## EXHIBIT LIST

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Development of ecological mitigation and compensation measures

• Measures to compensate for loss of sites of high nature conservation value have been developed on a site by site basis using professional judgement, taking account of each site’s specific characteristics and requirements.
• HS2’s approach is set out in the Ecological Principles of Mitigation technical note, developed in consultation with Natural England. It is published as an appendix to the Environmental Statement.
• All habitats required to compensate for losses are identified in the hybrid Bill.
• A balanced approach has been taken during the development of habitat creation measures, taking account of the ecological requirements and the effects on loss of agricultural land.
No Net Loss in biodiversity

“The Proposed Scheme has the objective of seeking to achieve no net loss in biodiversity at a route-wide level”

• The scheme design is based on a professional assessment to determine the appropriate mitigation to address its likely ecological impacts.
• The policy commitment to seek to achieve no net loss in biodiversity at a route-wide level is measured using a biodiversity metric to calculate and compare the likely losses and gains of biodiversity on the Proposed Scheme.
• HS2’s biodiversity metric has not been used to develop compensatory measures, it is used as an accounting tool to check that the level of mitigation provided for in the hybrid Bill design is appropriate.
Staffordshire County Council Assurance 10: Footprint of Stone IMB-R

Staffordshire County Council and Stafford Borough Council have requested that additional visual screening be employed at the Stone IMB-R. While the Promoter is satisfied that the existing scheme proposals in the Bill include sufficient mitigation here such that additional screening is not required for environmental reasons, the Promoter is prepared to offer an assurance in the following terms:

10. The Promoter will require the nominated undertaker to use reasonable endeavours in the design of the Stone IMB-R to:
   (a) reduce, so far as is reasonably practicable, the footprint of the permanent works included in the Stone IMB-R (other than any mitigation works); and

   (b) explore, and so far as is reasonably practicable, implement options for local placement of excavated material to create additional visual screening of the permanent works included in the Stone IMB-R (other than any mitigation works), and can be achieved within the existing powers of the Bill and the limits of land to be acquired or used within the Bill plans for the purpose of the Stone IMB-R.

   (c) The Promoter will require the Nominated Undertaker to respond to any reasonable request made by Staffordshire County Council for information about progress made in exploring the options mentioned in paragraphs (a) & (b).
Staffordshire County Council Assurance 21: Green Infrastructure and the Green Corridor

In respect of Staffordshire County Council’s wider issues in relation to ecology we are willing to offer the following assurance:

21. The Promoter will require the nominated undertaker to work with Staffordshire County Council to identify potential opportunities for environmental enhancements by the nominated undertaker, the council and others in their area as part of the environmental corridor that will be developed as part of the Proposed Scheme as set out in the Environmental Statement and in Information Paper E28: Green Infrastructure and the Green Corridor. The nominated undertaker with give attention to potential improvements to the Stone Meadows Local Nature Reserve, as part of this work.
Justification of the proposed mitigation for Lount Farm Local Wildlife Site

Baseline

• Lount Farm Local Wildlife Site (approximately 14.2 ha) is designated due to species-rich marshy grassland and supports an abundance of wildlife species.
• The Promoter has recognised the high quality and distinctiveness of the habitat when considering the impacts and mitigation of the scheme.

Impact

• Loss of approximately 7.7 ha (54%) of lowland meadow from Lount Farm LWS

Proposed Mitigation

• Approximately 6 ha of lowland meadow at Lount Farm Local Wildlife Site to be restored or enhanced
• Approximately 2.7 ha grassland habitat creation is proposed.
• The Promoter has committed to work in consultation with Staffordshire Wildlife Trust and local landowners, to identify further measures in order to offset the effects of the scheme at this location.
Lount Farm Local Wildlife Site – Extension of Moreton Brook Viaduct

In order to avoid the construction of the Morton North Embankment requiring land take from Lount Farm Local Wildlife Site, the Moreton Brook Viaduct would need to be extended to the north by 695m.

The extension Moreton Brook Viaduct would:

- Require similar temporary land take from Lount Farm Local Wildlife Site for the construction of the viaduct;
- Low vertical clearance between the rail level and ground level constrains maintenance activities and introduces a risk of bridge strike;
- Increase in HGV movements on local and strategic network for off-site disposal of material; and
- Have an indicative cost of £24M.
Ecological Baseline Assessments and Surveys

- Baseline ecological assessments for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Proposed Scheme has taken account of both desk based and field surveys including:
  - Existing biological data from relevant Local Biological Records Centres
  - Data from national and local specialist data sources; and
  - Relevant published information

- Survey methodologies have been based on standard approaches, and the extent and scope of surveys conducted has ranged widely based on the species or habitat involved.

- A precautionary approach to valuation has been used where baseline information is incomplete.

- New data arising from any further ecology surveys undertaken and any new formal designations would be reported and assessed in a Supplementary Environmental Statement.
Justification of the proposed mitigation for Lionlodge Covert Local Wildlife Site

Baseline

• Lionlodge Covert Local Wildlife Site (16.9ha) is designated for its broadleaved semi-natural woodland with a salt spring pool and an inland salt meadow supported by springs from historic salt mining.
• As the inland salt meadow at Lionlodge Covert is considered non-natural in origin and has been subject to agricultural management the habitat is not considered to be irreplaceable.

Impact on the Salt Meadow

• A loss of 1.5ha of inland salt meadow (100% of the total resource) at Lionlodge Covert Local Wildlife Site will result in a permanent adverse effect that is significant at the county level.

Proposed Mitigation

• In consultation with Staffordshire Wildlife Trust and local landowners, the Promoter is seeking to identify off-site enhancement measures to compensate for the permanent loss of 1.5 ha of inland salt meadow habitat.
Lionlodge Covert Local Wildlife Site – Extension of Great Haywood Viaduct

In order to avoid the construction of the Trent North Embankment requiring land take from Lionlodge Local Wildlife Site, the Great Haywood Viaduct would need to be extended to the north by 590m.

The vertical track alignment prevents a single viaduct option being feasible, so a small central embankment would need to be retained, this:

- Would require similar temporary land take from Lionlodge Local Wildlife Site for the construction of the viaduct;
- Would increase in HGV movements on local and strategic network for off-site disposal of material;
- Could potentially require piling in close proximity to the Tixall Fault, and saline spring; and
- Has an indicative cost of £10.5M
Baseline
• Highlow Meadows Local Wildlife Site (5.9ha) is designated for its semi-improved grassland, species-rich marshy grassland and broadleaved woodland.

Impact on Grassland Habitat
• Construction of the Meaford North embankment for the M6 Meaford viaduct will result in the permanent loss of approximately 1.2ha of grassland for which the site is designated.

Proposed Mitigation
• Approximately 2.8ha of native species-rich marshy grassland will be created within the floodplain directly adjacent to the south of Highlow Meadows LWS
• An additional 5.5ha of grassland will be created adjacent to the M6 and Meaford North embankment.
Justification of the proposed mitigation for Hey Sprink (wood south-west of) Ancient Woodland

Baseline conditions

• Hey Sprink (wood south-west of) covers an area of approximately 3.2ha, of which 2.6ha is designated as a Local Wildlife Site. Hey Sprink (wood south-west of) mainly comprises of broadleaved semi-natural.

Impacts and associated effects

• Construction of Lea south embankment will result in the permanent loss of approximately 0.2ha (6%) of ancient woodland at Hey Sprink (wood south-west of). This is reported as a permanent adverse effect, that is significant at county level.

Proposed compensatory measures

The compensatory measures are combined in response to losses at Whitmore, Hey Sprink and BarHill ancient woodland sites, and includes:

• 36ha of native woodland planting; and
• 0.2ha of soil translocation.
Bishton (north of) Biodiversity Alert Site

Petitioner request for an alternative route that avoids the loss of hedgerows at this location in the next Additional Provision.

- An assurance has been given to Staffordshire County Council on these hedgerows:

  14.(a) The Promoter will require the nominated undertaker to explore during detailed design of the Proposed Scheme and, if reasonably practicable, implement options for alternative traffic management measures which could be carried out within the existing highway boundary on Bishton Lane instead of the Bishton Lane Widening Works in order to seek to avoid or reduce the need for the Bishton Lane Widening Works and the associated permanent loss of approximately 3km of native species-rich hedgerows reported in paragraph 8.4.16 of the Community area report for CA2, Colwich to Yarlet, in Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement. As part of this the nominated undertaker will have regard to the volume of HS2 traffic proposed to use Bishton Lane during the construction and operation of the Proposed Scheme.