

Pevensey and Cuckmere

Water Level Management Board

Standard Maintenance Operations Policy Document

Pevensey and Cuckmere Water Level Management Board

Version 4.0

Training and Revision Register

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Standard Maintenance Operations Policy Document

1.0 Introduction

Many of the drains maintained by the Pevensey and Cuckmere Water Level Management Board (PCWLMB) are of outstanding importance for nature conservation. Many nationally scarce freshwater plant species such as water soldier and several pondweed species are present within many of the Board's WLMB maintained drains. The area is also home to many Species and Habitats of Principal Importance and is a Special Area of Conservation is designated for the presence of the lesser whirlpool ramshorn snail. Working practice is important to conserve and enhance these features of interest, whilst still maintaining the conveyance to the pumps and the water management requirements of the district. Furthermore, it is essential to prevent the spread and manage the presence of non-native invasive species, particularly floating pennywort *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* and Australian swamp stonecrop *Crassula helmsii*.

The Pevensey and Cuckmere Water Level Management Board manages the water levels in agricultural and residential areas, across a variety of gravity drained and pumped watercourses. The water levels are controlled by various water control structures and pumping stations. The PCWLMB operates in an estimated catchment area of 46,928 Hectares. This area is serviced by 6 WLMB and 2 Environment Agency pumping stations. There are an estimated 3,965 Hectares of National and Internationally designated wildlife sites within the catchment.

Maintenance of the drainage infrastructure has always been achieved by the regular weed cutting of stretches of watercourses. Some desilting has always had a place in the maintenance schedule, to allow for the capacity of drains to be retained. The aim of this document is to allow a standardised and targeted maintenance procedure to be carried out to a consistently high standard in designated wildlife sites and in Board-maintained and ordinary watercourses alike. However, changes in legislation and key political drivers have resulted in a regular reviews of maintenance practices with the emphasis being placed on the sustainable management of our natural resources within these catchments.

The drains within the PCWLMB catchments are a combination of artificial and/or heavily modified watercourses draining toward their respective pumping stations. The main gravitational watercourse in the PCWLMB district is the Freshwater

Stream in the Cuckmere Valley, however there may more gravitational inputs from the upland.

The Pevensey and Cuckmere Water Level Management Board Standard Maintenance Operations Policy document sets out the Board's aim to achieve sustainable targeted maintenance and restoration of watercourses; taking account of the legal duty to maintain or help reach good ecological status / potential as defined within the Water Framework Directive. PCWLMB management actions will also play an important role in helping the UK Governments commitment to achieving goals set within its 25-year Plan.

The document recognises the importance of the sustainable management of drainage catchments as natural environmental systems and as an ecosystem service and acknowledges the importance of managing the Boards drains appropriately. This document should also be read in conjunction with the Association of Drainage Authorities (ADA) Environmental Good Governance Guide, written to aid IDBs navigate the requirements of the Environment Act 2021 and other environmental legislation, and the document, "Measures for Achieving Good Ecological Potential in Fenland Waterbodies" (2017). The main aim of this Fenland GEP document recognises the core function of Artificial or Heavily modified watercourses in flat, pumped landscapes and emphasises the importance of efficient conveyance and flow to pumping stations. This is balanced with ensuring opportunities are taken to enhance and achieve good ecological potential within these watercourses. A sustainable and well-planned maintenance programme is also key to this ambition.

The PCWLMB Standard Maintenance Document also aligns itself naturally alongside the PCWLMB Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), whereby the Board seeks to enhance Habitats and Species of principle importance whilst carrying out its Statutory function. The PCWLMB watercourses may act as linking corridors for wildlife to disperse between nature conservation sites, enhancing ecological networks, improving site connection and enabling species or their genes to move. They may play an important role in the Local Nature Recovery Strategy contributing toward the Lawton principal of "bigger, better, more joined up" landscape scale approaches to nature recovery. During this update of the document, there is also a necessity to recognise the growing evidence of climate change predictions and how this has the potential to adversely impact on future operations. The Board is taking a risk-based approach to this. Outputs help identify pressure points requiring targeted maintenance works, whilst at the same time identifying opportunities for watercourse restoration. This evidence-based approach enables officers to form robust works schedules; striking a balance of business need, flood risk management and wider environmental health within the catchment served.

The Board also embraces the industry move toward utilising natural environmental systems and Natural Flood Management (NFM) to manage water level changes, high flows and provide flood resilience to the catchment. This approach is adaptable and increases resistance to climate extremes of drought and flash flooding. A well-designed NFM scheme can save time and money in maintenance costs over time and may enhance biodiversity interests.

The Board continues to work on actions within the Water Management Alliances' (WMA) Carbon Management Plan and will continue to review and make more efficient its maintenance programme, and use of fossil fuels, particularly where efficiencies and sustainable measures can be achieved alongside the flood risk management requirement. The Board aims to be Carbon Net Zero by 2050 and have cut at least 50% of Green House Gas emissions by 2030.

This document is consistent with the Environment Agency's suite of environmental options, which have been assessed for compatibility with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.

The document has been considered in consultation with officers of the Board and officers of Natural England to produce a maintenance document, suitable for the maintenance requirements of the PCWLMB. This document has been sent to NE for approval.

2.0 Legislation

As a Statutory Risk Management Authority, the PCWLMB has various national and international legislative duties to comply with, regarding the aquatic environment, biodiversity and wildlife sites within the PCWLMB Drainage District. It should be noted that failure to comply with any of these statutory obligations, has the potential to result in both Personal and Corporate Liability being brought about to both individual Board Members and the Board, by the Enforcement Body. As a result, the Court may issue a fine dependent on the severity of the offence and insist on restorative works being carried out and paid for by the offender; some fines of which may be unlimited. Furthermore, some offences may attract a custodial sentence.

The main legislative drivers are as follows:

2.1 International Legislation

- The Water Framework Directive (2017) a statutory duty to ensure that reasonable actions are taken to improve the physical and chemical nature of the waterbodies under their management, with the aim of achieving good ecological status or potential of surface waters by 2021. This can be achieved by putting in place environmental improvements or mitigation measures where applicable and undertaking sensitive management of watercourses.
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) a statutory duty in the exercise of any functions, to have regard to this EC Habitats Directive which provides for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.

2.2 National Legislation

• Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA Act) (1981) - imposes a statutory duty to protect native species (especially those at threat), control the release of non-native species and protect SSSIs.

- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW Act) (2000) this act amends the WCA Act and enforces a duty for Statutory Authorities to be responsible for conservation and enhancement of SSSIs. It also enhances Natural England's enforcement powers.
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) Act (2006) a statutory duty to ensure that every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity to maintain and enhance the natural environment (Habitats and Species set down in Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006)) when carrying out flood risk management activities and meet objectives and targets set out in the PCWLMB Biodiversity Action Plan.
- Flood and Water Management Act (2010) requires flood and coastal erosion risk management authorities to contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development when exercising their flood and coastal erosion risk management functions.
- Environment Act (2021) Strengthens the General duty of public authorities, to conserve and enhance biodiversity. A public authority which has any functions exercisable in relation to England must from time to time consider what action the authority can properly take, consistently with the proper exercise of its functions, to further the general biodiversity objective, set out by Section 40 of the Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, to require enhancement as well as conservation, of biodiversity through their functions. The act also requires public authorities to actively carry out Strategic Assessments of the actions they can take to enhance and conserve biodiversity, and then take that action.

2.3 Protected Species and Habitats and Other Considerations

There are networks of protected species and habitats across the UK. Some of these species such as water voles, breeding birds, otters and bats are given full protection under the law for both the individual species and their habitats. Some habitats and species are identified in Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006) and classified as Habitats and Species of Principal Importance, which require specific

consideration by public bodies to ensure these habitats or species are enhanced by the WLMB, whilst carrying out our duties as a public body.

The PCWLMB catchment area is home to two very rare protected species; Fen Raft Spider *Dolomedes plantarius* and Little Whirlpool Ramshorn Snail *Anisus vorticulus*. The Fen Raft Spider *Dolomedes plantarius* is a UK BAP priority species that lives around the edge of ponds and ditches. There are only three known populations in the UK, one being within the ditches of Pevensey Marshes Nature Reserve. They are protected under Schedule 5 of the WCA (1981) and classed as 'vulnerable' on IUCN's species Red List. The Little Whirlpool Ramshorn Snail *Anisus vorticulus* is one of the rarest, most restricted and most vulnerable freshwater molluscs in Britain due to loss of suitable wetland habitats and poor management. It's a UK BAP priority species, vulnerable and listed as an endangered species in the British Isles. *Anisus vorticulus* is restricted to just three sites in the UK; the Norfolk Broads and the Pevensey Levels and Arun Valley in Sussex and Surrey. Pevensey Levels is a large and expansive grazing marsh that supports *Anisus vorticulus* in both a wide spatial distribution and in good population density classes.

Some habitats and species are covered by separate and specific legislation; such as the Badgers Act (1992), the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act (1975), Hedgerow Regulations (1997) and Tree Preservation Orders. We need to ensure that this legislation is considered and complied with when undertaking WLMB activities.

2.4 Non Native Invasive Species and Biosecurity

The spread of Non-Native Invasive Species (as listed in the <u>PCWLMB BAP</u>) has the potential to cost the PCWLMB dearly, both in economic terms and in the loss of biodiversity interests. The spread of non-native species e.g. Japanese Knotweed, Signal Crayfish, is illegal under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended). It is therefore unlawful to cause these species to spread as a result of any WLMB operational activity.

Biosecurity is key to preventing the spread of these organisms into the PCWLMB watercourses. The PCWLMB staff currently do all they can to help prevent the spread of non-native invasive species whilst undertaking operations. When the

WLMB drains are scoped by the Engineer and Environmental Officer, non-native species locations are recorded and if possible a plan to eradicate or control them is put into action.

Staff will undergo training on Non-Native Species and training will be reviewed and undertaken regularly, and a <u>Biosecurity Policy</u> has been adopted by the Board.

Machinery is pressure washed prior to being moved between catchments. Operator and surveyor boots are cleaned following work between catchments and Virkon Aquatic is applied where necessary to cleaned machinery, equipment and footwear.

2.5 Conservation Sites – Statutory and Non-Statutory

Where operational activities are to be carried out within or adjacent to statutory designated conservation sites such as SSSIs, SACs, Ramsar's or SPAs permission is required from Natural England before any work can start.

Prior to undertaking an operation which may affect a SSSI, the WLMB is required to give formal notice to Natural England under section 28H of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Prior to undertaking an operation in or adjacent to a site of international importance (SAC, SPA, Ramsar), then under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) the WLMB must carry out a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) or where necessary an Appropriate Assessment prior to undertaking an operation. This is carried out in consultation with Natural England. The burden of proof is on the proposer (i.e. the PCWLMB) to determine that no significant effect will take place on any of the features of interest of the protected site and where an appropriate assessment has been undertaken, then there should be no adverse effect on any of the features of interest.

In drains where maintenance is being undertaken on a greater than annual cycle, a desk study will be undertaken prior to works to ensure maintenance is not impacting on Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5 species (see Appendix 1). Non-statutory sites such as County Wildlife Sites (CWS) do not require any formal written permission; however, these sites are noted for their habitats and species, some of which may be protected. These sites have a significant value within the county and to the Local Nature Recovery Strategy and it is within everybody's interest to ensure that work does not impact on these sites. Where PCWLMB are required to work on or near CWS, then the PCWLMB will continue to liaise with the Sussex Wildlife Trust prior to starting works.

2.6 Emergency Works

Emergency works may be required to be carried out during exceptional or unmitigated circumstances, such as during periods of extreme weather conditions or a flood event or in the event of a structural failure or pump seizure. In many of these circumstances, third parties and their property may be put at risk. In these, or similar events, it may be necessary to undertake Emergency Works to protect people and their property within the PCWLMB catchment area. However, these emergency procedures may have the potential to impact on a SSSI or European Protected site. In an emergency situation, it is reasonable to carry out operations in or near the protected site. However, Natural England should be informed of the operation as soon as practicable after the event.

Reporting the emergency operation to Natural England is key to determining a satisfactory outcome to the emergency and prevents the deterioration of the site and the wellbeing of species therein. Reporting the operation is fundamental to prevent legal action being taken against the Board for carrying out an illegal operation in a designated site.

2.7 Cultural and Heritage Sites

Landscape, cultural and heritage sites may be present within work areas or adjacent land, some of these such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Conservation areas require permission to undertake work on or adjacent to them. In the instance where ground is to be broken, Historic England (UK government's statutory adviser and a statutory consultee on all aspects of the historic environment and its heritage assets) will be contacted and searches will be undertaken prior to operations which require breaking ground. Searches also include referring to the East Sussex County Council <u>Heritage and Planning</u> webpage which provides access to the East Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record (<u>HER</u>) team arcgis map to check if planned work is within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) and the board will also refer to the <u>HER website</u> for more information and support.

3.0 The Maintenance Requirements of Different types of Watercourses

The PCWLMB catchment demonstrates a combination of naturally formed but often historically heavily modified gravity streams flowing from the upland as well as low lying highly modified and artificial watercourses lying below mean sea level and relying on one of the 6 WLMB pumping stations to regulate water levels and flows.

The gravity watercourses are often varied hydro-dynamic environments, and many exhibit a variety of hydro morphological features ranging from artificial or heavily modified watercourses, through to much more natural and physically diverse headwater streams.

The two types of watercourses, gravitational and pumped need to be considered differently in terms of maintenance:

3.1 Meeting Good Ecological Potential or Status in Gravitational Watercourses

Flowing watercourses have different ecological and physical characteristics to artificially created systems. They are extremely important for wildlife, particularly fish, and are very sensitive to inappropriate management. In addition, the management undertaken on the headwater tributaries has implications for the whole river further down the system.

In general, the more diverse the physical structure of a river then the more diverse and richer the plant and animal community will be within the aquatic environment as a result. It is important than that these features and habitats should be retained to preserve the plants and animals they support. The quantity and location of the physical features to be retained will vary from site to site depending on the nature of the watercourse.

Sensitive, targeted maintenance or restoration of a watercourse will be beneficial for wildlife, whilst achieving an appropriate habitat mosaic for the watercourse and will have wider benefits for other species and communities within the river system.

The objective of restoration or sensitive management is to maintain or re-create a

self-sustaining system using natural processes. However, planning and monitoring of this management is essential if maximum benefit is to be obtained from the operations to inform for future management opportunities.

Physical features will be conserved where they are found in situ and the Board will seek opportunities to liaise with landowners to undertake restoration of natural features and investigate Natural Flood Management opportunities where appropriate. The following important physical features of rivers should be considered during maintenance to enhance or restore:

3.1.1 Pools and Riffles

Pools and riffles are natural formations in gravel-bedded channels. They are dynamic, changing form in response to flood events and are valuable features for the conservation interest of a river. The riffle sections oxygenate the water and provide a spawning habitat for various fish species.

3.1.2 Bends and Meanders

Bends and meanders slow the river down and can be used to help the river spill out onto a natural flood plain and deposit its silt loading in high flow events. Where flood alleviation is required then they can be used in conjunction with the creation of flood relief channels (backwaters) to improve conveyance.

3.1.3 Backwaters

Backwaters are important features in rivers as they provide a wide range of different habitats. Backwaters in continuous connection with the main flow are valuable, particularly as nursery habitat for fish fry. They can act as a flood bypass channel at times of high flow and provide refuge for fish in times of flood or other adverse conditions.

3.1.4 Natural Marginal Berms and Islands

Marginal berms and natural islands help create the natural habitat mosaic for a variety of species and are formed by natural sediment transport processes in the channel bed. Both berms and island are dynamic and change in size and form in response to flood events. These natural structures add diversity to the river and

will cause an increase in the current velocity around them, so creating silt free zones.

3.1.5 Installation or Maintenance of Woody Debris

Woody debris is an important mechanism for increasing diversity of flow and habitat and as such is an essential element of watercourse ecology. Possible options for leaving, repositioning or reintroducing woody debris in a water course will be considered on a site-by-site basis and adopted where practical and appropriate to do so.

3.1.6 Channel Narrowing

The practice of channel narrowing within a stream or river increases velocity, oxygenates the water and improves the diversity of flow along a watercourse. A narrowed channel naturally restores a cleansing dynamic to the watercourse and should thereby reduce maintenance requirements into the future.

3.1.7 Channel Capacity

Flowing watercourses will not be deepened. A deepened channel changes the natural fluvial processes of a watercourse, increases siltation and destroys the hydrological connectivity of a river to its floodplain. Where the necessity for increased channel capacity is required, then the installation of a two stage channel to increase in bank capacity during flood events should be considered.

3.1.8 Riverbank

Straight batters within a watercourse are not encouraged. The preferred approach is to encourage natural processes and diversity. A variety of features can be encouraged or created particularly in the margins such as low level berms, holes, ledges, variations in height and slope etc., together with the natural vegetation. These variations in water depth and cover offer niches to a variety of plant and animal species, increasing biodiversity.

The Board will look to conserve the physical features of the waterbodies it manages and seek opportunities to restore or enhance them elsewhere where appropriate.

3.2 Meeting Good Ecological Potential in Pumped Watercourses

Meeting good ecological potential within the PCWLMB watercourses is a key goal for the board. The legislation and key political drivers have recognised the need to ensure the sustainable management of their watercourses as natural resources within all catchments. This document hopes to strike the balance between helping the drainage infrastructure to meet the overall good ecological potential required of artificial and heavily modified channels under the remit of the Water Framework Directive but also to ensure sufficient conveyance of water to the pumps, particularly during extreme weather events and periods of high flow.

Some of the PCWLMB catchment lies below sea level and relies on water being conveyed to a pumping station, from where the water is evacuated to a higher level or river, prior to being discharged into the sea. As such, the majority of the PCWLMB watercourses have historically been artificially created or heavily modified, with the purpose of moving water to a pumping station in times of high flow. The pumped watercourses are not dynamic like those of the gravitational system. Therefore, their purpose needs to be recognised first and foremost and prior to undertaking opportunities to improve their ecological potential. These watercourses should be considered in a similar way to that of a fenland or broadland watercourse.

The appropriate balance between conveyance and good ecological potential must be met. However, the Board will look for opportunities to conserve or enhance the physical and ecological parameters of the watercourses where this is achievable without inhibiting the dedicated function of the watercourse.

The ADA and Environment Agency, "Guide to Management Strategies and Mitigation Measures for Achieving Good Ecological Potential in Fenland Waterbodies" and the Anglian River Basin Management Plan and the EAs Catchment Data Explorer <u>WFD Catchment Planning - Click here</u> should also be looked to on a case by case basis for guidance on determining mitigation for WFD designated waterbodies in pumped catchments.

4.0 The Targeted Maintenance Approach

The retention or restoration of the diverse physical nature of the watercourses is key to the requirement of the Water Framework Directive and the biodiversity of the aquatic environment. As outlined by Natural England in the Pevensey Levels SSSI citation, drain maintenance is necessary to continue efficient execution of its functions and also creates a wide variety of drain types from intensively or recently maintained drains to neglected ones. In this way a wide variety of floral conditions prevail and the specific requirements of certain invertebrates are catered for. Following drain maintenance, a distinct successional pattern occurs, first with floating and submerged aquatic plants such as duckweeds *Lemna sp* and pondweeds *Potamogeton sp* colonising. These are followed by larger, floating or emergent plants such as frog-bit *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*, bur-reed *Sparganium erectum* and arrow-head *Sagittaria sagittifolia* and finally common reed *Phragmites australis* becomes dominant.

These Standard Maintenance Operations aim to provide guidance by way of a series of **Environmental Options** on the appropriate standards to be achieved where restoration cannot be achieved or where maintenance is critical. The watercourse itself, site specific Health and safety and environmental (protected sites and species) implications will all need to be considered when choosing the appropriate targeted maintenance activity from this document. Targeted maintenance works can then be carried out sympathetically with biodiversity interests, the physical nature of the watercourse and opportunities to enhance a watercourse, kept firmly in mind.

Those **Environmental Options** highlighted in **red** have the greatest environmental impact, whereas those highlighted in **green** have the least impact. There is a selection of **red**, **amber** and **green** options to choose from. Where possible and where flood risk allows, the option with the least environmental impact should be selected.

4.1 How the Standard Maintenance Operations will work in practice

This document will be called the Standard Maintenance Operations Policy Document and will be used to inform outside bodies of the way in which the PCWLMB intend to carry out all future maintenance practices and will act as the basis from which all maintenance practice will initiate. The document will be subject to review on a regular basis. Version control will allow any changes to be recorded.

All Contractors, Operational and Engineering Staff asked to carry out maintenance for PCWLMB will undertake a training session based on the Standard Maintenance Operations Policy Document. Training needs will be reviewed regularly, in line with any amendments made to the Standard Maintenance Operations Policy Document.

Prior to initiating any Maintenance job, operatives and contractors will receive a job specific toolbox talk. All watercourse maintenance will receive close supervision by trained Operational and Engineering Staff or a member of the Environmental Team.

4.2 Guidance for Operators: Nesting birds

The Law on Bird Nests:

The IDB has permissive powers, under the Land Drainage Act 1991, to maintain watercourses to allow drainage, irrigation and to prevent flooding. Routine watercourse maintenance by IDBs is considered a lawful activity. However, in doing so, it is important to consider wild birds, their nests and dependent young when planning maintenance.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) states that all wild birds are protected and usually cannot be killed or taken except under licence. As a result, during IDB activities, must not:

- intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird.
- intentionally damage, destroy or take the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built.
- intentionally destroy an egg of any wild bird.
- intentionally or recklessly disturb certain wild birds (ie.Schedule 1) or their dependent young while they are at or near to an active nest site.

Routine Watercourse Maintenance:

The IDB routinely assesses environmental risks and opportunities of its maintenance activities and has developed sensitive standards and adjusted the timing of works where possible. Mowing of bankside vegetation and emergent and instream vegetation clearance will be undertaken throughout the year, though in peak bird breeding season works will only take place where necessary in low-risk environmental areas. However, prework checks will take place between March to September to ensure nesting birds are not present, prior to maintenance and at all times consider the Boards statutory responsibilities set out in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Prework checks will be carried out by the Operators prior to work commencing and recorded on the operator's time sheet. For more sensitive sites, where Schedule 1 birds are of concern or when the Operator cannot identify, a competent Ecologist will undertake a pre walkover survey prior to the maintenance commencing.

Where protected species or breeding birds are found then effective mitigation will be put in place to ensure compliance with the law. This may mean delaying works depending on what is found or leaving an appropriate buffer zone on either side of a nest. The length of the buffer zone will be species specific and should be agreed by a member of the Environmental Team (please see checklist below for buffer zones).

The extent of weed and grass cutting is kept to a practicable minimum, site staff have considerable experience and are given guidance and support in respect of biodiversity. During grass cutting, the flail height should be set to 150mm minimum to ensure water vole are not disturbed or displaced by the mowing activity (as per Annex B Management Activities IDB Water Vole Class Licence). During weed cutting, to accommodate access to growing crops and to satisfy conservation interests, wherever possible alternate banks will be maintained from one clearing cycle to the next. Some important pumped drains may require maintenance more than once in one year. Wherever possible the work will be carried out on one side of the drain in any one year cycle.

The weeding basket should always be set to ensure no deepening of the watercourse occurs during the process of weed cutting. In most instances in watercourses greater that 2m, a margin of emergent vegetation will be left uncut at the water's edge as wide as it is practical to do so.

Looking for bird nests:

The nests of small species, like Reed Warblers, are very difficult to spot, even for trained ecologists. Adult birds can often be seen flittering about in the reeds and nearby shrubs, but this doesn't guarantee a nest is nearby, let alone indicate its exact location. Operators should remain vigilant at all times.

Nests of waterfowl are easier to spot as they are larger. Examples range in size from Coot to Mute Swan. Both of these species nest at the water's edge on a raft built from reeds and other plants, while ducks tend to nest on land, a little further from water.

If you spot a nest, either on land or at the water's edge, you must take action to avoid damaging it.

What to do if you find a bird nest:

- 1. Assume all bird nests that you spot are active. An empty nest isn't necessarily from last year, it could be under construction.
- 2. Mark the location of the nest with a high-visibility peg/pin.
- DO NOT cut any closer than; 5m from nests of small species (e.g. Reed Warblers), 10m from nests of waterfowl (e.g. Coot) and 15m from a Swans nest.
- 4. Let other operators and staff know the location of the next and record on your Operators timesheet. Operators are required to ring the Environment Team for advice and support on what type of nest they have found and the appropriate buffer zone required around the identified nest. Operators should take pictures of the identified nest (if they are able to without disturbing) and send to the Environment Team to help the identification process.

5.0 The Environmental Options

5.1 Mowing of Bankside Vegetation

The aim of mowing is threefold:

- 1. It allows unimpeded visibility for the driver.
- 2. It improves the conveyance of a watercourse.
- 3. It prevents the establishment of trees and scrub along the nearside water's edge.

Mowing of the bankside vegetation will be carried out by a tractor and flail or a side mounted flail on a 360° hydraulic machine. In some areas where access cannot be achieved or is considered inappropriate for a machine, then strimmer's and hand tools will be utilised.

At many sites in PCWLMB, mowing does not need to take place as the sites are heavily grazed. Mowing will only take place at sites where necessary. i.e. Tower ditch. Mowing of bankside vegetation will be undertaken throughout the year, though in peak bird breeding season works will only take place where necessary in low-risk environmental areas. However, prework checks will take place between March to September to ensure nesting birds are not present, prior to maintenance and at all times consider the Boards statutory responsibilities set out in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Prework checks will be recorded on the operator's time sheet.

Where protected species or breeding birds are found then effective mitigation will be put in place to ensure compliance with the law. This may mean delaying works depending on what is found or leaving an appropriate buffer zone on either side of a nest. The length of the buffer zone will be species specific and should be agreed by a member of the Environmental Team.

The flail height should be set to 150mm minimum to ensure water vole are not disturbed or displaced by the mowing activity (*as per* Annex B Management Activities IDB Water Vole Class Licence).

A choice of two **Environmental Options** can be employed:

5.1.1 Environmental Option M5

Visibility for the driver is crucial in being able to carry out targeted maintenance. However, appropriate visibility to carry out operations may be achieved by applying a, "Health and Safety Cut" to the batter and bank top.

- A 1m vegetated zone above the watercourse is left uncut but the remaining batter and one cut is taken from the nearside banktop, to determine the edge of the watercourse and help prevent the machine from falling in the water. The flail height will be set to 150 mm.
- Where there is less freeboard and the batter is less than 1m, the remaining vegetated zone will be left and one cut will be taken along the bank top. The flail height will be set to 150 mm.

No WFD assessment required prior to instigating this method.



5.1.2 Environmental Option M4

Where Environmental Option M5 is deemed inappropriate due to access issues, flood risk or more serious site based Health and Safety factors then mowing should take place down the nearside batter only to the water's edge and one cut along the nearside bank top.

The flail height will be set to 150mm.

No WFD assessment required prior to instigating this method.



5.2 Emergent and Instream Weed Control

The Board removes vegetation from watercourses mechanically, using a weed cutting basket attached to a 360° hydraulic machine. Where this is not practical, due to the size of the watercourse or impeded access, then manual clearance is employed using hand tools, such as a large specialist rake (e.g. a chrome).

Emergent and instream vegetation clearance will be undertaken throughout the year, though in peak bird breeding season works will only take place where necessary in low-risk environmental areas. However, prework checks will take place between March to September to ensure nesting birds are not present, prior to maintenance and at all times consider the Board's statutory duties set out in the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended).

The majority of work will not take place in designated sites during peak bird breeding season under normal environmental conditions. The PCWLMB weed cutting season commences from mid-July (which is within the peak bird breeding season) and so pre work walkover surveys will be undertaken prior to any maintenance, to check for presence of breeding birds.

Under certain environmental conditions e.g. high flows, work may be required during the peak breeding bird season. Under this circumstance, consultations will take place and appropriate planning will be undertaken on a case by case basis.

General standard weed cutting practices will not be undertaken on a greater than annual cycle by the Board. Checks will be undertaken to ensure the maintenance is not impacting on Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5 species, please see Table 2: Schedule 5 Species and other protected groups present in PCWLMB, Appendix 12.2.

5.2.1 Instream Weed Control in Pumped Catchment drains

The main aim of emergent and instream weed control is to allow unimpeded water flow within the banks of the watercourse and improve conveyance. Weed cutting will take place cyclically as part of a regular rolling programme. In addition, drain maintenance is required to conserve the various stages of colonisation of the drains for their designated features and prevent succession taking place.

To accommodate access to growing crops and to satisfy conservation interests, wherever possible alternate banks will be maintained from one clearing cycle to the next. Some important pumped drains may require maintenance more than once in one year. Wherever possible the work will be carried out on one side of the drain in any one year cycle.

The weeding basket should always be set to ensure no deepening of the watercourse occurs during the process of weed cutting. In most instances in watercourses greater that 2m, a margin of emergent vegetation will be left uncut at the water's edge as wide as it is practical to do so.

Instream weed control will work in conjunction with the mowing regime specified in Section 5.1.

A choice of three **Environmental Options** can be employed:

5.2.1.1 Pumped Catchment - drains <u>less</u> than 2m wet width

In narrow drains all instream emergent vegetation will be removed, and no fringe will be left. Cut material should be set back behind the machine as far as possible or placed on the opposite bank top. Care will be taken not to place material on floristically rich areas, wet flushes or block grips. No wet vegetation or mud should be allowed to slip down the bank face.

No WFD assessment will be undertaken prior to this operation.

Instream Weed Control in Pumped Catchments - drains <u>less</u> that 2m wet width:

Before Operation



5.2.1.2 Pumped Catchment - drains <u>greater</u> than 2m wet width – <u>Leave</u> <u>opposite margin</u>

This practice allows for a margin to be created on the opposite bank. The margin consists of leaving as much wet width vegetation *in situ*, as far as is practicable for the size of drain (Approx 10-20% remaining). The nearside toe will not be exposed or touched by the weed cutting basket. The weed cutting basket should be set to ensure that no deepening of the section takes place.

Cut material should be set back behind the machine as far as possible or placed on the opposite bank top. Care will be taken not to place material on floristically rich areas, wet flushes or block grips. No wet vegetation or mud should be allowed to slip down the bank face.

No WFD assessment will be undertaken prior to instigating this method.

Instream Weed Control in Pumped Catchments - drains <u>greater</u> than 2m wet width - <u>Leave opposite margin:</u> Before Operation



5.2.1.3 Pumped Catchment - drains <u>greater</u> than 2m wet width – <u>Leave</u> opposite and nearside margin

This practice allows for a margin to be created on the opposite bank and between 60-80% of the instream vegetation to be removed centrally. The margin consists of leaving as much wet width vegetation as far as is practicable for the size of the drain *in situ* (20-40%). The nearside toe should not be exposed or touched by the weed cutting basket. The weed cutting basket should be set to ensure that no deepening of the section takes place.

Cut material should be set back behind the machine as far as possible or placed on the opposite bank top. Care will be taken not to place material on floristically rich areas, wet flushes or block grips. No wet vegetation or mud should be allowed to slip down the bank face.

No WFD assessment will be undertaken prior to instigating this method.

Instream Weed Control in Pumped Catchments - drains <u>greater</u> than 2m wet width – <u>Leave opposite and nearside margin:</u> Before Operation



5.2.2 Weed cutting in a Gravity Catchment

Weed cutting maintenance should be undertaken in a sympathetic manner by means of sustainable targeted maintenance.

The flows of the watercourse should be enhanced by various means, such as cutting a sinusoidal pattern through the weed, mimicking the rivers natural flow pattern, enhancing natural berm creation or reading the instream flows to allow water to be deflected from side to side to enhance instream flow dynamics.

The below options are viable, but an assessment should be made on site. Each site must be considered on a case by case basis.

A choice of four **Environmental Options** can be employed:

5.2.2.1 Gravity Catchment - Environmental Option W7

This option allows an uneven margin to be created on the opposite bank, leaving at least 10% of the wet width vegetation left in situ in gravity watercourse less than 10m wet width.

In watercourses greater than 10m wet width, a minimum of 20% vegetation should be left on the opposite bank. Where instream vegetation allows, the nearside margin will have patches of vegetation left in an uneven manner. The nearside toe should not be exposed or touched by the weed cutting basket.

Cut material should be set back behind the machine with care being taken not to place on wet flushes or block grips. Material should ideally be placed on the historic spoil bank. Wet vegetation should not be let slip down bank face.

The weed cutting basket should be set to ensure that no gravels are removed from the watercourse and that no deepening of the section takes place.

No WFD assessment required prior to instigating this method.

Gravity Catchment W7 Weed Control:

Aerial View of Operation



Profile View of Operation



5.2.2.2 Gravity Catchment - Environmental Option W3

This option allows for 50% of the instream vegetation to be removed centrally, in a sinusoidal manner to allow instream diversity to be maintained and allow silt deposition to occur to encourage narrowing and berm formation. The nearside toe should not be exposed or touched by the weed cutting basket.

Cut material should be set back behind the machine with care being taken not to place on wet flushes or block grips. Material should ideally be placed on the historic spoil bank. Wet vegetation should not be let slip down bank face.

The weed cutting basket should be set to ensure that no gravels are removed from the watercourse and that no deepening of the section takes place.

No WFD assessment required prior to instigating this method.



5.2.2.3 Gravity Catchment - Environmental Option W2

This option allows for 80% of the instream vegetation to be removed centrally, in a sinusoidal manner to allow instream diversity to be maintained and allow silt deposition to occur to encourage narrowing and berm formation. The nearside toe should not be exposed or touched by the weed cutting basket.

Cut material should be set back behind the machine with care being taken not to place on wet flushes or block grips. Material should ideally be placed on the historic spoil bank. Wet vegetation should not be let slip down bank face.

The weed cutting basket should be set to ensure that no gravels are removed from the watercourse and that no deepening of the section takes place.

Where there is a flood risk need for this option to be considered, a WFD assessment will need to be undertaken prior to works.

A WFD assessment will be required prior to instigating this method.

Gravity Catchment W2 Weed Control:

Aerial View of Operation



Profile View of Operation



5.2.2.4 Gravity Catchment - Environmental Option W1

This option allows for all the instream vegetation to be removed. The nearside toe should not be exposed or touched by the weed cutting basket.

Cut material should be set back behind the machine with care being taken not to place on wet flushes or block grips. Material should ideally be placed on the historic spoil bank. Wet vegetation should not be let slip down bank face.

The weed cutting basket should be set to ensure that no gravels are removed from the watercourse and that no deepening of the section takes place.

This option should only be considered in areas of flood risk or on particularly narrow drains and a WFD assessment will need to be undertaken prior to works.

A WFD assessment will be required prior to instigating this method.

Gravity Catchment W1 Weed Control:

Aerial View of Operation



Profile view of Operation



5.3 Tree and Bush Management

Bankside trees and shrubs provide shade and keep water cool. Instream branches improve the ecology of the watercourse in watercourses by providing food and substrate for invertebrates and cover and food for fish. Over time, instream branches add natural diversity to the surrounding aquatic environment by altering the physical hydraulic function of the watercourse, which may result in scours and pool and shoal formation.

With the high ecological benefits attributed to the aquatic environment by trees, the first consideration prior to any tree, bush or branch removal should be, does it really need removing?

The aim of tree management is threefold:

- 1. To allow unimpeded access for machinery into a site and prevent damage to the machine e.g. Hydraulic pipework becoming caught up in branches.
- 2. To prevent the sides of watercourses becoming overgrown and, in some instances, over shaded.
- 3. To prevent instream blockages occurring in areas of high flood risk.

Due to the open landscape throughout much of the PCWLMB district, Tree management will be looked upon on a case by case basis by the Environmental Team. The aim will be to strike a balance between the ecological benefits to the watercourse and conveyance.

In pumped catchments, woody material will not be installed or left in the channel as this may impede the conveyance of water to the pumping station. However, consideration should be paid to the utilisation of overhanging branches as shelter and shade for fish and the opportunity to improve instream ecological diversity by other means where possible.

Tree and bush work can be undertaken between August – March. Prework checks are recommended between August to September and Mid-February to March to ensure nesting birds are not present, prior to maintenance. It is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) to recklessly disturb a breeding bird or its nest during the bird breeding season and tree work during these seasons is not recommended. Any tree work required during peak bird breeding season may be undertaken only following consultation with and having

had appropriate checks undertaken by the Environmental Team.

Veteran trees may be subject to a Tree Preservation Order or may provide roosting sites for bats. Fallen trees or root systems may also act as couches or holts for Otter. It is crucial then those trees are not cleared without prior investigation by the Environmental Team as this may constitute an offence under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017).

Dead trees should be left in situ as ecologically they can provide niches for a rich diversity of species, ranging from invertebrates to birds and bats. These should be left and not be touched without prior investigation by the Environmental Team as this may constitute an offence under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017).

A choice of four **Environmental Options** can be employed:

5.3.1 Environmental Option TB4

Where a tree or bush has a trunk only growing in the water and there are other trees behind, offering shade, then the tree can be removed where necessary. Cuttings should be removed from the channel.

No WFD assessment required prior to instigating this method.



5.3.2 Environmental Option TB3

Where a tree or a bush has branches overhanging the watercourse but not actually within the water, then overhanging limbs can be removed up to the height of the bank top only. The remaining tree remains in situ.

No WFD assessment required prior to instigating this method.



5.3.3 Environmental Option TB2

Where a tree or a bush has overhanging branches trailing in the water, then these can be removed up to bank height and the rest of the tree left in situ. It may then be possible to install the removed branches in a more appropriate position. This should be a consideration to lessen the ecological impact of removal. However, installing branches in a pumped drain will not be appropriate.

A WFD assessment will need to be undertaken prior to works.

TB2 Tree and bush management: Before Operation



5.3.4 Environmental Option TB1

Where trees or bushes are standing away from the watercourse, but access is required or flood risk is an issue, then trees can be felled near the watercourse.

A WFD assessment will need to be undertaken prior to works.



5.4 Disposal of Waste Timber

Where board's operators have found it necessary to remove or trim overhanging trees or shrubs, then trees and bushes can be cut up as wood piles or left on the bank top to enhance / provide habitat for a large variety of vertebrates and invertebrates. Material can be left only where appropriate to do so, i.e. where there is no risk of material being washed back instream, where it may result in culverts becoming blocked.

Waste timber may also be chipped and spread where the landowner is happy for this to occur and where no detriment will be caused to the surrounding environment. Where chipping is required in a designated site, then consultation with Natural England will be undertaken as part of the assenting process. Alternatively, the chippings or waste timber can be removed from site. No mulching will take place on designated grazing marsh.

Burning is not recommended, however where it is necessary to do so it should be carried out under an EA Waste Exemption licence (D7), on high ground and / or away from species rich environments. Fires will be no larger than a conventional domestic bonfire and will be situated only in areas where spoil has been deposited during previous maintenance activities.

Under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2016 a Waste Exemption licence (D7) permits the burning of 10 tonnes of untreated wood in the open during a 24 hour period. Though exemptions are subject to change in the near future. Where burning is proposed in a designated wildlife site, prior consultation with Natural England will be undertaken. There are some key conditions under the Waste Exemption licence (D7) which must be followed and these include;

- The burning must take place on open land, not in an incinerator or a building.
- You should be careful to position the bonfire where it will not cause nuisance to neighbours through excessive smoke or odour.
- The burning must take place only at the place where the waste is produced.

Burning and chipping is expensive and will therefore only be undertaken upon request and where no detriment to the surrounding environment will take place.

5.5 Instream Silt Removal

The low energy nature of the pumped system of the PCWLMB catchments, makes it prone to having silts accrete within the system. The frequency of silt removal will depend upon the characteristics of the watercourse and surrounding land use. Some drains will therefore require attention more frequently than others. However, channels will usually be desilted, only when the depth of silt affects the hydraulic capacity and conveyance of the drain and where it affects pumping efficiency.

The environmental risk involved in silt removal in the PCWLMB catchments, is deemed to be high, therefore each operation involving instream silt removal will be looked at carefully on a case by case basis. A desk study, scoping exercise and a WFD assessment will be required prior to all desilting operations taking place and mitigation measures will be put in place as required. Where there is the need to remove silts from the beds of watercourses the minimum of channel desilting will be undertaken in order to promote good aquatic communities and look for opportunities to undertake ecological improvement.

The Board uses hydraulic excavators which can operate through 360° to desilt watercourses, a desilting bucket is used to remove the silt but allows water to escape. The Board has powers under Section 15 of the Land Drainage Act, 1991 to deposit material arising from the maintenance of a watercourse on the banks and within 9m of the watercourse.

De-silting is a planned activity and as far as is practicable should be undertaken between October and February, when water temperatures are cool. However, where works are deemed necessary at other times of the year such as September and March, then a prior assessment of works by the Environmental Team or Consultant will take place.

Regular dissolved oxygen monitoring will also be undertaken on all sites requiring desilting maintenance. A methodology for operators to walk the drain and undertake regular dissolved oxygen monitoring is outlines below, to ensure that silt loading and temperatures does not impact upon dissolved oxygen levels. PCWLMB operatives will measure the dissolved oxygen (DO) using the DO instrument before starting desilting, and note the time, temperature and DO on

recording sheet. If the DO meter reading is equal to or greater than 80% (6mg/L) then the desilting can commence. If the readings obtained are 50% (4mg/L) or lower, the operative is to stop and wait for DO to increase. DO measurements should be taken every 3 hours or hourly if the DO is 50% or lower and if the water temperature is 10 - 15 degrees. The PCWLMB are to follow the matrix provided. The use of a 4 inch pump will be available to use when required if the dissolved oxygen levels drop below 20%. Monitoring will ensure organic material within silt does not impact upon dissolved oxygen levels within the watercourse and cause fish kills. Where dissolved oxygen levels are deemed too low, work will be stopped.

Where protected species, wintering or breeding birds are found, prior to a planned programme of works, then effective mitigation will be put in place to ensure compliance with the law. This may require delaying the works depending on what is found. Desilting operations will likely be carried out in conjunction with the mowing regime specified in Section 5.1.

No removal of any bed material (dredging) will take place during the desilting process as this will likely result in the deepening of a watercourse which will be detrimental to the hydro morphology and ecology of the watercourse (see section 6.1). Slubbing's will be placed well back behind the machine, preferentially on an historic spoil bank, to prevent spoil being washed back into the water and reduce further nutrient enrichment of the watercourse.

Leaving a fringe of marginal vegetation will serve to minimise risks of environmental harm, maintain the seed bank and leave cover and food for invertebrates and other aquatic animals. However, there may be situations where the watercourses are narrow, where a drain will need to be desilted from bank to bank, to maintain its land drainage function. Where possible on narrow drains, material will be left. All the options will be considered very carefully in relation to conveyance, prior to undertaking a desilting exercise.

General standard desilting practices will not be undertaken on a greater than annual cycle by the Board. Checks will be undertaken to ensure the maintenance is not impacting on Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5 species, please see Table 2: Schedule 5 Species and other protected groups present in PCWLMB, Appendix 12.2. There are 3 possible options for desilting operations in pumped catchment drains and 4 possible options for desilting operation in gravity drains:

5.5.1 Desilting in Pumped Catchment drains

Desilting in a pumped catchment may be required from time to time to maintain conveyance in these slow moving or often still, linear watercourses. Silts washed in from farmland, roads or development can accumulate over time and can be particularly problematic around culverts, water control structures or in front of pumping stations. Desilting if undertaken sensitively can have a positive influence on drainage channels in allowing early coloniser plants such as stoneworts or pondweeds gaining a foothold where the seedbank has been disturbed. The Board has no wish to undertake desilting too regularly as it can be expensive, carbon-intensive and if undertaken too often or in an unsensitive manner, may denude a watercourse of instream macrophytes. Therefore, appropriate land management is an important consideration for landowners or tenants to ensure catchment sensitive farming practices are in place to prevent diffuse pollution entering the watercourse in the first instance, which may cause conveyance problems to the Board as well as wider scale catchment nutrification issues.

There are 3 options to drain desilting in a pumped catchment, determined by the width of the watercourse, flood risk and the ecological sensitivity of the watercourse:

5.5.1.1 In drains less that 2m wet width – Narrow drains

In narrow drains less than 2m wet width, all emergent vegetation and slubbings will be removed and no fringe will be left. All removed slubbings will be set back behind the machine, preferably on an historic deposition pile or where circumstances dictate, slubbings can be put across the drain as far as possible on the opposite bank top.

Wet material or mud should not be allowed to slip down the bank face and should not be placed on floristically diverse areas, wet flushes, fill in grips or impact on habitat requirements of Schedule 5 species. The front face of the bank should remain clean.

A WFD assessment will need to be undertaken prior to works.

Pumped Catchment Desilting drains <u>less that 2m</u> wet width – Narrow drains:

Before Operation





5.5.1.2 In drains greater than 2m wet width - Leave opposite margin

In drains greater than 2m wet width, a fringe of emergent vegetation will be left on the opposite emergent margin to act as a seed bank and refuge area. The machine will work from one bank only. An appropriate margin of silt and vegetation should be left *in situ* as far as is practicable for the size of the drain (10-20% approx.). The nearside toe should not be exposed or touched by the slubbing bucket.

All removed slubbings will be set back behind the machine, preferably on an historic deposition pile or where circumstances dictate, slubbings can be put across the drain as far as possible on the opposite bank top. Wet material or mud should not be allowed to slip down the bank face and should not be placed on floristically diverse areas, wet flushes, fill in grips or impact on habitat requirements of Schedule 5 species. The front face of the bank should remain clean.

Overlying silts only should be removed; no deepening of the section should take place.

A WFD assessment will need to be undertaken prior to works.

Pumped Catchment Desilting drains <u>greater than 2m wet width</u> - Leave opposite margin:

Before Operation



5.5.1.3 In drains greater than 2m wet width – Leave opposite and nearside margin

In drains greater than 2m wet width, a fringe of emergent vegetation can be left on the nearside and opposite emergent margin to act as a seed bank and refuge area to encourage recolonization by plants and invertebrates etc. The machine will work from one bank only.

An appropriate margin of silt and vegetation should be left *in situ* as far as is practicable for the size of the drain (10-20% approx.). The nearside toe should not be exposed or touched by the slubbing bucket.

All removed slubbings will be set back behind the machine, preferably on an historic deposition pile or where circumstances dictate, slubbings can be put across the drain as far as possible on the opposite bank top.

Wet material or mud should not be allowed to slip down the bank face and should not be placed on floristically diverse areas, wet flushes, fill in grips or impact on habitat requirements of Schedule 5 species. The front face of the bank should remain clean.

Overlying silts only should be removed; no deepening of the section should take place.

A WFD assessment will need to be undertaken prior to works.

Pumped Catchment Desilting drains <u>greater than 2m wet width</u> – Leave opposite and nearside margin:

Before Operation



5.5.2 Desilting in Gravity Catchment drains

Desilting in a gravity catchment poses a higher ecological and hydro morphological risk to the site than in a pumped catchment. Therefore, desilting needs to be undertaken only where strictly necessary, sensitively and in a targeted, sustainable manner. Ideally appropriate river restoration measures should be considered in locations prone to high accretion of silts. It is important that that each site is managed on a case by case basis.

5.5.2.1 Selection of Desilting Options

Leaving one or more fringe of marginal vegetation will serve to minimise risks of environmental harm, maintaining the seed bank and leave cover and food for invertebrates and other aquatic animals. However, there may be situations in areas of high flood risk where the watercourse will need to be desilted from bank to bank. All the options will be considered very carefully in relation to flood risk, prior to undertaking a desilting exercise.

Deposits will be spread on one side, the working side of the channel only and particular care will be taken to avoid floristically rich areas or low wet areas and material will be preferentially placed on the historic spoil bank away from the bank top to prevent spoil being washed back into the water and reduce further nutrient enrichment of the watercourse.

A WFD assessment will be required prior to any desilting operation taking place and mitigation measures put in place as required.

There are four possible options for desilting operations:

<u>SR1</u> Desilting in Gravity Catchment drains:

Desilting may be carried out removing silt from the central channel only, leaving marginal silts and or vegetation on both sides of the water course.



SR2 Desilting in Gravity Catchment drains:

Silt removal may be carried out removing silt and vegetation from the channel in a manner so as to create a sinusoidal pattern of vegetation, leaving silts and vegetation on alternate sides of the watercourse. This method of desilting will be as per the style of the W3 weedcut.



SR3 Desilting in Gravity Catchment drains:

Silt removal may be carried out leaving a margin of silts and/or vegetation along one bankside as per the style of a W7 weed cut and leaving patched of silts and vegetation on the nearside toe.



SR4 Desilting in Gravity Catchment drains:

Silt removal may be carried out leaving no margins of silt or vegetation on either side of the watercourse, in the style of the W1 weedcut.



5.5.3 The important difference between desilting and dredging:

Desilting is when silts that have accumulated in the water channel are removed. **No deepening or over widening will occur during desilting**.

Dredging is where material below bed level is removed and is likely to lead to over deepening of the channel, the slowing of flows and a continuous need for further maintenance.



6.0 Herbicide Use for Weed Control

Chemicals are used occasionally to control growth in the PCWLMB District. Chemical control will be considered where weed growth cannot be effectively controlled by mechanical means, in inaccessible areas or in the case of nonnative invasive species, e.g. Parrots Feather and terrestrial INNS (Japanese Knotweed or Giant Hogweed).

Before any herbicides can be used in or near watercourses, written consent must be obtained from the Environment Agency in the way of a Herbicide Licence. Consultations with Natural England must also take place before the licence can be issued, where the chemicals may have an impact on SSSI or SAC rivers or land parcels.

If chemicals are to be used, then only herbicides and adjuvants cleared for aquatic use will be used in or beside water i.e. Glyphosate (Roundup BiActive) and Topfilm. Only suitably qualified operatives with an NPTC certificate in the Safe Use of Pesticides (PA1) and the application of pesticides in or near water using a handheld applicator (PA6W) will be permitted carry out any herbicide application on behalf of the PCWLMB and comply with the Official Controls (Plant Protection Products) Regulations 2020.

Herbicides will only be used in accordance with the Control of Pesticide Regulations 1986 and the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985. The storage and use of these substances will also comply with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended). It should be noted that the use of herbicides within the Board's drainage district may also affect or be affected by agri-environment scheme requirements.

No WFD assessment required prior to instigating this method.

7.0 Bank Reprofiling

Banks may have been poached by cattle, horses and deer or slips may have occurred and it may be necessary to reprofile some sections of drain. The environmental risk involved in this activity in the PCWLMB catchments is deemed high, particularly to water vole whose habitat and the welfare of the animal itself now falls under protected species legislation of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended).

No bank reprofiling should be undertaken without first receiving instruction from the Environmental Team. A desk study, scoping exercise and schedule 5 species check may be necessary. Appropriate mitigation measures and timing may be required prior to any reprofiling work. The IDB Water Vole Class licence may apply and appropriate mitigation measures may be required prior to any reprofiling work taking place. Checks must be made with Environmental Team well in advance of operation to ensure appropriate survey and mitigation is undertaken.

Consideration should be given where practicable and where landowners are in agreement, to reshaping of banks to create marginal wetland habitats (berms), however, capital grant in aid may be required in this instance.

A WFD assessment will be required prior to work of this nature being carried out.

8.0 Culvert Installation or Repair

Any culvert installation or repair will need prior assessment by the Environmental Team and a WFD assessment may be required, depending on the location and the length of the culvert to be installed or whether the culvert is to be replaced, like-for-like. The IDB Water Vole Class Licence may apply and mitigation windows should be considered. In general culverting should be avoided and other alternative measures considered.

A WFD assessment will be required prior to work of this nature being carried out.

9.0 Control of Water Levels

The control of water levels is of paramount importance to a number of stakeholders within the PCWLMB catchment area; urban and rural communities, landowners and a large area of national and internationally designated wildlife sites. Conservation interests, flood risk and agriculture all need to be considered to ensure the water management requirements of all stakeholders are balanced appropriately. Water levels are physically controlled within the PCWLMB District in two ways:

- by the maintenance and operation of pumping stations;
- by maintenance and control of water control structures (WCS).

Where feasible to do so, to further nature conservation, water levels will be maintained at an agreed level at which are compatible with nature conservation and land-use interests.

Water levels for the Pevensey Levels are prescribed within the agreed Water Level Management Plan formulated to further nature conservation while retaining the agricultural use. Land managers may be encouraged to accept higher levels if these can be achieved without affecting neighboring land management interests particularly as part of the new Environmental Land Management Schemes to impact the wider Local Nature Recovery Strategy. These plans will be built to accommodate the fluctuations required of normal summer and winter water levels and any future considerations for climate change adaptation. Any proposed deviation from these prescribed levels will require a Habitat Regulations Assessment to protect the nature conservation interests of the area.

10.0 Pevensey Specific Non-Native species

The management of floating pennywort is of great importance to the PCWLMB's ability to retain conveyance, maintain the use of pumping station and prevent deleterious changes to the native fauna and flora.

In the areas where this species is present, its control is of overriding importance. Floating Pennywort removal on drains within the PCWLMB district area will likely be undertaken more than once a year.

It will be mechanically removed on a regular basis across the full width of the channel. The reciprocating blades will not be used during the removal of Floating Pennywort so as to reduce the likelihood of fragments spreading.



Where trees are considered to be snagging fragments, limbs will be trimmed so as to allow full access for its removal. Consideration will be given to control of the species on the banks where it occurs. Regular discussions with the Environmental Team will take place. This work will tie in with actions in the <u>PCWLMB BAP</u>.

Where other aquatic non-native species are present, then it may be removed on a case by case basis.

No WFD assessment is required for these actions.

11.0 References

Association of Drainage Authorities (2015). An Introduction to the Guide to Management Strategies and Mitigation Measures for Achieving Good Ecological Potential in Fenland Waterbodies.

Association of Drainage Authorities IDB Environmental Good Governance Guide (2022). Association of Drainage Authorities.

Environment Agency (2012). Delivering consistent standards for sustainable asset management. Maintenance Standards Version 3, March 2012.

Environment Agency (2015). Channel Management Handbook. Report-SC110002.

Natural England (2016). CLASS LICENCE - Intentional disturbance of water voles and damage/destruction of water vole burrows by means of 'Displacement' (Internal Drainage Boards).

PCWLMB Biodiversity Action Plan (2023). Water Management Alliance.

Waveney, Lower Yare and Lothingland Internal Drainage Board (2023). Standard Maintenance Operations for Rivers. Water Management Alliance.

12.0 Appendix

Type of maintenance	Description	Page ref.
Weed cutting	Gravity Catchment - Environmental Option W2: This option allows for 80% of the instream vegetation to be removed centrally, in a sinusoidal manner to allow instream diversity to be maintained and allow silt deposition to occur to encourage narrowing and berm formation. The nearside toe should not be exposed or touched by the weedcutting basket.	30
Weed cutting	Gravity Catchment - Environmental Option W1:This option allows for all the instream vegetation to be removed. The nearside toe should not be exposed or touched by the weedcutting basket.	32
Tree works	Environmental Option TB2 - Where a tree or a bush has overhanging branches trailing in the water, then these can be removed up to bank height and the rest of the tree left in situ.	38
Tree works	Environmental Option TB1 - Where trees or bushes are standing away from the watercourse but access is required or flood risk is an issue, then trees can be felled near the watercourse.	39
Instream silt removal	In all drains (pumped and gravitational) that require desilting.	41
Bank reprofiling	In all drains that require bank reprofiling due to livestock poaching, erosion and bank collapse.	54
Culvert installation or repair	Any culvert that needs to be repaired or for a new culvert that need to be installed.	54

12.1 Table 1: Maintenance works that trigger WFD Assessments

A water framework directive (WFD) assessment requires the Environmental Officer to carry out a desk based study using the EA Catchment Data Explorer (<u>WFD Catchment planning data click here</u>) and a site visit to assess the quality of the drain in reference to the WFD targets of the water course under the River Basin Management Plan and highlighting whether the works proposed will cause the drain to decline in the ecological and chemical classifications lowering the WFD overall assigned status of either Good, Moderate or Poor.

Schedule 5* specie protected groups	es and other			Habitat Type			Habitat Type			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Water Body	In Channel Vegetation	Bankside Vegetation	Ditch Bank	Emergent Vegetation	Advised Maintenance Technique			
Anaciaeschna isosceles*	Norfolk Hawker**	Yes, the larval stage, nymph inhabits unpolluted freshwater environment for up to 2 years before metamorphosing into adult form.	Yes, the optimum conditions for breeding appear to be un-spoilt grazing marsh dyke systems with clean, non- saline water, rushy margins, an abundance of water soldier and the presence of other aquatic plants.				When weed mowing leave opposite margin and if water solider is present leave water soldier and other floating plants in situ and return some of them to the water if removed.			
Anguis fragilis*	Slow Worm			Yes, Requires dense vegetation, especially grasses coupled with sunny areas to allow thermoregulation and, preferably, loose soil into which to burrow.			Mow bank side vegetation down to 150mm. Do not touch the banks. To SMO standard.			
Arvicola amphibius*	Water vole	Yes all year to feed and travel.	Yes, food and predator cover all year.	Yes, food and predator cover all year.	Yes, burrows into bank all year	Yes, Feeding on most plants	Mow bank side vegetation down to 150mm to SMO standard. Do not touch the banks during maintenance. Weed cutting in-channel vegetation to SMO standard.			
Anguilla Anguilla*	European Eel	It can be found in rivers and ditches, but leaves its freshwater home					Desilting maintenance will be undertaken from October to February when water temperatures are cool so there should be minimal problems caused with the dissolved oxygen in the water. To SMO standard.			

12.2 Table 2: Schedule 5 Species and other protected groups present in PCWLMB

Schedule 5* specie protected groups	es and other	Habitat Type					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Water Body	In Channel Vegetation	Bankside Vegetation	Ditch Bank	Emergent Vegetation	Advised Maintenance Technique
		to breed in an area of the west Atlantic Ocean called the Sargasso Sea. Young eels (known as 'Elvers') return to freshwater rivers to develop.					
Bufo bufo*	Common Toad**	Prefers ponds. Common toads are amphibians, breeding in ponds during the spring.		They spend much of the rest of the year feeding in woodland, gardens, hedgerows and tussocky grassland. They move away from ponds and other water during the winter to find a suitable area to hibernate such as under log piles or stones.			Do not fill in any ponds without first consulting the Environmental Officer.
Dolomedes plantarius*	Fen Raft Spider		Water soldier	Yes, they are found on Water Soldier.			Areas of water soldier should be avoided. If any Water soldier is removed, it should be put back within the drain in order to enhance nesting and feeding opportunities. They tend to breed within the warmer weather months.
Erotettix cyane	Pondweed Leafhopper **	Prefers ponds. The Pondweed Leafhopper has been recorded from both clay ponds and clay- lined chalk ponds, which suggests that it has a preference for circumneutral to mildly acidic ponds.					Do not fill in any ponds without first consulting the Environmental Officer.

Schedule 5* specie protected groups	es and other	Habitat Type					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Water Body	In Channel Vegetation	Bankside Vegetation	Ditch Bank	Emergent Vegetation	Advised Maintenance Technique
Hydrometra gracilenta	Lesser Water Measurer**	The Common water-measurer is a long-legged, thin, brown bug that lives on the surface of the water and around the edges of ponds and marshes.					Do not fill in any ponds without first consulting the Environmental Officer. Mow bank side vegetation down to 150mm. Do not touch the banks. Consultations with the Environmental Team are required when drains need desilting, so areas where Lesser Water Measurer may inhabit are not covered, especially on the flood wall folding. To SMO standard.
Lacerta vivipara*	Common lizard			Yes, Damp or wet areas, especially where abundant grass tussocks are present to provide food, shelter, basking and hibernation sites.			Mow bank side vegetation down to 150mm. Do not touch the banks. Consultations with the Environmental Team are required when drains need desilting, so areas which reptiles may hibernate are not covered, especially on the flood wall folding. To SMO standard.
Lampetra planeri	Brook Lamprey	Brook lampreys are a freshwater species, living in streams, rivers and occasionally lakes.					Desilting maintenance will be undertaken from October to February when water temperatures are cool so there should be minimal problems caused with the dissolved oxygen in the water. To SMO standard.
Lissotriton helveticus*	Palmate Newt**	Prefers ponds		Palmate Newt move away from ponds and other water during the winter to find a suitable area to hibernate such as tree roots or in old walls.			Do not fill in any ponds, without first consulting the Environmental Officer, even if they become dry at certain times of the year.
Lissotriton vulgaris*	Smooth Newt**	Prefers ponds		Smooth Newt move away from ponds and other water during the winter to find a suitable area to hibernate such as tree roots or in old walls.			Do not fill in any ponds, without first consulting the Environmental Officer, even if they become dry at certain times of the year.

Schedule 5* specie protected groups	es and other		Habitat Type				
Scientific Name	Common Name	Water Body	In Channel Vegetation	Bankside Vegetation	Ditch Bank	Emergent Vegetation	Advised Maintenance Technique
Lutra lutra*	Common Otter	Yes, they are very mobile animals	Yes, uses it for hunting fish and other species.	Yes, if there are areas for resting, couches such as in an old tree.			Leave fallen trees where possible if not causing flood risk. Consult the Environmental Team for further work on trees. To SMO standard.
Micromys minutus	Harvest Mouse			The tiny harvest mouse lives in long tussocky grassland, reedbeds, hedgerows, farmland and around woodland edges.			Mow bank side vegetation down to 150mm. Do not touch the banks. To SMO standard. Follow appropriate tree, hedgerow and scrub management to SMO standard.
Muscardinus avellanarius*	Hazel Dormouse			Dormice prefer the new growth of woody vegetation that arises after woodland management such as coppicing, ride widening, thinning or glade creation. In the UK, they tend to favour old coppice woodland but they're also found in scrubland, old hedgerows and sometimes conifer plantations.			Follow appropriate tree, hedgerow and scrub management to SMO standard.
Natrix natrix*	Grass snake	Yes, they are very mobile animals using all types of habitat.		Yes, they are very mobile animals using all types of habitat.	Yes, they are very mobile animals using all types of habitat.	Yes, they are very mobile animals using all types of habitat.	Mow bank side vegetation down to 150mm. Do not touch the banks. To SMO standard.
Rana temporaria*	Common Frog**	Prefers ponds		They spend much of the rest of the year feeding in woodland, gardens, hedgerows and tussocky grassland. They move away from ponds and other water during the winter to find a suitable area to hibernate such in pond mud or under log piles.			Do not fill in any ponds without first consulting the Environmental Officer.

Schedule 5* species and other protected groups				Habitat Type			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Water Body	In Channel Vegetation	Bankside Vegetation	Ditch Bank	Emergent Vegetation	Advised Maintenance Technique
Salmo trutta	Brown Trout	A medium to large fish, the brown trout lives in fast-flowing, stony and gravelly rivers. Found within Freshwater, coastal, wetland and marine habitats.					Avoid maintenance that will impact gravelly beds and berms during the Trout spawning season (occurs between January and March when females (accompanied by a number of males) lay their eggs on gravelly beds). Desilting maintenance will be undertaken from October to February when water temperatures are cool so there should be minimal problems caused with the dissolved oxygen in the water. To SMO standard.
Segmentina nitida	Shining Ram's-horn snail			The Shining ram's-horn snail is a freshwater species that typically lives in unpolluted ditches on lowland grazing marshes, but also occasionally in ponds and rarely small, slow flowing rivers.			Mow bank side vegetation down to 150mm. Do not touch the banks. Consultations with the Environmental Team are required when drains need desilting, so areas where snails may inhabit are not covered, especially on the flood wall folding. To SMO standard.
Triturus cristatus*	Great crested newt**	Prefers ponds		GCN move away from ponds and other water during the winter to find a suitable area to hibernate such as tree roots or animal burrows.			Do not fill in any ponds, without first consulting the Environmental Officer, even if they become dry at certain times of the year.
Anisus vorticulus	Lesser whirlpool ram's-horn snail	Rarely maintained calcareous drains					Unlikely to be found in WLMB drains but more likely in riparian watercourses rarely maintained in locations of good water quality. Requires work to be undertaken under Licence.
Valvata macrostoma	Large- mouthed Valve Snail			This freshwater snail lives in marshes and very small canals that have a very rich fauna and calcium-rich water.			Mow bank side vegetation down to 150mm. Do not touch the banks. Consultations with the Environmental Team are required when drains need desilting, so areas where snails may inhabit are not covered, especially on the flood wall folding. To SMO standard.

Schedule 5* specie protected groups	es and other	Habitat Type						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Water Body	In Channel Vegetation	Bankside Vegetation	Ditch Bank	Emergent Vegetation	Advised Maintenance Technique	
Vespertilionidae and Rhinolophidae*	All bats			Yes if ancient trees are present with holes, or trees with potential holes if covered in ivy.			Leave trees that have bat potential. Consult the Environmental Team for further work on trees. To SMO standard	
Vipera berus*	Adder			Yes, In all suitable habitats, dry, open, sunny areas with adjacent dense ground cover are essential. Hibernation sites tend to be on south-facing slopes; tree root systems, crevices in banks, and voids in piled materials are often used. Wetter areas around ponds, lakes, bogs or mires are also used (especially in the summer) providing there are dry banks or grass tussocks for basking.	Yes, especially if it is south facing		Mow bank side vegetation down to 150mm. Do not touch the banks. Consultations with the Environmental Team are required when drains need desilting, so areas which reptiles may hibernate are not covered, especially on the flood wall folding. To SMO standard	

 ** included for information, do not usually come in contact during works.

*Schedule 5 (section 9.1a, 9.4a, b, and c) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

Instruction Notes
1. Is the drain regularly maintained?
2. If the drain is regularly maintained and habitat associated with scheduled 5 species is not present the work can continue with caution following the SMO standard.
3. Is the drain maintained on a two to 10 year rotation?
4. If the drain is not regularly maintained the Environmental Officer needs to assess the drain first by a desk study and scoping visit to find out whether Schedule 5 species and / or habitat is present in the area.
5. Where habitat type is present but works timing is such that Schedule 5 or other protected species won't be present and if after the planned works, sufficient habitat will remain within a natural dispersal distance of the species then works can proceed as planned.
6. Where habitat type is present but works timing is such that Schedule 5 or other protected species won't be present and if after the planned works, sufficient habitat won't remain adjust the works to ensure it will for example reduce the extent or phase the works over several seasons
7. Where habitat type is present and works timing indicate Schedule 5 species may be present appropriate action will be taken, including a thorough ecological survey to identify the presence of Schedule 5 species.
8. If after the thorough survey species are absent, work may continue within parameters set out in 5.
9. If work is required when scheduled 5 species are present suitable licenses and assents will need to be applied for through Natural England to survey and mitigate the habitat successfully.
 If after the thorough surveys the schedule 5 species are present further measures will need to be undertaken. Such as: a. Work methods adapted to avoid "killing, or recklessly damaging" b. Work timing adapted to avoid "killing, or recklessly damaging"

c. Work abandoned and alternative drainage strategy sought