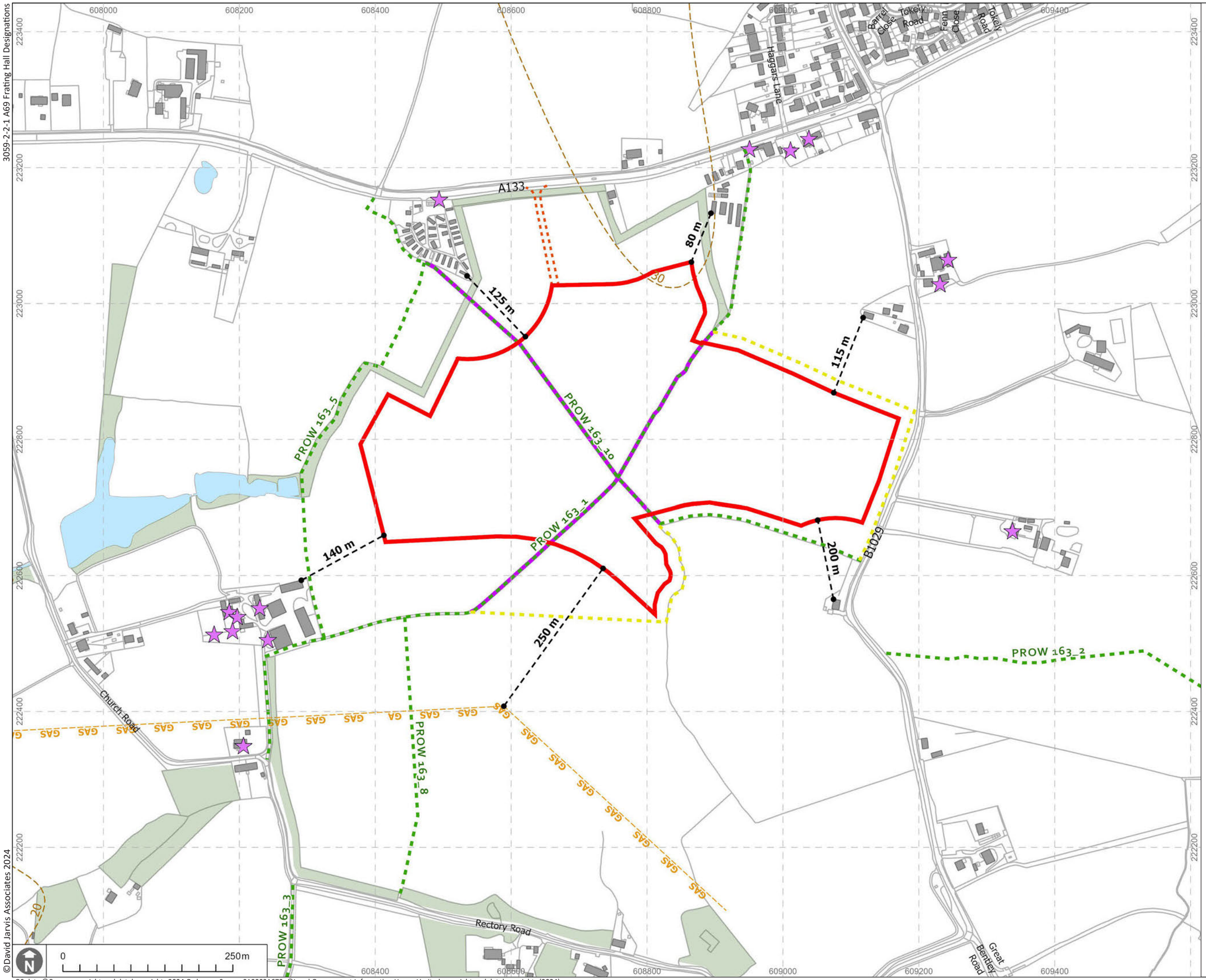
3059-2-2-1 A69 Frating Hall Designations



KEY

- Site Boundary
- Haul Route
- Offset Distances (m)

PRoW

- Footpath
- Existing Footpaths to be Diverted
- Diverted Footpaths

National Heritage List for England

Listed Buildings

- II
- GAS Gas Main

- OS Mapping

OS Open Data

- Waterlines
- Surface Water
- Buildings
- Contours
- Woodland

Status

ISSUED FOR INFORMATION

built on relationships

Project

A69 - FRATING HALL

Drawing Title

DESIGNATIONS

Scale	Sheet Size	Date
1:5,000	A3	APR 2024

Client Ref.	Drawing Ref.	Drawing No.	Version
-	3059-2-2-1	DR-0001	S4-P1

3059-2-2-1 A69 Frating Hall Designations

608000 608200 608400 608600 608800 609000 609200 609400

223400 223200 223000 222800 222600 222400 222200

GAS GAS GAS GAS GAS GAS GAS GAS GAS GAS GAS GAS GAS GAS GAS GAS GAS GAS

0 250m

KEY

- Site Boundary
- Haul Route
- Listed Buildings 150m Buffer
- Buildings 50m Buffer
- Gas Main 250m Buffer

Status
ISSUED FOR INFORMATION

built on relationships

Project
A69 - FRATING HALL

Drawing Title
DESIGNATION STAND-OFFS

Scale	Sheet Size	Date
1:5,000	A3	APR 2024

Client Ref.	Drawing Ref.	Drawing No.	Version
-	3059-2-2-1	DR-0002	S4-P1

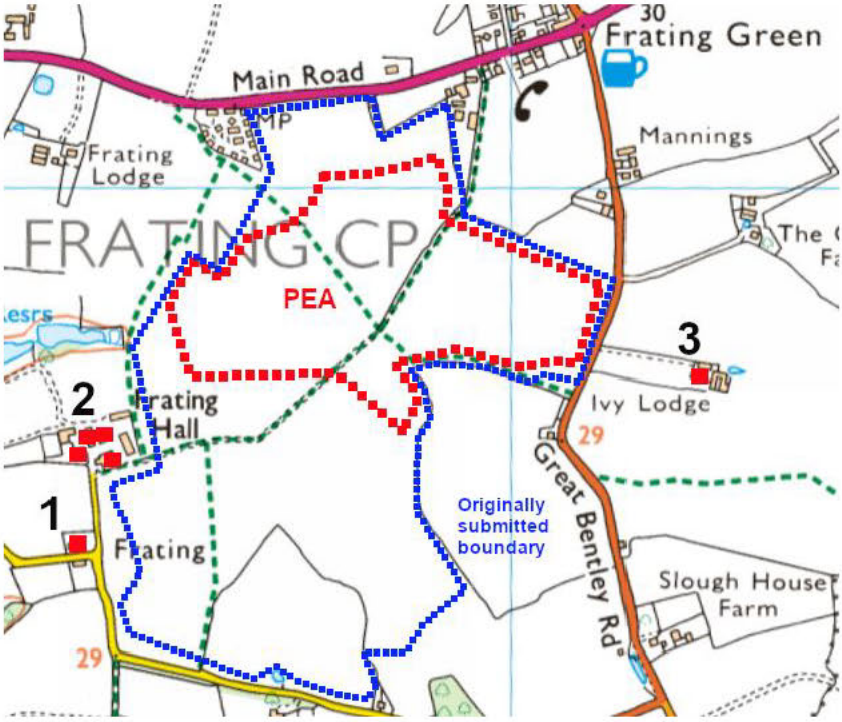


Figure 1 Location of designated assets and PEA

Figure 2 Context of designated assets south west of PEA

Figure 3 Context of Frating Hall assets

Figure 4 **Old Church House set amongst mature hedging and trees.**

Figure 5 **Context of Ivy Lodge**

Figure 6 View of Ivy Lodge from Great Bentley Road

Figure 7 View of PEA from outside gates of Ivy Lodge on Great Bentley Road

APPENDIX 2 – Desk Based Ecological Assessment

Simon Treacy
[redacted]

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26th February 2024
Our Ref: 24/Brett Essex MLP/01

Dear Mr Treacy,

FRATING HALL
BRETT ESSEX MLP RAG ASSESSMENT (ECOLOGY)
DESK-BASED ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

As instructed on 26th February 2024, please see attached our comments on the Essex MLP RAG assessment for Frating Hall, and assessment of how the strategic amendments to this application further to detailed desk-based ecological assessment designed to ameliorate potential impacts on key receptors could affect the RAG rating.

This assessment is informed by information obtained from the RAG assessment, Natural England's MAGIC website https://magic.defra.gov.uk/home.htm, and relevant citation documents for protected sites.

Frating Hall

The site predominantly comprises arable habitat, typically assessed to have overall low ecological value.

In approximate order of potential significance, the key ecological considerations for Frating Hall (together with steps taken to reduce them) are assessed to be:

1) Impacts on Colne Estuary SSSI / Essex Estuaries SAC / Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) Ramsar Site / Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Phase 2) SPA / Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuaries Marine Conservation Zone

At the nearest point, these sites are 2.3km from the Site (2.7km for the Marine Conservation Zone). The tables below consider the designating features of each site.

Key Interest Features	Likely Significant Effects
(SAC) Habitats (estuaries, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand, Spartina swards, Altantic salt meadows, Meditarranean and	No impacts on habitats anticipated at range of 2.3km. In terms of hydrological links, the Site is approximately 180m away from the nearest stream to the south, and approximately 370m away from Fratling Brook to the west. At this range, coupled with design measures to control surface or groundwater run-off, it is not anticipated that any significant impacts would occur via hydrological connections.

Key Interest Features	Likely Significant Effects
thermos-Atlantic halophilous scrubs; sandbanks)	
(SPA) Breeding pochard, ringed plover, little tern. Wintering Brent goose, hen harrier, redshank. Waterbird assemblage.	Hydrological connections considered above. The only species on this list assessed as likely to use arable habitat is Brent goose (the remainder being more restricted to the estuarine habitats). However, at a range of 2.3km, and given that arable fields are locally abundant, the proposed works at the Site are considered unlikely to have a significant effect on wintering populations of this species. For the same reason, the Site is considered unlikely to comprise functionally-linked land for Brent goose (or any other species on the SPA citation). No disturbance impacts on SPA species from works noise would be expected at a range of 2.3km. Footpaths through the Site are expected to further reduce the suitability of the Site for this species via disturbance.
(Ramsar) Saltmarsh habitat; scarce plants and invertebrates; saltmarsh plant communities; Waterfowl assemblage; Wintering Brent goose, redshank. (Possible future consideration for designation): Wintering black-tailed godwit.	Hydrological connections considered above. No impacts on habitats, plants or invertebrates are anticipated at a range of 2.3km. Brent goose has been considered above. None of the other bird species are assessed as likely to use arable habitat.
(SSSI) As above; also nationally important numbers of dunlin, sanderling, grey plover.	Hydrological connections considered above. None of these species are assessed as likely to use arable habitat.
(Marine Conservation Zone) As above, plus marine features (notably native oyster, native oyster beds, intertidal mixed sediments, Clacton Cliffs and Foreshore)	Hydrological connections considered above. In the absence of hydrological links, it is not assessed that any impacts would occur at a range of 2.7km.

On the basis of the above, no significant impacts on the designating features of Colne Estuary SSSI / Essex Estuaries SAC / Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) Ramsar Site / Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Phase 2) SPA / Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuaries Marine Conservation Zone would be anticipated.

Reduction of Impacts: Whilst no significant impacts are anticipated in any case, Brett are drawing back the southern Site boundary, further increasing the distance from the Site to the nearest hydrological links (now over 600m from the stream to the south, and approximately 500m from Fratling Brook the west), further minimising the chance of any hydrological impacts.

2) Nearby Local Wildlife Sites

The closest Local Wildlife Site, Church Road Wood, Frating Te32 LoWS, is c. 100m from the Site, and is listed as comprising Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland Priority habitat.
No impacts on this habitat are anticipated at a range of 100m.

Five other LoWS are present within a 1km radius, but further away from the Site than Church Road Frating.
Details of these sites are not available for this study, but at this range no impacts on habitat features are anticipated.

Hockley Wood comprises ancient woodland and is situated 400m south of the Site.
The amended Site redline now means that Hockley Wood is 840m south of the Site, far beyond the zone of any Likely Significant Impacts.

3) Other Impacts

Hedgerows Priority Habitat. Anticipated to be retained at Site boundaries. Internal hedgerows may require removal, but would be replaced as part of the restoration scheme (and a further +10% linear BNG provided).

Mature trees. Anticipated to be retained at Site boundaries. Any mature trees within the fields may require removal, but would be replaced as part of the restoration scheme (and a further +10% BNG provided).

Large waterbody just to west of Site. This waterbody is understood to be a reservoir. It was approximately 20m away from the Site boundary, but the revised redline has now increased this distance to approximately 100m. In the context of hydrological design measures to avoid interference with groundwater levels at this location, no significant impacts are anticipated.

Partial inclusion in Great Crested Newt Amber Risk Zone (with majority of Site in Green Risk Zone). There are no ponds within the Site, and the arable habitat is assessed to be sub-optimal for occupation by terrestrial-phase great crested newts. Nonetheless, great crested newts will be considered in detail as part of the application, and dealt with appropriately (e.g. via District Level Licensing if deemed necessary).

A dormouse population is present within Hockley Wood, 840m south of the Site. Connectivity to the Site is severed by Rectory Road, reducing the likelihood of dormice extending their range into the hedgerows within the Site. Nonetheless, should surveys note the presence of dormice, it is considered that there would be ample scope within the landholding to provide adequate compensation under the provisions of a Natural England derogation licence.

Possibility of skylark presence in arable fields. Any impacts on skylark would be compensated appropriately, e.g. by provision of skylark plots as part of the phasing arrangements. Aside from such farmland species, siting quarries on arable land typically results in the lowest level of ecological impacts overall, as arable habitat typically has low ecological value.

Appropriate mitigation measures will be taken to minimise light spill at boundary features (e.g. a sensitive lighting scheme), minimise dust, and minimise noise (using noise attenuation bunds where appropriate).

To conclude overall, minimal residual ecological impacts are anticipated, particularly with the drawing back of the southern boundary. With reference to the RAG Sensitivity Methodology, and in light of the above assessment, it is considered likely that the revised application Site would be rated no higher than **AMBER-GREEN** for Biodiversity.

I hope the above is of assistance.

Yours sincerely,
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BIOSCAN (UK) LTD

Geoff Moxon
Principal Ecologist