The Great Grid Upgrade

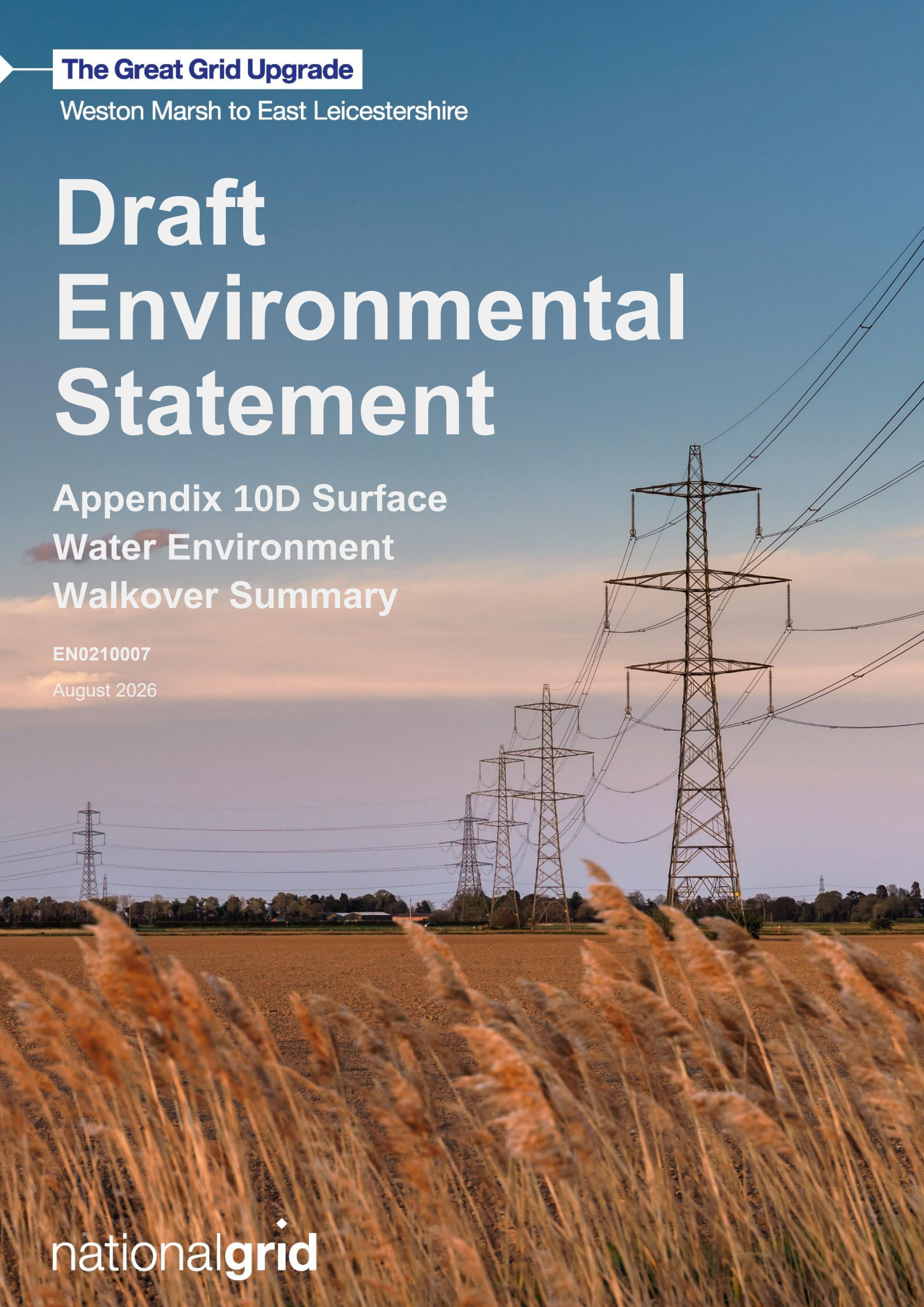
Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire

Draft Environmental Statement

Appendix 10D Surface Water Environment Walkover Summary

EN0210007

August 2026



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10D. Introduction

10D.1.1 This appendix presents a record of observations and images made during the water environment site walkover survey

10D.1.2 The survey was undertaken between 13 and 17 April 2026 and comprised a walkover of watercourses which have the potential to interact with the Project. The survey covered watercourses within the draft Order Limits, focussing on those which are proposed to be crossed by access tracks and the overhead line. The survey was undertaken during warm and dry weather but with antecedent rainfall.

10D.1.3 For the majority of watercourses, the survey was limited to spot checks at bridges or other crossings. However, for some watercourses, longer reaches were surveyed where access permitted. Additionally, not all watercourses within the Study Area could be surveyed within the permitted time, and in some cases access was not allowed (such as at WMEL-B substation). Therefore, Main Rivers, main stem channels of designated Water Framework Directive water bodies, and other named watercourses were prioritised, alongside those which are proposed to be crossed by the overhead line and potentially by access tracks. For efficiency, the survey was limited to spot checks at bridges or other crossings for the majority of watercourses. At some watercourses, these points were located outside of the Study Area or further upstream or downstream of where they are proposed to be crossed, depending on accessibility. Furthermore, targeted surveys may be undertaken during the full impact assessment stage during preparation of the Environmental Statement (ES).

10D.1.4 Observations and images recorded during the walkover survey are presented below in **Table 10D.1**. It should be noted that all measurements made are approximate.

Table 10D.1 Summary of observations from site walkover

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Section 1 - South Holland		
Blue Gowt Drain	Blue Gowt Drain is an ordinary watercourse surveyed where it is crossed by the overhead line. The channel is approximately 10 m wide at the point viewed. It is over-deep, over-wide and has likely been artificially straightened for agricultural purposes. There was a deep gliding flow within the channel of low energy, which would likely result in a high deposition of fine material, although the bed material could not be observed during the survey due to high turbidity. The banks were steep and uniform. In general, the riparian zone is limited to grasses and scrub habitat which is unlikely to provide a buffer against runoff of fine sediment from adjacent agricultural land use.	 NGR TF 26300 26548
River Welland	The River Welland is a Main River and is tidal at the point surveyed where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel is approximately 20 m wide and has likely been modified to follow its present-day alignment. Flood embankments present on both banks will limit connectivity with the floodplain. The flow observed was slow and gliding. Where visible the dominant substrate observed was sand. In places there is also stone bank protection present. In general, the riparian zone is limited to grasses and scrub habitat, with agricultural fields occupying the wider land use.	 NGR TF 28259 29130

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Vernatt's Drain	Vernatt's Drain is an ordinary watercourse surveyed downstream of where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel is approximately 15 m wide, which has likely undergone extensive modification, including straightening. The channel has a uniform width and depth throughout the length surveyed. The flow is low energy and gliding which favours deposition of fine material, and it is likely that silt will be the dominant substrate material, although this could not be observed during the walkover survey due to high turbidity. In general, the riparian zone is limited to grasses and scrub habitat. There is evidence of nutrient enrichment from the surrounding agricultural land use which could result in the growth of algae, and may explain the green colour to the channel as shown in the attached image.	 NGR TF 28201 29254
River Glen	The River Glen is a Main River surveyed downstream of where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel is approximately 15 m wide and is overly straight with uniform banks, showing evidence of modification. The flow is low energy and gliding, which favours deposition of fine material with silt dominating the bed substrate. However, there is also larger material including boulders and cobbles present. In general, the riparian zone is limited to grasses and scrub habitat within the Study Area, with agricultural fields occupying the wider land use.	 NGR TF 28259 29130

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
New Drain	New Drain is a drainage ditch surveyed where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel is straight, trapezoidal and approximately 10 m wide which has likely been modified for agricultural and land drainage purposes. The flow within the channel is low energy and gliding which favours deposition of fine sediment which dominates the bed substrate. The riparian habitat is generally limited, consisting of grasses and scrub habitat which will not provide an effective buffer from fine-sediment runoff from the adjacent agricultural land use. The channel is featureless of any geomorphic bedforms.	 NGR TF 21077 27665
Hammond Beck	Hammond Beck is a drainage ditch, surveyed where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel is approximately 10 m wide It is straight, trapezoidal and over-deep which has likely been modified for agricultural and land drainage purposes. The flow within the channel is low energy and gliding which favours deposition of fine sediment which dominates the bed substrate. The riparian habitat is generally limited, consisting of grasses and scrub habitat which will not provide an effective buffer from fine-sediment runoff from the adjacent agricultural land use. Where observed, the channel is lacking any geomorphic features. There is a pipe crossing spanning the bank full width at the location surveyed.	 NGR TF 19278 27548

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Star Lode Beck	Star Lode Beck is a drainage ditch, surveyed where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel is approximately 10 m wide. It is straight, trapezoidal and over-deep. which has likely been modified for agricultural and land drainage purposes. The flow within the channel is low energy and gliding which favours deposition of fine sediment which dominates the bed substrate. The riparian habitat is generally limited, consisting of grasses and scrub habitat which will not provide an effective buffer from fine-sediment runoff from the adjacent agricultural land use. Where surveyed, there was a culvert, pipe bridge and a pumping station present, which will impact longitudinal connectivity and flow conveyance. The channel is devoid of bedforms at the location surveyed, with no evidence of active coarse sediment transport.	 NGR TF 16640 26536
South Forty Foot Drain	South Forty Foot Drain is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel is approximately 10 m wide. It is straight, trapezoidal and over-deep, which has been modified to be aligned between field boundaries. The flow within the channel is low energy and gliding which favours deposition of fine sediment which dominates the bed substrate. The riparian habitat is generally limited, consisting of grasses and scrub habitat which will not provide an effective buffer from fine-sediment runoff from the adjacent agricultural land use. The channel is generally lacking in any geomorphic features within the reach surveyed, with limited evidence of active coarse sediment transport.	 NGR TF 16403 27991

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Section 2 – South Kesteven		
Car Dyke	Car Dyke is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel is approximately 2 m wide. It is straight, trapezoidal and over-deep which has likely been modified for agricultural and drainage purposes. The flow within the channel is low energy and gliding which favours deposition of fine sediment which dominates the bed substrate. However, within the surveyed section, the flow had slightly higher energy which resulted in a clearer bed where some gravels were visible. There is also evidence of some geomorphic activity with some lateral movement, although this is constrained by the steep and modified banks. The riparian habitat is generally limited, consisting of grasses and scrub habitat which will not provide an effective buffer from fine-sediment runoff from the adjacent agricultural land use.	 NGR TF 11440 25509
East Glen River	East Glen River is a Main River, surveyed where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel width ranges between 3 to 4 m throughout the reach surveyed. The channel has moderate sinuosity throughout the Study Area, however, it is over-deep and over-wide, suggesting that the channel may be modified. Where surveyed, the flows were generally of low energy, which has encouraged the growth of reeds in the channel. The low energy flows and the presence of reeds will result in the deposition of fines, with silt dominating the bed substrate. Cobbles are also present within the bed substrate. Flows were disrupted in the reach surveyed by a bridge with in-channel piers. In general, the riparian zone is limited to grasses which may not provide an effective buffer from fine-sediment laden runoff from the adjacent agricultural land use.	 NGR TF 05903 24088

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
West Glen River	West Glen River is a Main River, surveyed where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel was varied throughout the points surveyed. Within the upstream section surveyed, the channel was gently sinuous, flowing through pastural fields, with natural banks. The channel had little flow, and was dry in places. The bed material comprised of cobbles, sand and silt. Further downstream, the channel was still gently sinuous, and the banks mostly appeared natural. There was a greater quantity of water with the presence of a deep pool, but flow energy was still generally low. The banks mostly appeared natural but had reinforcements in some places. Riparian vegetation mostly consisted of grasses and scrub habitat but scattered trees were present.	 NGR SK 99784 23385
The Tham	The Tham is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel is 2 m wide and is uniform, indicating that it has likely been modified. The flow within the channel is low energy and gliding which favours deposition of fine sediment which dominates the bed substrate. The riparian habitat consists of scrub and trees with the wider land use consisting of arable fields. There is a pipe across the channel which likely will likely disrupt flows at this location. The water is turbid, and brown in colour which is typical of an agriculturally impacted watercourse.	 NGR SK 93993 21222

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
River Witham	The River Witham is a Main River, surveyed where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel is between approximately 3 to 4 m wide throughout the Study Area. The channel is mostly straight and uniform throughout the area surveyed and has likely been modified for agricultural purposes. However, there are some localised areas of enhanced sinuosity, where vegetated berms are present. Approximately 300 m downstream of the Study Area, the channel has a more sinuous form which is likely representative of the natural channel form throughout the Study Area. The flow is low energy and gliding, although there is some diversity in flow around tree roots where these are present. Silt is the dominant bed material, but gravels are also present. The riparian zone is limited to mostly grasses, with scattered trees which will not provide an efficient buffer from sediment-laden runoff from the adjacent agricultural land use.	 NGR SK 92839 20852

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Section 3 - Melton		
Wymondham Brook	Wymondham Brook is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where the channel is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. It is approximately 2 m wide, and is uniform, indicating that it has likely been modified. The flow within the channel is low energy and gliding which favours deposition of fine sediment which dominates the bed substrate. The riparian habitat consists of a dense coverage of scrub and trees with the surrounding land use comprising agricultural fields.	 NGR SK 86313 19936
River Eye	The River Eye is a Main River, surveyed where it proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel width varies throughout the reach surveyed, between approximately 3 to 6 m. Through the Study Area, the channel is sinuous with multiple meander cut-offs, although historic maps show little movement, suggesting there is little lateral movement active within the channel. The flow within the channel is generally of low energy, with gliding flows, although run flows were also observed. The bed material consists of gravel which is overlain with silt. The riparian vegetation is varied, with other areas having a dense coverage of trees while, some areas are limited to grasses which will lead to higher levels of fine material entering the channel from sediment-laden runoff. Bedforms are present within the channel in the form of riffles.	 NGR SK 84876 22163

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Trib of Freeby Brook	The tributary of Freeby is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is crossed by the overhead line. The channel is approximately 1 m wide and is gently sinuous throughout the Study Area. This watercourse is a gently sinuous channel flowing through arable land use. Flows are of low energy, with a gravel bed overlain with silt, suggesting that deposition is the dominant geomorphic process operating within the reach. The riparian vegetation consists of scattered trees and scrub with the wider land use consisting of arable fields. The channel is crossed by a pipe culvert at the location surveyed which will have impact on the longitudinal connectivity of the watercourse.	 NGR SK 82327 22145
Freeby Brook	Freeby Brook is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel is approximately 4 m wide and has been modified to align along field boundaries. Through the section surveyed, flows were shallow run over gravels. However, where flows were of lower energy, there were silt deposits. It is likely that deposition is the dominant geomorphic process operating within the reach. The bedforms at the location surveyed are limited to small deposits of gravel in the centre of the channel. The riparian vegetation consisted of scrub and trees, with arable fields occupying the wider land use.	 NGR SK 81734 22979 (view from above)

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Thorpe Brook	Thorpe Brook is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel is approximately 4 m wide and is gently sinuous, although there are sections where the channel is straighter which may be an indication of modification. Flows are low energy and gliding, which favours deposition of fine material, with silt the dominant bed material. There are also low amounts of larger material including gravels and cobbles present. At the location surveyed, there were no significant bedforms or evidence of active geomorphic activity. The riparian zone is a mix of scrub habitat and trees, with the arable fields occupying the wider land use.	 NGR SK 78471 24357
Scalford Brook	Scalford Brook is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel ranges from between approximately 3 to 4 m wide throughout the surveyed reach and has a sinuous form with little evidence of modification. The flows within the channel are varied, with run flows dominant and gliding flows also present. The dominant bed material is gravel with silt present in the margins. There is evidence of geomorphic processes with the presence of erosion in places and depositional features including riffles. In-channel vegetation also provides some diversity of flow. The riparian vegetation is comprised of grasses, scrub and trees with arable and pastural fields occupying the wider land use.	 NGR SK 76205 22803

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Welby Brook	Welby Brook is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. The channel is approximately 2 m wide and is gently sinuous. The channel has straight sections, is trapezoidal and has steep banks, indicating a degree of modification. The flow is low energy and gliding, which favours the deposition of fine material which dominates the substrate. The low energy flow will likely encourage sedimentation and the growth of in-channel vegetation. The riparian zone consists of grasses and scrub habitat with the wider floodplain occupied by grassland.	 NGR SK 72043 21351
River Wreake	The River Wreake is a Main River, surveyed where it is proposed to be crossed by the overhead line. It is approximately 15 m wide and is moderately sinuous, although is uniform in width indicating a degree of modification. The channel has low energy and gliding flows with the presence of in-channel vegetation in places. The bed was not visible but will likely have a high quantity of fines deposited in the low energy conditions, with silt the dominant substrate type. There is a general lack of bedforms with geomorphic activity limited to deposition. The riparian zone mostly consists of grasses and scrub habitat with the wider land use consisting of grassland.	 NGR SK 70321 18437

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Kirby Lake	Kirby Lake is a private fishing lake near Asfordby. The lake banks were mainly covered with reeds with some in-lake vegetation also seen. Depth could not be determined due to vegetation limiting water visibility.	 NGR SK 70469 18427
Frisby Lake	Frisby Lake is a recreational lake for fishing, kayaking, canoeing and paddle boarding. The lake also acts as a flood storage reservoir for the River Wreake when it is in flood conditions, managed by the Environment Agency. Overflow areas could be seen connecting the two lakes making up ‘Frisby Lakes’.	 NGR SK 69354 17993

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Gaddesby Brook	Gaddesby Brook is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed upstream of where the existing overhead line crosses. The channel is approximately 5 m wide. The channel is sinuous, however appears to be over deep with high steep banks, indicating some potential modification. The dominant flow type is gliding, with diversity created through riffles where there is sediment accumulation. The bed material consists of gravels, silt and sand. Erosion is occurring throughout particularly on the outside of bends, which indicates a degree of geomorphic activity occurring. The riparian vegetation is mostly grasses with scattered trees, with agricultural fields occupying the wider land use.	 NGR SK 72504 10538

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Section 4 - Harborough		
Eye Brook	Eye Brook is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is crossed by the existing overhead line. The channel is approximately 2 m wide and is mostly straight through the Study Area, with localised areas of sinuosity. The flow type is run through the stretch surveyed, with the presence of a pool at a culvert. The bed material is gravel, and depositional features, including gravel bars and riffles, are present. The riparian zone consists of scrub and trees, with arable field present in the wider land use.	 NGR SK 74203 04212
Stonton Brook	Stonton Brook is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where is crossed by the existing overhead line. The channel is approximately 3 m and is straight throughout the Study Area. The channel is moderately sinuous further upstream and downstream, indicating that it is modified within the study area. The flow is of moderate energy and gliding, with a high quantity of silt present in the substrate. Cobbles are also present within the substrate, but these do not appear natural. Where surveyed, there are in-channel features including riffles and vegetation. The riparian vegetation consists of a dense coverage of trees and scrub, with the wider land use comprising woodland and arable fields.	 NGR SP 74489 98941

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Glooston Arm	Glooston Arm is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is crossed by the existing overhead line. The channel is approximately 1 m wide and is straight, trapezoidal and over-deep which indicates it has likely been modified for agricultural and drainage purposes. However the low flow channel has some gently sinuosity, indicating that the channel is attempting to migrate laterally, although it is constrained by the steep and modified banks. Flows are low energy and gliding, resulting in high levels of silt deposition. The riparian zone is composed of grasses and scrub habitat with the wider land use consisting of arable fields.	 NGR SP 75070 95851
River Welland	The River Welland is a Main River, surveyed in this section where it is crossed by the existing overhead line. It is upstream of where it was surveyed within Section 1. The channel ranges from between approximately 6 to 15 m wide within the reach surveyed in Section 4, and is moderately sinuous throughout the Study Area. The banks are higher than what would likely be natural, indicating that there may have been some modification. Where surveyed, the flows were gliding, although some vegetation in the channel provides some flow diversity. The bed material is comprised of cobbles and gravels, with an overlay of silt. The riparian habitat is predominantly grasses and scrub habitat with scattered trees also present, with the wider land use consisting of arable fields.	 NGR SP 75070 95851

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Section 5 – Northamptonshire		
River Jordan	The River Jordan is a Main River, surveyed where it is crossed by the existing overhead line. The channel is approximately 3 m wide, and is straight and over-deep within the Study Area, aligned along a small road, with the banks likely modified. The channel has gliding flow which encourages the deposition of material, with the bed substrate comprised of gravels and silt. However, the channel is generally void of geomorphic features with low geomorphic activity present. The riparian zone is comprised of trees and scrub, with the wider land use consisting of arable fields.	 NGR SP 75853 84330
River Ise	The River Ise is a Main River, surveyed where it is crossed by the existing overhead line. The channel is approximately 4 m wide, and follows a meandering throughout the Study Area, however, appears to be over-deep, indicating some modification. The flows are low energy and gliding, which leads to silt deposition, over a substrate predominantly comprised of boulders. The riparian zone is comprised of grasses and trees throughout, which may provide a buffer from the adjacent agricultural land use. The flow is impacted by the presence of a culvert and a scour pool has formed downstream.	 NGR SP 78199 81443

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Slade Brook	Slade Brook is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is crossed by the existing overhead line. The channel is approximately 1.5 m wide and is gently sinuous but has likely been modified to follow a straight course within the Study Area. The channel is generally of low quality with uniform banks throughout the section surveyed, further indicating modification. The low energy and gliding flows result in deposition of fine sediment, with silt the dominant bed material. The channel is void of any distinct geomorphic bedforms. The riparian vegetation consists of grasses and scrub habitat with the wider land use occupied by arable fields.	 NGR SP 80877 79996
SLB5	This tributary of Slade Brook is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is crossed by the existing overhead line. The channel is approximately 1 m wide and is over-deep, indicating potential modification. Flow in the channel during the survey was shallow run over gravels and silt and is generally void of any distinct bedforms. The riparian land cover is scrub and trees which delivers woody material into the channel. The wider land cover comprises arable fields.	 NGR SP 81050 77459

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Cransley Brook	Cransley Brook is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is crossed by the existing overhead line. The channel is approximately 0.5 m wide and has gentle sinuosity throughout the Study Area. The flow during the survey was shallow run over a coarse gravel bed. Coarse deposits are present in the channel margins. The riparian habitat is scrub and trees with woodland and arable fields in the wider land use.	 NGR SP 82378 76226
Trib of Cransley Reservoir	The tributary of Cransley Reservoir is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is crossed by the existing overhead line. The channel is approximately 2 m wide and is naturally incised into the surrounding valley. The flow during the survey, was shallow run over a gravel and pebble bed, with deposits of coarser material in the margins. The riparian habitat consists of scrub and trees. There is woody material present, likely delivered from the surrounding woodland, contributing to habitat diversity.	 NGR SP 81333 76967

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Loddington Arm	Loddington Arm is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed to the east of the existing overhead line, flowing out of Cransley Reservoir. The channel is approximately 2 m wide and has been modified at the location surveyed, with artificial banks constructed of bricks. The flow is low energy and gliding which favours deposition of fine material. The bed is dominated by silt but includes some cobbles. Where surveyed, the riparian zone is wooded, with scrub habitat on the banks.	 NGR SP 83430 78256
Pytchley Brook	Pytchley Brook is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is crossed by the existing overhead line. The channel is approximately 2 m wide and is gently sinuous through the Study area Although appears straighter than the channel downstream, suggesting some modification has taken place. The flow type is predominantly run but low energy and gliding flows are also present. The dominant substrate material is silt, and there are likely to be high levels of fine sediment input into the channel from the adjacent agricultural land use.	 NGR SP 85518 72895

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Hardwick Brook	Hardwick Brook is an ordinary watercourse, surveyed where it is crossed by the existing overhead line. The channel is trapezoidal and over-deep, which flows between agricultural field boundaries through the Study Area. The flow type is run and gliding over a gravel bed with overlying silt. The channel has some geomorphological features in the form of side bars but in general these are not well developed. Trees are present in the riparian zone, which has delivered woody material into the channel which increases flow diversity. The brook has an approximate wetted width of 2 m and is up to 15 cm deep.	 NGR SP 85940 70838
Swanspool Brook	Swanspool Brook is a gently meandering watercourse through agricultural fields. The dominant flow is gliding, however run flow is also present. In channel vegetation and macrophytes will provide some flow diversity. The low energy flow favours silt deposition, which will likely be delivered from the surrounding land use, although trees are present in the riparian zone which will provide a buffer from run-off. The brook has an approximate wetted width of 2 m; however, depth could not be estimated due to distance to the watercourse making this difficult.	 NGR SP 86612 65596

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
River Nene	The River Nene is a moderately sinuous but likely modified channel within the Study Area. The channel is canalised with uniform banks and little diversity in width and depth. The flow is low energy and gliding which will result in high levels of silt deposition, however the substrate was not visible during the survey. The riparian vegetation is a mix of grasses, scrub and trees throughout the reach surveyed. The River Nene is a wide river, generally 15 m or more, with a depth of over 1 m in most places.	 NGR SP 87306 63085
Grendon Brook	Grendon Brook through the Study Area is a mostly straight channel, which is over-deep and trapezoidal in shape. The flow is low energy and gliding which favours deposition of silt, which dominates the bed substrate. The riparian zone is comprised of grasses and scrub habitat. The brook has an approximate wetted width of 1.5 m and is generally over 20 cm deep.	 NGR SP 86783 61687

Water feature	Description	Image (including National Grid Reference (NGR))
Grendon Lakes	Grendon Lakes are located adjacent to the River Nene and make up the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA and SSSI. They are a complex network of lakes with interconnecting streams, such as Grendon Brook. There was no visible hydrological connection with the River Nene however during flood conditions this could change due to the close proximity of the two water features. The lakes were generally all very similar, with some areas being dyed blue with chemical additions. The area is dominated by numerous overhead lines and Grendon Substation.	 NGR SP 87088 62883

10D.2 Summary

10D.2.1 The survey was undertaken to obtain observational data on watercourses which have the potential to interact with the Project. The survey covered watercourses within the draft Order Limits, focussing on those which are proposed to be crossed by access tracks and the overhead line. The survey was undertaken during warm and dry weather but with antecedent rainfall.

10D.2.2 At the ES stage, an additional walkover survey will be undertaken once watercourse crossings have been confirmed, as well as a walkover survey of the WMEL-B site for which access could not be obtained.

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