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RENEWABLES

East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarms

Ecology Survey Results February 2021

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Applicable to **East Anglia ONE North** and **East Anglia TWO**



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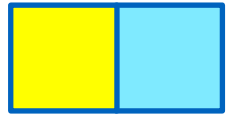
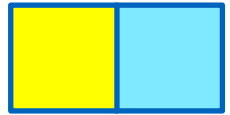


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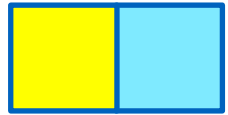
Glossary of Acronyms

BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
DCO	Development Consent Order
ES	Environmental Statement
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
PRF	Potential Roost Features
SASES	Substation Action Save East Suffolk
SBIS	Suffolk Biodiversity Information Services
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest



Glossary of Terminology

East Anglia ONE North project	The proposed project consisting of up to 67 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one construction, operation and maintenance platform, inter-array cables, platform link cables, up to one operational meteorological mast, up to two offshore export cables, fibre optic cables, landfall infrastructure, onshore cables and ducts, onshore substation, and National Grid infrastructure.
East Anglia TWO project	The proposed project consisting of up to 75 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one construction, operation and maintenance platform, inter-array cables, platform link cables, up to one operational meteorological mast, up to two offshore export cables, fibre optic cables, landfall infrastructure, onshore cables and ducts, onshore substation, and National Grid infrastructure.

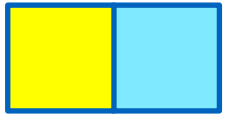


1 Introduction

1. This survey report has been prepared by East Anglia TWO Limited and East Anglia ONE North Limited (the Applicants) to clarify aspects of the East Anglia TWO project and the East Anglia ONE North project (the Projects) Development Consent Order (DCO) applications (the Applications).
2. This document is applicable to both the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO DCO applications, and therefore is endorsed with the yellow and blue icon used to identify materially identical documentation in accordance with the Examining Authority's procedural decisions on document management of 23rd December 2019 (PD-004). Whilst this document has been submitted to both Examinations, if it is read for one project submission there is no need to read it for the other project submission.

1.1 Purpose

3. This survey report presents the findings of an ecological walkover survey undertaken on Monday 15th and Tuesday 16th February 2021. The survey had the following aims:
 - Undertake an updated habitat assessment (and in turn confirm the habitat classification) of the area of woodland and grazing pasture adjacent to the proposed Hundred River crossing location. This updated survey also included an updated assessment of suitable habitat for water vole *Arvicola amphibious*, otter *Lutra lutra* and hairy dragonfly *Brachytron pratense* at the proposed river crossing location; and
 - Undertake a habitat conditions assessment of the area within the Sandlings Special Protection Area (SPA) and Leiston-Aldeburgh Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) that fall within the Projects' Order limits, with specific regard to noting the presence of potential indicators of nitrogen and/or acid deposition.
4. The relevant Work Nos. for the three locations subject to the survey are:
 - Hundred River and associated habitats – Work No. 19;
 - Sandlings SPA – Work No. 12 and Work No. 12A; and
 - Leiston-Aldeburgh SSSI – Work No. 6.
5. The target notes recorded during the survey are presented in **Table 1** within **Appendix A** with photographs taken during the survey and should be read in



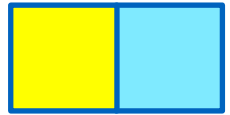
conjunction with the Figures in **Appendix B**. All areas subject to the survey are shown on the Figures provided in **Appendix B**, denoted by the black dashed line and associated 'target note' references.

6. This report has been written in line with the guidelines as set out in the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing (2nd Edition December 2017).



2 Methodology

7. The survey of each Work No. listed above was undertaken on Monday 15th February and Tuesday 16th February, by two suitably qualified Royal HaskoningDHV ecologists with over 10 years' combined experience of undertaking a range of terrestrial ecology surveys, including habitat surveys and assessments and species specific surveys (such as but not limited to water vole and otter). The surveyor's details and qualifications are:
 - Charlotte Clements, BSc (Hons) Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM); and
 - Ella Moseley, BSc (Hons) Full Member of the Chartered Institute of Water and Environmental Management (CIWEM), Chartered Water and Environmental Manager (CWEM), Chartered Environmentalist (C.Env), Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society (RGS), Chartered Geographer (CGEOG) and Fellow of the Linnean Society (FLS).
8. The survey within Work No. 19 (Hundred River) was undertaken in accordance with the 'Extended Phase 1' methodology as set out in Guidelines for Baseline Ecological Assessment (Institute of Environmental Assessment, 1995), which enables information on the habitats within the survey area to be made and includes investigations of the presence of the following legally protected species:
 - Searching for suitable habitat for water voles, otters and hairy dragonfly within and adjacent to the Hundred River; and
 - Assessing features (such as trees) for their suitability to support roosting bats and including searching for signs of potential roosting sites for bats within features (trees).
9. All surveys of trees with regard to assessing their suitability to support roosting bats was undertaken by suitably qualified ecologists and in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd Ed.) (Collins, 2016).
10. The survey within Work Nos. 6, 12 and 12A was undertaken in accordance with the guidance on habitat conditions assessments associated with Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) as detailed within the Biodiversity Metric 2.0 – Auditing and Accounting for Biodiversity (Natural England, 2019). Alongside the BNG habitat conditions assessment guidance, several peer reviewed scientific papers were reviewed with regard to atmospheric nitrogen deposition (such as, but not limited to, Stevens, et al., 2009 and Payne, et al., 2011).



11. The survey was undertaken in February 2021, which is within the industry accepted survey window for undertaking Extended Phase 1 Habitat Surveys, however it should be noted that the majority of comparisons to be made to ascertain indicators of deposition include the ratio of flowering plants (forbs) to grasses (graminoids) and include an assessment of species diversity. Despite this limitation, the surveyors were still able to make a robust assessment using winter species identification guidance and professional knowledge to support the scope of the survey.



3 Survey Results

3.1 Work No. 19

12. The survey area at Work No. 19 focussed on the area of woodland west of the Hundred River (as denoted by the black dotted line on **Figure 1c**) was recorded to comprise the following habitat types:

- Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland;
- Running water;
- Poor semi-improved grassland; and
- Scattered trees.

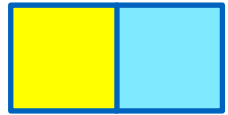
3.1.1 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland

13. The upper canopy woodland species was noted to comprise of scattered oak *Quercus robur*, cypress *Cupressus spp.*, beech *Fagus sylvatica*, silver birch *Betula pendula* and sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*. Common alder *Alnus glutinosa*, red alder *Alnus rubra*, goat willow *Salix caprea* and bay willow *Salix pentandra* were recorded along the banks and adjacent to the Hundred River. Limited middle canopy species were noted consisting primarily of hazel *Corylus avellana* and blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*.

14. Ground vegetation consisted of daffodil *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*, snow drop *Galanthus nivalis*, broad leaf dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, cleavers *Galium aparine*, nettle *Urtica dioica*, teasel *Dipsacus fullonum*, ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, ferns and a small patch of reed canary grass *Phalaris arundinacea*. Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, forget-me-not *Myosotis sylvatica*, horsetail *Equisetum arvense*, pin cushion moss *Leucobryum glaucum* and fern moss *Thuidium spp.* were also recorded.

15. The majority of the woodland consists of scattered trees with large open spaces dominated by ferns and bramble. Alder and willow were recorded along the edge of the Hundred River, where the topography of the woodland is relatively flat with low gradient banks alluding to some waterlogging should the river overtop, with the gradient rising upwards towards the Aldeburgh Road (B1122). However, considering the snowfall and rain over the past couple of weeks, this area was dry at the time of the survey.

16. The alder present along the banks of the Hundred River were all noted as being mature trees and concentrated within their usual habitat (i.e. along the water's edge). Typically, within a wet woodland (or 'alder carr'), the alder is present in more dense thickets of young trees. Furthermore, particular key species are



associated with wet woodlands, including golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, marsh marigold *Caltha palustris*, common reed *Phragmites australis* and purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*. None of these species were recorded during the February survey. This habitat therefore remains to be classified as a semi-natural broad-leaved woodland, in accordance with the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) habitat guidance.

17. A mature beech tree (**Target Note 35, Figure 1c**) was surveyed from the ground using binoculars and by suitably qualified ecologists for its potential to support roosting bats. Although this tree was observed to have some fractured limbs and rot holes, on closer inspection these were not deemed to be of sufficient depth to provide suitable roosting requirements for bats (i.e. temperature control and exposure to fluctuating weather conditions such as rain and/or wind).
18. The remaining trees present within this area of woodland were assessed as providing negligible suitability for roosting bats based on their age and lack of suitable Potential Roost Features (PRFs) present (i.e. rot holes, fracture limbs, woodpecker holes etc.).

3.1.2 Running water

19. The Hundred River flows through the Projects' Order limits, with a varying width of between 2-5m. The east bank consists of steep, earthy banks with limited vegetation and low species diversity. The west bank consists of low gradient earthy banks with alder sporadically growing along the edge.
20. Both banks of the Hundred River were assessed as providing sub-optimal habitat for water vole. The reasons for which are primarily due to the low gradient of the west bank and the consistency of the substrate (i.e. soft material) of the east bank. Both of these characteristics are concluded to not provide the structural viability for water voles to burrow into the banks. Furthermore, there are limited food sources within the proposed Hundred River crossing location and a lack of emergent vegetation for cover from predators.
21. Both banks were fully surveyed within the Projects' Order limits at the time of the survey for their suitability and/or evidence of water voles. It is acknowledged that water voles do not hibernate over winter and their activity levels are generally lower over the winter period, however no signs of water vole were recorded (i.e. burrows) at the time of the survey.
22. No signs of otter activity was observed during the February survey (i.e. spraints, holts or couches), although it is acknowledged that otter could potentially use the Hundred River for commuting purposes.



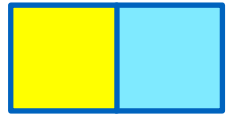
23. The Hundred River and its associated riparian habitats were also surveyed for potential to support hairy dragonfly. The habitat requirements for this species consist of clean and still water with lots of emergent vegetation including common clubrush *Schoenoplectus lacustris*, fen sedge *Cladium mariscus* and true bulrush *Scirpus Lacustris*. They also require open sunny areas with dense vegetation for protection and are susceptible to poor water conditions. Their preferred habitat usually consists of ditches within grazing marsh.
24. The February survey noted a limited bankside species diversity with none of the aforementioned species present, furthermore there was no emergent vegetation present within the proposed Hundred River crossing location, or immediately adjacent. The livestock grazing field (on the east bank of the Hundred River) is discussed within the section below, however it was concluded by the ecologists undertaking the survey that the habitats present along and adjacent to the Hundred River and its associated riparian habitats is not considered optimal for this species and as such, it is unlikely to be present. It should also be noted, that although hairy dragonfly is known to be present across Suffolk and that their numbers are increasing, no record of their presence was returned from Suffolk Biodiversity Information Services (SBIS) during preparation of the Environmental Statement (ES).

3.1.3 Poor semi-improved grassland

25. The area of grassland on the east bank of the Hundred River was recorded as being poor semi-improved grassland, with limited species diversity noted at the time of the survey. This habitat classification is in accordance with JNCC habitat guidance (as stated within **Section 2**). The key species recorded comprise but not limited to, perennial rye grass and Yorkshire fog with areas of open mud which were concluded as being signs of poaching by grazing cattle. Cattle were present within the area of poor semi-improved grassland at the time of the survey. Also present within this area is a cluster of cypress trees, bramble and gorse *Ulex europaeus* situated on the areas of raised topography. All trees, including a mature oak (**Target Note 14, Figure 1c**) was surveyed (from the ground and using binoculars) for their suitability to support roosting bats. A limited number of visible PRFs were observed, however these were not deemed to be of sufficient depth to provide suitable roosting requirements for bats (i.e. temperature control and exposure to fluctuating weather conditions such as rain and/or wind) and therefore concluded as providing negligible roost suitability.

3.2 Work No. 6

26. The ecologists assessed an area of SSSI habitat outside of the survey area to establish a baseline for which a comparison could be made. This area of habitat consisted of open areas of short sward grasses (perennial rye grass and Yorkshire fog) with dandelion, ferns, gorse and mosses also present. Hawthorn,



blackthorn, bramble and cherry scattered throughout with grass forming tussocks in areas.

27. The habitats within the survey area consisted predominately of plantation woodland comprised of semi-mature silver birch with scattered oak and pines. Ground cover consisted of bramble, nettle, perennial rye grass, Yorkshire fog, fern moss, red stemmed feather moss and occasional skunk cabbage, cleavers and ground ivy. The habitat conditions assessment (using the matrix for plantation woodland for BNG) concluded this area as being in a POOR condition. Evidence of this was noted at the time of the survey by the following aspects:

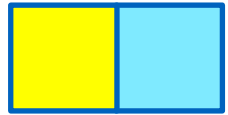
- Plantation woodland with planting lines visible (tree guards noted during the survey);
- Tree species dominated by one species (silver birch) of a similar age (all semi-mature);
- Skunk cabbage is noted as an ‘undesirable species’ in the net gain conditions assessment sheet; and
- No evidence of past management (i.e. coppicing).

28. Regarding signs of acid and/or nitrogen deposition, an assessment was made of the ground cover conditions and noted that it was of low species diversity, mainly consisting of nettle with limited occurrences of the other species mentioned above. In line with similar ground cover assessments undertaken in accordance with the Hedgerow Survey Guidelines (Defra, 2007), this is likely to be as a result of deposition via runoff and/or substrate seepage from agricultural practices in adjacent arable fields, and not due to atmospheric deposition. This assessment was based on the lack of regular vehicular access, though noting the presence of the adjacent byway.

3.3 Work Nos. 12 and 12A

29. The ecologists assessed an area of heath outside of the survey area to establish a baseline for which a comparison could be made. This location consisted of open areas of short sward grasses with mosses prevalent, ragwort, ribwort plantain, tufted hair grass and ferns noted. Scattered blackthorn, gorse and silver birch also present. A rich habitat mosaic was noted with good structural diversity. There was a high percentage (50%) cover of gorse species with diversity in shrub ages (i.e. noticeable areas of younger gorse bushes alongside more mature gorse bushes).

30. The habitats within the survey area were noted to contain less structural diversity with more open areas of tussocky grassland with minimal mosses present. Patches of reed canary grass was also present alongside orchard grass, silver



hair grass and scattered blackthorn, gorse, bramble, fern and cleavers. A limited gorse cover with a lack of a range of age of shrub was noted, which is in contrast with the habitat and species noted within the baseline areas. The habitat conditions assessment (using the BNG matrix for heath) results show a MODERATE to POOR condition, Evidence of this was noted at the time of the survey by the following aspects:

- Less than 50% dwarf shrub cover;
- No distinct range of age of gorse; and
- Less than 33% gorse present.

31. However, it should be noted that alongside the above observations, the following positive assessment criteria were also noted:

- No burning/cutting present;
- Less than 5% cover of 'undesirable species';
- Less than 15% tree/scrub cover; and
- No visible damage to vegetation.

32. Regarding signs of acid and/or nitrogen deposition, the lack of species diversity and structural diversity within the survey area, alongside the presence of undesirable species and those not included within the JNCC habitat classification for heath (i.e. reed canary grass) supports the conclusion that this is likely to be as a result of deposition via runoff and/or substrate seepage from agricultural practices in adjacent arable fields, and not due to atmospheric deposition.

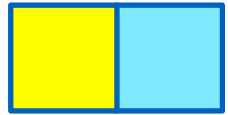


4 Conclusion

33. An ecological survey was undertaken by two suitably qualified ecologists from Royal HaskoningDHV on Monday 15th and Tuesday 16th February 2021, of three areas associated with the Projects. The areas subject to the survey included:
- Hundred River and adjacent habitats – Work No 19;
 - Sandlings SPA – Work No 12 and Work No 12A; and
 - Leiston-Aldeburgh SSSI – Work No 6.
34. The survey was undertaken following comments received from stakeholders during the Examinations and the specific aims of the survey was to:
- Undertake an updated habitat assessment of an area of woodland and grazing pasture adjacent to the Hundred River, including an assessment of suitable habitat for water vole, otter and hairy dragonfly; and
 - A habitat conditions assessment of the habitats associated with the Sandlings SPA and Leiston-Aldeburgh SSSI that are present within the Projects' Order limits, with specific regard to the presence of potential indicators of nitrogen and/or acid deposition.
35. The ecologists identified and assessed the habitats present within the Order limits of Work No. 19 as **semi-natural broadleaved woodland**, running water (the Hundred River) and **poor semi-improved grassland**, in line with what was determined and reported within the Extended Phase 1 Habitat survey undertaken in 2018.
36. The alder present along the banks of the Hundred River were all noted as being mature trees and concentrated within their usual habitat (i.e. along the water's edge). Typically, within a wet woodland (or 'alder carr'), the alder is present in more dense thickets of young trees. Furthermore, particular key species are associated with wet woodlands, including golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, marsh marigold *Caltha palustris*, common reed *Phragmites australis* and purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*. None of these species were recorded during the February survey. This habitat therefore remains to be classified as a semi-natural broad-leaved woodland, in accordance with the JNCC habitat guidance.
37. The riparian habitats associated with the Hundred River were also assessed for their suitability to support water vole, otter and hairy dragonfly. No signs of water vole presence was recorded (i.e. burrows) and the habitats present were



- assessed as sub-optimal for water vole due to a lack of species diversity and food source as well as inadequate substrate and gradient for burrowing. No additional signs of water vole presence were recorded during the survey however it should be noted that, although water voles do not hibernate, their activity levels are generally lower over the winter period.
38. No signs of otter were observed during the survey (i.e. holts, couches or spraints) however it is acknowledged that otter could potentially use the river for commuting purposes. The habitats associated with the River Hundred and adjacent grassland were assessed as providing **sub-optimal conditions for hairy dragonfly and therefore they are unlikely to be present.**
39. The surveyors undertook a habitat conditions assessment, in line with the BNG matrix (Natural England, 2019) of the woodland habitat associated with the Aldeburgh-Leiston SSSI. The assessment concluded that it was of 'poor' condition, with indicators of deposition present (i.e. lack of species diversity and prevalence of nettle throughout), this is likely to be as a result of deposition via runoff and/or substrate seepage from agricultural practices in adjacent arable fields, and not due to atmospheric deposition.
40. The surveyors also undertook a broad conditions assessment of habitats within the survey area associated with the Sandlings SPA and determined that there was a lack of qualifying features for dry heath (i.e. percentage of gorse/heather/dwarf shrubs), however it does show succession to the adjacent woodland and is similar in composition to other areas of similar habitat adjacent to woodland outside the Order limits. It should also be noted that grazing horses and fences are present within this area. The area of reed canary grass (an undesirable species) was present within the survey area and with arable fields immediately to the west is likely to be an indicator of nitrogen and/or acid deposition as a result of deposition via runoff and/or substrate seepage from agricultural practices in adjacent arable fields, and not due to atmospheric deposition.
41. The Applicants have committed to undertaking a pre-construction survey (within the optimal survey window) of the areas subject to the February 2021 survey (as well as along the entire onshore development area). The findings of which, should they differ from those recorded to date, will be used to inform the requirement for mitigation measures and/or licensing requirements. The commitment to pre-construction surveys is specified within the ***Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy*** (document reference 8.7).



5 References

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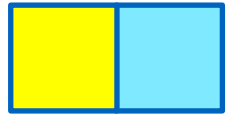
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A1 Appendix A – Target Notes

42. **Table 1** presents the target notes and photographs that were taken during the February survey and should be read in conjunction with the Figures presented in **Appendix B**.




Ecology Survey Results – February 2021
24th February 2021

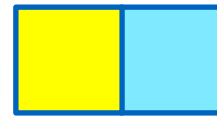
Table 1 Target Notes and Photographs Recorded During the February 2021 Survey




Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
1	n/a	<p>SSSI habitat outside the survey area: Open areas of short sward grasses, perennial rye grass, Yorkshire fog, dandelion with fern and gorse. Mosses also present. Hawthorn, blackthorn, bramble, cherry. Grass is formed of tussocks in areas</p>	



Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
2	6	<p>Ground cover dominated by nettle, alluding to evidence of deposition, also have to factor in agricultural runoff and nutrient enrichment from adjacent arable fields.</p>	

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Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
3	6	Tinder fungus observed on several silver birch trees	
4	6	Fern moss, ground ivy, cleavers.	 

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Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
5	6	<p>Area dominated with semi mature trees, silver birch, oak, pines. Bramble, nettle, Yorkshire fog, perennial rye grass, fern moss, red stemmed feather moss.</p>	



Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
6	6	<p>Current condition: poor using BNG criteria; trees of a similar age are dominant; planting lines remain visible inconsistent fashion. American skunk cabbage observed and is an undesirable species. Dominant tree species is silver birch. Ground cover consists of nettle, bramble, grasses, skunk cabbage, cleavers. Average age is semi mature. No observed evidence of past management such as coppicing.</p>	





Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
7		<p>SPA habitat located outside the survey area: Open areas consisting of grasses and mosses, ragwort, ribwort plantain, tufted hair grass. Scattered blackthorn and gorse, ferns, bramble, silver birch. Rich mosaic habitat with good structural diversity.</p>	

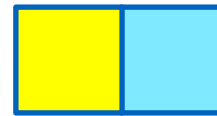


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8	12A	<p>Less structural diversity, more open tussocky grassland, skylarks in song flight. Scattered blackthorn, gorse, bramble, fern. No mosses present. Orchard grass, silver hair grass, blue moor grass, hawthorn. Graminoid species dominant. Reed canary grass also present. Cleavers.</p>	
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Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
9	12A	Graminoid species dominant with fern, blackthorn, hawthorn and silver birch with sporadic gorse. Patches of moss visible. Uneven topography. General sward height is shorter so perhaps grazed sporadically.	 
10	12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than 50% dwarf shrub cover 2. No distinct range of age of gorse present 3. No burning/cutting present 	No photographs, target note denotes on site assessment criteria.



Ecology Survey Results – February 2021
24th February 2021

Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
		<p>4. Less than 33% gorse present.</p> <p>5. Less than 5% undesirables.</p> <p>6 tree/scrub cover less than 15%.</p> <p>7. No damage to vegetation. Lack of qualifying features for dry heath in % of gorse/heather/dwarf shrubs. However, shows succession to woodland and is in use by grazing horses.</p>	


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Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
11	12	General site photographs of survey area. Refer to target note 12 for further details.	
12	12	Less structural diversity however scattered trees, shrubs including gorse present. Shorter sward grasses with some mosses present. Limited age variety of	No photographs, target note denotes on site habitat assessment criteria



Ecology Survey Results – February 2021
24th February 2021



Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
		gorse associated with good condition heath.	
13	12	Target note used to denote location of photograph; no additional notes recorded.	




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Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
14	19	Cluster of scattered cypress on raised ground, scattered bramble and gorse. Majority of field comprised of yorkshire fog, perennial rye grass with grazing cattle.	
15	19	Mature oak with negligible bat roost potential. Some fractured limbs and rot holes. No ivy cover. Surveyed from a distance using binoculars.	



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Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
16	19	Poor semi-improved grassland livestock field, perennial rye grass and Yorkshire fog.	


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Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
17	19	Area of semi mature goat and bay willow	 





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Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
18	19	Willow growing along ground surface with moss, alluding to potential area of overtopping when river in spate (note that it was dry at the time of the survey despite previous snow, melt and rain)	
19	19	Oak and ferns, deadwood with mosses, nettle	



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Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
20	19	SEAS report notes golden saxifrage present, however ecologists noted an abundance of ground ivy, which is single stemmed not clustered and lacks the yellow tinge associated with saxifrage.	
21	19	No target note taken on site, however target note reference still shown on figures	
22	19	Banks unfavourable to water vole, ground too soft, no root balls present and lack of food source. No holes observed though snow cover present	





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Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
23	19	<p>Alder concentrated at water's edge, growing at river bank, consisting of mature full grown trees. When growing in an alder Carr more likely to consist of dense thicket of small trees, which is not occurring here. Open space behind alder consists of bramble, horsetail, small pocket of reed canary grass.</p>	



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Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
24	19	Banks noted as unfavourable for water vole and no holes visible	
25	19	Low lying topography towards river banks, flat so perhaps floods when river in spate, but only during a major flood event. Survey undertaken following heavy snowfall with snow still on the ground, and rain. River not flooded banks	





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Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
26	19	Large area of bramble, fern and common reed	
27	19	Banks of river within in this location are unsuitable for water vole, too soft with low gradient. Vegetation cover is sparse. No holes present	








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Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
28	19	Area immediately adjacent to river consists of mainly alder, lack of topography consistent with wet woodland. Dead tree with wood ear fungus present. Ground cover consists of mosses, ivy, Yorkshire fog, forget me not, horsetail. Oak and beech	
29	19	Alder, fox glove, pin cushion moss, Yorkshire fog, common plantain, fleabane	



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Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
30	19	Several Alder present along northern boundary, 4 noted. Ground cover consists of horsetail, fleabane, common plantain, red campion, delicate fern moss, Yorkshire fog, pin cushion moss	  
31	19	No target note taken on site, however target note reference still shown on figures	
32	19	Oak, birch, beech with mainly fern understorey	 
33	19	No purple moor grass noted and not known to be present in this area.	No photograph, general survey note




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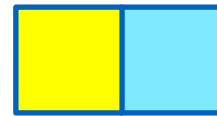
Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
34	19	Scattered oak, cypress, beech, sycamore adjacent to the road, ground vegetation consists of daffodil, broad leaf dock, cleavers, nettle, teasel, ivy, snowdrops, ground ivy, fern moss on dead wood, common snow berry shrub	

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Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
35	19	Mature beech with fractured limbs and rot holes. Low bat roost potential	

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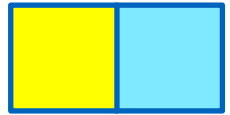


Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
36	19	Ferns, fleabane and ground ivy dominating open space between trees. Oak, cypress, silver birch	

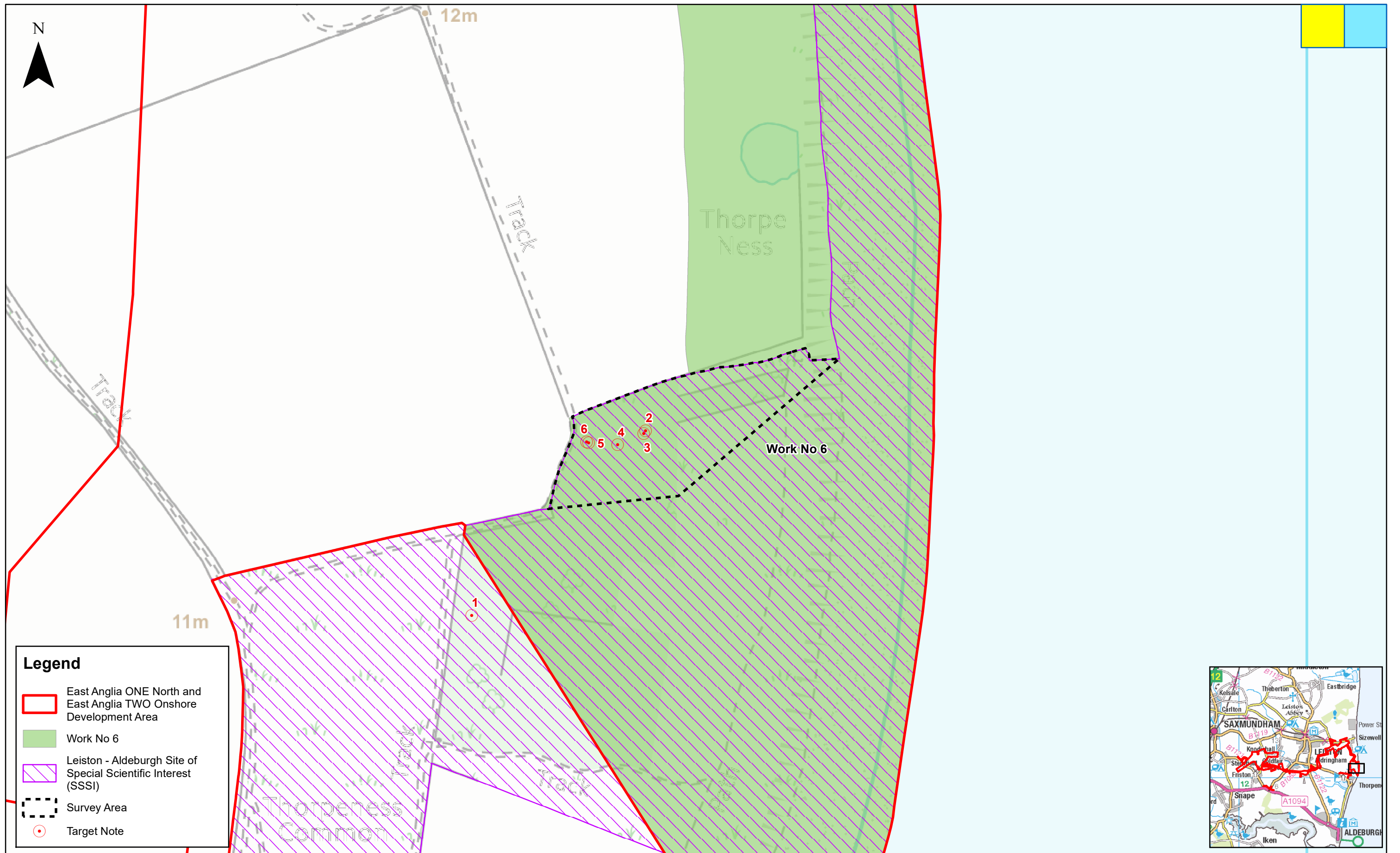


Ecology Survey Results – February 2021
24th February 2021

Target Note Number	Work No.	Description	Photographs
37	19	Honeysuckle, birch, mistletoe, blackthorn.	
38	19	Blackthorn, hazel, along northern edge of woodland, fenced. Pin cushion moss and delicate fern moss cultivating dead wood. Ground cover consists of Forget me not, nettle, red campion, ground ivy	

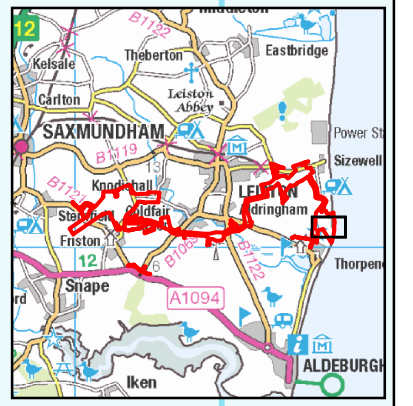


A2 Appendix B – Figures



Legend

- East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO Onshore Development Area
- Work No 6
- Leiston - Aldeburgh Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Survey Area
- Target Note



Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
2	22/02/2021	FC	Second Issue.	Prepared: FC
1	17/02/2021	FC	First Issue.	Checked: CC

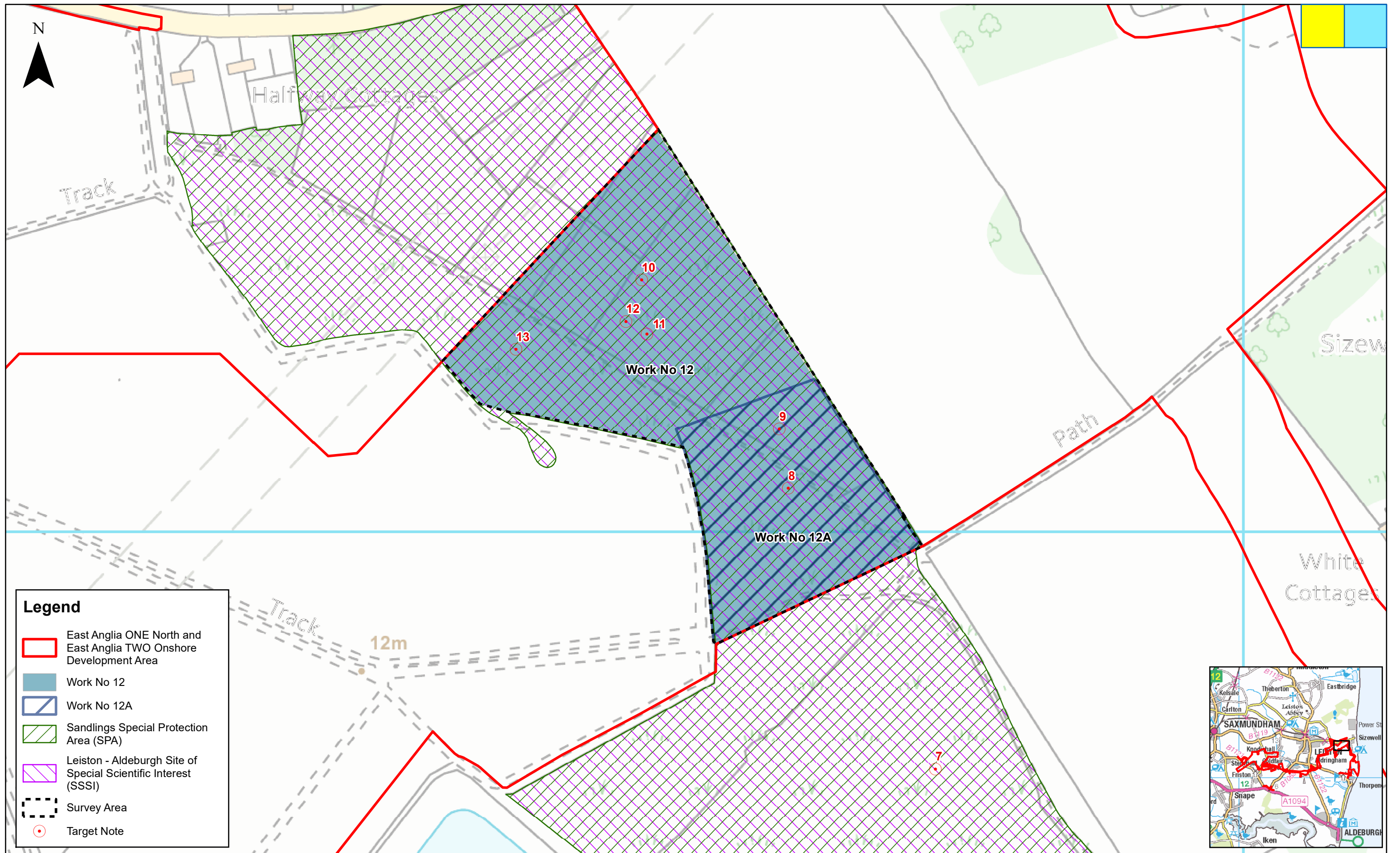
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Scale @ A3

0 50 100 Metres

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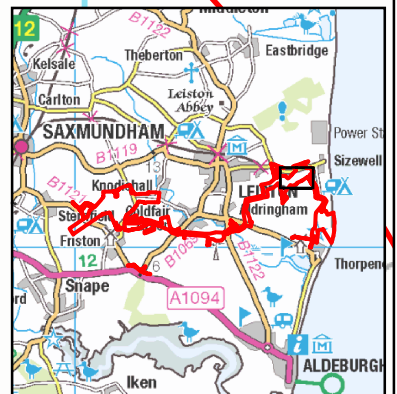
East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO
Updated Ecology Survey - Target Notes
Sheet 1 of 3

Drg No	EA1N-EA2-DEV-DRG-IBR-001280	
Rev	2	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	22/02/21	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	1a	



Legend

- East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO Onshore Development Area
- Work No 12
- Work No 12A
- Sandlings Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Leiston - Aldeburgh Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Survey Area
- Target Note



Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
2	22/02/2021	FC	Second Issue.	Prepared: FC
1	17/02/2021	FC	First Issue.	Checked: CC

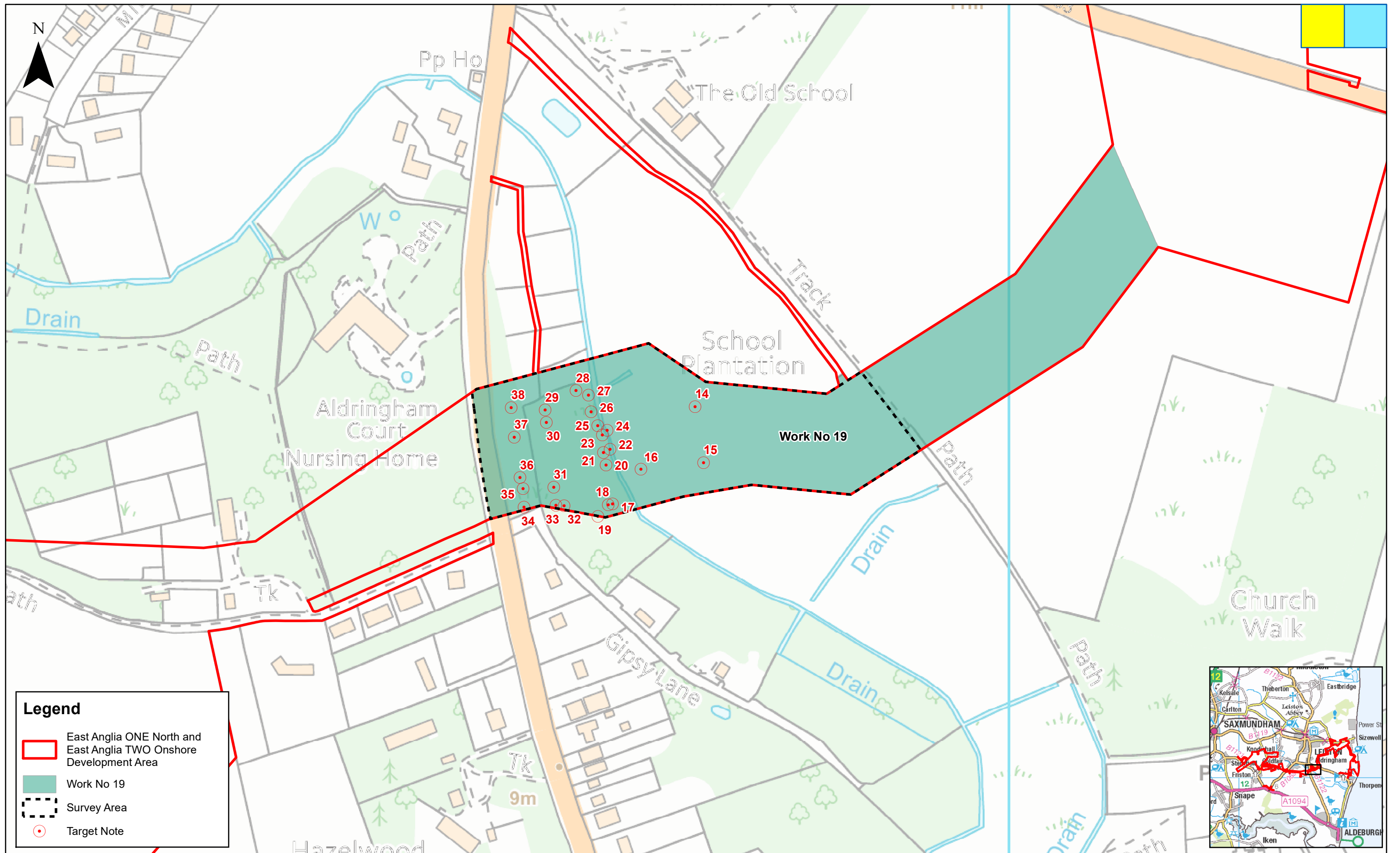
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0 50 100 Metres

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East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO
Updated Ecology Survey - Target Notes
Sheet 2 of 3

Drg No	EA1N-EA2-DEV-DRG-IBR-001280	
Rev	2	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	22/02/21	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	1b	



Legend

- East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO Onshore Development Area
- Work No 19
- Survey Area
- Target Note



Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
2	22/02/2021	FC	Second Issue.	Prepared: FC
1	17/02/2021	FC	First Issue.	Checked: CC

1:2,500
Scale @ A3

0 50 100 Metres

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East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO
Updated Ecology Survey - Target Notes
Sheet 3 of 3

Drg No	EA1N-EA2-DEV-DRG-IBR-001280	
Rev	2	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	22/02/21	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	1c	