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DARFIELD-UPON-DEARNE ENHANCEMENTS

ACCESS STATEMENT

May 2010

Jerome Masters (Fisheries Technical Officer)
Steve Goring (ncpms Project Manager)

1.0 BACKGROUND

The Environment Agency, Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Darfield Community Association, Barnsley Development Agency, Villages Four Community Partnership and Houghton Main Angling Club are working in partnership to enhance the environment alongside the River Dearne, upstream of the A635 Doncaster Road, in Darfield (Figure 1).

Planning Permission has been received for the works in river, together with a footpath and car park. We are applying for a further Planning Permission to this Environment Agency owned land alongside the River Dearne. This further application is for a shorter (290m) footpath of crushed limestone, and supercedes our original plan for an $\approx$ 900m footpath (20mm D.B. surface course, 35mm base course and 100mm Tye 1 sub-base).

Our improvements will help to transform the riverside into an easily accessible, well managed and wildlife-rich place.

The project is fully in line with the vision of the Dearne Valley Green Heart Partnership, a group which includes the Environment Agency, Natural England, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, as well as the Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham local authorities. Dearne Valley Green Heart aims include working with local people to open up access to the countryside, helping people to get active, encouraging visitors to the area and make the valley a 'cleaner, greener place'.

Our planning application forms part of Darfield Community Association's own community regeneration project 'Darfield Green Heart', which seeks to:

- Increase local awareness and appreciation of the natural environment
- Enhance the green infrastructure of Darfield, and
- Develop a sustainable community enterprise project based on the town's natural assets.

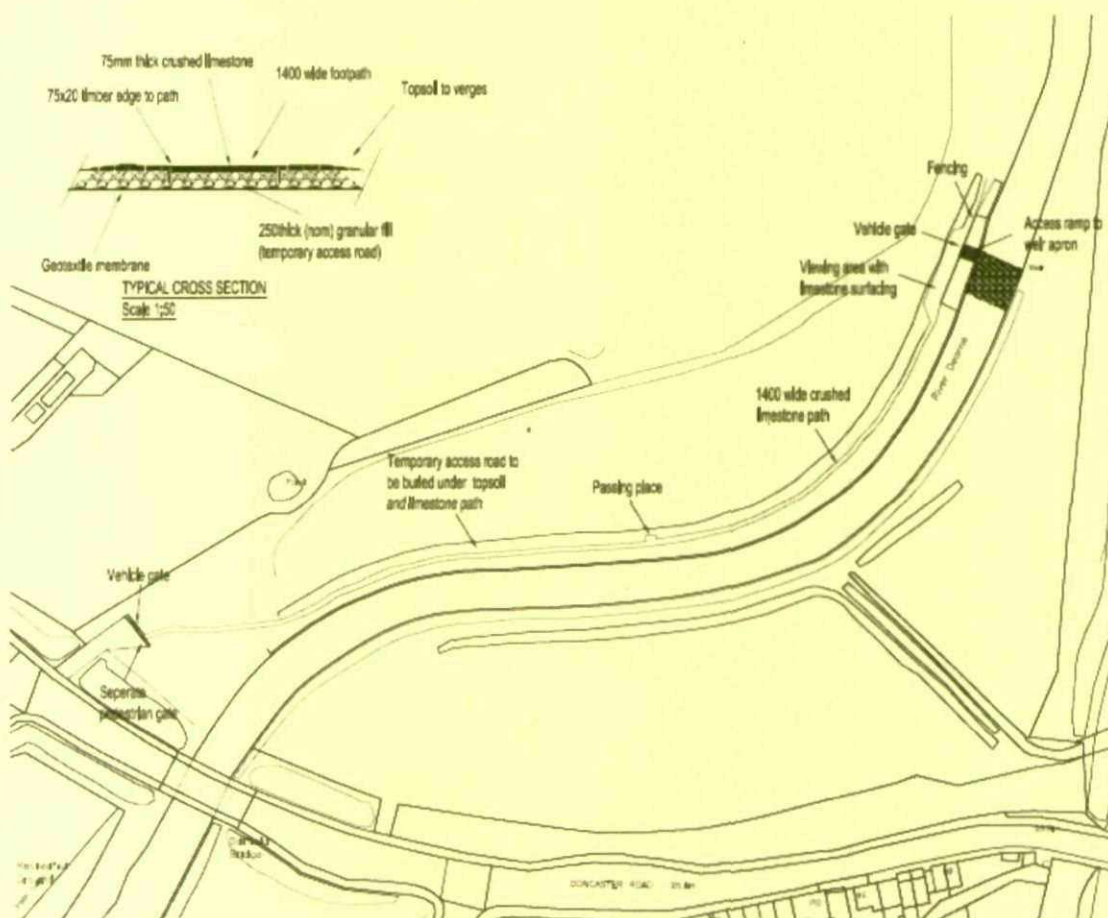
The community's need and desire for the project is supported by analysis of public consultation carried out by the Community Association as part of their scoping study for the Darfield Green Heart project. The consultations (conducted by Clearview Consultancy) highlighted concern over the use of green spaces in the area and supported the Association's proposals to improve local recreational opportunities and the environment.

We will improve physical access to green space in Darfield by creating a footpath from the main road access to the weir (Figure 1). A rock ramp fish pass has recently been built at the weir, which now forms an attractive visual feature. A wider area of path near the weir will act as a viewing platform. A passing place will also be constructed part way along the path.

The path will sit on top of a temporary access road, built to enable earlier works to the nearby weir. The access road has been buried under topsoil as the original profile of the bank has been restored. The path and track will allow

Environment Agency operatives safe access to the weir for regular inspections and maintenance as well as emergency access in times of flood.

Figure 1. The project site alongside the River Dearne at Darfield, showing the extent of our footpath and a cross-section through the path..



2.0 EXISTING USE

The river bank is already popular with walkers, dog walkers and anglers (Table 1). The Houghton Main Angling Club lease fishing rights upstream of Darfield weir, from the Environment Agency.

At present, mobility-impaired people, the elderly, or those with prams / pushchairs, have difficulty accessing the site. The banks of the river are often muddy and rutted. Rutting, as well as making walking difficult, can eventually affect the protection level of a bank. Despite being near to the centre of Darfield, the site is somewhat hidden from view and is not necessarily inviting to the general public.

Table 1. Recreational use of the project area during 27.5 hours of observation in September 2009 and 11.75 hours of observation in October 2009. Data collected by Darfield Community Association.

September	minimum	<i>Number per hour</i>	
		maximum	average
Dog walkers	0.0	6.4	2.2
Walkers	0.0	4.0	1.0
Anglers	0.0	3.3	0.8
Others	0.0	1.1	0.3
October	minimum	maximum	average
Dog walkers	0.8	5.0	2.8
Walkers	0.0	6.7	2.5
Anglers	0.0	8.0	3.4
Others	0.0	2.7	0.9

In recent months, the river bank has become even harder to walk, as unauthorised 4x4 access has led to deep ruts developing. The Police have been contacted by the Community Organisation following suspicion of the 4x4's being used for illegal activity, including poaching (a butchered deer carcass has been found on site). Whilst monitoring the site use in September and October 2008, the Community Association recorded off-road vehicles using the site on five separate occasions.

3.0 FUTURE USE

The footpath will allow a wider range of people to access the site than is possible at present. In particular, the footpath will make the location more attractive for the elderly, and for parents with young children.

Angling will be accessible to a wider range of people. At present, the ground conditions discourage anglers from taking the full range of tackle, bait and nets that they might otherwise use.

Improving access to the river will allow Houghton Main Fishing Club to organise competitions, earning revenue for the club. Competitions are already starting at this location, following the installation of platforms in 2008. However, provision of the footpath will make the venue more attractive. Although the path will only extend as far as the weir, this area (between the road and the weir) was where ground conditions have been at their worst.

Due to the limited number of fishing platforms (23), competitions will remain relatively small scale. In the 2009 / 2010 coarse fishing season, Houghton Main booked two club matches on the river, each of which had about 20 competitors. Another angling club has also booked the river for an angling match. This contest had about ten competitors. Increasing numbers of competitions will put Darfield 'on the map' as a place to fish, bringing economic benefits to the town. Day tickets for the fishery are on sale in local shops.

The British Disabled Angling Association have unfortunately assessed the site as not being suitable for use by disabled anglers, due to the distance of the fishery from suitable parking. The steepness of the banks also meant that 'accessible' angling platforms could not be built at Darfield, due to the amount of excavation that would have been required to construct access ramps of suitable gradient.

The Environment Agency require access to the weir for regular maintenance, such as rubbish clearance, and for emergency access in time of flood. This path will enable staff to travel safely from the road to the weir without causing damage to the bank.

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DARFIELD-UPON-DEARNE ENHANCEMENTS

ARCHAEOLOGY STATEMENT

May 2010

Jerome Masters (Fisheries Technical Officer)
Steve Goring (ncpms Project Manager)

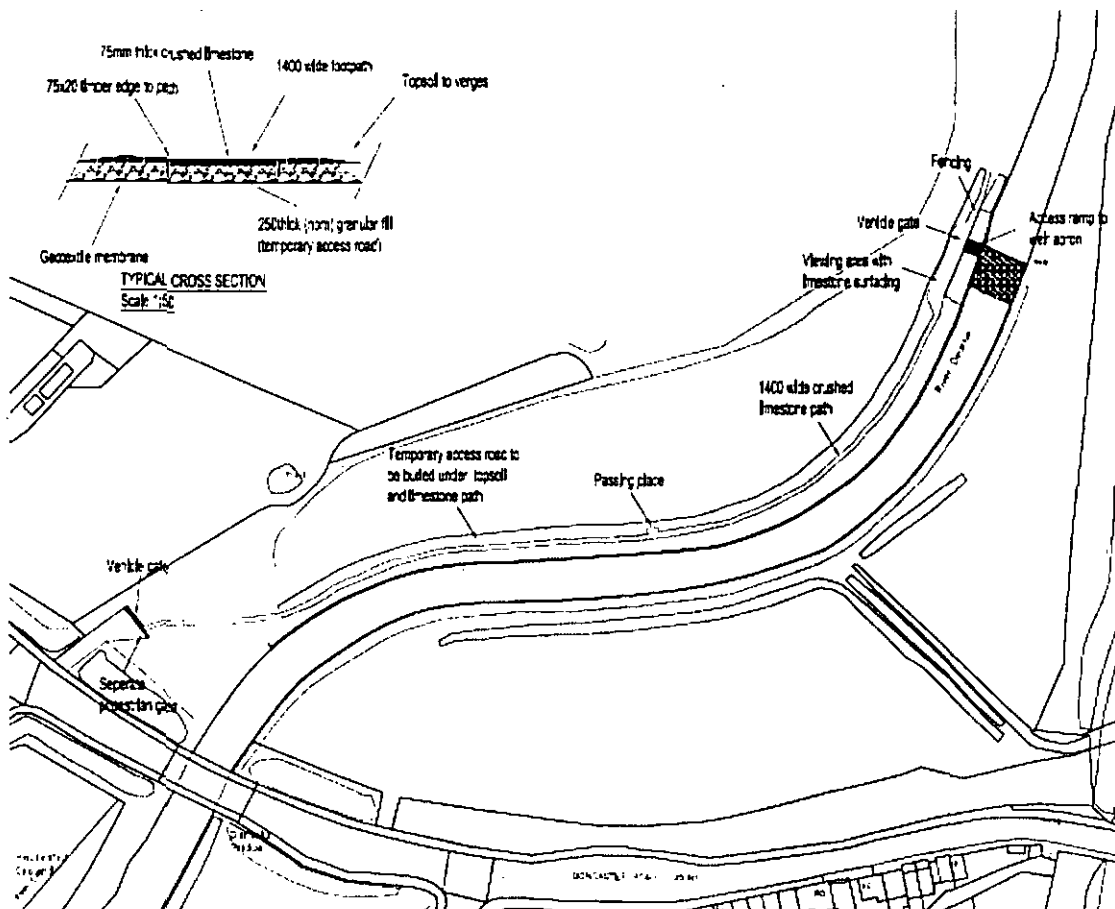
DARFIELD UPON DEARNE ENHANCEMENTS

ARCHAEOLOGY STATEMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Our planning application is for 290m of footpath (Figure 1):

Figure 1. The project site alongside the River Dearne at Darfield, showing location of footpath, together with a cross-section.



2.0 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

The River Dearne around Darfield has been much modified from its original course. Historically, the river took a meandering course to the east of the railway line before rejoining the modern channel just upstream of where the A635 road bridge now stands (Figure 2). This original course is marked by a series of pools and possibly the Parish boundary.

The river was not diverted from this course when the railway line was originally built (around 1840). The river passed under the railway line at the top of the present straight section and returned under a bridge near the Doncaster Road. This bridge still exists and a small watercourse passes under it today (Figure 3).

A mill was operating to the east of the railway line at the time the railway was built. The river was apparently realigned to run parallel to the railway line after this mill was closed (date unknown). Structures associated with this mill appear to still be present, associated with the residential site to the east of the railway line.

A second mill might have stood on the straightened section of the river, to the west of the railway line. The river was diverted away from this structure during the most recent river realignment, which occurred in the 1950s or 1960s, when the section of river approaching Darfield bridge was moved away from the straight course alongside the railway, to its current location.

Figure 2. The River Dearne north of Darfield Bridge, showing the locations of the original course of the river (---), the first realignment (---), the most recent realignment (---), the existing Darfield weir (solid red circle) and the two former mill sites (broken red circles).

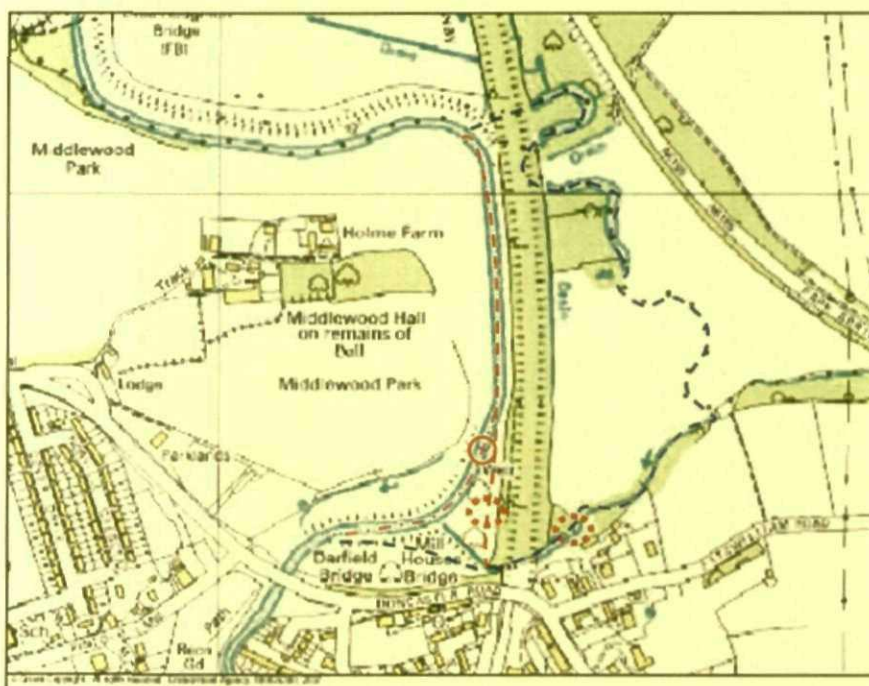


Figure 3. The bridge near Doncaster Road, through which the Dearne used to flow.



3.0 ARCHAEOLOGY ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT

Andrew Lines of South Yorkshire Archaeological Services (SYAS) has been consulted about our project and has advised that there will be minimal archaeological impact associated with the works.

Our work will not be taking place near the historic mill sites.

SYAS have identified a linear feature of 'minor interest' which crosses the area of the roadward end of the footpath. This feature was depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854. It is not clear what the feature is, but it may be a goit, drainage feature or ha-ha (a fence or wall set in a ditch so as to hide it from view). The feature is thought to be associated with Middlewood Hall and the park.

If construction in this area is limited to the topsoil, then the feature might not be disturbed. However, if construction requires excavation to a greater depth then some limited recording may be required. Contractors will be made aware of the feature and will notify the Project Manager (Jerome Masters, Environment Agency) if it is discovered. A decision on what recording will be required will then be made, in consultation with SYAS.

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DARFIELD-UPON-DEARNE ENHANCEMENTS

ECOLOGY SURVEYS

May 2010

Jerome Masters (Fisheries Technical Officer)
Steve Goring (ncpms Project Manager)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Our project consists of:

- Constructing a footpath on Environment Agency owned land along the right bank of the river to link road access to the weir (approximately SE 42080 04613 to SE 42000 05048).

2.0 HABITAT SURVEY

In 1995, the National Rivers Authority carried out a River Corridor Survey (RCS) as part of their River Dearne Corridor Study. The section of this survey relevant to our project is RCS length 25, covering $\approx$ 900 m of river. In 2008, Environment Agency Biodiversity Officers updated the survey for this length (Appendix 1), concentrating on the right bank (facing downstream), where our footpath work will be taking place.

2.1 RCS Length 25

Our proposed area is mainly vegetated with grasses. Plant species present include:

- *Dactylis glomerata* (cock's-foot)
- *Lolium perenne* (rye-grass)
- *Agrostis stolonifera* (creeping bent)
- *Alopecurus pratensis* (meadow foxtail)
- *Anthriscus sylvestris* (cow parsley)
- *Rumex obtusifolius* (broad-leaved dock)
- *Urtica dioica* (common nettle)

There is a pond / wetland area within the floodplain in RCS Length 25, but not in an area we intend to develop. Species occurring around the edge of the pond are:

- *Solanum dulcamara* (bittersweet)
- *Ranunculus acris* (meadow buttercup)
- *Epilobium hirsutum* (great willowherb)
- *Urtica dioica* (common nettle)
- *Rumex obtusifolius* (broad-leaved dock)
- *Juncus effuses* (soft-rush)
- *Agrostis stolonifera* (creeping bent)
- *Glyceria fluitans* (floating sweet-grass)
- *Alopecurus sylvestris* (cow parsley)
- *Ranunculus sceleratus* (celery-leaved buttercup)
- *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary-grass)
- *Typha latifolia* (reedmace)

A drain runs into the river on the northern boundary of our proposed car park site. Near the drain, vegetation is dominated by *Agrostis stolonifera* (creeping bent), *Ranunculus acris* (meadow buttercup) and species similar to the pond's edge.

Beyond the ponds there are mature trees with potential to be bat roosts, but these are away from the area of works.

3.0 TREE PROTECTION ORDERS

There are no Tree Protection Orders within our project boundary. Two stands of trees with Tree Protection Orders are near to our site (Appendix 2), but these will be unaffected by our works.

3.1 Mitigation

None required

4.0 AMPHIBIAN SURVEY

In May/June 2008, Ecoloserve Ltd. carried out an amphibian survey of the pond area in RCS Length 25 (Appendix 3).

Special attention was given to the presence or absence of great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*), a species which is fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The legislation protects these newts and their place of shelter. The protection extends to 500 m from any breeding pond. If great crested newts are present, then a licence would be required from Natural England and suitable mitigation measures would need to be in place before work could start. However, no evidence of great crested newts was found and so a license will not be needed.

Low numbers of toad *Bufo bufo* and smooth newt *Lissotriton vulgaris* tadpoles were found. The low numbers of amphibians in what appears to be a suitable habitat might be attributable to the extreme flooding in this location in the summer of 2007.

4.1 Mitigation

None required

5.0 WATER VOLES

A water vole survey was carried out within the project boundary in 2002, based on River Corridor Survey lengths.

In length 25, no water vole signs were found, although the habitat was suitable for most of its length, and bankside 'tunnels' were noted. There was a high level of disturbance noted from dogs and humans.

A further survey was carried by our Ecological Appraisal team on 13 June 2008. The survey was carried out from a boat, along the right-hand bank (facing downstream) During the survey several water vole burrows were found (Table 1). The majority of burrows found were in clearings between trees.

No other water vole signs were found alongside burrow sites, which would normally indicate an inactive burrow. But the steepness of the river bank (with little area for footprints) and recent rainfall (which may have washed over latrine sites) provide reasons for treating these burrows as active.

The survey was difficult to carry out along some sections due to thick overhanging trees preventing close access to the bank. No burrows or signs were spotted in these areas but, due to the problems with visibility and access, an Environment Agency Biodiversity Officer examined these areas from the bank in October 2008. In addition to the signs recorded in Table 1, a possible tunnel through vegetation was discovered at this time at approximately SE 42295 04733 (approximately 20m upstream from the weir).

Table 1. List of water vole signs and their locations

Water vole sign	NGR	Location	Comments
Footprints	SE4205904555	Downstream of the road bridge and riffles.	
Burrows	SE4209104604 to SE4216904630	Between 35m and 125m upstream from road bridge	Downstream limit marked by solitary willow and upstream limit marked by CSO on opposite bank.
Burrows	SE4223404636	190m upstream from road bridge	Opposite stone outfall, in clearing between willows.
Burrows	SE4226004658	220m upstream from road bridge	In clearing between willows and beech.
Burrow	SE4230304749	34m upstream from weir	At fishing peg 4
Burrow	SE4229505044	340m upstream from weir	On bend opposite outfall.
Latrine	SE4198605064	650m upstream from weir	

5.1 Mitigation

The footpath will be placed on top of the flood bank and so will avoid disturbance to the river bank.

If any signs of water voles are found during the work, we will ask contractors to stop work immediately and contact an Environment Agency Biodiversity Officer for advice.

6.0 OTTERS

An otter survey within part of the project boundary was completed in March 2005 (Yorkshire Wildlife Trust) in report Site 7 Mill Houses Bridge. From the report:

"There is poor habitat either side of the river but the best is at the upstream end where the disused railway passes close to the river. There is access to both banks including dog walking. The only potentially suitable area to lay up is the disused railway line. The bridge is passable in high flows and mink are active in the area with food remains, numerous scats and prints. Evidence of otter (very old), mink and Himalayan balsam were recorded at the site."

Our proposals are not in the area of the disused railway line, and are not likely to disturb the disused railway line. Our project will also not prevent the

nocturnal passage of otters along the river bank. No further otter survey work has been undertaken.

6.1 Mitigation

None required.

7.0 FISH

Boat-based electric fishing surveys were conducted along 100 m lengths of river upstream (SE 41855 05371) and downstream (SE 42064 04559) of Darfield weir on 20 June 2008. Eight species of coarse fish were caught upstream of the weir and ten species downstream (Table 2). The numbers of fish caught of each size are shown in Appendix 4.

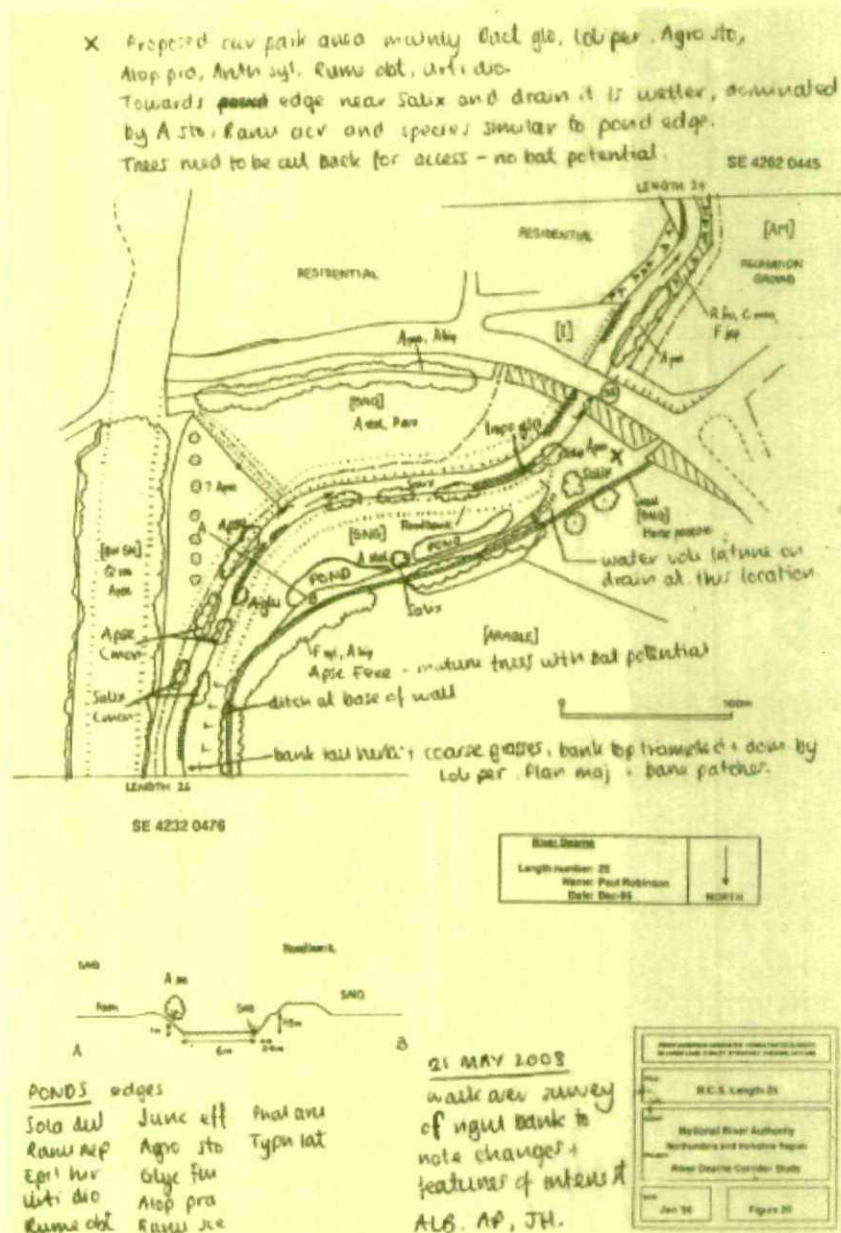
7.1 Mitigation

Best practice (including appropriate sediment control techniques) will be followed to prevent disturbance of the watercourse.

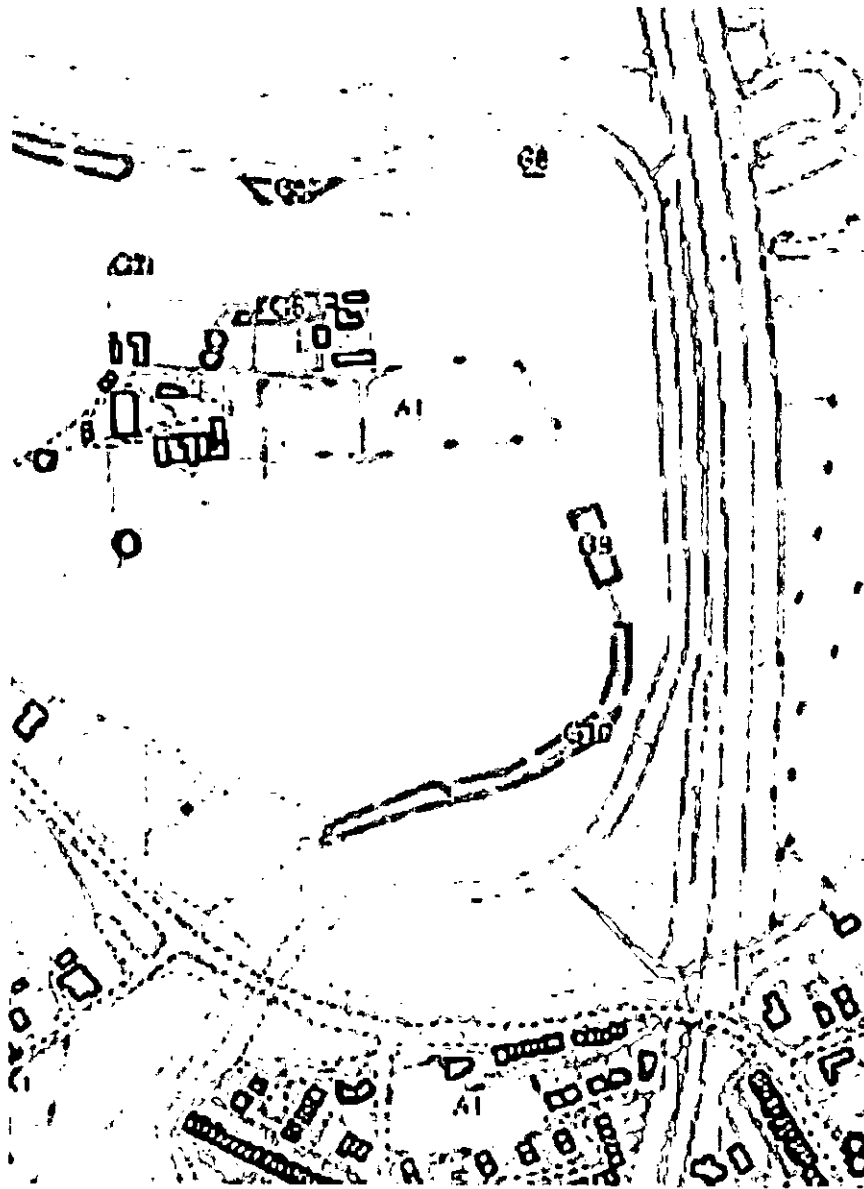
Table 2. Number and species of fish caught during a boat-based electric fishing survey of the River Dearne, Darfield on 20 June 2008; upstream and downstream of Darfield Weir.

Species	u/s of weir	d/s of weir
barbel	3	4
bream		16
carp (common)		3
carp (mirror)		2
chub	16	14
dace	1	2
gudgeon	9	27
perch	4	7
pike	3	4
roach	28	23
minnow	2	
tench		3

APPENDIX ONE: River Corridor Survey Map completed in 2008, based on previous survey conducted in 1995.



APPENDIX TWO: Tree protection orders near to the project (G9 and G10)



APPENDIX THREE: Great crested newt and other amphibians survey



Darfield Bridge, Barnsley.
Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*) and other
Amphibians Survey.

May – June 2008



**Darfield Bridge, Barnsley.
Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*) and other
Amphibians Survey.**

Survey carried out by:
Ecoloserve Ltd.
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36 Edderthorpe Lane
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Email ecoloserve@btinternet.com

Client,
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36A Snape Hill Road
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In association with,

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Prepared By	Date
Chris Needham BSc. (Hons) MSc. MIFEM 	May - June 2008 16th June 2008

1.0 Introduction

Encloserve Ltd. was commissioned by the Darfield Community Association in association with the Environment Agency to carry out a survey at Darfield Bridge, Barnsley.

The purpose of the survey was to assess whether great crested newts and other amphibians were present at a pond at Darfield Bridge.

Natural England - Great Crested Newt Licence Number, 20081069.

2.0 Brief Site Description

The pond at Darfield Bridge is approximately 8km east south east of Barnsley Town Centre at Grid Reference SE 421 046

Access to the pond and associated marsh is from the A635 Doncaster Road along the track that leads upstream along the left hand side of the river from the river bridge (see Appendices, Diagram 1). The pond is approximately 170m long and 40m wide, however because of reeds the area of open water is much smaller than this.

The initial impressions of the pond and marsh is of a small but valuable wildlife refuge that could easily be classified as a local nature reserve.

A number of birds were seen during the survey including kingfishers (*Alcedo atthis*) carrying food for young, heron (*Ardea cinerea*), gadwall (*Anas strepera*), young mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and young moorhens (*Gallinula chloropus*).

Large areas of the river bank are dominated by cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) and in the field surrounding the pond there is a carpet of creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus*). Closer to the water area there are patches of reed grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), greater reedmace (*Typha latifolia*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) and water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*). The surface of the pond is mostly covered with algae and common water-starwort (*Callitriche stagnalis*).

There are some impressive large mature trees oak (*Quercus* spp.), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and white willow (*Salix alba*) along the northern boundary of the pond.

All in all the whole area provides a very attractive setting (see Appendices, Photographs 1 to 4).

3.0 Methodology

Special attention was given to the presence or absence of great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*). This particular species is fully protected under Schedule 5 of the wildlife and countryside Act 1981. The legislation protects these amphibians and their place of shelter. This protection extends to 500 metres from any breeding pond. The survey was carried out on four visits as per Natural England guidelines regarding this species.

Bottle trapping

This method involves setting bottle traps (made from 2-litre plastic bottles) around the water body margin, and leaving the traps set overnight. There were 80 bottle traps per survey used during this survey. Some studies indicate that bottle trapping is the most reliable method for detecting the presence of great crested newts and other amphibians, and it is especially useful for surveying turbid or weedy ponds. Bottle traps can be placed at the side of the pond while standing at the ponds edge. Where the water is shallow (30cm and less) the surveyor can place the bottles in the water while standing at the waters edge.

Egg search

This method involves searching both live and dead submerged vegetation for amphibians eggs. This is often a very effective method for detecting great crested newt presence. Vegetation in shallow (30cm and less) areas of the pond are examined.

Netting

Using a long-handled dip-net, amphibians can be captured by sampling the area around the pond edge. A perimeter walk around (parts of) the edge of the pond is carried out during every survey date to detect any adults and tadpoles (larvae).

Torch Survey

Searching the shoreline of a water body using a 1 million candlepower torch at dusk is an effective way of detecting adult amphibians.

Restrictions on the Survey

The whole area is very pleasant and as a result attracts many people walking along the river bank. Consequently there was vigilance at all times to avoid any unwanted attention from individuals that may disturb bottle traps left over night in the pond.

4.0 Results

Pond	Great Crested Newts	Other Amphibians
Survey 1 Date 20th – 21st May 2008	None found	Male smooth newt 1 Toad tadpole 8
Survey 2 Date 26th – 27th May 2008	None found	Toad tadpole 3
Survey 3 Date 1st – 2nd June 2008	None found	None found
Survey 4 Date 4th – 5th June 2008	None found	Toad tadpole 2

Table 1.
The table of results from the survey dates.

	Date (2008)	Temperature (centigrade)	Precipitation
Survey 1	20th May Evening	12	Nil
	21st May Morning	9	Nil
Survey 2	26th May Evening	13	Nil
	27th May Morning	9	Showers
Survey 3	1st June Evening	11	Showers
	2nd June Morning	10	Nil
Survey 4	4th June Evening	15	Nil
	5th June Morning	11	Nil

Table 2
Weather conditions during the survey.

5.0 Conclusion

Special attention was given to the presence or absence of great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*). This species is fully protected under Schedule 5 of the wildlife and countryside Act 1981. The legislation protects these amphibians and their place of shelter. This protection extends to 500 metres from any breeding pond. If great crested newts were found in the pond other areas such as those nearby and adjacent to the river Ouse would have been included in the area of their protection. Before any removal of top soil or the destruction of any suitable habitat a license from Natural England and mitigation measures would have been needed. This would have affected any proposed development in the area, for example, any development at the side of the river, such as construction of fishing platforms and access tracks. However, evidence of breeding great crested newts were NOT found during the survey. Therefore a license is NOT required and the development can proceed with regard to this species.

The site is a terrific area and from the outset the pond looked suitable for great crested newts and other amphibians. As the results show, this is obviously not the case. Only one smooth newt and thirteen toad tadpoles were caught while using 80 bottle traps on each survey date. This amounts to a very low return considering that the pond looks so suitable for amphibians. Also, and surprisingly, very few aquatic invertebrates were found. It can only be assumed that those results are a consequence of last years (2007) heavy flooding in this particular area. The flooding seems to have washed the pond clear of much of its amphibian and invertebrate life. Only three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) were found to be present in reasonable numbers.

Further to this, there is a considerable amount of fine silt to a depth of about 20cm on the bed of the pond. Also, parts of the eastern section of the pond smells of raw sewage when disturbed, for example while wading through the pond. Again the silt and raw sewage can only be attributed to the actions of the flood water washing these into the pond. The result of pollution can be seen in the algae on the water surface see Appendices, Photograph 6.

Even though the area seems to have suffered from these floods the area is still scenically attractive and has some value for other forms of wildlife and therefore if possible should be maintained in its present form.

6.0 References

English Nature (2001) *Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature, Peterborough

Langton T, Beckett C, Foster J. (2001) *Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook*. Froglife.

7.0 Appendices

A) Photographs.

B) Diagram 1.

A) Photographs



Photograph 1.
The pond and associated marsh is in an attractive setting with Darfield Church standing on the hillside.



Photograph 2
The whole area is reminiscent of a nature reserve.



Photograph 3
A carpet of buttercups surround the pond



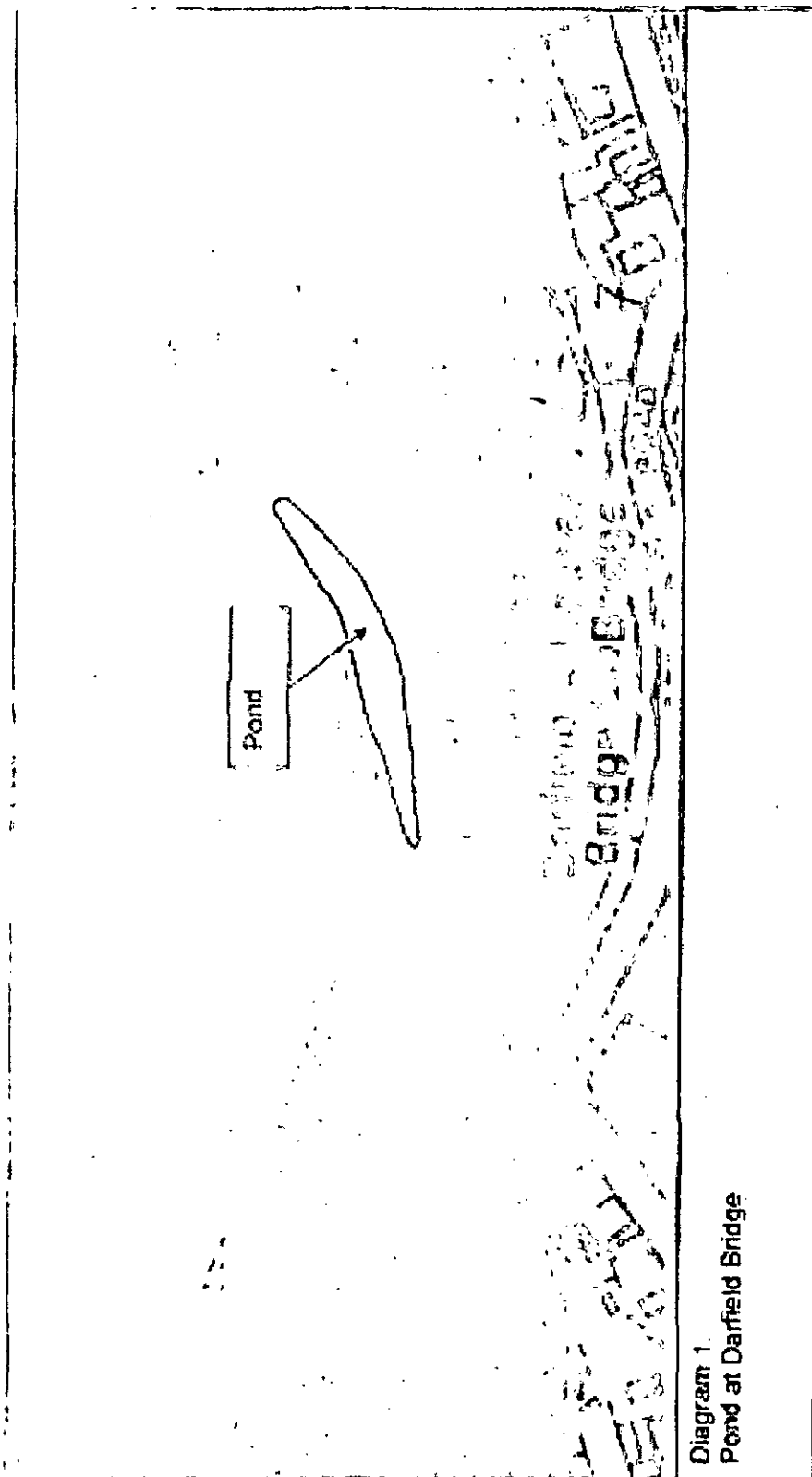
Photograph 4
Impressive large mature trees grow along the northern edge of the pond



Photograph 5.
Algae and large mats of common water-starwort (*Callitriche stagnalis*) cover the water surface.



Photograph 6.
There is a smell of raw sewage in the eastern parts of the pond. The quality of water in these sections of the pond look heavily polluted and dominated by algae.



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FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

May 2010

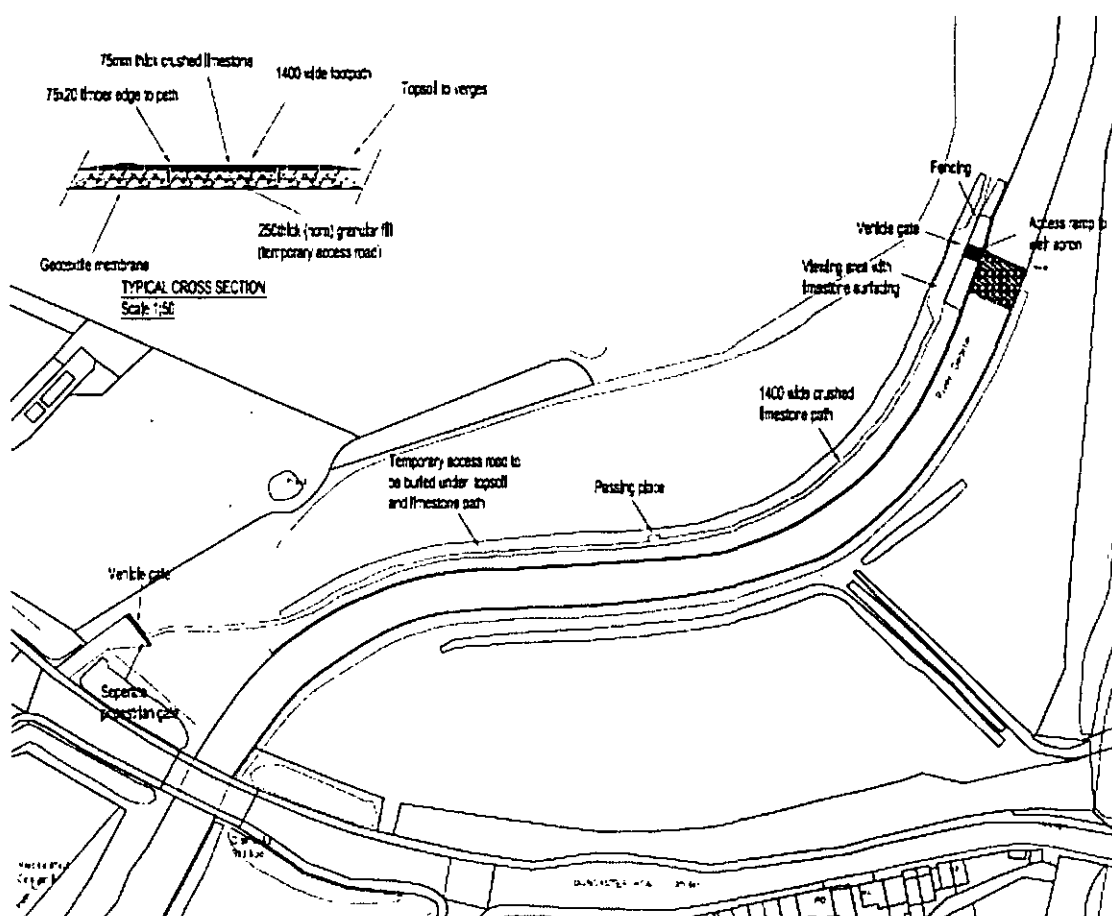
Jerome Masters (Fisheries Technical Officer)
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DARFIELD UPON DEARNE ENHANCEMENTS

FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

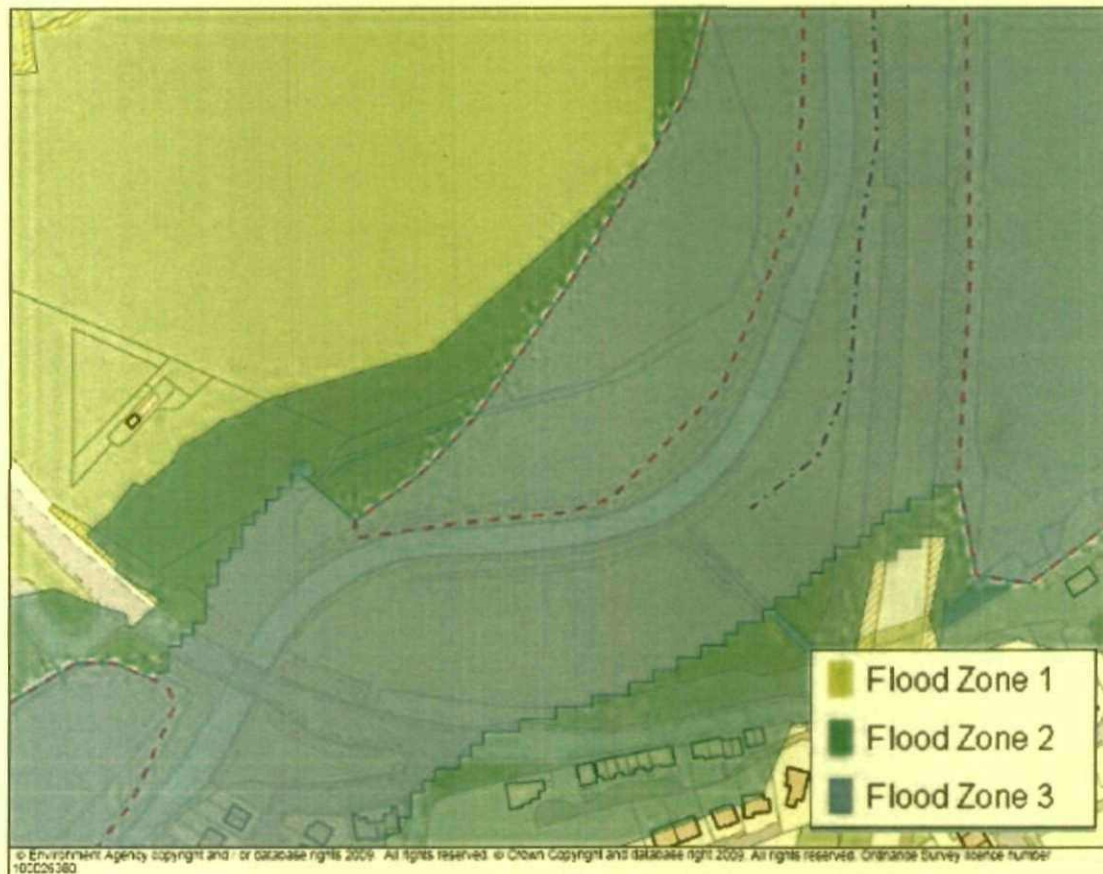
Our planning application is for 290m of footpath (Figure 1).

Figure 1. The project site alongside the River Dearne at Darfield, showing location of footpath, and a cross section.



The footpath will not result in the loss of any flood storage. Whilst the path sits within Flood Zone Three, it will be constructed at existing ground levels in order that the volume of storage is not changed.

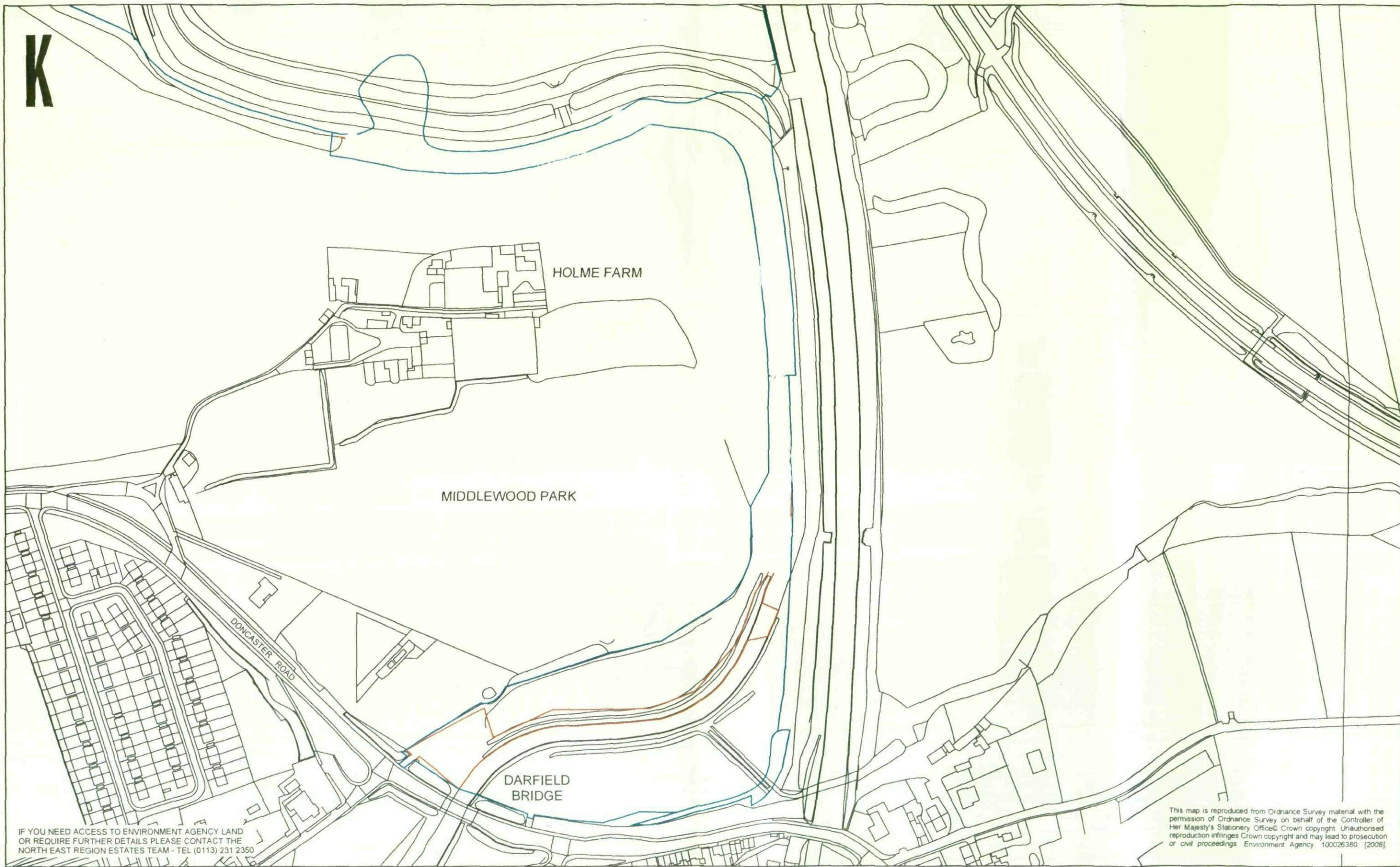
Figure 2. The Darfield Bridge area showing the locations of Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3 from Environment Agency mapping data.



Our previous planning application (application number 2009/0743, approved 6th August 2009) included a plan for a longer footpath, of less permeable material than we are now proposing. Any increase in surface run-off under this current proposal is therefore lower than that for the 900m path that has previously been approved.

The new path proposal has been discussed with Lesley Slaney, (Environment Agency, Development and Flood Risk), responsible for determining Environment Agency consent for the works. Lesley considers there to be no increase in flood risk associated with our proposal for 290m of crushed limestone path.

K



IF YOU NEED ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENT AGENCY LAND
OR REQUIRE FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE CONTACT THE
NORTH EAST REGION ESTATES TEAM - TEL (0113) 231 2350

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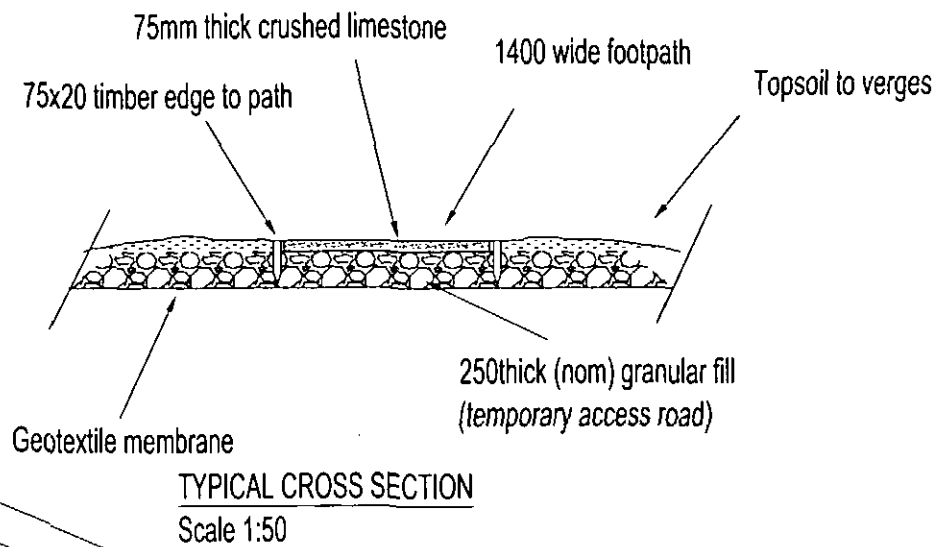
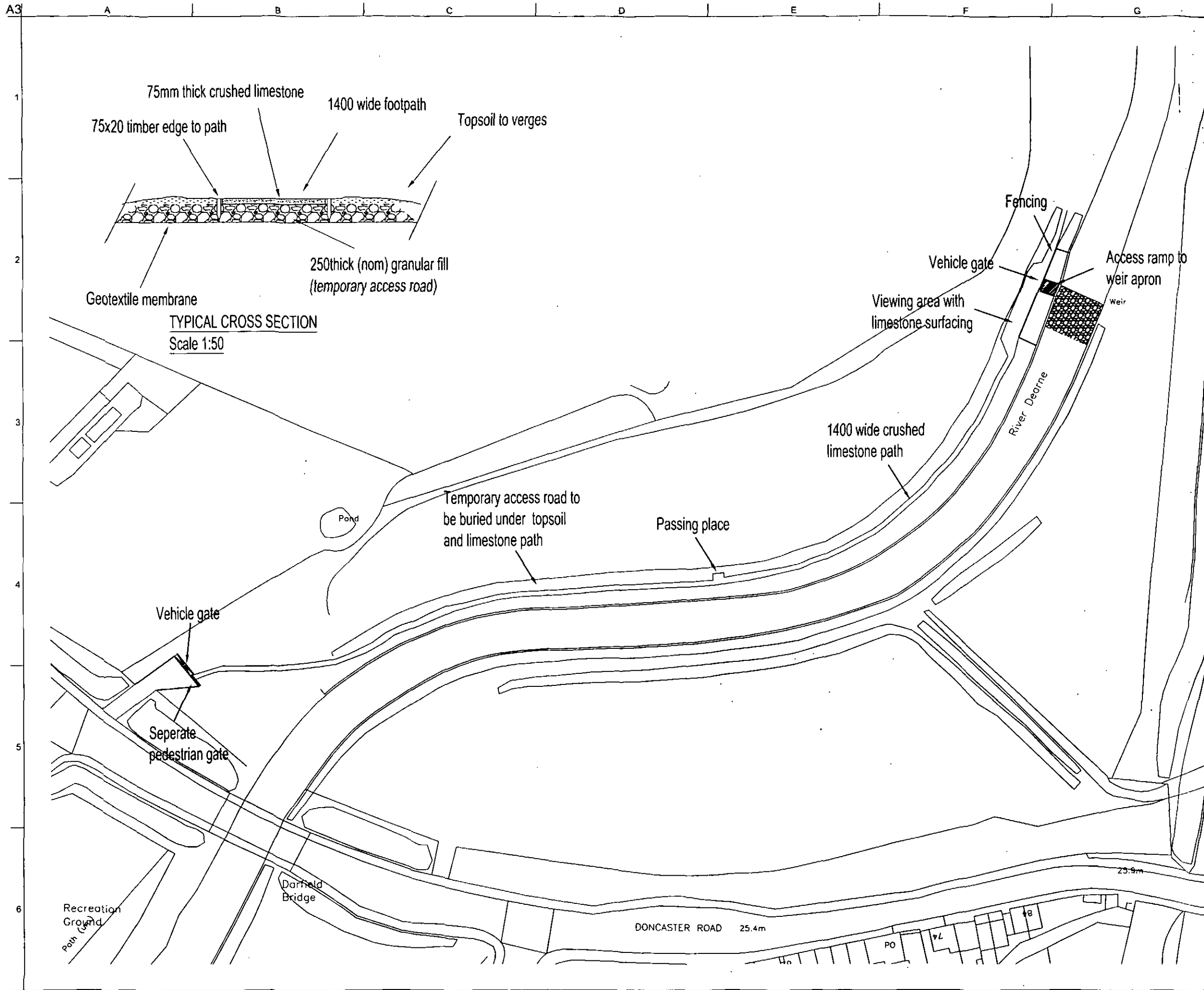


DARFIELD

- APPLICATION SITE
- ENVIRONMENT AGENCY OWNERSHIP

0 50 100 Meters

1:2,500



P1	06/04/10	JP	JP	GGF
Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd

ARUP

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Client

Morrison Construction
Crab Lane
Warrington
Cheshire

Job Title

Darfield Weir Rock Ramp

Drawing Title

Darfield Weir Rock Ramp
Permanent Paths
General Arrangement

Scale at A3 1:1000 & 1:50

Discipline

Drawing Status

Preliminary

Job No	Drawing No	Issue
212045	212045	P1