Swarkestone Quarry,
Barrow upon Trent, Derbyshire

Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

A Report to Lafarge Aggregates Ltd.

Middlemarch Environmental Ltd
Triumph House
Birmingham Road
Allesley
Coventry
CV5 9AZ

Tel: 01676 525880
Fax: 01676 521400

E-Mail: admin@middlemarch-environmental.com
Web Site: www.middlemarch-environmental.com

Report Number: RT-MME-105181 Rev 1

September 2009, Revised October 2009
SWARKSTONE QUARRY
BARROW UPON TRENT, DERBYSHIRE
EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY

CONTROLLED COPY
01 OF 02

01 LAFARGE AGGREGATES LTD
02 MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD

This report was compiled by:
Colin Bundy MIEEM

The contents of this report are the responsibility of Middlemarch Environmental Ltd. It should be noted that, whilst every effort is made to meet the client’s brief, no site investigation can ensure complete assessment or prediction of the natural environment.

Contract Number C105181
September 2009, Revised October 2009
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Middlemarch Environmental Ltd was commissioned by Lafarge Aggregates Ltd to carry out an initial ecological appraisal of Swarkestone Quarry, Barrow Upon Trent, Derbyshire. To fulfil this brief an ecological desk study and Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey were undertaken.

The ecological desk study identified four non-statutory nature conservation sites within 1 km of the proposed development site and one Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS). It is not considered that the development will adversely impact on these sites.

The Extended Phase I Habitat Survey was undertaken on 25th August 2009 by Colin Bundy, Principal Consultant. This survey identified the presence of the following habitats on site: arable field margins; arable; bare ground; ditches; fence; improved grassland; inundation vegetation; plantation woodland; quarry; scattered scrub; scattered trees; semi-improved grassland; semi-natural broad-leaved woodland; species-poor hedgerows; standing water; swamp; and, tall ruderal.

Many of the ecological features on the site have the potential to support protected species. The open water habitats have the potential to support important water bird species during both the winter and summer period. The broad-leaved woodland, and scattered trees, have potential to support roosting bats and therefore are a notable consideration if it is shown that bats are using them for roosting.

The broad-leaved woodland, scattered trees, hedgerows and scrub could provide habitat for nesting birds, which are a notable consideration. The wetland habitats and grassland could provide opportunities for great crested newts and reptiles to utilise.

The following recommendations are made regarding protected species that are potentially present on site, in order to ensure compliance with wildlife legislation and relevant planning policy:

- Initial bat survey (of trees if impacted), breeding bird survey, wintering bird survey, great crested newt habitat assessment/survey, and reptile survey of key habitats.

Other recommendations include:

- Vegetation should be removed outside of the nesting bird season (generally March to September inclusive), or checked by an ecologist immediately prior to removal if this is not possible.
## CONTENTS

1. **INTRODUCTION** .................................................................................................................................................... 5  
   1.1 Project Background ........................................................................................................................................ 5  
   1.2 Site Description ............................................................................................................................................ 5  

2. **METHODOLOGY** ................................................................................................................................................... 7  
   2.1 Desk Study ...................................................................................................................................................... 7  
   2.2 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey .................................................................................................................... 7  

3. **DESK STUDY RESULTS** ........................................................................................................................................ 8  
   3.1 Introduction .................................................................................................................................................. 8  
   3.2 Nature Conservation Sites ............................................................................................................................ 8  
   3.3 Protected Species .......................................................................................................................................... 9  

4. **EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY** ...................................................................................................... 10  
   4.1 Introduction ................................................................................................................................................10  
   4.2 Survey Constraints ...................................................................................................................................10  
   4.3 Habitats .....................................................................................................................................................10  
   4.4 Fauna ........................................................................................................................................................16  

5. **DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS** ................................................................................................................18  
   5.1 Nature Conservation Sites ............................................................................................................................ 18  
   5.2 Habitats ..................................................................................................................................................... 18  
   5.3 Protected/Notable Species .......................................................................................................................... 21  

6. **RECOMMENDATIONS** ....................................................................................................................................... 24  

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY .......................................................................................................................... 27  

APPENDICES .................................................................................................................................................................. 28  

APPENDIX 1: Working Scheme Drawing Number S6/ROMP/03 ............................................................ 29  
APPENDIX 2: Consented Restoration Masterplan (June 2005) Drawing Number SW1/1 .......................... 31  
APPENDIX 3: Desk Study Data ............................................................................................................................. 33  
APPENDIX 4: Middlemarch Environmental Ltd Drawing C105181-01 ......................................................... 37  
APPENDIX 5: Overview of Relevant Legislation ............................................................................................... 40
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Lafarge Aggregates Ltd commissioned Middlemarch Environmental Ltd to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey of Swakestone Quarry, Barrow Upon Trent, Derbyshire.

The survey area is dominated by gravel extraction activities with areas previously worked and areas currently being worked. Middlemarch Environmental Ltd understand that an application in respect of an extension of time for the existing operations is to be made in addition to a submission in respect of a ROMP for the extant permission on site. It is understood that the remaining gravel workings will be in the south-east of the site with an area also identified in the south-west of the site. These areas are shown on David L Walker Ltd Working Scheme Drawing Number S6/ROMP/03 in Appendix 1. The areas identified are currently arable habitat with some hedgerows and scattered mature trees.

A restoration plan is proposed and shown on Egniol Ltd Restoration Masterplan (June 2005) Drawing Number SW1/1, in Appendix 2. This includes the reinstatement of agricultural land in the north and east of the site with a wetland containing open water, reedbeds, and wet grassland habitats to the south and west half of the site.

To fulfil the brief to assess the existing ecological interest of the site, a desk study was completed and an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey was undertaken on 25th August 2009.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The survey area consisted of an area of land to the north of the River Trent, close to and south east of Barrow Upon Trent, Derbyshire and centred at National Grid Reference SK 345 279.

The site was varied with areas of improved grassland in the north, central and south-eastern arable fields used for cereals and a series of lakes to the west and south-west of the site, formed from previous gravel workings. Towards the north of the site are the main quarry workings where materials are stock piled and processed. The improved pasture fields to the east of the plant site contain large grass covered mounds of stock piled soils previously stripped from the site. To the south-east of the site, continued quarry excavations are underway within an area of previously arable farmland. There are small areas of mature woodland present and areas of young plantation.
woodland, particularly to the south of the site, close to the River Trent. Species poor, mainly
defunct hedges are present around the land boundary and as remnants of field boundaries.

The site lies within the Trent Valley and the south of the survey area borders onto the River Trent.
The wider area is predominantly arable farmland, with other gravel workings present in the wider
Trent Valley.
2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESK STUDY

A desk study was undertaken to determine the presence of any designated nature conservation sites and protected species that have been recorded within a 1 km radius of the study site. To provide the relevant data, a 1 km radius search was made from a central grid reference. This involved contacting appropriate statutory and non-statutory organisations which hold ecological data relating to the survey area. Middlemarch Environmental Ltd then assimilated and reviewed the desk study data provided by these organisations.

The consultees for the Desk Study were:

- Natural England - MAGIC website for statutory conservation sites; and,
- Derbyshire Wildlife Trust.

The data collected from these consultees is discussed in Section 3. Raw data are provided in Appendix 3.

2.2 EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY

An Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey was conducted following the methodology of JNCC (1993) as modified by IEA (1995). Phase 1 Habitat Survey is a standard technique for classifying and mapping British habitats. The aim is to provide a record of habitats that are present on site. During the survey, the presence, or potential presence, of protected species was noted. Data recorded during the field survey is discussed in Section 4 and shown on Middlemarch Environmental Ltd Drawing C105181-01 in Appendix 4.
3. DESK STUDY RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION
From the details provided by the consultees all relevant ecological data has been reviewed. The results from these investigations for the site are summarised below in Sections 3.2 and 3.3. The data is reproduced in Appendix 3.

3.2 NATURE CONSERVATION SITES
Reference to the Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website and the local biodiversity information indicate that no nature conservation sites with statutory protection within a 1 km radius of the site.

Four nature conservation sites with non-statutory protection which occur within a 1 km radius of the survey area were provided by the desk study. These are listed as Local Wildlife Sites and are summarised in Table 3.1. The Derbyshire Wildlife Trust provided a record of a Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) within the desk study search area which is included in Table 3.1. Proximity to site is given as meters from the survey area boundary delineated on Middlemarch Environmental Ltd Drawing C105181-01 in Appendix 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Proximity to Survey Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Lane and Meadow (SD083)</td>
<td>LWS</td>
<td>625 m east</td>
<td>Hedgerow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchor Church Rocks West (SD108)</td>
<td>LWS</td>
<td>250 m south-west</td>
<td>Contains Derbyshire Red Data Book plant species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingleby Wood (SD116)</td>
<td>LWS</td>
<td>150 m south</td>
<td>Secondary broad-leaved woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchor Church (SD221)</td>
<td>LWS</td>
<td>100 m south</td>
<td>Contains Derbyshire Red Data Book plant species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchor Church</td>
<td>RIGS</td>
<td>100 m south</td>
<td>River Cliff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key
LWS – Local Wildlife Site
RIGS – Regionally Important Geological Site

Table 3.1: Summary of Statutory and Non-Statutory Sites (Continued)

Desk study data identified a number of lakes and ponds within the search area which are considered potential UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats.
3.3 PROTECTED SPECIES

Table 3.2 provides a summary of protected species records within a 1 km radius of the study area. It should be noted that the absence of records should not be taken as confirmation that a species is absent from the search area. Records of UK and local Biodiversity Action Plan species have also been included within this table.

In addition to the desk study records included in Table 3.2 the desk study data provided includes records of the following nationally threatened and locally scarce or declining Derbyshire Red Data Book plant species, recorded within 1 km of the proposed development site, primarily associated with Anchor Church LWS.

Nationally threatened:
- Small water-pepper *Persicaria minor* (2 records)

Locally scarce or declining:
- Shining pondweed *Potamageton lucenss* (2 records)
- Common meadow rue *Thalictrum flavum* (3 records)

Table 3.2: Summary of Protected/Notable Species Records Within 1 km Radius of Study Site
4. EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY

4.1 INTRODUCTION
The results of the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey are presented in Section 4.2. The location of the areas within the study site are shown on Middlemarch Environmental Ltd Drawing C105181-01 in Appendix 4. This drawing illustrates the location and extent of all habitat types recorded on site. Any notable features or features too small to map are detailed using target notes.

The survey was carried out on 25th August 2009 by Colin Bundy, Principal Consultant. Table 4.1 details the weather conditions at the time of the survey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature (ºC)</td>
<td>15ºC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud (%)</td>
<td>40-100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>F3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation</td>
<td>Heavy Downpours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1: Weather Conditions During Survey Period

4.2 SURVEY CONSTRAINTS
There were no survey constraints identified.

4.3 HABITATS
The following habitat types were recorded during the field survey:

- Arable field margins;
- Arable;
- Bare ground;
- Ditches;
- Fence;
- Improved grassland;
- Inundation vegetation;
- Plantation woodland;
- Quarry;
- Scattered scrub;
- Scattered trees;
- Semi-improved grassland;
- Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland;
- Species-poor hedgerows;
- Standing water;
- Swamp; and,
- Tall ruderal.

These habitats are described below. They are ordered alphabetically, not in order of ecological importance.

**Arable field margins**
The margins of the cereal fields were narrow, approximately 1-1.5 m wide with species poor, semi-improved grassland habitat present. Margins were in some places associated with adjacent hedges and in other areas, no hedgerows were present and field margins were open. Oil seed rape *Canola* sp. has established in some margins. Evidence of dieback was noted in some margins, potentially caused by overspray from the adjacent crop.

**Arable**
Large areas of arable land were present centrally in the south-east corner of the site. These were a mix of recently cropped and standing wheat crop and harvesting was occurring during the site visit.

**Bare ground**
Areas of bare ground existed within the site. This was associated with access routes for quarry vehicles which in places were wide. Most of the ground within the active quarry workings areas was bare of vegetation and in addition, areas of hardstanding were present.

An area understood to be used for landfill (Target Note 5) was dominated by bare ground but was developing some sparse ephemeral/short perennial species including scentless mayweed *Tripleurospermum inodorum*, willowherb *Epilobium* sp., great plantain *Plantago major*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* and smooth sow thistle *Sonchus oleraceus*.

**Ditches**
Ditches were recorded within the survey area. Two of these (Target Notes 15 and 16) were located to the north of hedgerows and may have continuity under the access road. These ditches were
approximately 1.5 m wide and 20-30 cm deep, were heavily shaded by the adjacent hedges. Aquatic vegetation was restricted to a dense cover of duckweed *Lemna* sp.

Target note 3 identifies two ditches either side of the main access track. These had no standing water but were damp. They contained emergent vegetation including common reed *Phragmites australis*, greater reedmace *Typha latifolia*, purple loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria* and rush *Juncus* sp.

**Fence**
Sections of post and wire and netting fence were present around the site and considered of no ecological value.

**Improved grassland**
Fields in the north of the site and a field in the south east corner of the site were dominated by improved grassland which included the following species: perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, cock’s-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, clover *Trifolium* sp., dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*, dock *Rumex sanguineas*, nettle *Urtica dioica*, and ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*. Target note 14 identifies an area of two fields that are being used for the stockpiling of soils previously stripped from quarry areas. This has established improved grassland vegetation and had been closely mown. Cattle were present in the field in the north of the site and evidence of cattle grazing was present in other pastures.

**Inundation vegetation**
A series of lakes were present in the west and south-west parts of the site, created from past gravel workings. Some of the banks of these lakes were gently shelving and have reduced water levels; sand and gravel substrates have been exposed between current and top water levels. Sparse vegetation has developed on these areas with species including redshank *Polygonum persicaria*, scentless mayweed *Tripleurospermum inodorum* and great plantain *Plantago major*.

**Plantation woodland**
Areas of plantation woodland were present, with the majority located to the south of the site, close to the River Trent and a single block, located in the north-east of the site. These plantation blocks were located within improved grassland and fenced to prevent grazing. Trees were well spaced allowing the improved grassland vegetation to provide a rough grass understory. Trees were generally young with those in plantations in the south approximately 2-4 m tall and those in the
block in the north-east up to 6 m tall. Species included ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, poplar *Populus* sp, willow *Salix* sp. and alder *Alnus glutinosa*.

Further tree planting was present along the north side of screening mounds, along the north, road boundary of the site. This consisted of a line of tall (8 – 10 m) poplars *Populus* sp planted adjacent to the road hedge, with young well spaced hazel *Corylus avellana*, rowan *Sorbus aucaparia*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, field maple *Acer campestre* and dogwood *Cornus sanguinea* planted adjacent to the south.

**Quarry**

Central and south-eastern parts of the site contained areas of active quarry workings. The main working area was located to the centre of the site and included large mounds of stored materials and processing plant and equipment and was mostly devoid of vegetation and ecological interest. To the south-east, an exposed area of gravel extraction was established and being actively worked. No vegetation existed within this area and a large part of the excavations had standing water present.

**Scattered scrub**

Limited in extent, scattered scrub was present to the south of the site, along the banks of the River Trent, to the north of the site establishing on screening mounds adjacent to the road and to the north-west of the site establishing along lake edges (refer to Middlemarch Environmental Ltd Drawing C105181-01 in Appendix 4). Scrub along the River Trent included hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, willow *Salix* sp, dog rose *Rosa canina* and bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. Scrub along the screening mounds was dominated by gorse *Ulex europaeus*. Around the lakes to the north-west, the scrub was dominated by willow *Salix* sp.

**Scattered trees**

Scattered trees were present around the site primarily associated with hedges as hedgerow trees. Species included ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, and crack willow *Salix fragilis* within the hedgerows with crack willow and young poplars *Populus* sp within the site. With the exception of the poplars planted close to the River Trent (Target Note 9), the trees were primarily mature with some exhibiting features such as woodpecker holes, rot and splits which offer good bat roost potential (eg Target Notes 2 and 7). Some good examples of old willow pollards were present, which were in some locations becoming degenerate and in a state of collapse. These trees also had features that
may be of value to roosting bats and nesting birds (eg Target Notes 1 and 9). It was not possible to check all trees for their bat potential during the survey.

**Semi-improved grassland**

Areas of species poor semi-improved grassland were present around the site and included the screening mounds along the north site boundary, around field margins and around the lake banks. Species recorded included bent grass *Agrostis* sp., couch grass *Elymus repens*, cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*, hawksbeard *Crepis* sp. ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, St John’s wort *Hypericum perforatum*, ragwort *Senecio jacobaea* and creeping thistle *Circium arvense*. The semi-improved grassland was variable in its structure around the site and was generally unmanaged. Around lakes it was often sparse due either to more recent disturbance or the poor quality of the substrate. Where it has had longer to establish, due to lack of management it has become coarse and dense in places with establishing stands of tall ruderal vegetation Target Note 13).

**Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland**

Several small areas of woodland were present on site, which were relatively isolated. These included a small area of woodland close to the access road in the north of the site (Target Note 17), a central area (Target Note 18), a small copse (Target Note 6) and an area of woodland in the south-west corner, adjacent to the River Trent (Target Note 19). These areas are understood to be subject to a management regime, the details of which are discussed in Section 5.2 of this document.

Target note 17 identifies an area of mature woodland with ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, with hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and willow *Salix* sp. There was standing dead wood within the block with some trees identified as having splits and cracks offering potential for bat roosts. The willow has been historically coppiced at approximately 0.75 m and is present on damp ground with bare low areas, suggesting that water collects during wet periods. A wet ditch was present along the north boundary of the wood, which extended east along the adjacent hedge.

Target note 18 identifies an area of mature woodland with mature ash, oak *Quercus robur*, poplar *Populus* sp., larch *Larix* sp., hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, and holly *Ilex aquifolium*. Some of the trees present had features with bat roost potential such as cracks, rot and splits. There has been some replanting with ash, hazel *Corylus avellana* and field maple *Acer campestre*, much of which has failed. The understory included nettle *Urtica dioica* and bramble *Rubus fruiticosus agg.*
Target note 6 identifies a small group of mixed mature and young trees including a mature ash with bat roost potential. Other species included oak *Quercus robur* and hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*. Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* was present in the ground flora.

Target note 19 identifies an area on the bank of the River Trent, dominated by mature and semi-mature willow forming dense woodland with a ground flora dominated by nettle *Urtica dioica* and Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*.

**Species-poor defunct hedgerow**

Around the perimeter and to a lesser extent within the site were hedgerows. These were species poor and dominated by hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* with elder *Sambucus nigra*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, and bramble *Rubus fruticosus agg.* present to the lesser degree. The majority of the hedges were defunct and unmanaged, although some were intact and managed by mechanical trimming. There was evidence of historical laying in some of the hedges, whilst for others, the presence of rabbit guards indicated that they had been replanted. A number of trees were associated with the hedgerows.

**Standing Water**

A number of lakes were present as a result of past gravel extraction. These were mainly steep-sided, although there were a variety of steep and shallow gradient banks present. They were primarily large water bodies of relatively recent origin and marginal and aquatic vegetation was mostly absent. Where present, small amounts of reed sweet grass *Glyceria maxima* and water plantain *Alisma plantago-aquatica* was recorded along with one area with Canadian pondweed *Elodea canadensis* in shallow water. A number of water birds were recorded using the areas of standing water.

Towards the north-west of the site, close to the main quarry working area, were several more mature water bodies (understood to be silt lagoons) which have a much more established flora including large areas of swamp vegetation. Aquatic and emergent vegetation included dense Canadian pondweed and areas of dense common reed, greater reedmace and rush *Juncus* sp.

**Tall ruderal**

Areas of tall ruderal were present on site, mainly associated with the bank of the River Trent (Target Note 12), but also establishing in some grassland areas which lack management. Tall ruderal
vegetation was dominated by nettle *Urtica dioica*, with Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*, ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*, dock *Rumex sanguineas* and mugwort *Artemesia vulgaris*.

### 4.4 Fauna

During the field survey field signs of faunal species were noted and mapped. The time of year at which the survey is undertaken will affect species or field signs directly recorded during the survey.

Evidence of the following faunal species was observed on site.

**Birds**
5. DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 NATURE CONSERVATION SITES

Statutory Sites
No nature conservation sites with statutory protection were recorded within a 1 km radius of the site.

Non-Statutory Sites
Four nature conservation sites with non-statutory protection which occur within a 1 km radius of the survey area were provided by the desk study. Detailed information on habitats and species present was not available.

Green Lane and Meadow Local Wildlife Site is located 625 m west of the survey site boundary and it is not considered that the development would adversely impact on this site. The remaining three sites are closer to the survey site but separated by the River Trent which will act as a natural buffer. It is not considered that the development will adversely impact on these sites.

One Regionally Important Geological Site was recorded close to the site but again south of the River Trent. An assessment of the potential effects of the proposals on this site has not been provided as given the site’s designation as a geological site, this is outside of the scope of this report.

5.2 HABITATS
The survey area is dominated by gravel extraction activities with areas previously worked and being restored, and areas currently being worked. Middlemarch Environmental Ltd understand that an application in respect of an extension of time for the existing operations is to be made in addition to a submission in respect of a ROMP for the extant permission on site. It is understood that the remaining gravel reserves are in the south-east of the site with an area also identified in the south-west of the site. These areas are shown on David L Walker Ltd Working Scheme Drawing Number S6/ROMP/03 in Appendix 1. The areas identified are currently arable habitat with some hedgerows and scattered mature trees.

A restoration plan is proposed and shown on Egniol Ltd Restoration Masterplan (June 2005) Drawing Number SW1/1, in Appendix 2. This includes the reinstatement of agricultural land in the
north and east of the site with a wetland containing open water, reedbeds, and wet grassland habitats to the south and west half of the site.

The ecological importance of the habitats present on site is assessed against their presence on the UK and Local BAP’s and on Section 41 of the NERC Act and their ability to support protected or notable species. Those habitats which meet any of these criteria and are considered likely to be impacted by the proposals are highlighted as notable considerations. This is summarised in Table 5.1 and further discussed in the text below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat Type</th>
<th>UK BAP Priority Habitat?</th>
<th>Local BAP?</th>
<th>NERC Act Section 41?</th>
<th>Is Habitat a Notable Consideration?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arable Field Margins</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bare ground</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditches</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved grassland</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inundation vegetation</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation woodland</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarry</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattered scrub</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattered trees</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-improved grassland</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species-poor hedgerows</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing water</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall ruderal</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.1: Summary of Ecological Importance of Habitats on Site

The arable field margins present were narrow and exhibited low species diversity and were therefore of limited nature conservation value. They do have the potential to provide habitat for threatened arable flowers as well as foraging and cover for a range of species such as corn bunting and as such, although of low value are considered to be of notable consideration.

The arable land has value when the crop is young for breeding bird species such as lapwing and skylark *Alauda arvensis* and will be used by mammal species including brown hare. Stubbles in particular, if left over-winter provide an important source of food for many threatened farmland species. Thus the habitat is a notable consideration with respect to the works.

The ditches were wet/damp and were of fairly low nature conservation value in part due to their limited extent, heavy shading and lack of aquatic vegetation. They are considered sub-optimal for
water vole or great crested newt, although with management, could support both of these species. They are not considered of notable consideration with respect to the proposed development.

The improved grassland was species poor and closely grazed. Although it offers some foraging for example for some bird species, it is a common habitat in the area and not considered of notable value.

As water levels rise within the open waterbodies, the inundation vegetation provides an important seed and food source for water birds, in particular dabbling ducks such as teal, which were recorded on site. As such, this habitat is considered a notable consideration, although it is understood that existing areas will be included in the restoration scheme which will ensure the protection of this habitat.

The plantation woodland is small in area, young and of fairly poor quality. It provides some foraging habitat, in particular the rough grass present for birds and small mammals, although is not considered of notable consideration.

The quarry was generally an active working area with limited habitats present. It is not considered a notable consideration.

The broad-leaved woodland, scattered scrub and scattered trees provide areas for nesting birds to utilise and contain features which could be used by bats for roosting and are therefore a notable consideration with respect to development of the site. It is understood that these areas are subject to a management plan to ensure the long term health of this resource.

The semi-improved grassland habitat could provide foraging habitat for species such as birds, small mammals, great crested newt and reptiles and therefore are a notable consideration with respect to proposed development at the site.

. They are also likely to be important for over-wintering waterbirds. They are therefore a notable consideration with respect to the proposed development. It
is understood that the areas will form part of a restored landform which will provide and overall benefit to the surrounding areas in this regard.

The smaller pools to the north-west of the site have more established vegetation, both aquatic and emergent and areas of dense reedbed/swamp habitat that will have a value to a different range of species such as amphibians, birds and invertebrates. These habitats are therefore a notable consideration with respect to the proposed development. It is understood that these features will be restored to agricultural land towards the end of the development and that adverse impacts will be mitigated by the restoration of the landform to the south.

The tall ruderal habitats provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates and birds but are limited in extent and therefore are not a notable consideration with respect to the proposed development.

5.3 Protected/Notable Species

Table 5.2 summarises which species are notable considerations for any development of the survey area. It also states whether these species are targeted by national or local Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) or afforded some protection under the NERC Act 2006.
Plants
The desk study identified one species of plants (Small water-pepper) which was of national notable consideration and two species (Shining pondweed and common meadow rue) which are of county notable consideration. These species were not recorded on site and it is not therefore considered that the development will have a detrimental impact on these species.

Himalayan balsam, an invasive alien species, was noted growing along the banks of the River Trent and within the site. This species out competes native species and is therefore a notable consideration.

Invertebrates
During the field survey recorded on site, although weather conditions were not optimal for invertebrates. The habitats on site are of relatively low value for invertebrates which are not considered a notable consideration.

Birds
During the field survey four RSPB Red List, local BAP, UK BAP and NERC Section 41 species (house sparrow, linnet, corn bunting and lapwing) and four RSPB Amber List species (mallard, teal, kingfisher and black-headed gull) were recorded on site. These species indicate the potential importance of both the water and farmland habitats to bird species. The site provides opportunities for bird nesting for a range of species in the broad-leaved woodland, scattered trees, scrub and hedgerows on site. Nesting and nest building birds are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and therefore the potential for detrimental effects on nesting birds is a notable consideration with respect to the proposed development.

A summary of the legislation with respect to nesting birds is included in Appendix 5.

Herpetofauna
The desk study provided records of great crested newt with the closest approximately 500 m south-west of the survey area. This record is relatively historical, dating from 1987 and exists south of the River Trent, which would act as a natural barrier for this population if still present. The desk study data received from the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust indicates the presence of ponds both within and within 500 m of the site. Some of these ponds are known to no longer exist, however, there are still
habitats present with the potential to support breeding great crested newts. Therefore it can be concluded that this species is a notable consideration with respect to the proposed development.

No records were received from the desk study data in respect of reptiles; however, suitable habitats exist for grass snake *Natrix natrix* within the wetland habitats and common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* and slow worm *Anguis fragilis* within areas of grassland and along hedge boundaries. Therefore it can be concluded that these species are a notable consideration with respect to the proposed development.

**Mammals**

Within the survey area trees were recorded, some of which on inspection had features that could provide potential opportunities for bats to roost. These species would therefore be a notable consideration with respect to the proposed development, should any of these trees be removed as part of the proposals.

Whilst, there are habitats within the survey area that may be used by otters, their normal habitat will be more associated with the river corridor and they are unlikely to be adversely impacted by the proposed development. There are opportunities within the restoration plan to improve opportunities for otters on site. Otter are therefore not a notable consideration with respect to the development.

This species will use the arable areas and areas of semi-improved grassland within the site.
6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Nature Conservation Sites

• Non-Statutory Sites: Four nature conservation sites occur within a 1 km radius of the survey area. It is not considered that the development will adversely impact on these sites and no recommendations are made.

6.2 Habitats

The following recommendations are made regarding the habitats present on site:

• Habitat Loss: In accordance with the provision of Planning Policy Statement 9 (Biodiversity & Geological Conservation) and Local Planning Policy, a habitat/species enhancement scheme should be incorporated into the landscaping scheme of any proposed works to maximise the ecological value of the site. A restoration plan is proposed and shown on Egniol Ltd Restoration Masterplan (June 2005) Drawing Number SW1/1, in Appendix 2.

• Trees: Any trees and/or hedgerows on site, or overhanging the site, which are not to be removed as a part of any proposed works should be protected in accordance with British Standard "Trees in relation to construction - Recommendations" BS5837:2005. It is understood that appropriate measures are in place on site.

• Swamp: Areas of established reedbed/swamp habitat should be retained where possible. If not possible the possibility of using the established material in the remaining restoration should be considered.

6.3 Protected / Notable Species

The following recommendations are made regarding protected/notable species that are potentially present on site:

•
REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Working Scheme Drawing Number S6/ROMP/03

APPENDIX 2: Consented Restoration Masterplan (June 2005) Drawing Number SW1/1

APPENDIX 3: Desk Study Data

APPENDIX 4: Extended Phase I Habitat Survey Drawing C105181-01

APPENDIX 5: Overview of Relevant Legislation
APPENDIX 1: WORKING SCHEME DRAWING NUMBER S6/ROMP/03
APPENDIX 2: CONSENTED RESTORATION MASTERPLAN (JUNE 2005) DRAWING NUMBER SW1/1
APPENDIX 3: DESK STUDY DATA
Site Check Report
Report generated on September 21 2009.

You clicked on the point:
Grid Ref: SK345279
Full Grid Ref: 434500 , 327900

The following features have been found within 1,000 metres of your search point:

Counties, Metropolitan Districts and Unitary Authorities (GB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Level</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COUNTY</td>
<td>DERBYSHIRE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NUTS1 - Government Office Regions (GB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotlink</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/nuts_em.asp">Link</a></td>
<td>EAST MIDLANDS</td>
<td>UKF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ancient Woodland (England)
There are no features within your search area.

National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (England)
There are no features within your search area.

Local Nature Reserves (England)
There are no features within your search area.

National Nature Reserves (England)
There are no features within your search area.

Ramsar Sites (England)
There are no features within your search area.

Special Protection Areas (England)
There are no features within your search area.

Special Areas of Conservation (England)
There are no features within your search area.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest Units (England)
There are no features within your search area.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)
There are no features within your search area.

Important Bird Areas (England)
There are no features within your search area.

National Parks (England)
There are no features within your search area.
Limitations

It is advisable that you consult other sources since the Trust only holds a limited amount of nature conservation information. You should be aware that just because we do not hold records of interest within your area of search it does not mean that there is no nature conservation interest present on the site. DWT is not a primary data source for key taxonomic groups such as invertebrates and birds.

Further Information

Please refer to the sheet “sources of Nature Conservation Information in Derbyshire”. We would also recommend that you consult the Derbyshire Biological Records Centre web site at www.dbrc.freeserve.co.uk.

The information in this letter is purely factual and offers no opinion as to the Trust’s views on any proposed development.

An invoice will follow under separate cover.

Please contact us if you require further assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Ann Hall
Conservation Technical Assistant
ahall@derbyshir ewt.co.uk

Enclosures.

✓ GIS map and key, summary of species information
APPENDIX 4: MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD DRAWING C105181-01

- Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey
Target Notes

TN1 Three large, veteran pollarded crack willow trees. 1-1.5 m diameter on bank of a wet ditch. The trees are beginning to collapse.
TN2 Mature ash tree with 4 woodpecker holes and high bat potential.
TN3 Ditch present along each side of the main access road.
TN4 Stretch of species-poor, semi-improved grassland between the main and side access tracks.
TN5 Landfill area dominated by bare ground but developing a sparse ephemeral/short perennial vegetation.
TN6 Small copse of mature and young trees. Mature ash with bat potential.
TN7 Mature ash, hole at 5 m, potential for bat roost.
TN8 Group of mature hawthorn on a hummock. Bare sandy/gravel substrate under.
TN9 Degenerate veteran pollarded crack willow.
TN10 Line of young planted poplar trees.
TN11 Species poor semi-improved grassland establishing on previously disturbed ground.
TN12 Tall ruderal vegetation along banks of the River Trent.
TN13 Species poor semi-improved grassland with areas of establishing tall ruderal vegetation.
TN14 Series of stored spoil bunds.
TN15 Wet ditch to north side of hedge.
TN16 Wet ditch to north side of hedge.
TN17 Woodland block.
TN18 Woodland block.
TN19 Woodland block.
APPENDIX 5: OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT LEGISLATION
GENERAL LEGISLATION AND POLICY OVERVIEW

This section provides an overview of the framework of legislation and policy which underpins nature conservation and is a material consideration in the planning process in England.

THE CONSERVATION (NATURAL HABITATS, &C.) REGULATIONS 1994 (AS AMENDED)
The Habitat Regulations 1994 (as amended 2009) transpose EEC Council Directive 92/43 (The Habitats Directive) into UK law. The regulations place duty upon the relevant authority of the UK government to identify sites which are of importance to the habitats and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive. Those sites which meet the criteria are, in conjunction with the European Commission, designated as Sites of Community Importance, which are subsequently identified as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) by the European Union member states. The regulations also place a duty upon the UK government to maintain a register of European protected sites designated as a result of EC Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (The Birds Directive). These sites are termed Special Protection Areas (SPA) and, in conjunction with SACs, form a network of sites known as Natura 2000.

The regulations also provide for the protection of individual species of fauna and flora of European conservation concern listed in Schedules 2 and 4 respectively. Schedule 2 includes species such as otter and great crested newt for which the UK population represents a significant proportion of the total European population. It is an offence to deliberately kill, injure, disturb or trade these species in the UK. Schedule 4 plant species are protected from unlawful destruction, uprooting or trade under the regulations.

THE WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT (WCA)1981
The WCA, as amended, consolidates and amends pre-existing national wildlife legislation in order to implement the Bern Convention and the Birds Directive. It compliments the Conservation (Natural Habitats. &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended), offering protection to a wider range of species. The Act also provides for the designation and protection of national conservation sites of value for their floral, faunal or geological features, termed Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

Schedules of the act provide lists of protected species, both flora and fauna, and detail the possible offences that apply to these species. All relevant species specific legislation is detailed later in this Appendix.

THE COUNTRYSIDE AND RIGHTS OF WAY (CROW) ACT 2000
The CROW Act, introduced in England and Wales in 2000, amends and strengthens existing wildlife legislation detailed in the WCA. It places a duty on government departments and the National Assembly for Wales to have regard for biodiversity, and provides increased powers for the protection and maintenance of SSSIs.

The Act also contains lists of habitats and species (Section 74) for which conservation measures should be promoted, in accordance with the recommendations of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio Earth Summit) 1992.

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL COMMUNITIES (NERC) ACT 2006
Section 40 of the NERC Act places a duty upon all local authorities and public bodies in England and Wales to promote and enhance biodiversity in all of their functions. Sections 41 (England) and 42 (Wales) list habitats and species of principal importance to the conservation of biodiversity. These species and habitats are a material consideration in the planning process.
THE HEDGEROW REGULATIONS 1997
The Hedgerow Regulations make provision for the identification of important hedgerows which may not be removed without permission from the Local Planning Authority.

UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
The United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP), first published in 1994 and updated in 2007, is a government initiative designed to implement the requirements of the Convention of Biological Diversity to conserve and enhance species and habitats. The UKBAP contains a list of priority habitats and species of conservation concern in the UK, and outlines biodiversity initiatives designed to enhance their conservation status. Lists and Broad and Local habitats are also included. The priority habitats and species correlate with those listed on Section 74 of the CRoW Act and Section 41/42 of the NERC Act.

The UKBAP requires that conservation of biodiversity is addressed at a County level through the production of Local BAPs. These are complimentary to the UKBAP, however are targeted towards species of conservation concern characteristic of each area. In addition, a number of local authorities and large organisations have produced their own BAPs.

UKBAP and Local BAP targets with regard to species and habitats are a material consideration in the planning process.

PLANNING POLICY

Planning Policy Statement 9
Planning Policy Statement 9 provides guidance to local authorities regarding the protection of biodiversity and geology through the planning system in England. Key principles relating to biodiversity include:

- Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas. These characteristics should include the relevant biodiversity and geological resources of the area. In reviewing environmental characteristics local authorities should assess the potential to sustain and enhance those resources.

- Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. In taking decisions, local planning authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance; protected species; and to biodiversity and geological interests within the wider environment.

- Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.

National planning policy is implemented through local and regional planning policies.
SPECIES SPECIFIC LEGISLATION

Bats
Bats and the places they use for shelter or protection (i.e. roosts) are protected under both European Law (The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994) and UK law (the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981). This protection means that bats, and the places they use for shelter or protection, are a material consideration in the planning process.

European Law
The most recent amendment (2009) to Regulation 39 of the Habitat Regulations, states that a person commits an offence if he-
- deliberately captures, injures or kills a bat;
- deliberately disturbs bats; or,
- damages or destroys a bat roost (breeding site or resting place).

It is an offence for any person to-
- have in his possession or control;
- to transport;
- to sell or exchange; or
- to offer for sale,
any live or dead bats, part of a bat or anything derived from bats which has been unlawfully taken from the wild. A person found guilty of an offence is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and/or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

UK Law
Whilst broadly similar to the above legislation, the following differences occur:
- Section 9(1) of the WCA 1981 (as amended) makes it an offence to intentionally (rather than deliberately) kill, injure or take any protected species.
- Section 9(4)(a) of the WCA makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly* damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place which a protected species uses for shelter or protection.
- Section 9(4)(b) of the WCA makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly* disturb any protected species while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.

*Reckless offences were added by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 places a duty on public bodies to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintains lists of species and habitats which are of principal importance for the purposes of conserving biodiversity in England and Wales. Bats are included on these lists.

As bats re-use the same roosts (breeding site or resting place) after periods of vacancy, legal opinion is that roosts are protected whether or not bats are present.

The reader is referred to the original legislation for the definitive interpretation.
Great Crested Newts

Great crested newts and the places they use for shelter or protection are protected under both European Law (The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994) and UK law (the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981). This protection means that great crested newts, and the places they use for shelter or protection, are a material consideration in the planning process.

European Law

The most recent amendment (2009) to Regulation 39 of the Habitat Regulations, states that a person commits an offence if he-

- deliberately captures, injures or kills a great crested newt;
- deliberately disturbs great crested newts;
- deliberately takes or destroys eggs of a great crested newt; or,
- damages or destroys a great crested newt breeding site or resting place.

It is an offence for any person to-

- have in his possession or control;
- to transport;
- to sell or exchange; or
- to offer for sale,

any live or dead great crested newt, part of a great crested newt or anything derived from great crested newts which has been unlawfully taken from the wild. This legislation applies to all life forms of great crested newts. A person found guilty of an offence is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and/or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

UK Law

Whilst broadly similar to the above legislation, the following differences occur:

- Section 9(1) of the WCA 1981 (as amended) makes it an offence to intentionally (rather than deliberately) kill, injure or take any protected species.
- Section 9(4)(a) of the WCA makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly* damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place which a protected species uses for shelter or protection.
- Section 9(4)(b) of the WCA makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly* disturb any protected species while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.

*Reckless offences were added by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 places a duty on public bodies to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintains lists of species and habitats which are of principal importance for the purposes of conserving biodiversity in England and Wales. Great crested newts are included on these lists.

The reader is referred to the original legislation for the definitive interpretation.

Reptiles

All of the UK’s native reptiles are protected by law. The two rarest species – sand lizard (Lacerta agilis) and smooth snake (Coronella austriaca) benefit from the greatest protection.
Common lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*), slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*), adder (*Vipera berus*) and grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended from intentional killing or injuring.

Sand lizard and smooth snake are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 1994 which together make it illegal to kill, injure, capture, handle or disturb these animals. Places they use for breeding, resting, shelter and protection are protected from being damaged or destroyed. It is also illegal to obstruct these animals from using such areas.

In England and Wales, this Act has been amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CroW), which adds an extra offence, makes species offences arrestable, increases the time limits for some prosecutions and increases penalties. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 places a duty on Government Departments to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintains lists of species and habitats which are of principal importance for the purposes of conserving biodiversity in England and Wales. All native reptile species are included on these lists.

The reader is referred to the original legislation for the definitive interpretation.

This is a simplified description of the legislation. In particular, the offences mentioned here may be absolute, intentional, deliberate or reckless. Note that where it is predictable that reptiles are likely to be killed or injured by activities such as site clearance, this could legally constitute intentional killing or injuring.

English Nature (2004) has stated that:

*Reptiles are likely to be threatened, and the law potentially breached, by activities such as the following:*

- Archaeological and geotechnical investigations
- Clearing land, installing site offices or digging foundations
- Cutting vegetation to a low height
- Laying pipelines or installing other services
- Driving machinery over sensitive areas
- Storing construction materials in sensitive areas
- Removing rubble, wood piles and other debris.

The law recognises that it is sometimes necessary to carry out work that may affect reptiles or their habitats. It has two significant concessions:

a) For all species, normally prohibited activities may not be illegal if ‘the act was the incidental result of a lawful operation and could not reasonably have been avoided’.

In general Natural England would expect reasonable avoidance to include measures such as altering development layouts to avoid key areas, as well as capture and exclusion of reptiles.

b) For sand lizards and smooth snakes, licences may be issued for some activities (such as disturbance and capture) that would otherwise be prohibited.

Nesting and Nest Building Birds
Nesting and nest building birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act WCA 1981 (as amended). Some species (listed in Schedule 1 of the WCA) are protected by special penalties.

Subject to the provisions of the act, if any person intentionally
   (a) kills, injures or takes any wild bird;
   (b) takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or
   (c) takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird,
he shall be guilty of an offence.

‘Reckless’ offences with regard to the disturbance of nesting wild birds included in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act were added by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.
MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD

QUALITY ASSURANCE

TITLE: SWARKESTON QUARRY
BARROW UPON TRENT, DERBYSHIRE

EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY

A Report to Lafarge Aggregates Ltd

Contract Number: C105181

Report Number: RT-MME-105181 Rev 1

Revision Number: 00

Description: Final

Date: September 2009, Revised October 2009

Checked by:

Dr Katy Read
Associate Director

Approved by:

Dr Philip Fermor
Managing Director