

Primary School and Sports Facilities, One Horton Heath

Ecological Impact Assessment

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SUMMARY

Purpose of the Report	This Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) report presents the current ecological baseline at The Primary School Reserved Matters Application (RMA) Site, which was included within the Outline Planning Permission (OPP) granted in October 2025 (LPA ref no. O/20/89498). The report provides a complete assessment of the potential effects of the proposed scheme on those ecological features (including legally protected species) associated with the Site. It provides a description of the ecological baseline, presents a scope of the assessment, defines integrated and embedded ecological mitigation and enhancement measures before considering the potential effects of the proposed development. It also outlines recommendations for future monitoring and management measures and the mechanisms by which these will be secured.
Description of the Scheme	Submission of Reserved Matters relating to Layout, Scale, Appearance, and Landscaping pursuant to Condition 4 (RMA Requirements) of Outline Planning Permission O/20/89498 for the construction of a primary school, sports pitches and allotments, with associated public open space, landscaping, and cycle and vehicular parking, to include details relevant to the following Outline Planning Permission conditions relating to Ecology: • Condition 16 (Arb Assessment) • Condition 21 (Design Code Compliance) • Condition 25 (Refuse) • Condition 33 (BREEAM) • Condition 48 (Sports Pitch Development) • Condition 52 (Playing Fields and Pitches) • Condition 58 (Flood Mitigation) • Condition 61 (SUDs) • Condition 64 (EMMP) • Condition 67 (Landscape Details) • Condition 71 (BNG) (Outline application subject to Environmental Impact Assessment) (amended description).'
Methods	The following surveys have been conducted at and adjacent to the Site to provide an updated baseline: • An extended UKHab survey and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) habitat condition assessment conducted on 20 October 2025. • A Statutory BNG Metric assessment to confirm the net gain achievable by the development proposals in June 2026. • Ground level Tree Assessment (GLTA) for roosting bats 9 January 2026 • Badger survey 20 October 2025 • Reptile presence/absence surveys at Upper Acre from 5 September to 16 October 2025. • Dormouse surveys at The Folds, The Holme and The Homestal from July to October 2025. • Bat static surveys at The Folds, The Holme and The Homestal and Upper Acre from June to October 2025. • Aerial tree climbing surveys for roosting bats The Folds, The Holme and The Homestal October 2025.
Key Impacts and Mitigation Measures	The key impacts are loss of habitat, light disturbance, construction disturbance and potential pollution incidents. A Construction Ecological Management Plan, an Ecology Mitigation and Management Plan (EMMP) and a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) will be produced which will outline protection measures for protected and notable species that are supported within the Site including dormouse, roosting bats, common reptiles and amphibians. The

	Green Infrastructure (GI) parcels within the OPP site boundary, in addition to strategic planting and strengthening along the Site boundary habitats will provide connectivity to minimise fragmentation and isolation of habitats and species as a result of the development.
Conclusions	Minor and non-significant effects are predicted as a result of the development. The Outline site-wide planning application was submitted before February 2024 and as such there is no statutory requirement to deliver 10% Biodiversity Net Gain. One Horton Heath is being developed to meet the local planning policy requirement set out in the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036 (i.e. policies DM1, DM11 and FO3) to achieve a biodiversity net gain, not necessarily 10%. Across the whole of the Site. The BNG Metric has calculated a significant enhancement of 19.71% Habitat BNG and a 111.12% hedgerow habitat BNG.
Data Valid Until	January 2027

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Johns Associates Ltd was commissioned by the One Horton Heath Team at Eastleigh Borough Council to undertake an EclA and Statutory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment of the proposed Primary School at One Horton Heath, Eastleigh, to inform a planning application for the site. The site is located at post code SO50 7QB (central Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference SU 49117 16956) and is hereafter referred to as the 'Site'.

This EclA was compiled by Ellie Brine BSc (Hons) ACIEEM and reviewed by L Tessa Pepler BSc (Hons) MCIEEM with 21 years experience as an ecologist in the private sector.

1.2 SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

One Horton Heath (OHH) is a comprehensive redevelopment scheme which will provide new retail, employment, residential, senior living, a new primary school, and a new local centre, amongst other new uses on land which is currently undeveloped. Outline planning permission for OHH was granted on 27 October 2025 under application reference O/20/89498.

The description of development proposed in the outline planning application was as follows:

"Outline: Phased mixed-use development comprising severable and separate phases of development (as per the Phasing Plan) consisting:

- Up to 2,500 residential units in total (across The Lower Acre, Quobleigh Breach, The Upper Acre, Round Copse, The Holme, The Homestal, Chalcroft Farm and The Folds phases and partially within Chalcroft Outfarm Works phase);
- A Local Centre (and supporting secondary local centres) on land up to 3.1ha comprising mixed-use residential/retail/leisure/community/employment/day nursery/food establishment uses (Local Centre Phase);
- Further non-residential floorspace on land up to 5ha comprising of office, commercial and industrial uses and general industrial and storage & distribution uses (Chalcroft Outfarm works and Fir Tree Farm Hub phases and partially within the Chalcroft Farm phase);
- A 3FE Primary School (Primary School Phase);
- Public open space including formal sports facilities and informal provisions (across Green Infrastructure Phases);
- Allotments, ecological, landscape and sustainable drainage works;
- Key infrastructure and utilities provision including new roads, footpaths, bridleways and cycle paths;
- Vehicular access from Allington Lane, Fir Tree Lane and Burnetts Lane with improvements to the existing road junction at Fir Tree Lane/Burnetts Lane; and
- Site preparation and demolition works All Matters Reserved Except Access."

A series of Reserved Matters submissions are being made to Eastleigh Borough Council for the detailed design of the development phases that were approved as part of the aforementioned outline planning permission.

This Reserved Matters submission principally comprises of the detailed design of the 3FE Primary School and the adjoining sports facilities, together with the following:

- Associated green infrastructure;
- Allotments, ecological, landscape and sustainable drainage works;
- Key infrastructure and utilities, including the provision of vehicular and pedestrian access, footpaths, and cycle paths.

The outline planning permission is subject to a total of 76 planning conditions.

In accordance with Condition No. 4 of the outline planning permission, this report provides details of the layout, scale, appearance, and landscaping of the site. In addition, this report also considers those conditions that are relevant to the 3FE Primary School and adjoining sports facilities, which includes Conditions Nos. 16, 21, 25, 33, 48, 52, 58, 61, 64, 67 and 71.

1.3 SITE LOCATION AND CONTEXT

The Site is located to the west of the village of Horton Heath in Hampshire and measures approximately 4 ha. Fir Tree Lane is located to the north of the Site. An area of woodland is located to the northeast and a watercourse runs east to west to the north. Residential dwellings are located to the east, while a solar farm is located to the west. The wider landscape consists of a matrix of agricultural fields, hedgerows, woodland patches, bodies of water and urban settlements. A plan showing the location and context of the Site is provided as Figure 1.

Figure 1: Site Location and Context



1.4 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The EclA methodology used has been adapted from the Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine (Version 1.3, CIEEM, September 2024). The findings of this EclA will inform Eastleigh Borough Council of the ecological baseline, embedded mitigation measures, residual ecological effects and proposed enhancement measures when determining the planning application for the site.

The purpose of this EclA report is:

- To present an ecological baseline for the site.
- To identify and describe all potentially significant ecological effects associated with the proposed development.
- To set out the mitigation measures required to ensure compliance with nature conservation legislation and to address any potentially significant ecological effects.
- To identify how mitigation measures will/could be secured.
- To provide an assessment of the significance of any residual effects.
- To identify appropriate enhancement measures.
- To set out the requirements for post-construction monitoring.

2 LEGISLATION, PLANNING POLICY & TECHNICAL GUIDANCE

2.1 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Many species of animal and plant receive some degree of legal protection. For the purposes of this report, legal protection refers to: species included on Annex II of the Habitats Directive 1992 (Council of European Communities, 22/07/1992), Schedules 2 and 5 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (UK Government, 2019) and Schedules 1, 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (UK Government, 1981), excluding species that are only protected in relation to their sale (see Section 9[5] and 13[2]) reflecting the fact that the proposed development does not include any proposals relating to the sale of species.

Legal offences associated with species listed on Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations and Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act in England and Wales include *inter alia*:

- Deliberate capture, injury or killing of animals or taking or destroying their eggs
- Deliberately disturb animals in a way that would significantly affect their local distribution or abundance, or affect their ability to survive, breed or rear young
- Intentional or reckless disturbance of an animal in its place of shelter or protection
- Damaging or destroying a resting place or breeding site
- Intentionally or recklessly obstructing access to a place of shelter or protection; and
- Possess, control, transport, sell, exchange or offer for sale/exchange any live or dead animal or any part of an animal.

Relevant species listed on these Schedules that are potentially associated with this Site include bats, common reptiles, great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* and dormouse. All species of bat and great crested newt receive full protection from all legal offences listed above. Common reptile species receive partial protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act in that they are protected from killing and injury only.

All species of wild bird are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended) from killing or injury. In addition, it is an offence to take or damage/destroy their eggs and to damage or destroy a nest whilst it is in use. Species listed on Schedule 1 (such as barn owl) receive additional protection in that it is illegal to disturb birds or their young whilst occupying, or near to, an active nest.

Badgers *Meles meles* are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (UK Government, 1992), which makes it an offence to wilfully kill, injure or take (or attempt to kill, injure or take) a badger; or to disturb badgers whilst occupying their setts.

A number of wild plants, habitats and animals (including reptiles, hedgehog and most species of bat) are also included within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (UK Government, 2006) which lists flora, fauna and habitats considered by the Secretary of State to be of principal importance for conserving biodiversity. The publication of the "England Biodiversity List" satisfies the requirements of Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 for the conservation of biodiversity. Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006 requires public bodies, including local planning authorities, to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.

Relevant habitats listed within Section 41 that are potentially associated with the development proposals include the hedgerow that intersects the Site east to west and the lowland mixed deciduous woodland of Foxholes Wood located to the north of the red line boundary.

Certain invasive non-native species of plant are listed on Schedule 9 Part 2 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under Section 14 of the Act, it is illegal to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any species listed on Schedule 9. Species listed include Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica*, Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* and variegated yellow archangel *Lamium galeobdolon* subsp. *Argentatum*.

2.2 POLICY CONTEXT

1. National

There are numerous national and local planning policies associated with flora and fauna (also referred to as biodiversity) that need to be addressed as part of the planning process. The Government has issued its National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in December 2024, (with limited amendments in February 2025) which requires impacts to biodiversity to be minimised. Paragraph 194 of the NPPF applies the same protection to Ramsar sites as that conferred by the Habitats Regulations to SACs and SPAs, it also applies the same protection to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitat sites.

To protect and enhance biodiversity plans should:

- 192a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation;
- 192b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

The NPPF requires development to apply the following principles (Paragraph 193):

- 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.

Planning authorities should follow key principles to ensure that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity conservation are considered. Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation provides guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation and complements the NPPF.

The Natural Environment Paper

"The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature" outlines the Government's approach and vision for nature in the UK including protecting and improving our natural environment, growing a green economy and reconnecting people and nature.

Biodiversity 2020

A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, are the country level strategies for England and builds on the natural Environment White Paper. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. The priorities for action include a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation, putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy, reducing environmental pressure and improving knowledge.

2. Local – Eastleigh Borough Council

As well as national policy, there is relevant biodiversity policy contained within the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036, adopted in April 2022.

POLICY DM11: Nature Conservation

1. The Council will work with statutory and voluntary agencies and developers, and will determine planning applications, to:
 - a. protect, conserve and enhance all:
 - i. international, national and local nature conservation designations; and
 - ii. networks of natural habitats and features, including the Local Ecological Network, Priority Biodiversity Areas and Priority Biodiversity Links, watercourses, wetland complexes, woodland trees, and trees and hedgerows important to biodiversity and local character.
 - b. assist in achieving national, county and local biodiversity targets as set out in Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs);
 - c. seek a net gain of biodiversity on all development sites (including sites for redevelopment) through the protection, enhancement and connection of existing and provision of new habitats and features of nature conservation interest compatible with the native biodiversity characteristics of the Borough, having regard to local geodiversity and soils; and
 - d. contribute to major elements of the PfSH Green Infrastructure Strategy and other strategies for the provision and enhancement of multifunctional green infrastructure including green routes, ecological networks and biodiversity enhancements (see strategic policy S9).

2. Development which is likely (either individually or in combination with other developments) to adversely affect the integrity of an international or European nature conservation site will not be permitted subject only to imperative reasons of overriding public interest and securing any necessary compensatory measures in the absence of alternative solutions. A 'project level' Habitat Regulations Assessment will be required where there are likely significant effects or uncertainty. Any mitigation measures required to ensure no adverse impact must be implemented at the appropriate time.
3. The Council will work with PfSH, Natural England, the Environment Agency and other wildlife organisations to develop and implement with developers a strategic approach to the protection and enhancement of international and European sites from the direct and indirect effects of development. Within Eastleigh Borough this will include:
 - a. implementing:
 - i. the Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy (requiring contributions from residential developments within 5.6 kilometres of the Solent Special Protection Area to the Strategy); and
 - ii. the interim and any future New Forest Recreation Mitigation Strategy if required;
 - iii. or alternative agreed site specific measures to address recreational disturbance;
 - b. preserving the water quality and flows within the Itchen and Hamble, Southampton Water and Solent;
 - c. protecting the River Itchen SAC, in particular the maintenance and where appropriate restoration of habitats and qualifying species to favourable conservation status (as defined by article 1 of the Habitats Directive); and
 - d. seek contributions towards measures set out in the Southern Damselfly Conservation Strategy (or other strategy) specifically to deliver biodiversity net gain.
4. Development will not be permitted if it is likely (either individually or in combination with other developments) to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) or Local Nature Reserve (LNR) as shown on the policies map (or on a more recent plan provided by the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre) unless it can be demonstrated that:
 - a. there are no alternative solutions;
 - b. the adverse effects are unavoidable;
 - c. measures are taken to mitigate or, as a last resort, compensate for the adverse effects;
 - d. there is an overall biodiversity net gain; and
 - e. if there are any residual adverse effects which cannot be avoided, mitigated or compensated, the benefits of the development must clearly outweigh the adverse effects on the nature conservation value of the site and any broader impacts on national and local designations.
5. Development will not be permitted if it is likely (either individually or in combination with other developments) to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on **priority habitats, protected priority species, or on the local ecological network** unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a. there are no alternative solutions;
 - b. the adverse effects are unavoidable;
 - c. measures are taken to mitigate or, as a last resort, compensate for the adverse effects;
 - d. there is an overall biodiversity net gain; and
 - e. if there are any residual adverse effects, the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the adverse effects on priority habitats, priority and protected species, and the local ecological network.
6. Development will not be permitted if it results in the loss or deterioration of **irreplaceable habitats** (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees), unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.
 7. **Buffers** free from development will be provided to designated sites to avoid/mitigate impacts, including recreational impact and impacts on edge habitats, and to maintain dark skies.
 8. Development will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
 - a. there have been thorough habitat and species **surveys**;
 - b. the great crested newt strategic survey and strategy have been considered in all developments within 500m of a great crested newt pond; and
 - c. the strategic bat trapping survey has been considered in all developments within the locality of a woodland or connected habitat networks.

Strategic Policy S9, Green Infrastructure

1. Through new development and other initiatives and the Borough Council will seek to achieve the provision, retention and/or enhancement of the following forms of multi-functional green infrastructure, including provision of:
 - a. landscape scale strategic links across the Borough boundary, to and between the Borough's settlements, the countryside, the coast, and the major areas of open space including the country parks (see strategic policy S12);
 - b. interlinked publicly accessible open space through new and existing development including for example formal sports facilities and informal amenity spaces and cemeteries (see policies DM32-DM34, Chapter 5 and detailed proposals in Chapter 6);
 - c. green infrastructure incorporated into all new development with multifunctional spaces connected by primary, secondary and tertiary green links;
 - d. interconnected urban green infrastructure within the fine grain of existing and new development including green, cycle ways, paths and linkages between community facilities and open spaces to link community facilities;
 - e. green stepping stones such as street trees, green roofs and walls, pocket parks and urban copses (see policy DM1, Chapter 5);

- f. connected habitats linking the network of designated sites and existing priority habitats, taking account of the Hampshire ecological network map (see policy DM11, Chapter 5);
- g. incorporation of historic buildings and landscapes, including historic parks and gardens within the wider Green Infrastructure to protect their setting (see policy DM12, Chapter 5); and
- h. opportunities for local food growing including allotments, community orchards and farms (see policies DM32 to DM34, Chapter 5 and detailed proposals in Chapter 6).

3. Local Biodiversity Action Plans

EBC has a Biodiversity Strategy 2024 – 2034 – Securing our Natural Environment which outlines Priority Areas for Nature Recovery.

4. Local Nature Recovery Strategy

The Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for Hampshire was published on 8 December 2025. The LNRS provides guidance on nature recovery in Hampshire and how BNG is delivered across the Strategy Area. This guidance is organised into priorities for achieving the best outcomes for nature recover while providing options and opportunities that support the wider strategies of the County Council and partner authorities.

The LNRS provides guidance on biodiversity priorities and measures to be incorporated into development projects, support with delivery of BNG and potential measures for embedding nature into urban infrastructure.

2.3 TECHNICAL GUIDANCE

There are a number of technical guidance documents that have been used to define the adopted approach to undertaking EclA. These include methods for characterising the ecological baseline and the appropriate interpretation of data, as well as the specific approach to be adopted for the EclA. Technical guidance of relevance is listed in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Technical guidance adopted for assessing the impacts on Biodiversity

Guidance reference	Usage
Bat Conservation Trust: Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists, Good Practice Guidelines. 4 th Edition, 27 March 2023	Provides standard good practice guidelines for conducting bat surveys including ecological considerations, timings, preliminary roost assessments, emergence and re-entry surveys, bat activity, licensing, data analysis and interpretation and reporting.
British Standards Institute (BSI): BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity – Code of practice for planning and development	Provides recommendations on topics such as professional practice, proportionality, pre-application discussions, ecological surveys, adequacy of ecological information, reporting and monitoring.
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM): Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland – Terrestrial, Freshwater,	Provides technical guidance for assessing the potential ecological impacts of a development. EclA is a process of identifying, quantifying and evaluating potential effects of

Guidance reference	Usage
Coastal and Marine. (Version 1.3, September 2024)	development- related or other proposed actions on habitats, species and ecosystems. EcIA can be used for the appraisal of projects of any scale including the ecological component of EIA. When undertaken as part of an EIA, EcIA is subject to the relevant EIA Regulations. Includes guidance on scoping; establishing the baseline; identifying important ecological features; assessing potential impacts; incorporating measures to avoid, reduce and compensate ecological impacts and the provision of ecological enhancements. Guidance on the consideration of the legal and policy framework throughout the EcIA process is also included.
Froglife, 2015 Surveying for Reptiles	Provides tips, techniques and skills to inform reptile survey.
Froglife Advice Sheet 10, Reptile Survey, November 1999	Provides standard guidance for surveying reptiles including survey timing, recording data, classifying population size, recording signs of reptiles and recording habitat data.
Hazel Dormouse Conservation Handbook: The Mammals Society, 2025	Provides standard good practice guidelines for actions involving dormice including surveys and outlines dormouse ecology.
Hazel Dormouse Mitigation Handbook: The Mammals Society, 2025	Provides standard good practice guidelines for actions involving dormice including surveys, design and implementation of mitigation measures, preparation of license applications and post-development monitoring.
Surveying Badgers, The Mammal Society, 1989	Provides standard guidance for surveying badgers including survey timing, recording sett data, classifying setts, recording signs of badgers and recording habitat data.
UK Government	Provides standing advice on assessing impacts on a range of protected species, including bats, great crested newts (GCN), badgers, otters, water voles, dormouse, reptiles, wild birds, protected plants, invertebrates and ancient woodland. Includes guidance on survey effort, methods, assessing impacts and mitigation. Incorporates current Natural England (NE) guidance.
The UK Habitat Classification, Version 2.0, 2023	Provides updated guidance to the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab), which is a unified and comprehensive habitat classification system for all terrestrial, freshwater and coastal habitats in the UK. It has been developed to improve habitat categorisation, recording and geospatial analysis for land use and habitat survey and assessment.

3 METHODOLOGY

This ecological assessment includes habitats and species that are identified as being of importance either locally, regionally, nationally or internationally. The scope has been identified during the desk study and through consultation with relevant organisations. A phased approach to site surveys has also focused the assessment on those habitats and species that are potentially sensitive to the proposed scheme.

3.1 SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

5. Consultation

The EBC Ecology Team has been consulted with throughout the design stage of the project to discuss recommendations.

6. Zone of Influence and Features of Interest

The zone of influence has been extended to include adjoining habitats to the Site, including Foxholes Wood and the watercourse to the north of the Site, within the Green Infrastructure Parcel. Data from a desk study and field surveys was used to determine the current ecological baseline for the Site in terms of the priority habitats and species, legally protected and notable species and statutory and non-statutory designated sites located within the likely Zone of Influence (Zol) of the proposals. In line with the current CIEEM guidance, these are the sites, habitats and species that are of sufficient importance that effects upon them could be significant (see Box 3.1 and 3.2).

The data has been used to enable a full assessment of the likely impacts of the proposed activities on designated sites, habitats and species of conservation interest both on Site, in immediately adjacent areas and within the wider local area.

Box 3.1: Designated biodiversity sites

Statutory Biodiversity Sites

1.1.1.1.1 Internationally Important Sites:

1.1.1.1.2 Collectively referred to in this EclA as European sites – whilst recognising that Ramsar sites are designated at a global level.

- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Candidate/ potential SAC
- Special Protection Areas (SPA) and potential SPA
- Ramsar sites
- Sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on other European sites.

1.1.1.1.3 Nationally Important Sites:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- National Nature Reserves (NNR)

1.1.1.1.4 Locally Important Sites:

- Local Nature Reserves (LNR): Statutory sites that are of importance for recreation and education as well as biodiversity. Of borough/district-level importance for biodiversity (although it may be of greater socio-economic value).

Non-statutory Biodiversity Sites

Sites of county importance: Non-statutory biodiversity sites in Hampshire are called Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).

Priority Habitats and Species

In this EclA (and following the CIEEM guidance), the geographic level at which a species/habitat has been identified as a priority for biodiversity conservation is referred to as its level of 'species/habitat importance'.

- International importance: populations of species or areas of habitat for which European sites are designated
- International importance: populations of birds meeting the threshold for European importance (1% of the relevant international population)
- National importance: priority habitats and species of principal importance (HPI and SPI) for the conservation of biological diversity in England
- National importance: species listed as being of conservation concern in the relevant UK Red Data Book (RDB) or the Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red List
- National importance: Nationally Rare and Nationally Scarce species, which are species recorded from, 1-15 and 16-100 hectads (10x10km squares of the national grid) respectively
- National importance: populations of birds comprising at least 1% of the relevant British breeding/

Notes to Box 3.1:

- SACs are designated under Article 4(4) of Directive 92/43/EEC.
- Candidate SACs are designated under Article 4.1 of Directive 92/43/EEC.

- SCIs are sites that have been nominated or submitted by Member States and entered onto the list of sites compiled by the European Commission that form (along with SACs and SPAs) the Natura 2000 network. SCIs are subject to the provisions of Article 6(2) of Directive 92/43/EEC. SCIs are afforded full protection by law under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (regulation 8(1)(b)).
- SPAs are classified pursuant to the requirements of Directive 2009/147/EC (Article 4). As European Sites, they are provided with full protection by law under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
- Government policy in England (NPPF) is that any such compensatory land or water must itself be protected as if it were a fully classified SPA or a fully designated SAC.
- Some SSSIs also wholly or partially fall within a European Site boundary.
- The JNCC prepared guidelines to assist in the selection of SPAs (The Birds Directive: Selection guidelines for Special Protection Areas). Stage 1 of the two-stage process identifies those areas used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain (or in Northern Ireland, the all-Ireland) population of a species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive in any season. The JNCC undertakes reviews of the SPA network and populations of its qualification species at roughly decadal intervals with the last (third) review published in 2016.
- Habitats and Species of Principle Importance (HPI and SPI).
- Natural England (2018). UK BAP priority species and habitats, [online]. Available at: <http://naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/prioritylist.aspx>

Legal Protection

Many species of animal and plant receive some degree of legal protection. For the purposes of this document, legal protection refers to:

- Species included in Schedules 1, 5 and 8 of the WCA (as amended), excluding:
 - Species that are only protected in relation to their sale (see Section 9(5) and 13(2) of the WCA 1981), given that the Proposed Development does not include any proposals relating to the sale of species; and
 - Species that are listed in Schedule 1 of the WCA 1981 that are likely to breed on or near the site (given that this schedule is only applicable whilst birds are breeding).
- Species included in Schedules 2 and 5 of the Habitats Regulations 2017.
- Badgers, which are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.
- Hedgerows, some of which are protected under The Hedgerows Regulations 1997.

Legal Control

Schedule 9 of the WCA 1981 lists species of animal that it is an offence to release or allow to escape into the wild and

Box 3.2 Legally protected and controlled species

3.2 DESK STUDY

The desk study collates existing ecological records for priority habitats and species, controlled and legally protected species within the likely Zone of Influence (Zoi) of the proposed development site. In line with the current CIEEM

guidance, these are the sites, habitats and species that are of sufficient importance that effects upon them could be significant (see Box 3.1 and Box 3.2).

An ecological desk study collating all relevant open-source information relating to the Site and its surrounding area was undertaken by Johns Associates Ltd on 13 October 2025. The data was used to inform the scope of the Site survey and an assessment of the likely effects of the development proposals on legally protected and/or notable species that may be present at the Site. The Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to conduct the following desk study searches:

- Records and citations to a 2 km radius for national statutory designated wildlife sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs)
- Records and citations to a 5 km radius of international statutory designated wildlife sites including Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar Sites.
- Records and citations to a 10 km radius of SACs designated for supporting species of bat.
- Records of European Protected Species (EPS) Licenses to a 2 km for e.g. bats, dormice *Muscardinus avellanarius* and great crested newts (GCN) *Triturus cristatus*.
- Records to a 1 km radius of pond surveys conducted by Natural England from 2017 to 2019 for GCN.
- Records of potential waterbodies within a 500 m radius of the Site.
- Records within a 250 m radius of Priority Habitats listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) Act 2006

Google Maps aerial images were used to assess habitats at a landscape level (www.maps.google.com) in proximity to the Site.

3.3 DATA SEARCH

A data search was conducted through Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) on 13 October 2025 to identify the presence of non-statutory wildlife sites and legally protected and/or notable species records within 2 km of the Site.

3.4 PREVIOUS ONE HORTON HEATH SURVEY REPORTS

The protected species surveys conducted on The Folds, The Holme and The Homestal and Upper Acre Parcels have been used to inform the assessment and the reports are submitted in the following applications for reference:

- RM/25/100575 One Horton Heath, Upper Acre – Upper Acre EclA V3.0. Includes Appendix B Upper Acre Bat Survey Technical Note and Appendix C Upper Acre Reptile Survey Technical Note
- RM/25/100615 One Horton Heath, Lane West of Burnetts Lane (The Holme and Homestal) – The Holme and Homestal EclA. Includes Appendix A Dormouse Survey Technical Note, Appendix B Bat Survey Technical Note, Appendix C Reptile Survey Technical Note and Appendix D Confidential Badger Survey Technical Note.

- RM/25/100614 One Horton Heath, Lane West of Burnetts Lane (The Folds) – The Holme and Homestall EclA. Includes Appendix A Dormouse Survey Technical Note, Appendix B Bat Survey Technical Note, Appendix C Reptile Survey Technical Note and Appendix D Confidential Badger Survey Technical Note.

3.5 FIELD SURVEY

An extended UKHab survey and BNG habitat condition assessments of the Site were undertaken on 20 October 2025 by experienced ecologist Ellie Brine BSc (Hons) ACIEEM from Johns Associates Ltd. The weather on 20 October was 16°C, drizzly, wind 5, cloud 8/8 and dry. This survey was completed in accordance with Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2017) and BS42020:2013 Biodiversity - Code of practice for planning and development (British Standards Institute, 2013).

7. UKHab Survey

The on-Site and off-Site (where accessible) habitats were classified following the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Version 2.0 (UKHab Ltd, 2023) guidelines, which provides a more detailed interpretation of baseline habitat survey data than previous habitat classifications systems, such as Phase 1 Habitat Assessments. The professional edition of UKHab "UK Habitat Classification – Professional Edition1" (UKHab-P) was used which includes Priority Habitat Types, all Annex 1 Habitats and the habitats listed in EUNIS.

The classification of primary habitats is hierarchical with five levels with a list of Secondary Codes; the latter is sub-divided into Essential codes and Additional codes. It is mandatory that each recorded habitat parcel is allocated single primary Habitat Code and to record the presence of all Essential Secondary Code features associated with that habitat parcel. Additional Secondary Codes can also be associated with habitat parcels, where it is relevant to the whole parcel. Up to six Secondary Codes can be allocated to a single habitat.

UKHab v2.0 has a total of 268 Secondary Codes, sub-divided into 15 major groupings. Secondary codes are added to habitat parcels to:

- Confirm the identity of habitat mosaic and complexes.
- Add information about habitat origin and modifications.
- Add information on environmental context, management and land use in a consistent manner.

Essential Secondary Codes are identified as 2-digit numbers (10 – 90). Additional Secondary Codes (100 – 853) are 3-digit numbers and cover features including land management, land use (incorporating green infrastructure), environmental qualifiers, species features and hydrological regime descriptors. The UK Habitat Classification v2.0 Secondary Code Groupings are provided in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: The UK Habitat Classification v2.0 Secondary Code Groupings

UKHab v2.0 Secondary Code Grouping	Description	UKHab v2.0 Codes
Secondary Essentials – Grasslands and Heathland	Habitat mosaic types and complexes that occur in the grassland, heathlands, hedgerows and scrub habitat	10 – 19
Secondary Essentials – Woodlands and Trees	Habitat complexes, origins and mosaic types that principally occur in woods associated with trees	25 – 34
Secondary Essentials – Freshwater	Habitat complexes and origins that principally occur in freshwater habitats	40 – 51

UKHab v2.0 Secondary Code Grouping	Description	UKHab v2.0 Codes
Secondary Essentials – Wetlands	Habitat complexes and environmental qualifiers that principally occur in wetlands	55 – 57
Secondary Essentials – All habitats	Habitat descriptors that can occur on any habitat	60 – 63
Secondary Essentials – Coast	Habitat complexes that principally occur on the coast	70 – 77
Secondary Essentials – Built environment	Habitat complexes, mosaics, land uses and green infrastructure principally associated with the built environment	80 – 90
Additional Secondary Codes – Grasslands and Heathlands	Habitat management, land use, environmental qualifier and species features principally associated with grassland, heathlands, hedgerows and scrub habitat	100 – 131
Additional Secondary Codes – Woodlands and Trees	Habitat management, land use, environmental qualifiers and species features principally associated with woods and trees	200 – 217
Additional Secondary Codes – Freshwater	Habitat management, land use, environmental qualifiers and species features principally associated with freshwater habitats	300 – 323
Additional Secondary Codes – Wetlands	Hydrological regime, habitat management and species features principally associated with wetlands	400 – 425
Additional Secondary Codes – All habitats	Additional habitat descriptors that can occur on any habitat	500 – 532
Additional Secondary Codes – Farming	Habitat management and land uses principally associated with farmlands	600 – 618
Additional Secondary Codes – Coast	Land use and environmental qualifiers principally associated with coastal areas	700 – 703
Additional Secondary Codes – Built environment	Land use and green infrastructure descriptors principally associated with the built environment	800 – 853

Where appropriate, maps were supplemented with target notes which provided specific information on habitats present that were too limited in extent to map at the scale at which data is presented, or the presence of species and habitats of ecological interest.

An annotated habitat map together with descriptions of the recorded habitat types was produced, which was subsequently digitised using ArcGIS software. The survey also included identification of any non-native invasive plant species. Flora taxonomy follows the nomenclature detailed in New Flora of the British Isles (4th Edition) (Stace, 2019). Flora, where appropriate, are given a descriptive score of abundance using the DAFOR scale, as follows:

- D – Dominant
- A – Abundant
- F – Frequent
- O – Occasional
- R – Rare

- L – Locally (to be used as a prefix for any of the above)
- V – Very (to be used as a prefix for any of the above)

ArcGIS Symbology

At the time of production, a complete symbology for all habitats in the UK Habitat Classification Professional Edition (UKHab-P) was not available. The UK Habitat Classification Basic Edition (UKHab-B) symbology has therefore been used, and where necessary to add in habitats not included in UKHab-B we have designed our own hatching system within the Level 2 colours for those habitats – following the guidance provided in the UK Habitat Classification Basic Edition: Suggested Symbology for Maps document (UKHab, 2020).

Minimum Mapping Units

UKHab guidance indicated that UKHab has 3 Minimal Mapping Units (MMU's):

- 25 m² and 5 m length for urban and small-scale development projects, fine scale mapping of designated sites
- 400 m² and 20 m length for landscape scale surveys
- 2500 m² for larger unenclosed upland habitats.

Large scale, simple habitats or feasibility surveys should use a larger MMU. For this project, given the size of the site and the scale of the map the 25 m² and 5 m length MMU has been applied. This will allow all habitats to be clearly visible on the map whilst enabling enough fine detail to remain to clearly show all habitats present.

8. Statutory BNG Assessment

The full methodology for the Statutory BNG assessment is provided separately in the submitted BNG Report.

9. Phase 2 Species Surveys

The survey was 'extended' to assess the suitability of the Site and immediately adjacent habitats to support legally protected and/or notable species, including (but not limited to) plants, badger *Meles meles*, bats, hazel dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius*, amphibians, reptiles and breeding birds. This included recording visible signs of species presence and/or features that may indicate likely presence. Hedgerows/corridors were assessed for likely value for dormice, trees on Site were assessed for their suitability for roosting bats and waterbodies/ watercourses assessed for suitability for great crested newt, otter and water vole. A search for Invasive Non-Native Species e.g. Japanese knotweed *Reynoutria japonica* was also conducted within the Site and immediately adjacent areas.

The survey methodologies for the Bat Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) Survey is outlined within the Technical Note Survey Report Appended to this report (Appendix A). Survey methodologies for other protected species relevant to this report are located within the appended Technical Notes to the Upper Acre EclA (planning reference: RM/25/100614). Appendices as follows: Dormouse Survey Technical Note, The Folds, The Holme and The Homestall (Appendix A), Bat Survey Technical Note, Upper Acre (Appendix B) and Reptile Survey Technical Note, Upper Acre (Appendix C).

3.6 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

10. Prediction of Effects

The method for the prediction of effects is based on the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Guidelines (September 2024); these guidelines are widely regarded by the ecology profession as the 'industry standard'.

The assessment is based upon the results of the desk study and field surveys, relevant published information (on potential biodiversity receptors' status, distribution, sensitivity to environmental changes and ecology), and professional knowledge of ecological processes and functions.

The effects on each scoped-in receptor have been assessed against the predicted future baseline conditions for that receptor: the future baseline has been defined using information about the likely future use and management of the area in the absence of the proposed development, known population trends (where available) and any other proposed developments (consented or otherwise) that may act cumulatively with the proposed development to affect biodiversity receptors.

Throughout the assessment process, identified potential likely significant effects were used to inform the requirements for additional baseline data collection and the identification of ecological avoidance and mitigation measures that are incorporated into the Proposed Development design (in order to avoid or reduce adverse effects or to deliver required enhancements as necessary for receptors where legislation has been derogated). The results of the assessment, as set out later in this EclA, reflect the final proposed scheme design (i.e. incorporating the embedded ecological measures, which include construction methodology and design) as well as location specific embedded ecological measures.

The spatial extent of the assessment of each potential likely significant effect reflects the area occupied by the receptor that is being assessed and the Zol associated with the environmental changes that are likely to affect the receptor. Thus, if part of a designated biodiversity site was located within the ecological Zol relating to a particular ecological change, an assessment was made of the effects on the site as a whole. A similar approach was taken for areas of notable habitat. For species that occur within an ecological Zol that relates to a change that could significantly affect that species, an assessment was carried out on the total area that is used by the affected individuals or population of the species (e.g. for foraging).

Where appropriate for each receptor, the assessment deals in an integrated way, with the effects of all phases of the development being considered. The level of magnitude of change is subsequently concluded.

11. Significance Evaluation Methodology

The assessment has been informed by the specific details of all proposed development works and embedded ecological mitigation. The evaluation of effects on receptors are considered following the methodology presented below, and in the context of the scheme description. Integrated and embedded ecological measures consist of those described in Section 5.

Using information about the way in which sites/habitats/species are likely to be affected by the Proposed Development, each change (from the baseline situation) that is assessed has been assigned a level of 'magnitude', based on the definitions set out in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Guidelines for the Assessment of Change Magnitude

Magnitude of Change	Criteria and Resultant Effect
Major	The change permanently (or over the long-term) negatively affects the conservation status of a habitat/species, reducing the ability to sustain the habitat or the population level of the species within a given geographic area. Relative to the wider habitat resource/species population, a large area of habitat or large proportion of the wider species population is affected. For designated sites, integrity is compromised. There may be a decrease in the level of biodiversity conservation value of the receptor.
Moderate	The change permanently (or over the long-term) negatively affects the conservation status of a habitat/species reducing the ability to sustain the habitat or the population level of the species within a given geographic area. Relative to the wider habitat resource/species population, a small-medium area of habitat or small-medium proportion of the wider species population is affected. There may be a decrease in the level of biodiversity conservation value of the receptor. Although there may be some effects on individuals or parts of a habitat area or designated site, the quality or extent of sites and habitats, or the size of species populations would experience little or no reduction. Any changes are likely to be within the range of natural variability and there would be no short-term or long-term change to the conservation status of habitat/species receptors or the integrity of designated sites.
Minor	The quality or extent of designated sites or habitats or the sizes of species' populations, experience some small-scale reduction. These changes are likely to be within the range of natural variability and there is not expected to be any permanent change in the conservation status of the species/habitat or integrity of the designated site. The change is unlikely to modify the evaluation of the receptor in terms of its biodiversity conservation value
Minor/Neutral	A change to the level of which is so low, it is not discernible on designated sites or habitats or the sizes of species' populations, or changes that balance each other out over the lifespan of a project.
Will not occur	The effect will not occur due to an absence of an environmental pathway to the sensitive receptor.

The criteria in Table 3-2 refer to the terms 'integrity' and 'conservation status'. For habitat areas and species, an effect is assessed as being significant if the favourable conservation status of a receptor would be changed by the Proposed Development. Conservation status is defined by the CIEEM guidelines as follows:

- For habitats –the sum of the influences acting on the habitat and its typical species, that may affect its long-term distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species within a given geographical area; and
- For species -the sum of the influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its populations within a given geographical area.

Negative Effects

A negative effect is considered to be significant if the favourable conservation status of a receptor is compromised by the Proposed Development.

A similar procedure has been used for designated sites that are affected by the development, except that the focus is on the effects on the integrity of each site, defined by the CIEEM guidelines as:

“...the coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was classified.”

The assessment of effects on integrity draws upon the assessment of effects on the conservation status of the features for which the site has been designated.

The decision as to whether the favourable conservation status has been compromised is made using informed judgement based on the findings of the assessment of how the resource would be affected.

Positive Effects

A positive effect is assessed as being significant if development activities are predicted to cause:

- An improvement in the condition of a habitat/species population from unfavourable to unfavourable recovering or favourable (noting that condition data are only available for SSSIs but that professional judgement has been used to apply the same principle to habitats/species elsewhere); or
- Partial or total restoration of a site's favourable condition.

If a species population, habitat or site is already in favourable condition, it is still possible for there to be a significant positive effect. There is, however, no simple formula for determining when such effects are significant and decisions about significance therefore have to be made on a case by case basis using professional judgement.

3.7 LIMITATIONS, CONSTRAINTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The findings of this report are valid at the time of the Site visit conducted on 20 October 2025. Should there be delays to the project timetable and/or implementation of the proposed development, updated desk study and/or survey work may be required. In this instance, advice should be sought to ensure the data, recommendations and conclusions set out in this report remain valid.

Access was limited to the woodland at the northeast of the Site during the time of survey. Historical data provided by Johns Associates and data collected from outside of the woodland has been used in this report.

It has been assumed that the development proposals are as described in this document and that all proposed mitigation, enhancement and management measures will be implemented in full.

This EclA has been produced by Johns Associates Ltd using data gathered from baseline surveys carried out in 2025, supported by contemporary records centre data. Updated protected species surveys were not undertaken at the Primary School and Sports Pitches Site, due to surveys having been conducted on habitats surrounding the site for The Folds, The Holme and The Homestal RMAs in 2025. Where protected species have been found present in those surveys it has been assumed that they are also present within the Primary School and Sports Pitch Site. The assessment based upon this data presented in this report is considered to be robust and no significant limitations to the survey methodologies have been encountered.

Great Crested Newt (GCN)

There are known populations of GCN in proximity to the Site at Chalcroft Farm and Quobleigh Wood. These populations have been mitigated and compensated for through the Outline OPP application under the mitigation licences 2022-62944-EPS-MIT and 2020-44604-EPS-MIT-4 and in agreement with NE through the One Horton Heath GCN Masterplan Document Updated 17 July 2023, Johns Associates and as a result are scoped out of this EclA. The avoidance and mitigation measures for reptiles and dormouse outlined within this report will also protect and avoid harm to amphibian species.

4 BASELINE ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

4.1 DESK STUDY

12. Statutory Designated Sites

There were two statutory Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and was one Special Area of Conservation (SAC) within 2 km of the Site. The River Itchen SSSI and SAC which is located 1.7 km to the west of the Site. The SAC and SSSI river is a sub-type 1 chalk river dominated throughout by aquatic *Ranunculus* spp. with presence of southern damselfly *Coenagrion mercurial*, bullhead *Cottus gobio*, otter *Lutra lutra*, white clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*, and brook lamprey *Lampetra planeri*. Moorgreen Meadows SSSI is located 1.9km south of the Site and comprises lowland mire grassland and rush pasture, lowland neutral grassland and wet woodland.

The following European Sites are located between 2 and 10 km of the proposed Site:

- Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area – 4.8km southeast southeast of the Site at its closest point. This European site is designated for its estuarine bird species.
- Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation – 4.8km southeast of the Site at its closest point, designated for its estuarine habitat and associated vegetation.
- Emer Bog SAC – 10km northwest of The Holme and The Homestall at its closest point, designated for its transition mires and quaking bogs.

New Forest SPA – 13.28km southwest of the Site across Southampton Water (29.8km via the road network). This site is designated for five key bird species it supports.

- New Forest SAC – 13.28km southwest of the Site at its closest point, designated for its waterbodies, heathland, beech and oak woodland, depressions on peat substrates, damselflies and stag beetles.
- New Forest Ramsar site – 13.28km southwest of the Site, designated for its wetland sites.

13. Non-statutory designated sites

There were 38 non-statutory Sites of Important Nature Conservation (SINCs) identified within 2 km of the Site; these are described in more detail in Table 4-1. The SINC criteria are detailed in Table 4-2.

Table 4-1: Non-Statutory Designated Sites within 2 km

SINC number	SINC name	Reason for designation	Central Grid Ref	Area Size (ha)	Approximate Location from the Site
21	Scoreys Copse Meadow	2B	SU49701670	3.17	515 m east
20	Scorey's Copse	1A	SU49701660	3.62	530 m east
16	Round Copse, West End	1A	SU48601620	1.21	539 m southwest
22	Scorey's Copse Rush Pasture	2B/5B	SU49801660	2.65	617 m east
14	Field North of Hearts Row, West End	5B	SU48401705	1.64	620 m west
15	Treeline Break, West End	1A/1Cii	SU48431707	0.58	620 m west

13	Hearts Copse	1A	SU48201670	3.31	830 m southwest
18	Ponds & Meadow adjacent to Wyvern Technology College	6A	SU49121800 – <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	0.73	900 m north
12	Chalcroft Distribution Park	1B	SU48201640	4.47	915 m southwest
19	Wyvern Technology College Meadow	2A	SU49201780	2.98	1 km north
17	Quobleigh Pond & Woods	1A/1Cii	SU49001790	8.06	1.05 km north
26	Snakemoor Farm Meadow	2B	SU50301640	1.44	1.19 km east
10	Allington Lane Pond	5B/6A	SU47701700 – <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	2.33	1.28 km west
25	Alder Strip	1A/1Cii	SU50231574	1.38	1.5 km southeast
8	Copse by Oaklands House	1A/1Cii	SU47601610	1.31	1.6 km southwest
11	Home Covert, West End	1A	SU47801580	1.17	1.65 km southwest
29	Durley Copse	1B	SU50701780	9.24	1.67 km northeast
24	Knowlehill Copse	1A	SU50201840	3.06	1.7 km northeast
5	Hogwood Lane Drove	1A	SU47151655	0.67	1.7 km west
9	Meadow adjacent to Home Covert	2B	SU47701570	2.95	1.7 km southwest
6	West Horton Farm Woods	1Cii/5B/6A	SU47401830 – <i>Persicaria bistorta</i>	8.51	1.8 km northwest
7	Winslowe House Meadow	2A	SU47501580	2.57	1.8 km southwest
4	Hogwood Lane Meadow	2B/5B	SU47101660	0.77	1.8 km west
1	Itchen Valley Country Park	2B/5A/5B/6A	SU46301600 - <i>Neomys fodiens</i> , <i>Carex acuta</i> , <i>Ludwigia palustris</i> , <i>Potamogeton lucens</i> , <i>Lutra lutra</i> , <i>Micromys minutus</i>	64.12	1.8 km west
28	Ford Lake Woodland	1B/1Cii	SU50641550	0.84	1.8 km southeast
3	Hog Wood & Gravel Pits	1A/1Cii/5A/6A	SU47001700 – <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	25.53	1.9 km west
2	Bushy Copse, West End	1A	SU47001610	2.80	1.9 km southwest
33	Parker's Copse/Fir Plantation/Greenwood	1B	SU51501750	55.40	1.9 km to the east
23	Gore Copse	1A	SU50001890	1.72	2 km northeast
27	Knowle Hill	7A	SU50351860	2.44	2 km northeast
30	Land at Knowle Lane, Fair Oak	2B	SU50701843	1.22	2 km northeast
31	Botley Golf Course Wood	1A/1Cii	SU50901542	6.21	2 km southeast
32	Ford Lake Meadow	1B/2B/5B	SU50921545	1.41	2 km southeast

Table 4-2: SINC Criteria

Classification	Main Type	Criteria
1A	Woodland	Ancient semi-natural woodlands.
1B	Woodland	Other woodland where there is a significant element of ancient seminatural woodland surviving.
1Cii	Woodland	Other semi-natural woodland if; (ii) they comprise important community types of restricted distribution in the county, such as yew woods and alder swamp woods
2A	Grassland	Agriculturally unimproved grasslands
2B	Grassland	Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland.
5A	Freshwater	Areas of open freshwater (e.g. lakes, ponds, canals, rivers, streams and ditches) which support outstanding assemblages of floating/submerged/emergent plant species, invertebrates, birds or amphibians.
5B	Freshwater	Fens, flushes, seepages, springs, inundation grasslands etc. that support a flora and fauna characteristic of unimproved and waterlogged (seasonal or permanent) conditions.
6A	Species and assemblages	Sites which support one or more notable species.
7A	Species and assemblages	Sites of nature conservation interest which occur in areas otherwise deficient in such interest, and known to be of particularly high value to local communities e.g. community wildlife sites.

14. Priority Species

HBIC provided records of notable and legally protected species from the area extending 2 km from the Site over the last 10 years. Results are summarised in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Local species records (HBIC, 2025)

Species/Groups	Details
Plants	The data search produced 139 records of plant species between 1990 – 2023. The IUCN Red List Species mousetail <i>Misoptes orontium</i> was recorded 200 m south of the Site. The GB vulnerable species strawberry clover <i>Trifolium fragiferum</i> is located 230 m to northwest of the Site. The Schedule 8 species, jersey cudweed <i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i> has been recorded within the wider OHH Site. Records which may be found on and adjacent to Site include round-leaved dog-rose <i>Rosa obtusifolia</i> , harsh downy-rose <i>Rosa tomentosa</i> , lesser spearwort <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> , jersey cudweed <i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i> , mousetail <i>Myosurus minimus</i> and butcher's broom <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> .
Amphibians	Five locations have records of GCN from 2015 onwards, with one within 500m of the Site. There is a population at Chalcroft Farm 370 m southwest. A large population is located at Quobleigh pond, 800 m to the north of the Site, with maximum counts of 300 individuals with the last known record from 2020. Common toad has been recorded twice times, with 3 records post 2015, the nearest of which being a 2017 record 1500 m west of the Site.
Badger	There were two records for badger within 2km of the Site, both of which comprised latrines. They were located 1736 m and 1990 m from Site.
Bats	There were 365 bat species records post 2015, of species brown long-eared <i>Plecotus auritus</i> , soprano pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> , common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> , Nathusius's pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i> , leisler's <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> , noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i> , Natterers <i>Myotis nattereri</i> , whiskered bat <i>Myotis mystacinus</i> , Daubenton's

	bat <i>Myotis dabentonii</i> , serotine <i>Cnephaus serotinus</i> , barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> . One record is located immediately adjacent to the west for soprano pipistrelle (2019). Bat boxes are located within Foxholes Wood to the north of the Site and there is a brown long-eared maternity roost within 500 m of the Site.
Birds	Bird species have been recorded 385 times since 2015. Records within the Site boundary since 2015 include starling <i>Stumus vulgaris</i> and house sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> . Species recorded adjacent to Site include greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i> , lesser black-backed gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> and herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> .
Reptiles	There were 8 records for reptiles within 2 km of the Site. Slow worm <i>Anguis fragilis</i> has been recorded at 5 locations with counts of up to 8 from 2015 onwards, between 737 m – 1702 m from the Site. Grass snake <i>Natrix helvetica</i> has been recorded at 2 locations from 2015 onwards 737 m and 1546 m from Site. Common lizard <i>Zootoca vivipara</i> has been recorded once since 2015, between 1494 m from Site.
Hazel dormouse	Hazel dormouse <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i> has been recorded in the woodland immediately adjacent to the north of the Site in 2020.
Otter	Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> has been recorded in 2022, 820 m from the Site. An otter was recorded on a camera trap installed by EBC in Quobleigh Woods in 2025.
Hedgehog	Hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> has been recorded 27 times since 2015, the nearest records being 117 m northeast the Site.
Invertebrates	There are 140 records for invertebrates. The closest record was for poplar kitten moth <i>Furcula bifida</i> immediately adjacent to Site. Species of note within the data search which may be present within or adjacent to the Site include; Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> a UKBAP species, has been recorded 55 times since 2015, with the closest record 172 m from Site. Species that may utilise the Site that are considered rare, scarce or of interest within Hampshire include; dark spectacle <i>Abrostola triplasia</i> , orange moth <i>Angerona prunaria</i> , cyypress tip moth <i>Argyresthia cupressella</i> , wood carpet <i>Epirrhoe rivata</i> and water carpet <i>Lampropteryx suffumata</i> .

15. Priority Habitats

Several Habitats of Principal Importance (as listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006), have been recorded within 2 km of the Site, including: Deciduous woodland, pond, floodplain grazing marsh and purple moor grassland rush pasture. The Site boundary is directly adjacent to an area of deciduous woodland.

16. European Protected Species Licences

Nineteen European Protected Species (EPS) licenses issued by Natural England were identified within 2 km of the site, for great crested newt, brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus*, common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Natterer's *Myotis nattereri*, and soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*. Table 4-3 provides a summary of EPSL within 2 km of the Site.

Table 4-3: Granted EPS Licenses within 2 km of the Site

Case reference	Distance/Direction from the site	Species included	Reason	Date
2019-39527-EPS-MIT	90 m north	Bat – brown long-eared,	Destroy resting	02/04/2015 -

	(Chalcroft Farm – OHH licence)	common pipistrelle, natterers	place	31/03/2020
2018-35734-EPS-MIT 2018-35734-EPS-MIT-1 2018-35734-EPS-MIT-2	100 m north	Amphibian – great crested newt	Destroy resting place, Damage resting place	16/08/2018 - 31/12/2025
2020-44604-EPS-MIT-1 2020-44604-EPS-MIT-2 2020-44604-EPS-MIT-3	840 m northeast (Allington Lane - OHH Licence)	Amphibian – great crested newt	Destroy resting place, Damage resting place	25/04/2019 - 01/07/2026
2020-46989-EPS-MIT 2020-46989-EPS-MIT-1	840 m northeast (Allington Lane - OHH Licence)	Amphibian – great crested newt	Destroy resting place, Damage resting place	22/10/2020 - 31/07/2028
2019-40025-EPS-MIT	850 m north (Quobleigh Woods – OHH licence)	Amphibian – great crested newt	Destroy resting place	20/03/2019 - 31/12/2024
2019-39954-EPS-MIT	850 m north (Fair oak Lodge, Allington Lane – OHH licence)	Bat – common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	Destroy resting place, Destroy breeding place, Affects breeding	27/02/2019 - 22/02/2024
EPSM2009-903	871 m north (Chalcroft Farm – OHH Licence)	Amphibian – great crested newt	Destroy resting place	01/09/2018 - 30/09/2019
2020-48450-EPS-MIT	1 km north	Bat – soprano pipistrelle	Destroy resting place, Damage resting place	04/02/2021 - 31/07/2028
2018-36779-EPS-MIT	1.15 km east	Bat- common pipistrelle	Destroy resting place, Damage resting place	01/11/2018 - 31/12/2025
2015-14283-EPS-MIT 2015-14283-EPS-MIT-1	1.5 km west	Amphibian – great crested newt	Destroy resting place, Damage resting place	01/05/2020 - 31/07/2028
2015-16719-EPS-MIT	1.5 km west	Bat – common pipistrelle	Damage resting place	20/08/2015 - 30/04/2016
2016-22386-EPS-MIT	1.5 km southwest	Bat – brown long-eared, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	Destroy resting place, Damage resting place	22/04/2016 - 31/07/2019
2014-1914-EPS-MIT	1.8 km northeast	Bat – common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	Destroy resting place, Damage resting place	11/07/2019 - 31/12/2025

17. Great Crested Newt (GCN) Pond Surveys 2017 – 2019

Class licence returns for surveys of GCN have been recorded at three locations within 1 km of the Site which are all licence returns from the OPP OHH NE Mitigation Licence, held by Johns Associates Ltd. GCN are recorded within the compensation ponds created to the northwest of the Site at Allington Lane, to the north of the Site within Quobleigh Woods, and within the pond at Chalcroft Farm located 345 m to the southwest of the Site, which was also

surveyed from 2017 to 2019 by NE as part of informing the District Level Licensing scheme and was found to have GCN present.

4.2 FIELD SURVEYS

18. Habitats

The Existing UKHab Plan (Figure 1) and the baseline BNG habitat condition sheets (Appendix C of the BNG Report submitted separately) should be referred to throughout this section. The Site comprised two modified grassland fields intersected by hedgerow. Habitats within the wider Zol have been included in section 4.2.1.

Modified Grassland g4

Both fields comprised poor condition modified grassland. Field 1 (

Plate 1) had a total of 10 species recorded within the wider field with 4 species within a 1m² quadrat (

Plate 2). Field 2 (Plate 3) had a total of 10 species recorded within the wider field with 3 species per 1m² quadrat (Plate 4). Both fields underwent occasional mowing and had a sward height of approximately 15 cm. Both fields tended to species associated with wet grassland such as Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus*, tufted hair-grass *Deschampsia cespitosa* and creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera*. Species lists are located in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: Modified Grassland Species Lists

Species	Common Name	Domin
Field 1 General Species		
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	Dominant
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent	Abundant
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover	Frequent
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual meadow-grass	Rare
<i>Taraxacum spp.</i>	Dandelions	Rare
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted hair-grass	Rare
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	Rare
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup	Rare
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	Rare
Field 1 Quadrat Data		
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup	Frequent
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent	Frequent
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	Occasional
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	Rare
Field 2 General Species		
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent	Abundant
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial rye-grass	Abundant
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup	Occasional
<i>Taraxacum spp.</i>	Dandelions	Rare
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled dock	Rare
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup	Rare
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	Rare
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common sorrel	Rare
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover	Rare
Field 2 Quadrat Data		
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent	Abundant
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	Frequent

Plate 1: Field 1 Context



Plate 2: Field 1 Quadrat Photo



Plate 3: Field 2 Context



Plate 4: Field 2 Quadrat Photo



Species-Rich Native Hedgerow h2a5

There was one species-rich native hedgerow in good condition (Plate 5), with a total of 9 native woody species (Table 4-5). The hedge was approximately 5 m in height and 3 m in width and had not undergone recent management. It was dense and complex with an absence of gaps.

Table 4-5: Species-rich Native Hedgerow Species

Species	Common Name	Domin
Hedgerow 1 Woody Species		
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Abundant
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	Frequent
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	Rose sp.	Rare
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Rare
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak	Rare
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	Rare
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Buckthorn	Occasional
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	Rare
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild privet	Rare
Hedgerow 1 Ground Flora		
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	Occasional
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	Occasional
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	Frequent
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent	Abundant
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common ivy	Occasional
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge bedstraw	Occasional
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch	Rare

Plate 5: Species Rich Native Hedgerow



19. Habitats within the Zol

Modified Grassland g4

The track to the west of the Site (Area 8, Plate 6) comprised poor condition modified grassland with a total of 5 species recorded within the wider field. It had abundant Yorkshire-fog and cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*. Forb diversity was limited and indicative of nutrient enriched substrate, comprising white clover *Trifolium repens* and nettle *Urtica dioica*. Creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera* was also present.

Plate 6: Track to West of Site



Holcus-Juncus Neutral Grassland g3c8 (14, 503)

To the north of the Site, adjacent to the watercourse and located in a damp depression, was an area of moderate condition holcus-juncus neutral grassland (Area 3, Plate 7) with abundant soft rush *Juncus effusus* and Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus*. Other species present include occasional creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* and broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* (both indicative of nutrient enrichment) and rare tufted hairgrass *Deschampsia cespitosa* (indicative of wet substrate).

Plate 7: Grassland to North of Site



Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland w1f7

To the northwest of the Site was an area of lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Area 6, Plate 8) with a stream (MoRPH5 locations 7a – 7b (Johns Associates, 2024)) running through it. A total of 6 native woody species were recorded, a full species list is located in Table 4-6. Ground flora was not recorded due to access limitations and the survey taking place outside the optimal survey season for woodland ground flora. There was a diverse age distribution and structure to the woodland, no evidence of herbivore damage and moderate deadwood presence. There was evidence of nutrient enrichment and ash dieback was present.

Table 4-6: Species Present in Area 6

Species	Common Name	Domin
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	Abundant

<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common ivy	Abundant
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	Frequent
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak	Frequent
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	Frequent
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	Frequent
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Frequent
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop	Rare
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch	Rare

Plate 8: Woodland to North of Site



Other Broadleaved Woodland w1g

To the northeast of the Site was an area of other broadleaved woodland (Area 4, Plate 9) with a footpath running through it (Plate 10). Whilst it is functionally connected to Area 6, it has been classified as other broadleaved due to the limited age distribution and different species composition, suggesting that it was a more recently planted area. This is also evidenced by historical google earth imagery where the height and distribution of vegetation in 1999 is much more limited than Area 6. Ash dieback was present, there were two storeys throughout, an absence of deadwood and evidence of disturbance – particularly due to compaction from the footpath. There were a total of five native woody species and a full species list is located in Table 4-7.

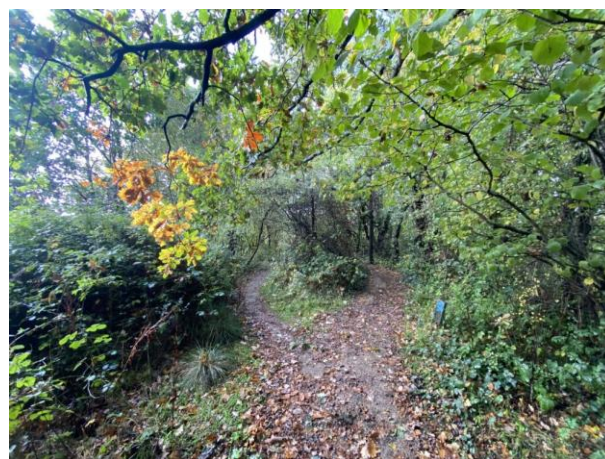
Table 4-7: Species Present in Area 4

Species	Common Name	Domin
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Abundant
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	Abundant
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common ivy	Abundant
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's tongue fern	Frequent
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak	Frequent
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Rose sp.	Occasional
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Occasional
<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm sp.	Occasional
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	Rare
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Rare

Plate 9: Woodland to Northeast of Site



Plate 10: Path Through Woodland



Mixed Scrub h3h

To the northeast of the site was an area of mixed scrub (Area 7, Plate 11) with a stream running through it. Species present included bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (D), goat willow *Salix caprea* (O) and hazel *Corylus avellana* (O). There was an absence of multiple life stages of woody species.

Plate 11: Scrub to Northeast of Site



Bramble Scrub h3d

There was a small area of bramble scrub (Area 5, Plate 12) within Area 3 and adjacent to the stream.

Plate 12: Bramble Scrub in Area 3



Stream

A stream ran east to west along the northern boundary of the Site. The stream is located over 10 m from the site boundary and therefore does not trigger requirement for a watercourse BNG assessment. Full details on the morphology of the stream and mitigation and enhancement measures will be described in the reserved matter application for central green infrastructure (GI) tract.



Species-rich Native Hedgerow h2a5

To the north, east and west of the Site was species rich native hedgerow. H2 (Plate 13), to the north of the Site, ran adjacent to the watercourse. It comprised 114 m of good condition hedgerow with a total of 12 species including 5 native woody species. H3 (Plate 14), to the west of the Site, comprised 108 m of good condition hedgerow planted along a hedgebank. Ten species were recorded in total with 6 native woody species present. Ground vegetation was indicative of nutrient enrichment and there were >10% gaps in the canopy. H4 (Plate 14), to the east of the Site, comprised 149 m of boundary hedgerow between the field and residential properties. There were a total of 13 species with 9 native woody species. Mature trees were present throughout however the hedgerow was of overall poor condition due to high levels of disturbance, gaps and nutrient enrichment.

Other Native Hedgerow h2a6

There was one other native hedgerow within the Zol, H5 (Plate 15) located to the southwest of the Site. It comprised 160 m, with a total of 7 species including 5 native woody species (4 across a length of 30 m) and was located on a hedgebank. There were gaps along >10% of its length and the ground flora was indicative of nutrient enrichment.

Table 4-8: Species Lists for Hedgrows within the Zol

Species	Common Name	Domin
Hedgerow 2 Woody Species		
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Abundant
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	Frequent
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Frequent
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	Rose sp.	Occasional
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak	Rare
Hedgerow 2 Ground Flora		
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	Frequent
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common ivy	Frequent
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop	Frequent
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle	Frequent
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	Occasional
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh horsetail	Occasional

<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Rare
Hedgerow 3 Woody Species		
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	Abundant
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	Abundant
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Frequent
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple	Rare
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Rare
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Rose sp.	Rare
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	Rare
Hedgerow 3 Ground Flora		
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common ivy	Frequent
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent	Frequent
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Occasional
Hedgerow 4 Woody Species		
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	Frequent
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	Frequent
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Frequent
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Rose sp.	Frequent
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Rare
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	Rare
<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm sp.	Rare
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak	Rare
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	Rare
Hedgerow 4 Ground Flora		
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	Abundant
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle	Occasional
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock	Occasional
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	Rare
Hedgerow 5 Woody Species		
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	Abundant
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Occasional
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Rose sp.	Rare
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Rare
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple	Rare
Hedgerow 5 Ground Flora		
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	Abundant
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Occasional