

Plate 13: Hedgerow H2



Plate 16: Hedgerow H3



Plate 14: Hedgerow H4



Plate 15: Hedgreow H5



Figure 1: Baseline UKHab Habitat Plan



20. Species

Dormouse

Appendix A of The Holme and The Homestal EclA Report provides the full survey results of dormouse surveys conducted at the The Folds, The Holme and The Homestal RMAs within a Dormouse Survey Technical Note. One live dormouse and three dormouse nests were previously identified in 2020 during surveys conducted by Johns Associates Ltd in Foxholes Wood, the woodland located 13 m to the south of the Site. A current Natural England (NE) Mitigation Licence is held by Johns Associates Ltd for the Secondary Road application (The Avenue Road) to cover the loss of woodland habitat within Foxholes Wood to facilitate construction of the road, which is runs through the eastern section.

Hazel dormouse was confirmed to be present during 2025 footprint tunnel surveys conducted at The Folds and The Holme and Homestal RM application sites to the south of Quobleigh Wood and within the line of trees and scrub which extends south from Quobleigh Wood along the eastern boundary of The Homestal. It can therefore be assumed that dormouse is present within all hedgerows within the Site; all are connected to woodlands and treelines that support dormouse.

Three dormouse nests and one live dormouse were recorded in nest boxes associated with the Avenue Road development within Foxhole Woods, directly to the north of the Site on 1 December 2025.

Otter

No evidence of otter field signs was recorded along the watercourse immediately adjacent to the north of the Site. No log piles or tree root cavities were present along the watercourse that could provide potential holt habitat. An otter was recorded by a camera trap set up by the EBC on-site ecologist within Quobleigh Woods on 9 November 2025 at W3W drift.fully.enjoyable; to the north east of Quobleigh Pond. The watercourse adjacent had very little water present within in it during the survey and therefore would not have provided otter foraging habitat due to the lack of prey e.g. fish presence.

Bats Foraging and Commuting Habitat

The Site provides high suitability foraging and commuting habitat for bats. The Upper Acre EclA Appendix B provides the full static survey results and R Analysis Report for Upper Acre, RMA Site located immediately to the south of The Primary School and Sports Pitches, within a Bat Survey Technical Note (which presents the statistical analysis of the results). The Primary School and Sports Pitches area was not surveyed for bats due to the close proximity of the Upper Acre parcel of land to the Site being adjacent and the bat surveys conducted to the north of the Site for The Folds, The Holme and The Homestal RMAs, which have provided a good picture of how bats are using the area surrounding and adjacent to the Site.

In summary, at least eight bat species were recorded across the site during the 2025 static monitoring surveys across four static locations at Upper Acre. Identification to species level is not always possible for *Myotis spp.*, *Plecotus spp.* and *Nyctalus spp.*, therefore, the overall total of individual species may be higher. Table 4-9 provides the total number of bat passes recorded on the four statics at the Upper Acre Site over the 46 survey nights of data.

Table 4-9: Number of Passes per Species per Static Detector and Total Species Recorded for all Statics 2025

Species	ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4	Total
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I	880	1,249	266	1,195	3,590
Myotis sp.	49	67	201	171	488
Plecotus sp.	32	129	142	83	386
Soprano pipistrelle	34	38	33	47	152
Nyctalus sp.	26	7	0	40	73
Barbastelle	1	3	1	7	12
Nathusius pipistrelle	0	0	0	6	6
Serotine	0	2	1	0	3
TOTAL	1,022	1,495	644	1,549	4,710

Pipistrelle species are common and widespread and are usually the highest recorded species on surveys in England. Common pipistrelle is a light tolerant species. A high number of Myotis species were recorded on the statics. It is likely that at least three species will have been included within this species group, comprising Natterer's, Daubenton's and Whiskered bat. There is a whiskered bat roost located in Fir Tree House compensation roost and lactating whiskered, Daubenton's and post-lactating Natterer's bats were recorded during the trapping survey.

There are a high number of brown long-eared bat calls, due to the presence of the maternity roost, satellite roost and day roosts at Fir Tree House. The barbastelle calls recorded on Site are likely due to the potential mating roost within the treeline leading south from the centre of Quobleigh Woods between The Folds and The Homestal RMA sites.

The site provides high quality foraging and commuting habitat for bats and is confirmed to be part of the Core Sustenance Zone for common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Natterer's bat, Daubenton's bat and brown long-eared bat maternity roosts. Loss of foraging habitat, and interruption of flight lines and light disturbance may affect certain foraging and commuting bats including CSZ resource if mitigation and compensation is not provided. Based on the combined rarity score, the assemblage of bat species recorded at Upper Acre is assessed to be of county importance.

Bat Roosts in Wider OPP OHH Area

A potential barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus* mating roost was recorded in a line of trees located between The Folds and The Homestal in October 2025, however very few barbastelle bat passes were recorded within the Upper Acre Site, suggesting a similar level of activity at the Primary School and Sports Pitches Site. Eleven bat species have been confirmed within the OPP site during the course of various surveys including: barbastelle, serotine *Eptesicus serotinus*, brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus*, Natterer's *Myotis nattereri*, Daubenton's *Myotis daubentonii*, Whiskered *Myotis mystacinus*, nathusius pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*, noctule *Nyctalus noctula*, common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*.

Roosts of the following species are confirmed at the wider OPP OHH site:

- Serotine – 1 x likely maternity roost: Fir Tree Farmhouse
- Brown long-eared – 1 x maternity roost, 1 x satellite maternity roost, 1 x day roosts: Fir Tree Farmhouse, Fir Tree Bat House (compensation roost), Bat Box VH17
- Whiskered – Minimum 1 x day roost: Fir Tree Bat House (compensation roost)
- Common pipistrelle – Multiple day roosts: Fir Tree Farmhouse, Fir Tree Bat House (compensation roost)

- Soprano pipistrelle - Multiple day roosts: Fir Tree Farmhouse, Fir Tree Bat House (compensation roost), 1 x mating roost: Bat Box VH21
- Barbastelle bat – Potential mating roost in the treeline that separates The Folds and The Homestal to the south of Quobleigh Woods.
- Noctule mating roost in a tree in proximity to Pond Cottage Pond, Chalcroft Farm
- Chalcroft Farm Roosts – Common pipistrelle day roost – 5 bats, soprano pipistrelle bat day roost – 2 bats, 5 brown long-eared bat day roosts – 6 bats, 1 brown long-eared bat maternity roost – 26 bats, 1 brown long-eared bat day roost – 5 bats, 3 brown long-eared eared bat day roosts – 5 bats, 11 common pipistrelle bat day roost – 14 bats, 1 soprano pipistrelle bat day roost – 1 bat.
- Foxholes Farm roosts - Common pipistrelle mating roost – 6 bats, 4 common pipistrelle day roosts – 5 bats, 2 brown long-eared day roosts – 2 bats, 1 Natterer's day roost – 1 bat.
- Bat box tree roosts: CB6 Natterer's day roost (1 bat) and soprano pipistrelle day roost (2 bats), CA17 soprano pipistrelle day roost (2 bats), common pipistrelle day roost (1 bat), CB3 noctule mating roost.

A NE licenced compensation bat roost is present in a building at Fir Tree House located 770 m to the north west of the Site. The building supports a brown long eared bat maternity roost, common pipistrelle and possible whiskered bat day roosts. A serotine bat maternity roost and brown long eared maternity roost are supported within the roof void of Fir Tree House and common and soprano pipistrelle bat day roosts are present under roof tiles of Fir Tree House.

Bat boxes are present in Quobleigh Wood and within the tree line around Fir Tree House. The Fir Tree House tree boxes were confirmed in 2025 licence monitoring surveys for the compensation of Victoria House EPSL to support a brown long-eared bat day roost (1 bat) and a soprano bat transitional day roost (4 bats).

On-Site Bat Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA)

There were no trees present on Site. The treeline to the east of the Site offered no suitability for roosting bats. Appendix A provides the full GLTA survey results. Out of the twenty-one off-site trees, twelve had potential roost features. Five require further assessment to confirm whether they are suitable for individual or higher numbers of bats. Two of the trees (T158 and T154) were climbed in October 2025. T158 had seven PRF-I and one PRF-M and T154 had five PRF-I and one PRF-M.

Water Vole

No evidence of water vole was present within the watercourse e.g. burrows, runs, lawns, feeding remains and droppings. The habitat was suboptimal for the species with a high volume of scrub and low botanical diversity/suitable vegetation available to support a population.

Reptiles

Suitable reptile habitat has been identified within and immediately adjacent to the Site, comprising predominantly grassland of varying type and quality, scrub along the stream, with boundary hedgerows. Reptiles may utilise the scrub, hedgerows and tree lines for foraging and hibernating and the more open grassland areas adjacent for

basking and foraging. Less suitable habitats included areas towards the centre of fields where refugia was not present.

The Upper Acre EclA, Appendix C provides the full reptile survey results for Upper Acre. Due to similarities in habitat structure, suitability and connectivity of habitats between the Upper Acre and the Primary School and Sports Pitches, it is considered that the reptile survey results and population class assessment for Upper Acre applies to the Primary School and Sports Pitches Site. The Upper Acre reptile survey recorded one juvenile slow worm *Anguis fragilis* towards the north of the eastern hedgerow of the site, along Burnetts Lane on 26 September 2025. A low population of slow worm is assumed to be present within the Upper Acre and Primary School and Sports Pitches Sites and grass snake *Natrix Helvetica* may be present within the habitat along the stream to the north of the Site, which is outside of the redline boundary of the Site.

In reptile surveys conducted Site wide within the OPA from 2014 to 2025, higher levels of reptiles have been recorded to the north of the OPA along the boundary with Quobleigh Woods with a Good Population of breeding slow worm, a low population of common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* and a low population of grass snake recorded.

A Low Population of slow worm and two common toads *Bufo bufo* were recorded within the northern boundary of The Holme along the southern boundary of Fir Tree Lane in 2025.

Nesting Birds

The hedgerows, woodland and bramble scrub are suitable to support nesting birds. The modified grassland areas were suitable to support ground nesting birds, however the high level of public usage of the Site including dog walkers is likely to deter nesting by ground nesting birds.

There were 25 bird species recorded within the OPP boundary during surveys conducted by Johns Associates in 2020. The following notable species were recorded within the wider site:

- Barn Owl *Tytus alba* (Breeding)
- Skylark *Alauda arvensis* (non-breeding)
- House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* (Breeding)
- Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* (Breeding)
- Linnet *Carduelis Cannabina* (possible breeding)
- Starling *Sturnus Vulgaris* (Breeding)
- Mistle Thrush *Turdus viscivorus* (probable breeding - off site)

Barn owl was recorded within a tree box within parkland to the south of Chalcroft Farm and could forage within the Site. There is no nesting habitat within the Site for barn owl. There is some suitability for skylark and other ground nesting birds to utilise the Site however disturbance may deter these species. Other species listed above could use the hedgerows and tree line at the Site for nesting and could forage within the Site.

Badger

No direct physical evidence of badger (latrines, hair, setts) was found during the badger survey. There were multiple mammal runs through hedgerows around the Site (Plates 17 and 18) which may be used by badger or other mammals such as fox *Vulpes vulpes* and deer.

Plate 17: Mammal Run



Plate 18: Mammal Run



Other Mammals

The Site is suitable to support hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*, although no direct evidence of presence of this species was recorded. The Site is disturbed by dog walkers and walkers and it is unlikely to support brown hare *Lepus europaeus*; none have been recorded during any site visits by Johns Associates Ltd over the past 8 years at the Site.

Invertebrates

A large number of stag beetle records exist within 2 km of the Site. Nine butterfly species were recorded during the surveys within the wider application Site in 2025 and included meadow brown *Maniola jurtina*, small heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*, comma *Polygonia c-album*, peacock *Aglais io*, marbled white *Melanargia galathea*, large white *Pieris brassicae*, blue, species unknown, small white *Pieris rapae*, gatekeeper *Pyronia tithonus*, small tortoiseshell *Aglais urticae* or painted lady *Vanessa cardui*. Emperor dragonflies *Anax imperator* were also recorded.

4.3 POTENTIAL ECOLOGICAL RECEPTORS AND SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

Table 4-10 summarises information regarding the ecological receptors that have been identified through the scoping process as having the potential to be significantly affected by the proposed development and the legislation that could be contravened as a result of the proposals without implemented mitigation and the potential effects that need to be assessed.

Additionally, Table 4-10 summarises the details of receptor habitats and species that have been scoped out of further assessment due to non-presence or no potential impacts predicted as a result of the proposals.

Table 4-10: Scoping Results of Potential Ecological Receptors and Legislation.

Potential Receptor	Important/ and/or Protected?	Valued Legally	Relevant Criteria (from Box 3.1) and Legislation (from Box 3.2)	Potentially Significant Effects/Legal Contravention and Causal Changes
Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites:	Biodiversity conservation value		International importance	Discharge of soil/sediment from construction activities into the

Potential Receptor	Important/ and/or Protected?	Valued Legally	Relevant Criteria (from Box 3.1) and Legislation (from Box 3.2)	Potentially Significant Effects/Legal Contravention and Causal Changes
River Itchen SSSI and SAC	Legal status		Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 NERC Act 2006 S.41 Habitats and Species of Principal Importance	adjacent receiving watercourse and into the River Itchen. Accidental pollutants from construction activities e.g. hydrocarbons discharge into adjacent receiving watercourses and into the River Itchen. Modification of on-site hydrological regime or change in flood regime resulting in a change in flow characterisation and water quality entering the River Itchen. Scoped into the assessment.
Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites: Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area	Biodiversity conservation value Legal status		International importance Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 NERC Act 2006 S.41 Habitats and Species of Principal Importance	Discharge of soil/sediment from construction activities into the adjacent receiving watercourse and into the SPA. Accidental pollutants from construction activities e.g. hydrocarbons discharge into adjacent receiving watercourses and into the SPA. Scoped into the assessment. Recreational disturbance from increased public access is scoped out of the assessment due to this not being a residential development.
Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites: Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Biodiversity conservation value Legal status		International importance Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 NERC Act 2006 S.41 Habitats and Species of Principal Importance	Discharge of soil/sediment from construction activities into the adjacent receiving watercourse and into the SAC. Accidental pollutants from construction activities e.g. hydrocarbons discharge into adjacent receiving watercourses and into the SAC. Scoped into the assessment. Recreational disturbance from

Potential Receptor	Important/ and/or Protected?	Valued Legally	Relevant Criteria (from Box 3.1) and Legislation (from Box 3.2)	Potentially Significant Effects/Legal Contravention and Causal Changes
				increased public access is scoped out of the assessment due to this not being a residential development.
Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites: Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar	Biodiversity conservation value Legal status		International importance Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 NERC Act 2006 S.41 Habitats and Species of Principal Importance	There are no predicted effects to the Ramsar and no source/receptor pathways exist Scoped out of the assessment.
Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites: Emer Bog SAC	Biodiversity conservation value Legal status		International importance Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 NERC Act 2006 S.41 Habitats and Species of Principal Importance	Emer Bog SAC is located 10 km from The Primary School site, in a different catchment area. The surface water catchment of Emer Bog is restricted to a zone of about 500 m around the SAC. The Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTS) associated with the proposals for The Primary School do not discharge near this SAC. The SAC is at minimum 15km from OHH by road and involves driving through the centre of Eastleigh. A visitor survey in 2011 found that the SAC has few (albeit well-used) parking spaces, which controls the number of visitors; and that it is only used by visitors from a local catchment, with no visitors from Eastleigh Borough. The SAC is small (37ha) compared with other nearer recreational areas (e.g. Itchen Country Park at 178ha). It is considered more likely that attendees to the primary school will go to other, nearer, larger recreational facilities than to this SAC. Emer Bog SAC is located more than 400m from an A road, and so unlikely to be significantly affected by anything other than very significant increases in traffic. The SAC is at a minimum 15km from OHH by road and it is necessary

Potential Receptor	Important/ and/or Protected?	Valued Legally	Relevant Criteria (from Box 3.1) and Legislation (from Box 3.2)	Potentially Significant Effects/Legal Contravention and Causal Changes
				to drive through the centre of Eastleigh to reach it from the Site. As such, it is considered unlikely that additional traffic movements from the development will affect air quality at Emer Bog SAC. Scoped out of the assessment.
Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites: New Forest SPA, SAC & Ramsar	Biodiversity conservation value Legal status		International importance Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 NERC Act 2006 S.41 Habitats and Species of Principal Importance	Recreational disturbance from increased public access is scoped out of the assessment due to this not being a residential development.
Non-statutory Designated Sites:	Biodiversity conservation value Legal obligation for conservation of NERC Habitats.		County importance NERC Act 2006 S.41 Habitats of Principal Importance	The remaining SINC's are located between 515 m and 1.97 km from the Site. These sites are considered to be at a sufficient distance whereby significant effects are unlikely and/or source receptor pathways do not exist. Scoped out of assessment.
Hedgerows	Biodiversity conservation value.		Local importance NERC Act 2006 S.41 Habitat of Principal Importance (species rich hedgerows only)	Accidental damage to retained hedgerows through un-authorised access by machinery/plant leading to damage to root protection areas during the construction phase leading to loss or degradation of this habitat. Accidental release of pollutants from construction activities e.g. dust and hydrocarbons and discharge into soil. Loss and fragmentation of hedgerow H1 to facilitate the creation of footpaths and roads. Scoped into the assessment. Recreational disturbance from increased public access is scoped out

Potential Receptor	Important/ and/or Protected?	Valued Legally	Relevant Criteria (from Box 3.1) and Legislation (from Box 3.2)	Potentially Significant Effects/Legal Contravention and Causal Changes
				of the assessment due to this not being a residential development.
Woodland	Biodiversity conservation value		Local importance	Accidental damage to the retained woodland through un-authorised access by machinery/plant leading to damage to root protection areas and/or trunks/ limbs during the construction phase leading to loss or degradation of this habitat. Accidental release of pollutants from construction activities e.g. dust and hydrocarbons and discharge into soil. Recreational disturbance from increased public access during occupation. Direct impacts to the woodland will be covered by planning for Secondary Infrastructure Road and the Green Infrastructure Parcels Applications. Scoped into the assessment.
Watercourse	Biodiversity Conservation Value Legal Status		Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010: regulations 38(1) and 12(1)	Accidental pollutants from construction activities e.g. dust and hydrocarbons and discharge into adjacent watercourse. Accidental damage to watercourse through un-authorised access by machinery/plant leading to degradation and/or alteration of bank profile. Scoped into the assessment Recreational disturbance from increased public access is scoped out of the assessment due to this not being a residential development.
Dormouse	Biodiversity conservation value Legal status		District importance Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019	Fragmentation and isolation of dormouse population as a result of the loss of the western section of H1 for the creation of footpaths and roads. Habitat loss as a result of hedgerow

Potential Receptor	Important/ and/or Protected?	Valued Legally	Relevant Criteria (from Box 3.1) and Legislation (from Box 3.2)	Potentially Significant Effects/Legal Contravention and Causal Changes
			Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 NERC Act 2002 S.41 Species of Principal Importance	removal. Risk of harm to dormouse or their resting place or breeding site offences being committed from the removal of hedgerows. Scoped into the assessment. Recreational disturbance from increased public access is scoped out of the assessment due to this not being a residential development.
Bats	Biodiversity conservation value Legal status	District importance Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 NERC Act 2006 S.41 Species of Principal Importance	The Site provides high quality foraging and commuting habitat for bats. Loss and interruption of flightiness and light disturbance could affect foraging and commuting bats, in particular maternity roosts and bat roosts in proximity to the Site. Risk of disturbance to bats and/or accidental damage to potential resting/ breeding places (trees located in Foxholes Wood) leading to offences being committed as a result of construction activities. Scoped into the assessment.	
Otter	Biodiversity conservation value Legal status	Local importance Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 NERC Act 2006 S.41 Species of Principal Importance	No evidence of this species present within the Site. Habitat sub-optimal for holts and foraging. Scoped out of the assessment.	
Water Vole	Biodiversity conservation value Legal status	Local importance Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981	No evidence of this species present within the Site. Habitat sub-optimal to support a	

Potential Receptor	Important/ and/or Protected?	Valued Legally	Relevant Criteria (from Box 3.1) and Legislation (from Box 3.2)	Potentially Significant Effects/Legal Contravention and Causal Changes
			NERC Act 2006 S.41 Species of Principal Importance	population. Scoped out of the assessment.
Common Reptiles and Amphibians	Biodiversity conservation value Legal status	Local Importance Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981		The wider Site supports a good population of slow worm and low populations of common lizard and grass snake. Common toads are present within the wider OPP Site. Risk of killing/injury offences being committed as a result of construction activities. Permanent habitat loss for reptiles and amphibians. Scoped into the assessment. Recreational disturbance from increased public access is scoped out of the assessment due to this not being a residential development.
Nesting birds	Biodiversity conservation value Legal status	Local Importance (BoCC Red List Species) Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 NERC Act 2006 S.41 Species of Principal Importance		The line of trees, scrub and hedgerow habitat provide suitable nesting habitat for tree and scrub nesting species. Longer areas of grassland provide opportunities for foraging and ground nesting species. Risk of offences being committed from abandonment of active nests due to disturbance caused by vehicle movements/the operation of machinery. Risk of offences being committed as a result of the direct loss of nests/adults/ young/eggs as a result of the removal of hedgerows during construction phase and the movement of machinery/ plant. Permanent loss of foraging and nesting habitat for birds. Scoped into the assessment.

Potential Receptor	Important/ and/or Protected?	Valued Legally	Relevant Criteria (from Box 3.1) and Legislation (from Box 3.2)	Potentially Significant Effects/Legal Contravention and Causal Changes
				Recreational disturbance from increased public access is scoped out of the assessment due to this not being a residential development.
Badger	Legal status		Local Importance Protection of Badgers Act 1992	Potential for traversing badger to be harmed during the construction works by falling into open holes/trenches. Scoped into the assessment
Invertebrates	Biodiversity conservation value Legal status		Local Importance NERC Act 2006 S.41 Species of Principal Importance	Invertebrate species will be negatively affected through the loss of grassland and hedgerow at the Site. Scoped into the assessment
Hedgehog	Biodiversity conservation value Legal status		Local Importance NERC Act 2006 S.41 Species of Principal Importance	The removal of hedgerows could result in harm to hedgehogs. Loss of habitat. Risk of harm to commuting hedgehogs during the construction works as a result of falling into open excavations/trenches. Scoped into the assessment.
Brown hare	Biodiversity conservation value Legal status		Local Importance NERC Act 2006 S.41 Species of Principal Importance	Brown hares have not been encountered during any site visits over the last five years and the Site is disturbed by dog walkers. Brown hare is considered absent at the Site. Scoped out of the assessment.

5 INTREGATED AND EMBEDDED ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES

A range of environmental measures have been integrated and embedded into the development proposals as outlined in this Section. The design process for the proposed development has included consideration of the ecological constraints and has incorporated measures to reduce the potential for adverse ecological effects in accordance with the 'mitigation hierarchy' and relevant planning policy. The measures identified and adopted include those that are inherent to the proposed development and can be expected to be applied as part of the construction environmental best practice a result of legislative requirements. Figure 3 provides the post-development UKHab Plan.

The development design and impact avoidance measures will be adopted during the construction and operation phases of the proposed development. Table 5-1 outlines how these embedded measures will influence the biodiversity assessment. A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be submitted separately and is a requirement of Planning Condition 12 of the OPP.

An Ecological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) will be produced separately as a requirement of Planning Condition 64 of the OPP. The EMMP will provide details of avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures for the Primary School and Sports Pitches application.

A Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) will be provided via condition and will set out the full details of all appropriate measures for the delivery/aftercare/monitoring and long-term management habitats on Site.