Loddon Garden Village

Technical Appendix 11.4 – River Corridor Survey

Prepared on behalf of

University of Reading

Final Report

10 September 2025

23/42-8B

Loddon Garden Village

Technical Appendix 11.4 – River Corridor Survey

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Client:	University of Reading Whiteknights Campus Reading RG 6UR
Main Author(s):	Katrina Diedericks BSc (Hons)
Contributors/Surveyors:	Alison Hogan BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM Katie Cammack BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM Katrina Diedericks BSc (Hons)
Report Prepared for Issue by:	[redacted] Katie Cammack BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM
Report Approved for Issue by:	[redacted] Alison Hogan BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM

Ecological Planning & Research Ltd

The Barn, Micheldever Station, Winchester, Hampshire SO21 3AR

t. 01962 794720 **e.** info@epr.uk.com **w.** www.epr.uk.com

Company registration number: 8592380

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1. INTRODUCTION

Scope

1.1 This Technical Appendix supports **Chapter 11 (Ecology)** of the Environmental Statement (ES). It sets out the detailed methodologies and results of the survey work undertaken to inform:

- The baseline evaluation of the stretch of the River Loddon supported by the Zone of Influence of the Proposed Development;
- The assessment of likely impacts on the River Loddon;
- The design of impact avoidance and mitigation measures; and
- The design of biodiversity enhancements for the River Loddon.

Site and Development Description

1.2 The Site is a large area of land to the west of Wokingham, between the villages of Shinfield, Arborfield and Sindlesham. It is located outside of the Green Belt and is largely made up of agricultural land and grasslands, with pockets of woodland and the River Loddon running through the centre of the Site.

1.3 The description of development for the application is as follows:

"Application for the phased development of a new community at Loddon Garden Village, comprising, in outline:

- *up to 2,800 residential units to include up to 100 custom and self-build plots;*
- *2 primary schools (up to 3 forms of entry) to include early years provision and 1 secondary school (up to 12 forms of entry);*
- *one District Centre, to incorporate up to 11,000m2 of Class E (Commercial, business and Service, to include a food store of around 2,500m2), and Class F (Local Community and Learning);*
- *one Local Centre; to incorporate up to 2,400m2 of Class E;*
- *a Sports Hub to include sports pitches and pavilion space;*
- *up to 4,250m2 of further Class E, Class F, and sui generis development to include commercial, health care and public house;*
- *comprehensive green infrastructure including a Country Park, landscaping and public open space, and ecological enhancement measures;*
- *20 gypsy and traveller pitches;*

- *comprehensive drainage and flood alleviation measures to include Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) and engineering measures within Loddon Valley for the River Loddon;*
- *internal road network including spine road with pedestrian and cycle connections and associated supporting infrastructure;*
- *new and modified public rights of way;*
- *associated utilities, infrastructure, and engineering works, including the undergrounding of overhead lines;*
- *Ground reprofiling to accommodate infrastructure, flood alleviation and development parcels;*
- *Up to 0.5ha of land adjoining St Bartholomew's church for use as cemetery;*
- *Electricity substation (up to 1.5ha).*

All matters reserved other than access, incorporating:

- *a new pedestrian, cycle and vehicular access to Lower Earley Way via a new 4th arm to the Meldreth Way roundabout;*
- *a new pedestrian, cycle and vehicular bridge over the M4;*
- *a new pedestrian, cycle and vehicular bridge over the River Loddon;*
- *a new vehicular access to the A327 Reading Road, via a new arm to the Observer Way roundabout;*
- *a new pedestrian, cycle and vehicular access to Thames Valley Science Park;*
- *an initial phase of internal roads with associated drainage, landscape and engineering works and ground reprofiling, between the A327 and the south eastern boundary of the site.*

Application includes full permission for the change of use of 40.4 hectares of agricultural land to Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG), 18.35 hectares of SANG link, and provision of Biodiversity Net Gain measures, the demolition and clearance of 20,809 m2 of buildings and structures at the Centre for Dairy Research (CEDAR) and at Hall Farm, the demolition of 3 existing dwellings on Carter's Hill Lane, and the retention of specified buildings at Hall Farm."

1.4 Full details of the legislation of relevance to ecology and nature conservation are included in **Appendix 11.1**, however those of particular relevance to the River Loddon are summarised below.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (as amended)

1.5 Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006 requires all public bodies, including Local Planning Authorities, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity when carrying out their normal functions. Habitats and species listed under Section 41 of the Act, known as Habitats/Species of Principal Importance for Nature Conservation in England ('Section 41 species', previously referred to as 'BAP species') are a material consideration in the planning process. Rivers are listed as a Habitat of Principle Importance.

The Water Environment Regulations 2017

1.6 Currently, the overriding legislation relating to freshwater is the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017. The Regulations set out objectives to deliver a better water environment based upon achieving a 'good status' for freshwater bodies. The concept of 'good status' is a more rigorous measure of environmental quality than previous measures, which now takes into account not just the chemical status but also the ecological health and the extent of artificial physical modification to rivers.

1.7 The Regulations are based upon the concept of protecting water through the management of river basin districts (RBDs) and require the implementation of River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs). Regulation 33 requires public bodies to 'have regard' to the RBMP when making planning decisions, for example through the granting of planning permission with appropriate planning conditions and/or obligations. These could require measures to be implemented (e.g. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), grey water recycling etc.) or funds to be provided for habitat enhancement schemes.

1.8 The Regulations also affect planning policy through the implementation of Programmes of Measures for each river basin district. This involves bringing together funding from various sources and co-ordination of the activities of organisations with an interest in the use of land and water, including developers.

Planning Policies and Biodiversity Strategies

1.9 Full details of the planning policy of relevance to ecology and nature conservation are included in **Appendix 11.1,** however those of particular relevance to the River Loddon are summarised below.

National Planning Policy Framework

1.10 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2024) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they should be applied. With regard to protecting the natural environment, Section 15 of the NPPF requires that planning decisions should enhance the natural environment and provide net gains for biodiversity.

Local Planning Policy

1.11 The Wokingham Borough Council Adopted Core Strategy: Development Plan Document (January 2010) sets out the framework for the development of the borough, through a series of policies and strategies. Of particular relevance to Badgers is Policy CP7 – Biodiversity.

1.12 The Wokingham Borough Local Plan Update 2023-2040 was submitted to the Secretary of State for examination by an independent Planning Inspector in February 2025. Whilst not currently enforced, consideration has been given to these emerging policies during the course of the impact assessment, and design of mitigation, compensation and enhancement strategies.

Berkshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy

1.13 The draft Berkshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy was published in February 2025, with finalisation of the strategy anticipated in the summer of 2025. Formed as a requirement of The Environment Act 2021, Local Nature Recovery Strategies aim to identify priority actions for local biodiversity, including habitat and species, to create a collaborative landscape level approach to nature restoration. The River Loddon has been included under the ambition to 'Restore Rivers'.

2. SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.1 The approach to ecological impact assessment taken in this report is in line with guidance from the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM, 2018), as set out in **Appendix 11.2**.

Defining the Zone of Influence

2.2 The area over which the activities as associated with the Proposed Development are considered to potentially affect the River Loddon, the Zone of Influence (ZoI), has been predicted by considering the activities and resultant biophysical changes arising during the construction and operational phases, as summarised below.

Likely Biophysical Changes

2.3 The predicted biophysical changes of relevance to the River Loddon are as follows:

Activities and Resultant Biophysical Changes During the Construction Phase

- Dust generation and environmental incidents (e.g. spillages and pollution incidents) altering the water quality;
- Changes in vegetation levels, altering bankside stability and erosion levels; and
- Changes in levels of shading arising from construction of new structures and bankside vegetation clearance, altering vegetation levels and as a result impacting erosion levels.

Activities and Resultant Biophysical Changes During the Operational Phase

- Increased levels of public access which may lead to increased levels of sediment disturbance from people and dogs;
- Changes in water quality arising from run-off;
- Changes to water level and flow; and
- Implementation of habitat management plans resulting in the enhancement of existing habitats.

2.4 Some of the changes that could potentially affect the River Loddon, such as water pollution, may have far reaching effects downstream and beyond the construction footprint. With this in mind, the potential ZoI that has been considered within this Appendix includes the River Loddon and its downstream habitats.

Desktop Study Methodology

2.5 A records search was commissioned from Thames Valley Environmental Record Centre (TVERC) in order to obtain existing records of Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within a 2km radius of the Site, thereby incorporating the potential Zone of Influence.

Existing Information from the Environment Agency

2.6 The River Loddon and its tributaries are included within the Thames River Basin District River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) (Environment Agency, 2022). This document sets out the current status of watercourses in the river basin and the pressures on the environment along with the environmental objectives and a programme of measures to achieve them. It also includes data and supporting information. The Ecological Status is described in the following terms:

- High;
- Good;
- Moderate;
- Poor; and
- Bad

Field Survey Methodology

2.7 The surveys were conducted by Katrina Diedericks BSc (Hons) and Alison Hogan BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM following the methodologies outlined in the *National Rivers Authority, Conservation Technical Handbook 1: River Corridor Surveys* (National Rivers Authority, 1992). This approach requires the watercourse section to be surveyed in 500-metre stretches, ensuring systematic data collection. Base maps were produced using Ordnance Survey information, which were then annotated in the field using the standard River Corridor Survey (RCS) symbols. A full list of these symbols and abbreviations is provided in **Annex 1**.

2.8 Vegetation data for the aquatic, marginal, and bank zones focused on identifying dominant species, with species of conservation significance highlighted where present. The surveyed watercourses included the 2.3km stretch of the River Loddon within the UoRs land, **Map 11.4.1** illustrates the seven stretches surveyed in both years. Surveys were conducted in September 2022, and June 2024 and the metadata for these surveys are detailed below in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1. Summary of Metadata for the River Corridor Surveys

Date	Temperature	Cloud cover	Rain	Wind (BF)
05.09.2022	22ºC	60%	No rain	1-2
17.06.2024	22ºC	10%	No rain	0-1

2.9 For each 500-metre stretch, the following features were recorded:

- Aquatic Zone
  - Plant communities
  - Flow and current characteristics
  - Substrate and physical features
- Marginal Zone
  - Plant communities
  - Substrate and physical features
- Bank Zone
  - Tree species

    - Other plant communities
    - Physical features
- Adjacent Land Zone
    - Habitat types
    - Land use

Evaluation Methodology

2.10 The evaluation of the River Loddon has been undertaken in accordance with the Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater and Marine (CIEEM, 2018).

2.11 The importance of the receptor (i.e. the River Loddon) has been determined with reference to its ecological value at a defined geographic scale (e.g. local, regional, national), based on factors such as species diversity, conservation status, habitat quality, rarity, and the presence of legally protected or priority species. The significance of potential ecological effects has been assessed by considering both the value of the receptor and the predicted magnitude of any impact (e.g. extent, duration, reversibility, and timing). Effects are considered significant where they are likely to result in a measurable change in the ecological integrity of the River Loddon.

3. ECOLOGICAL BASELINE

Desktop Study

3.1 Part of the River Loddon Local Wildlife Site (LWS falls) within the Site, covering the entire stretch of river within the application boundary. The River receives its designation due to the diversity of aquatic features it provides, thereby providing a diverse range of aquatic habitats. Furthermore, it supports a number of notable species, including Loddon Pondweed *Potamogeton nodosus* and Water Vole *Arvicola amphibius*.

3.2 Within the River Basin Management Plan, the stretch of the River Loddon within the Site (Swallowfield to River Thames confluence) is classified as being of Moderate Ecological Status.

Field Survey Results

River Corridor Survey

3.1 The River Corridor Survey maps of the individual stretches can be found in **Annex 2**. The maps included in the Annexes reflect the most recent date the stretches were surveyed. The summary descriptions below are based on all surveys undertaken within the ZOI.

Stretch 1

3.3 Stretch 1 extends between grid references SU 7432 6779 and SU 7474 6806, covering a section influenced by adjacent pasture and arable land use.

3.4 The channel morphology is characterised by varying bank profiles, with cross-sections indicating water widths between 3m and 8m, and bank heights ranging from 0.5m to 1m. The substrate and flow features are further influenced by the presence of weirs, culverts, and natural debris accumulation (i.e., fallen and overhanging trees), which could act as a migration barrier for fish species such as European Eel *Anguilla anguilla* and Brown Trout *Salmo trutta*. Flow conditions comprise of sections of pool-riffle sequences providing potential spawning and feeding grounds for fish species such as Bullhead *Cottus gobio*.

3.5 The riparian vegetation consists of a diverse mix of species, including tree cover from species such as Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, Goat Willow *Salix caprea*, and Field Maple *Acer campestre*, providing shade and bank stabilisation. The marginal and aquatic vegetation, including Reed Sweet-grass *Glyceria maxima*, Branched Bur-reed *Sparganium erectum*, and Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*, offers important habitat structure and refuge for aquatic invertebrates and fish.

Stretch 2

3.6 Stretch 2 extends between grid references SU 7469 6810 and SU 7508 6844, with pasture and farmland forming the primary surrounding land use.

3.7 The river channel morphology within this stretch maintains a moderate width of approximately 6m to 8m, with depth variations ranging from 30cm to 1m. The presence of slack water areas suggests sections of slower-moving flow, which may allow for sediment accumulation and influence fish habitat suitability. The substrate composition appears to include silty deposits and areas of coarser material, which could impact species such as Bullhead, which rely on well-oxygenated, structured substrates for shelter and spawning.

3.8 The riparian zone is well-vegetated, with tree species and marginal and aquatic vegetation similar to stretch 1, offering habitat structure and feeding areas for fish and invertebrates. However, sections of the bank show signs of erosion and potential adjacent land runoff, which may contribute to nutrient enrichment and increased sedimentation within the channel.

Stretch 3

3.9 Stretch 3 extends between grid references SU 7508 6844 and SU 7531 6888, representing a predominantly rural section with pastureland bordering both banks. This stretch maintains a moderate channel width of approximately 7.5m. The depth of this stretch was undetermined but is thought to be over deep from observations obtained during unrelated ecological surveys.

3.10 The channel morphology features a combination of surface riffle areas and deeper sections, potentially providing diverse underwater habitat conditions that could support both juvenile and adult fish populations. The presence of slack water areas and sediment deposition zones may influence spawning habitat suitability, particularly for species such as Bullhead and Brown trout, which rely on clean, well-oxygenated gravels.

3.11 The riparian zone includes a mix of tree cover and marginal vegetation, with species similar to previous stretches, with the inclusion of Common Reed *Phragmites australis*, offering bank stabilisation and shade, which helps regulate water temperature. The marginal and aquatic vegetation provides valuable refuge areas for fish and invertebrates.

Stretch 4

3.12 Stretch 4 extends between grid references SU 7531 6888 and SU 7562 6924. This section of the river is predominantly bordered by pastureland, with areas of marshland contributing to increased habitat diversity and hydrological complexity.

3.13 The river channel morphology in this stretch maintains a moderate width of approximately 8m. The depth of this stretch was undetermined but is thought to be over deep from observations obtained during separate ecological surveys.

3.14 The riparian zone includes a mix of tree cover and marginal vegetation, with species similar to previously stretches; however, marshland habitats adjacent to the river could act as seasonal flood storage areas, enhancing biodiversity and connectivity between different ecological zones.

3.15 Areas of sediment deposition and bank erosion were observed, likely influenced by the deep nature of the river undercutting the banks. The presence of fine sediments in slower-moving sections may impact spawning suitability for species such as Bullhead and Brown Trout, which require clean, well-oxygenated gravel beds.

Stretch 5

3.16 Stretch 5 extends between grid references SU 7562 6924 and SU 7586 6970. This section of the river is largely bordered by pastureland, with sections of adjacent road infrastructure (M4) influencing local hydrology and runoff patterns.

3.17 The river channel morphology in this stretch maintains a moderate width of approximately 10m, with an undetermined depth. The presence of uniform bank profiles and limited in-channel variation suggests that flow dynamics may be less complex compared to previous stretches, potentially affecting habitat diversity.

3.18 The riparian zone is moderately vegetated, with dominant tree and marginal plant species similar to other stretches, which contribute to bank stabilisation and provide essential cover for aquatic life. However, the pastureland immediately adjacent to the riverbanks, combined with infrastructure runoff, may increase sedimentation and nutrient enrichment, affecting water quality and invertebrate communities.

3.19 Areas of sediment deposition and bank erosion were observed, likely influenced by the deep nature of the river undercutting the banks. The presence of fine sediments in slower-moving sections may impact spawning suitability for species such as Bullhead and Brown trout, which require clean, well-oxygenated gravel beds.

Stretch 6

3.20 Stretch 6 extends between grid references SU 7586 6970 and SU 7631 6980. This section is characterised by a mix of woodland and pastureland, offering varied riparian habitat structure and potential refuge areas for aquatic species.

3.21 The river channel morphology in this stretch maintains a moderate width of approximately 10m, with depth variations between 1m and undetermined depths. The presence of stable banks and well-vegetated margins suggests that erosion is less pronounced in this section compared to previous reaches. Flow conditions appear relatively stable, with a combination of riffle and pool sequences creating hydrological variability and potential spawning grounds for fish species.

3.22 The riparian zone in this stretch is more structurally diverse than previous sections, with woodland bordering the riverbanks. Tree species include Alder and Goat Willow, providing shade and bank stabilisation, which helps regulate water temperature and improve habitat complexity. The marginal vegetation, consisting of species such as Purple Loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria*, and similar species previously mentioned in other stretches, contributes to bank reinforcement and habitat availability for invertebrates and fish fry.

3.23 This section appears to support a healthy diversity of in-stream habitats, with sufficient cover, flow variation, and substrate composition to accommodate a range of aquatic species. However, the presence of fine sediment deposition in slower-moving sections could indicate potential impacts from upstream land use, requiring further assessment of sediment transport and deposition rates.

Stretch 7

3.24 Stretch 7 extends between grid references SU 7631 6980 and SU 7653 7020. This section is characterised by a mix of woodland and pastureland, offering varied riparian habitat structure and potential refuge areas for aquatic species.

3.25 The river channel morphology in this stretch maintains a moderate width of approximately 10–15m, with depth variations recorded at 2m to an undetermined depth. The presence of structured banks and stable flow conditions suggests that this section offers relatively consistent habitat features for fish species. The mix of marginal shallow and deeper areas, combined with woodland influence, may provide thermal refuge and shelter for aquatic species.

The riparian zone is dominated by tree and marginal vegetation, similar to previous stretches, which contribute to bank stability and provide shaded refuge areas. The presence of woodland-adjacent pastureland may influence sediment input and nutrient loading.

4. EVALUATION

4.1 The River Corridor Survey illustrates a dynamic and varied river system, with differing habitat conditions influenced by channel morphology, riparian structure, and adjacent land use. The survey findings highlight several challenges, including sedimentation, bank erosion, adjacent land use runoff, and hydrological modifications, which may affect fish populations and aquatic biodiversity.

4.2 Across the surveyed sections, channel width varied from 3m to 15m, with depths ranging from 30cm to undetermined depths exceeding 2m in some locations. Stretches 1 and 2 displayed narrower and shallower profiles, with moderate flow conditions and a mix of pool-riffle sequences, providing potential spawning and feeding grounds for fish species. However, bank erosion, nutrient runoff, and fine sediment accumulation was noted as potential stressors. The presence of weirs and culverts in Stretch 1 could act as a migration barrier, particularly for European eel and Brown trout, restricting natural fish movement and population dispersal.

4.3 Further downstream, stretches 3 and 4 featured more bank erosion and fine sediment accumulation, likely exacerbated by natural riverbank undercutting, which may impact the spawning suitability of key fish species that require clean, well-oxygenated gravel substrates. The presence of marshland habitats in Stretch 4 enhances biodiversity and seasonal flood storage, supporting broader ecological connectivity.

4.4 The downstream sections (Stretches 5, 6, and 7) transition into areas with greater riparian woodland cover, contributing to better bank stability, increased shading, and more consistent flow conditions. Stretch 6 and 7 exhibited stable flow regimes, providing thermal refuge, in-stream cover, and structured fish habitats. However, fine sediment deposition in slower-moving sections suggests potential upstream sediment transport issues, requiring further monitoring to assess long-term impacts on substrate and water quality.

4.5 Based on the reach of the River Loddon, its catchment and the habitats and species it supports, the River Loddon is considered to be of **County Importance**.

5. REFERENCES

DEFRA (2023), *Catchment Data Explorer* [Accessed: 06/12/2023 https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB107041012641]

National Rivers Authority (1992) *River Corridor Surveys: Methods and Procedures*. HMSO, London.

Stace, C. (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles* (2nd Edition) Cambridge University Press

MAP 11.4.1 RCS Survey Area

KEY

Site boundary

River Loddon sections

SCALE: 1:11,000 at A3

0 100 200 300 400 500 Metres

N

EPR

CLIENT: University of Reading

PROJECT: Loddon Garden Village

DATE: 01 August 2025

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P23/42

Aerial Image: Maxar, Microsoft

Annex 1

RCS Abbreviations & Symbology

AQUATIC AND MARGINAL ZONES

CHANNEL FEATURES

- Bridge (road/track)
- Footbridge
- Lock
- Inlet
- Weir
- Pool
- Riffle
- Rapids
- Run
- Waterfall
- Protruding rock
- Island (with vegetation)
- Direction of flow

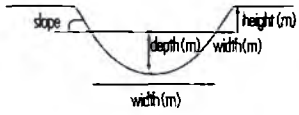
SUBSTRATE

- Mud
- Sand
- Bare gravel/ shingle
- Vegetated gravel/shingle
- Cobbles
- Boulders

CHANNEL VEGETATION

- Emergent Monocots
- Emergent Dicots
- Submerged Monocots
- Submerged Dicots
- Bryophytes
- Floating leaves

CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION



SURVEY INFORMATION

- Direction of survey/bank used
- Photograph

BANK AND ADJACENT LAND ZONES

BANK FEATURES

- Base of bank
- Top of bank
- Slump
- Stable earth cliff
- Eroding earth cliff
- Rock cliff
- Artificial bank protection
- Cattle drink
- Shelf / berm
- Spring / flush
- Inflow stream
- Outfall
- Dredgings/spoil

ADJACENT LAND FEATURES

- Fence
- Gate
- Road / track
- Railway
- Footpath
- Power lines
- Building
- S.T.W. Sewage works
- Flood bank
- [ ] Land use category Defined name / Phase 1 code

VEGETATION

Trees

- Conifer
- Broadleaf
- - overhanging
- - fallen
- - exposed roots
- Woodland + symbol for type
- *P + symbol* Pollarded tree
- *(P) + symbol* Tree needs pollarding
- *C + symbol* Coppiced tree
- Sapling

Shrubs/hedgerows

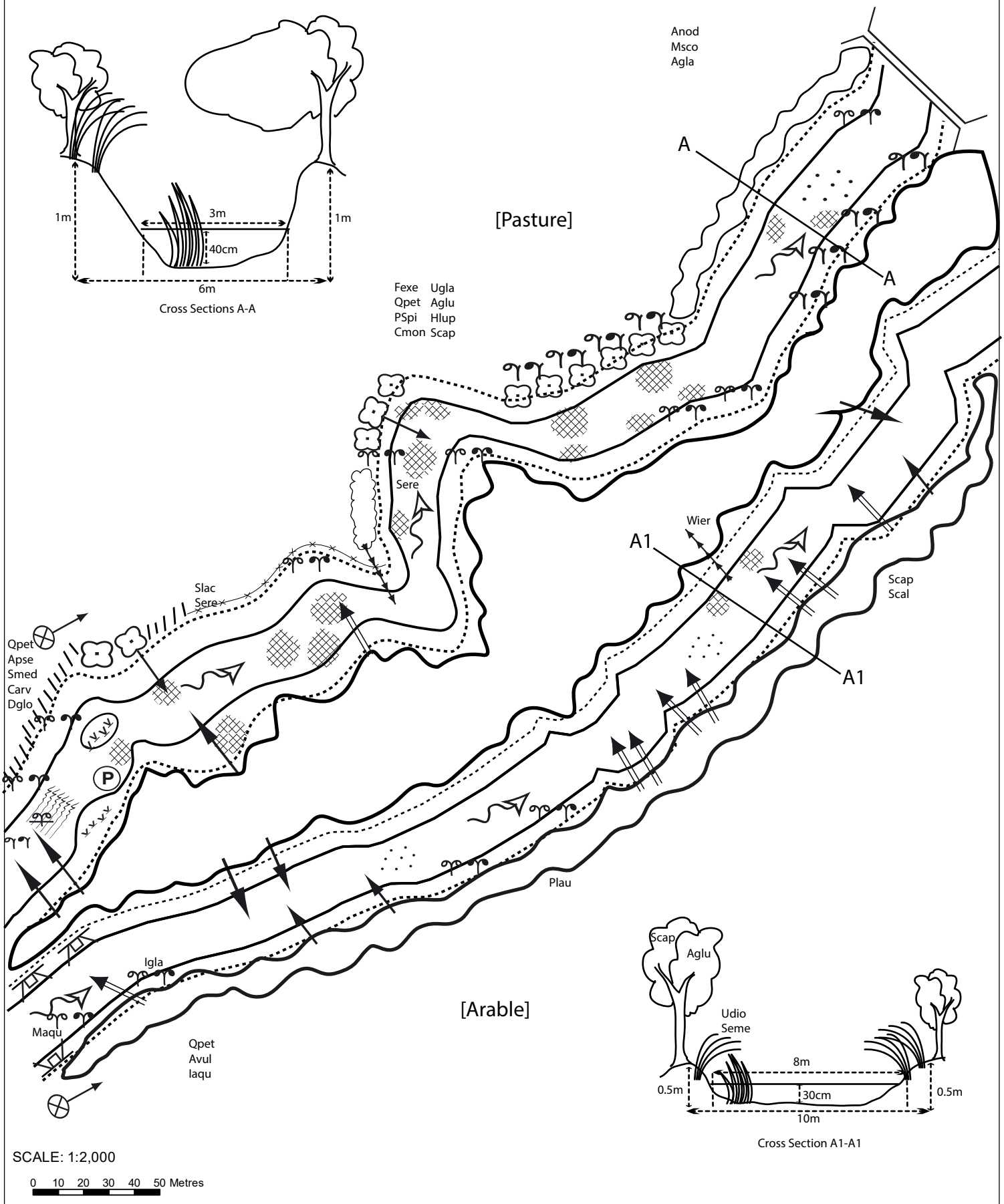
- Shrub (single)
- Dense shrubs
- Sparse shrubs
- Hedgerow
- Hedgerow with trees

Grasses and herbs

- Reed / sedge
- Tall grass
- Tall herb / ruderal
- Tall grass with herbs
- Short grass
- Mown

Annex 2

RCS Maps



MAP 1 River Corridor Survey

EPR

CLIENT: University of Reading

PROJECT: Loddon Garden Village

DATE: September 2022

P22/01

RIVER NAME: River Loddon

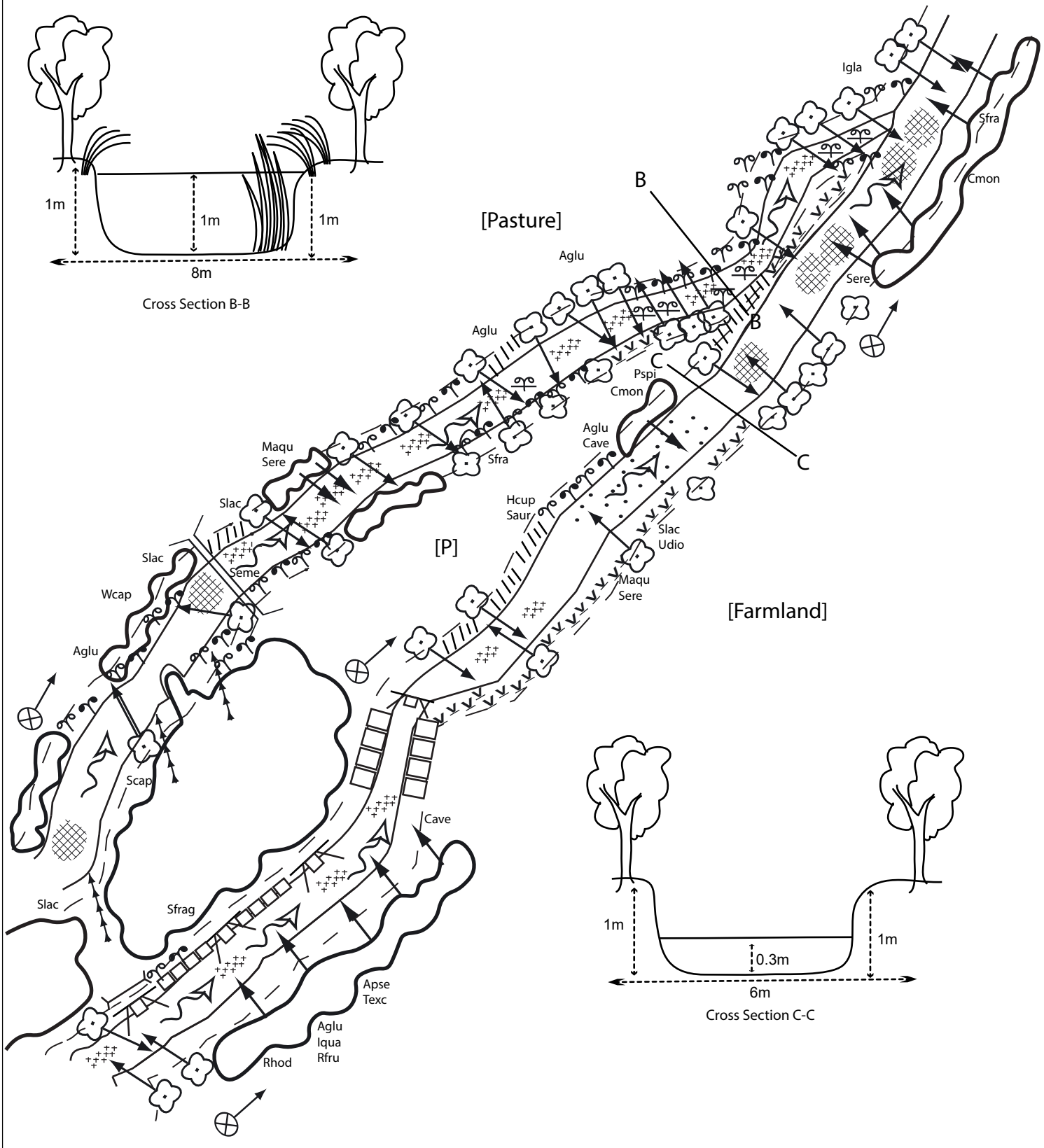
STRETCH NO: 1

SURVEY DATE: 12.10.22

SURVEYOR'S NAME: Alison Hogan, Katrina Diedericks

U/S GRID REF: A - SU 7432 6779
A1 - SU 7437 6777

D/S GRID REF: A - SU 7469 6810
A1 - SU 7474 6806



MAP 2 River Corridor Survey

EPR

CLIENT: University of Reading

PROJECT: Loddon Garden Village

DATE: September 2022

P22/01

RIVER NAME: River Loddon

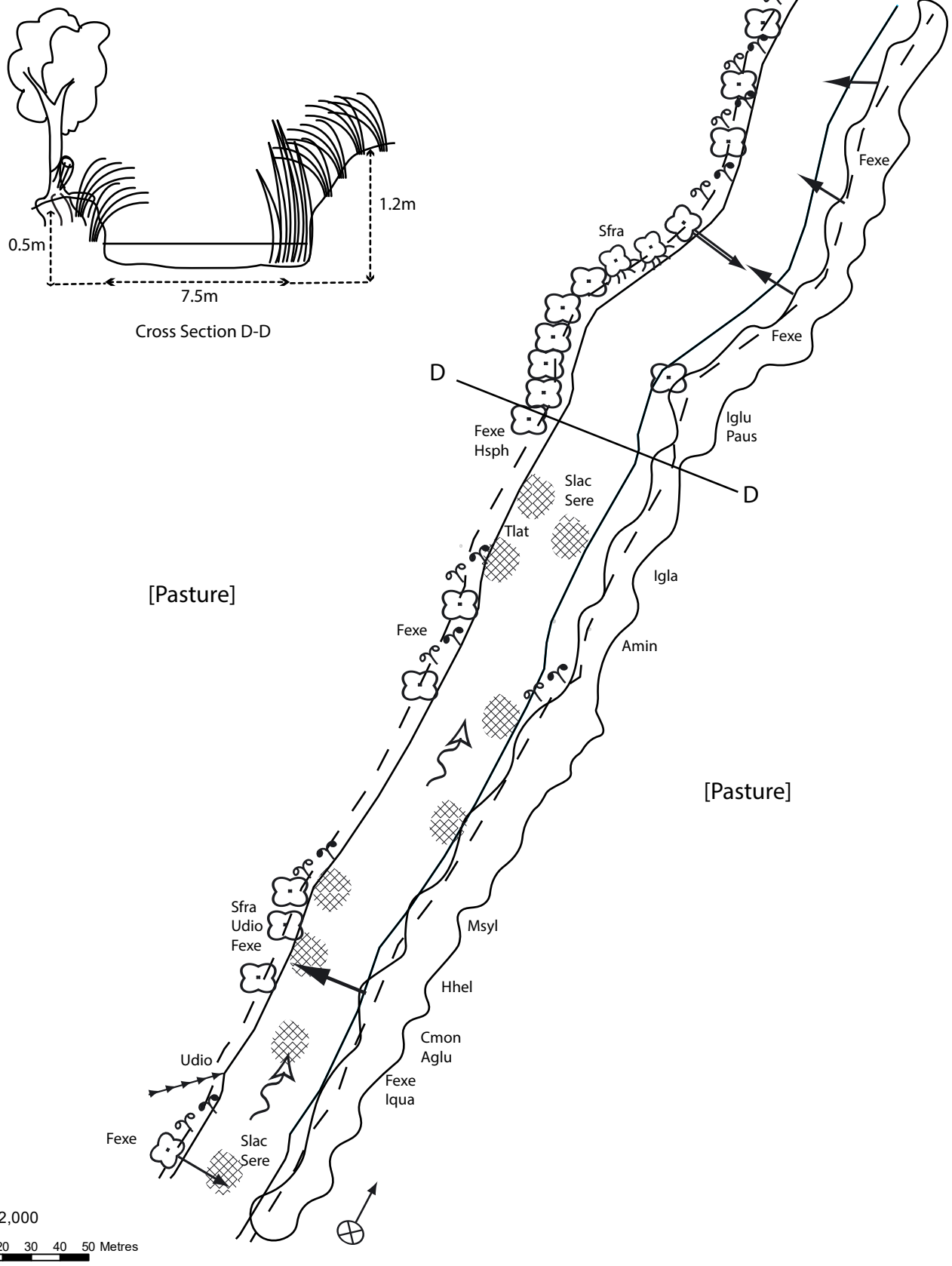
STRETCH NO: 2

SURVEY DATE: 12.10.22

SURVEYOR'S NAME: Alison Hogan, Katrina Diedericks

U/S GRID REF: B - SU 7469 6810
C - SU 7474 6806

D/S GRID REF: B - SU 7505 6846
C - SU 7508 6844



MAP 3 River Corridor Survey

EPR

CLIENT: University of Reading

PROJECT: Loddon Garden Village

DATE: September 2022

P22/01

RIVER NAME: River Loddon

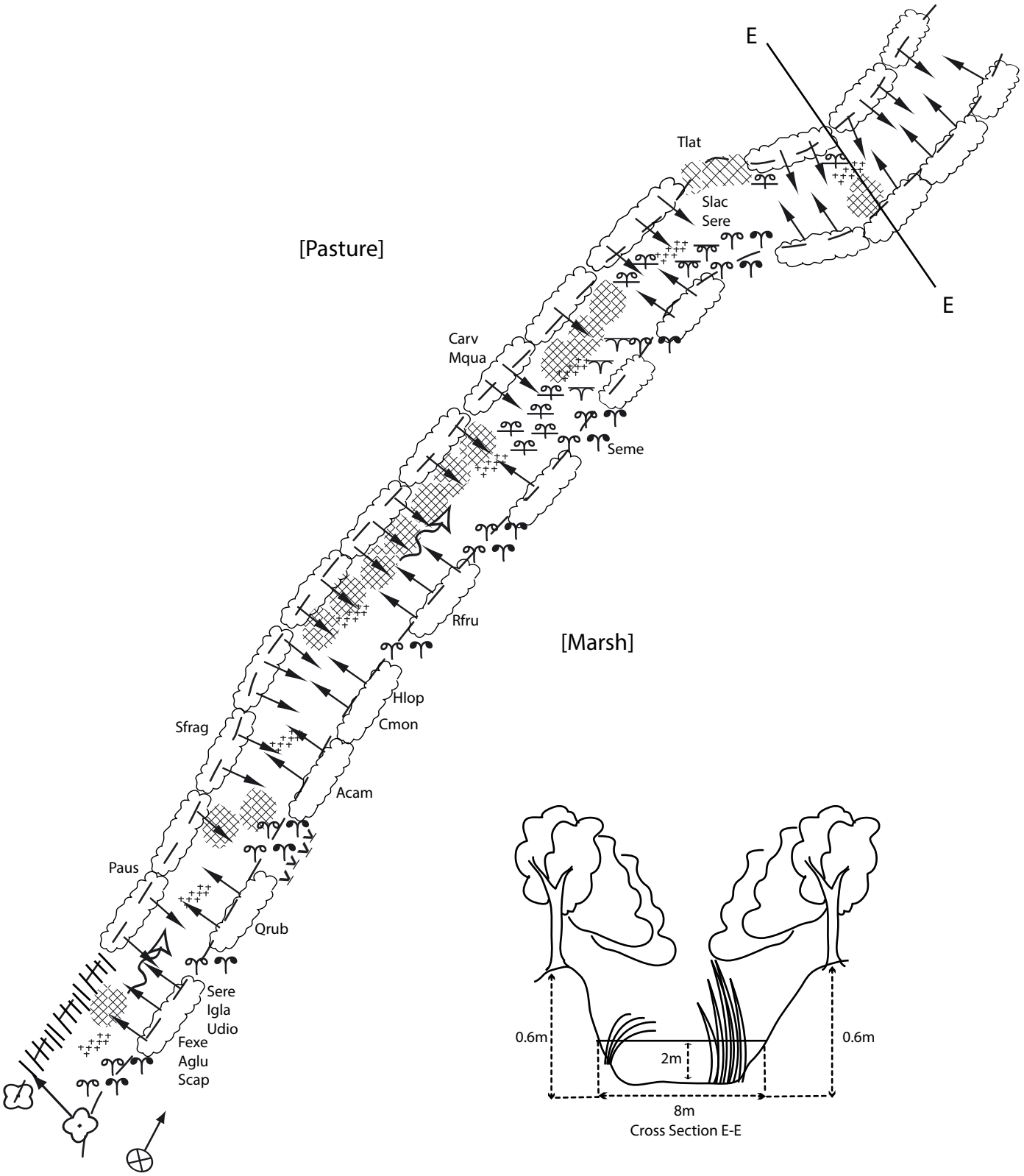
STRETCH NO: 3

SURVEY DATE: 12.10.22

SURVEYOR'S NAME: Alison Hogan

U/S GRID REF: SU 7508 6844

D/S GRID REF: SU 7531 6888



SCALE: 1:2,000

0 10 20 30 40 50 Metres

MAP 4 River Corridor Survey

EPR

CLIENT: University of Reading

PROJECT: Loddon Garden Village

DATE: September 2022

P22/01

RIVER NAME: River Loddon

STRETCH NO: 4

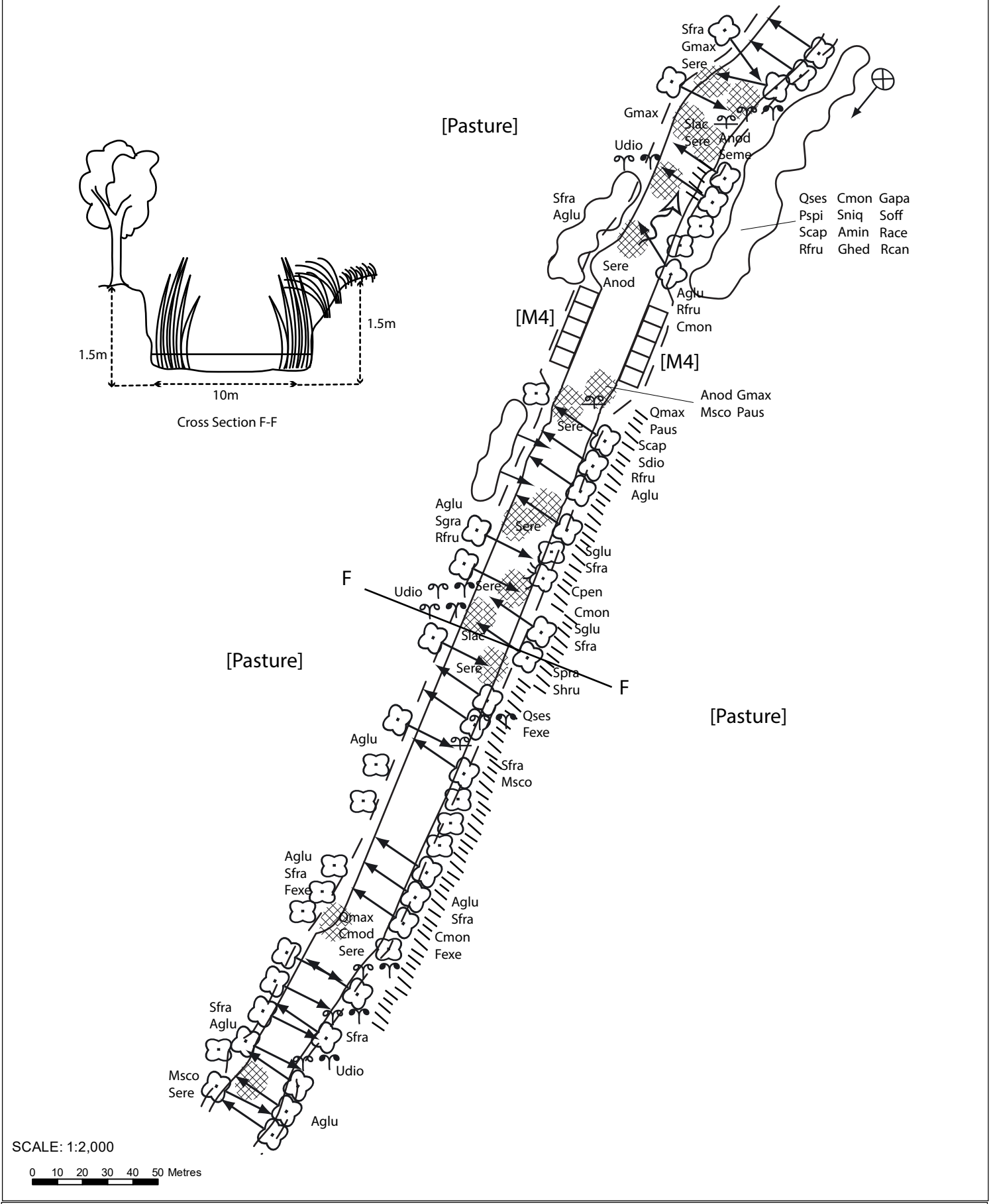
SURVEY DATE: 13.10.22

SURVEYOR'S NAME: Katrina Diedericks

U/S GRID REF: SU 7531 6888

D/S GRID REF: SU 7562 6924

Cross Section F-F



MAP 5 River Corridor Survey

EPR

CLIENT: University of Reading

PROJECT: Loddon Garden Village

DATE: September 2022

P22/01

RIVER NAME: River Loddon

STRETCH NO: 5

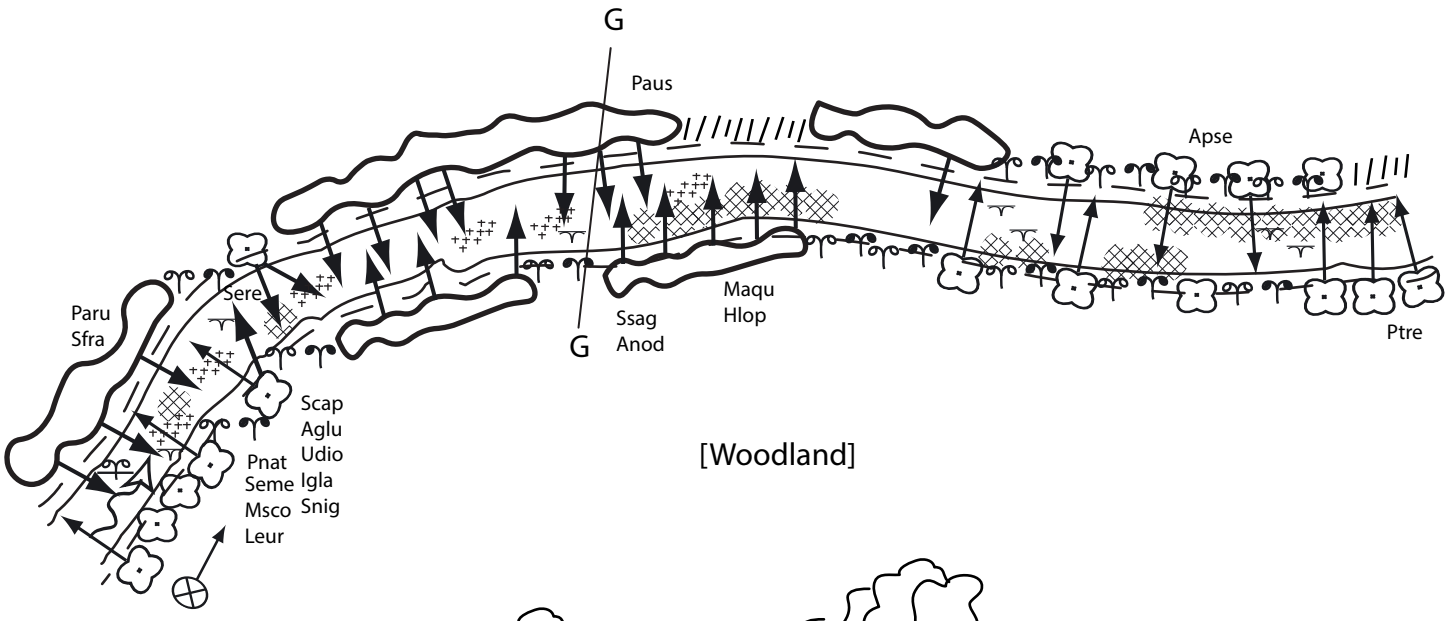
SURVEY DATE: 13.10.22

SURVEYOR'S NAME: Alison Hogan

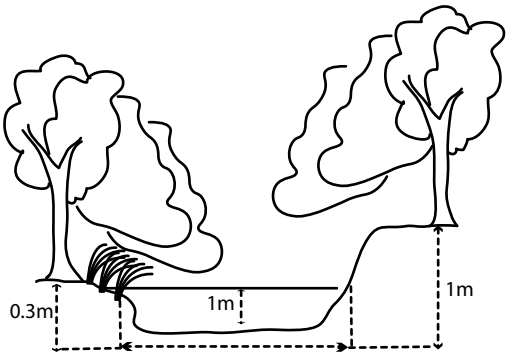
U/S GRID REF: SU 7562 6924

D/S GRID REF: SU 7586 6970

[Pasture]



[Woodland]



Cross Section G-G

SCALE: 1:2,500

0 10 20 30 40 50 Metres

MAP 6 River Corridor Survey

EPR

CLIENT: University of Reading

PROJECT: Loddon Garden Village

DATE: September 2022

P22/01

RIVER NAME: River Loddon

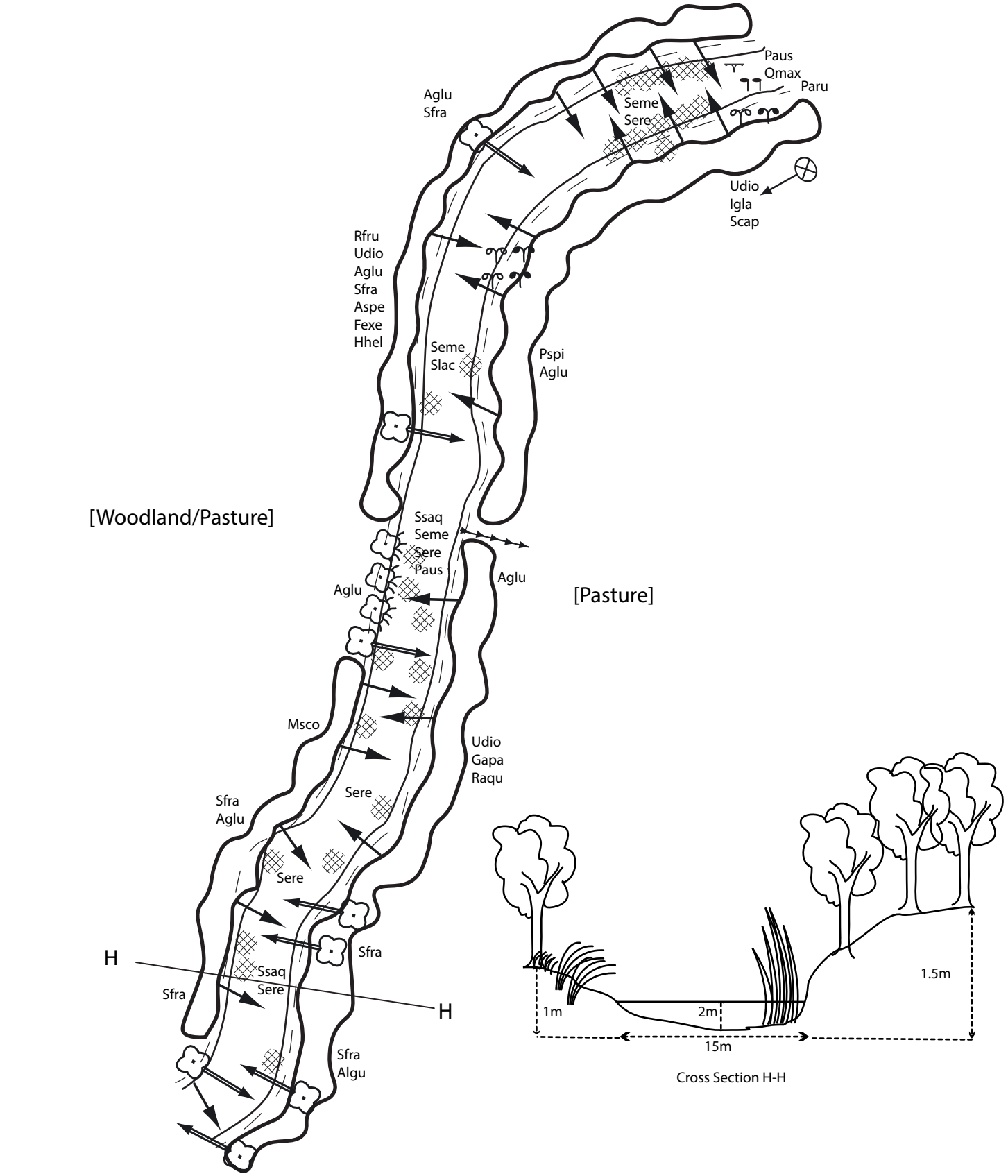
STRETCH NO: 6

SURVEY DATE: 13.10.22

SURVEYOR'S NAME: Katrina Diedericks

U/S GRID REF: SU 7586 6970

D/S GRID REF: SU 7631 6980



MAP 7 River Corridor Survey

EPR

CLIENT: University of Reading

PROJECT: Loddon Garden Village

DATE: September 2022

P22/01

RIVER NAME: River Loddon

STRETCH NO: 7

SURVEY DATE: 13.10.22

SURVEYOR'S NAME: Alison Hogan

U/S GRID REF: SU 7631 6980

D/S GRID REF: SU 7653 7020