

Lapstone Playing Fields, Fair Oak, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO50 7PS

Dormouse Survey Report

November 2022

Hampshire Ecological Services Ltd
Consultant Ecologists

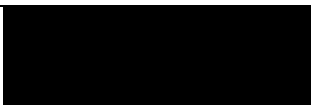
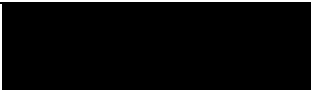
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Dormouse Survey Report
Lapstone Playing Fields, Eastleigh, Hampshire
for
Eastleigh Borough Council

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This report represents sound industry practice; reports and recommends correctly, truthfully and objectively; is appropriate given the local site conditions, scope of works proposed and resources allocated to us by the client; and avoids invalid, biased, and exaggerated statements.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report provides details of dormouse surveys carried out by Hampshire Ecological Services Ltd for Eastleigh Borough Council in connection with a proposal to create two cricket pitches at Lapstone Playing Fields, Fair Oak, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO50 7PS (approximate Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SU494178). The site location is shown in *Figures 1* and *2* in *Section 6*.
2. A Phase 1 Habitat Survey was carried out on the 9th December 2020 by Nicola Pyle MCIEEM. This identified the site as having suitable dormouse habitat. Subsequently dormouse surveys were carried out to ascertain whether this species is present on the site.
3. There have been no dormouse European Protected Species (EPS) licences granted within 2km of the site. However, there are two public records of dormice within 2km of the site. One is separated from the site with housing to the north and one is to the south-west connected to the site through multiple hedges and woodland.
4. In addition, there are ten areas of ancient semi-natural and ancient replanted woodland within 2km of the site spread out in all directions. The closest is c.1060m east of the site. The suitable habitat on site and on the adjacent land connects the site to areas of woodland to the south and west. Housing and larger roads blocks the connectivity to the north and east.
5. There is suitable habitat for dormice around the edges of the site, on adjacent land and in the wooded culvert (to be removed). However, there are gaps within the field hedges that separate the site from the adjacent gardens. Although this area is suitable for foraging, it is unlikely to be used for breeding. A plan showing the location of suitable dormouse habitat is given in *Figure 3* in *Section 6*.
6. The suitable habitat on site and on the adjacent land connects the site to areas of woodland to the south and west. Housing and larger roads blocks the connectivity to the north and east. In addition, there are ten areas of ancient semi-natural and ancient replanted woodland within 2km of the site spread out in all directions. The closest is c.1060m east of the site and most are separated from the site by roads and housing.
7. A total of 40 standard dormouse nest-tubes were placed in suitable habitat around the perimeter of the development site on the 8th April 2021. The tubes were subsequently checked during the survey season until the 9th December 2021. Subsequently, two update checks were undertaken in May and October 2022.
8. One dormouse nest was found in tube 26 in 2021, which had been partially destroyed and subsequently occupied by wood mice (indicated by the presence of dead leaves). No new evidence was found in 2022. The results of the surveys, including dates, times, weather conditions and personnel are given in *Appendix C* and the locations of the nest-tubes are given in *Figure 4* in *Section 6*.

9. An EPS licence from Natural England will be required before works can begin on the vegetation clearance. Without mitigation, the removal of the section of woodland (and associated bramble scrub/ tall-herb vegetation) will result in the long-term loss of a small amount of habitat.
10. A minimum of 24 points was obtained, which exceeds the required 20 points minimum for suitable survey effort.
11. Once a licence is obtained the vegetation will be cleared under strict ecological supervision using the method outlined in *Section 5.5.2*.
12. The mitigation and compensation for dormice will include the following:
 - Prior to any works, including disturbance or removal of vegetation, a total of three dormouse nest boxes (of standard design) will be installed. These boxes will remain on site permanently (and shall be repaired or replaced as necessary).
 - The landscaping on site will be enhanced to increase the biodiversity for wildlife. This will include the following:
 - the west boundary will be enhanced with new woody vegetation and a strip of rough grassland using the native species in *Section 5.5.3*;
 - the new vegetation will be under-sown with Emorsgate seed mix EH1 Hedgerow mixture (or equivalent);
 - the lawns will be sown with species-rich seed mix for lawns such as Emorsgate seed mix EL1 or EG1 (or equivalent); and
 - planting for bats and wildlife will be undertaken using the species listed in *Section 5.5.3*.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of this report

This report provides information from dormouse surveys carried out by Hampshire Ecological Services Ltd for Eastleigh Borough Council in connection with a proposal to create two cricket pitches at Lapstone Playing Fields, Fair Oak, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO50 7PS (approximate Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SU494178).

A Phase 1 Habitat Survey was carried out on the 9th December 2020. This identified suitable dormouse habitat on the site. Subsequently, dormouse nest-tube surveys were carried out to assess whether the hedges and trees on the site are being used by dormice.

2.2 Site description

The site is a playing field consisting of one cricket pitch, training nets, tennis courts and a football pitch. There are trees and hedges on the boundaries, and a wooded drainage culvert on the west side of the site. A site plan showing the habitats on site is given in *Figure 3* in *Section 6*.

The site is to the west of Botley Road, between the villages of Fair oak and Horton Heath. The immediate surroundings consist of Wyvern College, Fair Oak Infant and Junior schools to the north; residential housing to the east; and fields and woodland to the west and south-west. In the wider landscape, Fair Oak and Horton Heath are to the north and south respectively; and there are extensive agricultural fields and woodlands to the east and west. The River Itchen is c.1,983m west of the site.

2.3 Proposed activities

This survey was carried out in connection with a proposal to create two cricket pitches on Lapstone Playing Fields. The work will include the removal of a wooded culvert drainage ditch.

2.4 Current planning status

Planning permission has been applied for.

2.5 ***Structure of this report***

This report is structured as follows:

- *Section 1* contains the executive summary;
- *Section 2* contains an introduction;
- *Section 3* describes the survey methods;
- *Section 4* describes the results;
- *Section 5* evaluates the findings;
- *Section 6* contains the figures including:
 - *Figure 1* gives aerial photographs showing the site location;
 - *Figure 2* gives an Ordnance Survey map showing the location of the site;
 - *Figure 3* gives a site plan showing the location of suitable dormouse habitat;
 - *Figure 4* shows the location of the dormouse nest-tubes; and
 - *Figure 5* gives a plan showing the indicative location of the proposed mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures.
- *Section 7* gives photographs of the site;
- *Section 8* lists the references;
- *Appendix A* gives information on relevant legislation;
- *Appendix B* gives information on dormouse ecology; and
- *Appendix C* gives the data from the dormouse surveys;

3 **METHODS**

3.1 **Desk study**

The *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk) was used to search for granted European Protected Species (EPS) licences in relation to dormice within 2km of the site.

A data search from the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) has not been commissioned by the client in relation to this site.

3.2 **Date(s), times and weather**

A Phase 1 Habitat Survey was carried out on the 9th December 2020. This identified the hedges and woodland on the site boundaries as being suitable dormouse habitat.

As the initial survey identified the need for dormouse surveys to be carried out, dormouse nest-tubes were installed on the 8th April 2021. Subsequently, dormouse nest-tube surveys were carried out throughout the survey season in 2021. Two update surveys were carried out in 2022. The dates and weather conditions during the surveys are given in *Table 3.2.1*.

Table 3.2.1. Weather conditions during the dormouse surveys.

Date	Temperature (°C)	Wind (Beaufort scale)	Cloud Cover (%)	Rainfall
30/04/2021	7	2	100	Rain just before the survey
31/05/2021	16	1	10	Dry
03/07/2021	19	2	30	Dry
01/08/2021	20	1	20	Dry
02/09/2021	17	2	100	Dry
04/10/2021	18	2	20	Dry
04/11/2021	12	0	50	Dry
09/12/2021	10	2	30	Dry
25/05/2022	15	2	40	Dry
14/10/2022	17	3	100	Intermittent light rain

3.3 **Personnel**

The habitat was initially assessed by Nicola Pyle MCIEEM who is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). She has over 13 years of experience in ecological consultancy and is a highly competent ecologist trained in Phase 1 Habitat Survey and

protected species surveys. She is a multi-species licence holder and holds a Natural England dormouse survey licence (licence number 2016-20816-CLS-CLS).

The nest-tube surveys were carried out by Chloe Mockridge MSc and Andy Lomas MSci. They are trained in carrying out dormouse surveys and identifying evidence of dormice within dormouse nest-tubes and accredited under licence 2016-20593-CLS-CLS.

All staff adhere to the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) *Code of Professional Conduct*.

3.4 *Habitat suitability*

The site was assessed for habitat with the potential to support dormice. Habitats typically suitable for dormice include:

- deciduous woodland, with a dense understory, species-rich shrub layer and thick ground cover;
- continuous, thick, wide hedgerows over 4m high with connections to nearby suitable woodland;
- hazel or sweet chestnut coppice; or
- thick continuous areas of scrub, particularly bramble, close to hedgerows or woodlands.

3.5 *Nest-tube survey*

In keeping with Natural England's (formerly English Nature) *Dormouse Conservation Handbook* (English Nature, 2006) guidance, which outlines the survey standards, a minimum of 50 tubes must be set-out at c.20m intervals. Dormice make distinctive summer-nests in the nest-tubes, especially in areas where there are few natural nest sites. The index of probability of finding dormice present in nest-tubes in any one month is given in *Table 3.5.1*. A cumulative total of 20 points is required to determine likely absence.

Table 3.5.1. Index of Probability for nest-tube surveys.

Month	Index of Probability
April	1
May	4
June	2
July	2
August	5
September	7
October	2
November	2

A total of 40 standard dormouse tubes were placed in suitable habitat around the perimeter of the development site and surrounding area on the 8th April 2021.

This methodology can give information on dormouse population size and extent, which is necessary to inform the European Protected Species (EPS) licensing process and to devise appropriate mitigation measures (if required).

The locations of the nest-tubes are given in *Figure 4* in *Section 6*.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Desk study

According to the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk), there have been no granted dormouse European Protected Species (EPS) licences within 2km of the site.

However, there are two public records of dormice within 2km of the site. One is separated from the site with housing to the north and one is to the south-west connected to the site through multiple hedges and woodland.

In addition, there are ten areas of ancient semi-natural and ancient replanted woodland within 2km of the site spread out in all directions. The closest is c.1060m east of the site. The suitable habitat on site and on the adjacent land connects the site to areas of woodland to the south and west. Housing and larger roads blocks the connectivity to the north and east.

4.2 Habitat suitability

There is suitable habitat for dormice around the edges of the site, on adjacent land and in the wooded culvert (to be removed).

The mature trees and shrubs provide suitable habitat for nesting, foraging and hibernating dormice. The woodland and hedgerows contain a mixture of plants producing flowers and berries such as *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn) and *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (Bramble); and plants producing nuts such as *Corylus avellana* (Hazel). This mixture of different species provides food sources throughout the year and as such provide good foraging habitat.

The connectivity of the woodland and hedgerows with other areas of suitable habitat in the wider landscape provides a means of colonisation and dispersal. However, there are gaps within the field hedges that separate the site from the adjacent gardens. Although this area is suitable for foraging, it is unlikely to be used for breeding.

A plan showing the location of suitable dormouse habitat is given in *Figure 3* in *Section 6*.

4.3 Nest-tube survey

One dormouse nest was found in tube 26 in 2021, partially destroyed and subsequently occupied by wood mice (indicated by the presence of dead leaves).

No new evidence was found in 2022.

The results of the surveys, including dates, times, weather conditions and personnel are given in *Appendix C* and the locations of the nest-tubes are given in *Figure 4* in *Section 6*.

5 ***INTERPRETATION AND EVALUATION***

5.1 ***Constraints on survey data***

The surveys were carried out throughout the year, and in suitable weather conditions. Therefore, there are not considered to be any constraints to the surveys.

5.2 ***Potential impacts of the proposed works on dormice***

There is suitable habitat for dormice around the edges of the site, on adjacent land and in the wooded culvert (to be removed). A network of hedges and tree-lines around the site and adjacent fields connect to patches of woodland in the wider landscape. There are ten areas of ancient semi-natural and ancient replanted woodland within 2km of the site (in all directions).

According to the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk), there have been no granted dormouse European Protected Species (EPS) licences within 2km of the site. However, there are two public dormouse records within 2km of the site (one to the north and one to the south-west). The site to the north is unlikely to be impacted by the current proposals due to houses and roads stopping distribution of the dormice populations. However, it is possible the population to the south-west is linked to this population as the sites are consistently connected with hedges and woodland patches.

A minimum of 24 points was obtained, which exceeds the required 20 points minimum for suitable survey effort. Evidence of dormice was found (a partial nest in tube number 26). This shows dormice to be using the vegetation around the north-west corner of the site. Therefore, an EPS licence from Natural England will be required before works can begin on the vegetation clearance. Without mitigation, the removal of the section of woodland (and associated bramble scrub/ tall-herb vegetation) will result in the long-term loss of a small amount of habitat.

Short-term disturbance impacts on the local dormouse population are likely to occur as a result of an increase in activity within the site due to pre-construction and construction works including the following:

- Vegetation clearance.
- An increased level of noise on site as a result of construction works, heavy machinery and tree felling.

In addition, the boundary hedges will be enhanced by planting, and this may result in temporary minor disturbance.

In the absence of any mitigation, the impact on the local dormouse population will likely be low, as the majority of the habitat will be retained and the removed vegetation will not result in any habitat becoming isolated. However, the unsupervised works have the potential to injure or kill a dormouse. The low population densities mean that even the loss of one dormouse can have a potentially

devastating effect on the survival of the population. Although it is not considered likely to significantly affect national numbers of dormouse it may result in a significant local (county) impact if the population is lost.

5.3 ***Survey report expiry***

This survey data is valid for a maximum of 12 months. If more than 12 months elapses it may be advisable to conduct further survey work to obtain up-to-date information to advise work, thereby ensuring protected species compliance.

5.4 ***Further survey***

No further surveys are proposed.

5.5 ***Outline mitigation and enhancement measures***

5.5.1 ***General***

From July 2021, the Government published the revised National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021). The document sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. This replaces a previous version which was published in 2019. It states: "*at the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 11).*"

It also states "*opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged*" as part of the consideration for "*presumption in favour of sustainable development*".

The updated National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) also states (paragraph 170) that: "*Planning Policies and decisions should 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.*"

The updated Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) for the Natural Environment, updated in July 2019 states (paragraph 020) that:

"*Net gain in planning describes an approach to development that leaves the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand.*"

The updated PPG provides examples of how biodiversity net gain can be achieved. Measures suggested include "creating new habitats" and "enhancing existing habitats".

The full mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures are in *Lapstone Playing Fields: Ecological Appraisal Report* (HES, 2022).

5.5.2 *Search and habitat clearance*

Prior to any works, including disturbance or removal of vegetation, a total of three dormouse nest boxes (of standard design) will be installed. These boxes will remain on site permanently (and shall be repaired or replaced as necessary).

A hand-search will be out by the Licensee Ecologist and/or appropriately trained Accredited Agents in order to remove any dormice utilising the sections of vegetation to be removed prior to their clearance.

To reduce the risk of any dormice being harmed during the clearance works the following measures will be implemented:

- The destructive search works will be carried out in mild weather (above 7°C) between March and April or October and November. The timing of works is outside of the period that dormice are breeding and prior or after hibernation to reduce the risk of dormice being injured by machinery or equipment.
- A toolbox talk will be given to the contractors, prior to any work commencing, to inform them on how to protect dormice during the works. It will include an overview of the ecological issues and licensing implications on site, the precautions to be taken and the method of hand demolition in sensitive areas.
- Woody vegetation will be carefully searched for nests prior to it being cut to approximately 40cm above the ground.
- The vegetation will be cut by hand (bow or chain saw) and removed (by hand). Where appropriate, large trees and bushes will be carefully felled in sections and lowered to the ground by rope (where appropriate).
- All clearance works will be completed under strict ecological supervision.
- Vegetation clearance will be carried out working systematically from one end of the section to be removed to the other (all cuttings will either be removed from site or piled within the site boundary to create refugia for reptiles and other wildlife).
- The cut material will be removed carefully to protect any dormice on the ground.
- The cut area (now cleared of wood/brush) will be re-surveyed by hand for dormice.
- Leaf litter, moss and logs will be checked for dormice and then removed by hand.
- The grubbing up of stumps/root balls under strict ecological supervision will be undertaken as the final stage.
- Stump removal will be carried out at least 24 hours after vegetation removal to allow any animals present to disperse overnight.
- In the unlikely event that dormice (or nests) are found during the destructive searches, they will be placed within nest boxes within the nearest existing (retained) suitable vegetation. They will be captured by hand and, after being checked for injuries, transported immediately in large cotton drawstring BTO bird holding bags. Alternatively, if the dormouse is within a nest then it will be transported within the nest.
- Only low numbers (1-2) of dormice, if any, are anticipated being found during the destructive search.

- Once the supervising ecologist is satisfied that all vegetation that may provide opportunities for dormice to build nests has been safely removed, or made unsuitable for habitation, the remaining works will proceed without further supervision by a suitably qualified ecologist. The action to take if any dormice are discovered during works will also be made clear (given below).

5.5.3 Planting

To enhance the site for dormice the following planting will be used.

To replace the loss of the vegetation around the culvert, grey willow and other species already present on or adjacent to the site or native species will be planted in a strip parallel to the west boundary of the site. There will be a gap between the areas of woody vegetation so that the west boundary does not lose its ecological value. The new area will mostly be grey willow but could also include species as such as *Acer campestre* (Field Maple), *Carpinus betulus* (Hornbeam), *Cornus sanguinea* (Dogwood), *Corylus avellana* (Hazel), *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn), *Fagus sylvatica* (Beech), *Fraxinus excelsior* (Ash), *Prunus spinosa* (Blackthorn), *Quercus robur* (Pedunculate Oak), *Viburnum lantana* (Wayfaring-tree) and *Viburnum opulus* (Guelder-rose). These species will provide a mixture of leaf shapes and colours through the seasons. In addition, the hedges will contain *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly) and *Taxus baccata* (Yew) to provide an evergreen component for the winter months, and to provide a contrast to the colours of the other plants during the spring, summer and autumn. This will be turned into a wetland habitat by angling the new sports fields drainage into this corner of the site.

The woody vegetation will be along the edge of a scrap so that water can pool in the area to replace the open water in the culvert. The vegetation will also be under-sown with Emorsgate seed mix EH1 Hedgerow mixture (or equivalent supplier). This will provide cover for wildlife such as hedgehogs as well as providing an attractive feature while the new vegetation become established.

Between the new wet woodland and the west boundary woodland and the woody vegetation and the sports fields will be bands of rough grassland or wild flowers, such as Emorsgate seed mix EL1.

Details of the species present in the proposed seed mixes are given in *Appendix D*.

5.6 ***Requirement for Habitats Regulations licence – European Protected Species (EPS) licence***

An EPS licence for dormice is required before any vegetation clearance occurs.

An EPS licence from Natural England permits activities that may otherwise be offences under the *Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017*, such as the destruction of dormouse habitat.

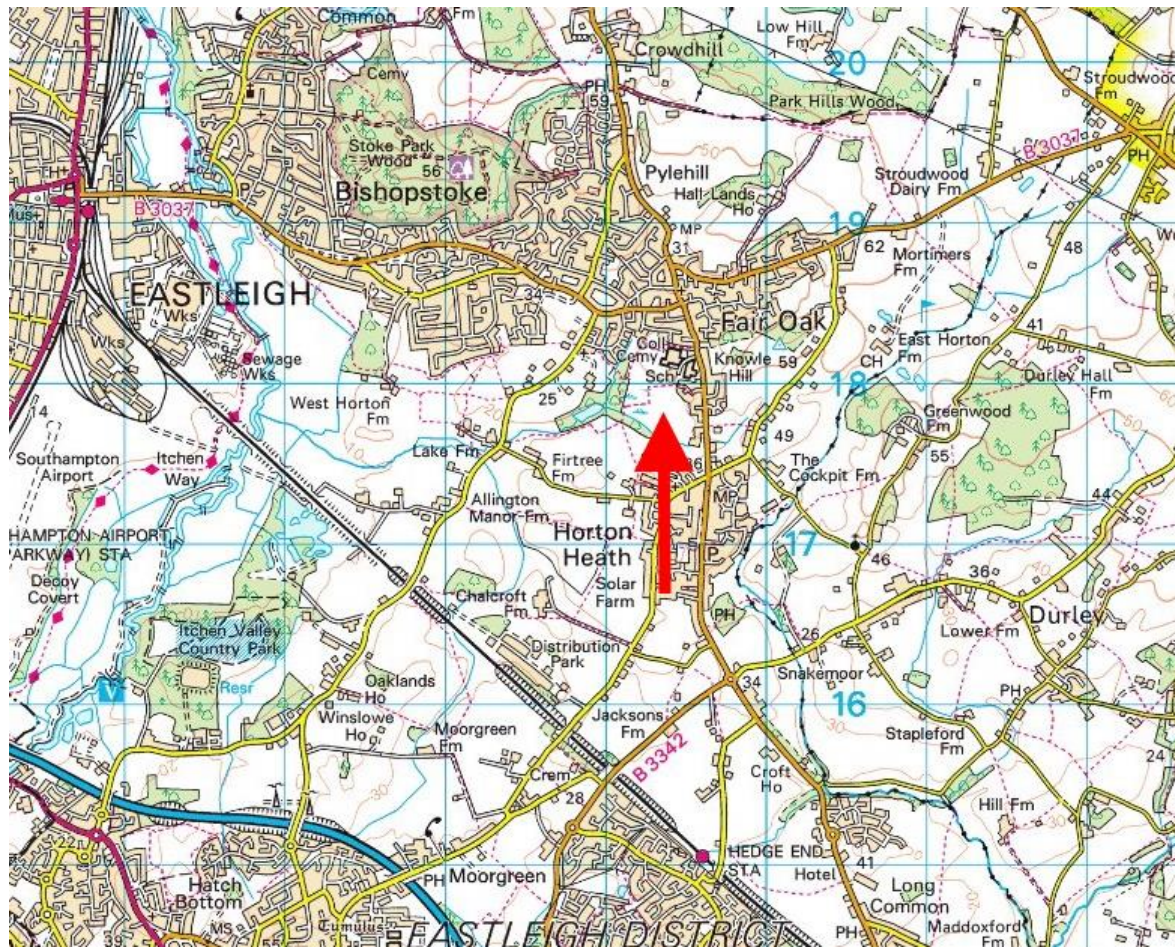
Natural England takes a minimum 30-60 working days to process licence applications following receipt of all the relevant documentation. This includes an application form, a Reasoned Statement and a Method Statement. The latter includes a detailed mitigation strategy to eliminate or reduce impacts on dormice.

It is not possible to apply for an EPS licence until full planning permission has been granted and any conditions relating to wildlife fulfilled, although Local Planning Authorities usually request the information prior to determining a planning application request. Additional time will be required where any revisions to a proposed mitigation strategy are necessary to obtain the licence.

Figure 1. Aerial photographs showing the location of the site.



Figure 2. Ordnance Survey map showing the location of the site (as indicated by the red arrow).



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Figure 3. Plan showing the location of suitable dormouse habitat (in green) on and adjacent to the site.

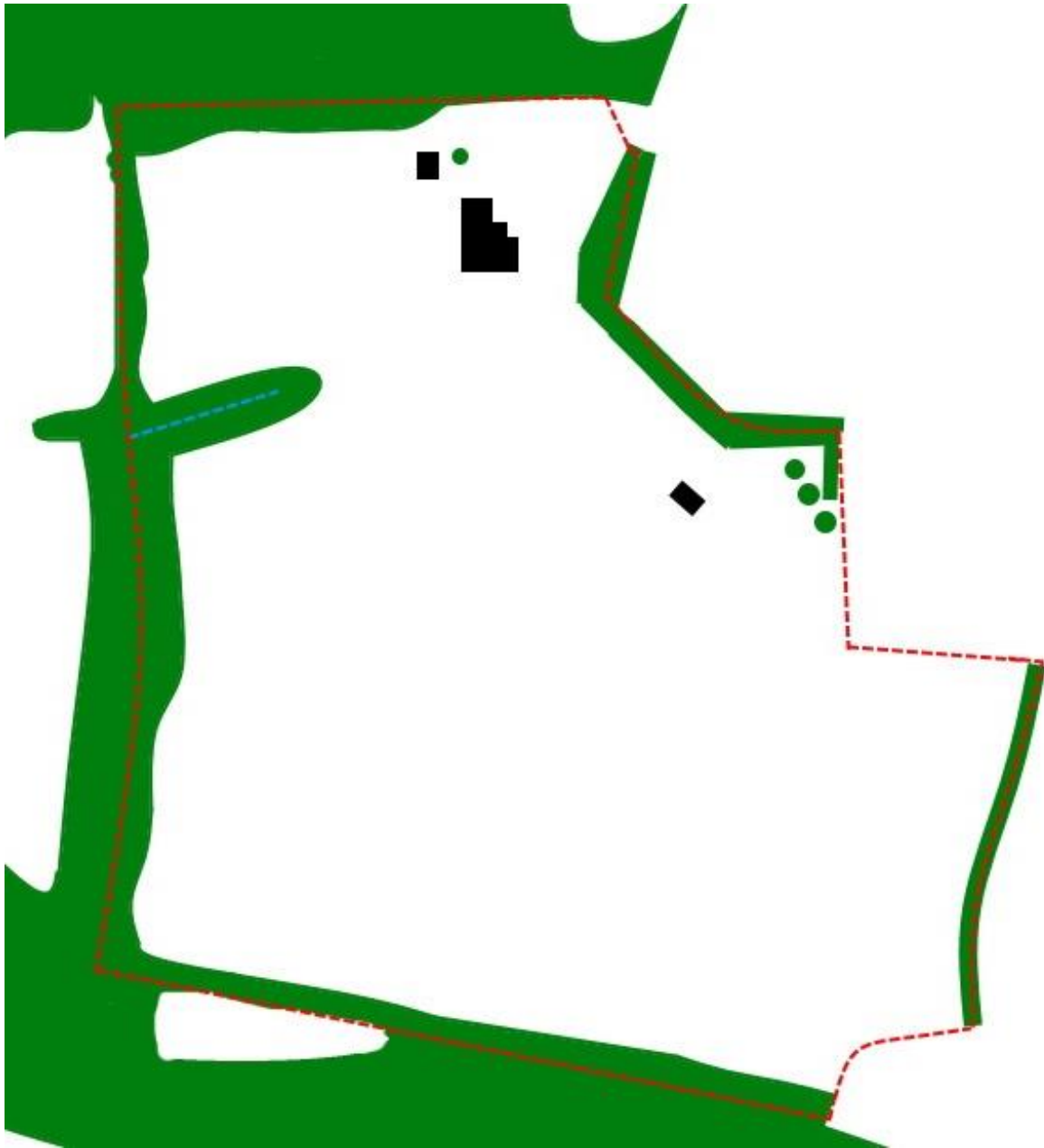


Figure 4. Site plan showing the location of dormouse nest-tubes and any evidence found.

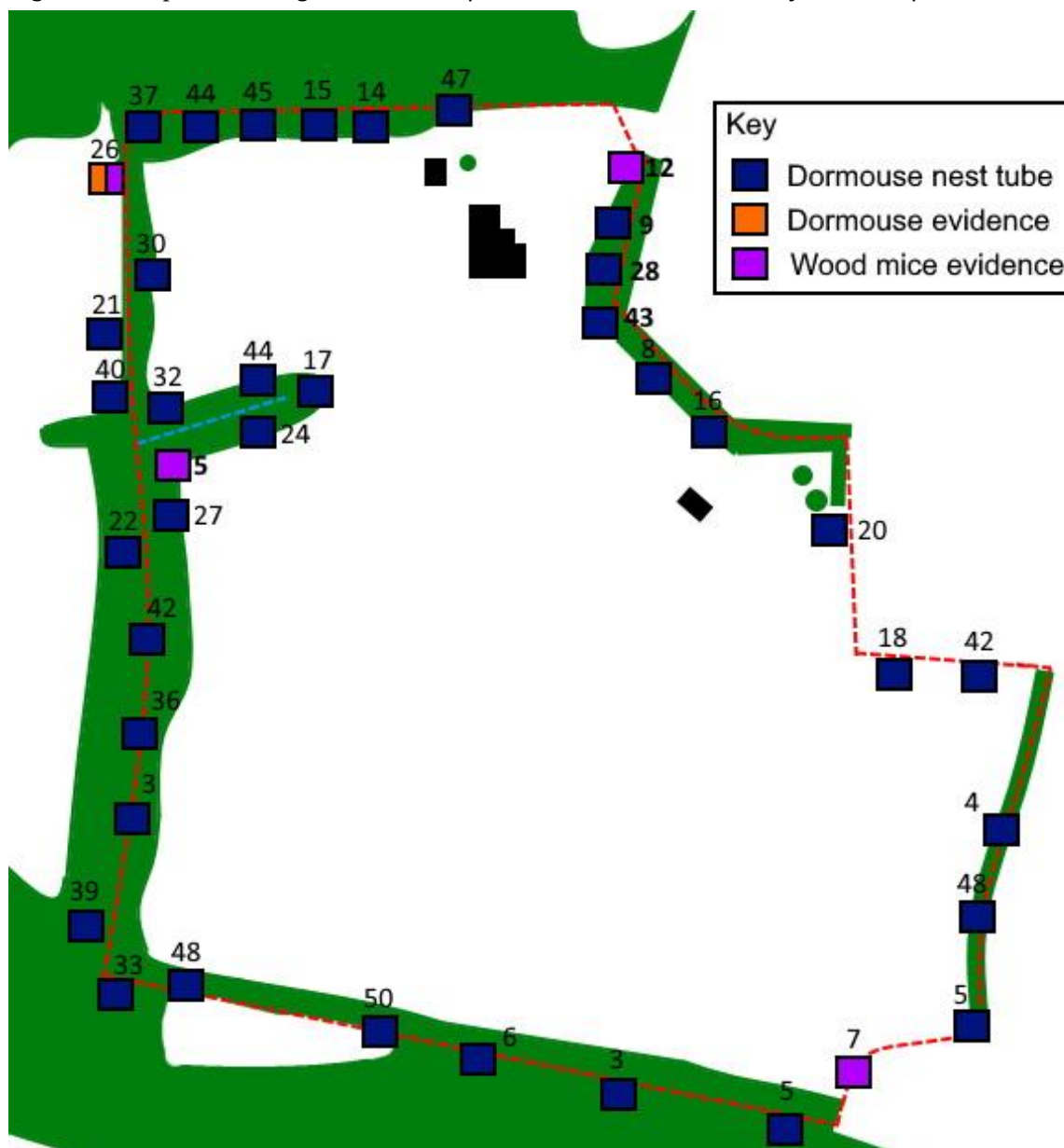
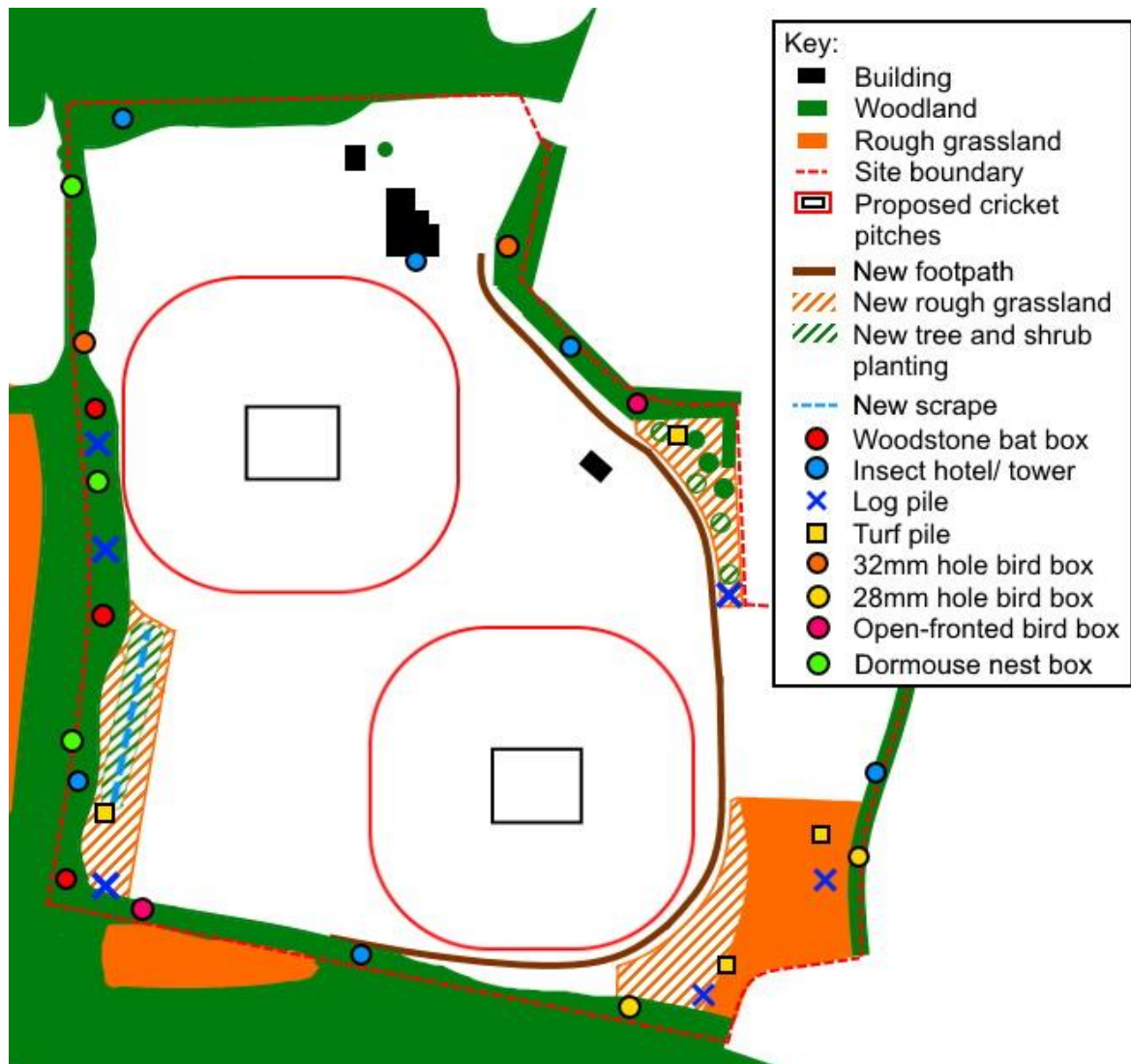


Figure 5. Plan showing the indicative locations of the proposed mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures (not to scale).



PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1. Culvert ditch with woodland on the banks - area to be removed. (Taken 09/12/20)



Photo 2. North boundary of the site showing tree-lines. (Taken 09/12/20)



Photo 3. The site, facing south-east from the north-west corner, showing amenity grassland and the wooded culvert. (Taken 09/12/20)



Photo 4. Example of the bramble scrub at the edges of the site. (Taken 09/12/20)



Photo 5. Dormouse nest partially destroyed by wood mice in tube 26. (Taken 04/11/21)



Photo 6. Wood mouse disturbed during tube checks. (Taken 04/11/21)



REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

Dormice are listed on *Schedule 5* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), and receive full protection under *Section 9*. This species is also listed as a European Protected Species on *Schedule 2* of the *Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017*, which gives it full protection under *Regulation 39*. Protection was extended by the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000* (the CRow Act).

Under the above legislation it is an offence to:

- kill, injure or take an individual of such a species;
 - possess any part of such species either alive or dead;
 - intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place or structure used by such species for shelter, rest, protection or breeding;
 - intentionally or recklessly disturb such a species whilst using any place of shelter or protection;
- or
- sell or attempt to sell any such species.

Where it is necessary to carry out an action that could result in an offence under the *Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017*, it is possible to apply for a European Protected Species (EPS) licence from Natural England. Licences are only issued where Natural England are satisfied that three derogation tests are met. These are: that the activity is for **imperative reasons of overriding public interest**; that there must be **no satisfactory alternative**; and that **favourable conservation status of the species must be maintained**.

Consideration of these three derogation tests was previously left to Natural England as part of their deliberations on whether to grant a licence for the development activity after a planning consent has been issued. However, the regulations now require that **all** public bodies, i.e. **Local Planning Authorities** (LPAs) have regard to the requirements of the European Habitats Directive when carrying out their functions. As a result, LPAs **must** address the three derogation tests when considering a planning application that that could impact upon any European Protected Species (EPS).

Dormouse activity is seasonal; they hibernate over the winter (November to April) and are active over the summer months. They become increasingly active in spring when food sources become available, and are fully active by end of April/ May. Dormice tend to breed between May to September and may breed twice in a season. In late September/ October, activity begins to decrease as dormice prepare for hibernation.

Dormice are nocturnal, arboreal animals that live predominantly in woodland, hedgerows and scrub. They rarely descend to the ground, except during hibernation where they build nests on the ground due to more stable temperatures and humidity. Their diet is highly seasonal, feeding on a variety of floral resources (nectar and pollen), fruits, nuts and insects throughout the year, depending on the availability of these foods. Therefore, dormice require a high diversity of plant species in their habitat to ensure sufficient food is available to them all year round.

Dormice have a patchy distribution and live in low densities with even the best habitats only supporting up to about four adult males per hectare. Although, dormice can often be found nesting in groups, male dormice can be highly territorial during the breeding season. However, females and their young may aggregate with other individuals in a nest. The young may remain with their mother for up to two months before dispersing.

APPENDIX C: DORMOUSE SURVEY DATA

Date:	30/04/2021		Surveyor(s): Andy Lomas
Weather:	7°C with rain before the survey, overcast skies and a light breeze (Beaufort scale 2)		
Tube/ box no.	Sex & Age	Weight (g)	Comments:
No dormice or evidence of dormice found			
Date:	31/05/2021		Surveyor(s): Andy Lomas
Weather:	16°C and dry with 10% cloud cover and a light air (Beaufort scale 2).		
Tube/ box no.	Sex & Age	Weight (g)	Comments:
No dormice or evidence of dormice found			
Date:	03/07/2021		Surveyor(s): Andy Lomas
Weather:	19°C and dry with 30% cloud cover and calm a light breeze (Beaufort scale 2)		
Tube/ box no.	Sex & Age	Weight (g)	Comments:
No dormice or evidence of dormice found			
Date:	01/08/2021		Surveyor(s): Andy Lomas
Weather:	20°C and dry with 20% cloud cover and a light air (Beaufort scale 1)		
Tube/ box no.	Sex & Age	Weight (g)	Comments:
No dormice or evidence of dormice found			
Date:	02/09/2021		Surveyor(s): Andy Lomas
Weather:	17°C and dry with 100% cloud cover and a light breeze (Beaufort scale 2)		
Tube/ box no.	Sex & Age	Weight (g)	Comments:
No dormice or evidence of dormice found			
Date:	04/10/2021		Surveyor(s): Andy Lomas
Weather:	18°C and dry with 20% cloud cover and a light breeze (Beaufort scale 2)		
Tube/ box no.	Sex & Age	Weight (g)	Comments:
No dormice or evidence of dormice found			
Date:	04/11/2021		Surveyor(s): Andy Lomas
Weather:	12°C and dry with 50% cloud cover and calm (Beaufort scale 0)		
Tube/ box no.	Sex & Age	Weight (g)	Comments:
7	-	-	Wood mouse nest
5	-	-	Wood mouse nest
26	-	-	Partially constructed dormouse nest colonised by wood mice
Date:	09/12/2021		Surveyor(s): Chloe Mockridge
Weather:	10°C and dry with 30% cloud cover and a light breeze (Beaufort scale 2).		

Tube/ box no.	Sex & Age	Weight (g)	Comments:
7	-	-	Wood mouse nest
26	-	-	Partially constructed dormouse nest colonised by wood mice
Date:	25/05/2022		Surveyor(s): Chloe Mockridge
Weather:	15°C and dry with 40% cloud cover and a light breeze (Beaufort scale 2).		
Tube/ box no.	Sex & Age	Weight (g)	Comments:
5	-	-	Wood mouse nest
12	-	-	Wood mouse nest
26	-	-	Partially constructed dormouse nest colonised by wood mice
Date:	14/10/2022		Surveyor(s): Chloe Mockridge
Weather:	17°C and intermittent light rain with 100% cloud cover and a moderate breeze (Beaufort scale 3).		
Tube/ box no.	Sex & Age	Weight (g)	Comments:
5	-	-	Wood mouse nest
7	-	-	Wood mouse nest
26	-	-	Partially constructed dormouse nest colonised by wood mice

APPENDIX D: SEED MIX COMPOSITION

EH1	
Species	Common Name
Wild Flowers	
<i>Alliaria petiolate</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	Rough Chervil
<i>Galium album</i>	Hedge Bedstraw
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	Narrow-leaved Everlasting-pea
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Soapwort
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley
Grasses	
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogtail
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Slender-creeping Red-fescue
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Wood Meadow-grass
EL1	
Species	Common Name
Flowering Species	
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Birdsfoot Trefoil
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Wild Red Clover
Grasses	
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogtail
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Slender-creeping Red-fescue
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail
EG1	

Species	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogtail
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Slender-creeping Red-fescue
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass