

# Hulbert Road

## Dormouse Report



**For Trustees of the GHM Jackson 1972  
Settlement**

**March 2021**

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## Executive Summary

| Contents                                          | Summary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Site Location</b>                              | The Site is located to the east of the B2150 (Hulbert Road) on the western outskirts of Havant, Hampshire and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference: SU60439 08148.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Proposals</b>                                  | The proposals currently include the construction of residential units with associated landscaping and access.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Existing Site Information</b>                  | <p>An EA for the site was produced by WYG (2019). This identified suitable dormouse habitat, consisting of dense scrub, scattered scrub, bracken, semi-natural mixed-woodland and semi-natural broadleaved woodland.</p> <p>The data search in the EA provided by HBIC returned nine records of dormice within 2 km of the Site within the last 10 years. A search of data using MAGIC identified three granted EPSL for hazel dormice within a 2 km radius of the Site.</p>                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Scope of this Survey(s)</b>                    | <p>The aims of the survey work and the subsequent report presented herein were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine if dormice are present or are likely to be absent from the Site;</li> <li>• Assess the impact of the development proposals on dormice; and</li> <li>• Present the outline mitigation measures necessary to protect reptiles during construction and their associated habitats in the long term.</li> </ul> <p>Present the outline mitigation measures necessary to protect dormice during construction and their associated habitats in the long term.</p> |
| <b>Results</b>                                    | Dormice nests were recorded in six nest tubes along with individual dormice in observed Tube 7 and Tube 14. A single dead juvenile dormouse was recorded within Tube 23.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations</b> | <p>The EPSL would need to detail the measures that will be required to protect hazel dormice during works and compensate for the habitats that would be lost. This may include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitive timing of works;</li> <li>• Supervision of works;</li> <li>• Protection for retained habitats;</li> <li>• Enhancing dormouse habitat within adjacent woodland; and</li> <li>• Design and implementation of a sensitive lighting scheme.</li> </ul>                                                                                                            |



## Glossary

|                     |                                                                     |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CIEEM               | Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management           |
| CRoW                | Countryside and Rights of Way Act                                   |
| EPS                 | European Protected Species                                          |
| EPSL                | European Protected Species Licence                                  |
| Habitat Regulations | Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)  |
| HBIC                | Hampshire Biological Record Centre                                  |
| MAGIC               | Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside             |
| MCIEEM              | Member of Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management |
| NE                  | Natural England                                                     |
| W&CA                | Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)                        |

## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

WYG was commissioned by GHM Jackson 1972 Settlement to undertake surveys to identify if there was the potential for dormice to pose a constraint to development at a site located at Hulbert Road.

This survey was recommended following the results of an Ecological Appraisal (EA) undertaken by WYG in July 2019 (WYG, 2019). The data search in the EA provided by HBIC returned nine records of dormice within 2 km of the Site within the last 10 years. A search of data from MAGIC identified three granted European Protected Species Licences (EPSL) for hazel dormice within a 2 km radius of the Site as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: EPSL for Dormice within 2 km of the Site**

| Distance and direction from site | Activity                                                              | Licence validity | Granted application reference |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 0.6 km NE                        | Destruction of breeding / resting site                                | 2014-2019        | 2014-3156-EPS-MIT             |
| 0.8 km NE                        | Damage of a breeding / resting site<br>Destruction of a resting place | 2016-2019        | 2016-21182-EPS-MIT            |
| 0.9 km NE                        | Destruction of breeding / resting site                                | 2014-2020        | 2014-456-EPS-MIT              |

During the EA, dormouse suitable habitat was recorded consisting of:

- Semi-improved neutral grassland (for hibernation at the base of wooded areas);
- Dense scrub;
- Scattered scrub;
- Semi-natural broadleaved woodland; and
- Semi-natural mixed woodland.

This report was completed by WYG Project Ecologist Emma Taylor Consultant Ecologist. The conditions pertinent to this report are provided in Appendix A.

### 1.2 Site Location

The Site is located between the A3 dual carriageway and the B2150 Hulbert Road approximately 0.4 km west of Havant and is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference: SU 69445 08150. The Site is shown in Figure 1 and comprises a field of semi-improved grassland with scattered scrub. Areas of dense scrub and tall ruderal vegetation are present around the edge of the grassland, the south west corner of the Site is dominated by an area of hardstanding that is surrounded by a ditch that is partially filled with water. The Site is adjacent to areas of broadleaved and mixed woodland to the north and south and scrub / trees to its east and west.



## 1.3 Development Proposals

The proposals currently include the construction of residential units with associated landscaping and access.

## 1.4 Purpose of the Report

The aims of the survey work and the subsequent report presented herein were to:

- Determine the presence / likely absence of hazel dormice on the Site;
- Provide an assessment of the potential ecological constraints to the proposed works relating to the presence of hazel dormice at the Site; and
- Provide preliminary advice on mitigation strategies against any adverse effects on local hazel dormice population(s) which may arise as a result of the proposed development.

Note that scientific names are provided at the first mention of each species and common names where appropriate) are then used throughout the rest of the report for ease of reading.

## 2.0 Methodology

### 2.1 Field Surveys

The Site was surveyed in accordance with the guidance outlined in the *Dormouse Conservation Handbook* (Bright, Morris and Mitchell-Jones, 2006) and *Surveying Dormice Using Nest Tubes* (Chanin and Woods, 2003). All surveys were completed by WYG Field Surveyor Lydon Trowbridge, Project Ecologist Ben Cooke and licenced WYG Consultant Ecologist Emma Taylor (Natural England Licence No. 2019-43546-CLS-CLS).

Fifty nest tubes were placed along the woodland edge on the northern boundary, in the scrub along the southern boundary and in the scrub along the western boundary. These are readily used by hazel dormice for breeding and daytime shelter. Tubes are made from stiff double walled black plastic sheet, 5 x 5 cm in cross section and 25 cm long. A small plywood tray is placed inside, projecting 5 cm beyond the tube's entrance to allow the animals' easy access. One end of the tube is sealed with a wooden block mounted on the tray. The tubes are suspended by wire or tape, fixed firmly underneath horizontal limbs, where they resemble a hollow branch. Nest tubes were located approximately 20 m apart along hedgerows and treelines. They were positioned on trees and shrubs between 1 m and 2 m from the ground and distributed throughout all suitable habitats within the Site. Locations of tubes are shown on Figure 2.

To prove the likely absence of hazel dormice, an index of probability score is used in which the tubes should remain in-situ between July 2019- November 2019 (Table 2). Tubes are to be checked once a month or enough months in order to gain a minimum number of points, but it is important to include the month May and September.



**Table 2: Index of Probability Scoring (adapted from Bright Morris and Mitchell-Jones, 2006)**

| Month     | Index of Probability | Cumulative point score |
|-----------|----------------------|------------------------|
| April     | 1                    | 1                      |
| May       | 4                    | -                      |
| June      | 2                    | -                      |
| July      | 2                    | -                      |
| August    | 5                    | 6                      |
| September | 7                    | 13                     |
| October   | 2                    | 15                     |
| November  | <b>2</b>             | <b>17</b>              |

## 2.2 Limitations

The details of this report will remain valid for a period of **two years** from the date of the survey, after which the validity of this assessment should be reviewed to determine whether further updates are necessary. Note that the recommendations within this report should be reviewed (and reassessed if necessary) should there be any changes to the red line boundary or development proposals which this report was based on.

## 3.0 Results

### 3.1 Weather Conditions

Table 2: below provides the weather conditions during each of the dormouse surveys conducted within the Site.

**Table 2: Survey Weather Conditions**

| Survey | Date       | Start Time | End Time | Air Temp (°C) | End temp | Rain | Wind Speed | Cloud Cover (%) |
|--------|------------|------------|----------|---------------|----------|------|------------|-----------------|
| 1      | 12.08.2019 | 14.00      | 14.10    | 20.2          | 219      | Nil  | 0          | 0               |
| 2      | 12.09.2019 | 11:30      | 12:30    | 17.9          | 19.1     | Nil  | 1          | 90              |
| 3      | 22.10.2019 | 16:55      | 17:15    | 12            | 12       | Nil  | 1          | 40              |
| 4      | 19.12.2019 | 11:30      | 12:48    | 8             | 9        | Nil  | 1          | 100             |
| 5      | 09.04.20   | 11.45      | 12.10    | 13            | 20       | Nil  | 1          | 20              |

## 3.2 Survey Results

### 3.2.1 Presence Absence results

A summary of the results from the surveys are provided in Table 3.

**Table 3: Survey results**

| Survey | Date       | Dormice nest recorded | Notes                                                                                                                           |
|--------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | 12.08.2019 | No                    | -                                                                                                                               |
| 2      | 12.09.2019 | No                    | -                                                                                                                               |
| 3      | 22.10.19   | Yes                   | Dormouse nests found in Tube 7, single dormouse found in Tube 14.                                                               |
| 4      | 19.12.19   | Yes                   | Dormouse nests found in Tube 14, 16 and 20. Single dormice were found in Tube 7 and 21. Dead juvenile dormouse found in Tube 23 |
| 5      | 09.04.20   | Yes                   | Adult male and female/ nest found in tube 21.                                                                                   |

The locations of nest tubes where dormice nests were found are shown on Figure 2. An example of one of the dormice recorded is shown in Photograph 1.

**Photograph 1: Dormouse recorded in Tube 14**





## 4.0 Relevant Planning Policy & Legislation

### 4.1 National Policy Framework

A revised NPPF was issued on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2019 (Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government, 2019) and currently supplements government Circular 06/2005, *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System* (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005).

Circular 06/2005 states that the presence of protected species is a material consideration in the planning process. Paragraph 107 of the NPPF also states that:

*"Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural environment by:*

- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, Sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan)*
- b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland*
- c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate*
- d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures*
- e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and*
- f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate."*

The conservation and enhancement of wildlife is also specifically reference re: development within the National Parks or the Broads.

*"When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:*

- 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 incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity."*

## 4.2 Local Plan

The site falls within the area governed by Havant Borough Council and the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core strategy) 2011 applies to development within this area. The local plan includes Policy CS11 – (Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough) relating to biodiversity.

Planning permission will be granted for development that:

*"1. Ensures the key landscape and built form principles set out in the Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment are protected and where possible enhanced by partnership working with developers, groups and the wider community.*

*2. Protects and where possible enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory designated landscape, habitats and features of biological, hydrological or geological interest. Protection and enhancement will be achieved by appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures including wardening, education and information and the creation of new habitats, water bodies/courses planting of new trees and woodland.*

*3. Has particular regard to the following hierarchy of nature conservation designations within the borough (as identified on the Proposals Map): (i) Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar [International]. (ii) Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves [National]. (iii) Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), other Ancient Woodland not identified in (ii) above [Local].*

*4. Protects and where appropriate enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory heritage designations by appropriately managing development in or adjacent to conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest.*

*5. Supports an ongoing programme of survey of habitats and species and designation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.*

*6. Incorporates partnership working with conservation organisations to improve public understanding of biodiversity and to manage public access to designated sites, particularly on the coast, to reduce harm to nature conservation interests.*

*7. Incorporates partnership working with landowners and developers to ensure land management practices restore, enhance and where appropriate create new valued landscapes, habitats and their soil structure, particularly the ancient woodland remnants of the Forest of Bere and coastal salt marsh.*



*8. Protects wildlife habitats and wildlife corridors to prevent the fragmentation of existing habitats and to allow species, for example Brent Geese, to respond to the impacts of climate change by making provision for habitat adaptation e.g. coastal managed realignment and species migration.*

*9. Maintains undeveloped gaps between the settlements of Emsworth / Havant; Havant/Waterlooville; Havant/Portsmouth; Emsworth / Westbourne and Leigh Park/Rowlands Castle as shown on the Proposals Map.*

*10. Protects the best and most versatile agricultural land that has the greatest potential for local food security.*

*11. Responds to the emerging evidence from the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project, the published recommendations, and future related research."*

#### **4.2.1 DM8 Conservation, Protection and Enhancement of Existing Natural Features**

Development will only be permitted where it protects and enhances local habitats and landscape distinctiveness and which addresses all of the relevant criteria as set out below:

*"1. Protects natural features of nature conservation and/or amenity importance on the site, for example trees, woodlands, hedgerows, soils, streams, stream corridors, springs, ditches or ponds from damage, destruction and a deterioration in quality.*

*2. Sympathetically incorporates existing features into the overall design of the scheme including measures taken to ensure their continued survival.*

*3. Provides new landscape works that integrate successfully with the local environment and existing natural features, using local materials and plant species and making provision for future maintenance of new landscape works associated with new developments.*

*4. Ensures sequences of greenspaces are maintained and protects the attractiveness and visual amenity of all green open spaces that contribute to the identity of the borough."*

### **4.3 Dormouse Legislation**

The hazel dormouse is legally protected in the United Kingdom under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended); this legal protection was strengthened in 2000 by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000 in England and Wales. Under Schedule 12 of this Act, it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure used by hazel dormice for shelter or protection or to disturb an animal whilst occupying such a structure.

Further, hazel dormice are also afforded full legal protection under European legislation on Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended), which transposed the European 'Habitats' Directive (92/43/EEC) into UK law, making it a European protected species. In combination, these legislations make it an offence to:

- Intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture a hazel dormouse;
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection by a hazel dormouse; and / or



- Deliberately disturb a hazel dormouse while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

An EPSL from Natural England is required for any development works that would affect dormouse or dormouse habitat (e.g. hedgerows or scrub) where the species is known to be present.

## 5.0 Ecological Constraints, Impacts and Recommendations

### 5.1 Potential impacts and Requirement to Obtain an EPSL

The proposed development will impact dormice if suitable mitigation is not provided. These effects could comprise:

- Loss of habitat;
- Killing and injuring dormice; and
- Disturbance.

Firstly, the mitigation hierarchy must therefore be applied to these effects. This comprises:

1. Avoidance – avoid adverse effects as far as possible by designing out or using preventative measures during the construction process thus resulting in an environmental effect of neutral significance.
2. Reduction – minimize adverse effects as far as possible, mainly by retaining as much suitable habitat as possible.
3. Compensation – involves the creation of habitats of the same value to compensate for any losses.

As adverse effects upon dormice are probable, the mitigation will need to be secured within an EPSL granted by NE. An EPSL application can only be submitted once full planning permission is received and all planning conditions relevant to wildlife have been discharged. All survey, mitigation and development information must be included in the licence application to be submitted to NE for determination.

Please note, NE takes a minimum of 30 working days to determine a licence application – although delays are commonplace during busy periods. This process can potentially be shortened by using NE's 'Pre-submission Screening' service prior to planning permission being granted. This service enables NE to screen a draft EPSL application, enabling comments to be incorporated within the final EPSL application ready for once planning permission has been received. This reduces the potential delays through further information requests and queries being received post-planning consent.

#### 5.1.1 Mitigation

##### Habitat Retention

The site is located to broadleaved and mixed woodland which provides suitable habitat for dormice. These areas are not within the site boundary and will therefore be retained.

##### Habitat Compensation

The proposals show approximately 200m<sup>2</sup> of suitable dormouse habitat, dense scrub along the southern boundary, will be cleared to facilitate the proposals.



The dense scrub connects to a wider habitat network for dormice, providing an all year round food source. In the area where the proposals will result in the removal of dormouse habitat, careful consideration has been taken to ensure that there is still connectivity around the Site and that areas of suitable habitat which are retained are not isolated.

In areas where habitat clearance cannot be avoid then it is required to be replaced in order to compensate to ensure that dormouse still have connectivity around the site and food source through the year.

In order to achieve habitat compensation, native species planting along the western boundary have been shown in masterplan as shown in Appendix B. Recommended species include; hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and elder *Sambucus nigra*.

In addition to the native species planting along the western boundary, it is recommended that works to increase / improve dormouse habitat within Neville's Park West Wood SINC (Ref: HV0033) and Hulbert Road Meadow SINC (Ref: HV0035) which border the site to the north and south respectively are undertaken. The SINC locations are shown in Figure 3.

### Measures to protect individual Dormice

All vegetation clearance works will need to be carried out with the licensed ecologist on site, following a fingertip search to ensure there are no nest in danger of being destroyed. Vegetation clearance should then be undertaken in a two stage process in order to minimise the potential for dormice to be injured or killed.

Prior to all works that could affect hazel dormouse habitats, a toolbox talk will be given to all contractors by the named ecologist. They should explain the potential for discovering hazel dormice during works and the procedure to take in the event a hazel dormouse is found.

The first stage can only be completed between November and March when dormice are in hibernation. This stage involves carefully removing all vegetation to a height no lower than 300 mm using hand- tools only. Arising are then left on the ground to provide cover to any hibernation nests present. This allows hibernation nests to remain in-situ as this is when they are most at risk of being injured or killed.

In April, the second stage of clearance could take place. At this time of year, dormice would have come out of hibernation and dispersed naturally into adjacent unaffected and protected habitat, as the arisings left in the areas to be cleared would not provide sufficient cover for new nest building. At this stage, vegetation can be cut to ground level and / or stumps grubbed out to facilitate construction.

### Minimising Domestic Cat Predation

The following measures will be beneficial in reducing the impact of predation on dormouse by domestic cats;

- Planting of spiny and or thorny species (such as those mentioned previously, blackthorn, hawthorn and others including dog-rose) along the boundaries of the site particularly those adjacent to woodland and within the proposed native hedgerows. Planting is also



recommended within areas of retained woodland within species such as bramble which would be encouraged to grow and create or expand the existing understory. This would provide a further deterrent for cats to enter areas of suitable dormouse habitat; and

- Information leaflets provided to all new residents on occupancy. The leaflet would detail the impacts that cats can have on local wildlife populations and identify measures that can be implemented by owners to minimise predation. These include bells on collars, keeping cats inside during the night and reporting any stray cats to a rescue body.

### Implementation of a Sensitive Lighting Strategy

A sensitive lighting strategy should be implanted at the Site whereby there will be no light spill over 1 lux on retained boundary features including adjacent woodland. There is no specific published research or guidelines on the light levels tolerated by hazel dormice, however the maximum level of light tolerated by light sensitive bats is lux 1, and therefore this light spill is considered appropriate for hazel dormice.

### Provision of Compensatory Nest Sites

In order to compensate and enhance the Site for future dormouse populations, 20 dormouse nest boxes are to be erected on the trees high up 1.5 m to provide a nesting opportunities within surrounding woodland. These boxes are also beneficial to other species such as birds, wood mice and bats.

#### 5.1.2 Habitat Enhancement

In order to enhance the site further for the population of dormice on site, the following are recommended;

- Planting new areas of native trees, hedgerows and shrub across the development to provide cover and additional foraging opportunities concentrating mainly around the site boundaries;
- Planting a range of native food plants across the site beneficial to dormice including; ivy *Hedera*, honey suckle *Lonicera* and wild clematis *Clematis* can provide good links between the shrub and canopy layer as well as providing additional habitat and autumn food; and
- Planting sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* and bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg within the woodlands areas in low densities as it produces flowers and supports a high number of insects that dormice feed on.

#### 5.1.3 Management

Suitable retained and created habitat (e.g. woodland and scrub) within the Site should be managed in the long term to enhance fruit / seed production. Habitat management should be carried out over winter when hazel dormice are hibernating. These areas of suitable habitat connects to a wider habitat network for dormice, providing an all year round food source.

#### 5.1.4 Monitoring

Hazel dormouse boxes should be monitored by a licensed hazel dormouse surveyor twice a year (May and October) for five years after completion of the scheme (or creation of new habitats). The schedule for the monitoring will be agreed with Natural England and included within an EPSL granted for the site. Results of the monitoring surveys will inform the long term management of the Site by allowing management prescriptions to be revised.



## 6.0 Summary

The proposals are for the erection of 75 new homes with associated access, parking and landscaping following demolition of the existing buildings. The development on site has the potential to kill or injure dormouse populations and cause habitat loss and disturbance.

In order to prevent breaches in the legislation protecting dormice and maintain the population in the local area, mitigation measures are required and comprise:

- Avoidance and retention of habitats with the potential to support dormice;
- Habitat retention, to ensure no connectivity loss;
- Habitat creation to compensate for habitats lost;
- Measure to protect individual dormice;
- Minimising risk of predation by domestic cats;
- Sensitive lighting strategy;
- Provision of compensatory nest sites;
- Enhancement of retained habitats and;
- Monitoring post development.

With these measures in place it is considered that the presence of dormice would not form a significant constraint to development of the Site. Furthermore, with appropriate mitigating included within this report, the population could be retained and continue to contribute to the biodiversity value of the Site.



## 7.0 References

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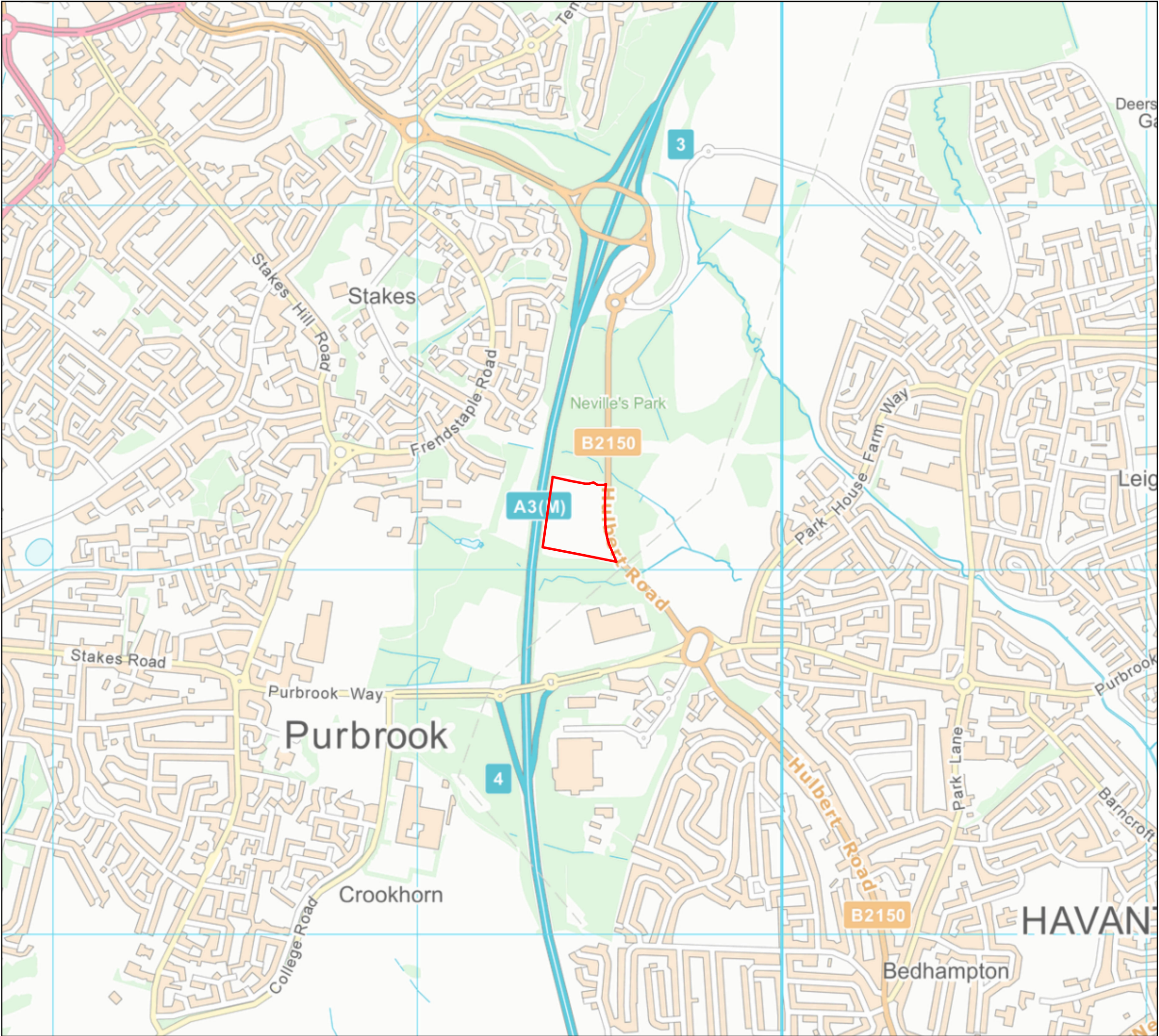


## **FIGURES**

**Figure 1 – Site Location Plan**

**Figure 2 – Dormouse Tube Location Plan**

**Figure 3 – Site location in relation to SINC**s



| Rev | Date     | Notes                  |
|-----|----------|------------------------|
| A   | 24/09/19 | Initial map production |

Legend

Site boundary

0 50 100 200 Metres



Site Location Plan

**Hulbert Rd, Havant**  
**Trustees of the GHM Jackson**  
**1972 Settlement**

|                               |                           |                             |                |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Scale at A3:<br>1:10,000      | Project No:<br>A096474    | Drawing No:<br>Figure 1     | Revision:<br>A |
| Drawn by:<br>Maddie Errington | Drawn date:<br>24/09/2019 | Approved by:<br>John Simper |                |

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| Rev | Date     | Notes                  |
|-----|----------|------------------------|
| A   | 10/01/20 | Initial map production |

Legend

- Site boundary
- Dormouse tube location
- Dormouse tube location and nest
- Dormouse location
- Dead dormouse location

0 10 20 40 Metres



Dormouse Tube Location Plan

Hulbert Rd, Havant  
Trustees of the GHM Jackson  
1972 Settlement

|                               |                           |                             |                |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Scale at A3:<br>1:1,000       | Project No:<br>A096474    | Drawing No:<br>Figure 2     | Revision:<br>A |
| Drawn by:<br>Maddie Errington | Drawn date:<br>10/01/2020 | Approved by:<br>Emma Taylor |                |

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The whole of the report must be read as other sections of the report may contain information which puts into context the findings in any executive summary.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on Site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.



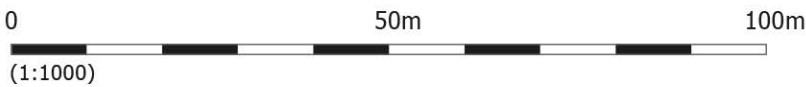
## Appendix B – Masterplan



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| REV | DESCRIPTION         | DATE     | AUTHOR | CHK'D |
|-----|---------------------|----------|--------|-------|
| A   | Masterplan updated  | 03/04/20 | BA     | -     |
| B   | Masterplan updated  | 09/04/20 | BA     | -     |
| C   | Annotations updated | 09/04/20 | BA     | -     |
| D   | Title block updated | 22/04/20 | BA     | -     |

**KEY**  
Indicative Site Boundary





**Urban & Landscape Design**

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**PROJECT**  
**Hulbert Road**  
**Havant**  
For: The Trustees of the GHM Jackson 1972 Settlement

**DRAWING**  
**Concept Masterplan - 01**

| SCALE       | DATE        | AUTHOR | CHK'D |
|-------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| 1:1000 @ A2 | 11/03/19    | BA     | CL    |
| JOB NO.     | DRAWING NO. | REV    |       |
| A096474     | CMP-01      | D      |       |



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