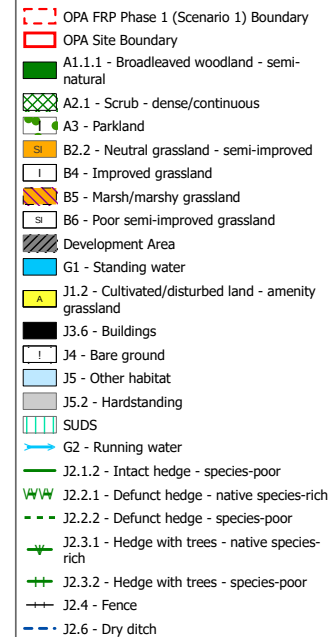
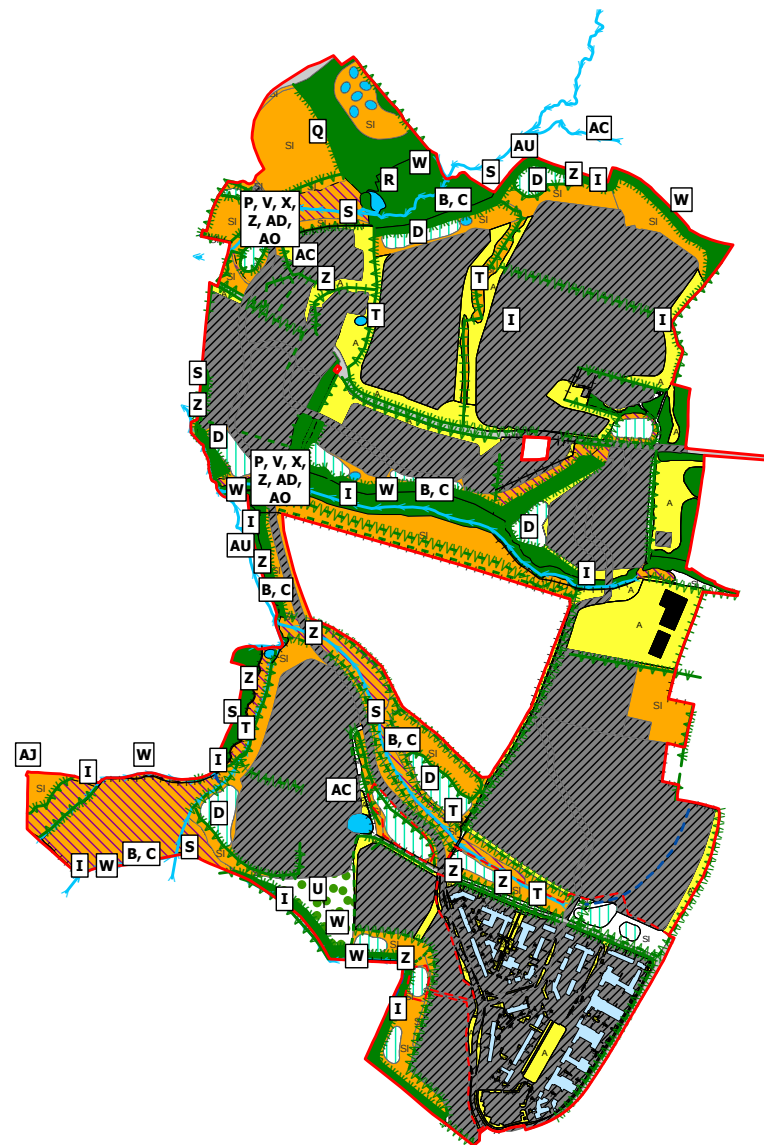




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Table 10.7 Inherent Design and Assumed Mitigation

Receptor and Potential Effect	Inherent Design and Assumed Mitigation
All on-site and off-site receptors	Construction – all OPA phases Production of a detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to include (but not limited to): - Clear construction site demarcation to ensure minimal footprint of temporary/permanent development. - General best practice pollution prevention and response measures - Access and construction routing - Phasing and timings schedule - A comprehensive suite of measures to avoid sediment transport and deposition at source (e.g. locations of stockpiles away from watercourses, grassing/sheeting of longer term spoil heaps, methodologies for materials transportation and the cleaning of machinery and control measures for the suppression of construction dust and the installation temporary SuDS features as appropriate) combined with additional interception measures (e.g. erection of slit barrier fencing, settlement lagoons) and provision of other control measures e.g. Siltbuster or equivalent to prevent sediment discharge in extreme weather. - Suppression of construction dust and litter - Limit to the duration and timing of construction activities to avoid crepuscular activity periods and other sensitive periods (e.g. to local residents) - Restrictions to lighting during sensitive periods - Chemical handling and storage control measures - Regular inspection of measures and habitats to ensure effectiveness and to identify remedial actions. - Tree and hedgerow protection and provision of other barrier fencing where needed; - Measure to protect wildlife (e.g. those needed under any protected species method statements/licences), detailed method statements, Ecological Clerk of Works, monitoring and management intervention; - Avoidance of open excavations and entrapment risk for wildlife - Measures to control and prevent the spread of invasive species - CEMP management responsibilities, duties, monitoring, reporting, improvement plan - Communications and complaints reporting system
Watercourses	Construction and Operation - all phases - All watercourses will be protected by a 10m ecological buffer (excluding SUDS connections and ecological improvements) (measured from the bank edge of water limit when watercourse is full). Watercourse severance has been minimised through the development.
Hedgerows	Construction and Operation - all phases - Hedgerow removal and severance has been minimised through the design process. Where the removal or severance of hedgerows is

	unavoidable, compensatory native species rich hedgerows will be created. Construction - all phases - Suitable protection barriers will be installed to prevent accidental damage to retained hedgerows and their root protection areas.
Woodland	Construction and Operation - all phases - Woodland and tree removal and severance has been minimised through the design process. Retained existing woodlands will be enhanced through the introduction of a high quality Woodland Management Plan, discussed later in the ES Chapter.
Ponds	Construction and Operation – Wider OPA only - One poor condition pond at Chalcroft Farm will be protected and restored through the development. A net increase in ponds will be delivered by the proposals. All ponds will be subject to high quality conservation management, discussed later in the ES Chapter.
Marshy Grassland	Construction and Operation – Wider OPA only - Areas of important marshy grassland have been excluded from the development area where possible and will be enhanced by the project. These areas will be subject to high quality conservation management discussed later in the ES Chapter.

Table 10.11 Additional Mitigation, Compensation and Enhancement Measures

Topic	Mitigation (see Figure Appendix 10-12 Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Masterplan)
River Itchen Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Riven Itchen SSSI	OPERATION – ALL PHASES A - Discharge of foul water (sewage) via Chickenhall Treatment Facility into the River Itchen. Suitable treatment at Chickenhall Wastewater Treatment Works within consented limits. Comprehensive SuDS infrastructure including features such as interceptors, permeable paving, rain gardens, swales, vegetated SuDS ponds, sediment forebays. Successful treatment of nitrates and phosphates using robust methodology. Purchase of Defra/NE/ EBC nutrient credits if necessary to demonstrate overall net zero nutrient emissions from the development, monitoring regime to demonstrate no emissions and feedback mechanism to enable effective management intervention if necessary. This approach has been designed with the express requirement that the development is nutrient neutral and does not result in any increase in nitrate, phosphate or sediment runoff into the receiving watercourses, the River Itchen and the Solent systems. Please refer to Chapter 11 of this ES for full details. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES B - Retention, protection and restoration of watercourses and associated riparian corridors including bankside and in channel enhancement measures, promoting reconnection with the floodplain and Stage 0 features, delivered in accordance with a detailed long-term water features management plan. All watercourses will be protected by a 10m ecological buffer (excluding SUDS connections and ecological improvements) with an associated 10-50m green infrastructure corridor (measured from the bank edge of water limit when watercourse is full i.e. bankfull). This buffer

	will be enhanced with appropriate habitat management and habitat creation measures that complement and enhance the watercourses. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES C - Inclusion of wetland/watercourse features within the GI and watercourse corridors to promote on-site attenuation of surface waters emerging from the OHH area to enable long-term high quality wetland/watercourse habitats, promoting physical habitat diversity, reconnection to the floodplain and Stage 0 headwater processes, to ensure no further downstream mobilisation of soil/riverine sediment and nutrients and to provide ecologically valuable natural filtration features within the development such as wetland areas reed beds etc that is above and beyond the net zero nutrient and sediment emission measures described in above. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES D - A robust water quality monitoring regime of all SUDS basins and flows into/out of the One Horton Heath Site (including sediments, turbidity, conductivity, pH, nitrates and phosphates) will be implemented to provide feedback on the efficacy of net zero nutrient/sediment (including SuDS) treatment measures and to inform a responsive system of remedial management works to ensure that the long-term function of these features is maintained. Please refer to Chapter 11 of this ES for full details. OPERATION – ALL PHASES E - Potable water abstraction and balancing River Itchen flows is comprehensively dealt through strategic measures being implemented by Southern Water e.g. Review of Consent process and Water Resource Management Plan. Please refer to Chapter 11 of this ES and Environment Agency for full details. CONSTRUCTION – ALL PHASES F - Phased delivery of development and associated reduction in nutrient inputs as agricultural activities cease and zero/low nutrient/sediment input/output activities start. This will include interim land use change to reduce existing nutrient levels from the soil to reduce duration of legacy release from soils to water once agricultural activities cease. Please refer to Chapter 11 of this ES for full details.
Solent SAC/SPA/Ramsar	See A-F OPERATION – ALL PHASES G - Provision of an extensive network of footpaths and play/sports facilities within the scheme, both within the developed areas and the green infrastructure corridors across the site to provide easy local access to outdoor recreational facilities and to deliver on site recreational capacity. This includes the provision of a 5km (optional shorter 2.5km) SANG route, that includes at least 2.5km of this within semi-natural settings that offer a greater element of open space provision provided by more distant open greenspace, including at least 2.5km of route that allows informal access and dog walking. Please refer to Chapter 14 of this ES and the SANG Comparison assessment prepared by Tyler Grange for full details. OPERATION – ALL PHASES H - Subject to final negotiations between EBC and with Natural England in relation to the extent on-site features prevent recreational impacts, if required, an appropriate financial contribution will be paid into the Solent Aware SPD fund, to effectively prevent associated disturbance effects that could result in likely significant effects on the features of interest (bird assemblage and supporting habitats). Please refer to Chapter 14 of this ES and SANG Comparison assessment prepared by Tyler Grange for full details.
New Forest SAC and SPA	See A-H
Chalcroft Distribution Park Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – * WIDER OPA AND LINK ROAD ONLY I - A 50m wide green infrastructure corridor (measured from tree stems on outer edge of perimeter woodland) will separate the developed areas from areas of highly valuable woodland habitat, including ancient woodland. This 50m corridor includes a 15m ecological buffer in which the following specifications apply: No excavation (except SuDS, respecting RPAs) No construction related activities or activities likely to have negative effect on habitat

	Biodiversity Enhancement permitted No additional lighting >0.5lux The 15m ecological buffer will be demarcated with a significant species rich hedgerow, fence earth bank and ditch features to prevent public access into these areas. The ecological buffer will be designed to effectively extend the existing habitats within the SINC woodland and to provide a transitional habitat and structure, replicating natural woodland expansion/succession to increase diversity and to protect and enhance the existing habitat. The zone between 15-50m from the habitat boundary will be subject to the following restricted uses and constraints: Footpaths Cycleways SuDS Biodiversity enhancement permitted Minimal additional lighting where this does not compromise ecological function, ideally >0.5lux. It is envisaged that ecological enhancement measures will be delivered at the earliest available opportunity. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES J - Design measures have been included to avoid changes to the hydrological regime or soil levels that would negatively affect trees and shrubs. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES K - A detailed long term habitat management plan will be implemented to deliver habitat management and enhancement. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES L - A robust habitat monitoring regime will be implemented to provide feedback on the efficacy of buffers and habitat creation measures and to inform a responsive system of remedial works to ensure that the condition of retained habitats is maintained, the intended habitat conditions of newly created habitats are realised and that the long-term function of these features is maintained. Public access is excluded from the majority of this SINC; therefore, the impact of increased recreational pressure will be limited to the narrow strip to the north and west of Chalcroft business park that lies outside the perimeter security fence. OPERATION – ALL PHASES M - An extensive network of footpaths and play/sports facilities are incorporated within the scheme, both within the developed areas and the green infrastructure corridors across the site to provide easy local access to outdoor recreational facilities and to deliver on site recreational capacity. Please refer to Chapter 14 of this ES for full details. OPERATION – ALL PHASES N - The management of public access recreation on site, particularly dogs, will be restricted within sensitive habitats and buffers through landscape design, site interpretation and community outreach, householder packs and appropriate fencing and signage in key habitat areas. Access will be focussed on the existing network of paths and public Rights of Way within the northern reaches of the woodland that are currently subject to moderate levels of recreational disturbance through the location of site linkages to the PROW network and the selective use of site interpretation and waymarking. Public access into the majority of the woodland and ecologically rich habitat adjacent to the OHH site will be discouraged through the construction of new fencing/ditches and the creation of densely planted scrub and hedgerows. Please refer to Chapter 14 of this ES for full details.
Round Copse, West End SINC	* WIDER OPA AND LINK ROAD ONLY See G and I to N

	There is no public access to this SINC
Hearts Copse, West End SINC	* WIDER OPA AND LINK ROAD ONLY See G and I to N There is no public access to this SINC as it is in private ownership
Treeline Break SINC	* WIDER OPA AND LINK ROAD ONLY See G and I to N CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES O - A 15m ecological buffer subject to the specifications as described in G will be implemented between the link road and the woodland to protect the habitat and to ensure that root protection areas are respected. OPERATION – ALL PHASES P - Acoustic fencing will be installed to minimise operational phase noise disturbance from the link road on sensitive habitats (and associated species receptors e.g. breeding birds). Please refer to Chapter 12 of this ES for full details. There is no public access to this SINC
Field West of Treeline Break (Long Field) SINC	* WIDER OPA AND LINK ROAD ONLY See G and I to N OPERATION – ALL PHASES Q - Provision of circa 2.2ha of grassland recreational areas delivered through the Allington Lane infrastructure works will provide suitable alternative areas for recreation as part of the OHH open space strategy. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES Q - The new woodland and grassland extension to the west of the existing woodland will provide high value habitat for a broad range of receptors including GCN, bats, birds, invertebrates and reptiles.
Quobleigh Pond and Woods SINC	See A to N CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES R - Flight pond will be restored and enhanced for invertebrates, fish, amphibian, reptiles, birds and mammals.
Fair Oak School Meadow SINC	* WIDER OPA AND LINK ROAD ONLY See A to N
Wyvern Technical College Meadow SINC	* WIDER OPA AND LINK ROAD ONLY See A to N
Ponds and Meadow adjacent to Wyvern Technical College SINC	* WIDER OPA AND LINK ROAD ONLY See A to N
Watercourses	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION _ ALL PHASES See A to N S - A watercourse restoration plan following best practice as defined by the UK River Restoration Centre will be implemented, linked to a Woodland Management Plan for associated woodlands.
Hedgerows	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES T - Hedgerows with mature trees at regular intervals (SINC or non SINC) will have a

	15m buffer (measured from tree stems) Hedgerows without mature trees or only occasional trees (SINC or non SINC) will have a minimum 5m ecological buffer (plus RPA around any mature trees to be retained) measured from the centre line of the hedgerow. These buffers will be subject to the following constraints: No excavation (except SuDS, respecting RPAs) No construction related activities or activities likely to have negative effect on habitat Biodiversity Enhancement permitted No additional lighting >0.5lux All hedgerows will be managed for biodiversity in accordance with a long-term management plan, including new planting to infill gaps in hedgerows and ongoing high quality management. See A to N
Parkland	* WIDER OPA AND LINK ROAD ONLY See A to N CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION U - Parkland will also be extended and enhanced through adapting the grassland management and the planting of large, protected specimen oak trees in this field.
Woodland	* WIDER OPA AND LINK ROAD ONLY See A to N CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES V - Where the removal or severance of woodland is unavoidable, compensatory native species rich planting will occur in accordance with the prescriptions agreed with Eastleigh Borough Council. New areas of woodland and woodland extension are also included in the proposals. Woodland management and monitoring will be implemented from the start of the project delivery process if not before to maximise habitat value, structure and longevity, including the control of non-native invasive species. A woodland management plan will be prepared and implemented for all woodlands.
Bats	CONSTRUCTION– ALL PHASES W - Roost Loss A number of low status roosts for common bats species are present within the buildings on site, the majority of which are to be demolished. These will be compensated for through the provision of roost type/species appropriate bat boxes and “natural” roost features created on retained trees in appropriate locations (i.e. in close proximity to existing flight lines, adjacent to high value habitat, relatively undisturbed and unlit areas). A maternity roost for brown long-eared bats will be directly affected by the demolition. A mitigation roost will be constructed in the vicinity of Hearts Copse following the criteria for this roost type as described in the bat mitigation guidelines and delivered under licence. Substantial tree and shrub planting will reinforce the connection this location to existing flight lines and maternity roost locations within Hearts Copse. The removal of mature trees has been minimised through careful masterplan layout. Where trees containing potential roost features are retained, these will be protected by the buffer specifications as described for hedgerows (O & P) and woodland (G).

	Where trees with potential roost features are required to be removed, a precautionary principle will be applied that assume the presence of the most likely roost type for the feature. This is considered appropriate as tree roosts are dynamic and can be readily occupied/abandoned by a variety of species at any given time, making firm assessment of the roost types present particularly challenging. Mitigation and licensing requirements will therefore be informed by subsequent inspections prior to any impacts on these features. A comprehensive suite of in build bat roost features will be included within structures in appropriate locations. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES X - Bat Habitat Severance/Road - Collision Mitigation Three locations where the link road severs high value foraging and connective habitat have been identified on site that present a traffic collision risk to bats. • Minimising habitat loss in these areas by designing the road approach to the habitat in a perpendicular orientation • Minimising the width of the road crossing • Clear span design • Incorporation of suitable measures to ensure safe crossing following the most recent research into the efficacy of such measures to minimise road collision mortality. • A minimum height of 3m under bridge crossings. • Sensitive design of any lighting that may be required in these areas. • Additional compensatory habitat may be required. Significant vegetation will be retained either side of the construction areas in these locations to encourage the use of underpasses. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES Y - Bat Loss/degradation of foraging habitat Mitigation The loss of foraging habitat across the site has been minimised through the retention of key high value habitats. These habitats will be protected and enhanced, with connectivity between these habitat areas and potential roost sites maintained both across the site and the wider landscape through the measures to protect these specific habitats (see G, H, I, O & P). OPERATION – ALL PHASES Z - Bat Lighting Mitigation (also for other nocturnal species). Specific design measures have been included as a key design principle to keep additional lighting to a minimum across the site. Where lux levels must exceed 0.5 lux on any valuable retained or created habitat, a further detailed assessment of the lighting design to include wavelength, directionality and duration/timing of lighting will be conducted to inform lighting design for each phase of development to ensure no deleterious effect on affected habitats. OPERATION – ALL PHASES AA - Bats and cat predation (also relevant to other fauna). Home owner packs will be provided to identify the effects of cat predation on biodiversity and to encourage homeowners to not own cats, or if they do to take a responsible approach including keeping cats in at night, use of bells etc. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES AB - Bat mitigation efficacy. A suite of species and habitat specific monitoring regimes will be implemented to provide feedback on the efficacy of mitigation and habitat creation measures for specific receptor species in accordance with legislative and policy requirements. This monitoring will inform a responsive system of remedial measures to ensure that the intended function of these measures is realised and maintained in perpetuity. See A to N and T to X above.
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Great crested newt and common amphibians	CONSTRUCTION – ALL PHASES AC - Great crested newt and other amphibian/reptile mitigation Key amphibian/reptile habitats have been avoided and will be protected and enhanced. Where valuable amphibian habitats must be affected, appropriate measures will be implemented to ensure that animals are protected during construction and that there is no detrimental effect on the favourable conservation status of the populations present on site. These measures include: Implementation of a series of linked Natural England EPS licences coordinated through the implementation of a great crested newt masterplan Avoidance measures to minimise areas of habitat loss and to maintain habitat connectivity Sensitive approach to vegetation clearance including consideration of timing, duration and methodology. This will employ measures of phased vegetation removal in accordance with best practise under a detailed method statement. Exclusion from working areas until works have ceased and habitat reinstated Capture from exclusion areas and translocation to retained receptor habitat Translocation of the southern low size class Chalcroft population from the single poor quality pond and associated poor quality and disturbed terrestrial habitat to two restored and two created and optimised northern ponds in Chalcroft Wood on land owned by Eastleigh Borough Council, with high quality terrestrial habitat. This will provide a closer association with the larger part of the existing metapopulation promoting breeding success and genetic diversity, increasing the territory used by great crested newt into optimal habitat for the construction phase. Chalcroft pond will be retained and restored, including connectivity for great crested newt to return to the southern habitat. A necklace of new ponds will link the northern population with restored and enhanced habitats in the south. Measures to prevent entrapment in drainage systems and connectivity across roads Provision of enhanced terrestrial habitat and a network of created and restored ponds and wetlands, together with resting and overwintering habitats Habitat compensation and enhancement measures will be delivered in accordance with industry best practise ensuring compliance with policy and legislation. The management of recreation on site, particularly dogs, and cats through landscape design, householder packs and appropriate fencing and signage in key habitat areas, particularly close to known and potential future breeding ponds and adjacent habitats. Key elements of GCN mitigation will be delivered under EPS mitigation licences, as appropriate, with additional elements of the development delivered under a non-licensable method statement where the likelihood of an offence is negligible. Habitat connectivity will be maintained through the designation, enhancement and long-term management of ecological connective corridors to maintain the landscape permeability both on and across the site for amphibians/reptiles. Measures will also be incorporated in road designs at key severance locations to facilitate safe passage to avoid collision mortality and entrapment risk. Measures have been incorporated into the masterplan to minimise risk and disturbance to the populations present and to facilitate the recolonisation and natural dispersal/recolonisation of the population across the site post construction to new wildlife ponds constructed to appeal to breeding GCN via a comprehensive network of suitable connective habitats linking existing populations to these new features. All habitats managed for amphibians/reptiles will be subject to a detailed long-term management plan.
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	OPERATION – ALL PHASES See A - N
Otter	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES AD - Watercourse road crossing points locations to be designed as single span to facilitate continuation of hydrological regime and landscape permeability for terrestrial mammals including otter. Mammal crossings will be included where provision for mammal access cannot be incorporated along the stream at water level. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES AE - Watercourse restoration using best practice measures (e.g. as defined by the UK River Restoration Centre) to increase physical habitat diversity, reconnect to the floodplain, increase light levels to the channel and riparian corridor and maximise species diversity, controlling non-native species. See A - N
Water Vole	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES AF - Water vole has not been recorded during 2018-2020, although historic records are present. Further surveys will be conducted on a precautionary basis to ensure no effects and legal compliance. Measures outlined in A – O will be relevant to habitat that could be used by this species. Measures set out in FF and GG are also relevant and will avoid effects on water vole should they be recorded in the area in the future.
Reptiles	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES See A – N and AB above.
Badger	CONSTRUCTION – ALL PHASES AG - Precautionary surveys will continue to ensure any new setts or re-activated setts are taken into account in the construction programme. Should it be necessary Natural England badger licences will be sought to ensure legal compliance in terms of disturbance of any setts and any requirements for exclusions/sett closure/provision of artificial setts. Deep excavations will be covered at night or suitable mammal ladders/earth maps will be provided to allow large mammals including badger to exit excavations. See A to N and T to X above
Breeding birds	See measures listed above CONSTRUCTION – ALL PHASES AH - Habitats requiring works during the nesting season (March-September inclusive) will be subject to a pre-works nesting bird check with measures implemented to protect any active nests likely to be affected by the works. Please refer to Chapter 12 for full details on measures to minimise construction disturbance through noise and vibration. CONSTRUCTION – ALL PHASES AI - Where areas of suitable nesting habitat for valued bird species is lost (including sparrow, starling and swift), suitable alternative nesting habitat will be provided on site through a network of bird boxes features incorporated to buildings, new tree and shrub planting and enhanced grassland, woodland, wetlands. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES AJ - The existing barn owl nest box will be relocated into the area in the vicinity of Hearts Copse (>600m from link road) to reduce road collision risk associated with the link road. Sections where the road is situated on an embankment present the highest risk followed by sections at existing ground levels. In these areas, the creation of obstacles (natural or artificial with a preference for natural) which force birds to fly higher across roads will be incorporated into the scheme. Verges south of the link road will be maintained in a short, thatchless condition to reduce the potential for field vole. Enhancement of grassland habitats and hedgerow buffers for small mammals will provide additional foraging resource for barn owl to compensate

	for the loss of low value foraging habitats. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES AK - Measures to minimise the risk of disturbance to birds during nesting will be implemented as defined elsewhere above in A to O, including both on site and off sites notably SSSI, SPA and SAC habitats. Please refer to Chapter 12 for full details on measures to minimise construction and occupation disturbance through noise and vibration.
Invertebrates	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES AL - The loss of high value invertebrate habitats across the site has been minimised through the retention of key high value habitats. These habitats will be protected and enhanced, with connectivity between these habitat areas and potential roost sites maintained both across the site and the wider landscape through the measures to protect these specific habitats (See measures listed above).
Fish	See A – N, S and other measures listed above. Please refer to Chapter 12 for full details on measures to minimise construction disturbance through noise and vibration.
Dormouse	* WIDER OPA AND LINK ROAD ONLY See A- N and other measures above CONSTRUCTION AM - Ongoing annual dormouse tube monitoring to inform licencing requirements for each phase of the project. CONSTRUCTION AN - Avoidance of hedgerow severance within 150m of confirmed records (currently only within woodland north of solar farm). OPERATION AO - No lighting associated with road crossings of woodland copses CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION AP - Installation of suitable aerial structure (e.g. Peoples Trust for Endangered Species, 2019¹) across roads severing woodland, in combination with suitable planting to strengthen vegetated corridors OPERATION AQ - Provision of replacement woodland adjacent to key retained woodland corridor to ensure no net loss of habitat and to maximise availability of food plants throughout the active part of the year. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION AR - Provision of 150 dormouse nest boxes within retained woodland corridors to maximise and extend suitable nesting habitats. Annual nest box monitoring to be carried out. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION AS - Sensitive woodland management to restore and maximise opportunities for dormouse (e.g. Forestry Commission 2019² and the Hampshire Dormouse Group³) OPERATION AT - Provision of suitable advice in homeowner packs and on information boards regarding dormouse and responsible enjoyment of the countryside. NB public access is prevented to key habitats suitable for dormouse.
Invasive species	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION – ALL PHASES AU - An invasive species management plan will be implemented to control the existing populations of Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam, Variegated Yellow Archangel, Rhododendron, Mink and other non-native species, present on site.

1 <https://ptes.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/White-Hughes-2019-dormouse-bridge.pdf>

2 Forestry Commission. 2019. A Protocol for Undertaking Woodland Management in England Where Dormice Are Present. Protocol Version 4.

3 <https://hampshiredormousegroup.co.uk/resources/woodland-habitat-management/>

