East Anglia THREE
Offshore Windfarm

East Anglia THREE

Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy (Track Changed)

Document Reference – Deadline 6 / OLEMS V2/ Applicant (Track Changed)

Author – Royal HaskoningDHV
East Anglia THREE Limited
Date – November 2016
Revision History – Revision B

SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLES

This page is Intentionally Blank

Table of contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1. The Development Consent Order (DCO) for the proposed East Anglia THREE project requires a number of plans to be prepared by the undertaker and approved by relevant authorities, prior to construction. The following requirements relate specifically to landscape and ecology:

   - Requirement 14 – Provision of landscaping.
   - Requirement 15 – Implementation and maintenance of landscaping.
   - Requirement 21 – Ecological management plan.

2. This Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy (OLEMS) is drafted to form the basis of the more detailed schemes and plans which will be drafted under those requirements. It is a certified plan under Article 32(l) of the DCO. It was drafted on the basis of the landscape and ecological mitigation and enhancement measures deemed necessary on the basis of the assessment of impacts of the onshore electrical transmission works contained within the Environmental Statement.

3. East Anglia Three Limited (EATL) will work with the relevant local authorities to ensure appropriate resourcing is in place to monitor compliance with the provisions of the OLEMS, and the plans and schemes of which it forms the basis.

1.2 Local Community Liaison

4. EATL will seek to maintain good public relations with local residents that may be affected by the construction works. A Project Community and Public Relations Procedure will be submitted to the relevant local planning authorities, as part of the Code of Construction Practice, in fulfilment of Requirement 22 of the DCO. Community relations will be co-ordinated on site by a designated member of the construction management team. A proactive public relations campaign will be maintained to keep local residents informed of the type and timing of works involved, paying particular attention to potential evening and night time works and activities which may occur in close proximity to receptors. A combination of communication mechanisms such as posters and parish meetings will be employed to keep local residents informed. Further details are provided in the Outline Code of Construction Practice, a certified document under Article 32 of the DCO.

2 Structure of Document

5. The onshore cable route and cable installation technologies have been carefully designed to reduce the potential for significant adverse impacts on ecological receptors and to minimise impacts on landscape features such as trees and hedgerows.

6. This Strategy is therefore structured by receptor, and details mitigation and enhancement measures for each ecological receptor individually. Under the heading of each receptor, there is an overview of baseline and embedded mitigation, then further discussion of additional mitigation. The discussion of additional mitigation is structured chronologically to outline the mitigation / enhancement measures which would apply at each stage of construction / operation:

   - Pre-construction.
   - During construction.
   - Post-construction.

7. The assessment detailed within the ES was based on inclusion of certain measures as 'embedded mitigation' which is defined as 'mitigation measures that were identified and adopted as part of the evolution of the project design and were included in the Project Design Statement that described the project as assessed in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)...'.

8. Where, after taking into account embedded mitigation, significant impacts would be unavoidable then 'additional mitigation' was proposed in the ES and is captured in further detail in this Strategy.

2.1 Construction approach

9. EATL considering building the project using a Single Phase or a Two Phased approach (1 x 1200MW) or (2 x 600MW). Export cable laying operations onshore will be carried out in a single phase.

~~9. There are two possible approaches for the onshore cable installation that have been assessed for the proposed East Anglia THREE project;~~

- ~~Single Phase: a single phase (up to 1200MW installed in a single construction period); or~~
- ~~Two Phased: (two phases of up to 600MW each, installed consecutively).~~

10. EATL are currently considering both a High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) and a Low Frequency Alternating Current (LFAC) electrical solution for the proposed East Anglia THREE project. A decision on the final electrical solution for the project would be made following consent during the final design stage of the project.

11. This strategy is relevant to the construction of the proposed East Anglia THREE project whichever phasing approach (two phased at substation(s) only) is taken and whichever electrical solution is adopted.

2.2 Embedded Mitigation

12. Mitigation, through careful consideration of ecological receptors and landscape features, has been incorporated into the project design (embedded mitigation) to avoid or minimise potential impacts as detailed below (*Table 1*). The key design decisions relating to the routeing were taken for the East Anglia ONE project, on the basis that the onshore cable route and substation locations chosen would be sufficient to install the infrastructure for East Anglia ONE and two future projects. In addition, East Anglia ONE will install ducts for the proposed East Anglia THREE project along the onshore cable route removing the requirement for further horizontal directional drilling (HDD) and open trenching. The final routeing of cables connecting into the substation is not known at the current time. Therefore the pre-installed ducts will end just beyond the western boundary of the screening trees installed by East Anglia ONE to the east of the East Anglia THREE substation (see *Figure 1*). Therefore the final few hundred meters of cables will be open trenched from the end of the ducts to the substation. This will be a maximum distance of 300m. Likewise, National Grid will install ducts to connect into the existing Bramford substation but these will end at the boundary of the National Grid land, therefore EATL will need to open trench up to the entry point of these ducts, a distance of up to 235m. In both cases the cables would be laid directly into trenches.

13. Embedded mitigation would include landscape planting and earth mounding associated with East Anglia ONE, which would be located to the south-west, immediate north and east of the East Anglia THREE substation, as well as additional planting to the north of East Anglia THREE substation to be implemented through the proposed East Anglia THREE project (see *Figure 1*).

Table 1 Embedded mitigation for onshore electrical transmission works for East Anglia THREE

Parameter	Mitigation measures embedded into the project design	Rationale
General		
Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)	The Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) is included with this application which has an overview of ecological mitigation and enhancement measures. The final versions of this document will be agreed with local authorities prior to the commencement of construction works.	Enshrine ecological mitigation within construction approach
Project design – site selection and routeing	Initial routeing and site selection to avoid key sensitive land uses e.g. statutory and non-statutory designated nature conservation sites. This has been considered as part of East Anglia ONE).	Avoid key sensitive habitats
	Routeing of the cable to avoid areas of woodland and key features highlighted within the Suffolk landscape including trees, mature hedge trees and orchards. Careful routeing of the onshore cable route to avoid key areas of sensitivity e.g. near Howes Farm, meadows near Martlesham Hall, Fynn Valley. (This has been considered as part of East Anglia ONE).	Avoid key sensitive habitats
	East Anglia ONE will install ducts for East Anglia THREE cables; therefore construction works for the onshore cable route would comprise pulling cables through pre-installed ducts and enabling works (provision of access). Therefore impacts are minimised and localised.	Minimise impact
	Jointing bays would be located close to field boundaries and, where possible, microsited to avoid sensitive features including hedgerows, woodland and trees, watercourses and grassland areas which contain notable plant species. Impacts would be localised around jointing bay compounds and haul road. If kiosks are used, these would, where possible, be sited close to field boundaries and hedgerows for visual screening, whilst avoiding the rootzone.	Minimise impact
	CCS locations would include a 5m buffer around the site to minimise the impact upon sensitive hedgerows and trees, and a 10m buffer to minimise the impact upon watercourses.	Minimise impact
	Careful siting of the substation to the north of existing Bramford substation to gain maximum benefit from screening effect provided by existing woodland. Mitigation planting and earth mounding implemented as part of East Anglia ONE would provide mitigation also to the East Anglia THREE project.	Minimise impact

Parameter	Mitigation measures embedded into the project design	Rationale
Pre-construction	Pre-construction surveys in relation to legally protected species would be undertaken for the proposed East Anglia THREE project by suitably qualified ecologists to ensure mitigation is based upon up-to-date survey data. Pre-construction surveys undertaken for East Anglia ONE would also be used to augment the baseline characterisation. A detailed method statement / protocol for dealing with invasive species would be prepared, focusing on preventing their spread. This would be agreed with the Environment Agency and Natural England and include a plan showing the location of identified invasive plant species. This protocol would be used if further stands were found during construction activities. General and site-specific mitigation measures, commitments and planning conditions and obligations (including any requirement for European Protected Species licences), as well as working practices would be translated into a CoCP.	Ensure baseline data is up-to-date for the approach proposed
Operation	Suitable maintenance of any newly planted sections of hedgerow, shelterbelts and woodlands following construction would have an aftercare period of ten years. One for one replacement planting of failed plants would only be required for the first five years. Lighting sensitive to bats would be incorporated according to guidance in *Bats and Lighting in the UK* (Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) and Institute of Lighting Engineers (ILE) 2009) and BCT Interim Guidance: artificial lighting and wildlife BCT (2014).	Minimise impact
Decommissioning	The onshore cables would be decommissioned (de-energised) and the cable jointing bays and transition bays left in situ, and kiosks removed. The exact nature of decommissioning procedures would be determined towards to end of the project's lifetime in accordance with up to date best practice, guidance and legislation.	Minimise impact
Landfall		
Construction	Areas of vegetated shingle would be avoided at landfall by design.	Avoid impact to a UK and Suffolk BAP priority habitat
	Temporary works would be within a single field with existing road access.	Minimise impact
	The excavated material from the jointing / transition bays (earth / sand / shingle) would be stockpiled on the fields or beach for short periods but re-laid to match existing	Reduce soil degradation

Parameter	Mitigation measures embedded into the project design	Rationale
	profiles.	
Onshore cable route		
Construction	No 24 hour lighting except at CCS where working is required.	Minimise light pollution and disturbance to ecological receptors
	Early installation of protective fencing would be utilised in order to minimise impacts to trees and their roots.	Minimise impact
	Where possible, construction work areas would be accessed using existing tracks and road (to be developed as part of the Traffic Management Plan).	Minimise impact
	An ECoW would undertake compliance monitoring on site during construction, and would be agreed with the Local Authorities prior to commencement.	Ensure compliance with ecological mitigation
	Micro-siting of jointing bays and haul road, including: • Use gaps or weak points to go through hedges; • Avoiding hedgerows where possible • Avoiding sensitive areas of grassland habitat where possible • Avoiding important reptile areas where possible	Minimise impact
	Habitat removal would, where practicable, be restricted to the minimum working width of 5.5m at watercourse crossings and hedgerows.	Minimise impact
	Reinstatement following cable installation to include: • Reinstatement of bank profiles; • Retain and relay vegetation to ditch sides; • Bank and bed materials removed for construction would be stored separately and replaced in the reverse order in which they were removed, to promote the re-establishment of appropriate habitat; and • Reinstatement of affected field boundaries and hedges in the same style or with the same species mix of the original and / or to match adjacent boundaries for up to five years.	Minimise impact
	Pollution prevention measures would be implemented in accordance to Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidance (PPG) series, in particular (but not limited to) • Working at construction and demolition sites: PPG6; and • Works and maintenance near water: PPG5	Minimise impact

Parameter	Mitigation measures embedded into the project design	Rationale
	• Carefully handle topsoil to best practice guidance (Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (Defra 2009)).	Minimise impact
Substation(s)		
Construction / Operation	Implementation of Outline Substation Design Principles as discussed in the Design and Access Statement, to ensure appropriate finishes and materials.	Minimise impact
	Early implementation of mitigation planting to the north of East Anglia THREE substation would further enhance the screening of the substation.	Minimise impact
	Limited 24 hour lighting at substation compound during particular construction activities (e.g. concrete pours). Lighting sensitive to bats would be incorporated according to guidance in *Bats and Lighting in the UK* (Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) and Institute of Lighting Engineers (ILE) 2009) and BCT Interim Guidance: artificial lighting and wildlife BCT (2014).	Minimise light pollution and disturbance to ecological receptors
	Lighting would be limited to internal access roads and walkways, security lighting, task related flood lighting. Further detail on these mitigations would be set out in the Outline CoCP.	Minimise impact

2.3 Additional Mitigation

14. Where, after taking into account embedded mitigation, significant impacts would be unavoidable then additional mitigation is proposed. Additional mitigation relating to ecology is presented in Section 24.7 of Chapter 24 Terrestrial Ecology of the Environmental Statement.

15. The potential for disturbance would, under either a Single Phase or Two Phased construction approach at the converter / substation, be managed and reduced by the application of the management and mitigation measures in this document. If the Two Phased construction approach is taken then the requirement for and success of the mitigation during Phase 1 would be used to inform management during Phase 2. If any evidence of disturbance was observed during Phase 1, amendments to the LEMS after discussions with Natural England would minimise the likelihood of a repeat of disturbance in Phase 2.

3 Aims, Objectives and Compliance

3.1 Aims and Objectives

16. The aim of this Strategy is to outline the requirement for landscape and ecological mitigation and enhancement measures that are reflective of the surveys and impact assessment carried out for the onshore electrical transmission works of the proposed East Anglia THREE project. The final detail of the mitigation and enhancement measures will be provided through the Landscaping Management Scheme(s) and Ecological Management Plan(s), to be agreed with the relevant authorities, pursuant to Requirements 14, 15 and 21 of the draft DCO.

17. The OLEMS, as the basis for these more detailed future plans and schemes, has the following objectives:

- To clearly outline the framework for ecological management and agree timetables for submission, after consultation with the relevant planning authorities.
- To outline the provision of the details that would form both species protection and landscape mitigation planting schemes.
- To provide the basis for the agreement of a detailed Landscape Management Scheme for the converter / substation site with an aftercare period of 10 years. One for one replacement planting of failed plants would only be required for the first 5 years. Replacement planting after this date may be requested at the discretion of Mid Suffolk District Council. This scheme will detail how ecological landscape and Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) requirements will be integrated at the substation site and should consider and act on (as appropriate) the Design and Access Statement.
- To provide the basis for the agreement of a detailed Landscape Management Scheme for the protection and restoration of impacted and replanted trees and hedges in the onshore cable route, with an aftercare period of five years.
- It is expected that the schemes of planting and aftercare for both the cable corridor and converter / substation station site would be delivered by contractors who can demonstrate appropriate experience and capacity to deliver effective and robust aftercare and provide a consistent quality of work across the whole project. Mid Suffolk District Council, Suffolk Coastal District Council and Suffolk County Council

would seek to work collaboratively with EATL to develop planting specifications for tendering for this work.

- To provide a single document for all ecological mitigation considerations on Site e.g. a single reference for the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW).
- To ensure all reasonable precautions are taken by EATL and their contractors to safeguard protected species. This Strategy also acts as the basis for a Species Protection Plan. A final detailed scheme of protection and mitigation measures for any European protected species shown to be present, prior to construction, will be agreed with the relevant authorities under Requirement 29 of the draft DCO.
- To form the basis of a process of ongoing dialogue / forum with Local Authorities leading up to and during construction to ensure that Local Authorities are kept informed and satisfied of the implementation of the Strategy (and the plans / schemes of which it forms the basis) and in order that they can also keep communities informed.

3.2 Compliance

18. An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) and/or Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) would be present on site during construction.

19. If protected species or trees and hedges specified to be retained, are unexpectedly found or damaged during construction, the following action would take place:

- Works would cease immediately.
- The ECoW and or ACoW and Construction Manager would be informed.
- The relevant area would be demarcated and access would be restricted if necessary.
- A way forward would be established and agreed and if necessary licences and authorisations would be sought.
- Works would restart once the EcoW and or ACoW, Natural England, Suffolk County Council and or Mid Suffolk or Suffolk Coastal District are satisfied with the works proposed.

20. The appointment of the ECoW and the ACoW if required, would be agreed with the local authorities ahead of the commencement of any relevant works. EATL will work with the relevant local authorities to ensure appropriate

resourcing is in place to monitor compliance with the provisions of the OLEMS, and the plans and schemes of which it forms the basis.

4 Habitats and Species

21. A pre-construction walk over survey would be carried out to confirm the location and extent of any sensitive habitats identified within the ES in those areas affected by the works as determined by the final project design.

4.1 Woodland, Scrub and Trees

4.1.1 Baseline

22. Detailed baseline relating to Woodlands, Trees and Shrubs is provided in Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES, section 23.5.3. In summary, Millers Wood is valued at county level, whilst other woodlands have a local value. Examples of scrub are present throughout the onshore cable route however they have low ecological value and are typically dominated by ubiquitous species. There are many mature trees mainly associated with boundary features. Habitat information is included in *Appendices 23.1, 23.2* and *23.5* of the ES.

23. In addition, Appendix 29.3 of the ES describes the landscape and visual impacts of the construction of the onshore cable route on trees and hedgerows.

4.1.2 Embedded Mitigation

24. Millers Wood is crossed by the use of pre-installed ducts. Careful routeing of the onshore cable route avoids other large areas of woodland.

4.1.2.1 Pre-construction Survey

25. It is considered that any trees that need to be lost along the onshore cable route would have been felled during the construction of East Anglia ONE. Works for the proposed East Anglia THREE project would only affect:

- Trees in proximity to jointing bay locations;
- Trees in proximity to accesses and haul road; and
- Trees in proximity to CCS.

26. A pre-construction walkover survey would be undertaken by the ACoW, ECoW and an engineer to assist in micro-siting of accesses, haul road, jointing bays and kiosks along the onshore cable route to minimise tree loss. Any veteran trees present within the Development Area would be identified during this survey as well as any tree with bat roost potential. The surveys and assessments would be undertaken pre-construction to provide the works contractor with part of the baseline construction information. The surveys would show actual position of trees, their condition and value and indicate the

extent of root protection zones and all features of bat roost potential. This survey can be conducted at any time of year.

27. The arboriculturalist would define specific mitigation measures to reduce the number of trees to be removed and to protect trees situated in or adjacent to the working width. The arboriculturalist would produce:

- Drawings showing typical trench sections and some of the situations where micro siting of the jointing bays and haul road can avoid trees including canopy and roots.
- Arboricultural Implications Assessments (AIA);
- Arboricultural Method Statements (AMS);
- Tree Protection Plans (TPP); and
- Mitigation Strategy, if required, for any loss of veteran trees or trees with veteran characteristics.

28. These would be produced for the onshore cable route to meet the British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 or its updates. These would be issued to, and agreed with, Mid Suffolk District Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council & Suffolk County Council.

29. The method statements (AMS) would detail the tree and hedge protection required at the substation and at each hedge crossing along the onshore cable route, such as fencing or ground protection. This information would assist the contractor with the ACoW to micro site accesses, haul road, jointing bays and kiosks and manage the storage of materials and movement of vehicles to provide optimum embedded mitigation against tree and hedge loss or damage.

4.1.3 Landscape Management Scheme

4.1.3.1 Landscape Management Scheme(s)

30. In fulfilment of Requirement 14 of the DCO, prior to construction, a Landscape Management Scheme for each stage of the works would be produced to include details of all proposed hard and soft landscaping works, including:

- Location, number, species, size and density of any proposed planting, including any trees;
- Cultivation, importing of materials, protection, and weed control to ensure plant establishment;
- Proposed finished ground levels;

- Hard surfacing materials;
- Vehicular and pedestrian access, parking and circulation areas;
- Minor structures, such as furniture, refuse or other storage units, signs and lighting;
- Proposed and existing functional services above and below ground, including drainage, power and communications cables and pipelines, manholes and supports;
- Details of existing trees and hedges to be retained with measures for their protection during the construction period;
- Retained historic landscape features such as ditches and banks and proposals for restoration, where relevant;
- Implementation timetables for all landscaping works;
- Soil retention, handling and protection;
- The provision of a scheme of sustainable drainage will be integrated into the details of hard and soft landscaping works at the substation; and
- Integration of relevant sections of substation design principles.

31. All landscaping works would be carried out in accordance with the Landscape Management Scheme, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the relevant planning authorities, and to a reasonable standard in accordance with the relevant recommendations of appropriate British Standards or other recognised codes of practice. The specific standards are to be agreed with Mid Suffolk District Council, Suffolk Coastal District Council and Suffolk County Council prior to commencement.

~~31. To the extent that it is agreed that ash-die back will affect mitigation of the substation, consideration of ash-die back would be addressed in the Landscape Management Scheme. If appropriate, it may contain proposals for EATL to work with the relevant planning authorities to help landowners survey relevant trees and woodland areas and then manage them by removal of diseased ash trees and replanting of appropriate native, non-ash species.~~

4.1.3.2 Substation Onsite Landscaping

32. A specific Landscape Management Scheme would be developed for the East Anglia THREE converter/substation, which would include landscape planting and earth mounding. These proposals would complement the landscape planting and earth mounding proposed as part of East Anglia ONE Landscape Master plan. This ~~, which~~ would be implemented sometime between 3 and 8

years prior to the implementation of the East Anglia THREE planting and mounding. Indicative plans for mounding and planting sections have been taken into account in the assessment in the ES as part of embedded mitigation. The ~~An indicative~~ plan ~~of~~for planting and mounding for East Anglia THREE is provided in *Figure 1*, which is taken from the East Anglia ONE Landscape Master plan. East Anglia ONE planting and mounding would take place to the south-west, the immediate north and the east of the East Anglia ONE converter station and East Anglia THREE converter/substation. Additional planting associated with the East Anglia THREE converter/substation would take place to the north.

33. The planting for East Anglia THREE will include a strip of planting to the west of Gobert's Grove to mitigate any potential future loss of the screening potential of that woodland due to ash die-back. This strip will be offset from the woodland by approximately 5m and be approximately 10m wide.

34. Final details of the onsite mounding and planting for the converter/substation would be developed prior to construction, as part of the Landscape Management Scheme under Requirement 14 of the DCO. These details would be agreed with the relevant planning authorities. The Landscape Management Scheme for the substation would include:

- Drawings indicating mounding cross-section with long cross-sections to include typical elevations of the substation. These drawings would also indicate proposed floor levels and proposed contours.
- A detailed scheme of tree and shrub planting and aftercare. This would include details of soil restoration and ground preparation, species choice, stock size, spacing, protection and a program of weed control and aftercare to cover a period of 10 years. The merits of a self-watering system using greywater from the site would be considered.
- A scheme of protection to demonstrate how new tree and hedge planting would be protected against deer, rabbits / hares etc. The detail would also indicate a variety of access gates within the detail for badgers or other creatures that may have, for instance, established routes through the restored areas.
- Details of local provenance suppliers of plant material for inclusion within the specification.

BLANK PAGE – mitigation plan to be inserted here and page removed

BLANK PAGE – mitigation plan to be inserted here and page removed

4.1.3.3 Relationship with National Grid Substation Infrastructure

35. Cognisance of the mitigation planting associated with the National Grid development at Bramford Substation has been taken into account in the proposals for mitigation planting associated with the East Anglia ONE converter station and East Anglia THREE converter/substation. This is in order to ensure there is a degree of continuity between the separate proposals and that collectively a comprehensive approach to screening this area of development is achieved.

36. The National Grid development mitigation planting has been implemented on site and comprises hedgerow planting along Public Right of Way W 155/001/0, earth mounding and structural woodland planting. Screening along the western and south western boundaries of both the National Grid substation and East Anglia ONE converter station have been proposed to maximise the screening potential of both developments from Burstall village and residential properties to the west in acknowledgement of their status as sensitive visual receptors.

4.1.3.4 Pre-construction

37. The roots of retained trees along the edge of the working area would be protected from soil compaction by the enforcement of Root Protection Areas that would be fenced off from the construction (the extent of which would be calculated using guidance from BS5837: 2012).

38. The location of pre- and post-construction land drains would also be adjusted to avoid or minimise damage to tree roots.

4.1.3.5 During Construction

39. The typical mitigation measures that would be employed during construction to minimise the impacts upon trees and woodland are as follows:

- Facilitation pruning may be recommended where tree crowns are at risk from impact by machinery or high sided vehicles.
- Where possible removal of vegetation would be timed to avoid the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive). Where tree or scrub removal during the breeding season is unavoidable, a check by the ECoW would be undertaken immediately prior to habitat removal to confirm that there are no occupied nests. Should any occupied nests be identified, an appropriate buffer zone (determined on the basis of the species concerned and the location of the nest in the context of the surrounding vegetation, but no less than 5m) would be implemented until the chicks have fledged. Additional mitigation regarding the

presence of Eurasian Marsh Harriers and Cetti's Warbler is described in section 5

- For trees in which bat roosts have been identified or which are identified as having bat roost potential, then the measures set out in section 4.10 would be followed
- No materials or vehicles, whether temporary or otherwise, shall be stored under crown spreads of trees
- Where the removal of scrub or trees is anticipated to have significant residual visual impacts, or impact on barbestelle bats, because one or more pass by this species has been recorded, in addition to the mitigation identified in the preceding sections, these hedgerows have been reviewed and haul roads would be micro-routed through existing narrow gaps or replanted sections (as a result of East Anglia ONE works) in the otherwise dense tree or hedge lines without loss of landscape character or setting.

4.1.3.6 Post Construction

40. Post-construction the following measures will be taken:

- Where compliant with landscape objectives, replanting would be on a one for one basis with native species, preferably of local origin.
- If required, drawings shall be produced to show where replacements for trees lost within the onshore cable route shall be provided to reflect and maintain local landscape character. This would also include details of species. Where possible trees would be replanted in the appropriate season.
- The mitigation strategy, if required, for the loss of any veteran trees or trees with veteran characteristics, would be implemented.
- Where possible, the location of pre- and post-construction land drains would also be adjusted to avoid or minimise damage to tree roots.
- To ensure development of the planting to a satisfactory standard, there will be an agreed procedure for joint annual inspection of all planting areas by representatives of the relevant Local Authorities and developers at the end of each growing season and for each year of the aftercare period, (ten years at the substation and five years on the onshore cable route) following implementation. Areas found not to be thriving should be treated to such additional works as are required to rectify the situation within the next growing season.

- Any tree or shrub planted as part of an approved landscaping management scheme that, within the first five years of the aftercare period (see 3.1 above), is removed, dies or becomes, in the opinion of the relevant Local Authorities, seriously damaged or diseased, must be replaced in the first available planting season with a specimen of the same species and size as that originally planted, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the relevant Local Authorities.

- Suspension of the aftercare period for any part of the scheme at the substation and the onshore cable route may occur in the event that in the opinion of Mid Suffolk District Council or Suffolk Coastal District Council there was a significant failure of the planting scheme that could not be satisfactorily remedied in the following planting season, and or part of the planting scheme was failing to progress to the extent that it would not achieve the objectives of the scheme within the specified aftercare period.

4.2 Hedgerows

4.2.1 Baseline

41. Detailed baseline relating to Hedgerows is provided in section 23.5.3 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. Hedgerows are Priority Habitats in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) and Suffolk Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP). Along the onshore cable route 189 hedgerows were surveyed. Each hedgerow crossing would be a maximum of 5.5m in length (the maximum width of haul road).

42. Botanically important hedgerows are identified on *Figure 23.4a -23.4g* of the ES.

43. Schedule 9 of the DCO outlines hedgerows identified as 'Important' under the Hedgerow Regulations criteria. A copy of the list is provided in *Appendix 1 of this document.* This list also identifies hedgerows where specific measures are proposed.

4.2.2 Embedded Mitigation

44. Each hedgerow crossing would be a maximum of 5.5m in length (the maximum width of haul road).

4.2.3 Additional Mitigation

4.2.3.1 Pre-construction

45. In a similar manner for the majority of the onshore cable route, sections of hedgerows would already have been removed for East Anglia ONE and reinstated. Works for the proposed East Anglia THREE project would only affect:

- Sections of hedgerow where access is required for the East Anglia THREE project which were reinstated by East Anglia ONE; and
- Hedgerows where new accesses are required that were not used by East Anglia ONE.

46. An AMS would be developed where each hedge would be given a unique crossing number (and mapped accordingly). The species composition of each hedge would be stated, any special considerations (such as protected species) and the proposed species replanting mix stated. This would be undertaken in association with the project landscape architects.

47. A photographic survey would be undertaken to confirm the hedgerow condition, bank/ditch profile and to inform reinstatement techniques.

4.2.3.2 During Construction

48. Prior to removal of any hedge along the onshore cable route detailed assessment must be undertaken of the sections to be removed and replanted to identify their composition. Reference would be made to the Botanical Surveys undertaken as part of the EIA for the project and, where hedgerows planted for East Anglia ONE are to be removed, to the East Anglia ONE planting scheme. The replacement planting, as far as is reasonably practicable, will reflect the findings of these surveys.

49. The AMS and replanting scheme for each hedgerow crossing must be agreed with Mid Suffolk District Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council as applicable, via the ACoW, prior to commencement of work at each hedgerow crossing.

50. For hedgerows where there are no protected species issues (e.g. they are not used as important commuting / foraging routes by bats, etc.), the hedgerow does not qualify as an important hedgerow under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, and removal of the hedgerow is not anticipated to have significant residual visual impacts, the following measures would be followed:

- The topsoil (including any bank) from beneath the hedgerow would be stripped and stored separately

- Vegetation and topsoil from any associated ditch would be stripped and stored separately
- Soil storage areas would be clearly signed and demarcated to prevent any mixing with other soils.

51. The mitigation measures for botanically important hedgerows, or those qualifying as important under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 would be the same as above with the exception that, where viable, the following measures would be considered, discussed and agreed with the relevant Local Authorities:

- The minimisation of the construction width, by coppicing the hedge plants and protection of the coppice stools, with a temporary roadway, wherever practicable and appropriate;
- The coppicing and removal to hedge plants, (shrubs) along the onshore cable route to a location where they can be maintained and subsequently replaced into the boundary;
- Vegetation would first be strimmed to ground level; and
- Where possible, geotextile would be used for the running track to reduce the amount of topsoil being stripped (this would aid reinstatement of vegetation).

52. Where hedgerows provide habitat for protected species, specific mitigation measures are addressed under the relevant protected species title.

53. Where the removal of the hedgerows is anticipated to have significant residual visual impacts, or impact barbastelle bats (because one or more passes by this species has been found along a hedge), then mitigation additional to that identified in the preceding sections is proposed. In order to further reduce this impact, haul roads would be micro-routed through existing narrow gaps in the otherwise dense tree or hedge lines. Where existing gaps are not available in the hedgerow and the hedgerow has been previously crossed by East Anglia ONE; then the crossing made by East Anglia ONE will be the preferred crossing for East Anglia THREE. This presumes the area crossed will consist of comparatively immature hedgerow (planted as part of East Anglia ONE re-instatement programme) in relation to the rest of the hedgerow. This is not considered to lead to a loss of landscape character or setting.

54. With regard to the potential impact on hedgerows at the entrances to CCSs in most cases the removal of hedgerows would be very unlikely. Trees would not be removed and hedgerows would be coppiced rather than removed. If these measures were insufficient, traffic management measures would be

proposed to ensure safety of access e.g. use of banksmen, in consultation with the relevant Local Authorities.

4.2.3.3 Post Construction

- Banks and ditches would be reformed to similar profiles as before.
- Topsoil would be replaced after works in the reverse order that it was excavated to distinguish its difference from other stored topsoil.
- Replanting of hedgerows would take place in the first available planting season following construction and would aim to enhance baseline conditions i.e. through improved species diversity or replanting on a two for one basis where compliant with landscape objectives.
- Planting would use shrubs of the same species and in the same general proportions as existed pre-construction (native preferably of local origin). The replanting mix and pattern would be established on the basis of a survey in accordance with the Hedgerow Regulations, 1997.
- A schedule of species composition for reinstatement would be provided.
- A detailed scheme of hedge planting aftercare will be provided, to be agreed with Suffolk Coastal District Council, Mid Suffolk District Council and Suffolk County Council. This will include details of soil restoration and ground preparation, species choice, stock size, spacing and a program of weed control and aftercare to cover a period of five years, (ten years for hedges on the substation site).
- To aid establishment of replanted trees and shrubs, they would be protected by stock-proof fencing and either rabbit-proof fencing or tree guards.
- A scheme of protection would be developed to demonstrate how new tree and hedge planting would be protected against deer, rabbits / hares etc. The detail would also indicate a variety of access gates within the detail for badgers or other creatures that may have, for instance, established routes through the restored hedge.
- To ensure development to a satisfactory standard, there will be an agreed procedure for joint annual inspection of all planting areas by representatives of the relevant Local Planning Authorities and developers at the end of each growing season and for each year of the aftercare period, (10 years at the converter / substation and five years on the cable route) following implementation. Areas found not to be thriving should be treated to such additional works as are required to rectify the situation within the next growing season.

- Any tree or shrub planted as part of an approved landscaping management scheme that, within the first five years of the aftercare period (see 3.1 above), is removed, dies or becomes, in the opinion of the relevant Local Planning Authorities, seriously damaged or diseased, must be replaced in the first available planting season with a specimen of the same species and size as that originally planted, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the relevant Local Planning Authorities.

- Suspension of the aftercare period for any part of the scheme at the substation and the Cable Corridor may occur in the event that in the opinion of Mid Suffolk District Council or Suffolk Coastal District Council there was a significant failure of the planting scheme that could not be satisfactorily remedied in the following planting season, and or part of the planting scheme was failing to progress to the extent that it would not achieve the objectives of the scheme within the specified aftercare period.

4.3 Grasslands

4.3.1 Baseline

55. Detailed baseline relating to Grasslands is provided in section 23.5.3 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. Examples of agricultural grassland are present throughout the onshore cable route however they have low ecological value. Lowland meadows are Priority Habitats in the UKBAP and Suffolk LBAP, and some good examples are crossed by the route but they are of local value only. Lowland Dry Acid Grassland is a UKBAP and Suffolk LBAP Priority Habitat and a Habitat of Principal Importance to Conservation in England. Areas of marshy grassland and swamp crossed are generally species-poor although marshy grassland and swamp are rare in the local context. Examples of tall herb grassland were identified throughout the onshore cable route however they have low ecological value. Habitat information is included in *Appendices 23.1, 23.2* and *23.5* of the ES.

4.3.2 Embedded Mitigation

56. Calcifugous grassland and swamp dominated by Common Reed *Phragmites australis* are avoided by routeing of the onshore cable route.

4.3.3 Additional Mitigation

4.3.3.1 Post Construction

57. In all grassland, topsoil would be stripped, stored and replaced to retain the seed bank.

58. Reinstatement of improved grassland areas may be supplemented by seeding at the discretion of the landowner. In neutral grassland areas natural regeneration is preferred and no supplementary seeding would be used.

59. For marshy grassland and swamp, if access is required, at Target Note 344 and 375, bog matting (such as 5m-wide timber boards), would be used for the running track. This would result in fewer disturbances to the habitats underneath.

60. When crossing damp or marshy grassland indirect hydrological impacts would be avoided through careful attention to the design of any replacement drainage schemes and the installation of water stops to prevent the cable trench acting as a preferential pathway for groundwater flow.

61. For the sections where disturbance cannot be avoided (i.e. the cable trench) topsoil should be removed, stored and reinstated and the area left to recover naturally.

4.3.3.2 Post Construction

62. Monitoring of planting and seedlings would be undertaken 5 years after the completion of the works. Walkover surveys, following the baseline methodology would be undertaken in years 1, 3 and 5, unless suitable data were available from East Anglia ONE. As set out within the Chapter 29 Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of the ES, any new planting would be subject to maintenance and a replacement-planting programme to ensure successful establishment.

4.4 Coastal Habitats

4.4.1 Baseline

63. Detailed baseline relating to Coastal Habitats is provided in section 23.5.3 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. Coastal vegetated shingle and maritime cliffs and slopes are Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI) for Conservation in England and UKBAP and Suffolk LBAP priority habitats, however only very small areas of these habitats are present at the landfall. Coastal saltmarsh is a HPI for Conservation in England, UKBAP and Suffolk LBAP priority habitat; however only a very small strip is present on the route either side of the River Deben and Martlesham Creek. Habitat information is included in *Appendices 23.1, 23.2* and *23.5* of the ES.

4.4.2 Embedded Mitigation

64. The cable would be installed within pre-installed ducts at the landfall location and this would minimise habitat loss.

65. There would be no direct impact on the areas of saltmarsh either side of the River Deben from cabling, as the cable would be installed within pre-installed ducts which go beneath the habitat.

66. The onshore cable route avoids the vegetated shingle area adjacent to the landfall.

4.4.3 Additional Mitigation

4.4.3.1 Pre-construction

67. Pre-construction surveys would be required for the maritime cliff and slope habitat affected by the proposed works to determine any required specific mitigation measures.

68. To minimise disturbance impacts to the beach and shingle habitat if the short duct technique is used, the works area would be clearly defined by marker posts and construction access restricted. This would prevent disturbance of adjacent areas.

4.4.3.2 During Construction

69. Maritime cliffs and slope habitat that may be temporarily impacted would be reinstated on completion of works. Where shingle is crossed this would be stored and then redistributed over the top of the onshore cable route.

70. If reinstatement is required, monitoring of planting and seedlings would be undertaken 5 years after the completion of the works. This would be done with a walkover survey, which would follow the baseline methodology and be undertaken in years one, three and five.

4.5 Watercourses and Ponds

4.5.1 Baseline

71. Detailed baseline information relating to Watercourses and Ponds is provided in section 23.5.3 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. Rivers and streams are priority habitats within the Suffolk BAP and are UK BAP priority habitats. The River Deben and Martlesham Creek are considered to be of international importance due to site designations. River Gipping (sections) and the Mill River are of county importance with the smaller streams having local value only. Ditches along the onshore cable route support abundant vegetation and some are of local value. Ponds are a UKBAP priority habitat and Suffolk LBAP habitat, however no ponds are crossed by the onshore cable route. Habitat information is included in *Appendices 23.1, 23.2* and *23.5* of the ES.

4.5.2 Pre-construction survey

72. A pre-construction walkover survey would be conducted to confirm the location, type and dimensions of water bodies, in those areas not covered by existing data from East Anglia ONE.

4.5.3 Embedded Mitigation

73. All water crossings for the cables would be made by pre-installed ducts. The only requirement for water crossings would be for access, with the use of existing crossings where possible. For any new temporary crossings or upgrades to existing crossings habitat removal would, where practicable, be restricted to the maximum haul road width of 5.5m. Where possible any spoil would be set back 10m from watercourses to minimise potential for silt run off.

4.5.4 Additional Mitigation

4.5.4.1 During Construction

74. Bank-side vegetation would be retained, with trees and shrubs coppiced rather than grubbed-out where practicable.

75. Any aquatic vegetation removed during the process would be retained on the adjacent banks for 24 hours to allow the aquatic fauna to return to the water.

76. Bank and bed material would be stored during construction to aid reinstatement.

77. The timing of the works would be carefully selected and periods of low flow would be chosen wherever practicable.

78. Measures to minimise impacts due to sediment release or pollution would be implemented and if required flume bridges would be in place for the duration of the construction period.

4.5.4.2 Post Construction

79. Bank and bed materials removed for construction would be stored separately and replaced in the reverse order in which they were removed, to promote the re-establishment of appropriate habitat.

80. Trees and shrubs would be replanted and the reinstated areas would be fenced off to prevent damage (including poaching) by livestock.

81. Geotextile matting would be used, wherever necessary, to reinforce banks during reinstatement.

4.6 Other Habitats

4.6.1 Baseline

82. Detailed baseline relating to Other Habitats is provided in section 23.5.3 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. Arable Field Margins is a HPI, a UKBAP and Suffolk LBAP priority habitat, however only low value examples are present along the Onshore Cable Route. Habitat information is included in *Appendices 23.1, 23.2* and *23.5* of the ES.

4.6.2 Embedded Mitigation

83. There is no specific embedded mitigation relating to arable field margins.

4.6.3 Additional Mitigation

4.6.3.1 During Construction

84. Topsoil would be stripped and stored separately from subsoil to aid reinstatement efforts.

4.6.3.2 Post Construction

85. On completion of works, all arable fields along the onshore cable route would be returned to agricultural practice and would regenerate naturally.

4.7 Notable Plant Species

4.7.1 Baseline

86. Detailed baseline relating to Notable Plant species is provided in section 23.5.4 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. Three 'Nationally Scarce' species are recorded; Mossy Stonecrop *Crassula tillaea* was found in Target Notes 197, 194, 201, 374 and 379 on compacted disturbed soils on sands around Woodbridge, Perennial Glasswort *Sarcocornia perennis* occurs in both areas of saltmarsh along the River Deben Target Notes 246 and 315 and Suffocated Clover *Trifolium suffocatum* was found abundantly at Target Note 191. Two species listed as 'Near Threatened' in Cheffing & Farrell (2005) were recorded Common Cudweed *Filago vulgaris* and Hoary Cinquefoil *Potentilla argentea*. Areas with botanically important species are identified on Figure 24.1 of the ES. Species information is included in *Appendices 23.1, 23.2* and *23.5* of the ES.

4.7.2 Pre-construction survey

87. A pre-construction walkover survey would be undertaken to confirm the location and extent of notable species, unless suitable and current data are available from East Anglia ONE surveys.

4.8 Invasive Species

4.8.1 Baseline

88. Detailed baseline relating to Notable Plant species is provided in section 23.5.4 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. Four non-native invasive species have been identified on the Onshore Cable Route that are listed in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 9. These comprise Hottentot-fig *Carpobrotus edulis*, Canadian Waterweed *Elodea canadensis*, Indian Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* and Japanese Rose *Rosa rugosa*. Species information is included in *Appendices 23.1, 23.2* and *23.5* of the ES.

4.8.2 Pre-construction Survey

89. A pre-construction walkover survey would be undertaken to confirm the location of invasive plant species unless suitable and current data are available from East Anglia ONE surveys. The survey would seek to determine if any of the previously identified areas have spread and if there are any new areas of invasive species have developed. This would be undertaken between April and September.

4.8.3 Additional Mitigation

4.8.3.1 During Construction

90. A detailed method statement/ protocol for dealing with invasive species would be prepared, focusing on preventing their spread. This would be agreed with the Environment Agency and Natural England and include a plan showing the location of identified invasive plant species. This protocol would be used if further stands were found during construction activities.

4.8.3.2 During Construction

91. Best practice measures should be adhered to during construction to avoid the spread of non-native invasive species. This will include:

- Arrive at the site with clean footwear and vehicles.
- Ensure footwear is clean (visually from soil and debris) before leaving the site.
- Ensure vehicle is kept clean - in particular remove any accumulated mud before leaving the site.
- Make use of facilities provided on the site to clean footwear/equipment.
- Keep access to a minimum.
- If practical do not take vehicles onto site, keep to established tracks and park vehicles on hard standing.

- Where possible avoid areas of livestock and areas with known plant disease.
- Plan visits so that the most risky visit is the last one of the day.

92. Soil storage and handling would be carefully managed in accordance with the agreed method statement to avoid the spreading of invasive species.

93. Toolbox talks focussing on invasive species would be given to site staff and would include information on recognising invasive species. Briefing notes containing this information would also be available at the site offices.

94. If alien or invasive species were found on site the ECoW would be informed. The area would be demarcated and appropriate signage installed until the appropriate action can be taken.

4.9 Badgers

4.9.1 Baseline

95. Detailed baseline relating to Badger *Meles meles* is provided in section 23.5.4 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. Records of Badger were identified during the background data search within 100m of the preferred onshore cable route. Detailed surveys identified 35 separate Badger setts in proximity to the onshore cable route. Badger information and figures are included in the confidential *Appendix 23.4* of the ES.

96. All active setts within the cable route (setts 14, 25 and 26) would have been closed (and badgers excluded) during the installation of ducts as part of the East Anglia ONE construction.

4.9.2 Pre-construction Survey

97. Badgers are highly mobile species and can occupy their setts at different times over a number of years and seasons. Due to the length of time before construction commences the footprint of the works plus a 30m buffer would be re-surveyed in a pre-construction walkover survey in order to assess the status and current use of previously identified setts and identify any new setts excavated. Following this survey, consultation would be undertaken with Natural England detailing outline construction methods; this will enable the requirement for a mitigation licence to be determined.

4.9.3 Additional Mitigation

4.9.3.1 Pre-construction

98. If following the pre-construction surveys, a disturbance licence is required, Badgers would need to be excluded prior to works starting. A licence from Natural England would be sought to undertake a controlled exclusion to

ensure that no Badgers remain in the sett at the time of construction. This would involve the use of one-way gates on the sett entrance and a monitoring period of at least three weeks. Once sure that the sett is empty, works could then proceed.

99. Licences allowing works to proceed close to active badger setts, as works that would cause disturbance as defined by Natural England, would be acquired. Licences for disturbance or sett exclusion are normally only issued for the period 1st July – 30th November, and any deviation from this period would need to be discussed and agreed with Natural England in advance of submitting the licence application.

4.9.3.2 During Construction

100. Mitigation during construction if required would be detailed in the Method Statement submitted to Natural England as part of any licence application. This is likely to state that any excavations left open overnight would have a 'ramp' installed; a scaffold plank or similar would be suitable. This is to allow Badgers or other mammals a means to escape in the unlikely event they fall into any open jointing bays. In addition, if required (based on the updated survey), badger fencing may be required.

101. The toolbox talks given to site staff would include information on recognising signs of badgers and their setts. Briefing notes containing this information would also be available at the site offices.

102. As a general rule, the use of noisy plant and machinery will not be permitted within the 30m disturbance zone around active setts. Upon further details of the works specific to within 30m of an active sett, where appropriate and proportional to the works, and as agreed with Natural England prior to works commencing, the ECoW may reduce the buffer to less than 30m where it is considered the works will not result in obstruction or disturbance.

103. Where night time works are required lighting would be directional to avoid unnecessary lighting on woodland and water edge, so as not to disturb emerging or foraging badgers; and will be directed away from the 30m buffer zone around active setts.

104. Chemicals will be stored as far away from the setts and badger paths as possible.

105. Trenches deeper than 1m must be covered at the end of each working day, or include a means of escape for any animal falling in (badgers would continue to use established paths across a site even when construction work has started).

106. Any temporarily exposed open pipe system will be capped in such a way as to prevent badgers gaining access when contractors are off site.

107. If badgers or new setts were identified during construction, works would cease. The area would be demarcated and the licence would be obtained before works can proceed.

108. The ECoW would monitor the area during construction for new badger setts.

4.9.3.3 Post Construction

109. Any setts subjected to a Natural England Licence, including those not directly affected by works, would be revisited when all works have been completed. The results of this visit would form part of the licence return reports. The survey timing would be subject to the licence return dates.

4.10 Bats

4.10.1 Baseline

110. Detailed baseline relating to Bats is provided in section 23.5.4 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. Bats are listed as a European Protected Species in the Conservation (Natural habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. No tree roosts were identified within the onshore cable route although high levels of bat activity were recorded at four boundary features (i.e. greater than 200 bat passes). In addition, two hedgerows recorded greater than five barbastelle passes (therefore six hedgerows in total within the ES were classified as important for bats).

111. A further five hedgerows which recorded single barbastelle passes were subsequently identified as important during post submission discussions with consultees.

112. Hedgerows important for bats are identified in the Schedule of Hedgerows in *Appendix 1*. Bat information and figures are included in *Appendices 23.1, 23.2* and *23.5* of the ES.

4.10.2 Pre-construction Survey

113. Further surveys for bats would be undertaken pre-construction along all routes identified for removal to provide updated assessments of the commuting value of these routes. These would be undertaken in accordance with the most recent guidance (currently Bat Conservation Trust 2016) ~~using the same methodology as the baseline surveys~~, and would use a similar methodology as the base line surveys including the survey period being conducted between April and September.

4.10.3 Embedded Mitigation

114. Loss of trees has been minimised through careful routeing of the onshore cable route and the reduction of the working width to 5.5m through hedgerows. In addition, where possible, haul road and jointing bays may be micro-sited to avoid impacts at hedgerow crossing points.

115. The East Anglia ONE Lighting Strategy for Little Blakeham Pit SSSI would be reviewed and if necessary revised. Revision of the strategy would be informed by new activity surveys along commuting routes connecting Little Blakeham Pit to the onshore cable route (see below).

116. There will be no 24hr lighting except at the CCSs and substation.

117. An Artificial Light Emissions Management Plan will be developed.

4.10.4 Additional Mitigation

4.10.4.1 Pre-construction

118. Pre-construction activity surveys would be undertaken to identify key commuting routes around the substation, unless suitable data is available from East Anglia ONE. This would be agreed with Natural England, Mid Suffolk District Council and the Suffolk County Council Ecologists at the time. Should pre-construction surveys be required, they would follow the same methodology as the baseline surveys undertaken for the ES. The information would then form the basis of a lighting strategy focused on minimising impacts during sensitive construction months. The strategy would be agreed with the local authorities and construction implemented in line with the strategy.

4.10.4.2 Post Construction

119. Further surveys for bats would be undertaken post-construction. This would include reinstated hedgerow sections. Three surveys would take place following the same methodology as the baseline surveys, these would take place in May, July and September and in years one, three and five post construction.

4.11 Great Crested Newts

4.11.1 Baseline

120. Detailed baseline relating to Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus* is provided in section 23.5.4 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. There are background records of Great Crested Newt records within the 2km area of search.

121. There are seven discrete areas along the onshore cable route where great crested newt breeding ponds are present within a 250m radius of the onshore cable route.

122. Ponds where Great Crested Newts were present during the surveys are identified on *Figure 23.8a – 23.8g* in the ES.

4.11.2 Pre-construction Survey

123. All ponds within 250m of the proposed works will be surveyed for Great Crested Newts prior to construction. This is to ensure that the surveys meet Natural England's data requirements for informing a mitigation licence, which is typically between two – four years old. These surveys will be undertaken between March and mid-June in accordance with the latest guidance (of which the Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines (English Nature, 2001) are current at the time of writing).

4.11.3 Additional Mitigation

4.11.3.1 Pre-construction

124. An exclusion programme of newts would be undertaken under licence from Natural England. This would involve the installation of amphibian-proof fencing around the working width (e.g. junction bay compounds and haul roads) in all areas identified as great crested newt breeding ponds during the pre-construction survey and using pit-fall trapping and carpet tiles to catch and remove all great crested newts prior to construction. This would take place during suitable conditions in the newt active season March-October inclusive for a period of time appropriate to the population size.

125. Newts would be transported to suitable habitat at least 50m away from construction works. These receptor sites would be identified during the pre-construction walkover survey and clearly marked on maps to enable landowner permission to be gained prior to works commencing. The amphibian fence would remain in place until the works were complete in that area and the ground was remade.

4.11.3.2 During Construction

126. If any newts are found during works on other parts of the route then works would cease in the area and the ECoW would be called to site immediately to assess the situation and advise on a course of action. The decided course of action would be in accordance with licence requirements and discussions with Natural England.

127. Any other amphibians caught would be relocated outside the area of works and into suitable habitat by the ECoW.

128. The toolbox talks given to site staff would include information on recognising British amphibians. Briefing notes containing this information would also be available at the site offices together with copies of the method statement and licence.

4.11.3.3 Post Construction

129. Post construction monitoring would be implemented to monitor Great Crested Newt populations. This would be undertaken in accordance with the Natural England Licence requirements which would typically be for two years post construction. The surveys would take place between April and June.

4.12 Otter

4.12.1 Baseline

130. Detailed baseline relating to Otter is provided in section 23.5.4 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. Otters are a European Protected Species. Presence was confirmed at 12 locations although no confirmed evidence of couches or holts on the onshore cable route during the 2012 survey. Information and figures setting out the results of the surveys are included in *Appendices 23.2* and *23.5* of the ES.

4.12.2 Pre-construction Survey

131. A pre-construction walkover would be undertaken along all suitable open-cut watercourses to confirm that no new holts or lying up sites have been used by Otter. This would preferably take place in summer. If Otter holts or couches are identified during these pre-construction surveys then Natural England would be consulted regarding an appropriate mitigation strategy.

4.12.3 Embedded Mitigation

132. Where possible, night-time working during open trenching of watercourses would be minimised in order to minimise impacts on Otters.

4.12.4 Additional Mitigation

4.12.4.1 During Construction

133. As Otters are largely nocturnal, mitigation measures during construction would focus the maintenance of barrier-free, night access along banks as follows:

- Obstructions to Otter movement along watercourses would, wherever possible, be temporarily removed, beached or bridged at night (to the extent that Otters could use either bank or the bed of the watercourse).
- Exit ramps from the jointing bays would be provided at night near watercourses with confirmed presence, so that Otters can escape if they fall in.

134. Note that as no night time working is expected along the onshore cable route direct disturbance by noise or light would be avoided.

135. Otters could also be affected indirectly through pollution or silting up of watercourses, especially if it were to reduce fish stocks or the local availability of other prey. Measures to protect water quality would minimise the risk of pollution and sedimentation and thus the risk to fish stocks as Otter food resources.

136. The toolbox talks given to site staff would include information on recognising holts and signs of otters. Briefing notes containing this information would also be available at the site offices.

137. If a new holt is found during construction, works would be stopped and the ECoW would attend the area. They would supervise the recommencement of works and/or arrange for a licence as required.

4.12.4.2 Post Construction

138. No post construction monitoring is required based on the existing survey data.

4.13 Water Voles

4.13.1 Baseline

139. Detailed baseline relating to Water Voles is provided in section 23.5.4 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. Water Voles are listed in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Water Voles were confirmed at 17 locations. For full details in respect to water voles, refer to the report provided in *Appendix 23.2 - Otter and Water Vole Technical Report*. The locations of confirmed water vole presence are highlighted on *Figures 23.10a -23.10g*.

4.13.2 Pre-construction Survey

140. A pre-construction survey would be undertaken along all suitable open-cut watercourses to be crossed by the haul road to confirm that Water Voles have not moved into the location of water crossings, unless suitable data is available from East Anglia ONE. This would be agreed with Natural England at the time. If undertaken, the surveys would follow the same methodology as baseline surveys and would be undertaken in spring or summer.

4.13.3 Embedded Mitigation

141. All watercourses would be crossed and ducted prior to cable installation under both approaches, therefore there would be no direct habitat loss and disruption to commuting and foraging from cable installation. Potential loss of water vole escape holes arises at haul route crossing points where any new or upgraded crossing is required, such as the use of a bailey bridge. This represents the potential for killing or injuring water vole at six watercourses with water vole presence within the onshore cable route (23, 46, 70, 75, 80 and 90).

142. Pre-construction survey findings will be used to identify any areas where Water Vole are present along the haul road. Where Water Vole are found, dissuasion will be used.

143. Dissuasion would include the careful removal of surface vegetation from crossings, which encourages Water Voles to move to nearby alternative areas, provided these are suitable and not already occupied. During the growing season, green shoots would be removed at frequent intervals so that Water Voles do not return to the area. This method is most likely to be successful over short lengths of bank and when started early in the year.

144. Dissuasion would be undertaken by removing vegetation by strimming to bare earth. In order to be effective, all standing vegetation both on the bank and in the water would be cut and all arisings removed. The following steps listed in the Water Vole Conservation Handbook, third edition (Rob Strachan & Tom Moorhouse, 2011) would be followed:

- Identify and mark the position of all burrows in the affected areas prior to vegetation removal so these can be located later to ensure they are not blocked.
- Strimming would begin as early as possible in the season as mothers are less likely to stay in areas where predation is likely. Remove vegetation from the affected areas and a suitable buffer zone (up to 5m either side) with a strimmer until only bare earth remains. The strimmed area must extend to at least the top of the bank and, where suitable vegetation exists adjacent to the bank-top this would need to be strimmed as well.
- Rake off and remove arisings from the strimmed area.
- Check that burrow entrances have not become blocked.
- Monitor the strimmed area for two weeks for field signs of Water Voles. Where field signs are recorded the need to repeat or extend the strimming should be reviewed. Draining water from the affected area, if possible, can encourage Water Voles to move, so long as this does not affect Water Voles in adjoining habitats.
- Undertake a destructive search of the affected area (but not the buffer zone) after a period of monitoring following strimming.
- Works should proceed following the destructive search.

145. In certain cases, it may be necessary to maintain the affected area for a period of time until works can take place. In such cases the need to install

vole- resistant fencing, or continually strim and remove any re-growth would be reviewed. In all cases monitoring (at least weekly in spring and daily from late May) the affected area would confirm the continued absence of Water Voles. All areas that are to be impacted would be inspected to identify any existing Water Vole burrows prior to displacement.

146. The toolbox talks given to site staff would include information on recognising signs of Water Voles. Briefing notes containing this information would also be available at the site offices.

4.13.4 Additional Mitigation

4.13.4.1 During Construction

147. Water Voles could also be affected indirectly through pollution or silting up of watercourses, especially if it were to reduce affected food plants. Measures to protect water quality would minimise the risk of pollution and sedimentation.

4.13.4.2 Post Construction

148. A post construction monitoring survey would take place following the same methodology as the baseline survey, preferably in the summer. This survey would be undertaken in years one and two post construction. If Water Voles have re-colonised successfully in year one, the requirement for the second year of surveys would be reviewed and agreed with the consultees.

4.14 Dormouse

149. Baseline relating to Dormouse is provided in section 23.5.4 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. During ecological surveys no dormouse were found within the vicinity of the onshore cable route or substation and as such no impact is predicted and no mitigation or monitoring is required. Full details are provided in the accompanying *Appendix 23.2 - Dormouse Technical Report*.

4.15 Reptiles

4.15.1 Baseline

150. Detailed baseline information relating to Reptiles is provided in section 23.5.4 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. Reptile presence/absence surveys were undertaken at 80 locations along the onshore electrical transmission works. These surveys recorded all species of reptile apart from adder. Moderate populations were recorded in 14 locations and low populations were recorded in 32 locations. In 2014, no reptiles were observed, however, optimal reptile habitat was observed at 11 locations along the onshore cable route. Given the results of the reptile survey undertaken during the 2011-2012 surveys, it is considered possible that these areas also support reptile populations. Therefore, locations confirmed with reptiles (as

per 2011-2012 surveys) and locations with optimal habitat for reptiles (as per 2014 surveys) are considered to require further mitigation prior to construction.

151. Full details are provided in *Appendix 23.2 - Reptile Technical Report* in the *Appendix 23.5 – Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Report* and locations where reptiles have been confirmed are highlighted on *Figures 23.11a – 23.11g.*

4.15.2 Pre-construction Survey

152. A pre-construction survey would be undertaken in line with the baseline methodology and between April and October, unless suitable data is available from East Anglia ONE. This would be agreed with Natural England at the time. If undertaken, the survey will include all areas identified previously with confirmed presence (as per 2011-2012 surveys) and optimal habitat for reptiles (as per 2014 surveys); as well as areas suitable to receive reptiles should any be found during construction and which need to be moved to safety.

4.15.3 Embedded Mitigation

153. The jointing bays are frequently located near to field boundaries (for example to minimise impacts on agricultural land). Field boundaries (hedgerow, for example) are wildlife corridors for reptiles and the results of the reptile surveys strengthen this. As part of the embedded mitigation, a buffer against field boundaries in order to protect sensitive features such as hedges, trees (>5m) and watercourses (>10m) from construction activities would be in place. This would reduce the potential risk of affecting reptiles along the route.

4.15.4 Additional Mitigation

4.15.4.1 Pre-construction

154. At the landfall, at reptile location 002, a thorough hand search by a suitably qualified ecologist followed by strimming would dissuade reptiles from the area and would be sufficient, as suitable unaffected habitat would remain. Difficult access means that it is inappropriate to implement a translocation program here.

155. A reptile capture and release programme would be implemented at one location: Reptile location 045 - Large area of grass and scrub. This would entail setting out artificial refuges for reptiles to use across the area. Then the area would be checked each day for reptiles. Reptiles would be captured and transferred to suitable habitat improved beforehand. Typically 30 – 60 days of trapping is required within the active reptile season (April-October inclusive).

156. This would only be necessary if a jointing bay is located at this site. Only a proportion of the site will be temporarily lost. Capture and release will be to remaining unaffected areas of Reptile location 045 subject to landowner agreement. As reptiles will be moved to unaffected remaining habitat, habitat management measures of the retained habitat will be undertaken in the year prior to construction. This will aim to improve the carrying capacity of retained habitat during the construction period.

157. After locations 002 and 045, 12 further locations remain which have been identified with moderate populations of reptiles. Eight of these will be avoided through route selection and the use of pre-installed ducting. The remaining four areas are small in size (e.g. narrow liner features at hedgerows) and the impacts would be short term and temporary, therefore it has been deemed inappropriate to implement a capture and release program here. At these areas a thorough hand search by a suitably qualified ecologist followed by strimming to dissuade reptiles from the area prior to construction would suffice.

158. To minimise any potential impact to reptiles, the working areas where reptiles have been recorded in low numbers would be made unsuitable prior to any works commencing. This would consist of reducing vegetation cover as much as possible (by mowing or strimming to 5cm above ground-level) to discourage reptiles from the area. This would be done during the reptile active season (March – October). These sections would then be left for one week to allow reptiles to move out of the area.

159. Sections of hedge that are to be removed to facilitate construction would be coppiced using hand tools to prevent injuring any reptiles resting at the bases. Vegetation bases would only be removed once the area has been deemed clear of reptiles. These processes would be undertaken under a watching brief by a suitably qualified ecologist and any reptiles found would be transported to suitable habitat at least 50 m away from construction works. These receptor sites would be identified during the pre- construction walkover survey and clearly marked on maps to enable landowner permission to be gained prior to works commencing.

160. These mitigation measures will be documented and carried out through a Precautionary Method of Working (PMoW) document. This will include the details of the above mitigation as well as:

- Specific requirements of the strim lengths and tools to be used during vegetation clearance (to act as a reference document for contractors);
- Identification guides for common reptile species;

- Advice for contractors on what to do if a reptile is found on site;
- Details of a toolbox talk to be given to contractors prior to the commencement of work.

4.15.4.2 During Construction

161. In the event a reptile is found during construction works work would stop and the ECoW would undertake a hand search of the area where the reptile was found. If any reptiles were caught they would be translocated by the ECoW. The ECoW would supervise the recommencement of construction.

162. The toolbox talks given to site staff would include information on recognising British reptiles, legal responsibilities and the procedure to follow should a reptile be found during construction. Briefing notes containing this information would also be available at the site offices.

4.15.4.3 Post Construction

163. Post construction monitoring would follow the same survey methodology as the baseline survey and would take place between April and October. Post construction monitoring would only be required for Area 045 if the capture and release is undertaken and the receptor area, which would have been identified and assessed in agreement with SCC prior to construction. The year in which monitoring is to be undertaken would be subject to the detailed method statement but likely to be in year two post construction.

4.16 Fish

4.16.1 Baseline

164. The Environment Agency does hold records of protected and rare fish species such as European eel *Anguilla Anguilla* and bullhead *Cottus gobio*, and as there are no in-channel works, the Environment Agency were not concerned by the potential impacts of the proposed project on fish species. Naturalised brown trout *Salmo trutta* and eel are known to occur in the River Fynn and River Lark.

4.16.2 Embedded Mitigation

165. The main river crossings of Martlesham Creek and The Deben, Kirton Creek and River Gipping would be crossed by the use of pre-installed ducts. Where there are access crossings that require some construction possible spoil would be set back 5m from watercourses to minimise potential for silt run off from the working width.

166. To reduce the impact of uncontrolled runoff from the site during construction the following measures to reduce the potential impact of the works in the event of an extreme rainfall event would be implemented:

- Where possible, stockpiles of excavated materials would be placed away from the drainage system to minimise the potential for silt that may be mobilised entering the drainage network.
- Gaps would be provided at intervals in the stockpiles to act as water pathways, to ensure that floodwater movement is not hindered and surface water flooding is not exacerbated.
- No fuel or other hazardous substances would be stored within close proximity to the drainage network and where possible mobile plant would be parked within designated compounds at night or when not in use.

4.17 Terrestrial Invertebrates

4.17.1 Baseline

167. Detailed baseline relating to Terrestrial Invertebrates is provided in section 23.5.4 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. Overall the majority of the onshore cable route comprises arable fields of low negligible invertebrate interest. Thirteen sites were identified as having potentially higher ecological value, of which five locations including the landfall had further detailed survey undertaken; see Figure *23.12a - 23.12g*. See *Appendix 23.2 - Terrestrial Invertebrate Technical Report* for full details

4.17.2 Pre-construction Survey

168. Given the dynamic nature of the cliff at the landfall, pre-construction surveys would be required to determine any required specific mitigation measures in relation to the Wall Brown butterfly. This is only required if the short-duct method is used.

4.17.3 Embedded Mitigation

169. CCSs would have a minimum 5m buffer from boundary features in order to minimise habitat damage and where possible jointing bays would be sited to avoid impacts to invertebrate habitat areas such as mature trees and deadwood suitable for Stag Beetles.

170. In addition, on completion of the works all habitat loss would be re-instated as detailed in habitat mitigation above.

4.18 Aquatic Invertebrates

4.18.1 Baseline

171. Detailed baseline relating to Aquatic Invertebrates is provided in section 23.5.4 of Chapter 23 Terrestrial Ecology of the ES. No records were provided by the background data search of any notable aquatic invertebrate species within 2km of the onshore electrical transmission works. See the

accompanying *Appendix 23.2 - Aquatic Invertebrate Technical Report* for full details.

4.18.2 Embedded Mitigation

172. Mitigation during construction primarily relates to reducing pollution incidents and sediment run-off entering the watercourse during construction (see Table 1 above).

5 Birds

5.1 Baseline

5.1.1 General Breeding Birds

173. Detailed baseline relating to birds is provided in Chapter 24 Onshore Ornithology section 24.5.2 of the ES. Key legislation relating to birds is the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Ninety-four species were recorded during surveys of which 53 are birds of conservation concern. Potential impacts are temporary and can be mitigated for all species. Important Bird Areas are identified on *Figure 24.1* of the ES. Further information and figures relating to the survey are included in *Appendix 24.1* of the ES.

174. The following baseline information has been gathered on the key birds through desk study and field surveys in order to prepare the pre-application information required for the proposed development.

5.1.2 Deben Estuary SPA Non-Breeding Birds

175. The Deben Estuary SPA has been classified for two non-breeding bird species: Dark- bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla bernicla* (hereafter referred to as Brent Goose) and Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*.

176. An impact on the SPA would include the permanent loss or degradation of habitat on which the interest feature birds depend or the disturbance of those birds to the extent that there is a significant, permanent reduction in the population supported by the SPA.

177. Baseline information on wintering birds, including Brent Goose and Avocet, is provided in Section 24.5.2.24 of the ES with further information in *Appendix 24.1* and *Appendix 24.2*

5.1.2.1 Brent Goose

178. Mainly present between December and February. The peak number of dark-bellied brent goose recorded in winter 2011/12 was 2,183 individuals in Sector 9 (under the 1% international wintering threshold of 2,400 individuals, Austin et al. 2014) during high tide in February 2012. The peak number in winter 2013/14 was 1,588 across the Deben Estuary, also during high tide in December 2013. Feeding areas identified during the surveys include areas within the onshore cable route redline boundary close to where the cables pass under the Deben Estuary, an area of marsh approximately 1km north of the crossing (on the west bank of the Deben) and three areas 1km to 2km south of the crossing point (all on the west bank of the Deben). The maximum recorded number of dark-bellied brent goose on farmland crossed by the onshore cable route was 950 on two survey dates in January 2014.

5.1.2.2 Avocet

179. Present in both winters, with the peak in winter 2011 / 12 being 325 individuals in Sector 9 during high tide in February 2012 (exceeding national wintering threshold of 75 individuals, Austin et al. 214). The peak in winter 2013/14 was 328 across the Deben Estuary during high tide in November 2013. The surveys highlighted primary roost sites within the survey area on both the east and west bank of the Deben approximately 500m north of the crossing. A secondary roost was identified approximately 2km north-west of the Deben crossing. The main feeding zone within the area surveyed for avocets includes a stretch of the Deben extending from the cable crossing point approximately 1.5km to the north

5.1.3 Schedule 1 Breeding Birds

180. Schedule 1 breeding birds are those listed in Schedule 1 of the WCA and receive protection under the provisions of Sections 1(4) and 1(5) of that Act as extended by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000. These provisions make it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- Disturb any such bird when it is building its nest or while it is in or near a nest containing dependant young; or
- Disturb the dependant young of any such bird.

181. There are special penalties where the offences listed in the Acts are committed for any Schedule 1 species.

182. Baseline information relating to breeding birds is provided in Section 24.5.2.23 of the ES with further information provided in *Appendix 24.1* and *Appendix 24.2*. The Schedule 1 breeding species known to be nesting in the area crossed by the onshore transmission works are Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* and Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti*.

5.1.3.1 Marsh Harrier

183. A rare breeding bird in the UK. Musgrove et al. (2013) estimates that there are 320-380 pairs breeding in the UK. The 2009 Rare Breeding Birds in the UK Report (Holling et al. 2011) states 55 pairs were confirmed to breed in Suffolk, with a further six pairs unconfirmed.

184. During baseline surveys, one confirmed breeding pair of marsh harrier was recorded within an area crossed by the cable route (for details see *Appendix 24.1*). It was considered possible that a second pair could have attempted to breed in this area. A further wetland area also possibly supports one pair of marsh harriers although no nesting was confirmed. This area would be crossed by HDD methods during the East Anglia ONE construction.

185. Based on the National and County figures the one confirmed breeding pair recorded on this route represents up to 0.3% of the National total and 1.6% of the County total. With the potential for three breeding pairs along the route, this would represent 0.9% of the National total and 4.9% of the County total. On this basis one breeding pair is important at the county level but not at the national level.

5.1.3.2 Cetti's Warbler

186. A rare breeding bird in the UK. The 2009 Rare Breeding Birds in the UK Report (Holling et al. 2011) states up to 2,347 territorial males in the UK, of which 223 were recorded in Suffolk (the county with the second highest number recorded).

187. Cetti's Warbler males were recorded holding territory in two wetland areas. Both of these locations would be crossed by HDD methods during the East Anglia ONE construction.

188. Based on these figures the seven singing males recorded on this route represent 0.29% of the National total and 3% of the County total. On this basis, seven territorial males are important at the county level but not at the national level.

189. In addition to the valuation of the Key Breeding Bird Species above, the overall assemblage of breeding birds within the onshore cable route is considered of County value.

5.1.3.3 Other Schedule 1 Bird Species

190. Although not considered a significant impact in EIA terms, the Local Authorities identified the potential for effects upon skylark and mitigation was agreed by EATL and the Local Authorities during the East Anglia THREE Examination (see *Table 2*).

~~190.~~191. No other Schedule 1 bird species were confirmed as breeding in the area based on the surveys carried out in 2012. As a result no further detailed mitigation proposals are provided at this stage. The pre-construction surveys detailed below provide the opportunity to establish that no other Schedule 1 bird species have become established as breeding species along or adjacent to the proposed cable route. Should the presence of additional Schedule 1 species be confirmed during the pre-construction surveys, further targeted mitigation would be proposed and agreed with the relevant consultees.

5.2 Embedded Mitigation

~~191.~~192. Embedded mitigation for birds is covered by *Table 1* with the following additional measures shown in *Table 2*.

Table 2 Embedded Mitigation Relating to Onshore Ornithology

Parameter	Mitigation measures embedded into the project design	Rationale
General		
General	Unless current and relevant data are available from East Anglia ONE, pre-construction surveys in relation to Annex 1 and Schedule 1 birds undertaken by suitably qualified ecologists to ensure mitigation is based upon up-to-date survey data. Removal of any vegetation prior to construction during the non-breeding season if within footprint and close to any previously recorded Schedule 1 nest sites	Minimise impact
Landfall		
Construction	No additional measures	
Onshore cable route		
Construction	Monitoring of marsh harrier and Cetti's warbler (or any other breeding Schedule 1 species) nesting activity and additional species-specific restrictions if nesting occurs close to construction activity. Restrictions would constitute an exclusion area for specified activities around the nest of between 25m (e.g Cetti's warbler) and 400m (e.g Marsh harrier) radius, depending on species present, stage of nesting activity, and type of construction activity involved. Monitoring would continue at regular intervals until the completion of the nesting attempt.	Minimise impact
	For the avoidance of disturbance of feeding Brent Geese, during periods of construction works, from the 1st November to 28/29th February the only activities to be undertaken at the east side of the Deben Estuary (i.e. between Ferry Road and the Deben Estuary) would be: Walk-over site investigation or survey works; or Any inspections required to assess the integrity, safety and security of EATL assets; or Any response required for the purposes of ensuring the health, safety and security of employees, contractors and the general public, unless otherwise agreed with Natural England. Access by vehicle would be from either Access B or Access C (but not from both simultaneously to ensure that any disturbance is localised). For the same period, during times of severe weather (prolonged cold conditions), access will only be taken for the purposes of health, safety and security unless otherwise agreed with Natural England. The definition of 'severe weather' will be the same as that used to implement the Statutory Suspension of Wildfowl Shooting in Severe Winter Weather	Avoid impact

Parameter	Mitigation measures embedded into the project design	Rationale
	measure under the Wildlife and Countryside Act. The severe weather condition will come into force at 00h01 following the day when the relevant Secretary of State signs the necessary Statutory Instrument to bring the requirement into force. The suspension will end after a maximum period of 14 days unless otherwise extended by the Secretary of State through the signing of a further Statutory Instrument. After the end of the shooting season and up until the end of February, the same weather criteria shall apply, albeit without a signed order from the Secretary of State: EATL shall be responsible for monitoring local temperatures for this purpose.	
Substation		
Construction and Operation	Two plots located and prepared in accordance with the Countryside Stewardship option AB4, to be managed for ten years specifically as skylark habitat, to mitigate the likely impacts of the development on this Priority Species. The land for these plots will be identified, secured and managed by the Local Authorities. ~~No additional measures~~	Avoid impact

5.2.1 Additional Mitigation

5.2.1.1 Pre-construction

~~192.~~193. Measures would be undertaken to minimise the likelihood of disturbance injury or mortality of nesting birds, their eggs and chicks. Wherever possible, vegetation which would be directly impacted by construction and that could be used by nesting birds would be removed outside of the March — August (inclusive) bird nesting season (particularly sections of hedgerow, scrub, tree lines and woodland) although good practice would be to remove any vegetation outside of February to September ~~August~~ to avoid early or late breeding attempts.

~~193.~~194. At locations where scrub, tree or woodland removal during the breeding season is unavoidable, surveys would be undertaken immediately prior to habitat removal to confirm that there are no occupied nests.

~~194.~~195. If complete removal of the trees, shrubs and vegetation is not feasible, then they should be heavily pruned to reduce the amount of nesting cover for breeding birds where compliant with other mitigation measures.

~~195.~~196. Should any occupied nests be identified an appropriate buffer zone (determined on the basis of the species concerned and the location of the nest in the context of the surrounding vegetation, but no less than 5 m) would be retained until it can be ascertained that the chicks have fledged.

~~196.~~197. Pre-construction surveys will be targeted at Schedule 1 breeding species, rather than SPA non-breeding species, due to the need to assess the regularity of nesting at previously identified locations and the potential for such Schedule 1 species to choose new nesting locations.

~~197.~~198. The aim of the Schedule 1 breeding surveys will be to identify and confirm areas where nesting is regular and mitigation by habitat management might be necessary. Wetland habitats along the cable route that are potential nesting habitats for Marsh Harrier and Cetti's Warbler will be surveyed using appropriate methods. Survey methods will also be used that will identify the potential for nesting Hobby *Falco subbuteo* and Barn Owl *Tyto alba* (both Schedule 1 species that nest at low density in farmland) along and adjacent to the cable route. Survey methods will include an inspection of Barn Owl boxes (using a suitably licenced ornithologist if during the breeding season) within 100m of the route (no boxes are currently known to be used by this species).

~~198.~~199. The SPA non-breeding species have, in the case of Avocet and roosting Brent Goose, habitat requirements that mean their use of the area will not change from year to year and in the case of Brent Goose feeding areas their use of agricultural land will follow cropping practice that changes every year. As a result there is no benefit to be gained from pre-construction surveys for SPA non-breeding species.

~~199.~~200. If a nesting location and section of cable route is within 200m of a known location for a concentration of feeding Brent Goose then vegetation clearance will only be undertaken during September to November inclusive (to minimise disturbance to goose when they are more dependent on feeding on agricultural land).

5.2.2 Construction

~~200.~~201. If an active nest is identified during the works, it must be protected until the young have fledged. Works in the area should halt and a suitably qualified ecologist or ECoW should be contacted to advise on appropriate mitigation. This might involve retaining a buffer zone around the nest of 5-25 m dependent on the species (Schedule 1 species would need a separate plan due to variation in disturbance distances) involved and the location of the nest. It is not possible to give specific distances per species, as this is site specific. For example, a ground nesting species would require a greater exclusion due to having less cover.

5.2.3 Post-construction

~~201.~~202. On completion of construction, the land would be reinstated, farmland returned to agricultural practice and other areas would be reinstated in accordance with provisions in this OLEMS.

5.3 Targeted Management

5.3.1 Brent Goose

202.203. No targeted habitat management is proposed for Brent Goose at the pre-construction phase as there is no reason or requirement to carry out any such works in advance of construction.

203.204. The restriction upon construction works during the winter is described in *Table 2*.

5.3.2 Avocet

204.205. No targeted habitat management is proposed for Avocet at the pre-construction phase as there is no reason or requirement to carry out any such works in advance of construction.

5.3.3 General Breeding birds

205.206. If an active nest is identified during the works, it must be protected until the young have fledged. Works in the area should halt and a suitably qualified ecologist (ECoW) should be contacted to advise on appropriate mitigation. This might involve retaining a buffer zone around the nest of 5-25 m dependent on the species (Schedule 1 species would need a separate plan due to variation in disturbance distances) involved and the location of the nest. It is not possible to give specific distances per species, as this is site specific. For example, a ground nesting species would require a greater exclusion due to having less cover.

5.3.4 Marsh Harrier

206.207. The requirement for targeted habitat management measures to avoid disturbance of Marsh Harrier will take account of the baseline information described above and the results pre-construction survey data. If this identifies regular nesting along the line of the onshore cable route (that is, within the DCO Order Limits) then a targeted habitat management measure will be employed. This will be to make all suitable nesting vegetation within the 75 m onshore cable route construction activities unsuitable for nesting Marsh Harrier by strimming the vegetation to ground level outside of the bird nesting period (that nesting period is March to August inclusive). Any regrowth during the following spring and summer, and before construction starts, will be kept to below the height that it will be attractive to nesting birds by regular strimming.

207.208. If that nesting location and section of cable route is within 200 m of a known concentration of feeding Brent Geese then that vegetation clearance will be limited to being carried out in the months of September to November

inclusive. This is in order to avoid disturbance to Brent Geese in a period later in the winter when they are more dependent on feeding on agricultural land.

208.209. During construction in addition to the general monitoring activities of the ECoW, during the year of construction, a suitably experienced ornithologist would undertake surveys of Marsh Harrier fortnightly from mid-March to the end of June to establish if breeding is taking place. If breeding does commence those surveys will continue (potentially at more frequent intervals) to the completion of that nesting attempt. The purpose of those surveys will be to identify if nesting is attempted, where nesting is taking place in relation to construction activities, what is the stage of the nesting attempt (nest building, eggs, chicks, post fledging) and the potential for disturbance impacts. These surveys would be in addition to any surveys carried out by the ECoW due to the specialist nature of the species involved. The ornithologist will need to hold a Schedule 1 licence if the nest is to be approached.

209.210. If an active nest is identified in the vicinity of the works and the ornithologist advises that there is the potential for disturbance to that nest then works in the area would halt temporarily while the ornithologist, ECoW and other relevant EATL staff develop and implement, in consultation with Natural England, the following mitigation measure.

210.211. Mitigation would constitute an exclusion area for specified activities around the nest of between 100m and 400m radius, with that radius dependent on the stage of nesting activity that the Marsh Harrier has reached (nest building, eggs or chicks). The mitigation will apply the following criteria:

211.212. Activities that only involve the movement of vehicles past the nest location are able to continue where that is occurring beyond a distance of:

- 100m during nest building;
- 100m during incubation of the eggs; and
- 100m during rearing of the chicks to fledging.

212.213. Activities that involve people outside of vehicles and construction activities such as excavations are able to continue where that is occurring beyond a distance of:

- 400m during nest building;
- 400m during incubation of the eggs; and;
- 400m during rearing of the chicks to fledging.

~~213.~~214. This set of criteria is informed by the knowledge that Marsh Harrier will nest in arable fields and reed filled drains adjacent to arable fields where there is regular passage of vehicles associated with farming activities and that disturbance is not caused. It also follows a similar programme agreed by Natural England for the construction works of the Sixpenny Wood Wind Farm that similarly was in an agricultural area frequented by Marsh Harriers.

~~214.~~215. In the event that Marsh Harrier nest closer to construction operations than the distances above then further consultation will take place with Natural England and additional measures such as visual screening will be explored. In the event that additional measures cannot be developed the final backstop is that specific activities will cease in order that the criminal offence is not committed of disturbing a Schedule 1 breeding species.

5.3.5 Cetti's Warbler

~~215.~~216. The requirement for targeted habitat management measures to avoid disturbance of Cetti's Warbler will take account of the baseline information and the results of pre-construction survey data. If this identifies regular nesting along the line of the onshore cable route (that is, within the DCO Order Limits) then a targeted habitat management measure will be employed. This will be to make all suitable nesting vegetation beyond 10m of where surface ground works are to take place (subject to that still being within the DCO 'red line' boundary) unsuitable for nesting Cetti's Warbler by strimming the vegetation to ground level outside of the bird nesting period (that nesting period is March to August inclusive). Any regrowth during the following spring and summer, and before construction starts, will be kept to below the height that it will be attractive to nesting birds by regular strimming.

~~216.~~217. During construction in addition to the general monitoring activities of the ECoW, during the year of construction a suitably experienced ornithologist would undertake surveys of Cetti's Warbler fortnightly from the beginning of April to the end of July to establish if breeding is taking place. If breeding does commence those surveys will continue (potentially at more frequent intervals) to the completion of that nesting attempt. The purpose of those surveys will be to identify if nesting is attempted, where nesting is taking place in relation to construction activities, what is the stage of the nesting attempt (nest building, eggs, chicks, post fledging) and the potential for disturbance impacts. The ornithologist will need to hold a Schedule 1 licence if the nest is to be approached and inspected.

~~217.~~218. If an active nest is identified in the vicinity of the works and the ornithologist advises that there is the potential for disturbance to that nest then works in the area would halt temporarily until an exclusion area for specified activities around the nest of 25m radius is enforced. If deemed

appropriate by the ornithologist, in consultation with the ECoW, boarding would be erected adjacent to works in order to further reduce disturbance impacts. The suitably qualified ornithologist would advise on fledging times in order to define when mitigation measures can cease.

~~218.~~219. In the event that a 25m exclusion zone cannot be established due to the location of existing construction activities then consultation will take place with Natural England and additional measures will be explored. In the event that additional measures cannot be developed the final backstop is that specific activities will cease in order that the criminal offence is not committed of disturbing a Schedule 1 breeding species.

6 Summary and Timings

~~219.~~220. Prior to construction EATL or its Principal Contractor would submit detailed a Landscape Management Scheme(s) and Ecological Management Plan(s), informed by pre-construction surveys of key ecological receptors as detailed in **Table 3**. In addition, due to seasonal restrictions for some mitigation requirements such as great crested newt translocation these works maybe carried out prior to submission and agreement of the final Ecological Management Plan(s). Any such works would be fully discussed with the relevant authorities prior to activities starting.

Table 3 Seasonal restriction for mitigation and pre-construction surveys for East Anglia THREE (onshore cable Route and substation). (Grey represents when surveys may be carried out, blue indicates when exclusion / habitat modification mitigation would be carried out)

Receptor	Note	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Vegetation	Including invasive species												
Terrestrial Invertebrates													
Badger	Pre-construction survey												
	Exclusion (under licence)												
Bats	Pre or post-construction bat activity survey												
	Potential tree roost inspection												
Great crested newts	Pre-construction survey												

Receptor	Note	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Translocation (under licence)												
Otter	Pre-construction survey												
Water Vole	Pre-construction survey												
	Displacement / translocation												
Reptile	Pre-construction survey												
	Capture and Release												
Aquatic Invertebrates													
Wintering birds													
Breeding birds	Survey												
	Vegetation clearance												

6.1 Mitigation Measures during Operation

~~220.~~221. During any required inspections and/or routine maintenance work, best practice procedures would be followed and be in accordance with the relevant standards at that time. If intrusive works were required at any point, an ecologist would be contacted to assess whether there are any impacts associated with the work, before that work can proceed.

~~221.~~222. At the converter / substation operational noise limits impacts are discussed within the Environmental Statement in Volume 3, Chapter 26. Mitigation for lighting would aim to reduce light spill onto adjacent habitats through the use of directional lighting and cowls where required.

6.2 Monitoring of Mitigation

~~222.~~223. Following completion of construction works; monitoring surveys would be discussed and agreed with the relevant authorities for specific habitats and species.

7 Species Protection Plan

223.224. A Species Protection Plan (SPP) would be implemented during construction of the East Anglia THREE onshore electrical transmission works, in compliance with Requirement 29 of the DCO which requires the submission of a scheme of protection and mitigation measures to be submitted to and approved in writing by the relevant planning authorities prior to commencement of works. The SPP would act as a live document, to be referenced throughout construction works on the site, to ensure the protection of the species detailed below.

224.225. EATL commissioned ecological surveys as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process. These surveys confirmed the presence of:

- Common Otter*;
- Water Vole ;
- Reptiles including: Slow worm *Anguis fragilis* and Common lizard *Zootoca vivipara*;
- Great crested newt;*
- Bat species*; Typical (Vespertilionidae);
- Badger; and
- Schedule 1 Breeding Birds: Marsh Harrier and Cetti's warbler.

* European Protected Species

225.226. The inclusion of reptiles within the SPP satisfies the requirement that the detailed mitigation strategy may recommend the capture and release of reptiles from areas subject to development, and is included here for continuity purposes (i.e. providing the ECoW with a single resource for all ecological mitigation considerations on Site).

7.1 Background

226.227. Impacts on protected species can result from the physical effects of construction such as soil stripping, road laying, turbine foundation construction and noise disturbance. These operations can negatively affect protected species in a number of ways including:

- Abandonment of a holt/burrow/roost/sett due to disturbance;
- Abandonment of dependant young due to disturbance;

- Damage to a protected site;
- Damage to navigation routes (i.e. ditches, burns, fence lines etc);
- Fragmentation of territories;
- Damage to forage areas (e.g. areas containing amphibians or fish in the case of otter);
- Contamination of water; and
- Accidental injury or death to species by machinery, tools or vehicles.

~~227.~~228. Below is an outline of the legislation that affords protection to the aforementioned species. It should be noted that regulations might change.

~~228.~~229. European protected species (EPS) afforded protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 are highlighted in bold in the bullet list above. Protection afforded under this regulation makes it an offence for anyone to deliberately capture, injure or kill any such animal. Their breeding sites or resting places are protected under Regulation 41. During surveys of the East Anglia THREE transmission and Convertor Station EPS recorded included Bat(s), Otters and Great Crested Newts.

~~229.~~230. The Water Vole is now fully protected through its inclusion in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) for some offences and recently extended (6th April 2008), to include Section 9. This makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take (capture) a Water Vole or intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place which Water Voles use for shelter or protection or disturb Water Voles while they are using such a place.

~~230.~~231. All native reptiles are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to kill, injure or sell any of the six native species.

~~231.~~232. Badgers 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 with a sett defined as “any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger”.

~~232.~~233. Specially protected or Schedule 1 birds are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) meaning they are protected at all times and it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb at, on or near an ‘active’ nest.

7.2 Responsibilities

~~233.~~234. The overall responsibility for ensuring that the planning conditions and the conditions of any licence granted are adhered to, in particular those conditions relating to protected species, would lie with EATL. It would be the duty of the ECoW to monitor the implementation of the SPP's recommendations.

~~234.~~235. The day-to-day responsibility for the implementation of the SPP and monitoring compliance would lie with the ECoW. The ECoW's role would involve direct monitoring of all activities on the site to the extent the ECoW considers this to be required and/or training of nominated personnel to carry these out in a manner likely to minimise the potential for impact on the protected species.

8 Licence Requirements

~~235.~~236. During the construction of East Anglia THREE onshore electrical transmission works all reasonable precautions would be adopted to protect protected species from disturbance, injury and death and to protect any structure or place that any such species uses for breeding, resting, shelter or protection.

~~236.~~237. A Great Crested Newt mitigation licence will be sought from Natural England, and following further discussion and the results of pre-construction surveys, Badger will also be assessed for the requirement for a mitigation licence.

9 References

BCT and ILE (2009). *Bats and Lighting in the UK; Bats and the Built Environment Series* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.bats.org.uk/data/files/bats_and_lighting_in_the_uk__final_version_version_3_may_09.pdf>. Accessed 07/01/2014.

BCT (2014) Artificial lighting and wildlife Interim Guidance: Recommendations to help minimise the impact artificial lighting

BCT (2016). Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practise Guidelines. Available at: http://www.bats.org.uk/pages/batsurveyguide.html

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2009). Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69308/pb13298-code-of-practice-090910.pdf

English Nature (2001). Great crested newt mitigation guidelines. Available at: < http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/810429>. Accessed 30/04/2014

Holling, M. and the Rare Breeding Birds Panel. 2011. Rare breeding birds in the United Kingdom in 2009. *British Birds* 104: 476–537.

Musgrove, A., Aebischer, M., Eaton, M., Hearn, R., Newson, S., Noble, D., Parsons, M., Risely K., & Stroud, D. (2013) *Population estimates of birds in Great Britain and the United Kingdom*. British Birds 106, February 2013, 64 –100.

Strachan, R. & Moorhouse, T. (2006). *Water Vole Conservation Handbook*. 2nd ed. Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, Oxon.

Appendix 1: Hedgerow schedule

1. The Schedule below indicates every hedgerow potentially affected by the onshore electrical transmission works. For each hedgerow it lists original Hedge Number allocated in the Environmental Statement (in Volume 2, Chapter 23 Ecology Figure 23.4a to 23.4g). Important Hedgerows are not given a separate number; these are donated by yellow highlighting in the table below. These same numbering system is used in Schedule 9 of the draft Development Consent Order

2. In addition to these references, the Schedule below also indicates:

   - The engineering works proposed at the hedgerow;
   - Whether the hedgerow is within an area of landscape designation and, if so, the type of designation; and
   - Whether the hedgerow is noted for having greater than 200 bat passes and / or greater than 1 pass by a Barbastelle bat.

3. The data were collected for the East Anglia ONE except where the Surveyor is noted as being “RHDHV” in which case hedges were surveyed for the first time or resurveyed for the proposed East Anglia THREE project in 2014. These new surveys were Phase 1 level only and did not look at Archaeology or Protected Species.

Schedule of Hedgerows								Hedges important under the Hedgerow Regulations			Landscape Designation	Bat information	
EA3 Hedge ID	Phase 1 Habitat Code	Phase 1 Habitat Type	Surveyor	Category	Interaction	District	Proposed work to be carried out	Archaeologically Important (Part II 1-5)and Botanically Important Hedgerows (Part II 7 (3)	Hedgerows supporting Protected Species (Part II 6 (3)	Hedgerows adjacent to public right of way (Part II 8)	Landscape Designation	Hedges with 5 Barbastelle or 200 bat passes	Hedges with 1 Barbastelle bats
1	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off		Yes	Yes	Heritage Coast & AONB		
2	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off	Archaeological important hedge: Associated with HER site MXS22613 (Part II, 3)	Yes	Yes	Heritage Coast & AONB		
3	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off			No	Heritage Coast & AONB		
4	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off		Yes	No	Heritage Coast & AONB	Yes	
5	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Haul road will cross	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach		Yes	Yes	Heritage Coast & AONB		
6	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Avoided via use of Access B		Yes	Yes	Heritage Coast & AONB		
7	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing			No	Heritage Coast & AONB		
8	J2.1.2	Intact hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	Heritage Coast & AONB		
9	J2.3.2	Hedge with trees - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	Heritage Coast & AONB		
10	J2.3.2	Hedge with trees - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	Heritage Coast & AONB		
11	J2.3.2	Hedge with trees - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	Heritage Coast & AONB		
12	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Micro-siting of jointing bay to avoid impact		Yes	No	Heritage Coast & AONB		
13	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	No	AONB		
14	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)		No	AONB		
15	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)		No	AONB		
16	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing			Yes	AONB		
17	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)		Yes	AONB		
18	J2.1.2	Intact hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	Yes	AONB		
19	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing			Yes	AONB		
20	J2.1.2	Intact hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	Yes	AONB		
21	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)		Yes	AONB		

Schedule of Hedgerows								Hedges important under the Hedgerow Regulations			Landscape Designation	Bat information	
EA3 Hedge ID	Phase 1 Habitat Code	Phase 1 Habitat Type	Surveyor	Category	Interaction	District	Proposed work to be carried out	Archaeologically Important (Part II 1-5)and Botanically Important Hedgerows (Part II 7 (3)	Hedgerows supporting Protected Species (Part II 6 (3)	Hedgerows adjacent to public right of way (Part II 8)	Landscape Designation	Hedges with 5 Barbastelle or 200 bat passes	Hedges with 1 Barbastelle bats
22	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing			Yes	AONB		
23	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Micro-siting of jointing bay to avoid impact	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure / Associated with HER site MSF14644 / Parish boundary (Part II, 5, 3 and 1)		No	None		
24	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure / Associated with HER site MSF14644 & MSF14645 (Part II, 5 and 3)		Yes	None		
25	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Avoided via use of Access E & F	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure / Associated with HER site MSF14645 (Part II, 5 and 3)	Yes	Yes	None		Yes
26	J2.1.2	Intact hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	Yes	None		
27	J2.1.1	Intact hedge - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	None		
28	J2.1.2	Intact hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	None		
29	J2.1.2	Intact hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	None		
30	J2.1.2	Intact hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	None		
31	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)		No	None		
32	J2.2.2	Defunct hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)		Yes	SLA		
33	J2.1.1	Intact hedge - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)		Yes	SLA		
34	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Avoided via use of Access G & H		Yes	No	SLA		
35	J2.1.2	Intact hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Avoided via use of Access G & H	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	SLA		
36	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Avoided via use of Access G & H		Yes	No	SLA		
37	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Avoided via use of Access G & H			No	SLA		
38	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Avoided via use of Access G & H		Yes	Yes	SLA	Yes	
39	J2.3.1	Hedge with trees - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Information not collected in survey	Yes	No	SLA		
40	J2.2.2	Defunct hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	SLA		
41	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach		Yes	Yes	SLA		
42	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach		Yes	Yes	SLA & AONB		
43	J2.2.2	Defunct hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	AONB		
44	J2.3.1	Hedge with trees - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey	Yes	Yes	AONB		

Schedule of Hedgerows								Hedges important under the Hedgerow Regulations			Landscape Designation	Bat information	
EA3 Hedge ID	Phase 1 Habitat Code	Phase 1 Habitat Type	Surveyor	Category	Interaction	District	Proposed work to be carried out	Archaeologically Important (Part II 1-5)and Botanically Important Hedgerows (Part II 7 (3)	Hedgerows supporting Protected Species (Part II 6 (3)	Hedgerows adjacent to public right of way (Part II 8)	Landscape Designation	Hedges with 5 Barbastelle or 200 bat passes	Hedges with 1 Barbastelle bats
45	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off		Yes	Yes	AONB		
46	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing		Yes	No	AONB		Yes
47	J2.3.1	Hedge with trees - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	Yes	AONB		
48	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Avoided via use of Access I			Yes	AONB		
49	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Avoided via use of Access I			No	AONB		
50	J2.2	Coniferous gappy hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach			No	AONB		
51	J2.2	Coniferous gappy hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing			No	AONB		
52	J2.1.2	Intact hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	None		
53	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing			Yes	AONB		
54	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing			Yes	AONB		
55	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach			Yes	AONB		
56	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Avoided via use of Access I			No	AONB		
57	J2.1.1	Intact hedge - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	AONB		
58	J2.1.1	Intact hedge - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	AONB		
59	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off			No	AONB		
60	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off			No	AONB		
61	J2.3.1	Hedge with trees - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	AONB		
62	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off	Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: *Acer campestre, Crataegus monogyna, Euonymus europaeus, Fraxinus excelsior, Quercus robur, Rosa species, Ulmus species, Gap, Arum maculatum, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Geum urbanum*		Yes	AONB		
63	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off		Yes	Yes	AONB		
64	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: Associated with HER site MSF3626 (Part II, 3)		Yes	A0NB		
65	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off	Archaeological important hedge		No	AONB		

Schedule of Hedgerows								Hedges important under the Hedgerow Regulations			Landscape Designation	Bat information	
EA3 Hedge ID	Phase 1 Habitat Code	Phase 1 Habitat Type	Surveyor	Category	Interaction	District	Proposed work to be carried out	Archaeologically Important (Part II 1-5)and Botanically Important Hedgerows (Part II 7 (3)	Hedgerows supporting Protected Species (Part II 6 (3)	Hedgerows adjacent to public right of way (Part II 8)	Landscape Designation	Hedges with 5 Barbastelle or 200 bat passes	Hedges with 1 Barbastelle bats
66	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: Associated with HER site MSF3626 (Part II, 3)		No	AONB		
67	J2.3.1	Hedge with trees - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Information not collected in survey		No	AONB		
68	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: Associated with HER site MSF3626 / Parish boundary (Part II, 3 and 1)		No	AONB		
69	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off	Archaeological important hedge		No	AONB		
70	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing			Yes	AONB		
71	J2.3.2	Hedge with trees - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Information not collected in survey		No	AONB		
72	J2.1.2	Intact hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Information not collected in survey		No	AONB		
73	J2.3.1	Hedge with trees - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach (*dependent upon access strategy*)	Archaeological important hedge: Associated with HER site MSF3626 (Part II, 3)	Yes	No	AONB		
74	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach		Yes	No	AONB		
75	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach (*dependent upon access strategy*)	Archaeological important hedge: Associated with HER site MSF3627. (Part II, 3) Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Crataegus monogyna, Ilex aquifolium, Quercus robur, Ulmus species, Syringa vulgaris, Arum maculatum	Yes	Yes	AONB		
76	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach (*dependent upon access strategy*)	Archaeological important hedge: Associated with HER site MSF3627.(Part II, 3) Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Crataegus monogyna, Ilex aquifolium, Prunus spinosa, Quercus robur, Rosa species, Ulmus species, Gap, Arum macu	Yes	Yes	AONB		
77	J2.3.2	Hedge with trees - species-poor	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach (*dependent upon access strategy*)	Archaeological important hedge: Associated with HER site MSF3627 / Parish boundary (Part II, 3 and 1)	Yes	Yes	AONB		
78	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach (*dependent upon access strategy*)	Archaeological important hedge: Associated with HER site MSF3627 / Parish boundary (Part II, 3 and 1)	Yes	Yes	AONB		
79	J2.3.1	Hedge with trees - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey		No	AONB		
80	J2.3.2	Hedge with trees - species-poor	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach (*dependent upon access strategy*)	Archaeological important hedge: Associated with HER site MSF3627 (Part II, 3)	Yes	Yes	AONB		
81	J2.3.2	Hedge with trees - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey		Yes	AONB		

Schedule of Hedgerows								Hedges important under the Hedgerow Regulations			Landscape Designation	Bat information	
EA3 Hedge ID	Phase 1 Habitat Code	Phase 1 Habitat Type	Surveyor	Category	Interaction	District	Proposed work to be carried out	Archaeologically Important (Part II 1-5)and Botanically Important Hedgerows (Part II 7 (3)	Hedgerows supporting Protected Species (Part II 6 (3)	Hedgerows adjacent to public right of way (Part II 8)	Landscape Designation	Hedges with 5 Barbastelle or 200 bat passes	Hedges with 1 Barbastelle bats
82	J2.3.1	Hedge with trees - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey		Yes	AONB		
83	J2.3.2	Hedge with trees - species-poor	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Information not collected in survey	Yes	Yes	AONB	Yes	
84	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campes	Yes	Yes	AONB		
85	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Micro-siting of jointing bay / pre-installed ducts to avoid impact			Yes	AONB		
86	J2.3.1	Hedge with trees - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Information not collected in survey	Yes	No	AONB		
87	J2.2	Defunct hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	AONB		
88	J2.3.1	Hedge with trees - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Micro-siting of jointing bay / pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Information not collected in survey	Yes	No	None		
89	J2.3.1	Hedge with trees - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	None		
90	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing			Yes	None		
91	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off	Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campestre, Corylus avellana, Prunus spinosa, Quercus robur, Sambucus nigra, Arum maculatum		No	None		
92	J2.1.2	Intact hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Archaeological important hedge: Parish boundary (Part II, 1)		Yes	SLA		
93	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing			No	None		
94	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Archaeological important hedge: Parish boundary (Part II, 1)		Yes	SLA		
95	J2.3.1	Hedge with trees - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	SLA		
96	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off			No	None		
97	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach			Yes	SLA		
98	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Micro-siting of jointing bay / pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	SLA		
99	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	SLA		
100	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	SLA		
101	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	SLA		

Schedule of Hedgerows								Hedges important under the Hedgerow Regulations			Landscape Designation	Bat information	
EA3 Hedge ID	Phase 1 Habitat Code	Phase 1 Habitat Type	Surveyor	Category	Interaction	District	Proposed work to be carried out	Archaeologically Important (Part II 1-5)and Botanically Important Hedgerows (Part II 7 (3)	Hedgerows supporting Protected Species (Part II 6 (3)	Hedgerows adjacent to public right of way (Part II 8)	Landscape Designation	Hedges with 5 Barbastelle or 200 bat passes	Hedges with 1 Barbastelle bats
102	J2.1.1	Intact hedge - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Information not collected in survey	Yes	No	SLA		
103	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off		Yes	No	SLA		
104	J2.3.2	Hedge with trees - species-poor	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey	Yes	Yes	SLA		
105	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off			No	SLA		
106	J2.2.2	Defunct hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Information not collected in survey	Yes	No	SLA		
107	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing			Yes	SLA		
108	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact			Yes	SLA		
109	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact			Yes	SLA		
110	J2.1.2	Intact hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	Yes	SLA		
111	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits along existing track	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing			Yes	SLA		
112	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach			Yes	SLA		
113	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	SLA		
114	J2.3.2	Hedge with trees - species-poor	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Information not collected in survey	Yes	No	SLA		
115	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	SLA		Yes
116	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach		Yes	Yes	SLA	Yes	
117	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach		Yes	Yes	SLA	Yes	
118	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach		Yes	No	SLA		
119	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	SLA		
120	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	SLA		
121	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	SLA		
122	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact			No	SLA		
123	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	Yes	SLA		
124	J2.3.1	Hedge with trees - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	No	SLA		
125	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	Yes	SLA		
126	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach			No	None		
127	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach			No	None		

Schedule of Hedgerows								Hedges important under the Hedgerow Regulations			Landscape Designation	Bat information	
EA3 Hedge ID	Phase 1 Habitat Code	Phase 1 Habitat Type	Surveyor	Category	Interaction	District	Proposed work to be carried out	Archaeologically Important (Part II 1-5)and Botanically Important Hedgerows (Part II 7 (3)	Hedgerows supporting Protected Species (Part II 6 (3)	Hedgerows adjacent to public right of way (Part II 8)	Landscape Designation	Hedges with 5 Barbastelle or 200 bat passes	Hedges with 1 Barbastelle bats
128	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	None		
129	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	None		
130	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	None		
131	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	None		
132	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact			No	None		
133	J2.1.1	Intact hedge - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure / Parish boundary (Part II, 5 and 1)		No	None		
134	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	No	SLA		
135	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach		Yes	No	SLA		
136	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)		No	None		
137	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure / Parish boundary (Part II, 5 and 1)		No	None		
138	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing		Yes	Yes	SLA	Yes	
139	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing		Yes	Yes	SLA	Yes	
140	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Micro-siting of jointing bay / pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	No	None		
141	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact			No	None		
142	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	None		
143	J2.3.1	Hedge with trees - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Information not collected in survey	Yes	No	SLA		
144	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach		Yes	No	SLA		
145	J2.3.1	Hedge with trees - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	SLA		
146	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	SLA		
147	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact			Yes	SLA		
148	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact			Yes	None		
149	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	No	SLA		
150	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)		No	None		
151	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure / Parish boundary (Part II, 5 and 1)		No	None		

Schedule of Hedgerows								Hedges important under the Hedgerow Regulations			Landscape Designation	Bat information	
EA3 Hedge ID	Phase 1 Habitat Code	Phase 1 Habitat Type	Surveyor	Category	Interaction	District	Proposed work to be carried out	Archaeologically Important (Part II 1-5)and Botanically Important Hedgerows (Part II 7 (3)	Hedgerows supporting Protected Species (Part II 6 (3)	Hedgerows adjacent to public right of way (Part II 8)	Landscape Designation	Hedges with 5 Barbastelle or 200 bat passes	Hedges with 1 Barbastelle bats
152	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure. (Part II, 5) Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campestre, Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna, Euonymus europaeus, Fraxinus excelsior, Prunus spinosa, R		No	None		
153	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off			No	None		
154	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off		Yes	No	None		
155	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure / Parish boundary. (Part II, 5 and 1) Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campestre, Crataegus monogyna, Euonymus europaeus, Fraxinus excelsior, Quercus rob	Yes	No	None		
156	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure. (Part II, 5) Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campestre, Cornus sanguinea, Crataegus monogyna, Euonymus europaeus, Fraxinus excelsior, Prunus spinosa, R	Yes	No	None		
157	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	May require coppicing	Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campestre, Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna, Fraxinus excelsior, Prunus spinosa, Rosa species, Ulmus species, Arum maculatum, Brachypodium sylvaticum		No	None		
158	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure. (Part II, 5) Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campestre, Cornus sanguinea, Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna, Malus sylvestris, Prunus spinosa, Querc	Yes	No	None		
159	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	No	None		
160	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	No	None		
161	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campes	Yes	No	None		
162	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	Yes	None		Yes
163	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	Should be able to avoid and fence off			No	None		
164	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure. (Part II, 5) Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campestre, Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna, Prunus spinosa, Quercus robur, Rosa species, Sambucus nig	Yes	No	None		

Schedule of Hedgerows								Hedges important under the Hedgerow Regulations			Landscape Designation	Bat information	
EA3 Hedge ID	Phase 1 Habitat Code	Phase 1 Habitat Type	Surveyor	Category	Interaction	District	Proposed work to be carried out	Archaeologically Important (Part II 1-5)and Botanically Important Hedgerows (Part II 7 (3)	Hedgerows supporting Protected Species (Part II 6 (3)	Hedgerows adjacent to public right of way (Part II 8)	Landscape Designation	Hedges with 5 Barbastelle or 200 bat passes	Hedges with 1 Barbastelle bats
165	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	No	None		
166	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure. (Part II, 5) Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campestre, Cornus sanguinea, Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna, Fraxinus excelsior, Ilex aquifolium, Pr	Yes	Yes	None		
167	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campestre, Cornus sanguinea, Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna, Fraxinus excelsior, Ilex aquifolium, Prunus spinosa, Rosa species, Sambucus nigra, Ulmus species, Arum maculatum, Bra	Yes	Yes	None		
168	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Suffolk Coastal District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)		Yes	None		
169	J2.2	Defunct hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)		No	None		
170	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)		No	None		
171	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campes	Yes	No	None		
172	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact			Yes	None		
173	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	Yes	None		
174	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	No	None		
175	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	No	None		
176	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	No	None		
177	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	No	None		
178	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)		No	None		
179	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach		Yes	Yes	None		
180	J2.3.2	Hedge with trees - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolck District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	None		
181	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach			Yes	None		
182	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach			Yes	None		
183	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolck District	Should be able to avoid and fence off			No	None		
184	J2.1.2	Intact hedge - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolck District	Should be able to avoid and fence off	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	None		
185	J2.3.2	Hedge with trees - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolck District	Should be able to avoid and fence off	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	None		
186	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach		Yes	Yes	None		

Schedule of Hedgerows								Hedges important under the Hedgerow Regulations			Landscape Designation	Bat information	
EA3 Hedge ID	Phase 1 Habitat Code	Phase 1 Habitat Type	Surveyor	Category	Interaction	District	Proposed work to be carried out	Archaeologically Important (Part II 1-5)and Botanically Important Hedgerows (Part II 7 (3)	Hedgerows supporting Protected Species (Part II 6 (3)	Hedgerows adjacent to public right of way (Part II 8)	Landscape Designation	Hedges with 5 Barbastelle or 200 bat passes	Hedges with 1 Barbastelle bats
187	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolk District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact			Yes	None		
188	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolk District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	None		
189	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolk District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	None		
190	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolk District	May require coppicing		Yes	No	SLA		
191	J2.2.1	Defunct hedge - species-rich	RHDHV	Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolk District	May require coppicing	Information not collected in survey	Yes	No	SLA		
192	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolk District	May require coppicing		Yes	No	SLA		
193	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolk District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	SLA		
194	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolk District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	SLA		
195	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact		Yes	No	SLA		
196	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolck District	Micro-siting of jointing bay / pre-installed ducts to avoid impact			No	SLA		
197	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolck District	Micro-siting of jointing bay / pre-installed ducts to avoid impact			No	SLA		
198	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolck District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach			No	SLA		
199	J2.1	Coniferous intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolck District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach			No	SLA		
200	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolck District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach			No	None		
201	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolck District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach			No	None		
202	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolck District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach			No	None		
203	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure / Parish boundary (Part II, 5 and 1)	Yes	No	None	Yes	
204	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure / Parish boundary (Part II, 5 and 1)	Yes	No	None	Yes	
205	J2.3.2	Hedge with trees - species-poor	RHDHV	Not Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolck District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Information not collected in survey	Information not collected in survey	No	None		
206	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolck District	May require coppicing			No	None		
207	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along	Mid Suffolk District	May require coppicing			Yes	None		

Schedule of Hedgerows								Hedges important under the Hedgerow Regulations			Landscape Designation	Bat information	
EA3 Hedge ID	Phase 1 Habitat Code	Phase 1 Habitat Type	Surveyor	Category	Interaction	District	Proposed work to be carried out	Archaeologically Important (Part II 1-5)and Botanically Important Hedgerows (Part II 7 (3)	Hedgerows supporting Protected Species (Part II 6 (3)	Hedgerows adjacent to public right of way (Part II 8)	Landscape Designation	Hedges with 5 Barbastelle or 200 bat passes	Hedges with 1 Barbastelle bats
					existing track								
208	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Mid Suffolk District	May require coppicing			Yes	None		
209	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Mid Suffolk District	May require coppicing			Yes	None		
210	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along existing track	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach			Yes	None		
211	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolk District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact			Yes	None		
212	J2.2	Broad-leaved gappy hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolk District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact			Yes	None		
213	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Archaeological important hedge		No	None		
214	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Pre-installed ducts to avoid impact	Archaeological important hedge		No	None		
215	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits along road	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach		Yes	No	None		
216	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolck District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach			No	None		
217	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Approximate 5.5m hedgerow breach	Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campestre, Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna, Daphne laureola, Ligustrum vulgare, Prunus spinosa, Quercus robur, Rosa species, Sambucus nigra, Viburnum opulus, Arum maculatum, Brach		No	None		
218	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Should be able to avoid and fence off			Yes	None		
219	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Should be able to avoid and fence off	Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campestre, Cornus sanguinea, Corylus avellana, Crataegus laevigata, Crataegus monogyna, Fraxinus excelsior, Prunus spinosa, Rosa species, Sambucus nigra, Ulmus procera, Brachypodium sy		No	None		
220	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Breach required for open trenching	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	No	None		Yes
221	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Breach required for open trenching	Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campestre, Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna, Fraxinus excelsior, Prunus spinosa, Rosa species, Sambucus nigra, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Mercurialis perennis		No	None		
222	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Hedgerow falls within substation footprint	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	No	None		
223	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Hedgerow falls within East Anglia ONE converter station footprint	Archaeological important hedge: HLC-defined pre-C18th enclosure (Part II, 5)	Yes	No	None		
224	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Hedgerow falls within substation	Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer	Yes	No	None		

Schedule of Hedgerows								Hedges important under the Hedgerow Regulations			Landscape Designation	Bat information	
EA3 Hedge ID	Phase 1 Habitat Code	Phase 1 Habitat Type	Surveyor	Category	Interaction	District	Proposed work to be carried out	Archaeologically Important (Part II 1-5)and Botanically Important Hedgerows (Part II 7 (3)	Hedgerows supporting Protected Species (Part II 6 (3)	Hedgerows adjacent to public right of way (Part II 8)	Landscape Designation	Hedges with 5 Barbastelle or 200 bat passes	Hedges with 1 Barbastelle bats
							footprint	campes					
225	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Hedgerow falls within East Anglia ONE landscaping footprint	Archaeological important hedge		No	None		
226	J2	Hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Hedgerow falls within East Anglia ONE landscaping footprint	Hedgerow important to wildlife containing the following species: Acer campestre, Cornus sanguinea, Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna, Euonymus europaeus, Fraxinus excelsior, Prunus spinosa, Quercus robur, Rosa species, Sambucus nigra, Arum maculatum,		Yes	None		
227	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Hedgerow falls within East Anglia ONE landscaping footprint		Yes	No	None		
228	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolk District	Hedgerow falls within East Anglia ONE landscaping footprint	Archaeological important hedge		No	SLA		
229	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolck District	Hedgerow falls within East Anglia ONE landscaping footprint			No	None		
230	J2.1	Broad-leaved intact hedge	RSK	Not Important	Within order limits	Mid Suffolck District	Hedgerow falls within East Anglia THREE landscaping footprint			No	None		

Document 8.6 ends here

SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLES