (The Large-mouthed Valve Snail)

In the UK the large-mouthed valve snail is found in still or slowly flowing hard waters, in drainage ditches on lowland grazing levels. Very localised.

### **Key Points**

It is very unlikely to be found in the main River Parrett within the dredging area as the habitat is unfavourable. It could possibly be found in the adjacent ditches but probably unlikely if there is no historic record of the species. Need to check. The NBN Atlas shows a cluster of records near the West Sedgemoor Drain near Stoke St Gregory.

### Sampling

Naturalist dredge or sediment sampling, kick-heel if possible.

### Stethophyma grossum (The Large Marsh Grasshopper)

The large marsh grasshopper is a rare species with colonies being located only in Somerset, Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Surrey. As its name suggests, the grasshopper only occurs in marshy places, the prime habitat being acid bogs with clumps of tussocky grass. Unlike almost all other grasshoppers, which call or 'stridulate' by rubbing pegs on their hind-legs against their forewings, the male large marsh grasshopper makes its call by tapping the tip of the forewing with its hind tibia. About eight ticks are produced every three to four seconds, and the sound has been likened to that of popping bubbles. Nymphs hatch from eggs in late May and go through four states or 'instars' before maturing into adults at the end of July. The grasshopper's restriction to wet habitats means that it is extremely vulnerable to drainage and was undoubtedly more common 200 years ago. Most surviving colonies are now well protected within nature reserves.

### Key Points

Not directly affected by the dredging of the River Parrett. All but one of the NBN atlas records are north of Bridgewater.

## Sampling

Terrestrial search/sweep net in the summer towards the end of Jul.

### Pteromicra leucopeza (A Snail-killing Fly)

Very rare. Found in older traditional wetland systems.

### **Key Points**

Not directly affected by the dredging of the River Parrett. Only one NBN atlas record in the Somerset Levels (unconfirmed) near Meare and only 44 for the UK.

### Sampling

Terrestrial search/sweep net in the summer.

### Lejops vittata (The Sea Club-rush Hoverfly)

A very rare hoverfly of coastal levels and brackish marsh where sea club-rush (*Scirpus maritimus*) is plentiful. Flowers visited by adults include *Phragmites*, *Scirpus maritimus* and male *Typha*.

### **Key Points**

Very unlikely to be affected by the dredging of the River Parrett unless sea club-rush is present. One unconfirmed NBN atlas record near Burrow Bridge but not on the main channel.

### Sampling

Vegetation survey to establish the presence/absence of sea club-rush and then possibly sweep netting in the summer.

### Cantharis fusca (Soldier Beetle)

Rare beetle found in bushes, hedges and meadows. WWT Consulting found in while undertaking sweep surveys in vegetation North Somerset as part of The Landmark Practice in 2014 along with *Odontomyia ornate*. They didn't specify a location. https://www.wwtconsulting.co.uk/surveys-in-somerset/

### **Key Points**

Not impacted directly by the dredging of the River Parrett. May be affected if there is disturbance to bushes and hedges in the operation. Unlikely. Nearest records on the NBN atlas are near Westonzoyland and Stoke St Gregory.

### Sampling

Terrestrial surveys of the plants and bushes in the vicinity of the work.

### Paederus caliagatus (Rove Beetle)

Very rare beetle found in damp terrestrial vegetation.

### **Key Points**

Unlikely to be impacted by the dredging of the River Parrett unless the terrestrial margins are impacted significantly. Only 45 records on the NBN atlas for the UK with two unconfirmed on the Somerset Levels north of Shapwick.

### Sampling

Terrestrial survey of the margins on the main channel and surrounding area.

### Hydaticus transversalis (Water Beetle)

*H. transversalis* is found in permanent, densely vegetated pools and ditches. Fairly common across the Somerset Levels **Key Points** 

Unlikely to be impacted by the dredging of the River Parrett but may be present in nearby ditches and pools if well vegetated. There are confirmed records in water bodies near Burrow Bridge on the NBN atlas.

### Sampling

Sweep netting of pools and ditches adjacent the main channel.

### Dytiscus dimidiatus (Water Beetle)

*D. dimidiatus* occurs in rich fen vegetation in lowland drains and ponds Beebee (2002) noted its preference for rhynes (Somerset Level ditches) that were at least partly shaded. Recorded in every month except December, peaking in May and August.

### **Key Points**

Unlikely to be impacted by the dredging of the River Parrett but may be present in nearby ditches and pools if well vegetated. There are confirmed records in water bodies near Burrow Bridge on the NBN atlas.

### Sampling

Sweep netting of pools and ditches adjacent the main channel.

### Reference

Beebee T J C (2002) Twenty years on the North Somerset Levels. Latissimus, 15. 9.11.

### Hydrophilus piceus (The Great Silver Water Beetle)

Breeds in permanent, richly vegetated ponds and in dykes or grazing fens. Adults peaking in June and August with a distinct dip in July. Larvae have been reported from April to September.

### **Key Points**

Unlikely to be impacted by the dredging of the River Parrett but may be present in nearby ditches and pools if well vegetated. There are confirmed records in water bodies near Burrow Bridge on the NBN atlas.

### Sampling

Sweep netting of pools and ditches adjacent the main channel.

### Limnebius aluta (Water Beetle)

Found in vegetated ponds in dykes or grazing fens and in mud.

### **Key Points**

Unlikely to be impacted by the dredging of the River Parrett and unlikely to be present in nearby ditches and pools as all records on the NBN atlas are in the northern Somerset Levels with the majority in the vicinity of Shapwick.

### Sampling

Sweep netting of pools and ditches adjacent the main channel.

### Laccornis oblongus (Water Beetle)

Found in mossy pools.

### **Key Points**

Unlikely to be impacted by the dredging of the River Parrett and unlikely to be present in nearby ditches and pools as scattered records on the NBN atlas are in the northern Somerset Levels with the majority in the vicinity of Shapwick.

### Sampling

Sweep netting of pools adjacent the main channel.

# APPENDIX 6G: FISH



# SOMERSET LEVELS DRAINAGE BOARDS CONSORTIUM

# **River Parrett**

# Oath to Burrow Bridge Ecology Surveys: Fish Habitat

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Johns Associates was commissioned by the Somerset Levels Drainage Boards Consortium (SLDBC) to undertake an assessment of the likely fish habitat associated with a 4km stretch of the River Parrett upstream of its confluence with the River Tone and Oath Lock (hereafter referred to as the Site). Proposals to dredge this section of the River Parrett have the potential to impact a range of fish habitats and species if not considered early in the planning process.

# 2 LEGAL PROTECTION

Certain species of fish are listed as features of interest associated with legally protected Special Areas of Conservation transposed into UK law through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and can also be included as features of interest associated with Sites of Special Scientific Interest notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

The Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 (SAFFA) aims to protect freshwater fish, with a particularly strong focus on salmon and trout. There are many activities that could constitute an offence under SAFFA including direct mortality, barriers to migration and degradation of habitats. Fish passage is also a major issue. In the future, it is likely that fish passage facilities will need to be designed to accommodate all fish species and life stages, with nature-like bypass channels being the most appropriate solution currently available.

The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) includes aims to ensure that inland and coastal waters attain 'good ecological status'. The Directive demands that hydromorphological features are managed to protect the ecology of a watercourse (including fish).

The Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 implement Council Regulation (EC) No 1100/2007 of the Council of the European Union, establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel.

Typically, they apply to:

- Licensed abstractors of water: companies or individuals abstracting and/or discharging water for a wide range of industrial, agricultural and other purposes;
- o Impounding works: any dam, weir, or other works by which water may be impounded; and
- Anyone constructing, altering or maintaining a dam, or any other structure in or near water, liable to cause an obstruction to the passage of eels.

Other Regulations and Statutory Instruments also provide certain levels of direct or indirect legal protection to fish and their habitats. A range of penalties exists for offences under this legislation.

# 3 SITE LOCATION & CONTEXT

The Site is located along a section of the River Parrett between Burrowbridge (National Grid Reference [NGR] ST 35842 30207) and Oath (NGR ST 38308 27900). The stretch is approximately 4km in length.

The surrounding landscape is predominantly coastal and floodplain grazing marsh with areas of lowland meadows and semi-improved and improved neutral grassland (Figure 1). Numerous ditches and drains are present within the immediate local area, with permanently wet and ephemeral ponds and other standing waterbodies.

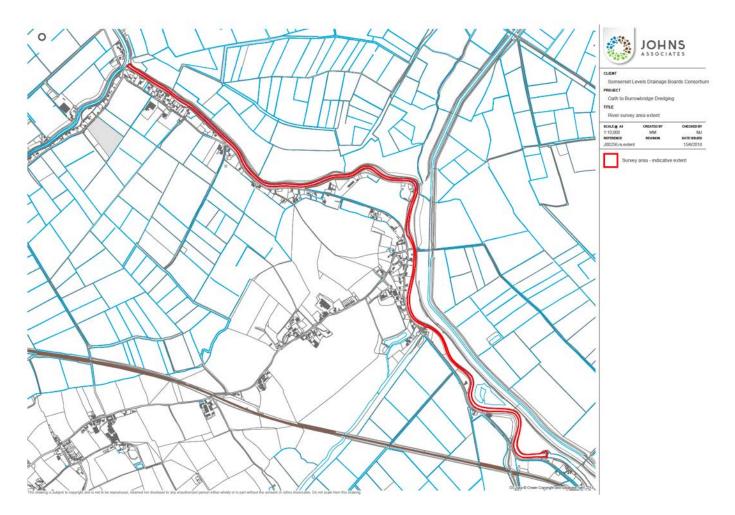


Figure 1: Main Site location between the confluence of the River Tone and the River Parrett to Oath Lock.

# 4 METHODOLOGY

# 4.1 DESK STUDY

A review of habitat requirements of certain fish species identified as previously being present in this part of the River Parrett was completed (using <u>www.fishbase.org</u>) to support the assessment of suitable promoting and limiting features present in the survey area.

# 4.2 FIELD SURVEY

A boat based visual inspection survey along the entire Site enabled the identification and characterisation of certain inchannel habitat features influencing the distribution, behaviour and presence/absence of fish species. Representative photographs were taken. A structured approach to recording channel and bank physical habitat features, that will influence the type of fish habitat present, was completed using the standard River Habitat Survey<sup>1</sup> method. Aerial

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Environment Agency, 2013.

imagery was used to identify riparian and channel features of interest. Please refer to Annex A and B of this document for further details.

# 4.3 LIMITATIONS

The transparency and varying depth of water in the River Parrett (tidal) influenced the visibility of certain features. For example, at lower flows, submerged features were visible. The results of the fish study are valid at the time of writing (June 2018). Should there be delays to the project timetable and/or implementation of the proposed dredging works, an update desk study and/or field survey may need to be completed. In this instance, advice should be sought as to the validity of the data, recommendations and conclusions contained herein.

# 5 **RESULTS**

# 5.1 DESK STUDY

Information provided by the Somerset Levels Drainage Board Consortium in May 2018 included the results of previous surveys conducted by Loughborough University. The following species of fish were recorded during the course of these surveys:

- Thin-lipped Grey Mullet Chelon ramada
- Common Bleak Alburnus alburnus
- Roach Rutilus rutilus
- Gudgeon Gobio gobio
- Bass Dicentrarchus labrax
- Pike Esox lucius
- Common Bream Abramis brama
- Chub Squalius cephalus
- Flounder Paralichthys dentatus
- European Eel Anguilla anguilla
- Perch Perca fluviatilis
- Three-spined Stickleback Gasterosteus aculeatus
- Rudd Scardinius erythrophthalmus

General riverine habitat requirements for these species are listed in Table 5.1.

## Table 5.1: Riverine habitat requirements for fish species

Species	Biology and habitat requirements
Thin - lipped Grey Mullet	Adults are pelagic, occurring near shore, entering lagoons and lower reaches of rivers in schools; often in polluted waters between temperatures 8-24°C. Juveniles colonize the littoral zone and estuaries. Adults feed on epiphytic algae, detritus and small benthic or planktonic organisms, pelagic eggs and larvae while juveniles feed on zooplankton until about 3.0 cm SL, then on benthic animals and plants. Spawning takes place at sea near the coast by gathering in groups between September and February. Oviparous, eggs are pelagic and non-adhesive. The eggs develop at sea. The juveniles then colonize the littoral zone and the estuaries. Adults enter the lower parts of the rivers and return to the sea to spawn.
Common Bleak	Inhabits open waters of lakes and medium to large rivers. Forms large aggregations in backwaters and other still waters during winter. Adults occur in shoals near the surface. Larvae live in littoral zone of rivers and lakes while juveniles leave shores and occupy a pelagic habitat, feeding on plankton, drifting insects or invertebrates fallen on the water surface. Feeds mainly on plankton, including crustaceans and insects. Spawns in shallow riffles or along stony shores of lakes, occasionally above submerged vegetation.
Roach	Found in a wide variety of habitats, mainly in lowland areas. Most abundant in nutrient-rich lakes and large to medium sized rivers and backwaters. Also recorded from small lowland streams and from brackish coastal lagoons. In fast-flowing rivers, confined to stretches where backwaters or shelters allow for overwintering. Larvae and juveniles live in wide variety of littoral habitats. Preys predominantly on benthic invertebrates, zooplankton, plant material and detritus. May shift from littoral to pelagic habitats and between benthic food and zooplankton when abundance of a specific food item is high or for avoidance of predation and/or competition.
	Spawns in shoals among dense submerged vegetation in backwaters or lakes, flooded meadows or in shallow, fast-flowing river habitats on plant or gravel bottom. Undertakes short spawning migrations. Stays in backwaters or in deep parts of lakes to overwinter. Produces fertile hybrids with <i>Abramis brama</i> . Pale yellow eggs are found attached to vegetation and tree roots. Eggs are sticky and hatch in about 12 days.
Gudgeon	Occurs in nearly all types of riverine and lacustrine habitats with sand bottom. Found in small mountain streams, large lowland rivers and large lakes. Inhabits fast flowing rivers with sand or gravel bottom but may also occur in still waters. Forms schools. Feeds on insect larvae, molluscs, and crustaceans. Normally active during the day but if they are disturbed, in particular by predators, they can defer their activity to periods when light intensity is weak. Capable of emitting squeaking sounds. These vocalizations, which is a means by which fish communicate with each other, vary with the degree of activity and the temperature and are independent of the season of reproduction. Breeds in shallow water over stones, sand or plant material. Spawns once a year for several years in low productivity streams, but exhibits multiple spawning within a season in high productivity environments. Eggs are released above substrate and drift with current, sinking to bottom and sticking to substrate. Larvae and juveniles occur on the bottom

	and prefer detritus-rich sandy habitats and low current.
Bass	Adults manifest demersal behaviour, inhabit coastal waters down to about 100m depth but more common in shallow waters. Found in the littoral zone on various kinds of bottoms on estuaries, lagoons and occasionally rivers. They enter coastal waters and river mouths in summer, but migrate offshore in colder weather and occur in deep water during winter in the northern range. Young fish form schools, but adults appear to be less gregarious. Feed chiefly on shrimps and molluscs, also on fishes. Juveniles feed on invertebrates, taking increasingly more fish with age. Adults piscivorous. Spawn in batches. Spawning takes place in the spring near the British Isles, and earlier in its southern range. Eggs are pelagic.
Pike	Occurs in clear vegetated lakes, quiet pools and backwaters of creeks and small to large rivers. Usually solitary and highly territorial. Enters brackish water in the Baltic. Adults feed mainly on fishes, but at times feed heavily on frogs and crayfish. Cannibalism is common. In arctic lakes, it is sometimes the only species present in a given water body. In such cases, juveniles feed on invertebrates and terrestrial vertebrates; large individuals are mainly cannibals. Cannibalistic as juveniles. Faeces of pike are avoided by other fish because they contain alarm pheromones. Deposits faeces at specific locations, distant from its foraging area. Eggs and young are preyed upon by fishes, aquatic insect larvae, birds, and aquatic mammals. Does not generally undertake long migrations, but a few may move considerable distances. Oviparous.
Common Bream	Adults inhabit a wide variety of lakes and large to medium sized rivers. Most abundant in backwaters, lower parts of slow-flowing rivers, brackish estuaries and warm and shallow lakes. Adults occur usually in still and slow-running waters where they travel in large shoals. Larvae and juveniles live in still water bodies, feeding on plankton. At one to two years old juveniles move from backwaters to river to feed. In the absence of opportunity to leave backwaters, juveniles may adapt but have a slower growth and attain maturity at a smaller size. They also drift to brackish water estuaries to forage when water level of flooded areas drops in lower reaches of large rivers. Foraging juveniles in brackish waters stay in lower parts of rivers to overwinter in freshwater. Feed on insects, particularly chironomids, small crustaceans, molluscs and plants. Larger specimens may feed on small fish. Juveniles feed on zooplankton. Able to shift to particle feeding or even filter feeding at high zooplankton abundance. Usually spawn in backwaters, floodplains or lakes shores with dense vegetation.
Chub	Most abundant in small rivers and large streams with riffles and pools. Found along shores of slow-flowing lowland rivers, even in very small mountain streams, and in large lakes, undertaking spawning migration to inflowing streams. Adults are solitary while juveniles occur in groups. Feeding larvae and juveniles live in very shallow shoreline habitats. Feed on a wide variety of aquatic and terrestrial animals and plant material. Large individuals prey predominantly on fishes. Breed in fast-flowing water above gravel bottom, rarely among submerged vegetation.
Flounder	Adults usually prefer hard sandy substrate where they can burrow; can exploit a broad range of lower and mid-estuary habitats including salt marsh creeks and seagrass beds, which usually have muddy or silty substrates, as well as sand flats. Occur in bays, lagoons and shallow coastal waters.

European Eel	Inhabits all types of benthic habitats from streams to shores of large rivers and lakes. Naturally found only in water bodies connected to the sea. Territorial and solitary species; 'schools' of young eels which are observed from time to time are a mass response to outward conditions and not of active assembling. Migrates to the depths of the Sargasso Sea to spawn. Eel larvae (leptocephali) are transparent and ribbon-like. They are brought to the coasts of Europe by the Gulf Stream in 7 to 11 months-time, and can last for up to 3 years. They are transformed into glass eels (6-8 cm length, cylindrical in shape and transparent to slightly pigmented in colour). They enter the estuaries and colonize rivers and lakes. Some individuals remain in estuaries and coastal waters to grow into adults. The glass eel stage is followed by a long feeding period (from the yellow to the silver eel stage) lasting 6-12 years in males and 9-20 years in females. Yellow and silver eels are benthic, found under stones, buried in the mud or in crevices. Yellow eels eventually lose their pigmentation, becoming dark dorsally and silver ventrally (called silver eels). Silver eels are also characterized by a clear contrasting black lateral line and enlarged eyes. At the end of their growth period, they become sexually mature, migrate to the sea and cover great distances during their spawning migration (5,000-6,000 km); with extensive daily vertical migrations between 200 m at night and 600 m during day time, possibly for predator avoidance. Gametogenesis occurs entirely during spawning migration. Average life span is usually 15-20 years. Male eels can grow up to 50 cm TL. Occurs at temperatures aranging from 0-30°C. Its food includes virtually the whole aquatic fauna (freshwater as well as marine) occurring in the eel's area, augmented with animals living out of water, e.g. worms. Best temperature for making eels sexually mature is 20-25°C. Sensitive to weak magnetic fields. Their high fat content and benthic feeding habits in continental w
Perch	Inhabits a very wide range of habitats from estuarine lagoons, lakes of all types to medium-sized streams. Feeding larvae occur in open water. This is an opportunistic diurnal feeder which preys mainly during sunrise and sunset, using all available prey. Larvae and small juveniles usually feed on planktonic invertebrates. During first summer, many juveniles move near shores to feed on benthic prey. Often feeds on fishes at about 12cm SL. May undertake short spawning migrations. Males attain first sexual maturity at 1-2 years and females at 2-4 years of age. Spawns in February-July. Eggs grouped in long white ribbons (up to 1m) are found over submerged objects. Eggs are laid in sticky strings becoming fixed to aquatic plants and rocks.
Three-spined Stickleback	Adults occur in fresh waters, estuaries and coastal seas. Anadromous, with numerous non- anadromous populations in brackish or pure freshwater, rarely in marine waters. In the sea, confined to coastal waters. In freshwater, adults prefer to live in small streams but may occur in a variety of habitats including lakes and large rivers. Inhabit shallow vegetated areas, usually over mud or sand. Form schools. Young associated with drifting seaweed. Juveniles move to the sea (anadromous populations) or to deeper, larger water bodies (freshwater populations) in July-August, forming large feeding schools. Feed on worms, crustaceans, larvae and adult aquatic insects, drowned aerial insects, and small fishes; has also been reported to feed on their own fry and eggs. Eggs are found in nests constructed from plant material. Males build, guard and aerate the nest where the eggs are deposited. Maximum length in freshwater is 8cm while

	in saltwater is 11cm.
Rudd	Occurs mainly in nutrient-rich, well vegetated lowland rivers, backwaters, oxbows, ponds and lakes. Feeds mainly on plankton, terrestrial insects and plant material. Breeds on roots or submerged plants. Can adapt to unfavourable environmental conditions. Very sticky, colourless or pale, yellow eggs are found attached to vegetation in shallow water. Males gather at spawning grounds and drive ripe females, often with much splashing, into dense vegetation to spawn.

## 5.2 FIELD SURVEY

### 5.2.1 Boat Based Visual Inspection

The boat-based visual inspection of in-channel habitats concluded that the River Parrett between Oath to Burrowbridge supports a range of features that are promoting or limiting in terms of fish habitat. In particular, the following features were recorded:

- Artificial channel with relatively simple planform and sinuosity resulting in (generally) a reduced physical habitat diversity in comparison with more semi-natural river systems (but recognising this is characteristic of many watercourses in the Somerset Levels and Moors).
- Tidal influence resulting in at least diurnal vertical changes in the extent of bank features submerged and accessible to fish (depending on tidal state and freshwater flows).
- Influence on tidal / freshwater conditions / flows and migration beyond the Oath Lock during summer periods.
- Influence of freshwater flows on the embanked cross section, notably the contrast between normal low flow conditions (i.e. non-drought) including lower tidal states and the dominance of bare clay dominated lower (submerged) bank and bed in contrast with a large increase in wetted width and water depth/ volume and submerged vegetated upper banks forming a higher flow submerged bankface.
- A near absence of overhanging tree canopy resulting in virtually no shading or inputs of tree sourced organic detritus (e.g. leaf litter), with water volume/depth and transparency being the key regulator of water temperature.
- A near absence of submerged tree or shrubs including exposed roots.
- A near absence of coarse woody debris, log jams or leaf litter.
- Generally, an extensive presence of tall vegetation on the embanked upper river bank (above typical high tide levels), providing habitat for certain life-stages of aquatic macroinvertebrates that could provide a food source for fish.
- Generally, an extensive presence of submerged fine-leaved macrophytes that can be fully submerged or more exposed depending on river flows/tidal state and that provide cover and a lower energy environment for certain fish/life-stages as well as a source of food (direct or as a habitat for prey invertebrates/fish). These stands also influence flow character with a greater influence on lower water column flow velocities and

restricting flows across the wetted width, concentrating velocities between stands. Presence of other rooted macrophytes.

- Some variation in lower bank stability as a result of weathering and erosional activities. These are typically
  more notable below Staithe Bridge. Slab/cantilever and slump failures cause a more irregular bank form
  resulting in small backwaters or embayments (where collapsed sediment has been transported downstream).
  Narrower cross-sections or pinch points are present in the lower reaches, where bank failures have become
  stabilized and vegetated, which increase flow velocities under lower tidal states. Some overhangs are present
  causing some limited areas of shading, and some submerged overhangs are present as well.
- Small numbers of larger backwaters are present in the vicinity of flap valves/pumping stations. These tend to be shallower and warmer and are of high value to fry.
- The typically smooth surface of the submerged clay banks/bed result in reduced friction and more elevated velocities, potentially increasing the risk of smaller fish/fry being washed downstream where no suitable refuge habitat is present.

Plates 1 to 10 illustrate some of these features. An aerial image of the site and its planform/general physical habitat can be seen in Annex A.



Plate 1: Oath Lock forming the tidal limit, reducing summer freshwater flow and impeding fish passage



Plate 2: Freshwater flow over control structure at Oath Lock creating attractant flow to support fish passage upstream



Plate 3: Typical view showing re-sectioned and re-aligned planform, influence of tide on water levels, smooth flow, no in-channel habitat/features from trees



Plate 4: Typical view showing increased proximity to upper bank vegetation at higher/freshwater flow tidal states.



Plate 5: Typical view of gentle bend without typical meander geomorphology



Plate 6: Typical appearance of submerged aquatic macrophyte bed at lower flows/tidal states, providing a dense submerged and lower energy habitat for fish and invertebrates with greater flow passing to the side



Plate 7: Bank failure in progress resulting in the provision of fresh sediment in-channel (potential for localised depth reduction until transported) and small embayment/overhang that could develop further during higher energy flow events.



Plate 8: Stabilised and vegetated bank collapse creating shallow backwater/embayment at higher flow conditions and a narrowing/pinch point in the channel at lower flow conditions, locally increasing flow velocity.



Plate 9: Submerged lower energy feature caused by bank failure, adjacent to macrophyte bed



Plate 10: Rare overhanging/submerged habitat features (depending on tidal/freshwater flow state) associated with bankface willow.

## 5.2.2 Physical Habitat / River Habitat Survey

River Habitat Survey was completed across the full 4km site. Each RHS site is 500m long and comprises of a series of transect-based observations every 50m and a 'sweep-up' survey across the entire 500m reach. The transects were taken from the EA 2014 Longdin & Browning survey. Eight RHS sites were assessed. The location of each RHS site and each transect can be seen in Annex A. Annex B presents the raw RHS survey data.

This Fish Habitat report should be read in conjunction with the Fixed-Point Photography and Vegetation Cross Sections (Johns Associates, 2018), which provides detailed information each of the cross sections including locational data. and also the Vegetation and Invasive Species report (Johns Associates, 2018) to provide an overall characterisation of the site between Oath lock and Burrowbridge. All three surveys make use of the transect locations in the EA 2014 Longdin & Browning survey prepared for the Environment Agency.

## 5.2.3 RHS Site 1 (most downstream reach at the confluence with the Tone)

The physical habitat within RHS Site 1 provides some diversity that will support a range of fish species as well as the requirements of different fish life stages. Generally, the bed substrate is dominated by clay with overlying silt. The tidally exposed marginal habitat provides some variations in flow velocity and shade/submerged habitats where bank failures have occurred. Small 'backwaters' suitable for fry (or general refuge habitat in higher flows) are present, contracting with narrower sections, where the lower flow cross-section is reduced creating an increase in flow velocity under the normal lower flow conditions. There is a variation in the extent of submerged aquatic macrophytes (in comparison to other upstream reaches), which provide opportunities as fish refuge/cover. There is an absence of overhanging canopy, resulting in no shade or inputs of organic leaf litter/woody debris. Flow type during the survey was smooth, with some occurrence of upwelling in narrower sections or where submerged bank material was present.

## 5.2.4 RHS Site 2

Fish habitat in RHS Site 2 is similar to that in Site 1 although the channel cross-section is a little more regular. Flow at the time of survey was uniform and characterized by a glide, with tidally influenced depth and submerged features, a lack of tree cover and shade or woody debris. Local bank failures contribute some submerged features which, along with small backwaters, provide shallower, shaded and lower energy areas important for some species of fish and lifestages (e.g. fry). These are small, however, in comparison to the overall area of the main channel under lower flow conditions. The key habitat is probably associated with the conditions created by the submerged aquatic macrophytes and the variation between these and the adjacent open water part of the channel.

## 5.2.5 RHS Site 3

This Site is similar to Site 2, although there is more consistency in the cross-section of the channel.

## 5.2.6 RHS Site 4

This Site is similar to Site 3, but with a greater extent of submerged macrophyte cover. There is a reduced amount of bank failure resulting in a reduced extent of physical (fish) habitat diversity associated with the submerged river banks and bed.

## 5.2.7 RHS Site 5 -7

These Sites are similar to the downstream channels but appear slightly wider at lower flows. There are extensive stands of submerged aquatic macrophytes that provide cover and increase flow velocity between the stands.

## 5.2.8 RHS Site 8 – Upstream / Oath Lock

The downstream elements of this Site are similar to Sites 5 to 7. The upper sections are influenced by Oath Lock, which significantly restricts downstream flows of freshwater in the summer and forms the tidal limit. A weir controls the flow around the Lock and also provides an attractant flow to fish. An eel pass is present. Upstream, habitat is influenced by the impounding effect of the Lock during summer periods.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

The artificial, re-aligned and re-sectioned River Parrett between Oath Lock and Burrowbridge appears to present many consistent attributes in terms of fish habitat along its length (e.g. flow control imposed by Oath Lock during the summer; tidal influence and varying exposed extent of bare bank face during lower flow conditions, storm flow and submerging of the upper river banks during elevated flow conditions; virtual absence of any in-channel features associated with trees; and the presence of extensive stands of submerged aquatic macrophytes). However, additional fish habitat diversity has been introduced as a result of bank failure causing localised (but limited) backwaters, overhangs and submerged overhangs, and influences on cross-sectional velocity profiles associated with the lower flow channel area, caused by macrophyte stands and narrower channel cross sections.

Habitat conditions are considered likely to continue to support the range of species previously identified by Loughborough University.

River and sea lamprey ammocoetes could use softer marginal sediments, (for example those associated with the limited backwaters/ embayments), as juvenile habitat but generally the banks are too steep and compact for this purpose.

These species could navigate upstream unimpeded, although no suitable spawning habitat is present within the survey reach. The river isn't designated for lamprey species and as such their habitat is not legally protected within this section of the River Parrett.

It must be remembered that despite its artificial and managed form, the River Parrett remains a dynamic system trying to revert to a state of equilibrium in terms of processes and energy/flow efficiency. As such, deposition and erosion (alongside weathering processes) will continue to occur, together with the growth/dieback of vegetation. As such, more naturalised smaller scale (and as such potentially key) fish habitat features will develop and evolve over time as observed during this survey. Management intervention has a critical role to play in the preservation of these features, as well as the introduction of new features to enhance the quality and diversity of fish habitat in this part of the River Parrett.

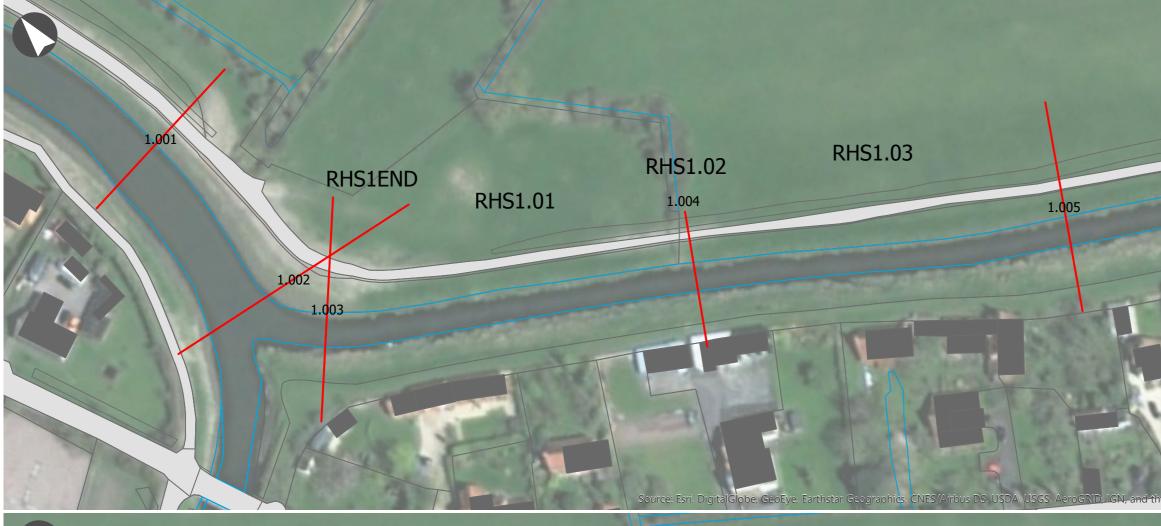
Author: Matt Johns BSc MSc CEnv MIFM MCIEEM FGS, Director

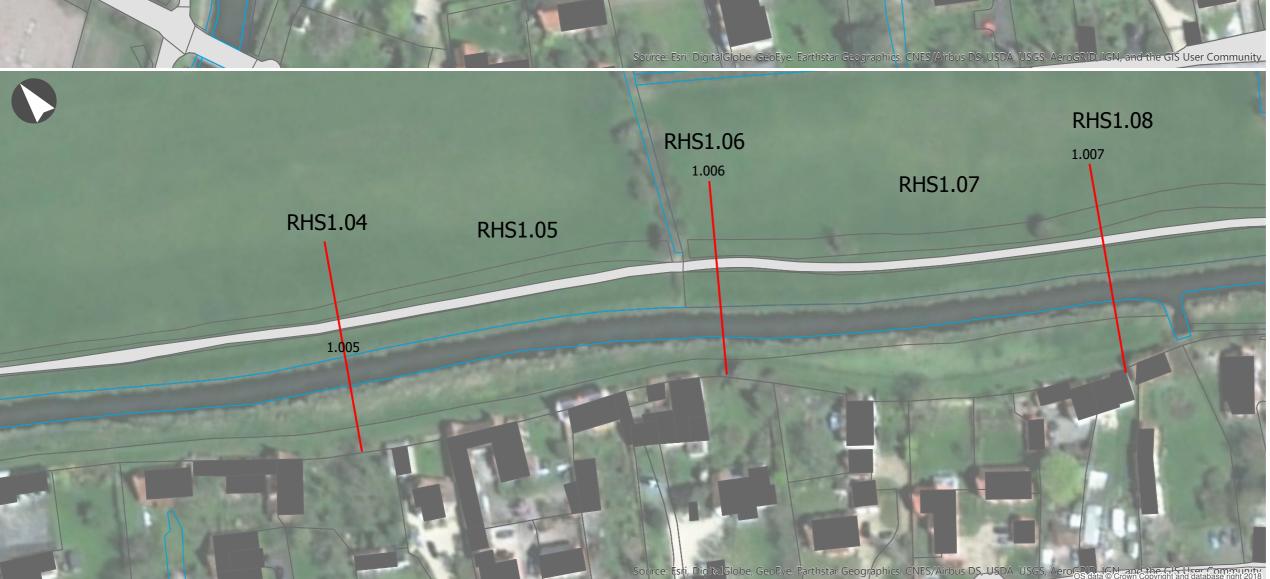
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# ANNEX A





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# JOHNS ASSOCIATES

#### CLIENT

Somserset Drainiage Boards Consortium

#### PROJECT

Oath to Burrowbridge Dredging

## TITLE

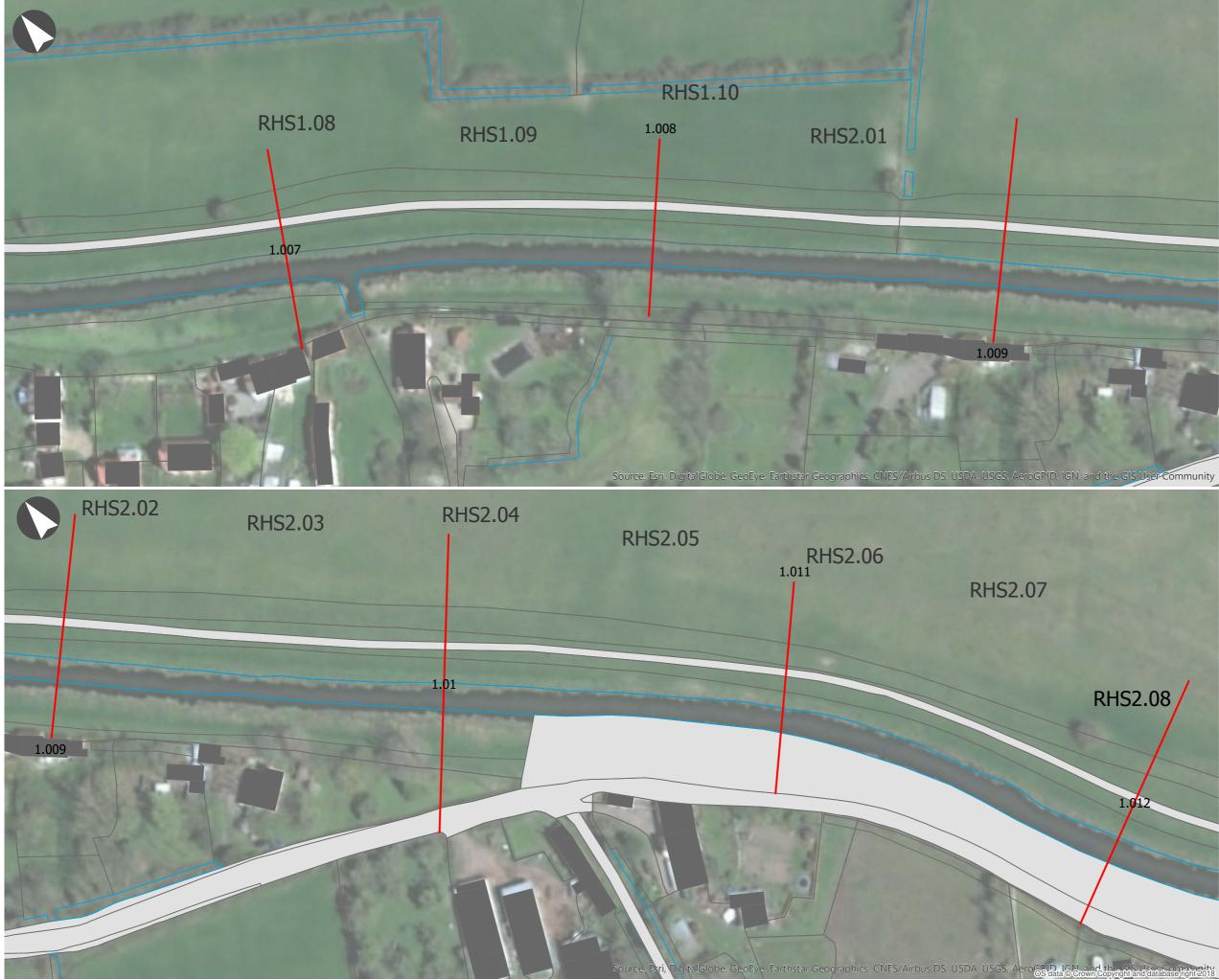
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Somserset Drainiage Boards Consortium

## PROJECT

Oath to Burrowbridge Dredging

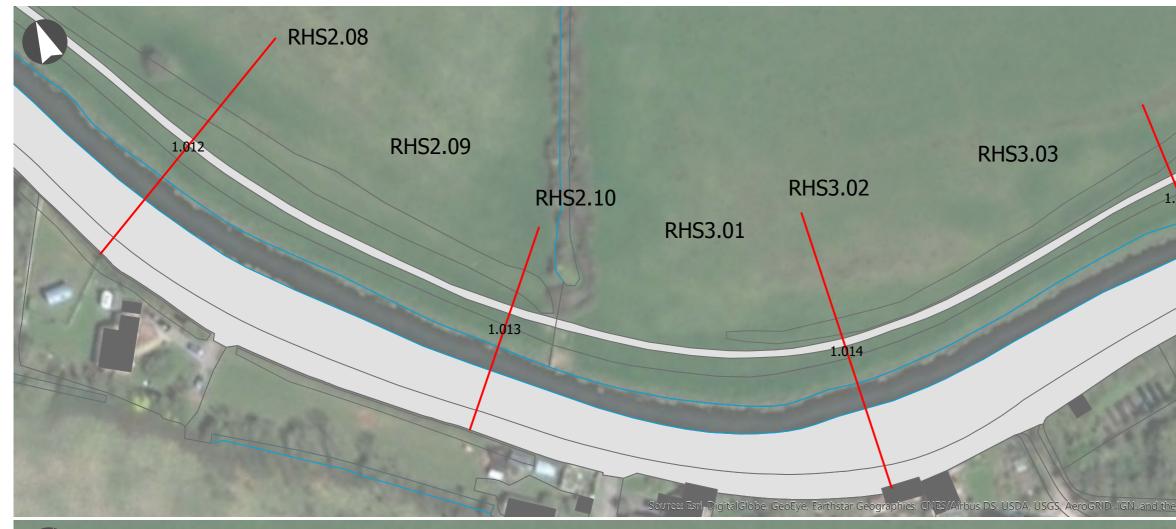
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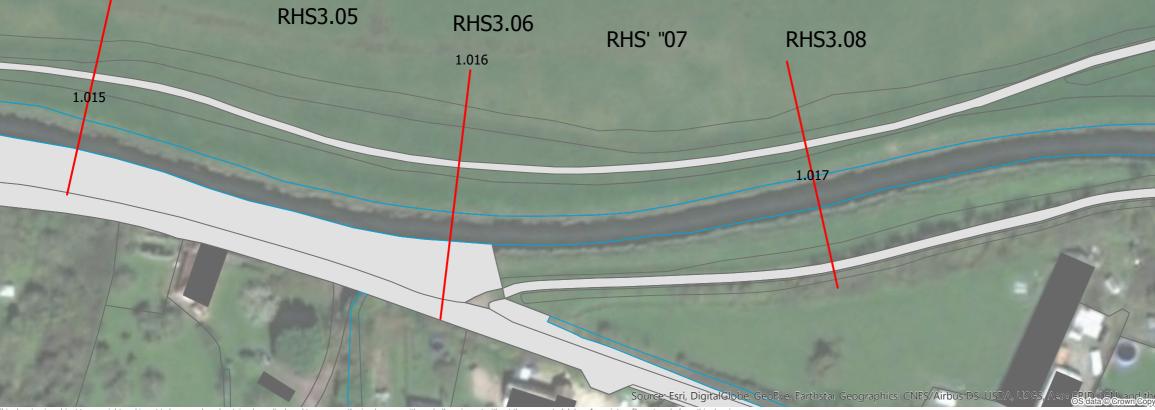
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Somserset Drainiage Boards Consortium

## PROJECT

Oath to Burrowbridge Dredging

## TITLE

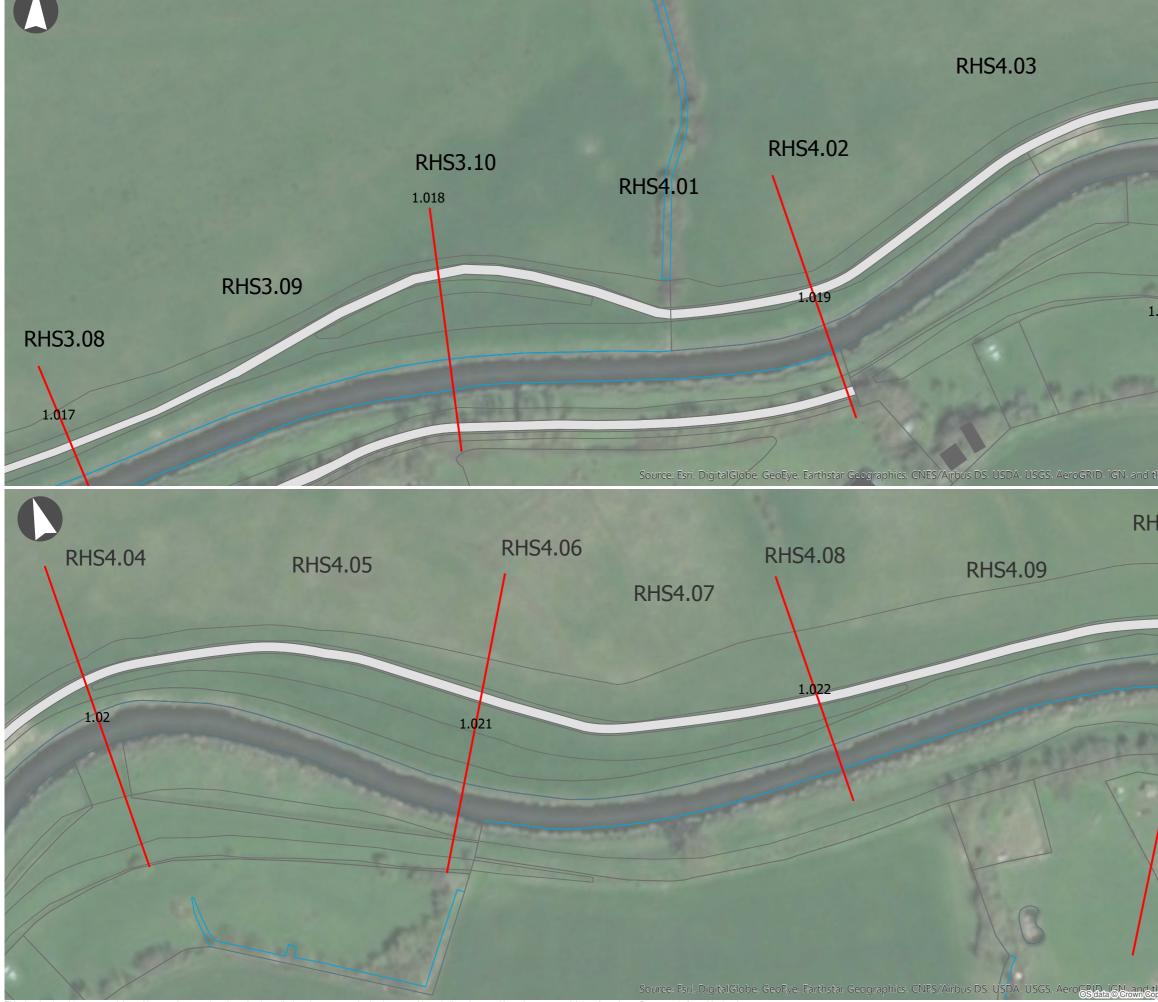
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## Theme

Water
Buildings
Buildings,Rail
Rail,Structures
Structures
Rail
Roads Tracks And Paths, Rail
Land, Roads Tracks And Paths
Buildings, Roads Tracks And Paths
Roads Tracks And Paths
Roads Tracks And Paths, Structures
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#### CLIENT

Somserset Drainiage Boards Consortium

## PROJECT

Oath to Burrowbridge Dredging

## TITLE

Survey sheets 7 and 8

SCALE @ A3	CREATED BY	CHECKED BY
1:1,000	MM	BM
REFERENCE	REVISION	DATE ISSUED
J00256.s7/s8		23/5/2018

## Theme

Water
Buildings
Buildings,Rail
Rail,Structures
Structures
Rail
Roads Tracks And Paths, Rail
Land, Roads Tracks And Paths
Buildings, Roads Tracks And Paths
Roads Tracks And Paths
Roads Tracks And Paths, Structures
<all other="" values=""></all>



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## JOHNS ASSOCIATES

#### CLIENT

Somserset Drainiage Boards Consortium

## PROJECT

Oath to Burrowbridge Dredging

## TITLE

Survey sheets 9 and 10

SCALE @ A3	CREATED BY	CHECKED BY
1:1,000	MM	BM
REFERENCE	REVISION	DATE ISSUED
J00256.s9/s10		23/5/2018

## Theme

Water
Buildings
Buildings,Rail
Rail,Structures
Structures
Rail
Roads Tracks And Paths, Rail
Land, Roads Tracks And Paths
Buildings, Roads Tracks And Paths
Roads Tracks And Paths
Roads Tracks And Paths, Structures
<all other="" values=""></all>

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Somserset Drainiage Boards Consortium

## PROJECT

Oath to Burrowbridge Dredging

## TITLE

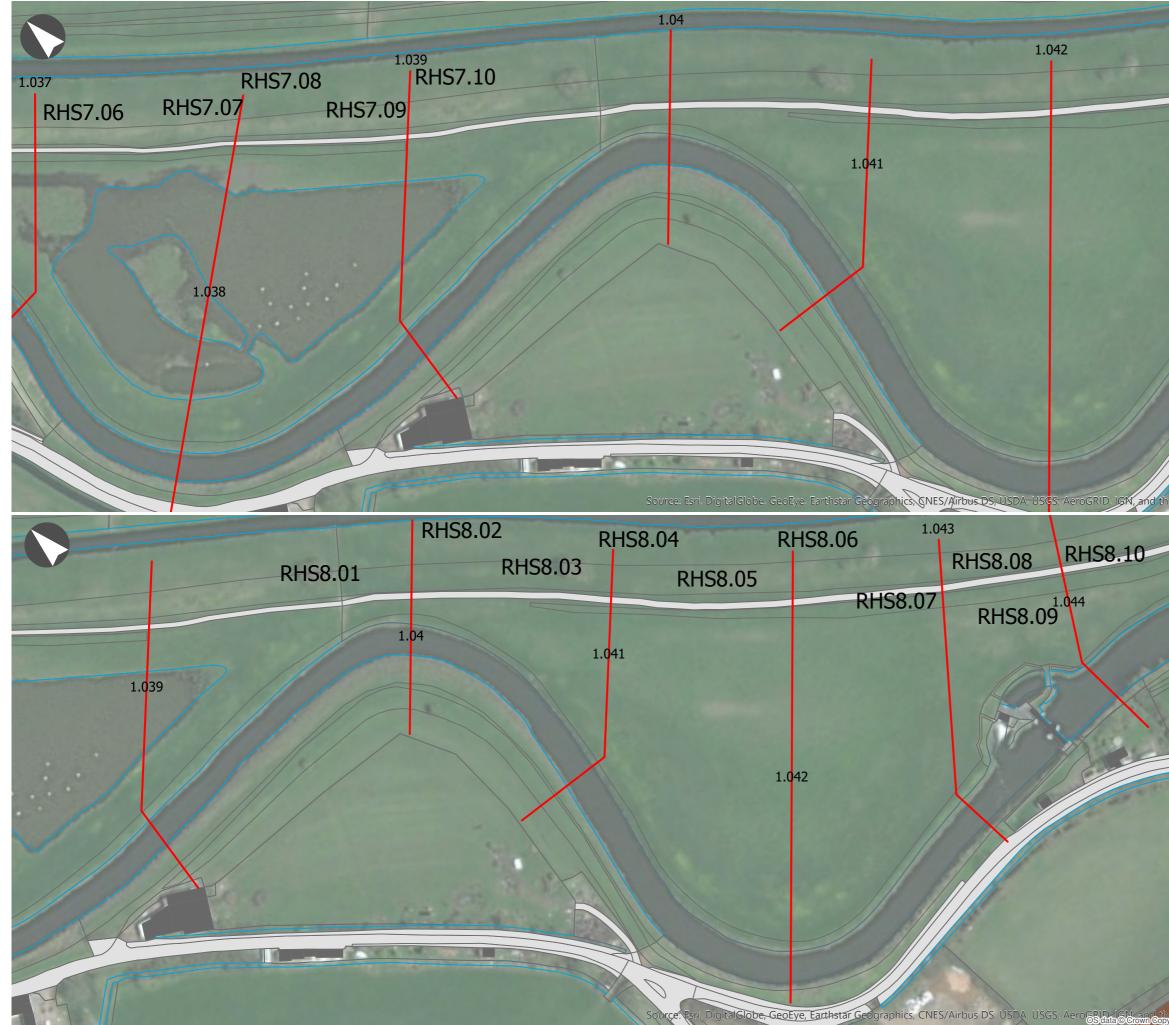
Survey sheets 11 and 12

SCALE @ A3	CREATED BY	CHECKED BY
1:1,250	MM	BM
REFERENCE	REVISION	DATE ISSUED
J00256.s11/s12		23/5/2018

## Theme

\_\_\_\_\_

Water
Buildings
Buildings,Rail
Rail,Structures
Structures
Rail
Roads Tracks And Paths, Rail
Land, Roads Tracks And Paths
Buildings, Roads Tracks And Paths
Roads Tracks And Paths
Roads Tracks And Paths, Structures
<all other="" values=""></all>



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## JOHNS ASSOCIATES

#### CLIENT

Somserset Drainiage Boards Consortium

## PROJECT

Oath to Burrowbridge Dredging

## TITLE

Survey sheets 13 and 14

SCALE @ A3	CREATED BY	CHECKED BY
1:1,750	MM	BM
REFERENCE	REVISION	DATE ISSUED
J00256.s13/s14		23/5/2018

## Theme

\_\_\_\_\_

-	
	Water
	Buildings
	Buildings,Rail
	Rail,Structures
	Structures
	Rail
	Roads Tracks And Paths, Rail
	Land, Roads Tracks And Paths
	Buildings, Roads Tracks And Paths
	Roads Tracks And Paths
	Roads Tracks And Paths, Structures
	<all other="" values=""></all>

# ANNEX B

	SITAT SURVEY 2003 Version Page 1 of
A FIELD SURVEY DETAILS	
Image:	Is the site part of a river or an artificial channel? River Artificial Artificial Are adverse conditions affecting survey? No Yes If yes, state If yes, state Is bed of river visible? barely or not partially ± entirely Is health and safety assessment form attached? Yes No No Number of photographs taken: Photo references: Site surveyed from: left bank right bank channel
Accredited Surveyor code: MN33	LEFT banks determined by facing downstream RIG
Distinct flat valley bottom? No	Concave/bowl asymmetrical valley U-shape valley no obvious valley sides
C NUMBER OF RIFFLES, POOLS A	
Riffle(s) Pool(s)	ND POINT BARS       (enter total number in boxes)         D       Unvegetated point bar(s)         O       Vegetated point bar(s)
ARTIFICIAL FEATURES (indicate total i	number of occurrences of each category within the 500m site)
Major Intermediate	Minor Major Intermediate Minor Outfalls/ intakes I Fords

SITE REF. OZSSI	RIVER HA	DITA				A DEC	JI-Cr				ge 2 o	
Spot-check 1 is at: upstream end	dov	vnstrea	m end		ol	site (ti	ck one	box)				
E PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES (to be	e assessed al	cross el	hannul	i withia	a Jana	vide In	ansąci)		-	-		
When boxes 'bordered', only one entry	y allowed	1 GPS	2	3	4	5	6 GPS	7	8	9	10	GPS
LEFT BANK		1	Ring	) BC D	SC C	compo	osed of	sandy	subsi	ate		
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA,	BR, RR, TD, FA, BI	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	PA	EA	EA	EA	
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(E	B), BM, EM	Sav	ES.	S.	Sh.	EM	En	X	En	12h	Ken	
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB, VP, SB, VS, NB			56	SC	R	SC	SC	EC	SC	ec	EC	
CHANNEL				GP-n	ng till	ier G e	or P if p	redon	uniant.			
Channel substrate NV, BE, BO, CO, GP, SA, SI, G	CL, PE, EA, AR	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	SI
Flow-type NV, FF, CH, BW, UW, CF, RP, UP, SM	M, NP, DR	SM	SM	SM	SM	Sin	SM	SM	su	SM	SM	
Channel modification(s) NK, NO, CV, RS,	, RI, DA, FO	25	RS	es	25	RS	RS	RS	25	RS	RS	<sub>м</sub> ш
Channel feature(s) NV, NO, EB, RO, VR, MB	B, VB, MI, TR	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NU	ND	Enter channel substrate(s) spot-checks but present in
For braided rivers only: number of sul	b-channels	- 1				1		-				chec
RIGHT BANK	-		Rin	g BC o	-	COMIPI	-	sandy	-	nite		hnel ks bu
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA,	BR, RR, TD, FA, BI	AS	EA	ea es/	EA	EA	EA A	EA	RA	EA	EA	subs
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(B	B), BM, EM	ZEM	26	2a	12em	26	Ken	ZEM	Zen	TEN	20	esen
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB	3, VP, SB, VS, NB	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	t in r
F BANKTOP LAND-USE AND V	EGETATIC	N ST	RUCT	URE (	to be a	sessed	e∨era	10miw	de Iran	tsaini)		>1%
F BANKTOP LAND-USE AND V Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C						100				1		>1% of w
	W, CP, SH,					100				1	14	>1% of whole
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP	W, CP, SH,	OR, WI	, мн,	AW, C	W, RF	Р, IG, Т	H, RD,	SU, TI	., IL, P	G, NV	H4 S	I % of whole site.
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)	W, CP, SH,	ITG	, мн, Т4	AW, C	DW, RF	, <b>IG</b> , Т ГС	H, RD,	SU, TI	., IL, P	G, NV	H4 S S	>1% of whole site.
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B	B/U/S/C/NV	Iq J	, мн, Гс	AW, 0	JEG S	, <b>IG</b> , Т ГЧ С	H, RD,	SU, TI	., IL, P	G, NV	S	ot occurring as predominar >1% of whole site.
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B	8/U/S/C/NV 8/U/S/C/NV	IG J J S	, мн, ГЧ С	AW, 0	JA JA S S	, <b>IG</b> , Т ГЧ С	H, RD,	SU, TI	., IL, P	G, NV	SS	ot occurring as predominant in >1% of whole site.
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B	2W, CP, SH, 0 8/U/S/C/NV 8/U/S/C/NV 8/U/S/C/NV 8/U/S/C/NV	IG J S S	, мн, ГЧ С	AW, C IG S S	JA JA S S S	JIG, T JIG S S S	H, RD,	SU, TI S S S	HL P HS S S	G, NV IIG S S S	555	ot occurring as predominant in 1% of whole site.
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B	2W, CP, SH, C B/U/S/C/NV B/U/S/C/NV B/U/S/C/NV B/U/S/C/NV DP	IA J S S J CP	, MH, FY S S O RP	AW, C IG S S U LP	JA JA S S S U EP	IG, T IG S S J U U	H, RD, F4 S S S O R <sup>P</sup>	SU, TI F4 S S S O R	JEG JEG S S U EP	G, NV IIG S S S S O RR	S S S D E	site.
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP	2W, CP, SH, C B/U/S/C/NV B/U/S/C/NV B/U/S/C/NV B/U/S/C/NV DP	IA J S S J CP	, MH, FY S S O RP	AW, C IG S S U LP	JA JA S S S U EP	IG, T IG S S J U U	H, RD, F4 S S S O R <sup>P</sup>	SU, TI F4 S S S O R	JEG JEG S S U EP	G, NV IIG S S S S O RR	S S S D E	site.
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYP	2W, CP, SH, C B/U/S/C/NV B/U/S/C/NV B/U/S/C/NV B/U/S/C/NV DP	IA J S S J CP	, MH, IX IS S O RP	AW, C IG S S U LP	JA JA S S S U EP	IG, T IG S S J U U	H, RD, F4 S S S O R <sup>P</sup>	SU, TI F4 S S S O R	JEG JEG S S U EP	G, NV IIG S S S S O RR	S S S D E	site.
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYP None (~) or Not Visible (NV)	2W, CP, SH, C B/U/S/C/NV B/U/S/C/NV B/U/S/C/NV B/U/S/C/NV DP	IA J S S J CP	, MH, IX IS S O RP	AW, C IG S S U LP	JA JA S S S U EP	IG, T IG S S J U U	H, RD, F4 S S S O R <sup>P</sup>	SU, TI F4 S S S O R	JEG JEG S S U EP	G, NV IIG S S S S O RR	S S S D E	site.
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP C CHANNEL VEGETATION TYP None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens	EW, CP, SH, CP	IA J S S J CP	, MH, IX IS S O RP	AW, C IG S S U LP	JA JA S S S U EP	IG, T IG S S J U U	H, RD, F4 S S S O R <sup>P</sup>	SU, TI F4 S S S O R	JEG JEG S S U EP	G, NV IIG S S S S O RR	S S S D E	s predominant in site.
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) a LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYP None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs	EW, CP, SH, CP	IA J S S J CP	, MH, IX IS S O RP	AW, C IG S S U LP	JA JA S S S U EP	JIG, T JG S S J U U U U U U	H, RD, F4 S S S O R <sup>P</sup>	SU, TI F4 S S S O R	JEG JEG S S U EP	G, NV IIG S S S S O RR	S S S D E	site.
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOC G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYP None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/hor	EW, CP, SH, CP	IA J S S J CP	, MH, IX IS S O RP	AW, C IG S S U LP	JA JA S S S U EP	JIG, T JG S S J U U U U U U	H, RD, F4 S S S O R <sup>P</sup>	SU, TI F4 S S S O R	JEG JEG S S U EP	G, NV IIG S S S S O RR	S S S D E	s predominant in site.
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) a LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYP None () or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/hor Floating-leaved (rooted)	EW, CP, SH, CP	IA J S S S J C P	, MH, IX IS S O RP	AW, C IG S S U LP	JA JA S S S U EP	J S S J L P C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	H, RD, F4 S S S O R <sup>P</sup>	SU, TI F4 S S S O R	JEG JEG S S U EP	G, NV IIG S S S S O RR	S S S D E	s predominant in site.
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYP None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/hor Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating	EW, CP, SH, CP	IA J S S J CP	, MH, IX IS S O RP	AW, C IG S S U LP	W, RF	JIG, T JG S S J U U U U U U	H, RD, F4 S S S O R <sup>P</sup>	SU, TI F4 S S S O R	JEG JEG S S U EP	G, NV IIG S S S S O RR	S S S D E	s predominant in site.
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYP None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/hor Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating Amphibious Submerged broad-leaved	EW, CP, SH, CP	IA J S S S J C P	, MH, IX IS S O RP	AW, C IG S S U LP	W, RF	J S S J L P C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	H, RD, F4 S S S O R <sup>P</sup>	SU, TI F4 S S S O R	JEG JEG S S U EP	G, NV IIG S S S S O RR	S S S D E	s predominant in site.
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) a LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP C CHANNEL VEGETATION TYP None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/hor Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating Amphibious	EW, CP, SH, CP	IA J S S S J C P	, MH, IX IS S O RP	AW, C IG S S U LP	W, RF	J S S J L P C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	H, RD, F4 S S S O R <sup>P</sup>	SU, TI F4 S S S O R	JEG JEG S S U EP	G, NV IIG S S S S O RR	S S S D E	s predominant in site.

Riffles:

0

PB: O

VP:

0

Pools: O

			EY : 500m SWEEP-UP	Page	3 of 4
(1. CAND-USE WITHIN SOM QUB	ANK (C	IF Uke	of (preserv) on E_(>.33% (banklenger))		
	L	R		L	R
Broadleaf/mixed woodland (semi-natural) (B	BL)		Natural open water (OW)		
Broadleaf/mixed plantation (BP)			Rough/unimproved grassland/pasture (RP)		E
Coniferous woodland (semi-natural) (CW)		-	Improved/semi-improved grassland (IG)	E	
Coniferous plantation (CP)			Tall herb/rank vegetation (TH)	-	
Scrub & shrubs (SH)	1	1	Rock, scree or sand dunes (RD)		
Orchard (OR)			Suburban/urban development (SU)	E	-
Wetland (e.g. bog, marsh, fen) (WL)	_		Tilled land (TL)	1 1 1	
Moorland/heath (MH)			Irrigated land (IL)	1	
Artificial open water (AW)	11		Parkland or gardens (PG)	Ê	
			Not visible (NV)	1.1.1	
1 BANK PROFILES Use Z (pres	ani) e t	(>38m))	unistengri nj		
Natural/unmodified	L	R	Artificial/modified	L	R
Vertical/undercut			Resectioned (reprofiled)	E	E
Vertical with toe			Reinforced - whole		
Steep (>45°)		-	Reinforced - top only	E	
Gentle			Reinforced - toe only	-	1
Composite			Artificial two-stage	-	
Natural berm	1			1	
	-		Embanked	E	E
			Set-back embankment	C	e
LXTENT OF TREES AND ASSOCIA	THE R. P. LEWIS CO.	ATT IDTC	$\Box \qquad \qquad \forall$		
	11 MELLEN	aripara	16(0)0 event((<11)		_
TREES (tick one box per bank) Left	Right		ASSOCIATED FEATURES (tick one box per feat None Preser		3%)
None 🔲	Ď		Shading of channel		1
Isolated/scattered			*Overhanging boughs		ī
Regularly spaced, single			*Exposed bankside roots	Ē	i
Occasional clumps			*Underwater tree roots	Ē	ĩ –
Semi-continuous	$\overline{\mathbf{D}}$		Fallen trees	Ē	
Continuous 🔲	ō		Large woody debris		i .
K EXTENT OF CHANNEL AND BA	NK FEA	AURES	(tick torm how for each reaction) - mecond evacult	<10-	
	Present	E(≥33%)	None Pre		33%)
*Free fall flow	H	H	Exposed bedrock	1 [	
Chute flow	1		Exposed boulders		1
Broken standing waves	9		Vegetated bedrock/boulders		1
Unbroken standing waves	<b>U</b>		Unvegetated mid-channel bar(s)		
Rippled flow	1		Vegetated mid-channel bar(s)		1
*Upwelling	0		Mature island(s)	i i	1
Smooth flow		0	Unvegetated side bar(s)	i č	5
No perceptible flow	n	n	Vegetated side bar(s)		
No flow (dry)	מסממו	n	Upvegetated point bar(c)		
Rippled flow     Image: Constraint of the second seco	n		Unvegetated point bar(s)		
		H	Vegetated point bar(s)		1
Eroding cliff(s)	1	4	*Discrete unvegetated silt deposit(s)	1 (	1
	1.1		*Discrete constants described and described and the second		
Stable cliff(s)	<b>u</b>		*Discrete unvegetated sand deposit(s) *Discrete unvegetated gravel deposit(s)		

height? (Ŷ or Ň) height? (Ŷ or Ň)   Embanked height (m) Water depth (m)   Embanked height (m) Embanked height (m)   I trashline lower than banktop, indicate: height above water (m) = width from bank to bank (m) =   Bed material at site is: consolidated (loose)   unknown unconsolidated (loose)   occation of measurements is: riffle other (state)   M FEATURES OF SPECIAL INTEREST use vior ( \$ 35% length) *record even if < 18% None Very large boulders (>1m) Backwater(s) Sound (state) Marsh(es) Hatural waterfall(s) > Sm high Fringing reed-bank(s) Fen(s) Others (state) Natural waterfall(s) < Sm high Guaking bank(s) Bog(s) Astard waterfall(s) < Sm high Quaking bank(s) Bog(s) Sa 33% or more of the channel choked with vegetation? No Y fes O NOTABLE NUISANCE PLANT SPECIES Use Vor E (> 33% length) *record event 1 His bankface banktop to 50m bank	CHANNEL UIMENSIONS (10	be measured at one location on a :	uraight uniform section, preferably as	ross a riffle)
s banktop height also bankfull Water width (m) Is banktop height also bankfull height? (Y or N) Embanked height (m) Water depth (m) Embanked height? (Y or N) Embanked height (m) Water depth (m) Embanked height? (Y or N) Embanked height (m) Water depth (m) Embanked height? (Y or N) Embanked height (m) Water depth (m) Embanked height? (Y or N) Embanked? (Nose) Embanked? (	LEFT BANK	CHANNEL	RIGHT BANK	
height? (Ŷ or Ň) height? (Ŷ or Ň)   Embanked height (m) Water depth (m)   Embanked height (m) Embanked height (m)   Itrashline lower than banktop, indicate: height above water (m) = width from bank to bank (m) =   Bed material at site is: consolidated (loose)   unknown .   .ocation of measurements is: riffle other (state)   M FEATURES OF SPECIAL INTEREST use vior £ (\$ 35% length) /recurd even # <1%; None Very large boulders (>1m) Backwater(s) Backwater(s) Floodplain boulder deposits Flush(es) Intersite (at an easily a state) None Very large boulders (>1m) Backwater(s) Backwater(s) South at a state (state) Matural waterfall(s) > 5m high Fringing reed-bank(s) Fen(s) Others (state) Natural waterfall(s) < 5m high Quaking bank(s) Bog(s) Astar waterfall(s) < 5m high Quaking bank(s) Bog(s) Bog(s) So not able the channel choked with vegetation? No Yes D NOTABLE NUISANCE PLANT SPECIES Use vor E (\$ 33% length) Yes D NOTABLE NUISANCE PLANT SPECIES Use vor E (\$ 33% length) Yes D NOTABLE NUISANCE PLANT SPECIES Use vor E (\$ 33% length) Yes D NOTABLE NUISANCE PLANT SPECIES Use vor E (\$ 33% length) Yes D NOTABLE NUISANCE PLANT SPECIES Use vor E (\$ 33% length) Yes D NOTABLE NUISANCE PLANT SPECIES Use vor E (\$ 33% length) Yes D NOTABLE NUISANCE PLANT SPECIES Use vor E (\$ 33% length) Yes D NOTABLE NUISANCE PLANT SPECIES Use vor E (\$ 33% length) Yes D NOTABLE NUISANCE PLANT SPECIES Use vor E (\$ 33% length) Yes D NOTABLE NUISANCE PLANT SPECIES Use vor E (	3anktop height (m)	Bankfull/top width (m)	Banktop height (m)	
If trashline lower than banktop, indicate: height above water (m) = width from bank to bank (m) =   Bed material at site is: consolidated unconsolidated (loose) unknown   Location of measurements is: riffle other (state)   M FEATURES OF SPECIAL INTEREST Use v/or E (> 33% length) 4 (ecurd event 4 < 1%). None Very large boulders (>1m) Backwater(s) \$ \$~~~\$\u00eck Backwater(s) \$~~~\$\u00eck Flush(es) If loodplain boulder deposits Flush(es) Flush(es) If loodplain boulder deposits If loodplain	s banktop height also bankfull height? (Y or N)	Water width (m)	ls banktop height also bankful height? (Y or N)	L
Bed material at site is: consolidated unconsolidated (loose) unknown   Location of measurements is: riffle other (state)   M FEATURES OF SPECIAL INTEREST (Use V or E (> 3.5% leng(l)) Arecurd even IF < 1%). None   Very large boulders (>1m) Backwater(s) SAAL   Mone Very large boulders (>1m) Backwater(s) Marsh(es)   Braided channels *Debris dam(s) Floodplain boulder deposits Flush(es)   Side channel(s) *Leafy debris Water meadow(s) Natural   *Natural waterfall(s) > Sm high Fringing reed-bank(s) Fen(s) Others (state)   *Natural waterfall(s) < Sm high	Embanked height (m)	Water depth (m)	Embanked height (m)	
cocation of measurements is:       iffle other (state)         M       FEATURES OF SPECIAL INTEREST       Use vor t (> 3 sh leng(h) 'securit event voltes'         None       Very large boulders (>1m)       Backwater(s) \$~~~d\look\$       Marsh(es)         Braided channels       * Debris dam(s)       Floodplain boulder deposits       Flush(es)         Braided channels       * Debris dam(s)       Floodplain boulder deposits       Flush(es)         Staided channels       * Debris dam(s)       Floodplain boulder deposits       Flush(es)         Natural waterfall(s) > 5m high       Fringing reed-bank(s)       Fen(s)       Others (state)         Natural waterfall(s) < 5m high	f trashline lower than banktop, indica	te: height above water (m) =	width from bank to bank (m) =	
M       FEATURES OF SPECIAL INTEREST       Use vor c (> 33% length) / record even if < 1%         None       Very large boulders (>1m)       Backwater(\$)       S~~eW       Marsh(es)       Image: Since of the si	Bed material at site is:	consolidated 📮 unconsoli	lated (loose) 🔲 unkr	iown 📮
None       Very large boulders (>1m)       Backwater(s)       Sweth       Marsh(es)         Braided channels       *Debris dam(s)       Floodplain boulder deposits       Flush(es)         Braided channels       *Debris dam(s)       Floodplain boulder deposits       Flush(es)         Side channel(s)       *Leafy debris       Water meadow(s)       Natural open water         Natural waterfall(s) > 5m high       Fringing reed-bank(s)       Fen(s)       Others (state)         *Natural waterfall(s) < 5m high	Location of measurements is: riffle $\Box$	🕽 other 🖵 (state)		
Braided channels *Debris dam(s) Floodplain boulder deposits Flush(es)   Braided channels *Debris dam(s) Floodplain boulder deposits Flush(es)   Side channel(s) *Leafy debris Water meadow(s) Natural   PNatural waterfall(s) > Sm high Fringing reed-bank(s) Fen(s) Others (state)   PNatural waterfall(s) < Sm high	M FEATURES OF SPECIAL INT	EREST Use v or E (≥ 3.9% leng	(h) Accord even # <195	
bankface banktop to 50m bankface banktop to 50m None *Giant hogweed *Giant hogweed *Giant hogweed *Giant hogweed *Giant hogweed *Giant hogweed *Other (state)	Braided channels       *D         Side channel(s)       *D         Natural waterfall(s) > 5m high       Fr         Natural waterfall(s) < 5m high       Q         Natural cascade(s)       *S         N       CHOKED CHANNEL (rick of s 33% or more of the channel choked)	Debris dam(s)       Floodp         Leafy debris       Water         inging reed-bank(s)       Fen(s)         uaking bank(s)       Bog(s)         Sink hole(s)       Wet we water         white box)       No	lain boulder deposits   Flush(es) meadow(s)   Natural open wat Others (s oodland(s)   Les Eco Yes	ter
	P OVERALL CHARACTERISTIC Major Impacts: landfill - tipping - litter mining - quarrying - overdeepening - over vaterlogging - hydroelectric power Evidence of recent management: gravel extraction - other (please specif Animals: otter - mink - water vole - k Other significant observations:	S (Circle appropriate wor - sewage - pollution - drought - abstr erwidening (P or E) realignement affor dredging - bank mowing weed y) ingfisher - dipper - grey wagtail - sar	ds, add others as necessary) action - mill - dam - road - rail - industry prestation - fisheries management - siltin cutting - enhancement - river rehabil d martin - heron - Gragonflies/damself	g - litation -
	nd major/intermediate structures across a ave you completed all ten spot-checks as ave you completed column 11 of section ave you recorded in section C the numb	lustrate the general character of the sit the channel? nd made entries in all boxes in E & F o n G (and E if appropriate) on page 2? er of riffles, pools and point bars (even	n page 2? if 0) on page 1?	202
	lave you taken at least two photos that ill nd major/intermediate structures across l lave you completed all ten spot-checks a lave you completed column 11 of sectior lave you recorded in section C the numb lave you given an accurate (alphanumeric	lustrate the general character of the sit the channel? nd made entries in all boxes in E & F o n G (and E if appropriate) on page 2? er of riffles, pools and point bars (even c) grid reference for spot-checks 1, 6 a	n page 2? if 0) on page 1? nd end of site (page 1)?	प्तवृष्द
lave you given an accurate (alphanumeric) grid reference for spot-checks 1, 6 and end of site (page 1)?       Image: spot-check 1 is at the upstream or downstream end of the site (top of page 2)?         lave you cross-checked your spot-check and sweep-up responses with the channel modification indicators iven on page 2 of the spot-check key?       Image: spot-check law	lave you taken at least two photos that ill nd major/intermediate structures across l lave you completed all ten spot-checks a lave you completed column 11 of sectior lave you recorded in section C the numb lave you given an accurate (alphanumeri lave you stated whether spot-check 1 is a	lustrate the general character of the sit the channel? nd made entries in all boxes in E & F o n G (and E if appropriate) on page 2? er of riffles, pools and point bars (even c) grid reference for spot-checks 1, 6 a tt the upstream or downstream end of	n page 2? if 0) on page 1? nd end of site (page 1)? the site (top of page 2)?	प्तवृष्द

				BITAT S	URVEY 2003 V	ersion		Page 1
A	FIELD SU	JRVEY D	ETAILS	1				-
Site Nu		lank if new site	e	Is the sit	e part of a river or ar	n artificial cha	nnel? River 🛄	Artificia
Site Ref	ference: O	TBB		Are adv	erse conditions affe	ecting survey	No P	Yes
Spot-cl	heck 1 coord:			If yes, s	tate			
Spot-cl	heck 6 coord:			Is bed o	of river visible? ba	rely or not	partially	± entire
End of	site coord:			ls healt	h and safety assess	nent form at	ttached? Yes	
Reach I	Reference: (	TRS 7	2		r of photographs ta			
River n	ame: QWE	E PAR	ETT					
Date 7	29/05/2018	т	ime:	1000	eferences:			1.
Surveyo	or name:	CHISNI		Site sur	veyed from: left	bank	right bank	channe
12-12	ited Surveyor o	code: M	-	U Wh	en options shown			9.01.21.9
. icered	incu surreyor (	court ret		LEFT	banks determi	ined by fac	ing downstream	m F
1	$\checkmark$	- 0	deep vee				concave/bow asymmetrical	valley
1 1	Distinct flat y		gorge	Yes	Natura		asymmetrical U-shape valle	valley y alley side
	Distinct flat v	-	gorge	Yes 🗖 AND PO			asymmetrical U-shape valle	valley y alley side
Riffle(	NUMBER	-	gorge m? No <b>[</b>	AND PO	INT BARS	(enter tota bint bar(s)	asymmetrical U-shape valle no obvious va No	valley y alley side
Riffle(s	NUMBER s)	OF RIFF	gorge m? No <b>[</b> LES, POOLS	AND PO	INT BARS	(enter tota bint bar(s) t bar(s)	asymmetrical U-shape valle no obvious va No	valley y alley side <u>Ye</u> oxes
Riffle(: Pool(s	NUMBER s)	E OF RIFF	gorge m? No LES, POOLS LES (Indicar: Jola	AND PO	INT BARS Unvegetated point Vegetated point occurrences of as	(enter tota bint bar(s) t bar(s) ach category	asymmetrical U-shape valle no obvious va No al number in bo	valley y alley side <u>ves</u> ( ( ()(e)
Riffle(s Pool(s D A If none,	NUMBER s)	OF RIFF	gorge m? No <b>[</b> LES, POOLS	AND PO	INT BARS Unvegetated point Vegetated point of occurrences of a	(enter tota bint bar(s) t bar(s)	asymmetrical U-shape valle no obvious va No	valley y alley side <u>ves</u> ( ( ())
Riffle(s Pool(s D A If none, tick	NUMBER s) )) ARTIFICIAL	E OF RIFF	gorge m? No LES, POOLS LES (Indicar: Jola	AND PO	INT BARS Unvegetated point Vegetated point at occurrences of ea Outfalls/ intakes Fords	(enter tota bint bar(s) t bar(s) ach category	asymmetrical U-shape valle no obvious va No al number in bo	valley y alley side <u>Yes</u> oxes
Riffle(: Pool(s D A If none, tick box	NUMBER s) artificial Weirs/sluices	E OF RIFF	gorge m? No LES, POOLS LES (Indicar: Jola	AND PO	INT BARS Unvegetated point Vegetated point occurrences of ea Outfalls/ intakes	(enter tota bint bar(s) t bar(s) ach category	asymmetrical U-shape valle no obvious va No al number in bo	valley y alley side <u>ves</u> ( ( ()(e)

0.05	ABITA		RVEY		2.22			3	Pa	ge 2 o	f 4
	ownstrea	_	<u>u</u>	_		ck one		-	_	_	-
E PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES (In the assessed	1 GPS	1	1	1	-	1	1			1 10	
When boxes 'bordered', only one entry allowed	T GP3		3	4	5	6 GPS	-	8	9	10	GP
LEFT BANK			-	-		-	i santi)		<b>T</b>	-	
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA, BR, RR, TD, FA, I	BI PA	EA	.eA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(B), BM, EM	1/en	EM	/EN	Em	/EM	Em	EM	-	En	ZEM	
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB, VP, SB, VS, N	BSC	SC	EC	EL	SC	EC	SC		EL	SC	2
CHANNEL	0		-	-	-		bredon	ninaini	Le		1
Channel substrate NV, BE, BO, CO, GP, SA, SI, CL, PE, EA, AR	CC	CL	CL	a	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL.	S
Flow-type NV, FF, CH, BW, UW, CF, RP, UP, SM, NP, DR	RS	SM	es	1RS	es	es	SM	SAA	SM	SM	
Channel modification(s) NK, NO, CV, RS, RI, DA, FO Channel feature(s) NV, NO, EB, RO, VR, MB, VB, MI, TR	-	es			NO	NO	RS	es No	Ves .	NO	ds
For braided rivers only: number of sub-channel:	-	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	100	ot-ch
RIGHT BANK		Riv	11.26.0	NC IP	COLDER	osed o	( sand)	/ subs	rale	L	spot-checks but present in
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA, BR, RR, TD, FA, I	CA	EA	PA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	s but
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(B), BM, EM	es	les/	RV	es	RS	105/	ev	100	RS	EA	pre
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB, VP, SB, VS, N	B NO	1EM	En	7EM	EM	19.90	0.5-001	15M	En	EM	sent
		X	NO	NU		NN	NU	SC	SC	SC	in v1
F BANKTOP LAND USE AND VEGETATI	_	_	_		_		_	-	-		1% of
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, CW, CP, SH	, OR, W	L, MH,	AW, C	OW, RP	, IG, T	H, RD,	SU, TI	., IL, P	G, NV	_	1 >1% of whole si
LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP	PG	RG	PG	RP	PG	PG	PG	PG	50	P4	ole s
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV	U	J	U	0	U	0	0	0	U	0	site.
LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV	S	5	5	\$	S	5	5	5	5	5	
		0	S	2	2	\$	S	S	S	5	ite.
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV	S	2									
Charles and a second of the second	SU	S U	J	U	0	U	U	U	0	J	
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV	S V RP	U RP	U RP	RP	0 PP	RP	PP	RP	RP	RP	
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)     B/U/S/C/NV       RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)     B/U/S/C/NV	U RP	U RP	C RP	RP	O RP	RP	RP P	RP	RP RP	RP	
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP         G       CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES (trops)	U RP	U RP		RP RP	O RP	VRP	QP	RP	RP RP	RP	
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LAND-USE WITHIN Sm OF RIGHT BANKTOP         C       CHANNEL VECETATION TYPES (17) (be a         None (       ) or Not Visible (NV)	U RP	U RP	CP RP	RP RP	O RP	VRP	QP	RP	RP RP	RP	
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP         C       CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES (roote a         None (~) or Not Visible (NV)         Liverworts/mosses/lichens	U RP	U RP		RP RP	Use 1	RP	er	RP		RP	
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP       CHANNEL VECETATION TYPES (roote a)         None (       ) or Not Visible (NV)         Liverworts/mosses/lichens       Emergent broad-leaved herbs	U RP	U RP				RP				RP	1105
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP       CHANNEL VECETATION TYPES (robe a)         None (~) or Not Visible (NV)       Liverworts/mosses/lichens         Emergent broad-leaved herbs       Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails	U RP	U RP			Use I				S RP		1105
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP       CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES (rocket)         C CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES (rocket)       None (         None (       ) or Not Visible (NV)         Liverworts/mosses/lichens       Emergent broad-leaved herbs         Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails       Floating-leaved (rooted)	U RP	U RP								RP	(infris
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP       CHANNEL VECETATION TYPES (rote a)         None (       ) or Not Visible (NV)         Liverworts/mosses/lichens       Emergent broad-leaved herbs         Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails       Floating-leaved (rooted)         Free-floating       Free-floating	U RP	U RP	Wide I			VRP		/			1105
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP C CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES (robe = None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating Amphibious	U RP	U RP			Use I						1105
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP C CHANNEL VECETATION TYPES (robe a None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating Amphibious Submerged broad-leaved	U RP	U RP				VRP		/			1105
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP C CHANNEL VECETATION TYPES (robe a None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating Amphibious Submerged broad-leaved Submerged linear-leaved	U RP	U RP						/	0 RP 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		EU 1
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP       CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES (robe a)         S       CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES (robe a)         None (~) or Not Visible (NV)       Liverworts/mosses/lichens         Emergent broad-leaved herbs       Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails	U RP	U RP						/	3         2           1         1           1         1           1         1		

River Habitat Survey Manual: 2003 version

01302		_	Y : 500m SWEEP-UP	Page	5 01 4
H I AND USE WITHIN 50m QL BAR	SKTOP	L/85	2 (present) or E ( -33% bankleng(i))		
	L	R		L	R
Broadleaf/mixed woodland (semi-natural) (BL)			Natural open water (OW)		
Broadleaf/mixed plantation (BP)			Rough/unimproved grassland/pasture (RP)		E
Coniferous woodland (semi-natural) (CW)		-	Improved/semi-improved grassland (IG)	Ÿ	
Coniferous plantation (CP)			Tall herb/rank vegetation (TH)	1	-
Scrub & shrubs (SH)	Ē	1	Rock, scree or sand dunes (RD)	1	
Orchard (OR)			Suburban/urban development (SU)	1	- 4
Wetland (e.g. bog, marsh, fen) (WL)			Tilled land (TL)		-
Moorland/heath (MH)			Irrigated land (IL)	-	
Artificial open water (AW)	-	-	Parkland or gardens (PG)	E	_
			Not visible (NV)	_	
EANK (/ROFILES - Cor ⇒ (preso)	Q 0 ( F )	i≥ 531- he	nlicog(t)		-
Natural/unmodified	L	R	Artificial/modified	L.	R
Vertical/undercut			Resectioned (reprofiled)	E	E
Vertical with toe			Reinforced - whole		
Steep (>45')		1.0.1	Reinforced - top only	1.1	
Gentlewww			Reinforced - toe only		
Composite		1	Artificial two-stage		
Natural berm			Poached bank	1	1
			Embanked	E	E
			Set-back embankment		
EXTENT OF TREES AND ASSOCIAT	en ritat	N JRES	Incort even II-156	1	
TREES (tick one box per bank)			ASSOCIATED FEATURES (tick one box per featu	ure)	
	light		None Presen	t E(≥3	3%)
None	2		Shading of channel	H	
Isolated/scattered	H		*Overhanging boughs II II *Exposed bankside roots II II	H	
Occasional clumps	H I		*Underwater tree roots	Ē	
			Fallen trees		
Semi-continuous			Fallen trees		
	U JK feat	URES	Fallen trees     Image: Constraint of the second seco		_
Semi-continuous	CONTRACT OF STREET	URES (≥33%)	Large woody debris     Image: Constraint of the second event		33%)
Semi-continuous	CONTRACT OF STREET		Large woody debris     Image: Constraint of the second event		33%)
Semi-continuous Continuous	esent E		Large woody debris     Image: Constraint of the second even of		33%)
Semi-continuous Continuous Continuous Continuous CONTIGUE CHANNEL AND BAN Pr *Free fall flow Chute flow Broken standing waves	esent E		Large woody debris     Image: Constraint of the second even of		33%)
Semi-continuous Continuous	esent E	(>33%)	Large woody debris     Image: Constraint of the second even of		33%)
Semi-continuous Continuous	esent E	(>33%)	Large woody debris     Image: Constraint of the second even of		33%)
Semi-continuous Continuous	esent E	(>33%)	Large woody debris     Image: Constraint of the second even of		33%)
Semi-continuous Continuous K EXTENT OF CHANNEL AND BAN *Free fall flow Chute flow Broken standing waves	esent E		Large woody debris     Image: Constraint of the second even of		
Semi-continuous Continuous K EXTENT OF CHANNEL AND BAN *Free fall flow Chute flow Broken standing waves	esent E	(>33%)	Large woody debris     Image: Constraint of the second even of		
Semi-continuous Continuous	esent E	(>33%)	Large woody debris     Image: Constraint of the second even of		
Semi-continuous Continuous	esent E	(>33%)	Large woody debris       Image woody debris         Image woody debris       Image woody debris         Image woody debris       Image woody debris         Exposed bedrock       Image woody debris         Exposed bedrock       Image woody debris         Vegetated bedrock/boulders       Image woody debris         Unvegetated mid-channel bar(s)       Image woody debris         Vegetated mid-channel bar(s)       Image woody debris         Unvegetated side bar(s)       Image woody debris         Unvegetated side bar(s)       Image woody debris         Unvegetated point bar(s)       Image woody debris		
Semi-continuous Continuous	esent E	(>33%)	Large woody debris     Image: Constraint of the second even of		

L CHANNEL DIMENSIONS (to	be measured at one location on a s	traight uniform section, preferably across	a riffe)
EFT BANK	CHANNEL	RIGHT BANK	-
Banktop height (m)	Bankfull/top width (m)	Banktop height (m)	
s banktop height also bankfull eight? (Y or N)	Water width (m)	ls banktop height also bankfull height? (Y or N)	
mbanked height (m)	Water depth (m)	Embanked height (m)	
rashline lower than banktop, indica	e: height above water (m) =	width from bank to bank (m) =	
d material at site is:	consolidated 📮 unconsolid	lated (loose) 📮 unknowr	
cation of measurements is: riffle $\Box$	🕽 other 🖵 (state)		
FEATURES OF SPECIAL INT	EREST Use viole to 3300 leng	(h) frecord scenal 10%	1
raided channels       *D         de channel(s)       *Lu         Natural waterfall(s) > 5m high       Fri         Natural waterfall(s) < 5m high	eafy debris Water nging reed-bank(s) Fen(s) uaking bank(s) Bog(s) ink hole(s) Wet w	ater(s) Marsh(es) Iain boulder deposits Marsh(es) meadow(s) Natural open water Others (state) ADTA CAN coodland(s) Marsh(es)	$\tau^{\square}$
% or more of the channel choked	with vegetation? No	Yes	1.11
NOTABLE NUISANCE PLAN bank Jone*Giant hogweed	ace banktop to 50m	b leng(h) *record even 1 = 1% bankface banktop to 50 n balsam E	0m
*Japanese knotweed	*Other (sta	ate)	
OVERALL CHARACTERISTIC	Circle appropriate wor	ds, add others as necessary)	
ining - quarrying overdeepening - over aterlogging - hydroelectric power vidence of recent management: avel extraction - other (please specify nimals: otter - mink (water vole - k	rwidening (P or E) - realignement - affo dredging - bank mowing - weed /) ngfisher - dipper - grey wagtail - san	action - mill - dam - road - rail - industry h prestation - fisheries management - silting - cutting - enhancement - river rehabilitation d martin - heron - tragonflies/damselflies lescribe overall characteristics and relevan	on -
ALDERS (tick one box in ear	h of the two categories )	Vecord even II - 1%	
	tensive		e 🗋
FIELD SURVEY QUALITY CO	NTROL ( 🖉 boxes to confirm	checks)	
d major/intermediate structures across t we you completed all ten spot-checks ar we you completed column 11 of section we you recorded in section C the number we you given an accurate (alphanumeric we you stated whether spot-check 1 is al	he channel? d made entries in all boxes in E & F o G (and E if appropriate) on page 2? rr of riffles, pools and point bars (even ) grid reference for spot-checks 1, 6 a the upstream or downstream end of	if 0) on page 1? nd end of site (page 1)? the site (top of page 2)?	<u> </u>
ve you cross-checked your spot-check a en on page 2 of the spot-check key?	iu sweep-up responses with the chan	nei modification indicators	P

Contraction of the second s	R HABITAT SURVEY 2003 Version Page 1 of 4
A FIELD SURVEY DETAILS	
Ite Number:       Ite Number:         ite Reference:       OT BB         ipot-check 1 coord:       Ite Coord:         ipot-check 6 coord:       Ite Coord:         ind of site coord:       Ite Coord:         ite Reference:       OT BB 3         iter name:       Ite Coord:         Date ZQ / 0572018       Time:         iterveyor name:       T.CHUSNALC         M. SOHNOS       Iterveyor	Is the site part of a river or an artificial channel? River Artificial Artificial Are adverse conditions affecting survey? No Yes If yes, state If yes, state Is bed of river visible? barely or not partially fentirely Is health and safety assessment form attached? Yes No INUMber of photographs taken: Number of photographs taken: Site surveyed from: left bank right bank channel
Accredited Surveyor code: MN33	LEFT banks determined by facing downstream RIGHT
Distinct flat valley bottom?	ee asymmetrical valley U-shape valley no obvious valley sides No Yes Natural terraces? No Yes
C NUMBER OF RIFFLES, PO	OLS AND POINT BARS (enter total number in boxes)
Riffle(s) Pool(s)	OUnvegetated point bar(s)OOVegetated point bar(s)O
	te total number of occurrences of each category within the 500m site)
D ARTIFICIAL FEATURES (Indica)	ediate Minor Major Intermediate Minor

E PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES (to be assessed.	across L	hanne	within	i I mi v	vide tr	ansect)	0		-		-
When boxes 'bordered', only one entry allowed	1 GPS	2	3	4	5	6 GPS	7	8	9	10	GF
LEFT BANK		Rin	) EC or	SC (f	compo	osed of	sandy	silexi	(a)(c)		
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA, BR, RR, TD, FA, E	EA	en-	EA	EA	eA	EA	EA	EA	EA	εA	
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(B), BM, EM	25 EN	ESEM	15Km	0/m	Ker	VEN	RS/	15 En	Ser	BEr	
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB, VP, SB, VS, N	EL	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	
CHANNEL			GP- (i	ng eith	ier Ĝ (	y filip	redon	ninant			1
Channel substrate NV, BE, BO, CO, GP, SA, SI, CL, PE, EA, AR	CL	CL	ce	U	ci	CL	a	CL	CL	cc	\$2
Flow-type NV, FF, CH, BW, UW, CF, RP, UP, SM, NP, DR	SM	Sm	SM	Su	SM	SM	Su	Sin	SM	Su	
Channel modification(s) NK, NO, CV, RS, RI, DA, FO	es	es	es	es	es	es	RS	RS	RS	RS	
Channel feature(s) NV, NO, EB, RO, VR, MB, VB, MI, TR	NO	NO	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	spot
For braided rivers only: number of sub-channels											spot-checks but present in >1% of whole
RIGHT BANK		Řα (r	ş EC o	e XC ili	ennip.	osed of	sandy	/ subsi	rate	-	cks b
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA, BR, RR, TD, FA, B	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	PA	EA	EA	EA	EA	ut p
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(B), BM, EM	SEN	Sen	Yen	SEM	56	SEM	Ken	4 En	Kan	"SEM	reser
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB, VP, SB, VS, N	PB	PB	PB	NO	NO	NO	EL	SE	SC	SC	nt in
F BANKTOP LAND USE AND VEGETATI	ON ST	RUCT	URE (	io be a	wested	over a	10m w	de Fran	isect)		>1%
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, CW, CP, SH,	OR, W	L, MH,	AW, O	W, RP	, IG, T	H, RD,	SU, TI	., IL, P	G, NV		ofv
LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP	BL	Bi	Bi	Pa	She	PG	PG.	SU	SO	SO	of whole
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV	C	C	c	U	U	0	0	3	5	5	site
LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV	S	S	S	S	5	5	S	5	S	S	e site.
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV	S	5	S	5	S	S	5	S	S	S	
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV	U	U	U	0	v	12	U	0	12	U	
LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP	PP	OP	RP	PP	RP	RP	RP	RP	RP	RP	
G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES maker		61 a 104	n weeke h	anies 1	_	1.51		(masuri)	) at MM		(dea)
None ( 🗸 ) or Not Visible (NV)	1	-	-	-		-			-		
Liverworts/mosses/lichens		-	-				-			-	
Emergent broad-leaved herbs		-			-	-	-			-	-
Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails	1		1	/	-	-	/		1	1	0
Floating-leaved (rooted)	-	-	-	-			-	-	/	-	E
Free-floating		-									-
Amphibious	1	1	1	/		/	/	/	1	/	
Submerged broad-leaved	-	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	~
Submerged linear-leaved					-			-		-	-
Submerged fine-leaved	-	/	-				/	-		/	-
Submergeu fine-leaveu		-	-				-	-	-	-	-
Filamentous algae	/	/									

SITE REF. 02853 RIVER HAE	SITAT	SURVE	Y : 500m SWEEP-UP	Page	5 of 4
H LAND USE WITHIN 50m DT SM	UKTOP	Qae.	イ (present) or El (+ 332), (provideng(h))		
	L.	R		L	R
Broadleaf/mixed woodland (semi-natural) (BL)	~		Natural open water (OW)		
Broadleaf/mixed plantation (BP)			Rough/unimproved grassland/pasture (RP)		E
Coniferous woodland (semi-natural) (CW)			Improved/semi-improved grassland (IG)	1	1
Coniferous plantation (CP)			Tall herb/rank vegetation (TH)	1	
Scrub & shrubs (SH)	1		Rock, scree or sand dunes (RD)		-
Orchard (OR)			Suburban/urban development (SU)	/	
Wetland (e.g. bog, marsh, fen) (WL)	-		Tilled land (TL)	-	-
Moorland/heath (MH)	-		Irrigated land (IL)	6	-
Artificial open water (AW)	-	-	Parkland or gardens (PG)	E	-
	-		Not visible (NV)		
I BANK PROPILES Use of (prevent)	n) ta k ja	- 43a ba	inide ng ( h)	-	-
Natural/unmodified	L	R	Artificial/modified	L	R
Vertical/undercut			Resectioned (reprofiled)	E	Ē
Vertical with toe			Reinforced - whole	1	
Steep (>45*)			Reinforced - top only		
Contla					
Composite	-		Artificial two-stage		
Natural berm		-		-	
	-		Poached bank	-	-
			Embanked	E	E
			Set-back embankment		-
EXTENT OF TREES AND ASSOCIAT	ED FEAT	UNES	Trepord even in <10m		
TREES (tick one box per bank)	6. C.L.		ASSOCIATED FEATURES (tick one box per features	ure)	2012
None Left	Right		Shading of channel	t E(≽3	3%)
Isolated/scattered	n -		*Overhanging boughs	Ē	1
Regularly spaced, single	d -		*Exposed bankside roots	Ē	1
Occasional clumps	ō		*Underwater tree roots	C	ī -
Semi-continuous	ō		Fallen trees	C	1
Continuous 🔲	Ō.		Large woody debris	Ę	1
K STENT OF CHANNEL AND BAR	NK HEAT	e) (Es	(IN) one box for each feature) record even if	s (	
None P	resent E(	≥33%)	None Pre	sent E (	≥33%)
*Free fall flow			Exposed bedrock		
Chute flow	9		Exposed boulders		
Broken standing waves			Vegetated bedrock/boulders		
Unbroken standing waves			Unvegetated mid-channel bar(s)		1
Rippled flow			Vegetated mid-channel bar(s)		
*Upwelling			Mature island(s)		
Smooth flow	0	2	Unvegetated side bar(s)		
No perceptible flow	0		Vegetated side bar(s)		
No flow (dry)			Unvegetated point bar(s)		
Unbroken standing waves Rippled flow *Upwelling Smooth flow No perceptible flow No flow (dry) Marginal deadwater Eroding cliff(s)			Vegetated point bar(s)		
Eroding cliff(s)	1		*Discrete unvegetated silt deposit(s)		
	1		*Discrete unvegetated sand deposit(s)		
Stable cliff(s)		-	*Discrete unvegetated sand deposit(s)		

ITE REF.	RIVER HAB	ITAT SURVEY : DIMENS	IONS AND INFLUENCES Page	4 of 4
CHANNEL DIM	ENSIONS (to be	neasured at one location on a r	traight uniform version, preferably acros	s a ((())e)
FT BANK		CHANNEL	RIGHT BANK	
nktop height (m)		Bankfull/top width (m)	Banktop height (m)	
banktop height also ight? (Y or N)	bankfull	Water width (m)	ls banktop height also bankfull height? (Y or N)	
banked height (m)		Water depth (m)	Embanked height (m)	
ashline lower than l	banktop, indicate:	height above water (m) =	width from bank to bank (m) =	
material at site is:	cc	nsolidated 📮 unconsolio	lated (loose) 📮 unknow	n 📮
ation of measureme	ents is: riffle 📮	other 🖵 (state)		-
FEATURES OF	SPECIAL INITER	ST Use / or L (> \386 leng	(h) *record even in < 1%	-
aided channels de channel(s) latural waterfall(s) > 5n latural waterfall(s) < 5n atural cascade(s) CHOKED CHA	n high Carlor N high Alago N hi	debris Water ng reed-bank(s) Fen(s) ng bank(s) Bog(s) nole(s) Wet w	elain boulder deposits Flush(es) meadow(s) Natural open water Others (state	NT
3% or more of the		1 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Yes 🗍	-
	SANCÉ PLANT S		a length) - record even it . 155	
OVERALL CHAI lajor impacts: landfil ining - quarrying - Que aterlogging - hydroele ridence of recent r ravel extraction - othe nimals: otter - mini	I - tipping - litter - se rdeepening - overwi ctric power management: d er (please specify) k -water vole - king	(Circle appropriate wor wage - pollution - drought - abstr dening (P or E) - ealignement affe redging bank mowing weed isher - dipper - grey wagtail - sar	ate)	tion -
/		of the two categories ) isive 📮 - *Diseased Alder	*Iscott even II < 136 s? None 🗹 Present 🗋 Extens	ive 🖸
FIELD SURVEY	QUALITY CONI	ROL ( 🗸 boxes to confirm	checks)	
Id major/intermediate s ave you completed all t ave you completed colu- ave you recorded in sec ave you given an accura ave you stated whether	structures across the en spot-checks and r umn 11 of section G tion C the number of ate (alphanumeric) g spot-check 1 is at th	ate the general character of the sil channel? nade entries in all boxes in E & F c (and E if appropriate) on page 2? f riffles, pools and point bars (ever rid reference for spot-checks 1, 6 a e upstream or downstream end of sweep-up responses with the char	n if 0) on page 1? nd end of site (page 1)? the site (top of page 2)?	

		RIVER HAB	SITAT SU	RVEY 2003 V	ersion		Page 1 of 4
A FIELD SU	IRVEY D	ETAILS					
Site Number:	ANDER CHISAL	t t valett me: ALL	Are adver If yes, sta Is bed of Is health a Number of Photo ref Site surve	yed from: left options shown banks determi	ecting surveys rely or not nent form att aken: bank bank with 'shado ned by faci	PNO partially cached? Yes right bank	Yes
C NUMBER		m? No	Yes		(enter total	No number in be	Yes
Riffle(s) Pool(s)			0	Unvegetated po Vegetated point			0
D ARTIFICIAL		ES (indicate jotal		occurrences of ea			
none, tick Weirs/sluices	Major	Intermediate	Minor	Outfalls/ intakes Fords	Major	Intermediate	Minor

SITE REF. OTBOY RIVE	R HABI	TAT	SUR	VEY:	TEN	N SPO	DT-CH	IECK	s	Pag	je 2 of	F 4
Spot-check 1 is at: upstream end	down	stream	n end		of	site (ti	ck one	box)				
E PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES (to be asse	sted acro	nsis i cli	iannel	within	linv	vide tra	ansect)	v				_
When boxes 'bordered', only one entry allow	wed 1	GPS	2	3	4	5	6 GPS	7	8	9	10	GPS
LEFT BANK			Ring	EC of	5C (f	compe	used of	sandy	รแมรแ	ate		11
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA, BR, RR, T	TD, FA, BI	eA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	<b>e</b> A	eA	EA	
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(B), BM,	EM	En	ES-	2 Em	Ver M	KEM	Sem	SEM	Ser	Sen	X	
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB, VP, SB	, VS, NB	sc	SC	SC	SC	56	SC	SC	EC	EL	SC	
CHANNEL				$\subseteq \mathbb{P}^{-n}($	ig ell	ier G c	e Pilip	nedon	uniant			1_
Channel substrate NV, BE, BO, CO, GP, SA, SI, CL, PE, E	EA, AR	er	CC	CL	CL	CL	CL	ce	CL	CL	cc	SI
Flow-type NV, FF, CH, BW, UW, CF, RP, UP, SM, NP, I	DR (	SM	Su	SM	SM	as	SM	SM	SM	SM	SA	
Channel modification(s) NK, NO, CV, RS, RI, DA	, FO	es	es	RS	es	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	
Channel feature(s) NV, NO, EB, RO, VR, MB, VB, M	MI, TR	VO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	spot-checks but present in
For braided rivers only: number of sub-cha	nnels											spot-checks
RIGHT BANK			Rus	g EC n	SC il	comp	osed n	f sandy	subs)	raile		ks b
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA, BR, RR, T	TD, FA, BI	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	eA	EA	EA	but present in
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(B), BM,	EM V2	En	Som	SEN	Em	Ser.	SEM	Sam	EM	SEN	19 Em	reser
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB, VP, SB	, VS, NB	SC	SC	SL	PB	PB	PB	SC	SC	SC	se	
F BANKTOP LAND-USE AND VEGET	TATION	STR	RUCT	URE (	() DE A	ssessivil	over a	10m w	ide trar	rser()		>1%
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, CW, CI	P, SH, OR	R, WL	, MH,	AW, C	W, RF	P, IG, T	H, RD,	SU, TI	., IL, P	G, NV		ofv
LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP	1	IG	IG	IG	IG	Ig	IG	PG	IG	BL	BL	>1% of whole si
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C,	/NV	5	S	5	S	S	S	S	5	5	5	site.
LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/	/NV	S	\$	5	5	S	5	S	5	S	\$	
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C	/NV	C	C	0	0	5	S	5	5	S	5	
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C		2	~	S	S		and the second second		-	-		
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/0/3/C	/NV	0	2	2	2	U	0	U	0	U	0	
	/NV (	28	208	200	NOR	NRP	RP	er	RP	RP	0 RP	
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C	6	28	Z B	U RR	U RL	USH E 1	RP	ll	RP	RP RP	RP	
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C LAND-USE WITHIN Sm OF RIGHT BANKTOP	6	28	2 3 8 11	U RR	U RL	USH E (	RP	ll	RP (meson	RP Chor HV	RP	
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES	6	2 28	7 0 8	U RR	U RL	USH E 1	RP	ll	RP	RP Nor NV	RP	
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/ LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES (** None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens	6	2 28	7 8 	U RR	U RL	USH E (	N RP	ll	RP	RP Uter InV	RP	
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES	o be assess	28		U RR	U RL		S RP	ll	RP	RP Wer Inv	RP	10%
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES ( None ()) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs	o be assess		7 3 B	U RR	U RL			ll			RP	10%
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP C CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES ( None ()) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails Floating-leaved (rooted)	o be assess			U RR	U RL			ll			RP	10%
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES A None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating	o be assess	28		U RR	U RL			ll	RP		RP	E
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C LAND-USE WITHIN Sm OF RIGHT BANKTOP C CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES (A None ()) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating Amphibious	o be assess			U RR	U RL			ll			RP	
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES A None () or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating Amphibious Submerged broad-leaved	o be assess	28		U RR	U RL			ll			RP	(m)
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/ LAND-USE WITHIN Sm OF RIGHT BANKTOP C CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES // None (✓) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating Amphibious Submerged broad-leaved Submerged linear-leaved	o be assess	28		U RR	U RL			ll			RP	E
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES A None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating Amphibious Submerged broad-leaved	o be assess			U RR	U RL			ll			RP	E

Riffles:

0

Pools: O PB: O VP: O

SITE REF. 02834 RIVER HAE	SITAT	SURVE	Y : 500m SWEEP-UP	Page	o or 4
H LAND-USE WHIIN 50m DF BAR	ктор	Use	$\neq$ (present) or E (339) (unit(erg(0)))		
	L	R		Ĺ	R
Broadleaf/mixed woodland (semi-natural) (BL)	~		Natural open water (OW)		
Broadleaf/mixed plantation (BP)	1		Rough/unimproved grassland/pasture (RP)		E
Coniferous woodland (semi-natural) (CW)			Improved/semi-improved grassland (IG)	E	-
Coniferous plantation (CP)			Tall herb/rank vegetation (TH)	/	
Scrub & shrubs (SH)	V	1	Rock, scree or sand dunes (RD)		
Orchard (OR)			Suburban/urban development (SU)	/	
Wetland (e.g. bog, marsh, fen) (WL)			Tilled land (TL)		
Moorland/heath (MH)	1		Irrigated land (IL)	1	
Artificial open water (AW)			Parkland or gardens (PG)	1	
	1		Not visible (NV)		
1 BANK PROFILLS - Use >/ (prese)	a) n( E (	354 (5	and englis)		-
Natural/unmodified	L	R	Artificial/modified	L	R
Vertical/undercut	10.00		Resectioned (reprofiled)	E	E
Vertical with toe			Reinforced - whole		
Steep (>45*)			Reinforced - top only		-
Gentlewww			Reinforced - toe only		
Composite	-	-	Artificial two-stage		
Natural berm		-	Poached bank	1	-
		1	Embanked	E	E
			Set-back embankment	C	-
EXTENT OF TREES AND ASSOCIAT	67) ( e.A.T	TI UPES.	faxing avan in 10%		
TREES (tick one box per bank)			ASSOCIATED FEATURES (tick one box per feat	ure)	
	Right		None Preser		3%)
None	2		Shading of channel		
Isolated/scattered	Ц		*Overhanging boughs	-	
Regularly spaced, single	-		*Exposed bankside roots	1	
Occasional clumps	4		*Underwater tree roots	1	
Semi-continuous	8		Fallen trees	1	
Continuous			Large woody debris	<u> </u>	
IN EXTENTIOF CHANNEL AND BAR None P			(ictions hox for each feature) incoming an it		220()
*Free fall flow	resent E		Exposed bedrock	sent E(≱	33%)
Chute flow	ň	ň.	Exposed boulders	i r	1
Broken standing waves	กี.	ñ	Vegetated bedrock/boulders	i i	ī –
	ā!	ñ	Unvegetated mid-channel bar(s)	i č	ī –
Rippled flow	ñ	ñ	Vegetated mid-channel bar(s)	i i	1
*Upwelling	R/	ō	Mature island(s)	i c	1
Smooth flow	ñ	P	Unvegetated side bar(s)	i i	i i
No perceptible flow	ň	ñ	Vegetated side bar(s)	ត ក	1
the beneskowie non		n -	Unvegetated point bar(s)	i i	1
No flow (drv)	-	-	7		
No flow (dry)			Vegetated point bar(s)	1 1	1
Marginal deadwater		H	Vegetated point bar(s)		-
No flow (dry)			Vegetated point bar(s)     Image: Comparison of the second s		5

	(to be measured at one location on a sl	traight uniform section, preferably across	a $off(a)$
EFT BANK	CHANNEL	RIGHT BANK	
anktop height (m)	Bankfull/top width (m)	Banktop height (m)	
banktop height also bankfull eight? (Y or N)	Water width (m)	ls banktop height also bankfull height? (Y or N)	
nbanked height (m)	Water depth (m)	Embanked height (m)	
ashline lower than banktop, in	dicate: height above water (m) =	width from bank to bank (m) =	-201
material at site is:	consolidated 📮 unconsolid	lated (loose) 📮 unknown	
ation of measurements is: riff	ie 🖬 other 🛄 (state)		
FEATURES OF SPECIAL	INTEREST Use / or E (> 33% leng	th) freepred even if a 155	
one	*Leafy debris Water of Fringing reed-bank(s) Fen(s) Quaking bank(s) Bog(s) *Sink hole(s) Wet we	ater(s) Marsh(es) lain boulder deposits Flush(es) meadow(s) Natural open water Others (state) AP3A(COM codland(s) LEDEUS	
3% or more of the channel cho	oked with vegetation? No	Yes 🗌	
NOTABLE NUISANCE PL	ANT SPECIES Use v or E (> 339	blength) Meconiciani (200	
ining - quarrying - overdeepening aterlogging - hydroelectric power	TICS (Circle appropriate word itter - sewage - pollution - drought - abstra Doverwidening (P or E) - ealignement - alfo ent: dredging bank mowing - weed o becify)	n balsam	on -
nimals: otter - mink water vol	s: if necessary use separate sheet to d	describe overall characteristics and relevan	
nimals: otter - mink water vol ther significant observation oservations ALDERS (lick one box in	each of the two categories )	necord even II.of In	
Imals: otter - mink water vol her significant observation servations ALDERS (tick one box in		necord even II.of In	/e []
nimals: otter - mink water vol ther significant observation oservations ALDERS (tick one box in ders? None Present	each of the two categories )	record even II = 1 % s? None 💽 Present 🗋 Extensiv	ve 🗋

			ITAT SU	RVEY 2003 V	/ersion		Page 1 of 4
A FIELD SU	RVEY DETA	ALS	-		-	_	
Site Number: Site Reference: Spot-check 1 coord: Spot-check 6 coord: End of site coord: Reach Reference: River name: Date 29/05/2018 Surveyor name: TC M	Time: MISWALL		Are adver If yes, sta Is bed of Is health a Number Photo ref Site surve	part of a river or an se conditions aff te river visible? ba and safety assess of photographs t erences: yed from: left <b>n options shown</b>	ecting survey? arely or not ment form att aken:	No right bank	Yes
Accredited Surveyor co	ode: MN3	3	LEFT	banks determ	ined by faci	ng downstrea	m RIGH
Distinct flat va		eep vee orge No 🛄	Yes 🗗	Natura	al terraces?	asymmetrical U-shape valle no obvious va No	у
C NUMBER	OF RIFFLES	, POOLS A	ND POI	T BARS	(enter total	number in be	oxes)
Riffle(s) Pool(s)			0	Unvegetated p Vegetated poir			0
D ARTIFICIAL	FEATURES (	indicate total	number of	securiences of e	ach calegory	within the 500m	i sile)
f none, Weirs/sluices	Major Ir	ntermediate	Minor	Outfalls/ intakes Fords Deflectors/ groynes/croys	Major	Intermediate	Minor

	BITA	r sui	RVEY	: TEN	N SPC	DT-CH	IECK	s	Pag	ge 2 o	f 4
Spot-check 1 is at: upstream end do	wnstream	m end		of	f site (ti	ck one	box)	_	_		
E PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES (to be assessed a			withi	n ilm v	vide tri	unseel)	)		-	-	-
When boxes 'bordered', only one entry allowed	1 GPS	2	3	4	5	6 GPS	7	8	9	10	GP
LEFT BANK		Ring	) EC ə	r SC if i	compe	sed of	sandy	substi	ate		
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA, BR, RR, TD, FA, BI	EA	E4	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA.	EA	
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(B), BM, EM	San	CA	C.S.M	EA	E	Em	ES60	Ser	KS/GA	Em	
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB, VP, SB, VS, NB	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	-
CHANNEL		_	GP II	الع فالل	ier C. e	or Pillip	redon	ninant			1
Channel substrate NV, BE, BO, CO, GP, SA, SI, CL, PE, EA, AR	CL	a	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	SI
Flow-type NV, FF, CH, BW, UW, CF, RP, UP, SM, NP, DR	SM	SM	SM	Ser	SM	SM	SM	SM	SM	SM	
Channel modification(s) NK, NO, CV, RS, RI, DA, FO	RS	es	es	es	RS	es	25	es	es	RS	
Channel feature(s) NV, NO, EB, RO, VR, MB, VB, MI, TR	NO	ND	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	ND	MO	NO	spot-checks
For braided rivers only: number of sub-channels	-		-		12.00			-	-		chec
RIGHT BANK		Rim	g EC o	r SC II	samp	osed b	sandy	subst	raite	- 1	checks but present in
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA, BR, RR, TD, FA, BI	AS	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	eA	RA	PA	utpr
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(B), BM, EM	"En	Va	Sa	Ven	En	26m	Sem	2m	Em	2EM	present
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB, VP, SB, VS, NB	SC	SC	NU	NJ	SC	SC	SC	x	1B	PB	t in
F BANKTOP LAND-USE AND VEGETATIO	DN STI	RUCT	URE	(o ine as	ssessed	evier a	1,0m w	ide Tran	isect)		>1%
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, CW, CP, SH,	OR, WI	L, MH,	AW, C	W, RP	P, IG, T	H, RD,	SU, TI	., IL, P	G, NV		0
LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP	50	50	SO	st	(H	SH	54	CM	94	SH	whole
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV	5	5	S	C	S	<	C	6	C	S	site
LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV	5	5	c	C	5	5	11	U	U	U.	
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV	5	í	S	<	S	S	5	C	10	J	
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV	ú	U	U	U	U.	U	C	1			ite.
LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP	00	00	14	16	16	14	16	14	16	11	
CDA - 1961 - 201 - 201 Bar Sal Cardo Carda Car	104	ILI			1.4	19	19	117	11	19	-
G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES moderate	vesser/hov	en a 10r	n widen	ransect	use = ( _	35 × 4	nan), «	Iboesen	gjan rdv	1001218	1
None ( ) or Not Visible (NV)	124								-		V <sup>r</sup>
Liverworts/mosses/lichens			1.1								-
Emergent broad-leaved herbs							-				
Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails		1		/	/	1	1/	1	1	1	É
Floating-leaved (rooted)											
Free-floating						-					
Amphibious	/	15	12.5		1		/		/		1
					1-2-1			1.51			
Submerged broad-leaved				1	1.25	12.22	111				1
Submerged broad-leaved Submerged linear-leaved			-								
		1		/	1	/		1	/	/	E

Riffles:

Pools: O PB: O VP: O

SITE REF. OZESS RIVER HAL			Y : 500m SWEEP-UP		3 of 4
II LAMD-USE WITHIN 50m OF BAI	101-37	Uke	<pre>/* (prevenu) on E_( &lt; 3.3% hankleng(n))</pre>		
	L	R		L	R
Broadleaf/mixed woodland (semi-natural) (BL)			Natural open water (OW)		-
Broadleaf/mixed plantation (BP)			Rough/unimproved grassland/pasture (RP)		1
Coniferous woodland (semi-natural) (CW)			Improved/semi-improved grassland (IG)	E	E
Coniferous plantation (CP)	1		Tall herb/rank vegetation (TH)		-
Scrub & shrubs (SH)	/	/	Rock, scree or sand dunes (RD)		
Orchard (OR)			Suburban/urban development (SU)	1	
Wetland (e.g. bog, marsh, fen) (WL)			Tilled land (TL)		
Moorland/heath (MH)			Irrigated land (IL)		
Artificial open water (AW)		-	Parkland or gardens (PG)	1	
			Not visible (NV)		
) BANK PROFILES Use / (press)	O OFE (	- 33% ba	oklerigth)		
Natural/unmodified	L	R	Artificial/modified	L	R
Vertical/undercut			Resectioned (reprofiled)	E	E
Vertical with toe	10.00		Reinforced - whole		
Steep (>45")		100	Reinforced - top only		
Gentle			Reinforced - toe only		
Composite			Artificial two-stage		
Natural berm			Poached bank		
			Embanked	1	-
			Set-back embankment		
FXTENT OF TREES AND ASSOCIAT	TD ITAT	URES:	tehord even # ≥1%		
TREES (tick one box per bank)			ASSOCIATED FEATURES (tick one box per featu	ure)	-
	Right		None Presen		3%)
None			Shading of channel	_	
Isolated/scattered	4		*Overhanging boughs	님	
Regularly spaced, single	H		*Exposed bankside roots	1	
Occasional clumps	8		*Underwater tree roots	-	
Semi-continuous	H		Fallen trees	E	
Continuous L		Lude F	Large woody debris	-	-
K EXTENT OF CHANNEL AND BAY None_ P	resent E	Chine and	(box one box for each leasure) Trecord even if		33%)
*Free fall flow		23370)	Exposed bedrock	sent E(⊋	33%)
Chute flow	ō	Ō	Exposed boulders	i i	5
Broken standing waves	Ō	õ	Vegetated bedrock/boulders	5 č	ī.
Unbroken standing waves	ō	ō	Unvegetated mid-channel bar(s)	i i	Ĩ.
Rippled flow	Ő.	Ō	Vegetated mid-channel bar(s)	j ĉ	1
*Upwelling	ō	Ő.	Mature island(s)	i i	Ъ.
Smooth flow	ō.	B	Unvegetated side bar(s)	i c	ī.
	Ō -		Vegetated side bar(s)	<b>a</b> i	1
No perceptible flow	_	-		5 6	1
			Unvegetated point bar(s)		
No flow (dry)		Ľ.	Unvegetated point bar(s)		1
No flow (dry) Marginal deadwater			Vegetated point bar(s)		į
No flow (dry)					

CRIANINE, BULLEUR	KIP		
CHAMMEL DIMENSIC	NS (to be measured at one location o	n a straight uniform section, preferably acro	ss a riffle)
EFT BANK	CHANNEL	RIGHT BANK	
anktop height (m)	Bankfull/top width (m)	Banktop height (m)	
banktop height also bankful eight? (Y or N)	Water width (m)	Is banktop height also bankfull height? (Y or N)	
mbanked height (m)	Water depth (m)	Embanked height (m)	
trashline lower than banktop	, indicate: height above water (m) =		
ed material at site is:		nsolidated (loose) 📮 unknov	wn 🛄
ocation of measurements is:			1
A FEATURES OF SPECI	AL INTEREST Use / or E (> 33%	length) "respirateven it - 146	
one L raided channels [ de channel(s) [ Natural waterfall(s) > 5m high [ Natural waterfall(s) < 5m high [ atural cascade(s) [ CHOKED CHANNEL	*Debris dam(s)       Fla         *Leafy debris       W         Fringing reed-bank(s)       Fe         Quaking bank(s)       Bo         *Sink hole(s)       W	ackwater(s)       Marsh(es)         boodplain boulder deposits       Flush(es)         / ater meadow(s)       Natural         en(s)       open water         og(s)       Others (state)         /et woodland(s)       Image: Comparison of the state)	and the second se
	(lick one box)		-
33% or more of the channe	choked with vegetation? N	o Yes	
NOTABLE NUISANCE	PLANT SPECIES Use vinn E (≥	3386 longth) Trecord even if <1%	
ining - quarrying - overdeeper aterlogging - hydroelectric por vidence of recent manage ravel extraction - other (pleas nimals: otter - mink - vate	eed (Circle appropriate RISTICS (Circle appropriate g - litter - sewage - pollution - drought - a ing-coverwidening (P or E) - ealignement ver ement: dredging ank mowing w e specify) vole kingfisher - dipper - grey wagtail	bankface banktop to alayan balsam	housing ation -
ALDERS (lick one bo:	In each of the two categories )	) Theorid even 1 ~1 %.	
Iders? None 🖬 Present	Extensive      *Diseased A	Alders? None 🗹 Present 🗋 Extens	sive 🗋
FIELD SURVEY QUAL	TY CONTROL ( / boxes to con	firm checks)	
nd major/intermediate structure ave you completed all ten spot- ave you completed column 11 of ave you recorded in section C th	s across the channel? :hecks and made entries in all boxes in E & if section G (and E if appropriate) on page ie number of riffles, pools and point bars (	2?	

			RIVER HAE	BITAT SU	RVEY 2003 V	ersion		Page 1 of 4
A	FIELD SU	RVEY D	ETAILS		1.22			
Spot-chi End of s Reach R River na Date <b>2</b> Surveyor	nber: erence: eck 1 coord: eck 6 coord: ite coord: eference: me: () ) (05 /20 18	CHISNA	<u>6</u> 3 3 22 Е П 11 11 12	Are adver If yes, sta Is bed of Is health Number Photo ref Site surve		ecting survey rely or not ment form att aken:	? No 🚅	Yes
Accredit	ed Surveyor c	ode: 🔊	NS 5	LEFT	banks determi	ined by faci	ng downstrear	n RIGH
/ /	Distinct flat v	- alley botto	deep vee gorge m? No	Yes	Natura		asymmetrical U-shape valle no obvious va	y
¢			LES POOLS					-
Riffle(s) Pool(s)	)			0	Unvegetated po Vegetated poin	oint bar(s)		0
D A	RTIFICIAL	FEATUR	ES (indicate total	number of	occummers of ea	ach category	within the 500m	sire)
lf [	Weirs/sluices	Major	Intermediate	Minor	Outfalls/ intakes Fords	Major	Intermediate	Minor

SITE REF. 02686 RIVER HA	ABITA	T SU	RVEY	TE	N SPO	DT-Cł	IECK	s	Pag	ge 2 o	f 4
Spot-check 1 is at: upstream end 🔲 do	wnstrea	m end	P	0	site (ti	ck one	box)	_			_
E PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES (to be assessed	a(eros), y	hanne	l within	n Ims	vide In	ansect)	1	_		-	-
When boxes 'bordered', only one entry allowed	1 GPS	2	3	4	5	6 GPS	7	8	9	10	GPS
LEFT BANK		Ring	g EC o	r SC IP	cempo	ised of	santiy	subst	rale		
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA, BR, RR, TD, FA, B	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	PA	EA	EA	EA-	EA	
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(B), BM, EM	12N	Ve	Va	12em	Em	2m	Zem	12Em	1 Em	Ze	
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB, VP, SB, VS, NE	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	N	NU	SC	SC	SC	
CHANNEL	-		GP- n	ng sill	nor C e	or P il p	neden	inani		-	1
Channel substrate NV, BE, BO, CO, GP, SA, SI, CL, PE, EA, AR	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	a	CL	CL	CL	CL	ST
Flow-type NV, FF, CH, BW, UW, CF, RP, UP, SM, NP, DR	SM	Su	SM	SM	SM	SM	Sm	SM	Sm	Sm	
Channel modification(s) NK, NO, CV, RS, RI, DA, FO	Ves	LS	25	es	es	RS	es	RS	RS	RS	
Channel feature(s) NV, NO, EB, RO, VR, MB, VB, MI, TR	NC	NO	No	NO	No	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	spot-c
For braided rivers only: number of sub-channels		-			-						spot-checks
RIGHT BANK		Rin	g b⊂ e	n SC if	.comp	osied u	f saridy	y subsi	rate		checks but present
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA, BR, RR, TD, FA, B	EA	EA	EA	EA	<b>BA</b>	EA	EA	FA	<b>P</b> A	PA	ut p
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(B), BM, EM	12 a	Er	Er	1ºG	2h	15 for	En	En	En	Sa	ut present in
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB, VP, SB, VS, NE	NC	NO	3	No	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	3
F BANKTOP LAND-USE AND VEGETATI	ON ST	RUCT	URE	to be a	ssessed	over a	10m w	ide irar	isecl)		>1%
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, CW, CP, SH,	OR, W	L, MH,	AW, C	W, RF	P, IG, T	H, RD,	SU, TI	L, IL, P	G, NV		ofv
	1	_									
LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP	D6	RG	PG	Q'	PG	RG	PG	PG	P4	PG	hole
LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP	PG	PG	PG	13-	PG	24 C	P4	P4	P4 C	PG C	hole site.
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV	PG S S	89	PG S	64 0	PG C	C S	P4 D S	Ph C S	P4 C S	PG C S	hole site.
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV	PG S S S	89 5 5 5	PG S S	A J C S	PG C C	CG CS S	P4 D S S	P4 CS S	P4 C S S	pg c s s	hole site.
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)     B/U/S/C/NV       LEFT BANK-FACE (structure)     B/U/S/C/NV       RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)     B/U/S/C/NV	PG 5 5 5 5	89 5 5 5 5	PG S S S S S	AL UCS S	PG C C C C	ef c S S S	P4 DSS C	P4 CS SC	P4 C S S C	99 C S S S S	hole site.
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LEFT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV	PG 5 5 5 8 8	89 5 5 8 8	PG S S QP	R U S S B	PG C C C C RP		P4 O S C OP	Ph C S S C DE	R4 C S S C R1	PG C S S S S &	hole site.
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LEFT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP	s ep	s Ø	S	RP	PG C C RP	C S S B B	S S C Q	CRP	RA C S S C RP	24 5 5 5 5 5 8 8	site.
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LEFT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP       G         CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES model of       B/U/S/C/NV	s ep	s Ø	S	RP	PG C C RP	C S S B	S S C Q	CRP	P4 C S C RP	PG C S S S S R R (10) 144	site.
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LEFT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP       G         CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES for the average of the structure o	s ep	s Ø	S	RP	PG C C RP		S S C Q	CRP	R4 C S C RP	PG C S S S R R (not when	site.
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LEFT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP       G         G       CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES more of the structure o	s ep	s Ø	S	RP			S S C Q	CRP	P4 C S C RP	94 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	>1% of whole site.
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LEFT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure)       B/U/S/C/NV         RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m)       B/U/S/C/NV         LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP       G         CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES house and the structure within 1m       CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES house and the structure within 1m	s ep	s Ø	S	RP			S S C Q	CRP	P4 C S C RP	PG CS SS RP	site.
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES Notice of None (✓) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails	s ep	s Ø	S	RP			S S C Q	CRP	P4 C S C RP	PG V S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	site.
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES how be a None (<) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails Floating-leaved (rooted)	s ep	s Ø	S	RP			S S C Q	CRP	P4 CS SC RP	PG U S S S R P	site.
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES (100 M co None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating	s ep	s Ø	S	RP			S S C Q	CRP	P4 C S C RP	PG C S S S B	site.
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES from to co None (<) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating Amphibious	s ep	s Ø	S	RP		C S S S B	S S C Q	CRP	P4 CSS CRP		site.
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1 m) B/U/S/C/NV LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1 m) B/U/S/C/NV LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES (100 M c) None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating Amphibious Submerged broad-leaved	s ep	s Ø	S	RP			S S C Q	CRP	Re CSS CRP I		site.
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES Moreow None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating Amphibious Submerged broad-leaved Submerged linear-leaved	s ep	s Ø	S	RP			S S C Q	CRP	P4 CSS CRP		
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1 m) B/U/S/C/NV LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1 m) B/U/S/C/NV LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES (100 M c) None (~) or Not Visible (NV) Liverworts/mosses/lichens Emergent broad-leaved herbs Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails Floating-leaved (rooted) Free-floating Amphibious Submerged broad-leaved	s ep	s Ø	S	RP			S S C Q	CRP	R4 CSS CRP 000 VV		site.

Riffles:

SITE REF. 02556 RIVER HAE	BITAT	SURVE	Y : 500m SWEEP-UP	Page	3 of 4
H LANID-USE WITHIN 50m OF BAI	vki or	Use	∠ (present) or E. (± 3306 banklength)		
	L	R		L	R
Broadleaf/mixed woodland (semi-natural) (BL)	1		Natural open water (OW)	1.1	
Broadleaf/mixed plantation (BP)	/	1	Rough/unimproved grassland/pasture (RP)		E
Coniferous woodland (semi-natural) (CW)		1	Improved/semi-improved grassland (IG)	111	
Coniferous plantation (CP)			Tall herb/rank vegetation (TH)	/	
Scrub & shrubs (SH)	/	1	Rock, scree or sand dunes (RD)		
Orchard (OR)			Suburban/urban development (SU)	E	
Wetland (e.g. bog, marsh, fen) (WL)		1	Tilled land (TL)		
Moorland/heath (MH)		_	Irrigated land (IL)		-
Artificial open water (AW)			Parkland or gardens (PG)	E	
	100	1	Not visible (NV)	1	
I BANK PROFILES Use 🖉 (press)	ibror⊥ (	\$ 33% bu	nilengih)	1	
Natural/unmodified	L	R	Artificial/modified	L	R
Vertical/undercut			Resectioned (reprofiled)	E	E
Vertical with toe			Reinforced - whole		
Steep (>45°)			Reinforced - top only	-	
Gentlewww			Reinforced - toe only		
Composite		1	Artificial two-stage		
Natural berm		· · · · · ·	Poached bank		
		-	Embanked	E	E
			Set-back embankment		
EXTENT OF TREES AND ASSOCIAT	ED FEAT	URES	frecord even II <115	1	
TREES (tick one box per bank)			ASSOCIATED FEATURES (tick one box per feat	ure)	-
	Right		None Preser		3%)
None	Ц.		Shading of channel	5	í
Isolated/scattered	2		*Overhanging boughs	- H	
Regularly spaced, single	H		*Exposed bankside roots	1	
Occasional clumps	H			1	1
Semi-continuous	H			Ē	1
K EXTENTIOF CHANNEL AND BAR		11055	Large woody debris		
	resent E				33%)
*Free fall flow			Exposed bedrock		1
Chute flow			Exposed boulders		
Broken standing waves	Ū I		Vegetated bedrock/boulders	i c	1
Unbroken standing waves	Ō	Ő	Unvegetated mid-channel bar(s)	j i	ī.
Rippled flow	Ō.	Ō	Vegetated mid-channel bar(s)	i i	
	Ō	ō.	Mature island(s)	i c	1
Smooth flow		0	Unvegetated side bar(s)	i c	ī.
No perceptible flow	R	ō	Vegetated side bar(s)	i i	ī .
No flow (dry)	ň	ň	Unvegetated point bar(s)	<b>1</b> 7	1
	ň	ň	Vegetated point bar(s)	<b>1</b> 7	1
Marginal deadwater					
Marginal deadwater	H	ň –	*Discrete unvergetated silt denosit/s)	<b>1</b> i	5
*Upwelling Smooth flow No perceptible flow No flow (dry) Marginal deadwater Eroding cliff(s) Stable cliff(s)		ğ	Vegetated mid-channel bar(s)       Image: Channel bar(s)         Mature island(s)       Image: Channel bar(s)         Unvegetated side bar(s)       Image: Channel bar(s)         Vegetated side bar(s)       Image: Channel bar(s)         Unvegetated point bar(s)       Image: Channel bar(s)         Vegetated point bar(s)       Image: Channel bar(s)         *Discrete unvegetated silt deposit(s)       Image: Channel bar(s)	ן נ	5

CHANNEL DIMENSIONS (in	be measured at one location on a s	traight uniform section, preferably across	i a riffle)
FT BANK	CHANNEL	RIGHT BANK	
anktop height (m)	Bankfull/top width (m)	Banktop height (m)	
banktop height also bankfull eight? (Y or N)	Water width (m)	ls banktop height also bankfull height? (Y or N)	
nbanked height (m)	Water depth (m)	Embanked height (m)	
rashline lower than banktop, indic	ate: height above water (m) =	width from bank to bank (m) =	
material at site is:	consolidated 📮 unconsolic	lated (loose) 🔲 unknown	n 🗋
cation of measurements is: riffle	🗋 other 🖵 (state)		
FEATURES OF SPECIAL IN	TEREST Use / ar € (≥ 33%s leng	(h) record even it <1%	
aided channels	Leafy debris Water ringing reed-bank(s) Fen(s) Quaking bank(s) Bog(s) Sink hole(s) Wet w	Ilain boulder deposits   Flush(es) meadow(s)   Natural open water Others (state) ADIACTON roodland(s)   CEDELS	π
3% or more of the channel choke	d with vegetation? No	Yes	
ining - quarrying - overdeepening - o aterlogging - hydroelectric power ridence of recent management avel extraction - other (please spec nimals: otter - mink - water vole - ther significant observations: oservations	<ul> <li>(Circle appropriate wor r - sewage - pollution - drought - abstra- verwidening (P or E) - ealignement affor : dredging - bank mowing - weed ify)</li> <li>kingfisher - dipper - grey wagtail - sar if necessary use separate sheet to or</li> </ul>	ate)	ion -
		record even il « Mi	
		s? None 🗹 Present 🗋 Extensiv	ve 🗋
	ONTROL ( / boxes to confirm		
d major/intermediate structures across ve you completed all ten spot-checks ve you completed column 11 of sectio ve you recorded in section C the num ve you given an accurate (alphanume	the channel? and made entries in all boxes in E & F o on G (and E if appropriate) on page 2? ber of riffles, pools and point bars (even ric) grid reference for spot-checks 1, 6 a	if 0) on page 1? nd end of site (page 1)?	
ve you stated whether spot-check 1 is	at the upstream or downstream end of and sweep-up responses with the chan		-

	1 2 1 2	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O		RVEY 2003 \	rension		Page 1 of
	00010	ETAILS	N				
pot-check 1 coord: pot-check 6 coord: nd of site coord: each Reference: iver name: ate 30 / 05/20 \ 8 urveyor name: T		- - π. me: 	Are adver If yes, sta Is bed of Is health a Number Photo ref Site surve	se conditions aff te river visible? ba and safety assess of photographs t erences: yed from: left	fecting survey arely or not iment form at taken:	partially 🚺	Yes tentirely No channel [
ccredited Surveyor coo			LEFT			ing downstream	10. A. J. 10. A. 10
0 DDCDODW	MARKET	VALLEY FORM				(tick one box	
Distinct flat val	ey botto	deep vee gorge m? No 📮	Yes 💽	Natura	al terraces?	asymmetrical U-shape valley no obvious va No	
C NUMBER O	)F RIFF	LES, POOLS A	AND POIN	IT BARS	(enter tota	l number in bo	xes)
tiffle(s) Pool(s)			0	Unvegetated p Vegetated poin	1000 C 1000		0
ARTIFICIAL FI	ATUR	5 (indicate total	number of	occumencies of a	ach category	within the 500m	site)
weirs/sluices	Major	Intermediate	Minor	Outfalls/ intakes Fords Deflectors/ groynes/croys	Major	Intermediate	Minor

E PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES (to be assessed	across L	hanne	wühir	e Im s	vide Tr	ansect)	)	_	-		
When boxes 'bordered', only one entry allowed	1 GPS	2	3	4	5	6 GPS	7	8	9	10	G
LEFT BANK		Ring	y EC or	SC (f	compo	ised of	sandy	substr	ate	1	
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA, BR, RR, TD, FA, B	eA	en	RA	eA	e4	eA	EA-	CA	EA	EA	
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(B), BM, EM	Zen	Ven	EN	EM	ZAM	Sen	En	En	Sen	KEM	
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB, VP, SB, V5, N	SC	SC	SC	SC	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	-
CHANNEL		-	GP- ri	ng aiti	ner Gir	or P If p	nedom	ninanl			
Channel substrate NV, BE, BO, CO, GP, SA, SI, CL, PE, EA, AR	a	CL	CL	a	CL	CL	CL	CL	CC	CC	S
Flow-type NV, FF, CH, BW, UW, CF, RP, UP, SM, NP, DR	SM	SM	SM	SM	SM	SM	SM	SM	SM	SM	
Channel modification(s) NK, NO, CV, RS, RI, DA, FO	RS	es	25	es	ns	es	es	RS	RS	es	5
Channel feature(s) NV, NO, EB, RO, VR, MB, VB, MI, TR	NO	NO	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	pot-
For braided rivers only: number of sub-channels					1.						spot-checks
RIGHT BANK	-	Rin	g EC ø	r SC if	eomp	osed o	isandy	/ subst	ra(e		spot-checks but present in
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA, BR, RR, TD, FA, B	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA		eA	EA	EA	EA	ut pr
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(B), BM, EM	26	12h	K	EN	EN	REM	En	En	Em	Den	eser
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB, VP, SB, VS, NI	NO	NO	NO	No	NO	NO	58	No	NO	No	it in
LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV	BP	Bl	BP	6P C	68 C	BPC	BP C	Pij S	N S	rp s	but present in >1% of whole site.
LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV	U	5	5	S	\$	5	S	C	C	S	
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	C	8	S	
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV	U	2	S	S	5	S	5	2	8	2	1
LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP	RP	RP	Re	N	er	RP	RP	RP	RP	RP	
G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES (note a	1965/1m4 04	ken ja 1 Úří	n Nacht I	abw()	08011	≥33% n	1990 ×	(presen)	) or NV	(not vil)	18(0)
None (🗸 ) or Not Visible (NV)		10.00					Y		1		
Liverworts/mosses/lichens		12.2				-	12.2	1000	1		
Emergent broad-leaved herbs	1	1	1	/	1	1/	1	1/	/	/	E
Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails											
Floating-leaved (rooted)									1	à	
Free-floating							11.11				
Amphibious	1			/	1	/	1	1	11	1	/
Submerged broad-leaved				-			1				
Submerged linear-leaved	1	1	1		/	1	/	1	1	1	1
Submerged fine-leaved							111		1		
Filamentous algae	199	/	-	-		1					
	11		L			1					

SITE REF. 02337 RIVER HAE	BITAT	SURVI	EY : 500m SWEEP-UP	Page	3 of 4
H LAND-USE WITTIN 50m OF BAR	NKTOP	Use	(present) or + (: 13% banklength)		
	L	R		L	R
Broadleaf/mixed woodland (semi-natural) (BL)	1		Natural open water (OW)		/
Broadleaf/mixed plantation (BP)	1		Rough/unimproved grassland/pasture (RP)		E
Coniferous woodland (semi-natural) (CW)			Improved/semi-improved grassland (IG)	1	
Coniferous plantation (CP)			Tall herb/rank vegetation (TH)		1
Scrub & shrubs (SH)	/		Rock, scree or sand dunes (RD)		-
Orchard (OR)			Suburban/urban development (SU)		
Wetland (e.g. bog, marsh, fen) (WL)			Tilled land (TL)		
Moorland/heath (MH)			Irrigated land (IL)		
Artificial open water (AW)	-		Parkland or gardens (PG)	/	
			Not visible (NV)		
I BANK PROFUES Use (preser	i) ort (	> 3 3 9 6 he	anklength)		
Natural/unmodified	L	R	Artificial/modified	t	R
Vertical/undercut			Resectioned (reprofiled)	E	E
Vertical with toe	1		Reinforced - whole		
Steep (>45°)			Reinforced - top only		1
Gentlewww		1	Reinforced - toe only		
Composite			Artificial two-stage	-	
Natural berm		-			
		-	Embanked		
				E	E
			Set-back embankment		L
FXTENT OF TREES AND ASSOCIAT	ED FEAT	URES	"record even if >1%)		1
TREES (tick one box per bank) Left	light		ASSOCIATED FEATURES (tick one box per feat None Preser		30%)
None			Shading of channel		370)
Isolated/scattered	K		*Overhanging boughs	Ē	i -
Regularly spaced, single	ă			Ē	i i
Occasional clumps	ň		*Exposed bankside roots	Ē	i -
Semi-continuous	ñ		Fallen trees	Ē	i .
Continuous	ō		Large woody debris	Ē	1
K EXTENT OF CHANNEL AND BAN	NK FEAT	URES	(Ock one box for each texture). Frecord even it	-	
	resent E(	(≥33%)	None Pre	sent E(≥	33%)
*Free fall flow		4	Exposed bedrock	1 [	1
Chute flow			Exposed boulders		
Broken standing waves			Vegetated bedrock/boulders		1
Unbroken standing waves	0	<b>U</b>	Unvegetated mid-channel bar(s)	) [	1
Rippled flow	0		Vegetated mid-channel bar(s)		
			Unvegetated mid-channel bar(s) Vegetated mid-channel bar(s) Mature island(s) Unvegetated side bar(s)	ם ב	
*Upwelling	and the second se	D	Unvegetated side bar(s)	a č	1
*Upwelling 2 Smooth flow 1		-			
*Upwelling 2 Smooth flow 1 No perceptible flow 2			Vegetated side bar(s)	ā č	5
*Upwelling 2 Smooth flow 2 No perceptible flow 2 No flow (dry) 2			Vegetated side bar(s)		
*Upwelling Smooth flow No perceptible flow No flow (dry) Marginal deadwater			Vegetated side bar(s)		
Smooth flow     Image: Constraint of the second secon	ADDQC		Vegetated side bar(s)     Image: Comparison of the second se		
*Upwelling     Image: Constraint of the second	gaoogooooo		Vegetated side bar(s)		

CHANNEL DIMENSIONS (	to be measured at one location on a -	traight uniform section, preferably across	a riffle)
LEFT BANK	CHANNEL	RIGHT BANK	SEE
Banktop height (m)	Bankfull/top width (m)	Banktop height (m)	SECTU
ls banktop height also bankfull height? (Y or N)	Water width (m)	ls banktop height also bankfull height? (Y or N)	1.034-
Embanked height (m)	Water depth (m)	Embanked height (m)	TO
If trashline lower than banktop, indi	cate: height above water (m) =	width from bank to bank (m) =	1.030
Bed material at site is:	consolidated 📮 unconsolid	lated (loose) 🔲 🛛 unknown	
Location of measurements is: riffle	other 🖵 (state)		
M FEATURES OF SPECIAL IN	ITEREST Use v' or E (≥ 33Nu leng	(th) frecord even if < 1%.	1
Braided channels Braided channels Side channel(s) Natural waterfall(s) > 5m high Natural waterfall(s) < 5m high Natural cascade(s) N CHOKED CHANNEL (Ock Is 33% or more of the channel chok NOTABLE NUISANCE PLA	*Leafy debris Water Fringing reed-bank(s) Fen(s) Quaking bank(s) Bog(s) *Sink hole(s) Wet w cone box() ed with vegetation? No	alain boulder deposits   Flush(es) meadow(s)   Natural open water Others (state) ADSACEN moods - cevers	74 
	ICS (Circle appropriate wor er - sewage - pollution - droug <u>ht -</u> abstra	ate)dd others as necessary) action - mill - dam - road - rail - industry	ousirig
waterlogging - hydroelectric power Evidence of recent managemen gravel extraction - other (please spe Animals: otter - mink - water vole	nt: dredging - bank mowing - weed cify) - kingfisher - dipper - grey wagtail - sar	orestation - fisheries management - silting - cutting - enhancement - river rehabilitation ad martin (heron) etragonflies/damselflies describe overall characteristics and relevan	>
Q ALDERS (tick one box in e	ach of the two categories )	necord even in The	
	Extensive 🔲 *Diseased Alder	s? None 🖸 Present 🖬 Extensiv	e 🗖
Alders? None 📝 Present 🗋		(Andrew States)	
	ONTROL ( 🗸 boxes to confirm	r checia)	

0	_		BITAT SU	RVEY 2003 V	ersion		Page 1 of 4
A FIELD SU	RVEY D	ETAIL5					
Site Number: Site Reference: Spot-check 1 coord: Spot-check 6 coord: Sind of site coord: Reach Reference: Striver name: Surveyor name: Accredited Surveyor compared to the surveyor of the survey	DZBBE DZBBE ER PAN TI CHISNI MJOTM Ode: MI	8 22.ET me: Ar	Are adver If yes, sta Is bed of Is health Number Photo ref Site surve LEFT	rse conditions aff te river visible? ba and safety assess of photographs t erences: yed from: left <b>n options shown</b> banks determ	ecting survey arely or not ment form at aken:	nnel? River No partially partially tached? Yes right bank w boxes', tick ng downstream (tick one box	Yes
(tick one box o	niy) - 0	shallow vee deep vee gorge				concave/bow asymmetrical U-shape valle no obvious va	valley y
Distinct flat v	alley botto	m? No	Yes	Natura	al terraces?	No	Yes
C NUMBER	OF RIFF	LES, POOLS /	AND POI	NT BARS	(enter tota	I number in bo	oxes)
Riffle(s) Pool(s)			0	Unvegetated poin			0
	FEATURI	<b>15</b> (indicate total	number of	occurrences of e	ach category	within the 500m	isite)
f none, ick Weirs/sluices	Major	Intermediate	Minor	Outfalls/ intakes Fords Deflectors/ groynes/croys	Major	Intermediate	Minor

SITE REF. 02688 RIVER H.	ABITA	T SUI	RVEY	: TEI	N SPO	DT-Cł	IECK	S	Pag	ge 2 o	f 4
	ownstrea		Qr.		site (ti	-	1.1.5. B	_	_		_
E PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES (to be assessed	1/	T	1	1	1	1	-	-		1	-
When boxes 'bordered', only one entry allowed	1 GPS	-	3	4	5	6 GPS		8	9	10	GP
LEFT BANK		Ring	g EC (o	r SC iff	compo	sed of	sandy	subst	ale		
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA, BR, RR, TD, FA, I	H EA	EA	eA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(B), BM, EM	Ser	12Em	Ven	VEN	EM	Em	2em	2AN	12m	ZEM	
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB, VP, SB, VS, N	BN	NU	EC	EC	EC	R.	EC	SC	SC	SC	
CHANNEL		-	QP-1	ing citi	-	n e ing	predon	ninant	_	1	
Channel substrate NV, BE, BO, CO, GP, SA, SI, CL, PE, EA, AR	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	a	a	CL	CL	a	\$1
Flow-type NV, FF, CH, BW, UW, CF, RP, UP, SM, NP, DR	SM	SM	SM	Sm	SM	Sm	SM	SM	SM	SM	
Channel modification(s) NK, NO, CV, RS, RI, DA, FO	RS	RS	es	RS	es	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	5
Channel feature(s) NV, NO, EB, RO, VR, MB, VB, MI, TR	N	NV	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	spot-checks but present in
For braided rivers only: number of sub-channel	5				1	1					chec
RIGHT BANK		Rin	g EC o	n S⊂ if	comp	esed o	l sandy	/ subst	ia(e		ks b
Material NV, BE, BO, CO, GS, EA, PE, CL, CC, SP, WP, GA, BR, RR, TD, FA, I	-	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	ut p
Bank modification(s) NK, NO, RS, RI, PC(B), BM, EM	IS/B	5 EN	Ser.	E	KER	in	2SEN	12m	1 En	SEM	reser
Marginal & bank feature(s) NV, NO, EC, SC, PB, VP, SB, VS, N	BNO	NO	NO	N	NU	NO	NU	NO	NO	NO	nt in
F BANKTOP LAND-USE AND VEGETAT	ION ST	RUCT	URE	to be a	ssessed	over a	10m w	ule uni	iseci)	_	>1%
Land-use: choose one from BL, BP, CW, CP, SH	, OR, W	L, MH,	AW, C	OW, RF	P, IG, T	H, RD,	SU, TI	., IL, P	G, NV		>1% of whole site.
LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF LEFT BANKTOP	IIG	IG	TL.	EG	SU	SU	S	SU	51	5	whole
LEFT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV	S	5	U	U	0	U	5	4	5	S	site.
LEFT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV	NU	U	5	S	5	5	S	S	S	S	
RIGHT BANK-FACE (structure) B/U/S/C/NV	C	NU	S	5	S	C	2	C	c	S	
RIGHT BANKTOP (structure within 1m) B/U/S/C/NV	S	S	U	ú	ú	ú	J	C	<	5	
LAND-USE WITHIN 5m OF RIGHT BANKTOP	DR	no	DP	DP	OP	RP	Q.P	OP	DP	DP	
G CHANNEL VEGETATION TYPES and bea	114	10	1		10	- 140	-	1.0		Indi visi	him
None (✓) or Not Visible (NV)	7	T	in oneien	oprose vite		199	Can.	(preseat)	() of they	Totol Mes	0.56)
			-	-		1	-	-	100	-	
Liverworts/mosses/lichens		-		-		-		-		-	-
Emergent broad-leaved herbs	/		/		-	/	/	/	/	-	E
Emergent reeds/sedges/rushes/grasses/horsetails		-	1	-	-	1.1					
Floating-leaved (rooted)											
Free-floating	-										
Author Both R. Char	/	1	/	/	/	/	1	1	1	1	E
Amphibious			3.1								
	-							1.0.1			
Amphibious Submerged broad-leaved Submerged linear-leaved			1000	-	-	-	-	_			
Submerged broad-leaved Submerged linear-leaved	1		-	-	1		/	•	1		1
Submerged broad-leaved	1	1	-		11	/	/	/	1		11

Riffles:

Pools: O PB: O VP: O

SITE REF. 07558 RIVER HAE	STAT	SURVE	EY : 500m SWEEP-UP	Page	5 OT 4
H LAND-USE WHITTIN 50m OF BAS	KIOP	Use	∠ (present) or F (≥ 33% bankleng(F))		
	Ļ	R		L	R
Broadleaf/mixed woodland (semi-natural) (BL)			Natural open water (OW)		/
Broadleaf/mixed plantation (BP)			Rough/unimproved grassland/pasture (RP)	11.77	E
Coniferous woodland (semi-natural) (CW)			Improved/semi-improved grassland (IG)	E	
Coniferous plantation (CP)			Tall herb/rank vegetation (TH)		
Scrub & shrubs (SH)	/		Rock, scree or sand dunes (RD)		_
Orchard (OR)	1		Suburban/urban development (SU)	E	
Wetland (e.g. bog, marsh, fen) (WL)			Tilled land (TL)	1.1	
Moorland/heath (MH)	-		Irrigated land (IL)	1	
Artificial open water (AW)	-	-	Parkland or gardens (PG)	/	
	1.11	1.27	Not visible (NV)		
<ol> <li>BANK PROFILES Over (prese)</li> </ol>	() to L	(\$ 33% biz	(ikeag(h)		
Natural/unmodified	Ļ	R	Artificial/modified	L	R
Vertical/undercut			Resectioned (reprofiled)	E	E
Vertical with toe			Reinforced - whole	/	1
Steep (>45')			Reinforced - top only		
Gentlewww			Reinforced - toe only		
Composite			Artificial two-stage		
Natural berm		1200	Poached bank		
			Embanked	E	E
			Set-back embankment	11	1
EXTENT OF TREES AND ASSOCIAT	FID FEA	(URES	*record even 1 < 1%	-	
TREES (tick one box per bank)	-		ASSOCIATED FEATURES (tick one box per feat	ure)	
	Right		None Prese		3%)
None	4		Shading of channel	_	
Isolated/scattered	2		*Overhanging boughs		
Regularly spaced, single	H		*Exposed bankside roots	1	
Occasional clumps	H			H	
Semi-continuous 🔲 Continuous 🔲	H.		Fallen trees	H	
K EXTENT OF CHANNEL AND BAN	UK LEAT	(LIRES	mick one box for each rearine) frecord even in	alle.	
	resent E			esent E(≥	33%)
*Free fall flow	1	BW.	Exposed bedrock	ם נ	<u>ר</u>
Chute flow		3 MAR		i i	Ĵ.
Broken standing waves		- An	Exposed boulders	5 Č	2
	0	ā.		ā č	5
Rippled flow	0	Par	Vegetated mid-channel bar(s)	a č	D.
*Upwelling	0	ō.	Mature island(s)	ī č	ī.
Smooth flow	ō	2	Unvegetated mid-channel bar(s) Vegetated mid-channel bar(s) Mature island(s) Unvegetated side bar(s)	ī ř	ĩ.
Unbroken standing waves Rippled flow *Upwelling Smooth flow No perceptible flow No flow (dry)		ñ	Vegetated side bar(s)	i i	ñ -
Persebusie inter	ň	ñ	Unvegetated point bar(s)     Image: Comparison of the point bar(s)       Vegetated point bar(s)     Image: Comparison of the point bar(s)	5 7	1
No flow (drv)	-	-		-	
			Vegetated point bar(s)		
Marginal deadwater	2				2
			Vegetated point bar(s)     Image: Constraint of the second s		

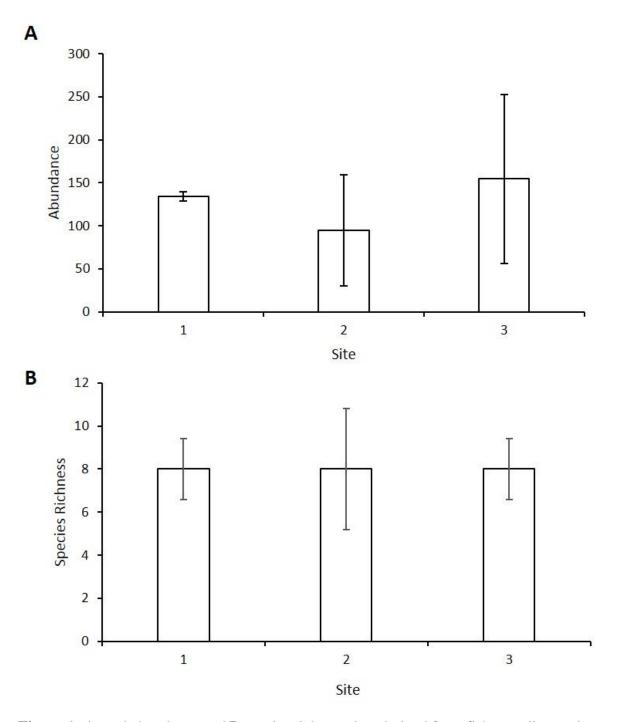
CHANNEL DIMENSION:	(to be measured at one location on a	straight uniform section, preferably across a	riff(e)
EFT BANK	CHANNEL	RIGHT BANK	
Banktop height (m)	Bankfull/top width (m)	Banktop height (m)	SEE
s banktop height also bankfull	Water width (m)	Is banktop height also bankfull	SECTION
neight? (Ý or Ň)	Provide Charles Cox	height? (Y or N)	1.034-4
mbanked height (m)	Water depth (m)	Embanked height (m)	TD
f trashline lower than banktop, ir	ndicate: height above water (m) =	width from bank to bank (m) =	1.044
led material at site is:		dated (loose) 📮 unknown	
ocation of measurements is: rif	fle 📮 other 🖵 (state)		
M FEATURES OF SPECIAL	INTEREST Use / or E (> 33% len	g(h) Trectural even (F<1%)	1
None	*Debris dam(s)   Floodp *Leafy debris   Water Fringing reed-bank(s)   Fen(s) Quaking bank(s)   Bog(s) *Sink hole(s)   Wet w ick one box) oked with vegetation? No	Others (state)	
nining - quarrying - overdeepening vaterlogging - hydroelectric power	STICS (Circle appropriate wor litter - sewage - pollution - drought - abstr overwidening (P or E) (realignement - affe	ate) rds, add others as necessary) action - mill dam road rail - industry frou orestation - fisheries management - silting - cutting - enhancement - river rehabilitation	
pravel extraction - other (please s Animals: otter - mink - water vo Other significant observation bservations	pecify) le - kingfisher - dipper - grey wagtail - sar <b>1s:</b> if necessary use separate sheet to o	nd martin - heron - tragonflies/damselflies	
	reach of the two categories )	Trecord even I <11	
Nders? None 🔄 Present 🔲	=		<u> </u>
FILT D CLUMPY BULLET	CONTROL ( // boxes to confirm	nchecks)	
HELD SURVEY QUALITY		te and additional photos of any weirs/ sluices	

Technical note: 2018 pre-dredge River Parrett fish surveys

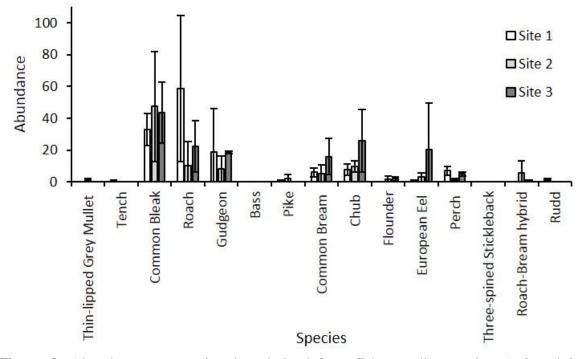
## Dr Andrew Pledger

Quantitative fish surveys were conducted under baseflow conditions July-September 2018 on the River Parrett. Sites were located 1) immediately upstream of the Tone/Parrett confluence (ST 35845 30178), 2) approximately halfway between the Tone/Parrett confluence and West Sedgemoor pumping station (ST 37544 29426) and 3) adjacent to West Sedgemoor pumping station (ST 37599 28647). Two three-pass electric fishing surveys were completed per site and prior to surveying on each occasion, a 100-m reach was isolated with stop nets. Three-pass removal sampling was carried out using a pulsed FC3000GP252 electric fishing machine in conjunction with an EC4000 frame electric fishing generator, 2 anodes (10m cable) and a cathode with 6m cable and 4m heavy duty tinned copper braid. Additional pertinent survey equipment included a Rigiflex Aquapeche 370 boat, 13 x 2 m stop nets, aerators/ oxygen cylinders with regulators, fish holding tanks and 17.5" D standard steel dip nets. Captured fish were speciated, weighed and measured after each pass and fish were returned up/downstream of the survey reach after processing.

A total of 766 fish, representing 13 species (Thin-lipped Grey Mullet Chelon ramada: total abundance = 2, mean total length =  $7.6 \pm 0.8$  cm; Tench *Tinca tinca*: total abundance = 1, mean total length =  $13.50 \pm 0$  cm; Common bleak *Alburnus alburnus*: total abundance = 248, mean total length =  $9.0 \pm 2.6$  cm; Roach *Rutilus rutilus*: total abundance = 183, mean total length =  $12.6 \pm 3.6$  cm; Gudgeon *Gobio gobio*: total abundance = 91, mean total length =  $9.8 \pm 1.9$  cm; Pike *Esox lucius*: total abundance = 6, mean total length =  $49 \pm 20.4$  cm; Common Bream Abramis brama: total abundance = 54, mean total length =  $14.9 \pm 6.1$  cm; Chub Squalius *cehalus*: total abundance = 86, mean total length =  $15.3 \pm 8.6$  cm; Flounder *Paralichthys dentatus*: total abundance = 7, mean total length =  $7.1 \pm 2.5$  cm; European Eel Anguilla Anguilla: total abundance = 48, mean total length =  $22.9 \pm 5.8$  cm; Perch Perca fluviatilis: total abundance = 26, mean total length =  $15.2 \pm 2.7$  cm; Roach *Rutilus rutilus* - Common Bream Abramis brama hybrid: total abundance = 12, mean total length =  $20.2 \pm 6.2$  cm; Rudd Scardinius erythrophthalmus: total abundance = 2, mean total length =  $15.1 \pm 1.3$  cm;  $\pm$ STDEV) were recorded during the multi-pass electric fishing surveys. As expected, the majority of captured individuals (757, representing 99% of the total catch) were freshwater rather than marine fish. Fish communities were similar between sites with mean abundance and species richness values calculated as 134 and 8, 94.5 and 8 and 154.5 and 8 for sites 1, 2 and 3, respectively (Figure 1). On average, common Bleak Alburnus alburnus, Roach Rutilus rutilus, Gudgeon Gobio gobio, Common Bream Abramis brama, Chub Squalius cehalus and European Eel Anguilla Anguilla were most prevalent, in terms of abundance, across sites (Figure 2). Piscivores, including Pike Esox Lucius, Chub Squalis cephalus and Perch Perca fluviatilis were present at each of the surveyed sites. The European Eel Anguilla anguilla was observed at each of the sites with the greatest mean abundance (21; Figure 2) recorded near the confluence, at site 3.



**Figure 1:** A total abundance and **B** species richness data derived from fish sampling at sites 1, 2 and 3. Presented are site means  $(n = 2) \pm \text{STDEV}$ .



**Figure 2:** Abundance per species data derived from fish sampling at sites 1, 2 and 3. Presented are site means  $(n = 2) \pm STDEV$ .

## APPENDIX 6H: CONFIDENTIAL BADGER REPORT