



Site: Cheesebottom Wastewater Treatment Works

Project: Ferric Dosing Kiosk and MCC Kiosk

Survey: Statutory Biodiversity Metric Assessment

Client: Yorkshire Water

Reference: 0150-23-RE02
Date Submitted: 24th May 2024
Version: v1



Author(s)	Date
Jenny Clarke BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM Director	23/05/2024
Reviewed	Date
Bill Lever BSc (Hons) MCIEEM Director	24/05/2024
Approved	Date
Bill Lever BSc (Hons) MCIEEM Director or	24/05/2024

Report History

Details	New Version number	Date submitted	Comments
BL Ecology Ltd review process	V0	23/05/2024	
Issued to client	V1	24/05/2024	

Disclaimer

Copyright BL Ecology Ltd. All rights reserved.

No part of this report may be copied, altered or reproduced by any means without prior written permission from BL Ecology Ltd.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the client stated on the front sheet and unless otherwise agreed in writing by BL Ecology Ltd, no other party may use this report with the exception of the relevant Planning Authority or their ecological records centre.

The report, field notes, mapping, figures, designs and results prepared by us for you remains the property of BL Ecology Ltd until full payment is received. We withhold the right to withdraw any of our intellectual property from planning or relevant authorities until payment is received.

BL Ecology Ltd, 1st Floor, Office 2, Briar Rhydding House, Otley Road, Baildon, BD17 7JW
Tel: 01274 816 800 Email: Jenny@bl-ecology.co.uk Web: www.bl-ecology.co.uk

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	BACKGROUND TO DEVELOPMENT	4
1.2	EXISTING ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION.....	4
1.3	AGREED BRIEF	4
2	ECOLOGICAL LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY	5
2.1	NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK	5
2.2	BIODIVERSITY NET GAINS	5
2.3	BARNSELY LOCAL PLAN	6
3	METHODOLOGY	7
3.1	SITE SURVEY.....	7
3.2	THE STATUTORY BIODIVERSITY METRIC – ASSESSMENT APPROACH	7
4	RESULTS	8
4.1	SURVEY RESULTS.....	8
4.2	STATUTORY BIODIVERSITY METRIC CALCULATION	10
5	REFERENCES	12
5.1	CITED REFERENCES	12
6	FIGURES	13
6.1	Figure 1 – UKHab Baseline and Post-Development Map	13
6.2	Figure 2 – Photographs	13
7	APPENDIX 1 – PROPOSED SITE PLAN	14

1 Introduction

1.1 BACKGROUND TO DEVELOPMENT

- 1.1.1 A planning application is being prepared for improvements to Cheesebottom Sewage Treatment Works (STW) as part of the phosphorous removal programme by Yorkshire Water. The STW is located at Romticle Viaduct, Hunshelf, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, England, S35 7AH, Ordnance Survey grid reference SE2792001252.
- 1.1.2 The proposed works requiring planning consent include the construction of a new MCC kiosk in the south of the STW (at approximate OS grid reference SE 27943 01067) and a new ferric dosing kiosk in the north of the STW (at approximate SE 27890 01317). The proposed works will hereby be referred to as 'the development'. The Site Plans (Drawing Nos. CHE02-WBK-WWT-DR-Z-0003-P02 and CHE02-WBK-WWT-DR-Z-0008-P02) showing the proposed site layout, can be found in Appendix 1.

1.2 EXISTING ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- 1.2.1 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) was undertaken by BL Ecology in April 2021, which surveyed the whole STW site for the installation of a new kiosk (report reference 018-21-10-RE01). This was updated in March 2024 to cover the current proposed works; the update survey only covered the areas likely to be impacted by the proposed development and resulted in the production of an Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA), report reference 0150-23-RE01. The results of the survey are summarised in this report.

1.3 AGREED BRIEF

- 1.3.1 BL Ecology was commissioned to undertake a Statutory Biodiversity Metric assessment. The agreed brief was to:
- Carry out the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation to determine the baseline for the site and losses and gains associated with the proposed development; and
 - Submit a report with associated mapping, outlining the results of the Statutory BM calculation pre- and post-development.

2 Ecological Legislation and Planning Policy

2.1 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Revised, 2023. Section 15) requires planning authorities to use the planning system to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

2.1.2 The NPPF (paragraph 180) states:

When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- (a) If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- (b) Development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- (c) Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- (d) Development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

2.2 BIODIVERSITY NET GAINS

2.2.1 The Environment Act 2021, Part 6 and Schedule 14, incorporate biodiversity net gains into the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 in the new Section 90A and Schedule 7A.

2.2.2 The Environmental Bill 2021 states that 'the Town and Country Planning Act and Nationally significant Infrastructure Projects developments will need to deliver a minimum 10 percent Biodiversity Net Gain'. Schedule 7A 'Biodiversity Gain in England' states in Paragraphs 1 and 2:

1. This schedule makes provision for grants of planning permission in England to be subject to a condition to ensure that the biodiversity gain objective is met.
2. (1) The biodiversity gain objective is met in relation to development for which planning permission is granted if the biodiversity value attributable to the

development exceeds the pre-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat by at least the relevant percentage (10%).

- (2) The biodiversity value attributable to the development is the total of –
 - (a) The post-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat,
 - (b) The biodiversity value, in relation to the development, of any registered offsite biodiversity gain allocated to the development, and
 - (c) The biodiversity value of any biodiversity credits purchased for the development.

2.3 BARNSELEY LOCAL PLAN

2.3.1 Policy BIO1 within the Barnsley Local Plan 2019-2033 relates to Biodiversity and Geodiversity and states:

2.3.2 “Development will be expected to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geological features of the borough by:

Protecting and improving habitats, species, sites of ecological value and sites of ecological value...with particular regard to designated wildlife and geological sites of international, national and local significance, ancient woodland and species and habitats of principal importance identified via Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 ... and in the Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan;

Maximising biodiversity and geodiversity opportunities in and around new developments;

Proposals will be expected to have followed the national mitigation hierarchy (avoid, mitigate, compensate) which is used to evaluate the impacts of a development on biodiversity interest;

Protecting ancient and veteran trees where identified;

Encouraging provision of biodiversity enhancements”.

2.3.3 The Supplementary Planning Document ‘Biodiversity and Geodiversity’ forming part of the Barnsley Local Plan also sets out requirements for Biodiversity Net Gain, outlining the Councils’ requirements to satisfy Statutory BNG.

3 Methodology

3.1 SITE SURVEY

- 3.1.1 The site survey was undertaken on 28th March 2024 by Jenny Clarke Bsc (Hons) Msc MCIEEM who has been an ecologist for 20 years. The survey complied with the CIEEM 'Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal' (December 2017) and was undertaken in accordance with the 'UK Habitat Classification User Manual' (UKHab Version 2, 2023) plus habitat condition assessments in line with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric's Condition Assessment Sheets (Defra, 2024). The survey covered areas of the WwTW site in which the development is planned to be undertaken plus the likely zone of influence.

3.2 THE STATUTORY BIODIVERSITY METRIC – ASSESSMENT APPROACH

- 3.2.1 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric has been developed to provide a way to measure biodiversity and the impact that developments or land management practices may have upon it. It provides a quantitative assessment of the impacts on biodiversity and is the successor to the biodiversity metric published by Defra in 2012 and commonly referred to as the 'Defra biodiversity metric'. It is used to assess the baseline (pre-intervention) value of a site in biodiversity units, by measuring the value of habitats (size, type and condition), using the information obtained from the PEA. The baseline value is calculated using the 'Calculation Tool'¹. The output of the tool gives you the biodiversity unit value of the habitats on the site before the development. This information can then be used to inform the detailed design or implement land management to increase value to nature over time, recommend mitigation and enhancements, and reduce impacts to protected species and habitats.
- 3.2.2 The statutory biodiversity metric includes all terrestrial habitats including linear habitats (hedgerows, lines of trees, rivers and streams) whose biodiversity value is calculated separately to the main metric calculation. The metric uses habitat as a proxy for wider biodiversity with different habitat types scored according to their relative biodiversity value.
- 3.2.3 To assess the quality of a habitat the metric scores habitats of different types, such as woodland or grassland, according to their relative biodiversity value. Habitats that are scarce or declining typically score highly relative to habitats that are more common and widespread. The metric also takes account of the condition and location of the habitat relative to other similar habitats to measure its connectedness in the landscape, and accounts for whether or not the habitat is sited in an area identified locally, typically in a relevant policy or plan, as being of significance for nature.
- 3.2.4 To calculate any biodiversity gains and losses associated with the proposed development, the biodiversity unit value for the habitats that are expected to be retained after the works finish, plus the values for any enhanced or newly created habitats, can be calculated using detailed design plans. The change in biodiversity units is determined by subtracting the number of pre-intervention biodiversity units (i.e. those originally existing on-site and off-site) from the number of post-intervention units (i.e. those projected to be provided). The results can be used to improve design, communicate gains and losses and inform planning where necessary. The full Statutory BM calculator is provided as a separate document.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>

4 Results

4.1 SURVEY RESULTS

- 4.1.1 The survey of this STW found all habitats under consideration for this scheme to be common and widespread. Habitats included in the redline boundary for the planning application are shown within the blue outline on Figure 1 and include:

Location of the Proposed Ferric Dosing Kiosk in North of STW

- 4.1.2 **Modified grassland (g4)** – The grassland was regularly managed, dominated by perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*); cock's-foot (*Dactylus glomerata*) and Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*) grasses were also present but rare. Other species present comprised of forbs including creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*). This area is adjacent to newly a constructed kiosk (Phase 1) and some appeared to be relatively recently sown due to the homogenous sward (see Photograph 1 of Figure 2).

- 4.1.3 The grassland was considered to be in 'poor' condition due to passing five of the seven assessment criteria but failing criteria A – see Table 1 below.

Table 1: Condition Assessment for the Grassland at the Proposed Ferric Dosing Kiosk Location

Condition Assessment: Modified Grassland – Statutory Biodiversity Metric		
Criteria		Achieved Y/N
A	6-8 vascular plant species per m2 (essential criteria for moderate or good condition)	No
B	Varied sward height (20% less than 7cm and 20% more than 7cm)	No
C	Scrub cover <20%	Yes
D	Physical damage <5%	Yes
E	Bare ground cover between 1% and 10%	Yes
F	Bracken cover <20%	Yes
G	Absence of INNS	Yes
Criteria passed		5
Condition		Poor

Location of the Proposed MCC Kiosk in South of STW

- 4.1.4 **Sparsely vegetated urban land (u1f)** – A spoil heap dominated the area of the proposed MCC kiosk (see Photograph 2 of Figure 2). The heap was sparsely vegetated (<20%) with grasses including perennial rye-grass, annual meadow-grass (*Poa annua*) and mosses. The habitat was assessed as being in poor condition using the urban habitat condition criteria due to passing only one of the three criteria (see Table 2 below).

Table 2: Condition Assessment for the Sparsely Vegetated Urban Land at the Proposed MCC Kiosk Location

Condition Assessment: Urban Habitats – Bare Ground – Statutory Biodiversity Metric		
Criteria		Achieved Y/N
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for insects, birds and. A single ecotone should not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	No
B	There are plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example by providing nectar for a range of invertebrates at different times of the year.	No
C	Invasive non-native species cover <5% of total vegetated area. Complete absence required to achieve good condition.	Yes, absent
Criteria passed		1
Condition		Poor

- 4.1.1 **Modified grassland (g4)** – The spoil heap was created within an area of modified grassland. The grassland was regularly managed and contained similar species to described in paragraph 4.1.32 above, with the addition of mosses in the sward plus rare amounts of field woodrush (*Luzula campestris*).
- 4.1.2 The grassland was considered to be in ‘poor’ condition due to passing three of the seven assessment criteria – see Table 3 below. The area had been subject to disturbance during recent works when the spoil heap was created, therefore creating areas of bare ground.

Table 3: Condition Assessment for the Grassland at the Proposed MCC Kiosk Location

Condition Assessment: Modified Grassland – Statutory Biodiversity Metric		
Criteria		Achieved Y/N
A	6-8 vascular plant species per m2 (essential criteria for moderate or good condition)	No
B	Varied sward height (20% less than 7cm and 20% more than 7cm)	No
C	Scrub cover <20%	Yes
D	Physical damage <5%	No
E	Bare ground cover between 1% and 10%	No
F	Bracken cover <20%	Yes
G	Absence of INNS	Yes
Criteria passed		3
Condition		Poor

4.2 STATUTORY BIODIVERSITY METRIC CALCULATION

Baseline Habitat and Losses

- 4.2.1 The site is approximately **0.33ha** in size and carries a total of **0.24 habitat units**. Table 4 below shows the areas for each habitat type, the habitat units as calculated using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculator, the suggested action to address potential habitat losses and the likely losses as part of the development without mitigation. The WwTW is not located within any nature conservation designations within the Barnsley Local Plan, therefore all habitats are assigned low strategic significance.
- 4.2.2 The development consists of the construction of a 15m² ferric dosing kiosk which is to be constructed on an area of modified grassland in the north of the STW and construction of a 37m² MCC kiosk on an area of sparsely vegetated urban land and modified grassland in the south of the STW.

Table 4: Site Habitat Baseline (information extracted from the Statutory BM calculator)

Broad Habitat	Habitat type	Area m ²	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Suggested action to address habitat losses	Ecological baseline: Total habitat units	Area lost (m ²)	Units lost
Location of ferric dosing kiosk									
Grassland	Modified grassland (g4)	15m ²	Low	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.006	15m ²	0.006
MCC kiosk									
Urban	Sparsely vegetated urban land (u1f)	25m ²	Low	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.010	25 m ²	0.010
Grassland	Modified grassland (g4)	12m ²	Low	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.005	12 m ²	0.005
Total:		52m ²					0.0208 units	52 m ²	0.0208 units

4.2.3 Of the 0.0208 baseline unit value of the site, the proposed development would result in a loss of all **0.0208 habitat units**.

Post-Development Habitat Units

4.2.4 The installation of a new ferric dosing kiosk and MCC kiosk provide new urban habitats which carry no habitat units, therefore resulting in an overall loss on site. The location of the new infrastructure is shown on Figure 1 and details are provided in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Habitat Creation (On-Site)

Habitats (creation or habitats that require compensation/mitigation)	Mitigation Measures		Distinctiveness	Condition	Method (brief summary)	Habitat Units Delivered
	Type	Proposed				
Developed Land, Sealed Surface	Habitat creation	New Ferric Dosing Kiosk (15m ²)	V.Low	N/A	N/A	0.00
Developed Land, Sealed Surface	Habitat creation	New MCC Kiosk (37m ²)	V.Low	N/A	N/A	0.00

4.2.1 Table 6 below provides a summary of the habitat units pre- and post-development. An overall biodiversity loss of **0.0208 habitat units**, (a decrease of -100% for the site) will occur. Habitat creation or enhancement on-site/off-site is not currently an option, therefore Yorkshire Water will look to purchase biodiversity credits. As the post-development habitats will score -0.0208 habitat units, a total of **0.044 habitat units will be required** to achieve a 10% gain on the baseline.

Table 6: Summary of BNG Results

	Onsite Baseline Units	Losses	Habitat Units Delivered	Total Habitat Units Post Development	Impact
Habitats	0.0208 units	0.0208 units	Retained: 0 Enhanced: 0 Created: 0	0.0208 units	Overall negative: Decrease of 0.0208 habitat units =

5 References

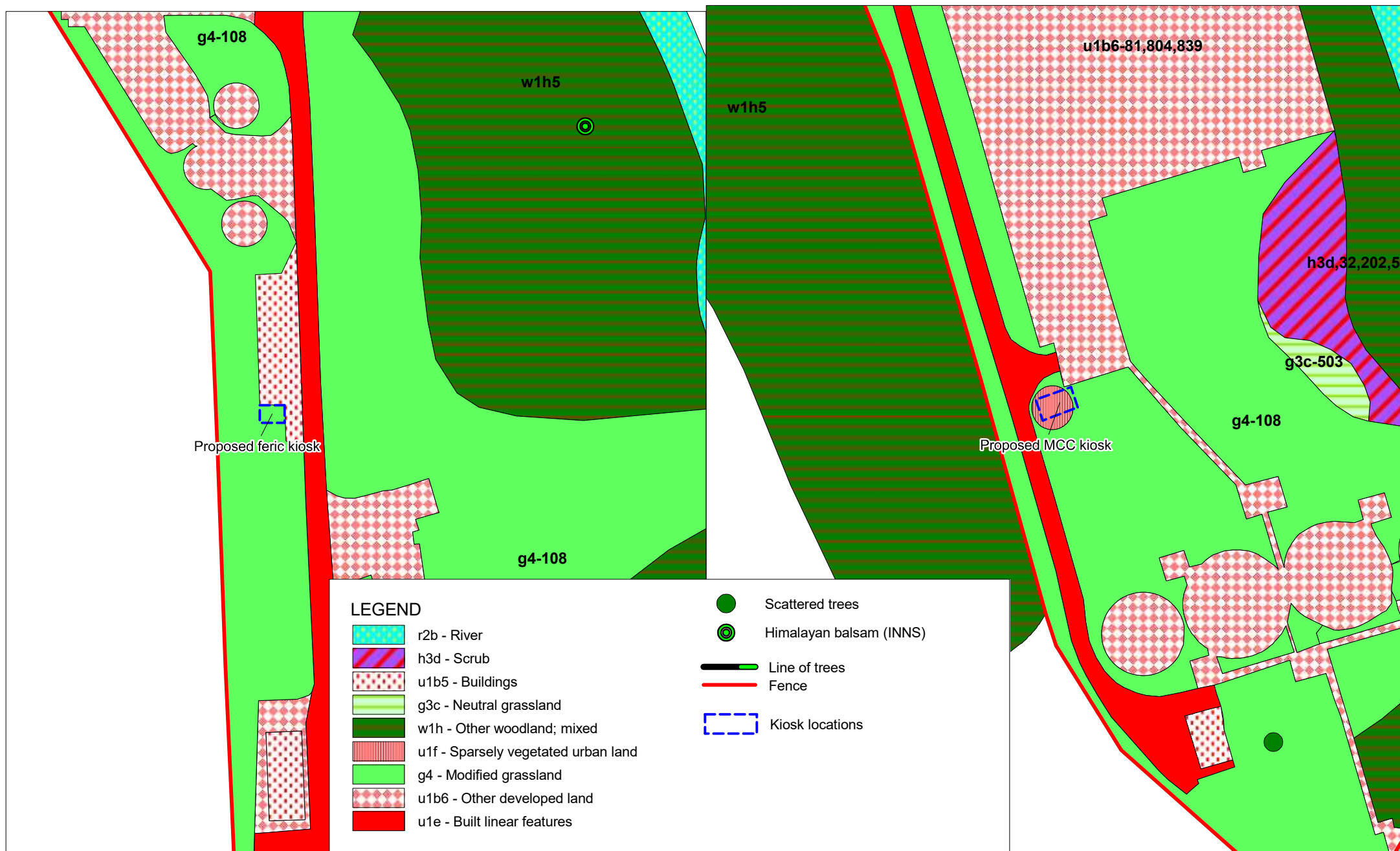
5.1 CITED REFERENCES

- 5.1.1 Baker, J., Hoskin, R., Butterworth, T. (2019) *Biodiversity Net Gain. Good Practice Principles for Development*. CIRIA publications. London
- 5.1.2 Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (2019) Barnsley Local Plan Supplementary Planning Document: Biodiversity and Geodiversity
<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/uqcn3wiv/biodiversity-and-geodiversity-spd-2024.pdf>
- 5.1.3 Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (2019) Barnsley Local Plan
<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/17249/local-plan-adopted.pdf>
- 5.1.4 Department for Communities and Local Government (2023). *National Planning Policy Framework*. Department for Communities and Local Government, London.
- 5.1.5 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (February 2024). Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>
- 5.1.6 Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (February 2024). The Statutory Metric Calculation Tool Link to:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>
- 5.1.7 UKHab Ltd (2023). UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0 (at <https://www.ukhab.org>).

6 Figures

6.1 Figure 1 – UKHab Baseline and Post-Development Map

6.2 Figure 2 – Photographs



Date	23/05/2024
Map reference	0150-23-RE02 - FIG 1 - V1
Drawn/Approved by	JC/BL
Scale	1:1000 at A4

Photograph 1: Modified grassland at the location of proposed ferric dosing kiosk, northern section of the site (facing north)



Photograph 2: Mound of earth (sparsely vegetated urban land) at the location of the proposed MCC kiosk (facing south)

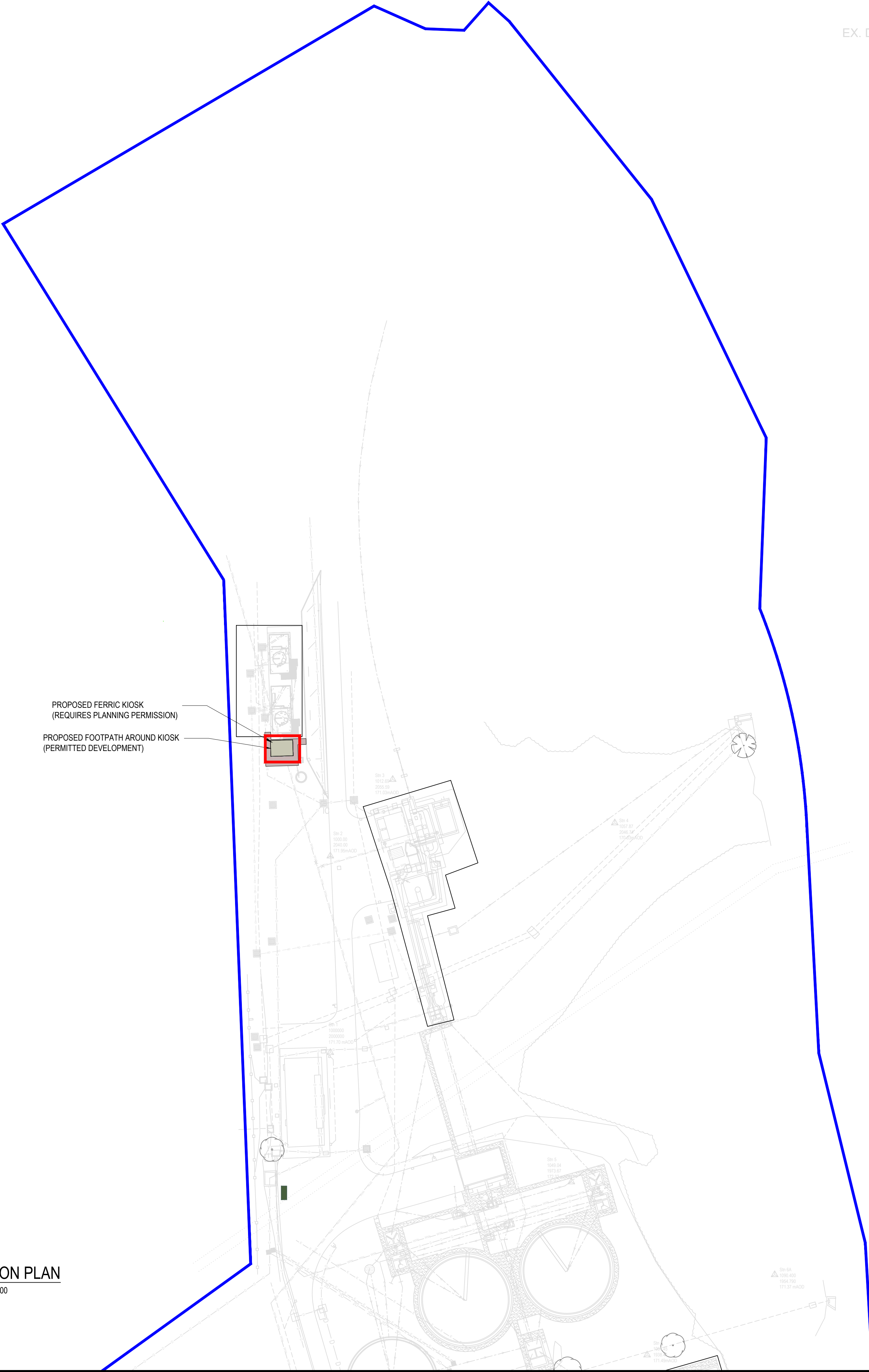


Photograph 3: Modified grassland surrounding the mound of earth a the location of the proposed MCC kiosk (facing north)

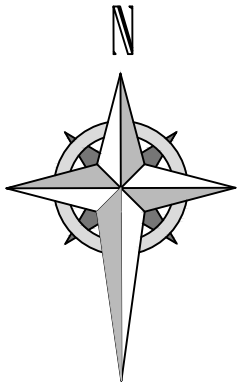


	Project	Cheesebottom STW – BNG Assessment
	Title	Figure 2 - Photographs
	Reference	150-23-RE02
	Figure Number	2, Page 1 of 1
	Created by	Jenny Clarke

7 Appendix 1 – Proposed Site Plan



EX. DETRITOR

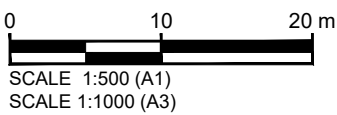


DISCLAIMERS & NOTES

- NOTES
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 2. ALL LEVELS IN METERS RELATIVE TO ORDNANCE DATUM.
 3. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT EARTH TECH ENGINEERING DRAWINGS.
 4. NO DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING.
 5. PLANNING APPLICATION AREA ATTAINED FROM AUTOCAD DWG DRAWING.

LEGEND

- EXISTING STRUCTURE
EXISTING WOOL RAIL FENCE
EXISTING SITE BOUNDARY
LAND OWNERSHIP BOUNDARY
PLANNING APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
APROX 90 (m²)
PROPOSED DRAWPIT
(PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT)
- EXISTING DRAWPIT
(TO BE REUSED)
NEW KIOSK



SITE LOCATION PLAN
SCALE 1:500

S5.P02	PLANNING SITE BOUNDARY CHANGED	MS	CM	KF	08/04/2024
S5.P01	FOR DESIGN ACCEPTANCE	MS	CM	KF	04/03/2024
Status Rev:	Description:	Drawn:	Check:	App'd:	Output Date:

Construction Date: CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE DATE?

Originator / Partner / OEM Ref:

WARD & BURKE

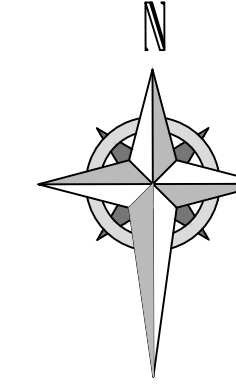
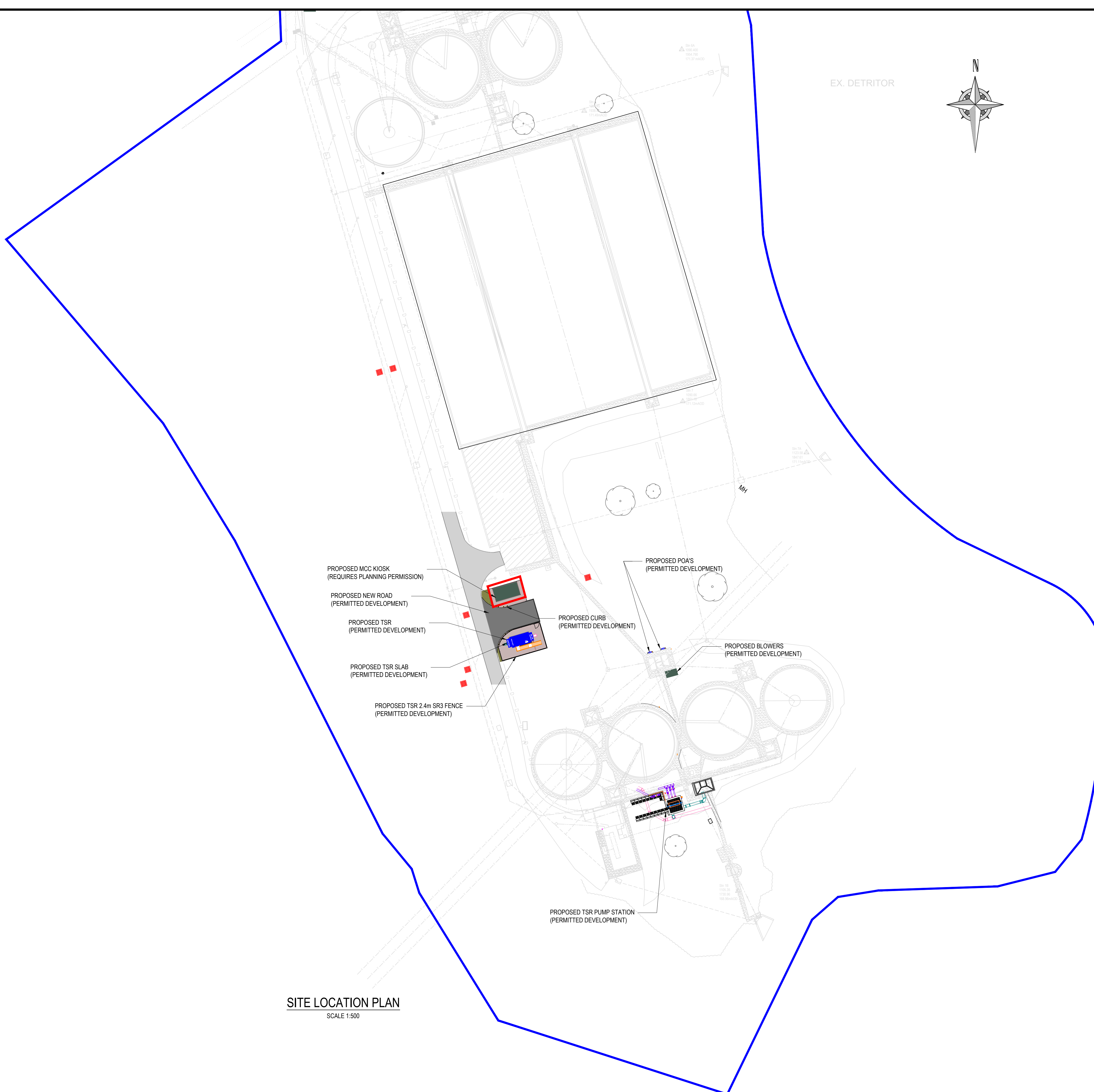
YORKSHIRE WATER
ALWAYS CONSIDERS

LIFE SAVING RULES

Client:

Yorkshire Water Services Ltd
Western House,
Western Way,
Halifax Road,
Bradford,
BD6 2SZ

Framework:	COMPLEX MEICA	Work Stream:	WINEP
YW Batch ID / Project Code:	YW.204664	YW Solution ID:	444717
Site:	CHEESEBOTTOM STW BARNSELEY S35 7AH		
OS Grid Reference:	SAI00002387	DAZ or DMA References:	----
Drawing Title:	CHEESE BOTTOM STW PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT SHEET 1 OF 2		
Original Design / OEM Reference:		Size:	A1
Status Description:	FOR DESIGN ACCEPTANCE	Status:	S5
Drawing Number:	CHE02 WBK WWT WWT DR Z 0003	Revision:	P02

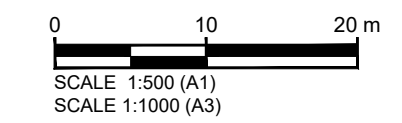


NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
2. ALL LEVELS IN METERS RELATIVE TO ORDNANCE DATUM.
3. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT EARTH TECH ENGINEERING DRAWINGS.
4. NO DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING.
5. PLANNING APPLICATION AREA ATTAINED FROM AUTOCAD DWG DRAWING.

LEGEND

- EXISTING STRUCTURE
 EXISTING WOOL RAIL FENCE
 EXISTING SITE BOUNDARY
 LAND OWNERSHIP BOUNDARY
 PLANNING APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
 PROPOSED DRAWPIT
 EXISTING DRAWPIT
(TO BE REUSED)
 NEW KIOSK
ApPROX 90 (m²)



S5 P02	PLANNING SITE BOUNDARY CHANGED		MS	CM	KF		08/04/2021
S5 P01	FOR DESIGN ACCEPTANCE		MS	CM	KF		04/03/2021
Status Ref:	Description:		Green	Check	App'd		Outbox Date:

Construction Date:	CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE DATE?
--------------------	-----------------------------

Originator / Partner / OEM Ref:



WILTSHIRE WATER ALWAYS CONSIDERS



LIFE SAVING RULES

Client:



YorkshireWater

Water Services Ltd
Western House,
Western Way,
Halifax Road,
Bradford,
BD6 2SZ

Framework:	COMPLEX MEICA	Work Stream:	WINEP
YW Batch ID / Project Code:	YW.204664	YW Solution ID:	444717

Site: CHEESEBOTTOM STW
BARNESLEY S35 7AH

OS Grid Reference: SAI00002387

Drawing Title:
CHEESE BOTTOM STW
PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT
SHEET 2 OF 2

Original Design / OEM Reference:	Size: A1	Scale: 1:500
Status Description: FOR DESIGN ACCEPTANCE	Status: S5	Revision: P02

Drawing Number: CHE02 WBK WWT WWT DR Z 0008

SITE LOCATION PLAN

SCALE 1:500