

Hallgates to Elms Farm Pipeline Route (Section 2 – Additional Scope),
Leicestershire/Preliminary Ecological Assessment

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	Name	CIEEM grade	Date of action taken
Field surveyor	SP	-	18/09/2024 19/09/2024
Author of the Report	CC	Qualifying Member	16/10/2024
Peer Reviewer	ACP	MCIEEM	31/10/2024

1. Introduction and Brief

TEP was commissioned by Severn Trent Water in April 2024 to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA) of a proposed pipeline route to the north-west of Leicester, located between Bradgate Park, near Cropston (approximate grid reference SK 53423 11450) and fields to the west of the A46 road near Groby (approximate grid reference SK 52651 05979) (Figure 1).

A UKHAB habitat survey¹ and habitat condition assessment of the proposed pipeline route and a 50 m buffer was undertaken in May 2024 to inform the assessment. A desktop search was also undertaken, utilising data from both the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website and Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre (LRERC). The results of the survey and desktop search are provided in a separate PEA Report (TEP Report Ref: 10480.001, July 2024).

The current proposed pipeline route comprises three sections – Section 1-C, Section 1-D and Section 2-A (Figure 1). Within Section 2-A, the route crosses Rothley Brook in two places, at approximate grid reference SK 54297 07156 and SK 54047 06714.

Severn Trent Water are currently exploring the viability of relocating the pipeline to reduce the number of watercourse crossings. TEP was subsequently commissioned in August 2024 to undertake a PEA of an alternative pipeline route within Section 2-A (“Section 2- Additional Scope”), which if taken forward for construction would remove the need to cross Rothley Brook. The alternative route leaves the current pipeline route at approximate grid reference SK 54227 07270 and re-joins it at SK 53817 06622 (Figure 1).

A UKHAB habitat survey and habitat condition assessment of the alternative pipeline route (hereafter referred to as “the site”) and adjacent land was undertaken in September 2024 to inform the assessment. Data previously obtained from MAGIC Maps and LRERC for the wider pipeline route have been utilised for this assessment.

The PEA was undertaken in accordance with the best practice methodology, as detailed by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM)², and the British Standard BS42020:2013.

The purpose of the PEA is to provide a record of habitats that are present on site. During the survey, the presence, or potential presence, of protected species was also noted. Recommendations for any further ecological survey work and mitigation needed to ensure compliance with wildlife legislation and relevant planning policy are made. The desk study helps to place the site and the survey findings in a wider context. The results of the PEA will be used to inform proposals for the site.

Unless stated otherwise in the Recommendations section of this report, the survey findings are considered valid for a 12-month period from the date of survey.

¹ UKHab Ltd (2023) UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0

² CIEEM (2017) Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, 2nd Edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management.

Proposals

The PEA was requested to inform proposals for the laying of 13km of 1000mm nb trunk main from the existing Hallgates DSR complex to Elms Farm DBS.

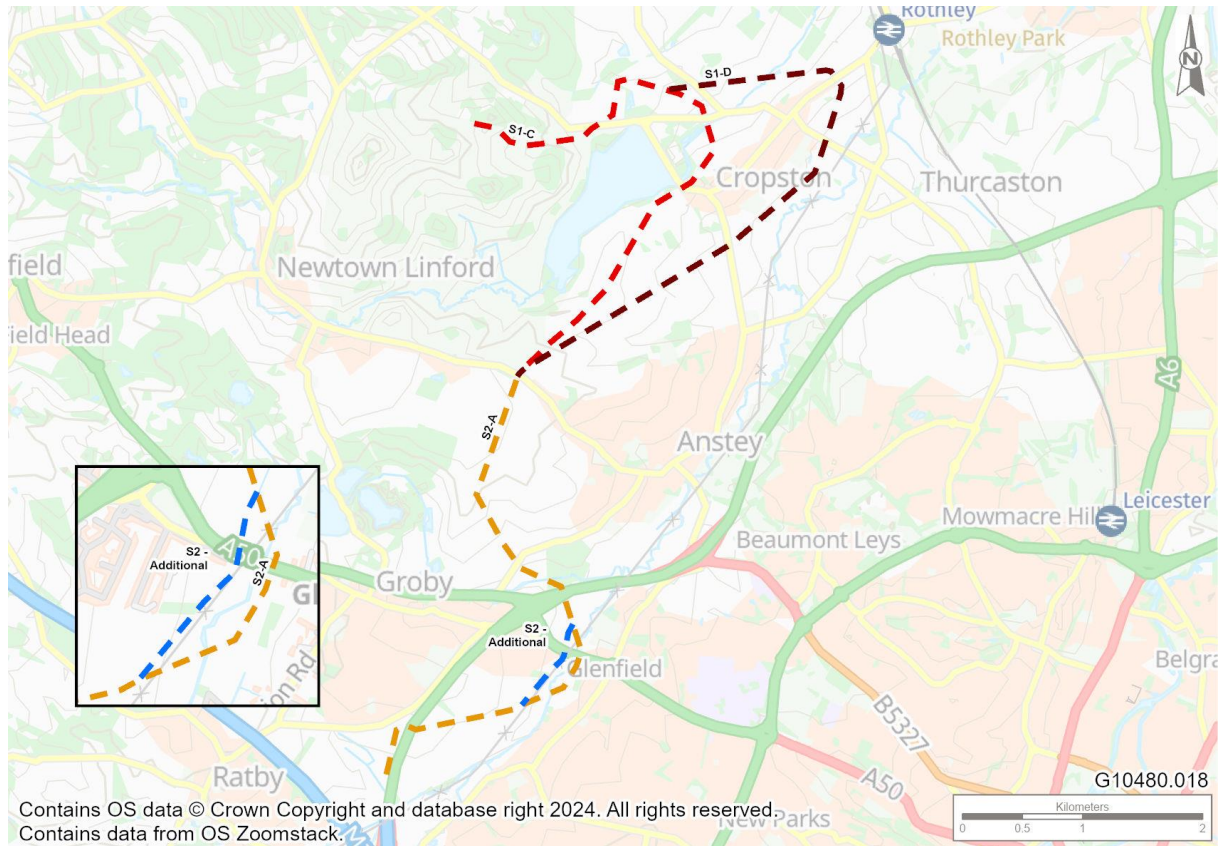


Figure 1: Location of the alternative pipeline route (blue line), relative to the existing proposed route options

2. Recommendations Summary

Criteria used in the table below- Needs to be actioned:

Before the work can proceed – (a licence/permission is required which means that the project can only proceed when obtained)

ECOW input during the project to ensure compliance. or prior to the works to check for changes, or may require additional advice during the works

Best practice guidance in delivery of the work

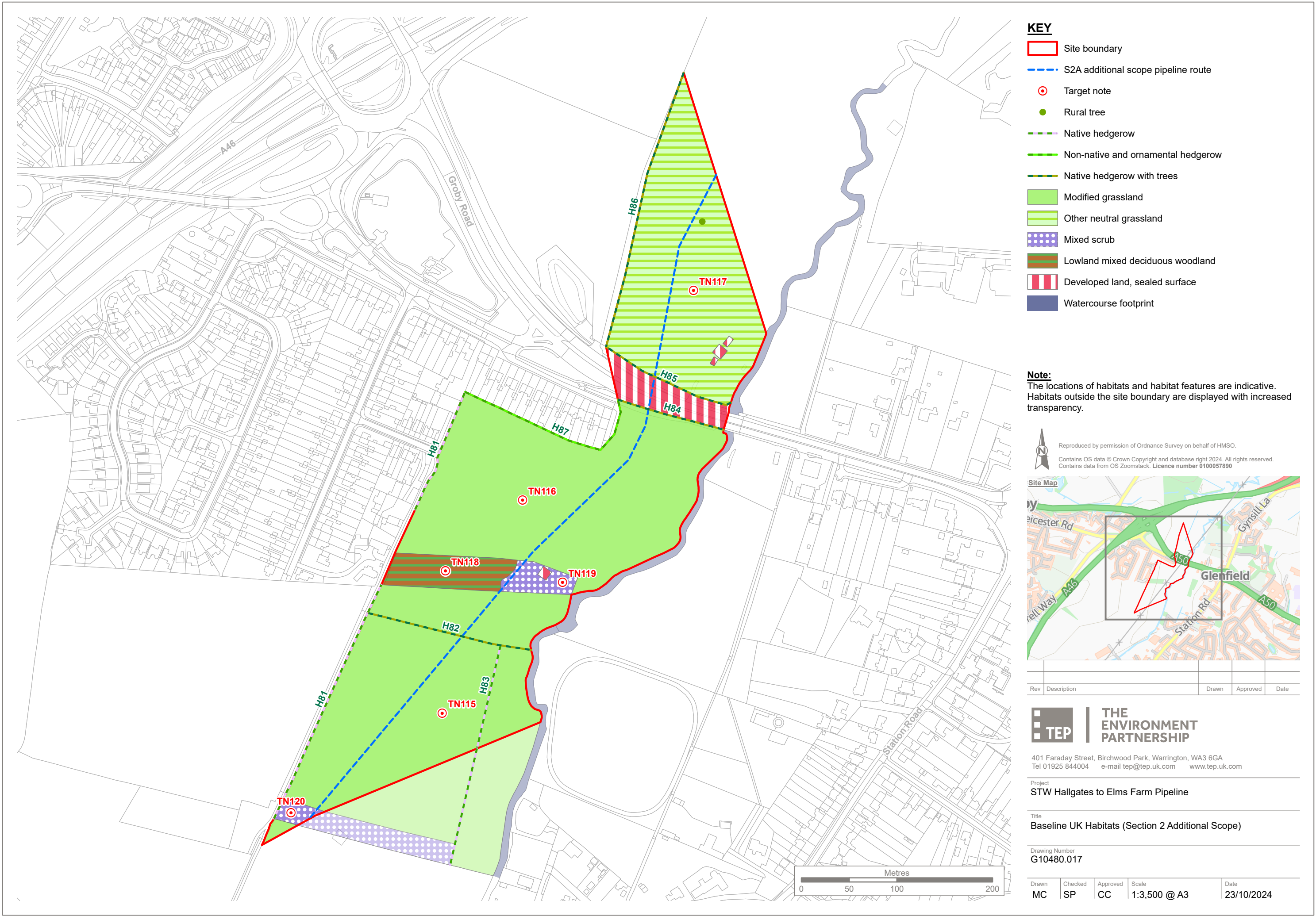
Ecological Feature	Timing of any actions	Section	Risk
1. Habitats – Hedgerow Regulations Assessment	May to early June	5	
2. Habitats – Arboricultural Survey	Anytime	5	
3. Watercourses – River Condition Assessment	May/June or September (low flow conditions)	5	
4. Badger – Badger survey	Anytime (winter is optimum)	5	
5. Badger – Badger licence application and implementation, if required	Prior to works commencing (post-planning approval)	5	
6. Bats – Ground Level Tree Assessment	Any time (winter is optimum)	5	
7. Bats – Daytime/Nocturnal Roost Surveys	May – August, with visits spread throughout this period (minimum 3 weeks between survey visits)	5	
8. Bats – Bat licence application and implementation, if required	Prior to works commencing (post-planning approval)	5	
9. Bats – nighttime bat walkover and static detector deployment	Spread across bat active season from April to October	5	
10. Otter – Otter survey	Any time (winter is optimum)	5	
11. Otter – Otter licence application and implementation, if required	Prior to works commencing (post-planning approval)	5	
12. Water vole – Water vole survey	One visit between mid-April and June; and one visit between July to September; with visits spaced 2 months apart	5	

13. Water vole – Water vole licence application and implementation, if required	Prior to works commencing (post-planning approval)	5	
14. White-clawed crayfish – White clawed crayfish survey	July to September	5	
15. White-clawed crayfish – White clawed crayfish licence application and implementation, if required	Prior to works commencing (post-planning approval)	5	
16. Birds – Breeding Bird Surveys	Mid-March to early July, with visits spread across this period	5	
17. Birds – Wintering Bird Scoping Visit and Surveys (if required)	October to April, with visits spread across this period	5	
18. Notable Plants – Bluebell survey	April/May	5	
19. Notable Plants – Bluebell translocation (if required)	April/May	5	
20. Designated Sites – Consultation with Natural England regarding SSSI's and SSSI IRZ's; and the LPA regarding notified/candidate/potential LWS's.	Prior to works commencing	5	
21. Badger – Badger PWMS (production and implementation)	Prior to works commencing	4	
22. Bats – Sensitive Lighting Strategy	Prior to works commencing	4	
23. Brown Hare – Brown Hare PWMS (production and implementation)	Prior to works commencing	4	
24. Hedgehog – Hedgehog PWMS (production and implementation)	Prior to works commencing	4	
25. Polecat – Polecat PWMS (production and implementation)	Prior to works commencing	4	
26. Amphibians – Amphibian PWMS (production and implementation)	Prior to works commencing	4	
27. Reptiles – Reptile PWMS (production and implementation)	Prior to works commencing	4	
28. Notable Plants – Bluebell Translocation Method Statement (if required)	Prior to works commencing	4	
29. Habitats and Designated Sites – Production and implementation of a Construction Environment Management Plan	Prior to works commencing	4	
30. Birds – Nesting Bird Check	Generally required between March and August inclusive, although some species can nest outside of this period	4	

3. Maps

UK Hab Habitat Map

Using the UK Habitat Classification Field Key 2020 *Authors: PETE CAREY, BILL BUTCHER*



4. Evaluation of the combined field survey findings & desk-based research, with project specific advice.

Table 1 Summary of UK habitats and their areas

Habitats main code	Secondary codes	Amount (Ha)
w1f7 – Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	30, 203	0.43
h3h – Mixed scrub		0.60
g4 – Modified grassland	16, 101	9.91
g3c – Other neutral grassland	14, 200	3.10
u1b6 – Developed land; sealed surface	800	0.45
TOTAL		14.49

Table 2 Summary of Linear UK habitats and lengths

Habitats main code	Secondary codes	Amount (Km)
h2a – Native hedgerow	522	0.69
h2a – Native hedgerow with trees	11, 522	0.56
H2b – Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	522, 523	0.21
TOTAL		1.46

Habitats

The survey area comprised the proposed pipeline route, and land adjacent to this pipeline route.

Habitats within the survey area are described briefly below and are shown on the Baseline UK Habitat Plan in Section 3 of this report (TEP Drawing Ref: G10480.017).

Distinct habitat parcels have been identified by Target Note (TN) numbers and linear features such as hedges have been noted by hedge number (H). The numbers provided in this report are a continuation from the previous PEA (TEP Report Ref: 10480.001v1, July 2024).

Supplementary maps, which have been adapted from those produced during the desk study of the wider pipeline route, are included within Appendix 1 of this report. Photographs of some of the habitats recorded during the site survey are included in Appendix 2. Lists of species recorded within each habitat parcel and hedgerow are provided within Appendix 3.

Detailed survey methods, including survey limitations, are provided in Appendix 4. The legislative protection afforded to protected and notable species which may be present on site are summarised in Appendix 5.

Desk Study

According to MAGIC Maps, there are no notable habitats within the Section 2 Additional Scope site.

Rothley Brook adjacent to the site is identified as a Statutory Main River. A licence from the Environment Agency will be required to permit works within 8 m of this watercourse.

Field Survey – Area-based habitats

Woodland

All areas of woodland should be retained, where possible. Where this is not possible, habitat removal should be kept to an absolute minimum. Compensatory woodland creation would be required for any losses.

All retained woodland on and adjacent to the site will be protected from incidental damage and disturbance during construction in accordance with current standards (BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations).

Lowland mixed deciduous woodland – w1f7, 30, 203

Within the centre of the site there is a small parcel of lowland mixed deciduous woodland situated on undulating ground, which is dominated by mature English oak *Quercus robur* trees (TN118). Holly *Ilex aquifolium* and hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* are frequent, with occasional elder *Sambucus nigra* and rare ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and goat willow *Salix caprea*. Ground flora within the woodland is dense and is dominated by bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg., with frequent ivy *Hedera helix* and nettle *Urtica dioica* and occasional cleavers *Galium aparine* and dog rose *Rosa canina* agg.

Heathland and Shrub

All areas of native scrub should be retained, where possible. Where this is not possible, habitat removal should be kept to a minimum. Compensatory scrub creation would be required for any losses.

All retained scrub on and adjacent to the site will be protected from incidental damage and disturbance during construction in accordance with current standards (BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations).

Mixed scrub – h3h

In the centre of the site there is a small parcel of mixed scrub, which is dominated by bramble (TN119). Hawthorn is abundant within the scrub, with occasional dog rose. Tall forbs are also present within the scrub including abundant nettle and frequent hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*.

In the south-west of the site there is a smaller area of mixed scrub, which extends off-site to the east. Bramble is the dominant species within the scrub, with frequent dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, hawthorn and oak saplings (TN120).

Grassland

Several grassland fields are present within the site. Full reinstatement of the grassland habitats on site to pre-existing conditions should take place upon completion of the works.

Other neutral grassland – g3c, 14, 200

In the north of the site, to the north of Groby Road, there is a large other neutral grassland field with a sward height of approximately 25cm (TN117). Perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne* is the dominant species within the grassland, with frequent broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* and white clover *Trifolium repens*. Other grasses present within the sward include occasional false oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus* and annual meadowgrass *Poa annua*. Forbs include occasional yarrow *Archillea millefolium*, dove's-foot cranesbill *Geranium molle*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* agg, creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* and red clover *Trifolium pratense*. Soft rush *Juncus effusus* is also occasionally present within the grassland.

The northern end of this field was previously surveyed by TEP as part of the UK Habitat survey of the wider pipeline route in May 2024 (TEP Drawing Ref: G10480.010, TN95).

Modified grassland – g4, 16, 101

In the south of the site there are two large fields which were grazed by cattle at the time of survey (TN115). Perennial ryegrass is the dominant species within the grassland, with frequent white clover. Cock's foot *Dactylis glomerata* and annual meadowgrass are occasionally present, along with forbs such as yarrow, dove's foot cranesbill, creeping buttercup and nettle.

In the centre of the site there are two ungrazed modified grassland fields, which are also dominated by perennial ryegrass (TN116). White clover and broad-leaved dock are abundant, with occasional annual meadowgrass, yarrow, dove's-foot cranesbill, creeping buttercup and dandelion.

Urban

Developed land; sealed surface – u1b6, 800

The main A50 Groby Road dual carriageway and associated footpaths intersect the site in the north.

A small area of hardstanding is located within the mixed scrub habitat in the centre of the site, which forms the base of an existing electricity pylon.

Individual Trees

Rural trees – 200

A single individual ash tree is located within the other neutral grassland field in the north of the site, adjacent to the northern site boundary.

This tree should be retained where possible. All retained trees on and adjacent to the site will be protected from incidental damage and disturbance during construction in accordance with current standards (BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations).

If retention of this tree is not possible, compensatory tree planting will be required.

Field Survey – Linear habitats

Hedgerows are a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI). Additionally, the hedgerows and lines of trees may qualify as 'important' under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. A detailed Hedgerow Regulations Assessment will be required to determine this.

Where possible, all hedgerows should be retained. Where this is not possible, removal should be kept to a minimum. Hedgerows and lines of trees should be reinstated following completion of the works, with compensatory planting completed where reinstatement is not possible.

Native Hedgerows – h2a, 11, 522

In the south and centre of the site there are three native hedgerows, which form the boundaries of cattle-grazed grassland fields (H81, H82, H83). These hedgerows are dominated by hawthorn, with

abundant elder, frequent bramble and occasional dog rose. A single ash tree is present within H81, with two ash trees present in H82.

On the south side of the A50 Groby Road there is a native hedgerow with trees, comprising frequent field maple *Acer campestre*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn and ash and occasional sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* (H84). Due to the location of the hedgerow adjacent to a main road, there is a high proportion of litter within the hedge base.

On the north side of the A50 there is a further native hedgerow with trees, comprising abundant crack willow *Salix fragilis*, frequent ash and occasional field maple, hawthorn and bramble (H85).

A native hedgerow dominated by hawthorn forms the western boundary of the other neutral grassland field in the north of the site (H86). Dog rose and bramble are frequent, with occasional elder.

Non-native and ornamental hedgerow – h2b, 522, 523

Ornamental hedgerows comprising a mosaic of hawthorn, holly and garden privet *Ligustrum ovalifolium* are located along the western boundary of the site to the south of the A50 road (H87). These hedgerows are generally associated with the gardens of adjacent residential properties.

Field Survey - Watercourse habitats

Watercourses which do not appear to be artificially created or are not linear water-conveyancing features have been categorised as other rivers and stream.

All watercourses should be retained and buffered where possible, with crossings completed using horizontal directional drilling. If this is not possible, crossing points should be kept to a minimum. Construction methods will need to incorporate measures to prevent pollution of watercourses.

Other rivers and streams – r2b, 33, 203, 216

There are no watercourses within the site, however the site is located immediately adjacent to Rothley Brook. This watercourse varies from fast-flowing shallow water to areas of slow-flowing deeper water. A number of trees are growing along the edge of the watercourse, between the site boundary and the brook. The presence of these trees along the brook indicates that most of the watercourse adjacent to the site is subject to shading.

Habitat Condition Assessment

A habitat condition assessment of habitats on site was undertaken, in line with the methods for the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Statutory Metric³. Results are provided in Appendix 6. For certain habitats, such as developed land; sealed surface, a condition assessment is not applicable as the condition is auto assigned within the metric.

In order to assess the condition of a river or stream a separate comprehensive River Condition Assessment/Modular River Physical (MoRPh) survey is required. Therefore, no condition assessment of Rothley Brook adjacent to the site has been undertaken as part of this assessment.

Biodiversity Net Gain

It is understood that Severn Trent Water target 15% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) for all capital projects. If that is required for this project, in order to achieve this the results of the PEA will need to be developed further into a BNG Assessment report. This would likely initially take the form of a BNG Feasibility report, including recommendations on how a 15% net gain could be achieved. Once final proposals are available, a BNG Design-stage report will be required as well as a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) to ensure BNG targets are met.

If BNG is required for this project, a River Condition Assessment of any streams on or within 10 m of the site would be required (see section 5 for further details).

³

DEFRA (2023) The Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology. [Online] Available at: https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fassets.publishing.service.gov.uk%2Fmedia%2F6565d39762180b000dce82e0%2FStatutory_Biodiversity_Metric_Condition_Assessments.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK

Protected and Notable Species

Protected and notable species records referred to in this section are based on the results of a data search completed for the wider pipeline route in June 2024. The impact assessment and subsequent recommendations assumes that the additional scope site will be taken forward for construction.

Badger (This section and maps (see annex 1) are confidential and can only be released to a third party with Severn Trent Biodiversity & Ecology Team approval)

At the time of writing detailed badger surveys of the wider pipeline route are ongoing, the results of which will be reported separately.

Multiple records of badger *Meles meles* (PBA) were returned within the 1 km data search from Leicestershire & Rutland Environmental Records Centre (LRERC). No incidental evidence of badger activity was recorded during the site survey in September 2024.

The woodland, scrub and hedgerow habitats on site offer suitable opportunities for badger foraging, commuting and sett-building. The grassland habitats additionally offer suitable foraging and commuting habitat. There is potential for direct impacts to occur to badger if any active setts are located within 30 m of the proposed pipeline route. There is also a risk that badgers ranging across the site may be harmed or injured during construction. However, given the small scale and temporary nature of the proposed works, it is considered the loss of badger foraging and commuting habitat will be negligible.

Otter, Water Vole and White-clawed Crayfish

The additional scope site is located immediately to the west of Rothley Brook. Although no direct impacts to this watercourse are anticipated, there is potential for direct and indirect impacts to occur to species utilising this watercourse during construction of the pipeline.

Detailed otter, water vole and white-clawed crayfish surveys of the brook were undertaken in September 2024. The results of these surveys will be reported separately.

Otter

Several records of otter *Lutra lutra* (EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP) activity were returned within the 1 km data search from LRERC. The closest record to site was located approximately 0.5km to the north-west of the site, on a tributary of Rothley Brook located within Section 2-A beyond the main A46 road.

Rothley Brook offers suitable foraging and commuting habitat for otter. There are also opportunities for otters to establish holts and resting places along this watercourse. There is potential for direct impacts to occur to otter if any holts or resting places are found to be present within 200 m of the proposed works areas. Indirect impacts to otter may also occur as a result of pollution run-off during construction, or through direct disturbance from noise and machinery.

Water vole

There are no records of water vole *Arvicola amphibius* (WCA5, S41, LBAP) within 1 km of the site.

Rothley Brook adjacent to the site is considered to be sub-optimal for supporting water voles. Although burrowing and foraging opportunities are limited, some of the watercourse banks are suitable for water vole burrow creation.

No direct impacts to the watercourse are anticipated and as such no loss of potential water vole foraging and commuting habitat is expected to occur. However, there is potential for loss of burrowing habitat and for direct impacts to occur to water vole if works fall within 3-5 m of the toe of the bank of the brook. There is also the potential for indirect impacts to occur to this species as a result of pollution run-off during construction.

White-clawed crayfish

There are records of white-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes* (WCA5, S41, LBAP) within 1 km of the site; the closest record to site is from 2014 and is associated with Rothley Brook approximately 1.7 km to the south-west of the site, near Ratby. One more recent record of the invasive non-native species signal crayfish *Pacifastacus leniusculus* was also returned within 1 km of the site. This record was also within Rothley Brook, approximately 0.6 km to the north-east of the site, beyond the main A46 road.

Further assessment of Rothley Brook is required to assess the suitability of the habitat for white-clawed crayfish and likelihood of presence. As the watercourse will not be directly impacted by the proposed works direct impacts on white-clawed crayfish are unlikely to occur, however there may be indirect impacts on this species as a result of pollution run-off during construction.

Bats

Records of the following bat species were returned within the 1 km of the wider pipeline route:

- Unspecified bat (EPS, WCA5, LBAP)
- Brown-long eared bat *Plecotus auratus* (EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP)
- Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (EPS, WCA5, LBAP)
- Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii* (EPS, WCA5, LBAP)
- Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri* (EPS, WCA5, LBAP)
- Myotis bat species *Myotis sp.* (EPS, WCA5, LBAP)
- Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii* (EPS, WCA5, LBAP)
- Noctule *Nyctalus noctule* (EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP)
- Nyctalus bat species *Nyctalus sp.* (EPS, WCA5, LBAP)
- Pipistrelle species *Pipistrellus sp.* (EPS, WCA5, LBAP)
- Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* (EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP)
- Whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus* (EPS, WCA5, LBAP)

Common pipistrelle, Leisler's bat and unknown bat species have all been recorded within 0.25 km of the site. It is unclear from the data returned by LRERC if these are all field records or if any of these relate to roosts.

Several trees within the site are of an age and size that have potential to support roosting bats. Trees located between the site and the brook in particular were noted to have various woodpecker holes, cracks and cavities which have potential to be used by roosting bats. As the trees are located off-site no tree removal or felling is anticipated to occur, however there is potential for pruning of any branches overhanging into the site to be required. As such there is potential for direct impacts to occur to roosting bats.

A detailed Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) of all trees to be impacted by the proposed works will initially be required to determine the likelihood of roosting bats being present within the site. Depending on the findings of the GLTA, further survey may be required.

The grassland fields, woodland edge habitats and hedgerows on site, as well as the edge of the watercourse adjacent to the site, offers suitable foraging and commuting habitat for bats. It is possible that some of the hedgerows crossed by the proposed pipeline route will be temporarily lost to facilitate the development, which will lead to potential impacts on bats through fragmentation of their foraging and commuting routes. It is considered that habitats within the site have Moderate suitability for foraging and commuting bats.

Nighttime Bat Walkovers (NBW) of the site will be required in order to assess the potential impacts of the scheme on foraging and commuting bats and identify any mitigation measures that will be required. Surveys should particularly focus on hedgerows and the edge of any woodland habitats that will be impacted by the proposals. The NBW surveys should be supplemented with automated static bat detector surveys.

It is expected that construction will be undertaken within daylight hours and no permanent lighting of the pipeline route will be required following completion of the works. However, if nighttime works or permanent lighting is required, a sensitive lighting strategy will be required to ensure no adverse impacts occur to any nocturnal or crepuscular species using the site.

Other Mammals

Brown Hare

Three records of brown hare *Lepus europaeus* (S41) were returned within 1 km of the site. The closest record of brown hare is approximately 0.4 km to the north-west of the site, beyond the main A46 road.

The grassland fields within the site offer suitable foraging, commuting and sheltering habitat for brown hare, and there is connectivity between these fields and other grassland and agricultural fields to the south, which brown hare may use. Given the proposed pipeline route will cross through suitable brown hare habitat, there is potential for individual brown hares ranging across the site to be killed or injured during construction. There is also potential for temporary fragmentation effects to occur, where construction works cross through the centre of suitable habitats.

Precautionary Working Methods should therefore be adopted during construction to ensure no harm occurs to this species, if present within the site during construction. Consideration should also be given to constructing the pipeline in stages across individual land parcels, to limit potential fragmentation effects.

Hedgehog

Multiple records of hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* (S41) have been returned within the 1 km data search. The closest live records of hedgehog are located within the gardens of two residential properties bordering the site to the west.

The woodland, scrub, hedgerows and grassland habitats within the site offer suitable sheltering, foraging and ranging habitat for hedgehogs. There may also be hibernation opportunities for hedgehog within the woodland and scrub habitats on site. The site additionally has good connectivity to other suitable hedgehog habitat in the wider area, including residential gardens. As such, there is potential for hedgehog individuals to be killed or injured during construction of the pipeline on site. There is also potential for temporary fragmentation effects to occur, where construction works cross through the centre of suitable hedgehog habitat.

Precautionary Working Methods should therefore be adopted during construction to ensure no harm occurs to this species, if present within the site during construction.

Polecat

No records of polecat *Mustela putorius* (S41) was returned within 1 km of the site.

No incidental evidence of polecat was recorded on site. Polecat are found across a range of habitats, including farmland and woodland, and populations have been recorded in central and southern England. Although the woodland and grassland habitats within the site have potential to provide denning and foraging habitat for this species, the site is considered sub-optimal for polecat given the proximity to main roads and residential houses.

Precautionary Working Methods should nevertheless be adopted during construction, however, to ensure no harm or injury occurs to individual polecat, if present within the site during construction.

Birds

The following records of birds were returned within the 1 km data search of the wider pipeline route:

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Barn owl <i>Tyto alba</i> (WCA1, LBAP) | • Common scoter <i>Melanitta nigra</i> (WCA1, S41, BRd) |
| • Black restart <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> (WCA1, BAm) | • Crossbill <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> (WCA1) |
| • Black tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i> (WCA1) | • Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i> (S41, BRd) |
| • Black-necked grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> (WCA1, BAm) | • Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> (S41, BRd) |
| • Black-tailed godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> (WCA1, S41, BRd) | • Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i> (S41, BAm) |
| • Brambling <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> (WCA1) | • Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i> (WCA1, BRd) |
| • Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> (S41, BAm) | • Firecrest <i>Regulus ignicapillus</i> (WCA1) |
| | • Garganey <i>Anas querquedula</i> (WCA1, BAm) |

- Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula* (WCA1, BRd)
- Grasshopper warbler *Locustella naevia* (S41, BRd)
- Green sandpiper *Tringa ochropus* (WCA1, BAm)
- Greenshank *Tringa nebularia* (WCA1, BAm)
- Grey partridge *Perdix perdix* (S41, BRd)
- Greylag goose *Anser anser* (WCA1, BAm)
- Hawfinch *Coccothraustes coccothraustes* (S41, BRd)
- Hen harrier *Circus cyaneus* (WCA1, S41, BRd)
- Herring gull *Larus argentatus* (S41, BRd)
- Hobby *Falco subbuteo* (WCA1)
- House martin *Delichon urbica* (BRd, LBAP)
- House sparrow *Passer domesticus* (S41, BRd)
- Unknown harrier sp. (WCA1)
- Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* (WCA1, BAm)
- Lapland bunting *Calcarius lapponicus* (WCA1, BAm)
- Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* (S41, BRd)
- Lesser redpoll *Acanthis cabaret* (S41, BRd)
- Lesser spotted woodpecker *Dendrocopos minor* (S41, BRd)
- Linnet *Carduelis cannabina* (S41, BRd)
- Little gull *Hydrocoloeus minutus* (WCA1)
- Little ringed plover *Charadrius dubius* (WCA1)
- Little tern *Sternula albifrons* (WCA1, BAm)
- Marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus* (WCA1, BAm)
- Marsh tit *Poecile palustris* (S41, BRd)
- Mediterranean gull *Larus melanocephalus* (WCA1, BAm)
- Merlin *Falco columbarius* (WCA1, BRd)
- Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* (WAC1, BAm)
- Peregrine *Falco peregrinus* (WCA1)
- Pintail *Anas acuta* (WCA1, BAm)
- Red kite *Milvus milvus* (WCA1)
- Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* (BAm, LBAP)
- Redwing *Turdus iliacus* (WCA1, BAm)
- Reed bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* (S41, BAm)
- Ring ouzel *Turdus torquatus* (S41, BRd)
- Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* (WCA1, BRd)
- Sand martin *Riparia riparia* (LBAP)
- Scaup *Aythya marila* (WCA1, S41, BRd)
- Shore lark *Eremophila alpestris* (WCA1, BAm)
- Skylark *Alauda arvensis* (S41, BRd)
- Slavonian grebe *Podiceps auritus* (WCA1, BRd)
- Song thrush *Turdus philomelos* (S41, BAm)
- Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia* (WCA1, BAm)
- Spotted flycatcher *Muscicapa striata* (S41, BRd)
- Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* (S41, BRd)
- Swallow *Hirundo rustica* (LBAP)
- Swift *Apus apus* (BRd, LBAP)
- Tree pipit *Anthus trivialis* (S41, BRd)
- Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* (WCA1, BRd)
- Whooper swan *Cygnus cygnus* (WCA1, BAm)
- Willow tit *Poecile montanus* (S41, BRd)
- Woodlark *Lullula arborea* (WCA1, S41)
- Yellow wagtail *Motacilla flava* (S41, BRd)

- Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella* (S41, BRd)

Notable bird species observed on site during the UK Habitat survey include dunnock, herring gull, house sparrow, linnet, song thrush, woodpigeon *Columba palumbus* (BAm), wren *Troglodytes troglodytes* (BAm) and yellowhammer.

The woodland, scrub, hedgerow and individual trees within the site provide suitable nesting and foraging habitat for a range of common and widespread bird species. The potential for ground-nesting birds to use the site for breeding is considered to be low however, owing to the grazed and managed nature of the grassland habitats within the site.

It is anticipated that while the woodland will be retained, there will be a small temporary loss of scrub, hedgerow, tree and grassland habitats to facilitate the pipeline construction works on site.

The site additionally offers suitable nesting and foraging habitat for the Schedule 1 bird species barn owl. The grassland fields offer suitable foraging opportunities for this species, with mature trees on the edge of the woodland habitat and adjacent to the watercourse offering potential nesting habitat. Barn owl are additionally protected from disturbance, meaning there is a greater risk of indirect impacts occurring to this species during construction.

Full breeding bird surveys will be required to identify the bird species utilising the habitats within the site for breeding; the potential impacts on these species which may arise from the works; and any mitigation that may be required.

There is potential for nests to be destroyed or damaged if vegetation clearance works occurs during the bird nesting season (generally taken to be 1st March to 31st August inclusive, although some species can nest outside this period). As such, there will be implications for the proposals with regard to nesting birds. Vegetation clearance should therefore be timed to avoid this period if possible.

Replacement planting of any habitats to be permanently lost should be undertaken to ensure there is no overall loss of bird nesting and foraging habitat.

The habitats within the site are unlikely to be suitable for supporting wintering birds, however, given the managed nature of the grassland habitats and the proximity of the site to urban development.

Amphibians

Several records of great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* (EPS, WCA5, S41) were returned within the 1 km data search. The closest record is approximately 0.2 km to the north-east of the site, between the A46 and A50 roads in Groby.

Multiple records of common toad *Bufo bufo* (S41) were returned within the 1 km data search, with the closest record located approximately 0.08 km to the west of the site, on the north side of the main A50 Groby Road.

There are two active EPS licences for great crested newt within 1 km of the site. The active licences relate to damage of a resting place and destruction of a resting place. There have also been seven great crested newt class licence returns within 1 km of the site between 2017 and 2019.

A review of Ordnance Survey mapping shows there are 47 ponds within 500 m of the wider proposed pipeline route. No waterbodies fall within 250 m of the additional scope site, but one waterbody (P7) falls within 300 m to 500 m of the site and is located approximately 440 m to the west. Detailed great crested newt surveys have not been undertaken on this waterbody as the pond is over 300 m from the proposed pipeline route, and the core foraging range of great crested newt is 250 m. Although it is possible that this pond offers suitable breeding habitat for amphibians, including great crested newt, given the and the distance between the site and the pond, no impacts on GCN are anticipated to arise as a result of the proposals.

The woodland, scrub, grassland and hedgerow habitats within the site provide potential foraging, commuting, sheltering and hibernation opportunities for a range of amphibian species such as common

toad. There is also some terrestrial connectivity between the site and P7, which is likely to offer suitable breeding habitat for these species. As such, there is potential for amphibians to be killed or injured during construction works. Precautionary Working Methods will therefore need to be adopted to avoid impacts occurring to common amphibians.

Reptiles

One reptile record was returned within 1 km of the site. This was for grass snake *Natrix helvetica* (WCA5, S41), and the record is located approximately 0.2 km to the east of the site, beyond Rothley Brook.

The woodland, scrub and hedgerow habitats on site offer suitable foraging, commuting and sheltering habitat for a range of common reptile species. The grassland habitats, particularly those adjacent to Rothley Brook in the east of the site, also provide potential reptile habitat. As such, there is potential for reptiles to be killed or injured during construction works. Precautionary Working Methods will therefore need to be adopted to avoid impacts occurring to reptiles.

Fish

No fish records were returned within 1km of the site.

No direct impacts to fish are anticipated from the proposals within the site, as no works to the watercourse are expected. Indirect impacts to fish may occur as a result of pollution run-off during construction, however. As such, Best Practice Pollution Prevention measures will need to be adopted within this area to prevent indirect impacts occurring to fish.

Notable and Invasive Non-Native Species/Plants

Notable and Protected Plant Species

Records of the protected and notable plant species bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (WCA8) were returned within the 1 km data search, to the east of Rothley Brook.

Bluebell was not recorded within the site during the UK Habitat Survey. However, this may be because the survey was undertaken in September, when this species is not visible. As such, a detailed survey of the site should be undertaken within the optimum time of year for this species (mid-April to mid-May for bluebell) to confirm the presence or absence of native bluebell within the site.

If any native bluebell bulbs are to be impacted by the proposed works, they should be translocated to another location within the same hedgerow or woodland but away from the works areas.

Invasive Non-Native Plant Species

Records of the following invasive non-native plant species were returned within the 1 km data search for the wider pipeline route:

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Curly waterweed <i>Lagarosiphon major</i> (WCA9, IAS) | • Nuttall's waterweed <i>Elodea nuttallii</i> (WCA9, IAS) |
| • Himalayan balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> (WCA9, IAS) | • Rhododendron <i>ponticum</i> <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> (WCA9) |
| • Japanese knotweed <i>Reynoutria japonica</i> (WCA9) | • Three-cornered garlic <i>Alium triquetrum</i> (WCA9) |
| • Japanese rose <i>Rosa rugosa</i> (WCA9) | • Variegated yellow archangel <i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i> (WCA9) |
| • Montbretia <i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i> (WCA9) | • Wall cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> (WCA9) |
| • New Zealand pygmyweed <i>Crassula helmsii</i> (WCA9) | • Water fern <i>Azolla filiculoides</i> (WCA9) |

No Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) were identified on site during the survey. No implications with regard to INNS are therefore anticipated if the additional scope site is taken forward for construction.

Designated Sites

Statutory Designated Sites

There are no statutory internationally designated sites (Ramsar, SPA, SAC) within 10 km of the site.

There are six statutory nationally designated sites (SSSI or NNR) within 5 km of the wider pipeline route: Groby Pool and Wood SSSI; Sheet Hedges Wood SSSI; Bradgate Park and Cropston Reservoir SSSI; Bradgate Park and Swithland Wood NNR; Swithland Wood and the Brand SSSI; and Ulverscroft Valley SSSI. These designations are all located over 1.5 km to the north and north-east of the site, beyond the main A46 road. Given the distance between the site and these designations, and the relatively small scale and temporary nature of the proposed works, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated to arise if this route option is selected. However if the site boundary changes during detailed design of the scheme this conclusion will need to be reviewed.

The site is intersected by four Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zones. The proposed pipeline development is listed as a category of concern in two of these zones (E and M). As such, the LPA is required to consult with Natural England with regard to the proposals where it crosses these zones. In addition, if the proposals will result in discharges of water of more than 20m³/day to ground or surface water in zones C or M, additional consultation with Natural England will be required.

There are two statutory locally designated sites within 2 km of the site. Goss Meadows LNR is located approximately 1.65 km to the east of the site, while Kirby Frith LNR is located approximately 1.96 km to the south. Given the distance between the site and these designations and the relatively small scale and temporary nature of the works proposed, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated to arise on these designations.

Table 3: Statutory Designated Sites within influencing distance of the site

Site Names.	Designations	Distance from site	Interests Features
Statutory Internationally Designated Sites within 10 km of the wider pipeline route			
No sites returned within 10 km search area			
Statutory Nationally Designated Sites within 5 km of the wider pipeline route			
Groby Pool and Wood	SSSI	1.68 km	The site comprises a complex of habitats and includes fine examples of alder wood, dry and wet grassland, marsh, reedswamp and open water. The plant communities are representative of those developed on neutral or slightly acid soils in the North Midlands.
Sheet Hedges Wood	SSSI	2.01 km	The site comprises one of the best remaining examples of ash and alder woodland in Leicestershire and is representative of ancient woodland developed on clay soils in Central and Eastern England.
Bradgate Park and Cropston Reservoir	SSSI	2.41 km	Bradgate Park is one of the finest remaining examples of ancient parkland in Leicestershire. It contains some of the last remaining fragments of wet heathland in the County. Cropston Reservoir exhibits unusual marginal plant communities. Both areas support diverse breeding bird communities.

			Several nationally important geological features are located in the Park.
Bradgate Park and Swithland Wood	NNR	2.41 km	Bradgate Park is designated for its geological interest; whilst Swithland Wood is designated for its ancient woodland habitats and species it supports. The sites were designated a NNR in May 2024.
Swithland Wood and the Brand	SSSI	4.38 km	The site includes some of the best remaining examples of oak-lime and alder woodland in Leicestershire and is representative of ancient woodland on somewhat acid, loamy soils in the English Midlands.
Ulverscroft Valley	SSSI	4.94 km	The site supports a series of semi-natural habitats representative of those formerly more widespread on the siliceous clay soils or Charnwood Forest. These include permanent grassland, heath, woodland and wetlands. While each habitat is important on its own, the combination produces one of the best wildlife Sites in Leicestershire. The wet grasslands have no equivalent in the County. Over 200 plant species have been recorded, some rare in Leicestershire, and there are mammals, insects and birds of note.

Statutory Locally Designated Sites within 2 km of the wider pipeline route

Goss Meadows	LNR	1.65 km	Strip of species-rich grassland that supports several unusual wild flowers, such as Spiny Restharrow
Kirby Frith	LNR	1.96 km	Rich wildflower grassland in Leicestershire. It is also supports several grassland butterflies.

Non-Statutory Designated Sites

There is one notified non-statutory locally designated wildlife sites within 1 km of the site.

Rothley Brook in Charnwood Borough LWS is located approximately 0.21 km to the north-east of the proposed pipeline route. It is designated for its aquatic and mature tree habitat. No direct impacts are anticipated, but there is potential for indirect impacts from pollution run-off during construction could occur, particularly as the site is located adjacent to Rothley Brook, which flows into this designation.

There are five candidate LWS's and seven potential LWS's within 1 km of the site. While these are not current designations, these sites contain features that could enable them to qualify as LWS's in the future. One of the potential LWS's falls within the site: Meadow at Glenfield potential LWS, which is designated for its mesotrophic grassland habitat. Several candidate LWS's also fall within 0.25 km of the site: Glenfield, A50 Flood Relief Basin candidate LWS; Glenfield, 15 Groby Rd Trees candidate LWS; and Glen Park Avenue Mature Tree candidate LWS.

Works should aim to avoid impacting these candidate or potential LWS sites. Where impacts are unavoidable, consultation with the LPA will be required to determine whether the works can proceed and what mitigation measures will need to be provided.

Pollution prevention measures should also be employed to reduce potential indirect impacts on these designations. However, if the site boundary changes during detailed development of the site and direct impacts to these sites is possible, further consultation with the LPA will be necessary.

Table 4: Non-Statutory Designated Sites within influencing distance of the site

Site Names.	Designations	Distance from site	Interests Features
Notified			
Rothley Brook in Charnwood Borough	LWS	0.21 km	Brook and mature trees
Candidate			
Glenfield, A50 Flood Relief Basin	LWS (Candidate)	0.06 km	Mesotrophic grassland
Glenfield, 15 Groby Rd Trees	LWS (Candidate)	0.13 km	Mature trees
Glen Park Avenue Mature Tree	LWS (Candidate)	0.19 km	Mature tree
Gynsill Field	LWS (Candidate)	0.40 km	Mesotrophic grassland
The Brant Inn Oak	LWS (Candidate)	0.47 km	Mature tree
Potential			
Meadow at Glenfield	LWS (Potential)	0 km (within site)	Mesotrophic grassland
Groby, Rothley Brook tributary	LWS (Potential)	0.40 km	Small river or stream
Rothley Brook, southern boundary of Mill Lane industrial estate	LWS (Potential)	0.47 km	Small river or stream
Groby/Glenfield Parish boundary hedge	LWS (Potential)	0.53 km	Hedgerow
Groby, Anstey Lane hedge (south)	LWS (Potential)	0.69 km	Hedgerow
Anstey, Hedgerows in Groby Road area	LWS (Potential)	0.69 km	Hedgerow
Groby, Laurel Farm grassland and SW hedge	LWS (Potential)	0.72 km	Mesotrophic grassland

It is recommended that measures to protect nearby designated sites are incorporated into a Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The CEMP should include industry standard, best-practice methods on how site run-off will be controlled, how site waste will be managed, how fuel and other spillages will be prevented and will include emergency procedures in the event of a pollution incident.

Landscape Character Area

The majority of the site is located within Landscape Character Area 73 – Charnwood, which covers land to the north-west of Leicester. This area comprises woodland, including ancient woodland, country parks and agricultural land divided by hedgerows and stone walls. Given the small scale of the works relative to the size of the landscape character area, as well as the temporary nature of the works, no adverse impacts on the character of this area are anticipated to arise.

A small portion of the site in the south falls within Landscape Character Area 94 – Leicestershire Vales, which extends to the west and south of Leicester. Key habitats in this area are river valleys, riverside meadows, waterside trees and shrubs; small woods; mature trees; and mixed farming. Given the small area of the site that falls within this NCA, the small scale of the works relative to the size of the landscape character area, as well as the temporary nature of the works, no adverse impacts on the character of this area are anticipated to arise.

Registered Parks & Gardens

There are no registered parks or gardens within or adjacent to the site.

5. Further Survey Methods for Protected Species, Notable Species and Habitats if highlighted as being required (red risk).

Habitats

If any hedgerows are proposed to be removed or affected, and they do not fall within the curtilage of a residential property, it is recommended that a Hedgerow Regulations Assessment is undertaken of the hedgerows in question to assess whether any qualify as 'important' under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Hedgerow Regulations Assessments are required to be undertaken in May to early June.

It is recommended an arboricultural survey is undertaken of all trees within the site, so potential impacts on trees can be appropriately assessed.

A River Condition Assessment (RCA) of Rothley Brook adjacent to the site will be required to inform any future Biodiversity Net Gain assessment, if works will be undertaken within 10 m of the watercourse. This would entail a MoRPh survey undertaken by an accredited surveyor to assess the condition of the watercourse. RCA surveys must be undertaken during periods of low water flow, and when vegetation does not obscure the river channel. In practice, this is generally late spring or autumn.

Badger

As the habitats on site are suitable for supporting badger, a detailed badger survey of habitats within the site and a 30 m buffer of the site is required, to determine the presence of badger and badger setts within influencing distance of the site. Badger surveys can be undertaken at any time of year, but are best undertaken in winter when vegetation has died back. The results of badger surveys are typically valid for six months.

If any evidence of badger is identified during the badger survey, further surveys may be required. If any active badger setts are identified, and works will be undertaken within 30 m of the sett, the sett must be monitored for a period of 28 days to assess whether it is being used by badger and to verify the level of activity. If confirmed to be active during the monitoring period and it is not possible to avoid direct or indirect impacts to the sett during construction works, a licence application to Natural England will be required. Works under a badger licence can only take place between 1st July and 30th November inclusive.

Bats

If any trees on or adjacent to the site are due to be directly impacted by the proposals through pruning or felling, a GLTA of those trees should be undertaken to assess potential impacts on roosting bats. A GLTA can be undertaken at any time of year but is best undertaken during the winter months (November to March) where vegetation is less likely to obscure potential features.

If any trees to be impacted by the works are identified as having suitability to support roosting bats, further surveys will be required. In line with the Bat Conservation Trust Good Practice Guidelines 4th Edition (2023), trees with PRF-M suitability may support multiple bats, including maternity colonies. Three presence/absence surveys, spaced at least three weeks apart between May and August inclusive will be required. Surveys should ideally be undertaken in the daytime by aerial tree climbers however if this is not possible for health and safety reasons, nocturnal surveys are permitted. If any bats are identified, a licence from Natural England must be obtained prior to works on the tree. Mitigation for the loss of roost habitat will also need to be provided.

Trees with PRF-I suitability are likely to support individual or small numbers of bats due to size or lack of suitable surrounding habitats. No further survey of trees with PRF-I suitability are required beyond the initial GLTA, however any works to trees such as pruning or felling must be undertaken under supervision of a licenced bat ecologist. If bats are identified during the course of works on PRF-I trees, works must cease immediately and a licence from Natural England must be obtained. Three surveys undertaken by May to August will also be required to inform the licence application.

Bat activity surveys at targeted locations, comprising nighttime bat walkover surveys and static detector deployments are recommended. These would need to be spread across the bat active season from April to October. Nighttime bat walkover surveys would comprise at least one visit per season in Spring,

Summer and Autumn. Static detector surveys would comprise monthly deployments for a period of at least five nights between April and October inclusive.

Otter, Water Vole and White-clawed Crayfish

Otter

An otter survey of Rothley Brook adjacent to the site is required. The survey should extend 200 m upstream and downstream of the survey boundary, to assess whether otter are present. Otter surveys can be undertaken at any time of year.

If otter are found to be present and if works cannot be micrositied to avoid impacting the watercourse, a mitigation licence from Natural England will be required before works can proceed. Mitigation for the loss of otter habitat will also need to be provided.

Water vole

A water vole survey of Rothley Brook adjacent to the site should be undertaken concurrently with the otter survey recommended above. The survey should extend 200 m upstream and downstream of the survey boundary, to assess whether water vole are present. Each water vole survey comprises two visits: the first should be undertaken between mid-April and the end of June, with the second between July and September. Visits should be spaced two months apart.

If evidence of water vole is identified and works cannot avoid the watercourse, a mitigation licence from Natural England will be required before works can proceed. Mitigation for the loss of water vole habitat will also need to be provided.

White-clawed crayfish

White-clawed crayfish surveys should be undertaken on Rothley Brook adjacent to the site. If evidence of white-clawed crayfish is found, a mitigation licence from Natural England will be required to allow works to proceed. White-clawed crayfish surveys can only take place between July and September inclusive.

Birds

It is recommended that breeding bird surveys are undertaken at targeted locations to assess the use of the site by breeding birds and to inform mitigation requirements. The default position for breeding bird surveys is six visits across the period mid-March to early-July.

Notable and Invasive Non-Native Species/Plants

Once detailed proposals are known, a detailed bluebell survey of the woodland and hedgerows on site should be undertaken to determine whether native bluebell is present. The survey should be undertaken between April and May inclusive.

If any native bluebell are found, a method statement should be prepared detailing the translocation measures required.

Designated Sites

The LPA will be required to consult with Natural England regarding the scheme, given the development proposals fall within four SSSI Impact Risk Zones.

Consultation with the LPA regarding potential impacts on notified, candidate and potential Local Wildlife Sites will also be required.

6. References and Abbreviations

References

CIEEM, 2017. *Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, 2nd edition*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management.

Abbreviations

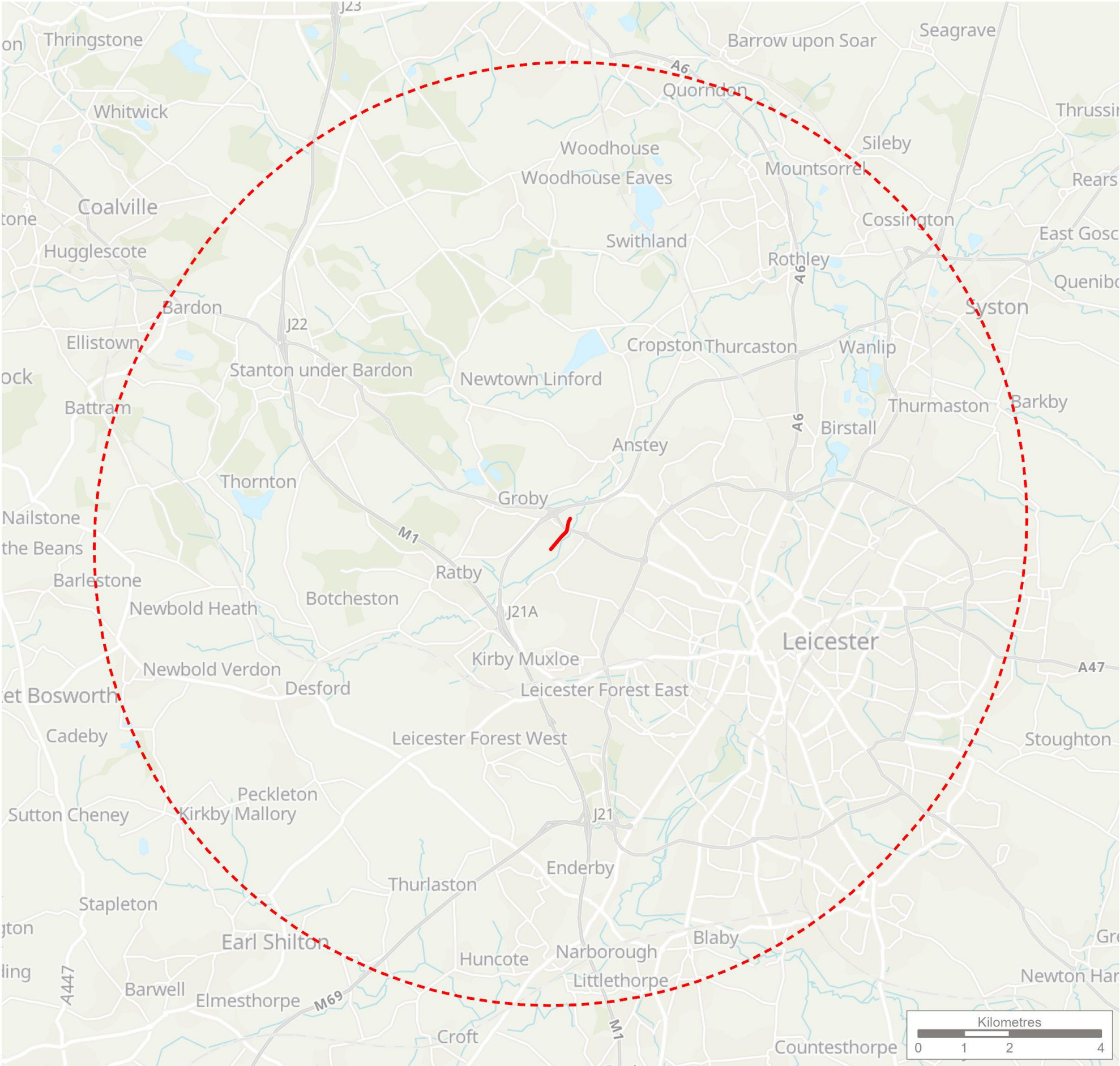
BAm	Amber listed Birds of Conservation Concern
BRd	Red listed Birds of Conservation Concern
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
DLL	District Level Licencing
eDNA	Environmental DNA
EPS	European Protected Species listed under Schedule 2 (animals) or Schedule 5 (plants) of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
FISC	Field Identification Skills Certificate (issued by Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland)
GLTA	Ground Level Tree Assessment
IAS	Invasive non-native plant species under the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
IRZ	Impact Risk Zone
LBAP	Species with action plans listed under the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan 2016 - 2026
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
NNR	National Nature Reserve
PBA	Protection of Badgers Act 1992
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
PWMS	Precautionary Working Method Statement
S41	Species of principal importance listed by requirements under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006;
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
WCA1	Protected bird species under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended
WCA5	Protected animal species under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended
WCA8	Protected plant species under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended
WCA9	Invasive non-native plant species under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended

APPENDIX 1

Additional Maps

Desk-Based Assessment

- G10480.021 – Internationally Designated Sites within 10 km of the site
- G10480.022 – Nationally Designated Sites within 10 km of the site
- G10480.023 – Statutory Locally Designated Sites within 2 km of the site
- G10480.024 – SSSI Impact Risk Zones
 - Interpretation of SSSI Impact Risk Zone
- G10480.025 – Notable Habitats within and adjacent to the site
- G10480.027 – Non-Statutory Locally Designated Sites within 1 km of the site



Key

S2A additional scope pipeline

S2A additional scope pipeline - 10km buffer

Sites searched for were as follows:

- Ramsar
- Special Protection Areas (SPA)
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

No records found.

TEP

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Project

STW Hallgates to Elms Farm Pipeline

Title

Internationally Designated Sites Within a 10km Buffer

Drawing Number

G10480.021

Scale

1:120,000 @ A4

Date

17/10/2024

Drawn

MC

Checked

BJ

Approved

CC

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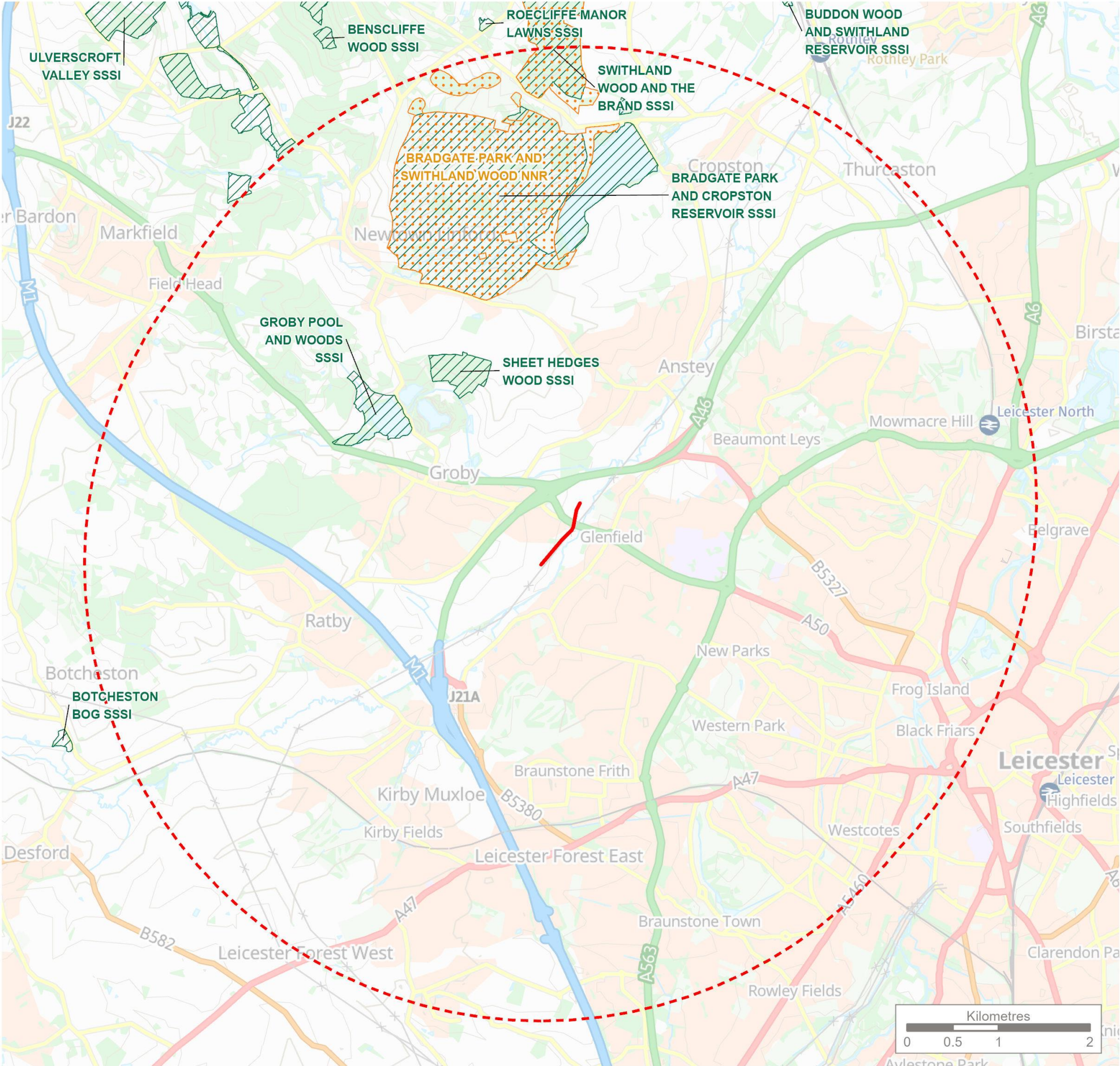
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Ordnance Survey Data

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Key

- S2A additional scope pipeline
- S2A additional scope pipeline - 5km buffer
- National Nature Reserve (NNR)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Sites searched for were as follows:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- National Nature Reserve (NNR)
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)



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Project
STW Hallgates to Elms Farm Pipeline

Title
Nationally Designated Sites Within a 5km Buffer

Drawing Number
G10480.022

Scale 1:60,000 @ A4	Date 17/10/2024	
Drawn MC	Checked BJ	Approved CC

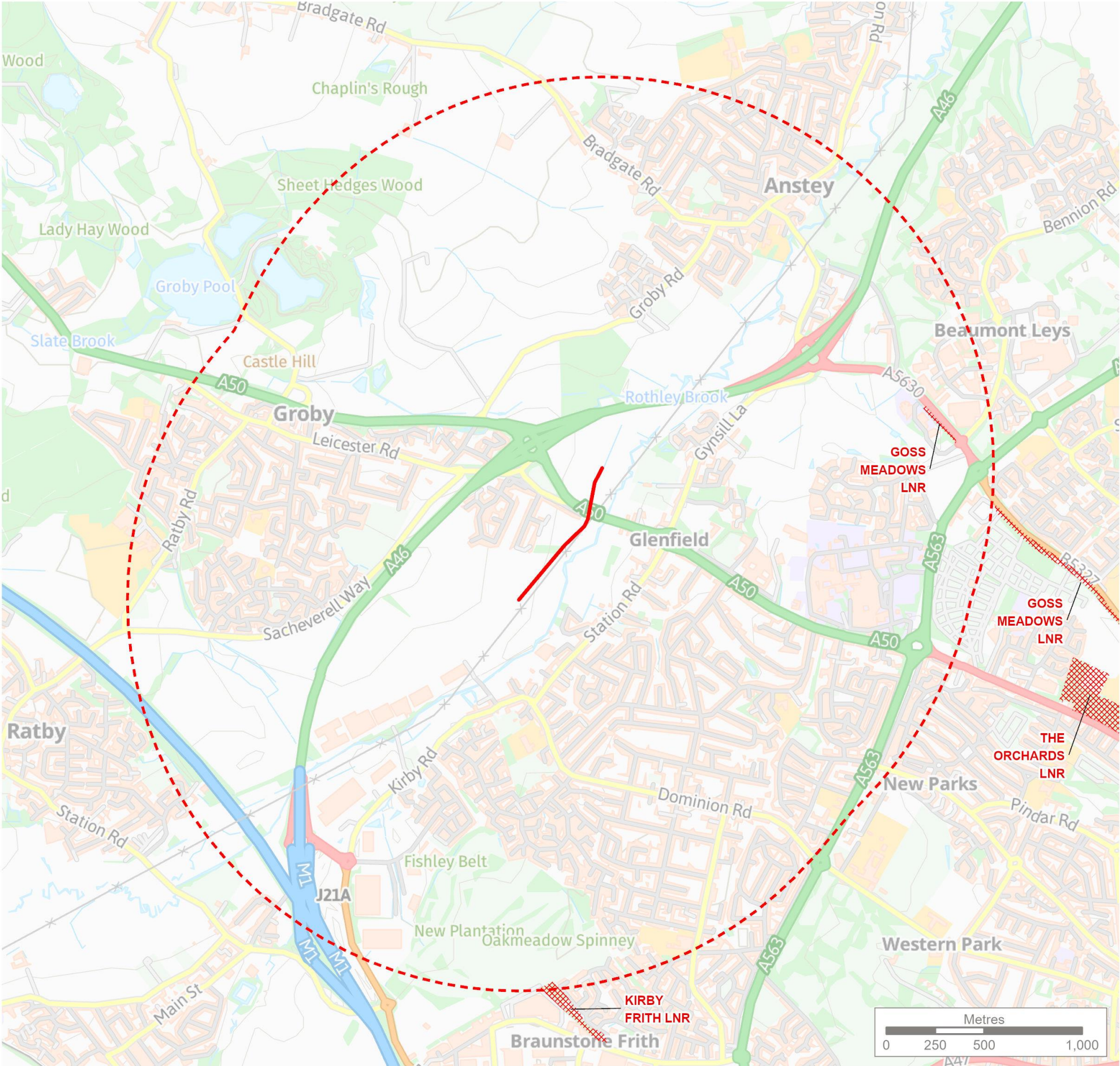
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- Key**
- S2A additional scope pipeline
 - S2A additional scope pipeline - 2km buffer
 - Local Nature Reserve

Sites searched for were as follows:
- Local Nature Reserves

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401 Faraday Street, Birchwood Park, Warrington, WA3 6GA
Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project
STW Hallgates to Elms Farm Pipeline

Title
Statutory Locally Designated Sites Within a 2km Buffer

Drawing Number
G10480.023

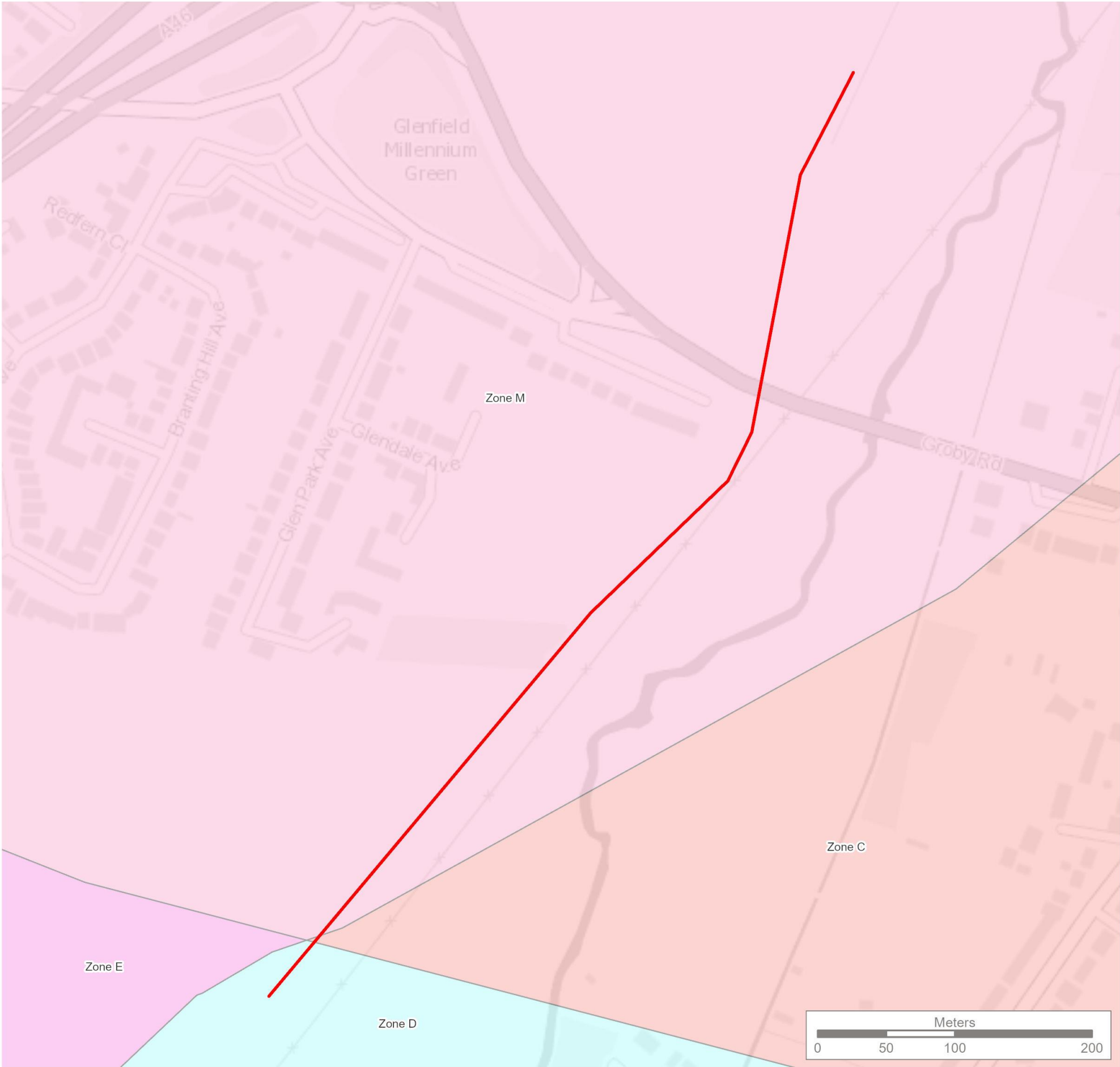
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Drawn MC	Checked BJ	Approved CC

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Key

S2A Additional Scope Pipeline

IRZ

Zone C

Zone D

Zone E

Zone M

TEP

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Project

STW Hallgates to Elms Farm Pipeline

Title

Sites of Special Scientific Interest - Impact Risk Zone

Drawing Number

G10480.008

Scale	Date	
1:4,000 @ A4	17/10/2024	
Drawn	Checked	Approved
MC	BJ	CC

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SSSI Impact Risk Zones crossed by the Site

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW? (N.B CATEGORY HAS BEEN HIGHLIGHTED IN YELLOW BELOW IF YES)
2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING: 2 LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

1 PROPOSAL	2 LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:			
IRZ*	C	D	E	M
All Planning Applications	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.	Pipelines and underground cables, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.	Pipelines and underground cables, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non-Residential	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Residential	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rural Residential	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Pollution	Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t.	Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t.	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	N/A	N/A	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	N/A	N/A	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	N/A	N/A	Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.	Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.	N/A	N/A	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water Supply	N/A	N/A	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m² or more.	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m² or more.
GUIDANCE	https://magic.defra.gov.uk/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI%20IRZ%20User%20Guidance%20MAGIC.pdf			

*Please refer to Drawing G10480.024 for IRZ locations in relation to the site



Key

S2A additional scope pipeline

S2A additional scope pipeline - 250m buffer

Notable Habitats

Deciduous woodland

Good quality semi improved grassland

No main habitat but additional habitats present

Notable Watercourses

Statutory main rivers (England)

Note: Notable habitats and peat locations are identified from MAGIC Map and Natural England Peaty Soils Location data respectively, and will need to be confirmed through field survey.

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Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project

STW Hallgates to Elms Farm Pipeline

Title

Notable Habitats Within and Adjacent to the Site

Drawing Number

G10480.025

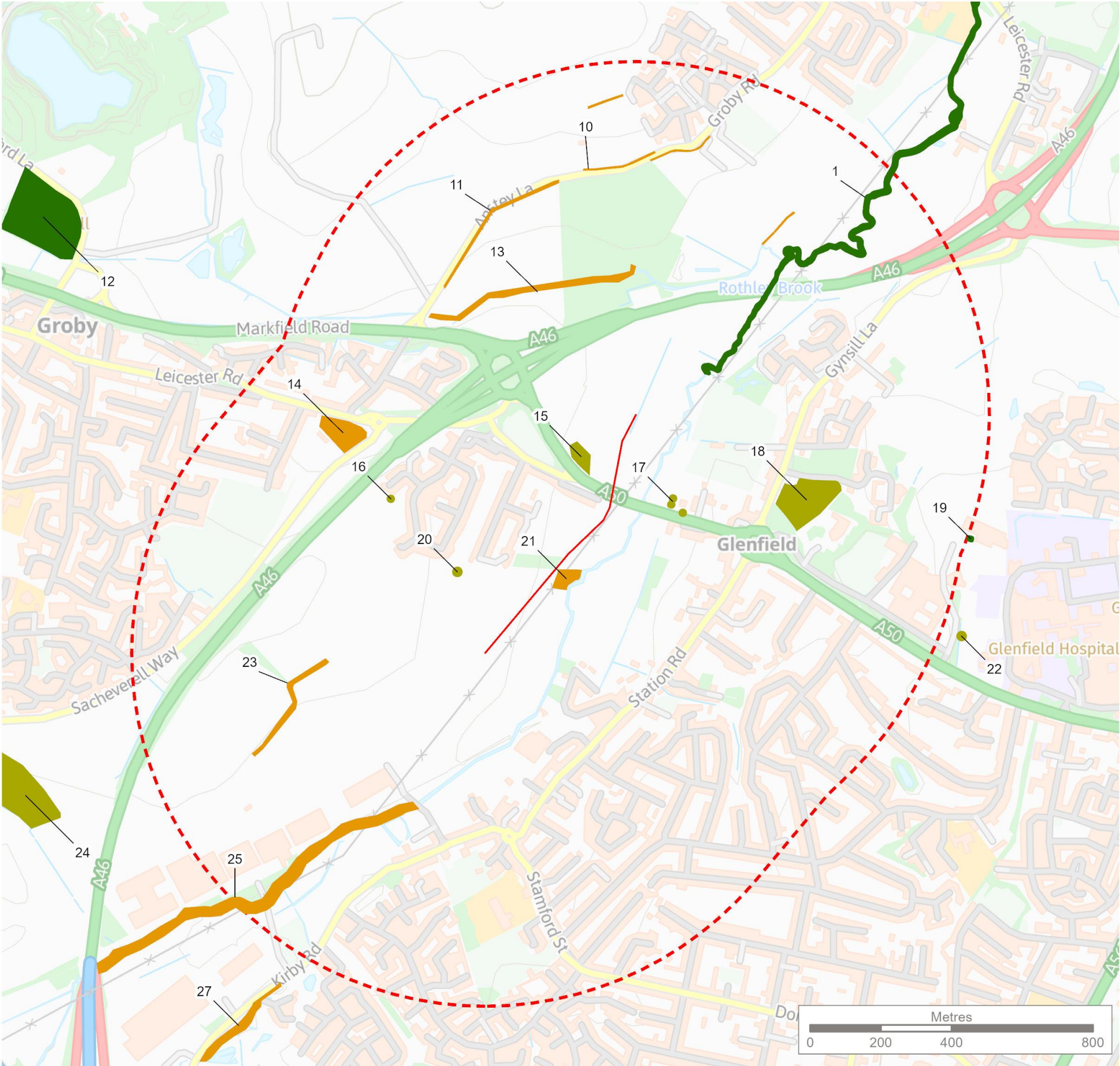
Scale	Date	
1:6,500 @ A4	17/10/2024	
Drawn	Checked	Approved
MC	BJ	CC

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- Key**
- S2A additional scope pipeline
 - S2A additional scope pipeline route - 1km buffer
- Local Wildlife Sites**
- Notified site
 - Candidate site
 - Potential site
- Sites**
- 1. Rothley Brook in Charnwood Borough
 - 10. Anstey, Hedgerows in Groby Road Area
 - 11. Groby, Anstey Lane hedge (south)
 - 12. Groby Nature Area and Gun Club
 - 13. Groby, Rothley Brook tributary
 - 14. Groby, Laurel Farm grassland and SW hedge

- 15. Glenfield, A50 flood relief basin
- 16. The Brant Inn Oak
- 17. Glenfield, 15 Groby Rd trees
- 18. Gynsill Field
- 19. The County Hall Oak
- 20. Glen Park Avenue mature tree
- 21. Meadow at Glenfield
- 22. Glenfield Hospital Oak 2
- 23. Groby/Glenfield Parish boundary hedge
- 24. Ratby flood meadow
- 25. Rothley Brook, southern boundary of Mill Lane industrial estate
- 27. Kirby Brook adj to Kirby Road

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Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project

STW Hallgates to Elms Farm Pipeline

Title

Non-Statutory Locally Designated Sites Within 1km Buffer

Drawing Number

G10480.027

Scale	Date	
1:15,500 @ A4	22/10/2024	
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APPENDIX 2

Photograph Appendix

Area-based habitats

Lowland mixed deciduous woodland – w1f7, 30, 203



TN118

Mixed scrub – h3h



TN119

Other neutral grassland – g3c, 14, 200



TN117

Modified grassland – g4, 16, 101



TN115



TN115



TN116



TN116

Developed land; sealed surface – u1b6, 800

No photographs available

Linear habitats

Native Hedgerows – h2a, 11, 522



H81



H82



H84



H85

Watercourse habitats

Other rivers and streams – r2b, 33, 203, 216



Rothley Brook adjacent to the site

APPENDIX 3

Botanical Species List

Target Notes Report – Area-Based Habitats

Target Notes for area-based habitats within the Section 2 Additional Scope site are provided below. These are a continuation of the Target Notes provided for the wider pipeline route. For each target note a species list has been provided with an associated abundance score using the DAFOR scale:

D – Dominant; **A** – Abundant; **F** – Frequent; **O** – Occasional; **R** – Rare.

TN115 – Modified grassland

<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	D
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	F
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	O
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	O
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Cranesbill	O
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	O
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	O
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	O
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	R

TN116 – Modified grassland

<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	D
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	A
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	A
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	O
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Cranesbill	O
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	O
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	O
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion	O
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	R
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	R

TN117 – Other neutral grassland

<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	D
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	F
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	F
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	O
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	O
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	O
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Cranesbill	O
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	O
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	O
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	O
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	O
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion	O
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	O
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	R
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	R
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Common Ragwort	R
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	R
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass	R
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	R
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Great Burnet	R

TN118 – Lowland mixed deciduous woodland

<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	D
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	D
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	F
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	F
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	F
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	F
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose	O
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	O
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	R
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	R

TN119 – Mixed scrub

<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	D
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	A
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	A
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	F
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose	O

TN120 – Mixed scrub

<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	D
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	F
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	F
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak species	F
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Rose species	O
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab-apple	R

Target Notes Report – Linear Habitats

Target Notes for linear habitats within the Section 2 Additional Scope site are provided below. These are a continuation of the Target Notes provided for the wider pipeline route. For each target note a species list has been provided with, where available, an associated abundance score using the DAFOR scale:

D – Dominant; **A** – Abundant; **F** – Frequent; **O** – Occasional; **R** – Rare.

Hedgerows

H81 – Native hedgerow

<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	D
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	A
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	F
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose	O
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	R

H82 – Native hedgerow with trees

<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	D
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	A
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	F
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose	O
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	R

H83 – Native hedgerow

<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	D
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	A
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	F
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose	O
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	R

H84 – Native hedgerow with trees

<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	F
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	F
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	F
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	F
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	O

H85 – Native hedgerow with trees

<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	A
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	F
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	O
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	O
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	O

H86 – Native hedgerow with trees

<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	D
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose	F
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	F
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	O
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	R

H87 – Ornamental hedgerow

<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet

APPENDIX 4

Detailed Survey Methods used

Desk Study

Information regarding designated sites, notable habitats and existing protected and notable species records of the past decade, within a 1 km minimum radius of the site was collated and reviewed to inform this Preliminary Ecological Assessment.

In brief, key data sources included Natural England (open source data), Environment Agency (open source data); the Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre (LRERC); the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan 2016 - 2026; and a review of relevant species records from the last 10 years.

Statutory designated wildlife sites were searched for as follows:

- Ramsar sites within 10 km of the site;
- National Sites Network sites (including Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA)) within 10 km of the site;
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 5 km of the site;
- National Nature Reserve (NNR) within 5 km of the site; and
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR) within 2 km of the site.

Non-statutory designated wildlife sites were searched for within 1 km of the site. Within Leicestershire and Rutland, these include Local Wildlife Sites (LWS).

Notable habitats were searched for within 0.25 km of the Scheme. Notable habitats may include those listed under any of the following:

- Ancient woodland;
- Main rivers;
- Habitats of principal importance (HPI) as listed by the requirements of Section 41 (S41) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006; and
- Local Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats (LBAP).

Pre-existing records for notable species were reviewed from the combined data sources, where found from within approximately 1 km of the site. Notable species include those listed under any of the following:

- Protected animal species under the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (EPS);
- Protected bird species under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA1);
- Protected animal species under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA5);
- Protected plant species under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA8);
- Invasive non-native plant species under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA9);
- Invasive non-native species under the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019 (IAS);
- Species of principal importance (SPI) as listed by the requirements of S41 of NERC;
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (PBA);
- Red and Amber listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BRd/BAm); and
- Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan Species (LBAP).

Limitations

Species records can provide a useful indication of the species present within the search area, although the absence of a given species from the dataset cannot be taken to represent actual absence.

Habitat Survey

An extended UK Habitat Classification Survey of the site was completed by a suitably experienced ecologist in September 2024.

The survey was carried out in accordance with UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) assessment method and Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2017b). The method records the habitat types present, within the survey route, based on the JNCC/UKHab descriptions. Plant species were identified in accordance with the New Flora of the British Isles (Stace, 2019) and recorded as target notes using the DAFOR scale, where relevant.

The survey was expanded to include habitats within the same land parcel adjacent to the proposed pipeline route in order to provide context.

Limitations

Any ecological survey represents a snapshot of ecological conditions at the time of survey; ecological conditions may change over time. Efforts to identify dominant plant species for the purposes of characterising broad habitat types do not constitute a detailed botanical survey.

The optimum survey period for UK Habitat Surveys and Habitat Condition Assessment are April to mid-October. Although the survey was undertaken within this period, it is possible evidence of some protected plant species such as bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* could have been missed.

Fauna

Ordnance Survey maps and aerials were reviewed to identify potentially suitable habitats offsite within influence (e.g. dispersal distances for mobile species) of the Scheme. The Ecological Desk Study identified any pre-existing records for protected and notable species within at least 1km of the site.

The habitat survey included an extended assessment of the habitats present for their potential to support notable or protected wildlife species. Any signs indicating the presence of these species were recorded.

Limitations

The surveys will only identify habitats and species present within the site at the time of surveys. Additionally, the species investigated are mobile and will move into and out of areas over time. For these reasons a precautionary approach has been taken in the prediction of impacts. Specific species surveys, where recommended in the report, will be undertaken to inform any future impact assessment if this route option is taken forward, once development proposals are known.

Constraints or limitations upon survey methods or interpretation of survey findings will be discussed in the relevant Ecological Technical Report.

APPENDIX 5

Relevant Species Legislation

Amphibians

Killing or injury to GCN or damage to their hibernation sites is a criminal offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). It is an offence to handle GCN without either a survey licence or a development licence obtained from Natural England.

Common toad *Bufo bufo* is a Section 41 Species of Principal Importance under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 and is a material consideration for planning applications.

Badger

Badger *Meles meles* and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, which makes it illegal to kill, injure or take badgers or to interfere with a badger sett. Interference with a sett includes blocking tunnels or damaging the sett in any way.

Setts are defined in the Act as 'any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by badger.' Setts are therefore only protected under the Act when they display such signs.

Section 3(e) of the Act makes it an offence for a person to interfere with a badger sett by disturbing a badger that is occupying the sett.

Bats

All bats, their breeding and resting places are internationally protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). In England bats are listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Installing lighting which illuminates commuting or foraging habitat can affect bats.

Birds

All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy its nest whilst in use or being built, or intentionally take or destroy its eggs.

Hedgehog

Hedgehog *Erinaceus europeaus* is a Section 41 Species of Principal Importance under the Natural and Environmental Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 and is a material consideration for planning applications.

Reptiles

All reptiles are given protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). These include adder *Vipera berus*, grass snake *Natrix helvetica*, common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* and slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*. Reptiles are protected from intentional or reckless killing and injury, and trade.

Invasive Plant Species

Plants listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) are identified as invasive species. It is an offence to allow Schedule 9 plants to spread onto adjacent land or to plant or allow the spread of these species in the wild.

Additionally, eight plant species are listed on the Invasive Alien Species Order 2019. Management must be put in place in order to prevent and reduce the spread of these species.

Habitats of Principal Importance

Lowland Dry Acid Grassland and Hedgerows are Section 41 Habitat of Principal Importance under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 and are material considerations for planning applications.

APPENDIX 6

Habitat Condition Assessment

Baseline

Site Name:	STW Haggates to Elms Farm - Section 2 Additional Scope
Metric Version:	Statutory Metric
	18/09/24
Date of Survey:	19/09/24
Surveyor:	SP

Baseline

Site Name:	STW Hallgates to Elms Farm - Section 2 Additional Scope
Metric Version:	Statutory Metric
	18/09/24
Date of Survey:	19/09/24
Surveyor:	SP

[illegible]