

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission plc
Beaully-Denny Overhead Line Diversion
Environmental Appraisal
Technical Appendices

Appendix B – Species Protection Plan (SPP) - Otter

July 2025



TG-NET-ENV-503	Otter Species Protection Plan		Applies to
			Transmission ✓
Revision: 1.02	Classification: Internal	Issue Date: December 2022	Review Date: December 2030

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1 Introduction

Otter is a European Protected Species and is afforded a high level of protection in Scotland. This Protection Plan provides guidance and agreed procedures for the protection of otters and their shelters during construction works on Scottish Hydro Electric (SHE) Transmission projects. The Plan contains two parts and details the procedures that must be followed where there is potential for otter to be present (Part 1), and where a Project Licence for otter has been issued by NatureScot to cover the project (Part 2).

Part 1: General Protection Plan

This Part applies to all projects where otter may be present. Part 1 outlines the responsibilities of SHE Transmission and the Contractor regarding protection of otter. It also details relevant legislation, survey requirements, general mitigation measures and the requirement for licensing and mitigation.

Part 2: Project Licence Protection Plan

This is provided to Contractors in addition to Part 1 for large projects where a Project Licence has been issued by NatureScot to cover the work and identifies those activities and protection / mitigation measures which are permitted under the Project Licence and those activities which require a Method Statement to be submitted to NatureScot for written approval before works can commence. This Part should be followed in conjunction with Part 1 and the relevant Project Licence to provide approved guidance and methodologies for carrying out work.

2 References

The documents detailed in Table 2.1 - Miscellaneous Documents, should be used in conjunction with this document.

Table 2.1 - Miscellaneous Documents

Title
The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended in Scotland)
EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive)
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (EU Exit) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2019
NatureScot Licensing

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3 Part 1: General Protection Plan

3.1 Background

Otters (*Lutra lutra*) are members of the weasel family with a widespread distribution in Scotland. They are largely solitary, semi-aquatic and obtain most of their food from rivers or the sea. Otters living on rivers may travel distances of 16 km or more at night. They use two kinds of shelter – underground holts and above ground couches. Otters may dig their own holts but they often enlarge existing structures such as rabbit holes so identification can be difficult. Couches may be nest-like structures or simply a depression in a stick pile or under a windblown tree. Each individual will use multiple shelters and holts can be located up to 500 m from watercourses. Otters may have cubs at any time of year.

Breeding sites are generally found in areas with the following characteristics:

- Relatively undisturbed by humans / ungrazed by stock
- Close (<50 m) to water but rarely flooded or just above the floodplain level
- Containing patches of dense cover (e.g., scrub thickets, deciduous woodland, young conifer plantation, heather, log piles, tree roots, rock piles, stands of tussocky tall fen vegetation, or reed beds)

Signs of Otter:

- Spraints (droppings) which have a high mucus content and are often formless, generally black or greenish-black in colour and may contain obvious fish bones or scales
- Otter prints and tracks – otter paths are 12-15 cm wide and normally connect with water and holts they are marked with spraints. Otter prints are about 6 cm wide and have five toes
- Feeding remains – hard parts of crustaceans, unpalatable bits of amphibians and bony parts of fish
- Otter shelters - holts or couches

3.2 Responsibilities

It is the *Contractor's* responsibility to comply with all the requirements of this Protection Plan where otter may be present, and it is both the *Contractor's* and SHE Transmission's responsibility to monitor compliance with the Protection Plan. The responsibility for applying for any Licence, including a Project Licence, may vary from project to project, but all applications and mitigation works will adhere to this plan.

3.3 Legislation

Otter is a **European Protected Species (EPS)** protected under Annex II and IV of EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats

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Directive). The Habitats Directive is transposed in Scottish law by The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended in Scotland). The protection has remained operable in Scotland following amendments of the Regulations by the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (EU Exit) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2019.

Otter is listed on Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994. The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007 enhanced this protection. Current Legislation means that otters and their shelters are fully protected in Scotland. In summary it is illegal to:

- Deliberately or recklessly kill, injure or take (capture) an otter
- Deliberately or recklessly disturb or harass an otter
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to a breeding site or resting place of an otter

3.4 Surveying for Otter

- Surveys for otter must be undertaken in all works areas containing suitable otter habitat, a maximum of 12 months¹ prior to the works commencing, (this includes site investigations), to ensure the availability of up-to-date information on shelter locations
- Surveys must extend for a minimum of 200 m beyond working areas, including access tracks
- Surveys must be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced ecologists and will identify whether any active holts or places of shelter are likely to be affected by the works. Normally work within 30 m of a non-breeding shelter is regarded as likely to cause otter disturbance and will therefore require to be covered by a licence from NatureScot. However, works generating high noise / vibration levels (such as pile driving or blasting) can cause disturbance to non-breeding sites up to 100 m. Any work within 200 m of a breeding otter holt / shelter should also be regarded as capable of causing disturbance
- Appropriate monitoring (e.g., the use of suitable camera traps) should be undertaken where required to determine if any holt / place of shelter is being used for breeding. Camera trap monitoring may also require a Licence from NatureScot
- Active shelters will be classified as:
- Holt: Underground or other fully enclosed structure (can range from enlarged rabbit holes and cavities amongst tree roots to rock piles and man-made structures)
- Place of Shelter: Can be either a Couch / Lie-up - an above ground semi-enclosed resting place (e.g., under overhanging river banks / tree root plates); or Hover – a

1.1

¹ Note: Information from any previous surveys (e.g., surveys carried out to provide data for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or other Assessments) can be a useful guide to otter activity in an area, particularly if holts were recorded. However, surveys will always require to be updated if carried out more than 12 months prior to works commencing.

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nest-like structures (0.3 -1 m in diameter) constructed from nearby vegetation or a depression in a stick pile or under a windblown tree

3.5 Review of Otter Survey

Once an otter survey has been carried out, the ecologist /Ecological Clerk of Works (EcoW) should review the survey results, apply the mitigation hierarchy outlined below and decide if a Licence is required (either Individual or Project) for the works.

Construction teams should be advised of existing / new constraints, together with mitigation and licensing requirements by the ecologist / ECoW.

Relevant site documentation and project information sources should be updated with new and amended information on otter constraints as it is produced, with changes communicated to appropriate staff immediately.

3.6 Mitigation Hierarchy

There is a general presumption against works being carried out which could disturb otters in their place of shelter or to destroy / exclude any holt. A hierarchical approach to mitigation of Avoidance - Disturbance - Destruction will be applied to any holt / place of shelter that may be affected (See Figure 3.1):

Avoidance

This is the preferred option for active holts / places of shelter identified within 30 m of works (100 m for high noise / vibration activities) or 200 m for confirmed breeding sites or. Protection zones of either 30 m, 100 m or 200 m should be marked and signed on the ground with appropriate material to restrict work access.

Protection zones must be maintained until works are completed. Site staff should be briefed of their purpose through a Toolbox Talk and works micro-sited outwith the protection zone. If otter disturbance can be avoided in this way, there is no need to obtain a Licence from NatureScot for the works.

Disturbance

For any works required within 30 m of active holts / places of shelter (or 200 m for confirmed breeding sites), and for high noise / vibration activities such as pile driving or blasting within 100 m of holts / places of shelter, a Licence from NatureScot will be required (either Individual or Project).

Individual Licence applications to NatureScot should be accompanied by a Protection Plan which outlines how disturbance will be minimised and holts protected, for example through screening of works and modifying protection zones.

If a Project Licence is in place, and a breeding holt will be disturbed, a Method Statement must be submitted to NatureScot for written approval in accordance with Part 2 of this document, prior to any works commencing.

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Destruction

Destruction of holts / other places of shelter should only be undertaken as a last resort. For destruction of active holts / places of shelter a Licence will be required from NatureScot (either Individual or Project) Individual Licence applications to NatureScot should be accompanied by a Protection Plan which outlines how disturbance will be minimised and individuals protected.

The plan should include monitoring to ensure breeding is not taking place and provision for the creation of an artificial holt if required. Any holt / place of shelter subject to works under Licence will be monitored during and after those works. If a Project Licence is in place, a Method Statement must be submitted to NatureScot in accordance with Part 2 of this document for written approval prior to any works commencing.

3.7 Mitigation Measures

3.7.1 General Mitigation

1. All works close to waterbodies and watercourses showing signs of regular use by otters should not take place at night or within 2 hours of sunset / sunrise, if possible.
2. Where works close to waterbodies and watercourses are required at night, lighting should be directed away from riparian areas.
3. All works close to water courses and waterbodies must follow best practice measures to ensure their protection against pollution, silting and erosion.
4. Any temporarily exposed pipe system should be capped when staff are off site to prevent otters from gaining access.
5. All exposed trenches and holes should be provided with mammal exit ramps e.g., wooden planks or earth ramps when Contractors are off site.
6. An emergency procedure should be implemented by site workers if otter / otter shelters are unexpectedly encountered. All work within 30 m (100 m for high noise/vibration activities) or 200 m for breeding sites should cease until a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist has inspected the site and determined the appropriate course of action.
7. An exceptional circumstance procedure will be implemented should mitigation options not prove satisfactory in a particular case. Works will be halted whilst mitigation is determined (under consultation with NatureScot if required).

3.7.2 Monitoring and Reporting

1. The Environmental Representative will attend site on a regular basis throughout the construction period to ensure all environmental mitigation relevant to otter is delivered.
2. Reports will be submitted to NatureScot as required by the relevant Licence.

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3.8 Licensing Requirements

Licence applications must be sent into NatureScot Licensing Team sufficiently in advance of the project start date (approximately 40 days) to ensure the licence is in place prior to any work commencing.

3.9 Project Licence

A NatureScot Project Licence is likely to be the most appropriate form of Licence for any large scale and / or long running Project, which may result in a large number of minor unavoidable otter offences. For example, multiple instances of disturbance to a number of otter places of shelter over several years.

A Project Licence can be used to standardise protected species mitigation / compensation, creating consistency across the project area and throughout the Project's lifespan. Project Licences do not negate the need for thorough pre-development surveys within 12 months of the planned project start date, and pre-construction surveys within 3 weeks of works commencing. Any Project Licence application will need to be accompanied by the Mitigation Plan and procedures for otter included in Parts 1 and 2 of this SPP

3.10 Individual Licence

For small scale Projects expected to be completed over relatively short timescales, which will result in a low number of unavoidable otter offences an Individual NatureScot Licence is most likely to be appropriate. Licence applications should be accompanied by a Method Statement and should be sent sufficiently in advance of the Project start date to ensure the licence is in place prior to work commencing.

Further guidance and details of how to apply for an otter Licence can be found on the NatureScot website <https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/protected-areas-and-species/licensing/species-licensing-z-guide/otters-and-licensing>

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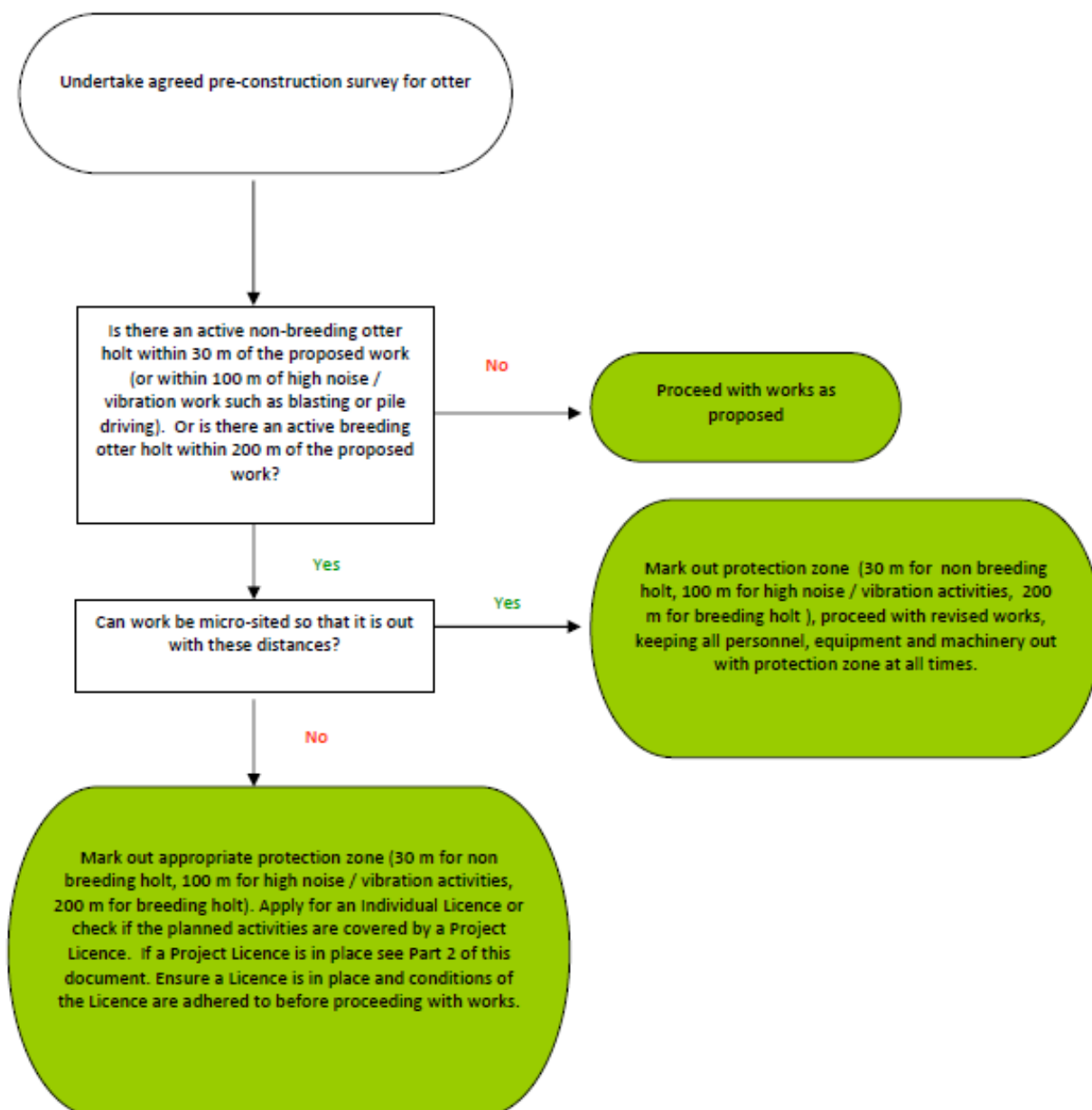


Figure 3.1 - Otter Migration Decision Tree

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4 Part 2: Project Licence Protection Plan

The following sections of this plan are to be read in conjunction with the Project Licence (**insert Licence number**) and its conditions.

As stated in the Project Licence, methodologies for certain mitigation activities permitted under the Licence are included in this Part of the SPP. More disruptive activities, listed in Section 1 below, will also require a specific Method Statement to be submitted to NatureScot Licensing Team for written approval (see Appendix A). It is the *Contractor's* responsibility to submit these Method Statements to both SHE Transmission and NatureScot for written approval. No works shall proceed without this written approval.

Sufficient time should be allowed for in the programme to carry out any consultation work and obtain necessary approvals.

The Project Licence will specify reporting requirements detailing all disturbance and destruction works carried out.

4.1 Works allowed under the Project Licence

Under the Project Licence there is a general presumption against works being carried out which could disturb otters in their place of shelter, or to destroy / exclude any holt unless it can clearly be demonstrated that either it is inactive (i.e., through monitoring) or that there is no alternative solution against Project timescales and requirements.

4.2 Activities requiring a NatureScot approved Method Statement

The following activities require a formal Method Statement to be submitted and approved by NatureScot prior to any works commencing:

- Destruction of a holt at any time of year
- Disturbance to a breeding holt at any time of year
- Any exceptional circumstances not covered in this SPP

The Method Statement template in Appendix A has been developed in conjunction with NatureScot and should be used by the Contractor / Named Agent for all submissions.

Proposed mitigation works should be agreed with NatureScot.

4.3 Activities not requiring additional NatureScot approval

The following works may be carried out under this SPP and / or specific Method Statements without the prior approval of NatureScot, using the prescribed methodologies:

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4.3.1 Disturbance / Destruction of places of shelter at any time of year

The following methodology will be incorporated into a Site Specific Method Statement and issued prior to work commencing:

Disturbance to a non-breeding holt / place of shelter at any time of year

- Appropriate monitoring will be undertaken to ensure the place of shelter is not being used for breeding.
- The Agent or their representative will check, prior to works each morning, that suitable access / egress between the holt / place of shelter and a watercourse is maintained. A check will also be made of the works area to check no otter is present within construction plant / materials.
- Works can commence once the Agent or their representative is satisfied that no otter is present within the works area.
- The Agent or their representative will set up a suitable protection zone as far from the holt/place of shelter as is reasonably practicable to prevent damage and minimise disturbance.
- The Agent or their representative will monitor the works to ensure compliance with the licence conditions.
- The emergency procedure detailed will be implemented if an otter is found during works.

Destruction of a place of shelter at any time of year

- Appropriate monitoring will be undertaken to ensure the place of shelter is not being used for breeding.
- The Agent or their representative will check to ensure that the place of shelter is not being used immediately prior to its destruction.
- If it can be determined that the place of shelter has not been used recently, no exclusion will be required prior to destruction.
- The Agent or their representative will monitor the destruction works to ensure compliance with the licence.
- The emergency procedure will be implemented if an otter is found during the works.
- A report will be sent to NatureScot detailing the destruction works undertaken (in line with the reporting process outlined above).

5 Revision History

No	Overview of Amendments	Previous Document	Revision	Authorisation
01	Transfer to New Template and Nomenclature	TG-PS-LT-709 (Rev.1.00)	1.00	Richard Baldwin

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No	Overview of Amendments	Previous Document	Revision	Authorisation
02	Updated links and replaced references to badger with otter, Other minor formatting issues corrected	TG-NET-ENV-503 (Rev 1.00)	1.01	Richard Baldwin
03	Transfer to New Template. Updates relating to NatureScot and simplification of legislation.	TG-NET-ENV-503 (Rev 1.01)	1.02	Richard Baldwin
04				

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Appendix A Project Licence Method Statement Template

<PROJECT TITLE>

METHOD STATEMENT FOR WORKS UNDER (insert licence details)

<insert species record reference>

<insert date>

Introduction

This document, prepared on behalf of SHE Transmission provides a Method Statement for <insert details of works> to be completed under <insert licence details>. These works are required in order to facilitate the delivery of the <insert Project details> (the Project).

Condition <insert No.> of the above Licence states that a <insert species> Protection Method Statement be submitted to NatureScot Licensing Team for written approval, under specific circumstances, prior to commencement of works which could affect <insert species>. Therefore, no works which would <insert licensed activity> <insert species> shall take place without written confirmation of NatureScot approval of this method statement.

This Method Statement makes reference to the following documents:

<insert licence details>, NatureScot

Species Protection Plan (SPP): <insert SPP No. and title> Rev. X <insert date>

Further information is provided in Table 1: Summary of Data.

Licensable Works

Introduction

<Insert details>

Baseline Description

<Insert description, including photographs / location plan>

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Table 1: Summary of Data

Appendix A, Table 1

Reference	Easting	Northing	Date recorded	Description	Date works exclusion zone demarcated & distance

Survey Summary

<Insert details>

Description of the Proposed Licensable Works

<Insert details>

Works Duration

<Insert details>

Consideration of Alternatives

<Insert details>

Impact Assessment

<Insert details>

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Method Statement Site Briefing (to be delivered to relevant staff prior to works)

Site: <insert description>

Reference number: <insert species record reference>

Client: SHE Transmission

Task: <insert description of works>

Prepared by: <insert individual or Company name>

Licensed Agent: <insert name>

Method statement for <insert works description>

Before works commence:

All relevant personnel will be made aware of the presence and location of the constraint and mitigation.

<insert details of methodology>

During works:

<insert details of methodology>

<Insert Contractor's name>

I, the undersigned, confirm receipt of this method statement and fully understand and agree to work to the conditions therein.

Signature of Contractor's Representative:..... Date / /

Print name in full: