



ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

BEREWOOD
SOUTHERN ACCESS JUNCTION
WATERLOOVILLE
HAMPSHIRE

JULY 2025
UPDATED AUGUST 2025

ON BEHALF OF GRAINGER LTD



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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 LC Ecological Services Limited were commissioned by Grainger Ltd to conduct an Ecological Impact Assessment for the Southern Access Junction at Berewood, Waterlooville, Hampshire (OS central grid reference SU 67109 07842). An update to the previously approved discharge of conditions application is required to allow for additional tree and vegetation clearance necessary to accommodate design changes resulting from discussions with Hampshire Highways in relation to the southern access junction. A separate application is to be submitted in relation to updates associated with the Phase 4 infrastructure road.
- 1.2 A revised application has been prepared to address design changes required to the infrastructure work associated with the delivery of the southern access junction and the phase 4 Infrastructure roads and drainage requirements. This application seeks consent for the works associated with the access road situated between the southern access junction roundabout and the phase 4 infrastructure works only. This report has therefore been prepared to support this application.
- 1.3 The scoping information provided by the ecological appraisal summarises the ecological baseline methods and results; evaluates the Important Ecological Features (IEFs); and indicates the potential impacts and proposes mitigation for the construction and operation of the proposed development.
- 1.4 Thirteen IEFs were identified during the EcIA, including four sites of regional importance, four habitats of local importance, and five faunae of local importance. No significant negative impacts on these IEFs were identified during the assessment following the application of mitigation measures.
- 1.5 The zone of influence of the project was determined by the sensitivity of the ecological features to environmental change within the site and the surrounding area in accordance with the guidelines for EcIA (CIEEM, 2018).

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 LC Ecological Services Limited were commissioned by Grainger Ltd to conduct an Ecological Impact Assessment for the Southern Access Junction at Berewood, Waterlooville, Hampshire (OS central grid reference: SU 67109 07842). An update to the previously approved discharge of conditions application is required to allow for additional tree and vegetation clearance necessary to accommodate design changes resulting from discussions with Hampshire Highways in relation to the southern access junction. A separate application is to be submitted in relation to updates associated with the Phase 4 infrastructure road.
- 2.2 A revised application has been prepared to address design changes required to the infrastructure work associated with the delivery of the southern access junction and the phase 4 Infrastructure roads and drainage requirements. This application seeks consent for the works associated with the access road situated between the southern access junction roundabout and the phase 4 infrastructure works only. This report has therefore been prepared to support this application. A site location plan has been provided in appendix I, and proposals have been provided in appendix II.
- 2.3 The report summarises the ecological baseline methods and results; evaluates the Important Ecological Features (IEFs); and indicates the potential impacts and proposes mitigation for the construction and operational stages of the proposed development.
- 2.4 The purpose of this report is to outline the following:
- To identify and describe all potentially significant ecological effects associated with the proposed development.
 - To set out the mitigation measures required to ensure compliance with nature conservation legislation and to address any potentially significant ecological effects.
 - To identify how mitigation measures will/could be secured.
 - To provide an assessment of the significance of any residual effects.
 - To identify appropriate enhancement measures.
 - To set out the requirements for post-construction monitoring.

3.0 LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT

Legislation

3.1 Full details of statutory obligations with respect to biodiversity and the planning system can be found in Defra Circular 06/2005. Relevant legislation to this application site includes the following:

- **Internationally Designated Sites:** Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) are listed as National Site Networks which are designated for supporting habitats or species of high nature conservation importance in the European context. protected under the *Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2017* and Ramsar sites are protected under the *Ramsar Convention (1971)*.
- **Nationally Designated Sites:** Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are protected under section 28 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended)*.
- **Badgers** (*Meles meles*): *Protection of Badgers Act 1992*.
- **Bats:** all species of British bats and their roosts are fully protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended)* and the *Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2017*.
- **Birds:** all birds, their nests, eggs and young are protected by the *WCA 1981 (as amended)*.
- **Mammals:** *Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996*.
- **Reptiles:** the adder (*Viper berus*), common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*) and slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) receive protection under the *WCA 1981 (as amended)*.

National Planning Policy

3.2 Chapter 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2024) ‘*Conserving and enhancing the natural environment*’ sets out the Government’s policies on biodiversity, landscape and geological conservation. Relevant paragraphs within this chapter include:

- **Paragraph 187:** Recognise the wider benefits of ecosystem services and minimise impacts on biodiversity, providing net gains in biodiversity.
- **Paragraph 188:** Planning positively and distinguishing between the hierarchy of designated sites and allocating land with the least environmental value and maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure.
- **Paragraph 192:** Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity by safeguarding wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks; promote

the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and securing biodiversity net gain.

- **Paragraph 193:** Refuse development if found to have significant harm to biodiversity; is on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which is likely to have an adverse effect; if results in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats. Developments with the primary objective to conserve or enhance biodiversity will be supported, while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design and can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature.
- **Paragraph 194:** Protection to be given to potential SPA and possible SACs, proposed Ramsar sites, and sites identified or required as compensatory measures for impacts to these sites.
- **Paragraph 195:** Considers if the development is to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site.

Local Planning Policy

3.3 Relevant planning policies within the Winchester City Council Local Plan, (Adopted March 2013) include:

- Policy CP15: Green Infrastructure
- Policy CP16: Biodiversity

3.4 Relevant planning policies within the Havant Borough Core Strategy (adopted March 2011) include:

- Policy CS11 Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough
- Policy CS13 Green Infrastructure

Biodiversity Action Plans

3.5 Relevant Biodiversity Action plans (BAPs) are as follows:

- Soprano pipistrelle bat (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) (UK BAP)
- Hazel dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) (UK BAP)
- Reptiles (UK BAP)

4.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Study Area

4.1 The site is located at Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference SU 67109 07842 and the study area comprises the site plus:

- 5 kilometres for statutory designated sites
- 2 kilometres for non-statutory designated sites
- 2 kilometres for all protected and notable species including bats
- 500 metres for great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*); and
- 30 metres for badgers.

Sources of Information

4.2 The following sources of information were used to inform the impact assessment.

Table 1: Summary of survey work and sources of information

Survey type	Year(s)	Comment
Data search of protected and notable species within 2 kilometres of the site	2023	Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC)
Ecological appraisal	2025	LC Ecological Services in May 2025
UK Habitat Classification survey and condition assessment	2025	LC Ecological Services in May 2025
Badger survey	2025	LC Ecological Services in May 2025
Bats – Activity surveys	2025	LC Ecological Services in April and June 2025
Bats – Tree roost assessment	2025	LC Ecological Services in June and July 2025
Great crested newt – eDNA testing and Aquatic surveys	2018, 2020, 2022, 2023, 2025	LC Ecological Services updated in April and May 2025
Hazel dormouse - Habitat assessment and Monitoring surveys	2007, 2012, 2025	LC Ecological Services updated in May 2025
Reptiles – Habitat assessment and reptile translocation	2025	LC Ecological Services in May through to July 2025

Assessment Process

- 4.3 The EcIA is in accordance with the CIEEM *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland* (CIEEM, 2018).
- 4.4 The starting point was to determine which features should be subject to detailed assessment, that is, those IEFs:
- a) Of sufficient value that impacts upon them may be significant (in terms of legislation or policy); and
 - b) Potentially vulnerable to significant impacts arising from the development.
- 4.5 This approach is consistent with the EIA Regulations, which only require investigation of likely significant effects.
- 4.6 The CIEEM guidelines recommend that the value of IEFs or features is determined based on a geographic frame of reference that includes the following levels:

Table 2: Level of Value Assigned to each IEF (adapted from CIEEM, 2018)

Level of Value	Example of Definitions
International	<p>An internationally important site e.g. SPA, SAC, Ramsar (or a site considered worthy of such a designation).</p> <p>A viable area of a habitat type listed in Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive, or smaller areas of such habitats which are essential to maintain the viability of a larger whole.</p> <p>A regularly occurring population of an internationally important species (listed on Annex IV of the Habitats Directive).</p>
UK / National	<p>A nationally designated site e.g. SSSI or a site considered worthy of such designation.</p> <p>A viable area of a priority habitat identified within the UK BAP, or of smaller areas of such habitat which are essential to maintain the larger whole.</p> <p>Any recurring population of a nationally important species e.g. listed on Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</p> <p>A feature identified as of critical importance in the UK BAP.</p>
Regional (Hampshire)	<p>A site designated as either a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) or a Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI), or habitats that meet the designation criteria for SINC in Hampshire.</p> <p>Areas of internationally or nationally important habitats which are degraded but are considered readily restored.</p>

Level of Value	Example of Definitions
	<p>A regularly occurring, locally significant population of a species listed as being nationally scarce.</p> <p>A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a regionally important species.</p>
Local (the zone of influence including the site and its immediate vicinity, including habitats within or linked to those on site)	<p>Areas of internationally or nationally important habitats which are degraded and have little or no potential for restoration.</p> <p>A good example of a common or widespread habitat in the region.</p>

Assessment Criteria

Predicting and Characterising Ecological Impacts

- 4.7 The assessment of magnitude of effect assesses whether an impact will be positive or negative; its extent; duration; reversibility and timing and frequency as well as the cumulative effect. A combination of quantitative information and qualitative assessment based on professional judgment was used whilst considering all of these factors to assign effects on the IEFs to one of four categories as detailed in table 3 below.

Table 3: Assessment of Magnitude of Effects

Category	Definition
High	A permanent or long-term effect on the extent/size or integrity of a site, habitat, species assemblage or community, population or group. If adverse this is likely to threaten its sustainability. If beneficial this is likely to enhance its conservation status.
Medium	A permanent or long-term effect on extent/size or integrity of a site, habitat, species assemblage or community, population or group. If adverse this is unlikely to threaten its sustainability. If beneficial this is likely to be sustainable but is unlikely to enhance its conservation status.
Low	A short-term but reversible effect on the extent/size or integrity of a site, habitat or species assemblage or community, population or group that is within the range of variation normally experienced between years.
Negligible	A short-term but reversible effect on the extent/size or integrity of a site, habitat or species assemblage or community, population or group that is within the normal range or annual variation.

- 4.8 For each IEF, the significance of the effects of the proposed development during construction and operation are assessed and the type of impacts are characterised according to their importance and magnitude. Where there is uncertainty over the appropriate level of significance to assign, this will be stated but as a precautionary measure the higher level of significance will be applied. Where impacts will arise, mitigation and enhancement measures are provided.

Direct and Indirect Ecological Impacts

- 4.9 Both direct and indirect impacts are considered within this assessment. A direct impact is a defined action such as the physical loss of a habitat or the immediate mortality of an individual of a particular species. Indirect impacts are attributable to an action, but which affect ecological resources through effects on an intermediary ecosystem, process or IEF e.g. the loss of an important prey species for a predator.

Limitations

- 4.10 The grassland had been cut in isolated areas to allow for site investigation works, and therefore some flowering species were missing flowerheads to aid identification. Despite this, it is considered that a sufficient level of botanical information was recorded to enable classification of the broad habitat types present on site, and to make an initial assessment of their value and condition.
- 4.11 At the time of writing the static detectors analysis had not been completed to provide a full data search. This is not considered a significant limitation due to the results of the nighttime bat walk survey which has confirmed species present in both the spring and summer surveys.

5.0 BASELINE

- 5.1 An ecological appraisal and UK habitat classification survey and condition assessment were conducted on the site in May 2025 by LC Ecological Services Ltd, by suitably qualified ecologist, Nikkii Hesketh-Roberts. The methodology and the key findings are summarised in this section to inform the nature conservation evaluation for each of the IEFs identified.

Designated sites

- 5.2 The site is located within close proximity to high-quality habitats. Internationally designated statutory sites include Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA and Ramsar which lies 2.88 kilometre to the southeast of the site, Solent Maritime SAC lies 3.11 kilometre to the southeast, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Ramsar lies 3.7 kilometres southwest, and Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC lies 3.83 kilometres southwest. The nearest nationally designated statutory site is Portsdown SSSI, which is situated 1.69 kilometres to the southwest of the site. There are not anticipated to be any impacts to these sites from this element of the scheme. Issues relating to the wider housing development are detailed within the Ecology Chapter for the development (Biodiversity by Design 2010b). **No further action is required.** A full list of statutory designated sites is provided in appendix III.
- 5.3 Non-statutory designated sites include Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), of which there are 18 located within two kilometres of the site. The nearest SINC is Marrelsmoor Coppice located 75 metres to the north, London Road Fen SINC, Purbrook Heath SINC, and Marrelsmoor Row SINC are all located within 400 metres of the site. Full details are provided in appendix III.

Habitats

- 5.4 The habitat types within the site were recorded during the survey on the 26th May 2025. A UK Habitats Classification survey (UKHabs Ltd., 2023) was undertaken by experienced ecologist Nikkii Hesketh-Roberts.
- 5.5 The site comprised areas of neutral grassland, broadleaved woodland and scrub. The following habitats were recorded on the site and are described below, whilst full descriptions are provided in appendix IV, a habitat map is provided as appendix V, and photographs are provided in appendix VI.
- Other neutral grassland – g3c
 - Modified grassland – g4
 - Other broadleaved woodland – w1h
 - Bramble scrub – h3d
 - Mixed scrub – h3h
 - Willow scrub – h3j

- Developed land sealed surface - u1b

Other neutral grassland - g3c

- 5.6 The grassland covered approximately one-third of the site. The sward measured approximately 40 to 60 centimetres. The ground was wet in places with species favourable of wetter conditions recorded throughout. Some bare ground was recorded. Locally abundant soft-rush (*Juncus effusus*) was recorded with abundant creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*) and frequent cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), rough meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*), meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), hairy sedge (*Carex hirta*), and creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*). Additional species recorded included locally dominant common fleabane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*), and frequent creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), greater bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus pedunculatus*), common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), oak (*Quercus robur*) saplings, curled dock (*Rumex crispus*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), and locally frequent broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), occasional sweet vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), grey willow (*Salix cinerea* subsp. *cinerea*) saplings, silverweed (*Argentina anserina*), lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*), horsetail (*Equisetum* sp.), meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*), marsh thistle (*Cirsium palustre*), bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*), pepper-saxifrage (*Silene silaus*), common chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and rare occurrences of pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*) and common spotted orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*).

Modified grassland – g4

- 5.7 Modified grassland was recorded along side the road verges in the east of the site. The vegetation is regularly maintained with a short sward height of approximately 6 to 10 centimetres. The sward is mostly grass-dominated with common grass species such as perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), annual meadow-grass (*Poa annua*) and smooth meadow-grass (*Poa pratensis*) occurring in high abundance. Other species recorded within the sward include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), daisy (*Bellis perennis*), creeping buttercup, dandelion (*Taraxacum* agg.), greater plantain (*Plantago major*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), dove's-foot crane's-bill (*Geranium molle*), sticky mouse-ear (*Cerastium glomeratum*) and spotted medick (*Medicago arabica*).

Other broadleaved woodland – w1h

- 5.8 Other broadleaved woodland covered approximately one-third of the site and was recorded in the east of the site. Species present include pedunculate oak, sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), common lime (*Tilia europaea*), grey willow, horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*),

plum (*Prunus domestica*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) with butterfly bush (*Buddleja davidii*) and a sparse ground flora dominated by bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg), with frequent ivy (*Hedera helix*).

Bramble scrub – h3d

- 5.9 Bramble scrub was recorded to the north of the site, and centrally. Other species recorded within the scrub included butterfly-bush, locally abundant gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), and frequent hawthorn, with tall ruderals including abundant creeping thistle, and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

Mixed scrub – h3h

- 5.10 Areas of mixed scrub including bramble, grey willow, hazel and hawthorn was recorded surrounding the grassland in the south of the site.

Willow scrub – h3j

- 5.11 A large patch of willow scrub is present on site which has self-seeded forming a dense group. Additional tree species recorded in this area include ash, sycamore and oak. An area of this habitat had been cut back to allow for site investigation works.

Developed land sealed surface - u1b

- 5.12 Tarmac hardstanding road was recorded on site within the red line boundary

Assessment of habitats

- 5.13 The level of value of these habitats is summarised in table 4 below.

Table 4: Level of value of habitats recorded within the site

IEF	Evaluation rationale	Value of IEF
Other neutral grassland	This is a common habitat at local, county, and national levels which can support a range of fauna and flora.	Local
Modified grassland	This is a common habitat at local, county, and national levels which can support a range of fauna and flora.	Local
Other broadleaved woodland	This is a common habitat at local, county, and national levels which can support a range of fauna	Local
Bramble scrub	This is a common habitat at local, county, and national levels which can support a range of fauna.	Local
Mixed scrub	This is a common habitat at local, county, and national levels which can support a range of fauna.	Local
Willow scrub	This is a common habitat at local, county, and national levels which can support a range of fauna	Local

IEF	Evaluation rationale	Value of IEF
Developed land sealed surface	This habitat holds no ecological value	Negligible

Protected and Notable Species

- 5.14 HBIC were previously contacted for records of protected and notable species from within a two-kilometre radius of the site. Full results are provided in appendix III however, records of seven species of bat and two genus of bat, multiple bird records, twenty-seven records of hazel dormouse, four records of hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*), three records of badger and records of slow worm and great crested newt were returned.
- 5.15 The results of the protected/notable species data search and surveys, together with an evaluation of each species, are referred to by their common and scientific names.

Badger

- 5.16 The site, its boundaries and a 30-metre buffer zone around the site (where access was possible), were surveyed for badger evidence such as setts, latrines, pathways, footprints, snuffle holes and badger fur (English Nature, 2002). The survey was undertaken by experienced ecologist Nikkii Hesketh-Roberts on the 26th May 2025. Any setts recorded were classified according to published criteria (Harris, Cresswell and Jefferies, 1989).
- 5.17 Three historic records of badger within two kilometres of the site were noted. No setts, latrines, or badger fur were recorded during the site visit; however, mammal paths were recorded near to the site boundary. Results are provided in appendix VII.
- 5.18 An active badger sett is located north of the site in Marrelsmoor Coppice SINC.
- 5.19 Evidence of badger has been recorded within the wider Berewood site, and the site is considered to support foraging habitat.

Bats

Trees

- 5.20 Trees on site were assessed for their potential to support roosting bats in March, June and July 2025 by ecologists Jenny Sutch (Class 2 bat licence), Pete Duffy and Aimee Cokayne (Class 1 bat licence). A ground level tree assessment (GLTA) was undertaken in accordance with the methodology in '*Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition)*'. (Collins, 2023), whereby trees were assessed from ground level, surveying for any evidence of roosting bats,

such as urine staining or droppings, and any features which could potentially be used as roosting locations by bats, such as cracks, crevices, loose bark or hollows. The potential of the trees to support roosting bats was determined using the scale presented in table 5 and 6 below.

Table 5: Criteria for assessing the suitability of trees on proposed development sites for bats

Suitability	Description
None	Either no PRF in the tree or highly unlikely to be any
FAR	Further assessment required to establish if PRFs are present within the tree
PRF	A tree with at least one PRF present

Table 6: Criteria for assessing the of potential suitability of PRF on a proposed development site for bats

Suitability	Description
PRF-I	PRF is only suitable for individual bats or very small numbers of bats either due to size or lack of suitable surrounding habitats.
PRF-M	PRF is suitable for multiple bats and may therefore be used by a maternity colony

5.21 There are multiple records of bats within two kilometres of the site, including multiple records from bat roosts. The majority of the tree and scrub on site were not considered suitable to support roosting bats, however fourteen trees were assessed as either FAR or PRF. Climbing surveys were therefore undertaken on the 25th, 26th June and 29th July 2025. During these surveys one PRF-M was recorded within a willow, and PRF-I were recorded within two willow trees (all within group 4). One oak and two willow were considered unsafe to climb and are subject to emergence surveys.

5.22 A dusk emergence survey was undertaken on the 11th August 2025 of the oak tree using night vision aids. No bats were recorded emerging from the oak during the survey, with only low activity from common bat species detected throughout the survey. It has therefore been concluded that this oak tree does not currently support a bat roost but is still assessed as a PRF-I tree. The two willow trees which are subject to further assessment are located within a dense area of the existing woodland. Night vision aids were positioned on site, however the suitable features could not be clearly viewed due to the dense canopy cover. Results to date are provided in appendix VIII.

Foraging and commuting habitat

5.23 The habitats on site, and the habitats they connect to, were assessed for their suitability to support foraging and commuting bats in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust guidelines (Collins, 2023). The site is of moderate quality for foraging and commuting bats due to the woodland, scrub and unmanaged grassland habitats. There is connectivity to suitable habitat in the wider landscape through the adjacent woodland habitats and network of scrub and hedgerows.

- 5.24 Bat activity surveys have been undertaken in the wider Berewood development with nighttime bat walkover (NBW) surveys covering the phase 4 site in 2025. Spring and summer NBW surveys have revealed the site supports common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle, serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*), and suspected brown long-eared species. Results are provided in appendix IX. Static detectors have also been deployed within the phase 4 boundary each month. The results of these were not available at the time of writing.

Nesting birds

- 5.25 Habitats within the site were assessed for their potential to support nesting birds. The scrub on site provides potential nesting habitat for birds, whilst the grassland habitat provides suitable ground-nesting habitat. The grassland, however, is regularly disturbed through local residents walking across the site and is therefore likely to prevent any ground nesting birds from nesting on site.

Great crested newt

- 5.26 The terrestrial habitats on site are considered suitable for great crested newts due to foraging opportunities provided in the scrub edge and within the grassland habitat. The habitat on site is connected to other suitable habitat in the wider landscape. Records of great crested newt are located within the wider Berewood site with populations still present within the breeding pond in 2025. Environmental DNA analysis was undertaken by licensed ecologist Aimee Cokayne (2019-39595-CLS-CLS), where water samples were collected and sent for analysis. Two sustainable drainage features returned a positive result (results are provided in appendix X). These are both located south of Phase 13b, over 250 metres northwest of the site boundary, whilst further drainage features further south in Phase 13A, returned negative results. Due to the distance of the positive great crested newt ponds on site, and the presence of development between the site, **great crested newt has been screened out of this assessment.**

Hazel dormouse

- 5.27 Multiple records of hazel dormouse are present within two kilometres of the site and targeted surveys have been undertaken over a number of years (appendix XI). Habitats on site were assessed as providing suitable habitat for the hazel dormouse within the scrub habitat. The scrub is also connected to surrounding woodland habitat, which is required to support the territory range of this arboreal species. Marrelsmoor Coppice is known to support the hazel dormouse which is located 75 metres to the north of the site and is connected.
- 5.28 Previous surveys within and adjacent to the site has confirmed the presence of hazel dormice. A dormouse licence has been granted by Natural England for the road layout under a previous discharge of conditions. The current discharge of

conditions covers the removal of additional areas of scrub and trees where detailed design work linked to the S278 approval process, has identified that further vegetation removal was required to enable construction of the road. The areas of vegetation removal covered under the current licence and the additional areas of vegetation removal needed (which will need to be removed under a licence) is provided in appendix XII.

Reptiles

- 5.29 Reptile records for slow worm, grass snake, adder and common lizard have been provided.
- 5.30 Habitats on site were assessed for their suitability to support reptile species in accordance with the '*Reptile surveys. An introduction to planning, conducting and interpreting surveys for snake and lizard conservation*' (Froglife, 1999). High quality reptile habitat holds a mixed height sward of grassland habitats with areas of refuge, shelter, and hibernation. There is a variety of habitats present on-site including other neutral grassland and scrub offering commuting and hibernation opportunities for reptiles.
- 5.31 Targeted surveys have been undertaken across the site for a number of years, with reptile translocations of slow worm, common lizard, and grass snake from the site to a receptor site at Newlands Meadow having taken place. The translocation continued in spring and summer 2025 within the grassland habitats on site and was approved in principle under the current discharge of conditions consent. Current results are provided in appendix XIII.

Assessment of species

- 5.32 The level of value of these species is summarised in table 7 below.

Table 7: Level of value of protected species supported on the site

Receptor	Evaluation rationale	Value of receptor
Badger	Records of badger within 2 kilometres of the site, with suitable commuting and foraging habitat present within the red line boundary. No evidence of badger was encountered within the site.	Local
Bats roosting	- The site offers potential to support roosting bats with potential roost features identified within trees to support both individual and multiple bat species. Common and widespread species of bat have been recorded on site.	Local
Bats Foraging and commuting	- The site offers moderate potential for foraging and commuting bats, with connectivity within the wider landscape. Common and widespread species of bat have been recorded on site.	Local
Nesting birds	Common and widespread species of birds will use scrub and trees for nesting and foraging.	Local

Receptor	Evaluation rationale	Value of receptor
Hazel dormouse	The site offers optimal habitat for hazel dormouse within the scrub and woodland habitat. Dormice have been recorded within the wider Berewood.	Local
Reptiles	Reptiles have been recorded within the site. The site supports common reptile species. This is considered to be of local value as these are common and well distributed within the wider site and also regionally.	Local

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACT

- 6.1 The impacts have been assessed against the development proposals including the inherent mitigation measures described below. The proposals will involve the loss of scrub, woodland and grassland habitat.
- 6.2 Impacts of the proposed development are discussed for the IEFs that are of at least local value or subject to legal consideration. The IEFs included from this point on are therefore limited to:
- Marrelsmoor Coppice SINC (Regional value)
 - London Road Fen SINC (Regional value)
 - Purbrook Heath SINC (Regional value)
 - Marrelsmoor Row SINC (Regional value)
 - Other neutral grassland (Local value)
 - Modified grassland (Local value)
 - Other broadleaved woodland (Local value)
 - Mixed scrub (Local value)
 - Bramble scrub (Local value)
 - Willow scrub (Local value)
 - Badgers (Local value)
 - Bats: roosting, foraging and commuting habitat (Local value)
 - Nesting and foraging birds (Local value)
 - Hazel dormouse (Local value)
 - Reptiles (Local value)

Construction Phase Impacts

Non-statutory designated sites

Marrelsmoor Coppice SINC, London Road Fen SINC, Purbrook Heath SINC, and Marrelsmoor Row SINC

- 6.3 Due to the relatively close proximity of the identified non-statutory designated sites, the closest being Marrelsmoor Coppice SINC, located 75 metres to the north of the site, it is considered that there is a minor risk of adverse indirect pollution impacts occurring to these sites during the construction phase. This in turn could have an adverse effect on the condition of the habitats and vegetation communities within the non-statutory designated sites, for example as a consequence of dust deposition, and/or contamination with man-made chemicals, fuels or other pollutants. The magnitude of any such adverse effects is considered to be **low** and therefore **not significant**.

Habitats

Other neutral grassland, modified grassland, mixed scrub, bramble and willow scrub

- 6.4 The construction works will result in the loss of mixed scrub, bramble and willow scrub on site. The remaining scrub habitat on site and the other neutral grassland was covered by the current discharge of conditions consent and dormouse licence. Given the low botanical value of the existing habitats on site to be impacted, it is therefore concluded that the magnitude of the adverse effect is **low** and **not significant**.

Other broadleaved woodland

- 6.5 The construction works will result in the removal of the woodland habitat on site. Although further woodland habitat is to be removed this is covered under the current discharge of conditions consent and dormouse licence. In addition, the construction works could potentially have adverse indirect pollution impacts on the retained woodland, for example as a consequence of dust deposition, and/or contamination with man-made chemicals, fuels or other pollutants. This in turn could have an adverse effect on the condition of the woodland. The magnitude of the adverse effects is expected to be **low** and **not significant**.

Protected and Notable Fauna

Badger

- 6.6 The proposed construction works will result in the loss of an area of habitat that has been identified to support commuting and foraging badgers and likely forms part of the territory of a local badger clan. The construction works also pose a minor risk of causing harm to badgers. Due to the site's setting within a wider active development zone, the magnitude of the adverse effects is expected to be **low** and **not significant**.

Bats: roosting, foraging and commuting

- 6.7 Trees on site have the potential to supporting roosting bats for both individual and multiple bats. At the time of writing two willow trees and one oak were assessed as holding PRF-I and one willow tree as holding PRF-M. Two willow trees were also considered to hold potential however could not be fully assessed. The loss of these trees have the potential to impact roosting bats. The magnitude of the adverse impact is expected to be **medium** and **significant**.
- 6.8 The proposed construction works will result in the loss of an area of suitable foraging and commuting habitat for bats on site. The construction works could also have some level of disturbance impacts on foraging and commuting bats

throughout the duration of the construction phase, particularly where any lighting systems are being used for night-time works. Lighting is however present along the A3 London Road and by the roundabout. Due to the site's setting within a wider active development zone, the magnitude of the adverse effects is expected to be **low** and **not significant**.

Birds: nesting and foraging

- 6.9 The proposed construction works will result in the loss of an area of suitable nesting and foraging habitat for birds on site, comprising other broadleaved woodland and scrub habitats. 0.317hectares of scrub removal and 0.217hectres of woodland removal is already covered under the current discharge of conditions permission and it is only additional areas of removal required under this application. The site preparation and construction works could result in the disturbance of actively nesting birds, accidental destruction of bird nests, and/or accidental injury or mortality of individual birds. Due to the site's setting within a wider active development zone, the magnitude of these adverse effects is expected to be **low** and **not significant**.

Hazel dormouse

- 6.10 The proposed construction works will result in the loss of an area of suitable habitat for hazel dormouse on site, comprising other broadleaved woodland and scrub habitats. 0.317hectares of scrub removal and 0.217hectres of woodland removal is already covered under the current discharge of conditions permission and approved dormouse licence and it is only additional areas of removal required under this application. The site preparation and construction works could potentially result in injury and/or killing of individual hazel dormouse. Due to the site's setting within a wider active development zone, the magnitude of these adverse effects is expected to be **low** and **not significant**.

Reptiles

- 6.11 The proposed construction works will result in the loss of an area of suitable habitat for common species of reptiles on site, comprising other neutral grassland, other broadleaved woodland and scrub habitats. The site preparation and construction works could also potentially result in injury and/or killing of individual reptiles. Due to the current translocation works and the site's setting within a wider active development zone, the magnitude of these adverse effects is expected to be **low** and **not significant**.

Operational Phase Impacts

Designated sites

Marrelsmoor Coppice SINC, London Road Fen SINC, Purbrook Heath SINC, and Marrelsmoor Row SINC

- 6.12 The development proposals are for the minor vegetation removal and the revised drainage strategy and therefore there is unlikely to be an increase in recreational impacts to the SINC sites. The development site is already regularly used by local residents, with footpaths connecting to the nearby Marrelsmoor Copse which has footpaths and evidence of recreational use currently present. This development will not contribute to further impacts to these SINC sites. **It is therefore considered that the magnitude of these adverse effects would be negligible, and not significant.**

Protected and Notable Fauna

Badger

- 6.13 The development proposals are for the minor vegetation removal and the revised drainage strategy and therefore there are no proposed operational impacts from this scheme. Taking into account the low evidence of badger within the survey area, the magnitude of effects is expected to be **negligible** and **not significant**.

Bats: roosting, foraging and commuting

- 6.14 The development proposals are for the minor vegetation removal and the revised drainage strategy and therefore there are no proposed operational impacts from this scheme. The magnitude of effects is expected to be **negligible** and **not significant**.

Birds: nesting and foraging

- 6.15 The development proposals are for the minor vegetation removal and the revised drainage strategy and therefore there are no proposed operational impacts from this scheme. The magnitude of effects is expected to be **negligible** and **not significant**.

Hazel dormouse

- 6.16 The development proposals are for the minor vegetation removal and the revised drainage strategy and therefore there are no proposed operational impacts from this scheme. The magnitude of effects is expected to be **negligible** and **not significant**.

Reptiles

- 6.17 The development proposals are for the minor vegetation removal and the revised drainage strategy and when operational, the SuDs feature could be used by common reptiles for foraging and basking. The magnitude of effects is expected beneficial and **low** and **not significant**.

7.0 MITIGATION

Construction Phase

Designated sites

Marrelsmoor Coppice SINC, London Road Fen SINC, Purbrook Heath SINC, and Marrelsmoor Row SINC

7.1 A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be produced and implemented under the existing discharge of conditions prior to the construction phase of the project in order to mitigate against potential impacts to the nearby non-statutory designated sites, as well as the surrounding land / local environment. The measures set out below are in accordance with those detailed in the EclA submitted as part of the previous discharge of conditions application. The CEMP will detail specific construction methods and precautionary measures to avoid indirect impacts; this will likely include the following:

- Details of how any building materials, fuels and chemicals will be stored and controlled on site to avoid the risk of pollution, for example all building materials will be stored appropriately in specific designated areas within the construction site compound to avoid potential pollution incidents and creation of dust.
- Any working plant will be fitted with drip trays in order to avoid potential pollution incidents and refuelling of plant/vehicles will either take place off site or within the construction site compound which will be situated at a safe distance from the locally designated sites.
- Installation of construction hoarding or Heras fencing along the perimeter of the construction zone to segregate the working area from the surrounding land.
- Details on the proposed construction methodology including factors such as construction access, methods of construction, timing of works, use of lighting and working hours.
- Dust control and suppression methodology.
- Implementation of specific measures to prevent and limit siltation, such as installation of silt fencing, silt wattles and silt mats at key working areas where surface water runoff could be an issue.

Habitats

Mixed, bramble and willow scrub, and other broadleaved woodland

- 7.2 The loss of the additional other broadleaved woodland and scrub habitats on site in order to facilitate the construction phase are limited in extent, and the habitat loss for the consented scheme has been mitigated for in the wider development. The proposed development layout will include one attenuation pond which will be temporary matted or seeded until landscaping details are submitted. The site-wide masterplan for the wider Berewood development includes substantial areas of land that have been set aside and significantly enhanced for wildlife, including the River Wallington Community Nature Reserve (LCES, 2019) and the Newlands Farm Community Nature Reserve (LCES, 2020). It is considered that the limited loss of habitat as part of this new application and the wider enhanced nature reserve areas across the wider Berewood site will off-set the loss of existing habitats on site to the land take of the proposed urban infrastructure and will also provide an overall net gain in biodiversity value.
- 7.3 The retained woodland and scrub habitats on site will be protected with the use of Heras fencing in accordance with the James Fuller Associates tree report.

Protected and Notable Fauna

Badger

- 7.4 The following measures will be implemented on site to safeguard badger from harm throughout the duration of the construction phase:
- Prior to works commencing the working area will be delineated with construction hoarding or Heras fencing which should largely prevent and discourage badger from entering the construction site.
 - A check for any badger activity on site will also be undertaken prior to works commencing.
 - Where possible, excavations will not be left open overnight. However, if excavations are left open at night, then an earth or wooden ramp will be installed to enable any animals that fall in to escape.
 - The work areas will be checked daily to ensure that no animals are trapped.
 - Any piping will be capped over-night to prevent animals becoming trapped.

Bats: roosting, foraging and commuting

- 7.5 Prior to the felling of the trees with PRF's, a pre-works inspection will be required in accordance with the Bat Mitigation Guidelines (2023). Where a bat roost is identified on site, a licence from Natural England will be required prior to its felling. Where bats are not recorded roosting on site, potential roosting features which are lost to the development will need to be replaced to compensate for the loss of these roosting features across the site. This will include the provision of bat boxes erected on retained trees on site.
- 7.6 Due to the two willow trees located within the dense woodland which were unsafe to climb and could not be fully assessed using night vision aids, the trees will need to be soft felled. The trees will be felled under supervision of a licensed ecologist and the potential features identified during the GLTA will be placed on the ground and will be inspected with an endoscope. Where no evidence of bats is encountered the felled tree can be chipped, however if evidence of bats is encountered Natural England will be contacted for advice. Due to the lack of foraging bats within the area as noted during the nighttime walkover assessment, the risk of encountering bats within these two trees is low.
- 7.6 The following measures will be implemented on site to limit any disturbance impacts on foraging and commuting bats during the construction phase:
- Dusk and night-time working with the use of flood lights will be strictly forbidden on site during the bat activity season (April to October inclusive) and this will be specified within the CEMP. If there are exceptional circumstances where night working is absolutely essential then an ecologist will be contacted, and a suitable method of works devised so that there is no light spill onto any adjacent off-site habitats of value to foraging and commuting bats.

Birds: nesting and foraging

- 7.7 To avoid the risk of disturbing, injuring or killing nesting birds, all vegetation clearance required as part of the site preparation works should ideally be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season which is considered to run from March to August (inclusive). Where any vegetation clearance must be undertaken within the nesting bird season, the working areas must first be checked by an ecologist for the presence of any nesting birds (including both arboreal and ground nesters) immediately prior to clearance. Should any active nests be encountered, the clearance in those particular areas must be postponed and a suitable protection zone established until either the nestlings have fledged, or the nest is abandoned.

Hazel dormouse

7.8 The following targeted measures will be implemented to safeguard hazel dormouse from harm during the proposed habitat clearance and site preparation.

- A hazel dormouse licence currently exists for works associated with the southern access junction (licence 2025-70749-EPS-MIT) which allows areas of the scrub habitat to be removed from autumn 2025 and stumps to be removed in May 2026. Part of this site overlaps and therefore will be removed in accordance with this existing licence.
- Areas of other broadleaved woodland and scrub will require removal to facilitate the construction of the southern access junction. A licence modification will be made to include all areas of clearance required to facilitate the development.
- The current licence allows for 0.1 hectares of scrub planting to be created along the western boundary of Plant Row. Additional planting will be required to compensate for the additional loss of scrub and woodland to facilitate this application.

Reptiles

7.9 The following targeted measures will be implemented to safeguard reptiles from harm during the proposed habitat clearance and site preparation works:

- The current reptile translocation will continue throughout the summer prior to works commencing on site. This will ensure reptiles will be out of harm prior to site works commencing.
- The required clearance of grassland and scrub habitat will all be undertaken by hand using handheld trimmers, brush-cutters and/or chainsaws, or machinery which can be set at specific cutting heights. The vegetation will be cut in two phases. Firstly, there will be an initial cut down to a minimum height of 10 centimetres above ground to encourage reptiles to disperse away from the site. This will then be followed by a second cut of the remaining vegetation down to ground level, which can be undertaken no sooner than one hour after the initial cut. All vegetation clearance will be undertaken in a northwards direction in order to encourage reptiles to move towards the adjacent off-site habitat areas to the north of the site. All arisings will be cleared from the area and removed from site to ensure that reptiles do not colonise the cut vegetation.
- A destructive search will be undertaken on completion of the translocation and removal of scrub under the supervision of an experienced Ecological Clerk of Works. This will only take place during the active reptile season

which extends between March and October, when daytime temperatures are above 10 degrees Celsius, prior to nighttime lows droppings and reptiles entering hibernation. Any reptiles encountered during the destructive search will be handled and translocated to the receptor site at Newlands Meadow.

Operational Phase

- 7.10 No mitigation is required following the operation of this scheme due to the minor vegetation removal and changes in the drainage. The road to be built already has consent and the operational impacts associated with that scheme have already been assessed within the approved EcIA.

8.0 RESIDUAL EFFECTS

- 8.1 The proposed development would result in a minor residual loss of other neutral grassland, modified grassland, other broadleaved woodland, and scrub habitats, however, this is suitably offset via the combination of on-site and off-site habitat creation and enhancement measures, as outlined in section 7.2. No other residual effects are anticipated.

9.0 IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS

- 9.1 The proposed development could potentially have adverse in-combination effects on all of the IEFs covered in this assessment due to it forming a part of the large-scale housing and urban infrastructure project across the wider Berewood development area. However, it is considered that the combination of the proposed on-site habitat creation and enhancement measures, and the Berewood site-wide biodiversity enhancement strategies and green infrastructure provision (much of which has already been implemented), will collectively ensure that a suitable level of mitigation for in-combination effects is provided.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 The proposed development will result in a loss of habitat, including other broadleaved woodland and scrub habitats, as a consequence of the land-take required. **The proposed development and associated ecological mitigation and enhancement measures is expected to result in an overall long-term positive effect (not significant) on biodiversity and the ecological features identified during this assessment.**

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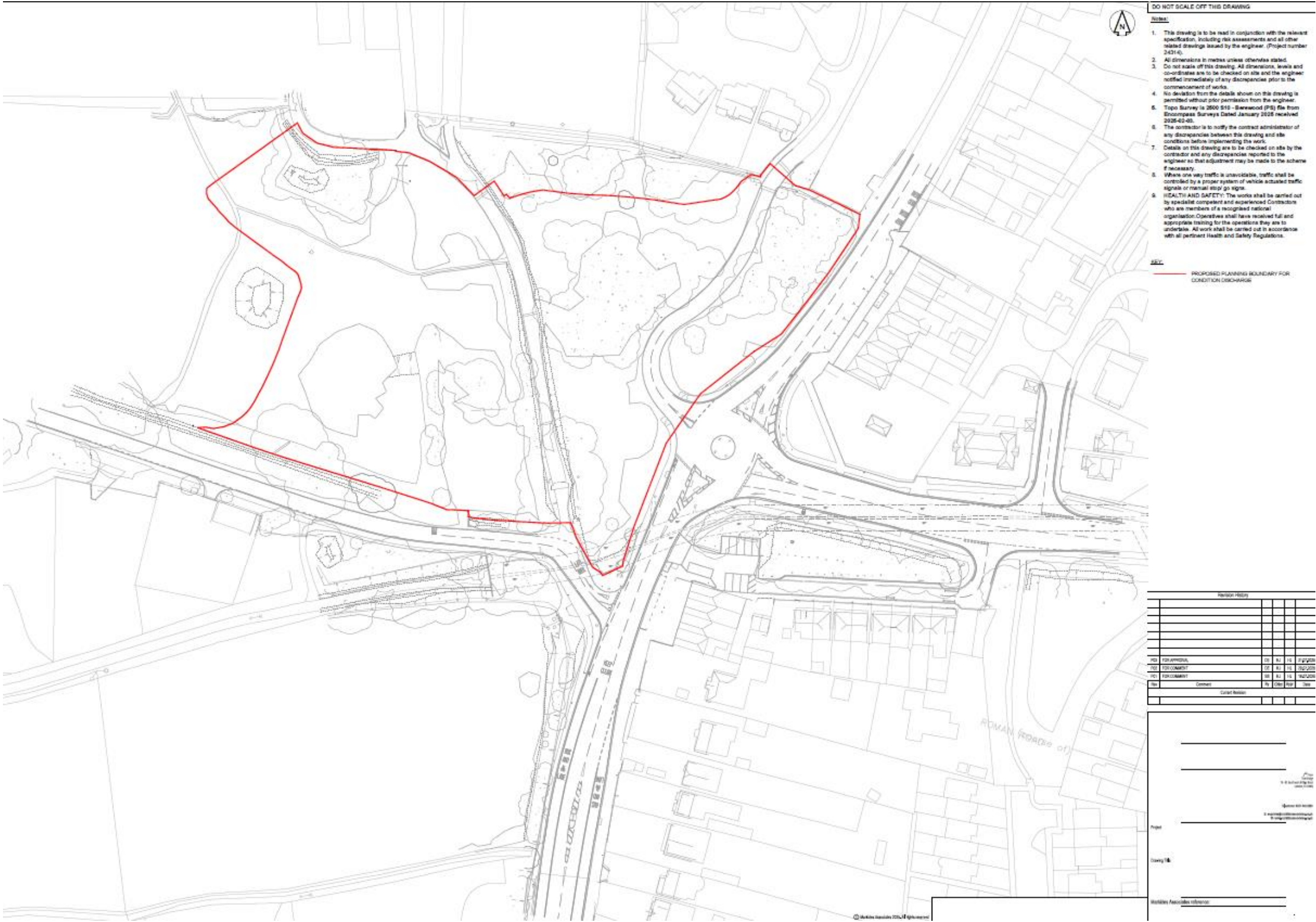
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APPENDIX I: Site location



APPENDIX II: Site proposals



APPENDIX III: Designated sites and protected and notable species results









Table A1: Statutory sites within 5 kilometres and non-statutory designated sites located within 2 kilometres of the site

Site name	Conservation status	Distance and direction from site	Reasons for site designation
Chichester and Langstone Harbours	SPA ¹	2.88 km southeast	The SPA qualifies under Article 4.1 for breeding little tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) and sandwich tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>), little egret (<i>Egretta garzetta</i>) and overwintering bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>). This site also qualifies under Article 4.2 for passage ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>), overwintering black-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>), dark-bellied brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>), dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>), grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>), redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>), and an assemblage of international importance.
	Ramsar ²	2.88 km southeast	Chichester Harbour comprises extensive mud and sandflats that are exposed at low tide. The site is designated as a wetland of international importance and is of particular significance for wintering wildfowl and waders as well as breeding birds both within the Harbour and in the surrounding permanent pasture fields and woodlands.
Solent Maritime	SAC ³	3.11 km southeast	The Solent encompasses a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. Designated for its estuary, salt

¹ SPA: Special Protection Area

² Ramsar: Internationally important wetland site

³ SAC: Special Area of Conservation

Site name	Conservation status	Distance and direction from site	Reasons for site designation
			meadow, coastal lagoons, mudflats. Qualifying species includes Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>).
Portsmouth Harbour	SPA	3.7 km southwest	Portsmouth Harbour SPA qualifies under Article 4.2 dark-bellied brent goose.
	Ramsar		Portsmouth Harbour is a large, industrialised estuary and includes one of the four largest expanses of mudflats and tidal creeks on the south coast of Britain. The mudflats support large beds of narrowleaved and dwarf eelgrass (<i>Zostera</i> sp.), extensive green alga and sea lettuce (<i>Ulva</i> sp.). The site supports internationally important numbers of wintering dark-bellied brent geese and nationally important numbers of grey plover, dunlin and black-tailed godwit.
	SSSI ⁴		Portsmouth Harbour SSSI is designated for its tidal lagoons, mudflats, supporting rare plants, invertebrates and waders. There is also an area of chalk grassland on Horsea island supporting a number of scarce plant species.
Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons	SAC	3.83 km southwest	Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons is designated for the presence of Coastal Lagoons (an Annex 1 habitat type) The lagoons show a range of salinities and substrates, ranging from soft mud to muddy sand with a high proportion of shingle, which

⁴ SSSI: Site of Special Scientific Interest

Site name	Conservation status	Distance and direction from site	Reasons for site designation
			support a diverse fauna including large populations of three notable species: the nationally rare foxtail stonewort <i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i> , the nationally scarce lagoon sand shrimp <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> , and the nationally scarce starlet sea anemone <i>Nematostella vectensis</i> .
Portsmouth	SSSI	1.69 km southwest	Portsmouth SSSI supports a rich chalk grassland flora with species such as horseshoe vetch (<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>), the rare early gentian (<i>Gentianella anglica</i>) and a large population of the great green bush cricket (<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>).
Lye Heath Marsh	SSSI	2.15 km northwest	Lye Heath Marsh supports the following habitats including a mixture of basic flushes, unimproved grassland, alder woodland and dense hedgerows, which combine to form a now rare association of individually restricted habitats.
Hook Heath Meadows	SSSI	2.38 km west	Hook Heath Meadows comprise an intimate mixture of woodland and agriculturally unimproved acid pasture lying within a shallow river valley over London Clays. Many of the habitats present are now rare in lowland Britain through agricultural intensification. Their close juxtaposition here is of particular value as an invertebrate habitat.
Langstone Harbour	SSSI	2.88 km southeast	A tidal basin with extensive mudflats, marshland and

Site name	Conservation status	Distance and direction from site	Reasons for site designation
			reedbeds supporting internationally important numbers of overwintering waders.
Farlington Marshes	LNR	2.9 km southeast	Farlington marshes comprise grazed wildflower rich marshes. The site is internationally important for bird populations and is a popular location for observing butterflies.
Marrelsmoor Coppice	SINC ⁵	75 m north	Ancient semi-natural woodland. A site that supports hazel dormouse populations.
London Road Fen	SINC	105 m south	They comprise important community types of restricted distribution in the County, such as yew woods and alder swamp woods. Fens, flushes, seepages, springs, inundation grasslands etc. that support a flora and fauna characteristic of unimproved and waterlogged (seasonal or permanent) conditions.
Purbrook Heath	SINC	315 m northwest	Agriculturally unimproved grasslands. A site that supports hazel dormouse populations.
Marrelsmoor Row	SINC	340 m north	Ancient semi-natural woodland.
Aldermoor Meadow Part	SINC	420 m southwest	Fens, flushes, seepages, springs, inundation grasslands etc. that support a flora and fauna characteristic of unimproved and waterlogged (seasonal or permanent) conditions.
Alsfordmoor Coppice	SINC	430 m northwest	Woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland

⁵ SINC: Site of Importance for Nature Conservation

Site name	Conservation status	Distance and direction from site	Reasons for site designation
			surviving. They comprise important community types of restricted distribution in the County, such as yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>) woods and alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) swamp woods. A site that supports hazel dormouse populations.
Newlands Row and Plant Row	SINC	580 m north	Ancient semi-natural woodlands. A site that supports hazel dormouse (<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>) populations.
Sandy and Aldermoor Coppices	SINC	615 m southwest	Ancient semi-natural woodlands.
Newlands Farm Meadow	SINC	650 m north	Semi-improved grassland which retains a significant element of unimproved grassland.
Drivetts Complex	SINC	1.1 km northwest	Ancient semi-natural woodlands.
Broomground Coppice/Potwell Coppice	SINC	1.1 km west	Ancient semi-natural woodlands. Woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving. They comprise important community types of restricted distribution in the County, such as yew woods and alder swamp woods.
Newlease Copse, Havant	SINC	1.19 km southeast	Ancient semi-natural woodland.
Stakes Coppice Remnant 1	SINC	1.31 km northeast	Woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving. Site of nature conservation interest which occur in areas otherwise deficient in such interest, and/or are known to be of particularly high value to local

Site name	Conservation status	Distance and direction from site	Reasons for site designation
			communities e.g. community wildlife sites.
Sheepwash/Tattle/Dunsland Coppices	SINC	1.34 km northwest	Ancient semi-natural woodlands. A site that supports hazel dormouse populations.
Pound Coppice Remnant	SINC	1.64 km northwest	Woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving. A site that supports hazel dormouse populations.
Stakes Coppice Remnant 2	SINC	1.68 km northeast	Other woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving or supporting some characteristics of ancient woodland
Frank's Coppice	SINC	1.76 km northeast	Woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving.
Stakes Coppice Remnant 4	SINC	1.92 km northeast	Other woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving or supporting some characteristics of ancient woodland

Records of protected, notable, and invasive species at Berewood

Records of protected, notable and invasive species within a two-kilometre radius of the Berewood site were provided by HBIC (2023). A full copy of the data search can be provided on request, whilst a summary of the most relevant records is provided below:

Amphibians and reptiles

Six records of common toad (*Bufo bufo*), nine records of slow worm, four records of common lizard, and four records of grass snake were provided.

Birds

Records of 73 protected and/or threatened bird species were provided, the most relevant of these included records of skylark (*Alauda arvensis*), lesser redpoll (*Acanthis cabaret*), kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), lesser-spotted woodpecker (*Dryobates minor*), yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*), reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*), hawfinch (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*), brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*), linnet (*Linaria cannabina*), little egret (*Egretta garzetta*), snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), herring gull (*Larus argentatus*), spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), marsh tit (*Poecile palustris*), woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*), starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*), redwing (*Turdus iliacus*), song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) and mistle thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*) and lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).

Mammals

Bat records included western barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*), serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*), myotis bat species (*Myotis* sp.), Brandt's bat (*Myotis brandtii*), Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*), whiskered bat (*Myotis mystacinus*), natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri*), noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), pipistrelle bat species (*Pipistellus* sp.), common pipistrelle (*Pipistellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), long-eared bat species (*Plecotus* sp.), and brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*).

Three records of badger, 23 records of hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*), and 16 records of hazel dormouse were also provided.

Invertebrates

Records of one protected and 31 UKBAP invertebrate species were provided.

Higher plants

Local records of relevant, notable vascular plant species included green-winged orchid (*Anacamptis morio*), chamomile (*Chamaemelum nobile*) and marsh helleborine (*Epipactis palustris*) were provided.

Invasive species

Records provided of the WCA Schedule 9 invasive plant and fauna species included three-cornered garlic (*Allium triquetrum*), montbretia (*Crocasmia x crocosmifolia*), Japanese knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*), Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*), variegated yellow archangel (*Lamium galeobdolon* sbsp

argentatum), Virginia-creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) and grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*).

These records of protected, notable and invasive species in the vicinity of the site increase the likelihood of them being present on site where suitable habitat is identified in the field survey.

APPENDIX IV: Habitat survey results

Weather conditions

26th May 2025. Temperature 16°C, overcast with light rain, cloud cover 8/8 (oktas), wind 2-3/12 (Beaufort scale).

Descriptions of the habitats recorded are provided below:

Other neutral grassland - g3c

The grassland covered approximately one-third of the site. The sward measured approximately 40 to 60 centimetres in height. The ground was wet in places with species favourable of wetter conditions recorded throughout. Some bare ground was recorded. Locally abundant soft-rush (*Juncus effusus*) was recorded with abundant creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*) and frequent cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), rough meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*), meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), hairy sedge (*Carex hirta*), and creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*). Additional species recorded included locally dominant common fleabane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*), and frequent creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), greater bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus pedunculatus*), common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), oak (*Quercus robur*) saplings, curled dock (*Rumex crispus*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), locally frequent broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), occasional sweet vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), grey willow (*Salix cinerea* subsp. *cinerea*) saplings, silverweed (*Argentina anserina*), lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*), horsetail (*Equisetum* sp.), meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*), marsh thistle (*Cirsium palustre*), bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*), pepper-saxifrage (*Silene silaus*), common chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and rare occurrences of pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*) and common spotted orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*).

Modified grassland – g4

Modified grassland was recorded along side the road verges in the east of the site. The vegetation is regularly maintained with a short sward height of approximately 6 to 10 centimetres. The sward is mostly grass-dominated with common grass species such as perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), annual meadow-grass (*Poa annua*) and smooth meadow-grass (*Poa pratensis*) occurring in high abundance. Other species recorded within the sward include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), daisy (*Bellis perennis*), creeping buttercup, dandelion (*Taraxacum* agg.), greater plantain (*Plantago major*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), dove's-foot crane's-bill (*Geranium*

molle), sticky mouse-ear (*Cerastium glomeratum*) and spotted medick (*Medicago arabica*).

Other broad-leaved woodland – w1h

Other broadleaved woodland covered approximately one-third of the site and was recorded in the east of the site. Species present include pedunculate oak, sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), common lime (*Tilia europaea*), grey willow, horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), plum (*Prunus domestica*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) with butterfly bush (*Buddleja davidii*) and a sparse ground flora dominated by bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg), with frequent ivy (*Hedera helix*).

Developed land sealed surface - u1b

Tarmac hardstanding road was recorded on site within the red line boundary.

Bramble scrub – h3d

Bramble scrub was recorded to the north of the site, and centrally. Other species recorded within the scrub included butterfly-bush (*Buddleja davidii*), locally abundant gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), and frequent hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), with tall ruderals including abundant creeping thistle, and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

Mixed scrub – h3h

Areas of mixed scrub including bramble, grey willow, hazel (*Corylus avellana*), and hawthorn was recorded surrounding the grassland in the south of the site.

Willow scrub – h3j

A large patch of willow scrub is present on site which has self-seeded forming a dense group. Additional tree species recorded in this area include ash, sycamore and oak. An area of this habitat had been cut back to allow for site investigation works.

APPENDIX V: UK Habitat Classification Baseline map



APPENDIX VI: Photographs

	
Photo 1: Other neutral grassland	Photo 2: Other neutral grassland and scrub
	
Photo 3: Bramble scrub	Photo 4: Woodland adjacent to London Road
	
Photo 5: Bramble scrub and footpath adjacent to road	Photo 6: Other neutral grassland, scrub and woodland habitat



Photo 7: Woodland



Photo 8: Woodland



Photo 9: Woodland

APPENDIX VII: Badger map



APPENDIX VIII:GLTA results

BAT TREE SURVEY					
SURVEY LOCATION:	Berewood - Southern access	SURVEYORS:	Jenny Sutch	DATE:	04/03/25
TEMP AT START:	3	START TIME:	08:00	END TIME:	14:00
WIND (bft):	1/12	Cloud cover:	0/8	Weather:	Sunny, clear skies
Tree number	Climb/Soft fell/Scope/Ladder	Species	PRF		
			Feature (split etc)	Direction (N, E, S, W)	Height
36	Soft fell	Oak	2 x knot holes approx. 2 cm deep	North west facing	2 metres
35	Ladder/scope	Ash	Hole and light ivy covering	North facing	4 metres
34	Climb/scope	Oak	Ivy cladding, loose bark on dead branch, tear out/ knot hole	South east facing North facing	3 metres 3.5 metres
G12	Fell	Willow, ash	None		
G11	Fell	Ash, cherry, privet, bramble	None		
G8	Fell	Ash, sycamore, hawthorn	None, old ivy growth		
31	Climb/scope	Oak	Thick ivy cladding in places		
G13	Fell	Ash, oak, sycamore, willow	None		
G5	Fell	Sycamore, yew, ash, willow, hazel, holly, birch	None		
G4	Climb/scope	Willow, ash, sycamore, hawthorn	Tear out/ cavity Dead limb/ split Thick ivy cladding Broken split tree	South facing North facing South east facing	12 metres 15 metres 1.5 metres

BAT TREE SURVEY					
SURVEY LOCATION:	Berewood - Southern access	SURVEYORS:	Jenny Sutch	DATE:	04/03/25
TEMP AT START:	3	START TIME:	08:00	END TIME:	14:00
WIND (bft):	1/12	Cloud cover:	0/8	Weather:	Sunny, clear skies
Tree number	Climb/Soft fell/Scope/Ladder	Species	PRF		
			Feature (split etc)	Direction (N, E, S, W)	Height
8	Fell	Oak	Light ivy covering		
3	Fell	Sycamore	Light ivy covering		
2	Fell	Sycamore	Light ivy covering, small knot hole	North facing	5 metres
G3	Fell	Ash, sycamore, horse chestnut, hazel, holly	Light ivy covering		
G2	Climb	Sycamore, ash, lime, hawthorn	Ivy cladding		
G2.7	Soft fell	Sycamore	Dead branches in canopy		

BAT TREE SURVEY						
SURVEY LOCATION:	Berewood-Southern Access road	SURVEYORS:	PD & AC	DATE:	08/07/2025	
TEMP AT START:	16C	START TIME:	09:00	END TIME:	15:30	
WIND (bft):	0/12	Cloud cover:	1/8	Weather:	Sunny, dry	
Tree number	Climb/Soft fell/Scope/Ladder	Species	Grid ref	PRF		
				Feature (split etc)	Direction (N, E, S, W)	Height
GRP 12C U35	N/A	Holly, Hawthorn, Willow Ash, [Bramble]				
GRP 10C	N/A	Ash, Hawthorn, [Bramble, Ivy]				
32C	N/A	Ash		Ivy cover		
GRP 8		Ash, Sycamore, Hawthorn, [Bramble]				
GRP 8, 28	Check before removal and re-fitting	Ash		Bat box fixed to tree	West	5-6M?
GRP 8, 29	N/A	Norway spruce				
16C	N/A	Yew				
17C	N/A	Ash				
18C	Tree dying, unsafe to climb,	Ash	W3W Gums.pads .also Marked with tape	Tear out Wood pecker hole. Knot hole	N/W N/W N	9-10M
19C	Restricted view from South potentially remove bramble/fol	Horse chestnut		None seen		

BAT TREE SURVEY						
SURVEY LOCATION:	Berewood-Southern Access road	SURVEYORS:	PD & AC	DATE:	08/07/2025	
TEMP AT START:	16C	START TIME:	09:00	END TIME:	15:30	
WIND (bft):	0/12	Cloud cover:	1/8	Weather:	Sunny, dry	
Tree number	Climb/Soft fell/Scope/Ladder	Species	Grid ref	PRF		
				Feature (split etc)	Direction (N, E, S, W)	Height
	iage before felling					
G 2.11	N/A	Ash				
G 2.12	N/A	Ash				
G 2.6	Potentially remove Ivy before felling	Ash		Ivy obscuring crown, no other features seen		
G 2.3	Potentially remove Ivy/foliage before felling	Lime		No features seen		
G 2.2	N/A	Sycamore				
G 2.1	N/A	Sycamore		Nest/ dray		
30C	N/A	Hawthorn		Wood pigeon on nest	E	5M
2 TPO B	N/A	Sycamore				
9 TPO C	N/A	Oak				
3 TPO	N/A	Sycamore Tree possibly cut down				
GRP 3 TPO	Potentially remove foliage before felling	Oak		None seen, can't see base of stem		

BAT TREE SURVEY						
SURVEY LOCATION:	Berewood-Southern Access road	SURVEYORS:	PD & AC	DATE:	08/07/2025	
TEMP AT START:	16C	START TIME:	09:00	END TIME:	15:30	
WIND (bft):	0/12	Cloud cover:	1/8	Weather:	Sunny, dry	
Tree number	Climb/Soft fell/Scope/Ladder	Species	Grid ref	PRF		
				Feature (split etc)	Direction (N, E, S, W)	Height
GRP5 TPO	Some extensive ivy cover potentially remove Ivy before felling	Sycamore, Aspen, Hazel, Willow, Blackthorn, Bramble, Ash, silver birch, Yew, Alder		No features seen		
GRP 5, 10 TPO B	Climb	Sycamore	Marked with tape	Rot hole limb	N/NE	6M
15	N/A	Oak				

BAT TREE SURVEY						
SURVEY LOCATION:	Berewood-Phase 4, Access road	SURVEYORS:	PD & AC	DATE:	09/07/2025	
TEMP AT START:	19C	START TIME:	09:00	END TIME:	13:00	
WIND (bft):	0/12	Cloud cover:	0/8	Weather:	Hot, sunny, dry	
Tree number	Climb/Soft fell/Scope/Ladder	Species	Grid ref	PRF		
				Feature (split etc)	Direction (N, E, S, W)	Height
GRP 4 TPO	Climb/Phase 2 if unsafe	Willow, severe lean to the west poor condition	W3W worked.allo w.struck	Split in underside of limb	Limb faces North	14M

BAT TREE SURVEY						
SURVEY LOCATION:	Berewood-Phase 4, Access road	SURVEYORS:	PD & AC	DATE:	09/07/2025	
TEMP AT START:	19C	START TIME:	09:00	END TIME:	13:00	
WIND (bft):	0/12	Cloud cover:	0/8	Weather:	Hot, sunny, dry	
Tree number	Climb/Soft fell/Scope/Ladder	Species	Grid ref	PRF		
				Feature (split etc)	Direction (N, E, S, W)	Height
GRP 4 TPO	Climb/Phase 2 if unsafe	Willow severe lean	W3W Wire.driven.dome	Tear out/rot hole underside of stem	Stem faces N/NE	7M
GRP 4 TPO	Ladder if safe	Willow dead Monolith type (top missing)	W3W Prefer.keen.target	Peeling bark Cavity Cavity Wood pigeon flew from N/W cavity	All around tree N/W S/E	4.5 2.5-3.5
GRP 4 TPO	Scope from ground	Willow (Small)	W3W Curving.lazy .echo	X2 rot/knot holes joined, old bird nest in one	S/E, /E	0.75M

SITE NAME		Berewood southern access				
DATE		26.6.25				
TAG NUMBER		31				
HABITAT		Field Margin				
GRID REFERENCE		W3W = Tulip.packet.vows				
TREE SPECIES		Oak				
TREE ALIVE/DEAD		Alive				
Diameter at Breast Height		280 Cm				
TREE HEIGHT		15M				
Potential Roosting Feature (PRF) on STEM/LIMB		Stem				
PRF TYPE (Knot hole, cavity, split, etc)		Ivy cover				
DIRECTION PRF FACES		N/E, No features found beneath Ivy cover				
MEASUREMENTS	PRF HEIGHT (m)		N/A			
	Diameter at PRF Height		N/A			
	ENTRANCE	Height (cm)	N/A			
		Width (cm)	N/A			
	INTERNAL	Height (cm)	N/A			
		Width (cm)	N/A			
		Depth (cm)	N/A			
ROOSTING EVIDENCE 	Droppings: yes or no? (look in base)			N/A		
	Bats (look in cavity)	Species			N/A	
		Number of bats			N/A	
		Torpid or awake			N/A	
		Above/below/to side of entrance			N/A	
		Distance from entrance (cm)			N/A	
INTERNAL CONDITIONS: (Tick as many of the following as are applicable. Where a field is negative please put a cross.) There should be a value in EVERY box: ✓ or X	SMELL	None	Pleasant	Not unpleasant	Unpleasant	
	SUBSTRATE	Smooth	Bobbly	Bumpy	Rough	
		Clean** =	Waxy	Blackened	Polished	
		Dirty** =	Dusty	Debris	Sludgy	
	HUMIDITY	Dry	Damp	Wet	Mildew	
	APEX SHAPE	Dome	Spire	Peak/wedge	Flat	
		Chambered		Tube		
COMPETITORS (Invertebrates, birds, mammals?)						
POTENTIAL (Whether a bat may use it in the future)		Neg	Low	Medium	High	
		X				

SITE NAME		Berewood southern access				
DATE		26.6.25				
TAG NUMBER		34				
HABITAT		Field margin close to road				
GRID REFERENCE		W3W =export.single.grades				
TREE SPECIES		Oak				
TREE ALIVE/DEAD		Alive				
Diameter at Breast Height		Twin stem 130cm each				
TREE HEIGHT		16M				
Potential Roosting Feature (PRF) on STEM/LIMB		Stem/limbs				
PRF TYPE (Knot hole, cavity, split, etc)						
5M Tear out cavity, N/NE Checked with endoscope 9M Tear/split(south), 5M peeling bark limb facing E and 5M peeling bark limb facing W, Wasp nest, not checked						
DIRECTION PRF FACES		See above				
MEASUREMENTS	PRF HEIGHT (m)		5M			
	Diameter at PRF Height		60cm			
	ENTRANCE	Height (cm)	30cm			
		Width (cm)	10cm			
	INTERNAL	Height (cm)	40cm			
		Width (cm)	10cm			
		Depth (cm)	7cm			
ROOSTING EVIDENCE 	Droppings: yes or no? (look in base)			No		
	Bats (look in cavity)	Species			N/A	
		Number of bats			N/A	
		Torpid or awake			N/A	
		Above/below/to side of entrance			N/A	
		Distance from entrance (cm)			N/A	
INTERNAL CONDITIONS: (Tick as many of the following as are applicable. Where a field is negative please put a cross.) There should be a value in EVERY box: ✓ or X	SMELL	None	Pleasant	Not unpleasant	Unpleasant	
		x				
	SUBSTRATE	Smooth	Bobbly	Bumpy	Rough	
			x			
		Clean** =	Waxy	Blackened	Polished	
		x				
		Dirty** =	Dusty	Debris	Sludgy	
				x		
	HUMIDITY	Dry	Damp	Wet	Mildew	
		x				
	APEX SHAPE	Dome	Spire	Peak/wedge	Flat	
		Chambered		Tube		
		x				
COMPETITORS (Invertebrates, birds, mammals?)		None				
POTENTIAL (Whether a bat may use it in the future)		Neg	Low	Medium	High	
			PRFI			

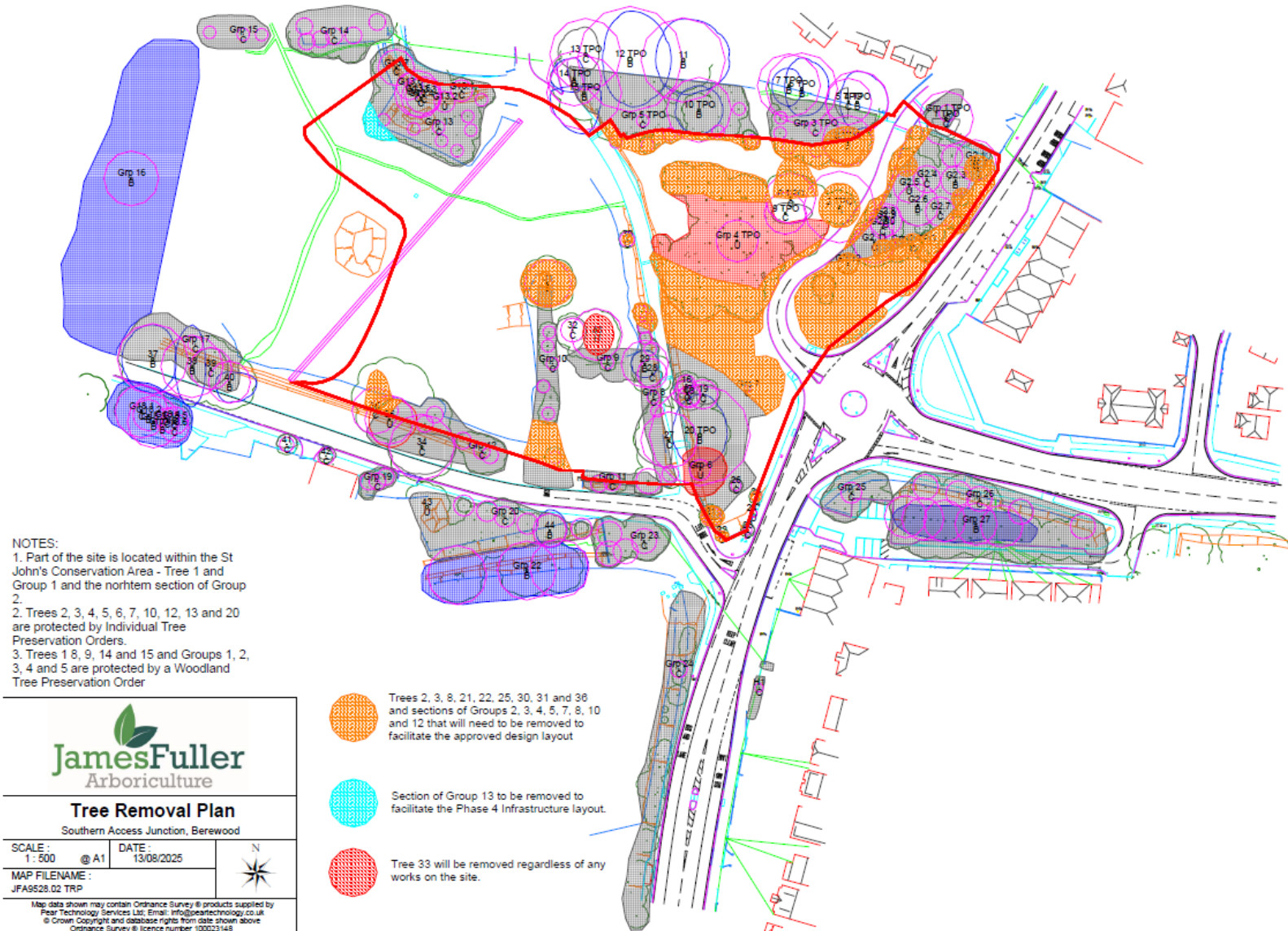
SITE NAME		Berewood southern access				
DATE		26.6.25				
TAG NUMBER		35				
HABITAT		Field Margin Near rd				
GRID REFERENCE		W3W = plates.cycles.power				
TREE SPECIES		Ash				
TREE ALIVE/DEAD		Alive				
Diameter at Breast Height		240 CM				
TREE HEIGHT		18M				
Potential Roosting Feature (PRF) on STEM/LIMB		Stem				
PRF TYPE (Knot hole, cavity, split, etc)		Rot hole				
DIRECTION PRF FACES		North				
MEASUREMENTS	PRF HEIGHT (m)		4M			
	Diameter at PRF Height		120cm			
	ENTRANCE	Height (cm)	5cm			
		Width (cm)	2cm			
	INTERNAL	Height (cm)	5cm			
		Width (cm)	3cm			
		Depth (cm)	5cm			
ROOSTING EVIDENCE 	Droppings: yes or no? (look in base)			No		
	Bats (look in cavity)	Species			N/A	
		Number of bats			N/A	
		Torpid or awake			N/A	
		Above/below/to side of entrance			N/A	
		Distance from entrance (cm)			N/A	
INTERNAL CONDITIONS: (Tick as many of the following as are applicable. Where a field is negative please put a cross.) There should be a value in EVERY box: ✓ or X	SMELL	None	Pleasant	Not unpleasant	Unpleasant	
		x				
	SUBSTRATE	Smooth	Bobbly	Bumpy	Rough	
					x	
		Clean** =	Waxy	Blackened	Polished	
		Dirty** =	Dusty	Debris	Sludgy	
		x				
	HUMIDITY	Dry	Damp	Wet	Mildew	
		x				
	APEX SHAPE	Dome	Spire	Peak/wedge	Flat	
		Chambered		Tube		
				x		
COMPETITORS (Invertebrates, birds, mammals?)		Hundreds of woodlice covering all interior				
POTENTIAL (Whether a bat may use it in the future)		Neg	Low	Medium	High	
		X				

SITE NAME		Berewood southern access				
DATE		29/07/2025				
TAG NUMBER		GRP 4 TPO				
HABITAT		Woodland				
GRID REFERENCE		W3W =currying.lazy.echo				
TREE SPECIES		Willow				
TREE ALIVE/DEAD		Alive				
Diameter at Breast Height		115cm				
TREE HEIGHT		10m				
Potential Roosting Feature (PRF) on STEM/LIMB		Stem				
PRF TYPE (Knot hole, cavity, split, etc)		X2 knot holes				
DIRECTION PRF FACES		S/E, E				
MEASUREMENTS	PRF HEIGHT (m)		0.75m	0.75m		
	Diameter at PRF Height		117cm	117cm		
	ENTRANCE	Height (cm)	6 cm	10 cm		
		Width (cm)	6 cm	6 cm		
	INTERNAL	Height (cm)	18 cm	25 cm		
		Width (cm)	11 cm	6 cm		
		Depth (cm)	16 cm	18 cm		
ROOSTING EVIDENCE 	Droppings: yes or no? (look in base)			No		
	Bats (look in cavity)	Species			N/A	
		Number of bats			N/A	
		Torpid or awake			N/A	
		Above/below/to side of entrance			N/A	
		Distance from entrance (cm)			N/A	
INTERNAL CONDITIONS: (Tick as many of the following as are applicable. Where a field is negative please put a cross.) There should be a value in EVERY box: ✓ or X	SMELL	None	Pleasant	Not unpleasant	Unpleasant	
				x		
	SUBSTRATE	Smooth	Bobbly	Bumpy	Rough	
				x	x	
		Clean** =	Waxy	Blackened	Polished	
				x		
		Dirty** =	Dusty	Debris	Sludgy	
				x		
	HUMIDITY	Dry	Damp	Wet	Mildew	
			x			
	APEX SHAPE	Dome	Spire	Peak/wedge	Flat	
		x				
		Chambered		Tube		
	COMPETITORS (Invertebrates, birds, mammals?)		Invertebrates			
POTENTIAL (Whether a bat may use it in the future)		Neg	Low	Medium	High	
			PRFI			

SITE NAME		Berewood southern access				
DATE		29/07/2025				
TAG NUMBER		GRP 4, TPO				
HABITAT		Woodland				
GRID REFERENCE		W3W =wire.driven.dome				
TREE SPECIES		Willow				
TREE ALIVE/DEAD		Alive				
Diameter at Breast Height		102 cm				
TREE HEIGHT		8M				
Potential Roosting Feature (PRF) on STEM/LIMB		Stem				
PRF TYPE (Knot hole, cavity, split, etc)		Tear out/rot hole				
DIRECTION PRF FACES		N/NE				
MEASUREMENTS	PRF HEIGHT (m)		7M			
	Diameter at PRF Height		77cm			
	ENTRANCE	Height (cm)	29 cm			
		Width (cm)	9 cm			
	INTERNAL	Height (cm)	13 cm			
		Width (cm)	12 cm			
		Depth (cm)	68 cm			
ROOSTING EVIDENCE 	Droppings: yes or no? (look in base)			No		
	Bats (look in cavity)	Species			N/A	
		Number of bats			N/A	
		Torpid or awake			N/A	
		Above/below/to side of entrance			N/A	
		Distance from entrance (cm)			N/A	
INTERNAL CONDITIONS: (Tick as many of the following as are applicable. Where a field is negative please put a cross.) There should be a value in EVERY box: ✓ or X	SMELL	None	Pleasant	Not unpleasant	Unpleasant	
					Musty	
	SUBSTRATE	Smooth	Bobbly	Bumpy	Rough	
					X	
		Clean** =	Waxy	Blackened	Polished	
		x				
		Dirty** =	Dusty	Debris	Sludgy	
			X some ivy			
	HUMIDITY	Dry	Damp	Wet	Mildew	
		x				
	APEX SHAPE	Dome	Spire	Peak/wedge	Flat	
		Chambered		Tube		
		x				
COMPETITORS (Invertebrates, birds, mammals?)		None				
POTENTIAL (Whether a bat may use it in the future)		Neg	Low	Medium	High	
				PRFM		

SITE NAME		Berewood southern access				
DATE		25/06/2025				
TAG NUMBER		GRP 4, TPO				
HABITAT		Woodland				
GRID REFERENCE						
TREE SPECIES		Willow				
TREE ALIVE/DEAD		Alive				
Diameter at Breast Height						
TREE HEIGHT						
Potential Roosting Feature (PRF) on STEM/LIMB		Stem				
PRF TYPE (Knot hole, cavity, split, etc)		Tear out/cavity				
DIRECTION PRF FACES		S				
MEASUREMENTS	PRF HEIGHT (m)		15M			
	Diameter at PRF Height					
	ENTRANCE	Height (cm)	11 cm			
		Width (cm)	4 cm			
	INTERNAL	Height (cm)	5 cm			
		Width (cm)	4 cm			
		Depth (cm)	4 cm			
ROOSTING EVIDENCE 	Droppings: yes or no? (look in base)			No		
	Bats (look in cavity) 	Species			N/A	
		Number of bats			N/A	
		Torpid or awake			N/A	
		Above/below/to side of entrance			N/A	
		Distance from entrance (cm)			N/A	
INTERNAL CONDITIONS: (Tick as many of the following as are applicable. Where a field is negative please put a cross.) There should be a value in EVERY box: ✓ or X	SMELL	None	Pleasant	Not unpleasant	Unpleasant	
		x				
	SUBSTRATE	Smooth	Bobbly	Bumpy	Rough	
					X	
		Clean** =	Waxy	Blackened	Polished	
		x				
		Dirty** =	Dusty	Debris	Sludgy	
		x				
	HUMIDITY	Dry	Damp	Wet	Mildew	
		x				
	APEX SHAPE	Dome	Spire	Peak/wedge	Flat	
				x		
		Chambered		Tube		
COMPETITORS (Invertebrates, birds, mammals?)		None				
POTENTIAL (Whether a bat may use it in the future)		Neg	Low	Medium	High	
		x				

SITE NAME		Berewood southern access				
DATE		25/06/2025				
TAG NUMBER		GRP 4, TPO				
HABITAT		Woodland				
GRID REFERENCE						
TREE SPECIES		Willow				
TREE ALIVE/DEAD		Alive				
Diameter at Breast Height						
TREE HEIGHT						
Potential Roosting Feature (PRF) on STEM/LIMB		Stem				
PRF TYPE (Knot hole, cavity, split, etc)		Cavity				
DIRECTION PRF FACES		SE				
MEASUREMENTS	PRF HEIGHT (m)		1.5-2M	1.5-2m		
	Diameter at PRF Height					
	ENTRANCE	Height (cm)	cm			
		Width (cm)	cm			
	INTERNAL	Height (cm)	13 cm			
		Width (cm)	2 cm			
		Depth (cm)	2 cm			
ROOSTING EVIDENCE 	Droppings: yes or no? (look in base)			No		
	Bats (look in cavity)	Species			N/A	
		Number of bats			N/A	
		Torpid or awake			N/A	
		Above/below/to side of entrance			N/A	
		Distance from entrance (cm)			N/A	
INTERNAL CONDITIONS: (Tick as many of the following as are applicable. Where a field is negative please put a cross.) There should be a value in EVERY box: ✓ or X	SMELL	None	Pleasant	Not unpleasant	Unpleasant	
		x				
	SUBSTRATE	Smooth	Bobbly	Bumpy	Rough	
					X	
		Clean** =	Waxy	Blackened	Polished	
				x		
		Dirty** =	Dusty	Debris	Sludgy	
					x	
	HUMIDITY	Dry	Damp	Wet	Mildew	
		x				
	APEX SHAPE	Dome	Spire	Peak/wedge	Flat	
			x			
		Chambered		Tube		
		x				
	COMPETITORS (Invertebrates, birds, mammals?)		Invertebrates/ cobwebs			
POTENTIAL (Whether a bat may use it in the future)		Neg	Low	Medium	High	
			PRF-I			



APPENDIX IX: Nighttime bat walkover survey results

NIGHT-TIME WALKOVER BAT SURVEY									
SITE NAME:	BEREWOOD PHASE 4		SURVEYORS:	EWAN H, KATY B		DATE:	22/04/25		WEATHER: Cool, light breeze
TEMP AT START:	12		SUNSET:	20.11		WIND (BFT):	1		
TEMP AT END:			CLOUD COVER (OKTAS)	2/3		RAINFALL:	0		
OBSERVATION VANTAGE POINT	START TIME: 20:05		END TIME: 22:42			EQUIPMENT	EMT+IPAD		
3WW: ///HERO.PUSHY.GLOW			% of artificial light		<5		% of site visible from VP	30	
Livestock (y/n):no		Watercourses (y/n): no			Sheltered areas: Tree line border to transect route mixed areas of woodland and scrub				
Time	Species	No of bats	Direction	Flight height (m)	Commuting	Foraging	Feeding buzz	Social calls	Notes (how are they responding to habitats/features on site:
20.33	C PIP	1	Heard not seen						
WALKED TRANSECT									
Start time: 20:44		End time: 22:44		Weather conditions					
Time	Species		Direction of flight	Behaviour⁶			Notes:		
20:56	C PIP		Heard not seen						

⁶ F: foraging, FB: feeding buzz, C: coming, SC: social calls

21:32	S PIP	Heard not seen		Likely same individual
21:33	S PIP	Heard not seen		
21:34	S PIP	Heard not seen		
21:53	C PIP	Heard not seen		
21:56	C PIP	Heard not seen		
21:58	C PIP	Heard not seen		
22:00	S PIP	Heard not seen		

NIGHT-TIME WALKOVER BAT SURVEY						
SITE NAME:	Phase 4 Berewood	SURVEYORS:	Aimee & Jay	DATE:	24.06.2025	WEATHER : warm, overcast and humid
TEMP AT START:	17	SUNSET:	21:22	WIND (BFT):	2/12	
TEMP AT END:	17	CLOUD COVER (OKTAS)	8/8	RAINFALL:	0	
OBSERVATION VANTAGE POINT	START TIME:	END TIME:	22:06	EQUIPMEN T	iPad and EMT	
W3W: reason.tribal.fairly (Aimee) Payer.lamp.pints (Jay)		% of artificial light	5% 0%	% of site visible from VP	10% of south of site 90% of north of site	
Livestock (y/n):N	Watercourses (y/n): N		Sheltered areas ⁷ : treelines and shrubs along site boundaries and canopies of mature trees in the south (of the central area I could see 10% sheltered areas)			

⁷ Shelter areas: are there scattered trees? tree lines, do hedgerows overhang to provide shelter?

						North of the site also 10% sheltered areas of woodland around the site boundaries			
Time	Species	No of bats	Direction	Flight height (m)	Commuting	Foraging	Feeding buzz	Social calls	Notes (how are they responding to habitats/features on site:
21:30-21:34	CP	1	HNS			F			
21:36	CP	1	HNS			F			
21:40	CP	1	HNS			F			
21:44	CP	1	HNS			F			
21:49									
21:50-21:51	CP	1	W>E	15m		F			Foraging around the oak canopies
21:56	CP	1	HNS			F			
21:57	SP	1	HNS			F			
21:57-21:58	CP	1	W>N	12m		F			Foraging along the treeline
22:00-22:03	CP	1	S>N	5m		F			Foraging over the field
22:04	SP	1	HNS			F			
22:06-22:07	CP	2	W>E	3m		F			Foraging and social calling over the field
21:58	CP	1	HNS		C				Short, distant call
21:59	CP	1	HNS		C				
22:00	CP	1	HNS			F			
22:01	CP	1	HNS			F			
22:01	SP	1	HNS			F			
22:02	CP	1	S>N	8 m		F			Foraging over field
22:04	SP	1	N>S	10 m		F			Foraging over field
22:05	CP	1	HNS			F			

22:07	SP	1	HNS			F			
WALKED TRANSECT									
Start time: 22:07		End time: 23:21		Weather conditions					
Time	Species		Direction of flight	Behaviour⁸	Notes:				
22:08	SP		HNS	F	A				
22:09	SP		HNS	F	A>B				
22:09-22:10	SP		HNS	F	A>B				
22:13-22:16	SP		HNS	F	A>B				
22:14	Serotine		HNS	C – very faint	B				
22:06-22:18	CP		HNS	F	B				
22:21	BLE		HNS	F	B				
22:23	CP		HNS	F	B				
22:24-22:25	SP		HNS	F	B				
22:24-22:26	CP		HNS	F	B>C				
22:27	CP		HNS	F	B>C				
22:29	CP		HNS	F	B>C				
22:30	CP		HNS	F and FB	B>C				
22:32	CP		HNS	F	C>D				
22:33	CP		HNS	F	C>D				
22:36-22:37	CP		N>N	Foraging around over field (TN7)	C>D				
22:38	CP		HNS	F	C>D				
22:40	CP		HNS	F	A				
22:40-22:44	CP		HNS	F	A>F				

⁸ F: foraging, FB: feeding buzz, C: coming, SC: social calls

22:49-22:50	CP	HNS	F	F>G
22:51	CP	HNS	F	F>E
22:59	CP	HNS	F	G>H
23:09	BLE	HNS	F	A>B
23:11	CP	HNS	F	A>B
23:13	CP	HNS	F	A>B
23:17	CP	HNS	F	A>B
23:18-23:19	CP	HNS	F	A>B



APPENDIX X: Great crested newt results- water body locations



eDNA results

Lab ID	Site Name	OS Reference	Degradation Check	Inhibition Check	Result	Positive Replicates
GCN25 2200	Proxima Park - S1	SU 6689 0973	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12
GCN25 2203	Proxima Park - S2	SU 6713 0972	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12
GCN25 2204	Berewood - Sud 68	SU 6701 044	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12
GCN25 2205	Berewood - Sud 35	SU 6654 0945	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12
GCN25 2206	Berewood - Sud 64	SU 6685 0853	Pass	Pass	Positive	1/12
GCN25 2207	Berewood - Sud 61	SU 6668 0881	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12
GCN25 2208	Berewood - Sud 71	SU 6713 0854	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12
GCN25 2211	Berewood - Sud 69	SU 6717 0866	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12
GCN25 2218	Berewood - Sud 65	SU 6692 0853	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12
GCN25 2220	Berewood - Sud 38	SU 6660 0910	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12
GCN25 2221	Berewood - Sud 63	SU 6681 0854	Pass	Pass	Positive	1/12
GCN25 2222	Berewood - Sud 36	SU 6653 0940	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12
GCN25 2223	Berewood - Sud 70	SU 6716 0858	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12

APPENDIX XI: Hazel dormouse survey map



APPENDIX XII: Hazel dormouse EPS impacts map



APPENDIX XIII:Reptile translocation results

Visit no.	Date	Berewood - Phase 4 translocation	Weather conditions		Slow worm			Common lizard			Grass snake	
					M	F	J	M	F	J	Adult	Juvenile
		Surveyor	Temp °C	Time / Wind / Cloud / Description								
1	01.05.2025	AC	17	08:10, warm and sunny, cloud 0/8, wind 1/12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	02.05.2025	JvdW	15	08:20, warm and sunny, cloud 0/8, wind 1/12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	06.05.2025	JvdW	12	09:10, Warm and sunny, cloud 3/8, wind 1/12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	07.05.2025	AC	17	10:05, warm and sunny, cloud 0/8, wind 2/12	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	08.05.2025	JvdW	13	09:34arm and sunny, cloud 1/8, wind 1/12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	09.05.2025	AC	14	09:00, warm and sunny, cloud 0/8, wind 1/12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	13.05.2025	JvdW	16	10:20, cloudy and sunny spells, cloud 3/8, wind 2/12	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
8	14.05.2025	JvdW	15-17	10:00, warm and sunny, cloud 1/8, wind 1/12	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	16.05.2025	JvdW	16	08:30, sunny and slight breeze, cloud 1/12, wind 1/12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	19.05.2025	CS	14	10:15, warm, dry, cloud 4/8, wind 2/12	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	21.05.2025	CS	14	13:00, warm, still, cloud 7/8, wind 2/12	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

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12	22.05.2025	CS	14	10:45 Warm, damp ground, cloud 4/8, wind 2/12	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
13	23.05.2025	PD	16	10.45, wind 1/12, Cloud 3/8, Sunny	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
14	28.05.2025	CS	15	9:30, warm, wat ground, cloud 2/8, wind 3/12	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	29.05.2025	CS	16	10:00, Dry, damp ground, cloud 8/8, wind 2/12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	29.05.2025	CS	17	11:45, Dry, warm, cloud 7/8, wind 2/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	30.05.2025	CS	16	09:45, Dry, warm, cloud 6/8, wind 2/12	1	9	1	0	0	0	1	1
18	02.06.2025	CS	16	10.00, warm sunny, cloud1/8, wind 2/12	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	03.06.2025	CS	18	13.15, warm sunny, cloud 3/8, wind 2/12	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	04.06.025	CS	16	warm dry cloud 5/8 wind 3/12	2	5	1	0	0	0	1	0
21	09.06.2025	CS	14	08:00, cool, dry, cloud 6/8, wind 2/12	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	08.06.2025	JvdW	16-17	11:00-12:00, hot spells after rain, wind 1/12, cloud 2/8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	10.06.2025	CS	18	10:45, warm and dry, cloud 7/8, wind 3/12	1	10	6	0	0	0	0	1
24	11.06.2025	CS	19	12.00 warm dry cloud 6/8 wind 3/12	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	12.06.2025	CS	19	warm wet ground cloud 4/8 wind 2/12	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
26	13.06.2025	CS	17	warm wet ground cloud 3/8 wind 2/12	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0

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27	16.06.2025	PD	17.5	Hazy sunshine, 08:45, C/C 6/8, W0/12	4	8	12	0	0	0	0	0
28	17.06.2025	SB	20	Very warm, bright sunshine, cc 1/8, w 0/12.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	18.06.2025	PD	19	Bright sunshine, C/C 1/8, W0/12	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
30	19.06.2025	JvdW	16-18	08:00, warm, dry, wind 1/12, cloud 1/12	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
31	20.06.2025	PD	21	Hazy sunshine, hot, C/C4/8, W 1/12	3	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
32	26.06.2025	JvdW	19	06:30, warm, wind 1/12, cloud 2/12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	27.06.2025	JvdW	20-18	Warm, dry, wind 2/12, cloud 3/8	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	03.07.2025	CS	14	warm sunny cloud 0/8 wind 1/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	04.07.2025	CS	18	warm sunny cloud 1/8 wond 2/12	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	07.07.2025	CS	18	warm sunny cloud 1/8 wind 2/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	08.07.2025	CS	17	sunny dry cloud 1/8 wind 2/12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	09.07.2025	CS	20	sunny dry cloud 0/8 wind 3/12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	10.07.2025	JvdW	18-19	07:30, cloud 0-1/8, wind 1/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	11.07.2025	JvdW	17-19	07:15, wind 1/12, cloud 0-1/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	15.07.2025	CS	18	warm dry cloud 7/8 wind 2/12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	16.07.2025	CS	20	warm sunny dry cloud 1/8 wind 2/12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	17.07.2025	CS	20	cool dry cloud 8/8 wind 2/12	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	0

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44	18.07.2025	CS	19	warm dry cloud 4/8 wind 2/12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	21.07.2025	CS	18	warm dry rain overnight cloud 4/8 wind 2/12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	22.07.2025	CS	19	Warm dry, cloud 7/8, wind 3/12	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
47	23.07.2025	CS	18	War, dry, cloud,6/8, wind 3/12	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	25.07.2025	CS	17	Warm dry, cloud 3/8, wind 2/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	28.07.2025	CS	200	Warm, dry, cloud 6/8, wind 2/12	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	29.07.2025	CS	18	Warm dry, cloud 1/8, wind 2/12	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
51	30.07.2025	CS	18	Warm , wet ground, 1/8, wind 2/12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	31.07.2025	CS	21	Hot muggy, cloud 2/8, wind 4/12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	01.08.2025	CS	14	Warm after rain cloud 2/8, wind 2/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	04.08.2025	CS	19	Cool, dry, cloud 7/8, wind 3/124	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
55	05.08.2025	CS	16	Warm dry, cloud 0/8 wind 2/12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	06.08.2025	JvdW	19	Sunny, cloud 1/8, wind 2/12	4	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
57	07.08.2025	JvdW	18-19	Sunny with early cloud, cloud 2/12, wind 1/12	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
58	08.08.2025	AC	19-20	Hot and sunny, cloud 6/8, wind 1/12	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
59	12.08.2025	CS	19	Warm, dry cloud 0/8, wind 3/12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals					73	143	46	2	0	1	4	2

