Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Volume 6

Environmental Statement (Volume D)

Appendix 7.14: Draft Dormouse EPS Licence

Application

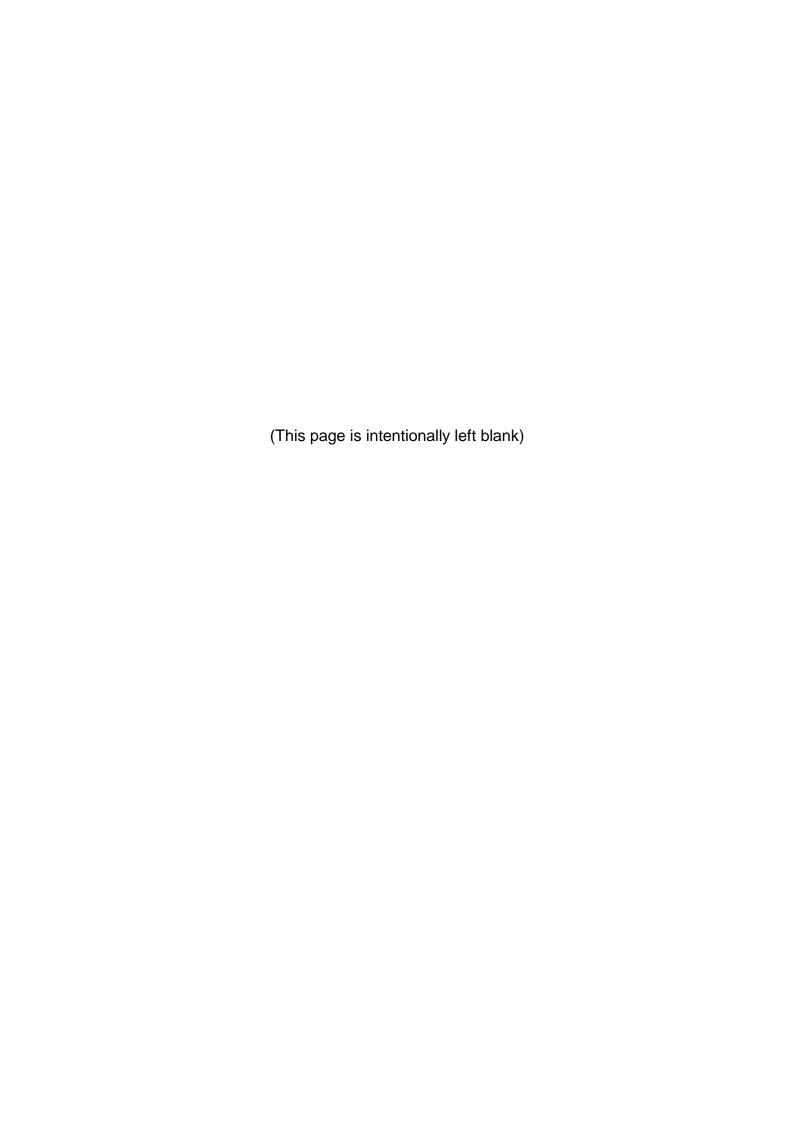
Application Document: 6.4

Planning Inspectorate Reference Number: EN070005

APFP Regulation No. 5(2)(a)

Revision No. 1.0

May 2019



Date: 30 April 2019 Our ref: 275438

(NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE

PROJECT)



Esso Petroleum Company Limited CC Jacobs

Sent by e-mail only

Dear Esso Petroleum Company Limited,

DRAFT MITIGATION LICENCE APPLICATION STATUS: INITIAL DRAFT APPLICATION

LEGISLATION: THE CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES REGULATIONS 2017

(as amended)

NSIP: Southampton to London Pipeline

SPECIES: Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*)

Thank you for your subsequent draft dormouse mitigation licence application in association with the above NSIP site, received in this office on the 01/03/2019. As stated in our published guidance, once Natural England is content that the draft licence application is of the required standard, we will issue a 'letter of no impediment'. This is designed to provide the Planning Inspectorate and the Secretary of State with confidence that the competent licensing authority sees no impediment to issuing a licence in future, based on information assessed to date in respect of these proposals.

Assessment

Following our assessment of the resubmitted draft application documents, I can now confirm that, on the basis of the information and proposals provided, Natural England sees no impediment to a licence being issued, should the DCO be granted.

However, please note the following issues have been identified within the current draft of the method statement that will need to be addressed before the licence application is formally submitted. Our wildlife adviser, Roxanne Gardiner, discussed this matter with David Jones via e-mail correspondence on the 29/04/2019 where it was confirmed that the necessary amendments would be made. Please do ensure that the Method Statement is revised to include these changes prior to formal submission. The required changes are detailed in the attached document: 'LICENSING CONSULTATION ON THE FAVOURABLE CONSERVATION STATUS (FCS) TEST AS PART OF THE PRE-SUBMISSION SCREENING SERVICE'.

Next Steps

Should the DCO be granted then the mitigation licence application must be formally submitted to Natural England. At this stage any modifications to the timings of the proposed works, e.g. due to ecological requirements of the species concerned, must be made and agreed with Natural England before a licence is granted.

If other minor changes to the application are subsequently necessary, e.g. amendments to the work schedule/s then these should be outlined in a covering letter and must be reflected in the formal submission of the licence application. These changes must be agreed by Natural England before a licence can be granted. If changes are made to proposals or timings which do not enable us to meet reach a 'satisfied' decision, we will issue correspondence outlining why the proposals are not acceptable and what further information is required. These issues will need to be addressed before any licence can be granted.

Full details of Natural England's licensing process with regards to NSIP's can be found at the following link:

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140605090108/http:/www.naturalengland.org.uk/lmages/wml-q36 tcm6-28566.pdf

As stated in the above guidance note, I should also be grateful if an open dialogue can be maintained with yourselves regarding the progression of the DCO application so that, should the Order be granted, we will be in a position to assess the final submission of the application in a timely fashion and avoid any unnecessary delay in issuing the licence.

I hope the above has been helpful. However, should you have any queries then please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Roxanne Gardiner Wildlife Management Lead Adviser Natural England Wildlife Licensing Service 020 8026 1534 07833 049 013

Annex - Guidance for providing further information or formally submitting the licence application.

Important note: when submitting your formal application please mark all correspondence 'FOR THE ATTENTION OF Roxanne Gardiner'.

Submitting Documents.

Documents must be sent to the Customer Services Wildlife Licensing (postal and email address at the top of this letter).

Changes to Documents -Reasoned Statement/Method Statement.

Changes must be identified using one or more of the following methods:

- underline new text/strikeout deleted text;
- use different font colour:
- block-coloured text, or all the above.

Method Statement

When submitting a revised Method Statement please send us one copy on CD, or by e-mail if less than 5MB in size, or alternatively three paper copies. The method statement should be submitted in its entirety including all figures, appendices, supporting documents. Sections of this document form part of the licence; please do not send the amended sections in isolation.

Customer Feedback – EPS Mitigation Licensing

To help us improve our service please complete the following questionnaire and return to:

Customer Services, Natural England, First Floor, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Bristol, BS1 6EB.

Fax: 0845 6013438 or email to wildlife@naturalengland.org.uk

number is at the top of this page.

NATUR ENGLAN	

http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/re	egulation/wildl	ife/default.asp	<u>ox</u>				
Natural England Reference Number	(optional):	Please tick indicate yo		Consultan Developer		nt/Licensee)	
1. How easy was it to get in contact v	with the Wild	dlife Manag	ement & Lic	ensing tea	am of Nat	ural Englar	ıd?
Difficult (1)	OK (2)		Easy (3))		Very Eas	sy (4)
If 1 please specify who you initially con-	tacted in rela	tion to your	issue/enquir	y?			
2. Please tell us how aware you wer	=	you contac	cted us) of	wildlife leg	islation a	and what it	does/does
not permit in relation to your enquiry			v)	- II - A	(O)	- u A	- (4)
Unaware (1) V€	ery Limited A	wareness (2 I	!) Parti	ally Aware (□	(3)	Fully A	ware (4) □
3. How would you rate the service pr	⊔ ovided hv N	l Iatural Fnol	and?			L	
o. How would you rate the service pr	Ovided by it	aturur Engi	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Not
			1	2	3	4	applicable
Ease of completion of application							
Advice provided by telephone (if application)	able)						
Our web site (if applicable)							
Clarity and usefulness of published guid	dance						
Helpfulness and politeness of staff							_
Advice and clarity of explanations provi	ded during M	1ethod					
Statement assessment				Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш
Advice and clarity of explanations provi	ded during R	teasoned	П	П			П
Statement assessment					_		
Speed of process							
Overall service				Ш		Ш	
If 1 or 2 to any of the above please spe	city why:						
4. Was your issue/enquiry resolved by	by the activi	ty authorise	ed under lic	ence or ad	vice prov	vided by us	?
Fully Par	tially	Un	resolved				
	. (1.2.1 1				la la d'a a la d		
If not fully resolved please state what y be licensed):	ou think coul	d nave beer	n done instea	ad (note leg	isiation at	tects which	actions can
be licerised).							
5. Was there a public reaction to any	action take	n under the	licence or	as a result	of our ac	dvice?	
Positive support No	reaction	Ne	gative reacti	on			
			_			_	
6. Would you use a fully online licens	_			ailable in tl		?	
Definitely Pos ☐ ☐	sibly	Un	likely		No □		
7. Do you have any further commen	ts to make	ں or sugaesti	ons for imp	roving ou	u r service.	if yes plea	se specify
(continue comments on an addition			_	_			
explore possible improvement opti	ons, please	tick this	box 🗌 and	ensure yo	our Natui	ral England	l reference

EUROPEAN PROTECTED SPECIES

LICENSING CONSULTATION ON THE FAVOURABLE CONSERVATION STATUS (FCS) TEST AS PART OF THE PRE-SUBMISSION SCREENING SERVICE



DORMOUSE (Muscardinus avellanarius)

Applicant:	TBC - Esso	Case Ref No:	EPSA: N/A
	Petroleum Company,		
	Limited		
Ecologist:	TBC - current	Grid Ref:	Start: SU5096413985 /
	company unknown		End: TQ 07133 73372
Site Name:	Southampton to Londo	on Pipeline (SLP), Bo	porley Green to Hounslow
Application type	First draft application	on 🗌 Subsequei	nt draft application
Numbers on application:	N/A		
Date 1 st draft application	01/03/2019	Adviser's	
received by Adviser:		response	
		deadline:	
Date subsequent draft		Adviser's	
application received by		response	
Adviser:		deadline:	
Date subsequent draft		Adviser's	
application received by		response	
Adviser:		deadline:	

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)

The appropriate authority shall not grant a licence under regulation 53(9)(b) unless they are satisfied that actions authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

1. Experience

Is the experience written in the application form and/or attached written references adequate for the proposed work?

Yes ☐ No 🏻

- Experience will usually be taken as adequate if the consultant ecologist has held or been named on a licence in the past three years for the same species and in relation to a project of a similar scale, methodology and mitigation.
- A licence to carry out survey work is <u>not</u> considered to be a similar licence.
- A new licence applicant must provide a description of their experience and include two references.
- At least one of the written references must be from a person who has held or been named on a licence in the past three years for the same species and in relation to a project of a similar scale, methodology and mitigation. Details of this licence must be provided.

WML-F35a 10/12 - Pre-submission screening

If 'NO' please address the following:

Application form

A Named Ecologist with suitable previous experience is required in the application form. Section 10 of the application form should be completed to provide Natural England with sufficient information to assess the experience of the proposed Ecologist.

2. Survey

Has an adequate and appropriate survey of the site been carried out in relation to the proposed objectives?

Yes ☐ No ☒

An adequate survey must include:

- Scaled maps of the survey area (Landranger, Pathfinder or similar),
- Adjoining sites if part of a phased or multi-plot development,
- A summary of the survey results cross-referenced to areas on the map(s) and more comprehensive survey results in an annex,
- Dates and weather conditions when the surveys were carried out,
- The survey methods and equipment used,
- Names of the surveyors, licence numbers and experience of who undertook the work,
- Results of the survey must be clearly presented (preferably in table form). (Please use photographs to aid clarity),
- The population must be considered in context of the local or regional population present, therefore consultation with the local Biological Records Centre or other must be demonstrated.

If 'NO' please address the following:

C4 - Site/habitat description

The site has been split into Sections (8) and Sites (16). Further information regarding why they have been split this way would provide better context, to assist in the assessment of the final application. Information as to why each Section has been designated, and whether this is a project-wide system or specific to the dormouse application would be helpful. Additionally, with regards to the Sites, information as to why site boundaries were chosen (especially in contiguous sites such as 1-13) should be included.

Furthermore, a brief explanation should be included as to why certain areas were not surveyed (for example, between Sites 12-16), providing ecological justification for why each area was considered unlikely to be suitable for dormice.

C5 - Field Surveys

Natural England cannot issue precautionary licences. If Site 9 is to be included within the licence application, you will need to provide justification and sufficient evidence that dormice are present. Therefore, all possible effort should be made to access Site 9 to carry out nest tube surveys in the 2019 active season.

A walkover survey should occur within three months of the formal application being submitted.
A walkover survey should occur within three months of the formal application being submitted.
3. Impacts Are the impacts of the development on the population(s) fully described?
Yes ⊠ No □
Impacts of the development on dormice should be described as if taking place in the absence of mitigation:
Short term impacts
Long term impacts
Post development impacts
Scale of impacts
 For phased or multi-plot developments impacts for all phases should be detailed in a separate master plan, to be provided as a separate document - please refer to and follow WML-G11 http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/lmages/WML-G11_tcm6-9930.pdf). Each individual method statement should only contain details of the impacts from that development proposal.
f 'NO' please address the following: N/A
 I. Methodology s the proposed methodology of the of the work programme suitable to meet the stated objectives in he application form? Yes □ No ☒
Suitable methodology will include:
 A clear description of the licensable operations e.g. transport, capture, disturbance, damage/destruction of habitat.
Details of the proposed methods and techniques.
 A detailed timetable of the proposed works pertaining to all licensable activities and mitigation/compensation.
A detailed timetable of the proposed works pertaining to all licensable activities and mitigation/compensation. f 'NO' please address the following: Work Schedule

5. Mitigation Is the mitigation proposed adequate with respect to the habitats that will be lost? Post development habitat and management should be considered.
Yes ☐ No ⊠
Adequate mitigation will include details of:
Habitat destruction, supervision and precautions to ensure dormice are not harmed/killed
 Habitat compensation in relation specific dormouse features such as woodland and hedgerows, their proposed destruction, modification or creation
Post-development habitat management
Post-development population monitoring
 Details of any mechanism in place for ensuring delivery (e.g. Section 106 agreement).
It will also include scaled drawings plans and/or maps, and photographs as appropriate.
If 'NO' please address the following: E4 – Post-development site safeguard A three year aftercare period has been proposed to monitor the success of replacement planting. However, a minimum of five years of habitat maintenance will be required to ensure successful establishment of replacement vegetation planting. E4.2 – Population monitoring Dormouse boxes installed in woodland blocks within Sites 12 and 13 (28 and 32 boxes respectively) should be monitored for two years, to assess the impact of woodland clearance on the dormouse population. The two years of monitoring should be staggered and not take place in the first year following completion of works. Figure E4 A Figure E4 will be required, highlighting locations of habitat maintenance and population monitoring.
6. Additional Comments and Advice: N/A

7. Conclusion in re	spect of regulation 53(9)(b) for the	FCS test:	
Satisfied Not Satisfied			
Assessed by Wild	life Adviser: Roxanne Gardiner	Date: 23/04/2019	

Disclaimer: The advice provided within the Discretionary Pre-submission Screening Service is the professional opinion of the Natural England adviser. It is not intended to represent the corporate position of Natural England nor bind Natural England in any way in the future. Natural England will not accept any liability for the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of, nor will any express or implied warranty be given for, the advice. This exclusion does not extend to any fraudulent misrepresentation made by or on behalf of Natural England.

Licence Application Form



Mitigation Licensing – Dormice

Please Note – Applications can be completed online. For more information please visit our <u>website</u>.

- Please complete this application form using dark ink and BLOCK CAPITALS.
- Return the completed form to the address shown.
- All questions should be answered as appropriate. Questions marked with '*' are mandatory and failing to complete these may result in delays to your application.
- If there is insufficient space for completing answers on this form, please attach a separate sheet.
- Natural England will aim to determine the outcome of a completed licence application within its published service standards.
- If you experience any problems completing this application or using the online Case Work Management (CWM) system – please see our <u>website</u> for guidance or contact Wildlife Licensing.
- Additional guidance is provided in <u>Using CWM Applicant</u> <u>Guidance Document.</u> This can be downloaded from our website or you can ask Wildlife Licensing to send you a copy.

Wildlife Licensing
Natural England Horizon
House Deanery Road
Bristol, BS1 5AH.
T. 020802 61089
EPS.Mitigation@natural
england.org.uk

For Office Use Only
CWM Ref No:
Charter Deadline:

1. Applicant Details

Please enter the details of the person or company who will become the licensee.

(For guidance please see attached annex)

If the applicant is already registered as a customer please complete Registered Applicant Details (a)

•	If the applicant <u>is not</u> already		,	,		1 /
	(a) Registered Applicant	Details				
	*Customer Number	*Surnam	ne	*Forename	*	Postcode
	(b) New Applicant Regist	tration				
	Please note: If you are the agfull authorisation with this ap		ed ecologist registerir	g on behalf of the ap	oplicant you wi	Il need to provide their
	*Email Address					
	*Title (please tick as appropriate)	Mr 🗌	Mrs Ms	Other (Ple	ease Specify)	
	*Forename		Middle Name		*Surnam	е

	nal Membership M, IEMA, etc)		
House Na	me / No.		
*Address	Line 1		
*Address	Line 2		
Address L	ine 3		
Town		*County	
*Postcode	;	Country	
Either 'Telephone No.	or 'Mobile No.' must be completed.		
Telephone	∍ No.	Mobile No.	
Fax no.			
*Custome	r Type (e.g. Farmer, Householder, I	Ecologist, etc.)	
*Are you \	/AT registered? Yes ☐ N	lo If 'Yes' VAT Number	
	registered with the ments Agency?	lo 🗌 If 'Yes' RPA SBI Nur	mber:
(c) If you	are registering on behalf of an o	organisation please comple	te this section.
*Position		*Organisation Name	
What is th	e size of your organisation?		Micro (1 to 10 employees) Small (11 to 49 employees) Medium (50 to 249 employees) Large (250 employees or more)
(e.g. private	ne legal status of your organisati the limited company, registered charity, rganisation, Government agency, Loc		
Companie Charity Nu	es House Registration or Registe umber:	ered	
(d) Alterna	ative Applicant Contact Details		
alternative contact is	nt that the <u>applicant</u> is unavailal e contact details could be provid authorised to act on behalf of th	led. By completing this sect	
Name:			
Tel Numb	er:		
Email Add	Iress:		

2. Named Ecologist Details

Please enter the details of the named ecologist. Please note a named ecologist is required for all development and mitigation applications (For guidance please see attached annex)

- If the ecologist <u>is</u> already registered as a customer please complete Registered Named Ecologist Details (a)
- If the ecologist is not already registered as a customer please complete the New Named Ecologist Registration (b)
- If there will not be an ecologist used in conjunction with this application please go to the next section.

(a) Registered Nam	(a) Registered Named Ecologist Details				
*Customer Number	*Surname	*Forename	*Postcode		
(b) New Named Eco	logist Details				
` '	the applicant registering on behalf	of the agent / named ecologi	st you will need to provide their		
*Email Address					
*Title (please tick as appropri	ate) Mr Mrs Ms	Other (Please S	Specify)		
*Forename	Middle Name	*	Surname		
Professional Member (e.g. CIEEM, IEMA, etc.					
House Name / No.					
*Address Line 1					
*Address Line 2					
Address Line 3					
Town		*County			
*Postcode		Country			
Either 'Telephone No.' or 'Mobile	No.' must be completed.				
Telephone No.		Mobile No.			
Fax no.					
*Customer Type (e.g	. Farmer, Householder, Ecologist,	etc.)			
*Are you VAT regist	ered? Yes No	If 'Yes' VAT Number:			
*Are you registered Rural Payments Age		If 'Yes' RPA SBI Number:			

(c) If you	are registering on behalf of an org	ganisation please complete the following.			
*Positior	I	*Organisation Name			
What is	the size of your organisation?	Micro (1 to 10 employees) Small (11 to 49 employees) Medium (50 to 249 employees) Large (250 employees or more)			
(e.g. priva	the legal status of your organisation te limited company, registered charity, organisation, Government agency, Local				
Compan Charity N	ies House Registration or Registere Number	ed			
(d) Alteri	native Named Ecologist Contact De	etails			
alternativ contact i	In the event that the <u>named ecologist</u> is unavailable to discuss the application, it would be helpful if alternative contact details could be provided. By completing this section you are confirming that this contact is authorised to act on behalf of the <u>named ecologist</u> and has a detailed knowledge of the application.				
Name:					
Tel Num	ber:				
Email Ad	ldress:				
3. Commu	nication Preferences				
	ndicate who should be contacted if ote more than one option can be selected	we need to discuss this application: d for each question):			
Applicar	nt Named Ecologist				
Please i	ndicate to whom the outcome docu	mentation for this application should be sent:			
Applicar	nt Named Ecologist				
	Applicant Email Dost Telephone				
preferen	ces: If 'Yes' for telephone, pleas	se provide a contact no.			
Named Ecologis	t	elephone			
preferen	CBS.	se provide a contact no.			

4.	Previous Applications				
	(a) * To your knowledge, have there been any decisions concerning this site?	previous application	ns or licence	Yes	No 🗌
	If 'No' please move to question 4(g). If 'Yes' to (a), ple	wing.			
	(b) *Date of most recent application:				
	(c) *Which species was the subject of the prev	ious applications?			
	(d) *What was the application or licence refere	nce number?			
	(e) *What was the outcome of the previous app	olication? (Please sel	ect one of the followin	g)	
	Granted Not Granted Advice	ce Only Deferre	d Not Yet Kno	wn 🗌	
	(f) To your knowledge, does this application re licensed 'mitigation' work on the site being app	, .	sly	Yes 🗌	No 🗌
	(f) Please provide application/licence e numbers, species details and outcome				
	(g) To your knowledge, is the site being applie recent, concurrent, pending or future applications same or other European protected species or	ons for licences for t	:he	Yes	No 🗌
	(g) Please provide application/licence ee numbers and species information.				
For appl	lications which are part of the Pre-Submission S	Screening Service:			
More inf	ormation on Natural England's Pre-Submission	Screening Service	can be found <u>here</u> .		
Is this a	first draft application? Yes No	Is this a subsec	quent draft?	Yes	No 🗌
Are you	aware if your case has been seen or reviewed	by Natural England	? Yes 🗌 No	☐ Not S	ure 🗌
If yes, w	ho provided the advice and when:				
Any furti	her information you would like to provide:				
Is this a	formal application?			Yes	No 🗌
Please p	provide any earlier reference numbers				

For applications which are part of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects:					
Is this a	first draft application?	Yes No	ls this a s	subsequent draft?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
Is this a	formal application?	Yes No			
Please p	provide any earlier reference	numbers			
5.	Purpose				
	(a) Brief Description of Prop (E.g. Construction of a new road with access road and car parking underground utilities cable).	I, construction of five			
	(b) * Please tell us why you (E.g. Woodland used for breedir for dormice dispersal will be dan works).	ng and hedgerows			
	Imperative reasons of or and beneficial consequence Preserving public health Preventing the spread of Preventing serious dam timber, fisheries or inland w A purpose not specified Directive, under section 55((d) * Please confirm the cate following): Agriculture / Fishing / F Archaeological investiginvestigation Barn Conversion Commercial Communications Energy generation Energy supply Flood and coastal deferments Health & Safety Heritage Housing Industrial / Manufacturing Industrial / Manufacturing If other, please provide details	overriding public es of primary imp or public safety disease, under age to livestock, aters, or any oth in Regulation 5: (4) degory most apport forestry ation / Site	nterest including ortance for the public ortance for the public ortance for the public ortance including the public ortance or the public ortance or the public ortance ortance or the public ortance ortanc	g those of a social or of environment under set 55(2)(e) vestock, crops, vegetal enty under section 55(2) istent with Article 16(1) proposed work (Please of Extraction ally Significant are Projects of worship community projects (est, hospitals, care facility buildings) is cale repair and maintains.	economic nature ection 55(2)(e) ables, fruit, growing 2)(g) 1)(e) of the Habitats e select one of the e.g. schools, ities and

	ent. Guidance on what should be included in a master plan ca v.uk/20140605090108/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/lma				
G11_tcm6-9930.pdf		900/11112			
6. Site Details					
*Is the address for the site to be li	censed different to the applicant's address?	Yes No			
If 'No' Please complete Site / Loc	be licensed, please complete all of the following details: cation Name and OS Grid Reference boxes only. add the start and end points separately)				
	Site Details				
*Site / Location Name:					
House No:					
Address Line 1:					
Address Line 2:					
Address Line 3:	Address Line 3:				
Town:					
*County:					
Postcode:					
*OS Grid Reference: (In format XX123456)					

If 'Yes' to (e): You must submit a species specific master plan and Habitat Management and Maintenance Plan with

(e) * Is the proposed work part of a phased or a multi-plot development?

Yes No No

7. Conservation	on Considerations				
(a) *Will any p a Designated	art of the proposed activity fall in and/or adja Site?	Yes No N/A			
If 'Yes' to (a) please comp	plete the table below. If 'No', please go to the next				
Please indicate whether the activity will fall on and/or adjacent to a designated site:	Designated Site Name:	Type of Designated Site E.g. National Nature Reserve (NNR), Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Ramsar Site, Ancient Monument, Marine Nature Reserve (MNR), Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)			
On Adjacent to					
On Adjacent to					
On \square Adjacent to \square					
On Adjacent to					
On Adjacent to					
On Adjacent to					
(b) Have you consulted with Natural England for advice on the implications of the application on the designated site? Yes □ No □ Not Known □ (c) Please give either the outcome of your consultations or the reason why you have not consulted us. Please provide any relevant correspondence and the name of the local Natural England adviser or reserve manager consulted.					
8. Authorisati	on				
(a) * Is the a	(a) * Is the applicant the owner / occupier of the land? Yes No N/A				
If 'Yes' to (a) please go to	o the next section. If 'No' to (a) please answer (b).				
(b) Have you	received the owner occupier's permission t	o apply? Yes 🗌 No 🗌			
Please note that it is your responsibility as the applicant to obtain the owner or occupier's permissions to act under licence on their property.					

You may be asked to provide documentation which confirms that you have owner or occupier's permissions and we will contact you if this is necessary.

9. Application Details

(a) Please add details for all licensable actions you wish to perform:

	Licensable Action			
Application Subject	Dormice			
Species	Hazel Dormouse			
*Activity	Capture Disturb Transport Damage breeding site Destroy breeding site Destroy resting place Damage resting place			
* Method / Field Technique	By hand Nest box / nest tube Hand search Two stage habitat removal Single stage habitat removal - active season Single stage habitat removal - hibernation season Other			
If 'Other' method, please specify				
Please enter the proposed necessarily when the develop	Please enter the proposed start date of action below. Please note this refers to the date of the first licensable action, not necessarily when the development commences.			
* Proposed Date From				
(b) * Have you	sent your records to the Local Records Centre? Yes No			

Please note: You must send survey data and habitat assessment data to your Local Records Centre (LRC). It is a condition of survey licences that records are sent to LRCs annually or to other organisations as specified on a particular survey licence (e.g. People's Trust for Endangered Species).

10.	Experience			
	ote: For guidance in completing this section please refe vebarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140605090108/h			
	(a) * Has the named ecologist associated with been named on a licence in the past three yea and in relation to a project of similar scale, me	ars for the same	species	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
If 'Yes' to (a)	(b) * Please provide the name of the issuing authority, the licence reference number and date of issue for licences held:			
If 'No' to	(a) please complete the following section. If "Y	es" to (a) please	go to the nex	t section.
	(c) * Does the named ecologist currently hold survey licence or are they registered to use a		Yes	If 'Yes' complete <u>all</u> of the following.
	licence for the same species?		No 🗌	If 'No' go to (f)
	(d) * What is/are the survey licence reference	number(s)?		
	(e) * Number of years the survey licence(s) ha	ave been held		
	(f) * Please give brief details of the named ecologist's current science, education or conservation licence or any other licences issued to the ecologist in the last three years relevant to the species relating to this application:			
	(g) * Please give brief details of the named ecologist's experience on mitigation projects relevant to the species relating to this application, including in what capacity they acted. State the site names and reference numbers of licences and the type of mitigation involved:			
	(h) * Please provide details of the named ecologist's Qualifications, including any Continual Professional Development (CPD) training relevant to the species relating to this application:			
people wi	ote: If you have not held a mitigation licence in the last the hoare familiar with the named ecologist's work. Please in support of your licence application should:			
- - -	Vouch for the named ecologist's suitability and compets state how long referees have known the named ecologorovide details of the named ecologist's mitigation experient of the referees' own mitigation experient referee must have held a mitigation licence within the later than	ist and in what capa erience with the rele ce and mitigation lic	acity; evant species or a	a related species; and
	(i) * Are you providing references?			Vos 🗆 No 🗆

	verify their statements.	·
	1st Referee:	
	2 nd Referee:	
11.	Consent Status	
If '3' is selected	 1. Planning-related consent required (e.g. 2. Demolition consent (under Building Act 3. Other type of consent required (e.g. Mi State Decision Letter, Compulsory Purchase Computer (e.g. Mi 	inerals consents, Highway Act consents, Secretary of Order, Environment Agency Consent, etc.) and Country Planning Act 1990) - no specific consent
If '5' is selected	(c) * Please explain why no consent is required	(a) to allow the
or '3' is selected	(d) Have you obtained the necessary consent proposed activity to be commenced?	(s) to allow the Yes No
	f 'No' to (d), please complete 'Consent Not Obtained' f 'Yes' to (d), please complete 'Consent Obtained'	
Consent	t not obtained	

Please provide details of the referees. We may need to contact these referees to

Please explain why you are applying in advance of the granting of consent that would allow the development to commence and what the circumstances are (e.g. Site investigation work which is required to inform the planning consent decision and where, after avoidance measures, the risk of affecting a European Protected Species is high). Please note that your application is unlikely to be processed until this issue has been resolved.

If 'Yes' to (i):

	(e) *Please provide details of the outstanding consents to be obtained and the likely timescales for their determination/issue.			
	Pre-Submission Screening Service:			
	being submitted through this chargeable service. Verying to pursue a licence under Exceptional Circuit	Ve stro nstand	sents being in place and prior to a formal licence appliongly advise customers to use this service rather thances, particularly where there are concerns about finance planning consents are in place. Please see our we	n cial
Consent	obtained			
	(f) Please confirm details of all the consents activity and this licence application.	s that	have been granted relevant to the proposed	
	Full Planning Permission		Outline Planning Permission	
	Demolition consent (under Building Act 1984) including prior notice to demolish		Conservation Area Consent	
	Listed Building Consent		Tree Preservation Order	
	Highways Act Consent		Utilities Consent	
	Mineral Consent		Mineral Consent with Review of Mineral Planning Permission	
	Mineral Consent (Review of Mineral Planning Permission submitted to Mineral Planning)		Other consent type	
	Other Consent Type			
	(g) Please provide consent reference number(s)			
Please sub applicable.		vant to	o the proposed activity and this licence application, if	
	(h) For all consents that have been granted or Reserved Matters relating to wildlife specissues (which are intended to be and are ca discharged before development begins) be	cies a apable	and habitat Yes □ N e of being	
	ote : If it is not possible or not intended for the ces then please complete the questions below		ditions to be discharged before development	
	(i) Please give details of those conditions that are still to be discharged and explain why they have not been discharged.			

	(j) Is the site subject to any commitment the named in this application? For example a Section 106 Agreement (Town and Commitments made at a Public Inquiry or in an Environment of the section 106 Agreement (Town and Commitments made at a Public Inquiry or in an Environment of the section 106 Agreement (Town and Commitments made at a Public Inquiry or in an Environment of the section 106 Agreement (Town and Commitment of the section 106 Agreement of 1	Yes Country Planning act 1990) or other	No 🗆
If 'Yes' to (j):	Has the commitment been met? Please also explain what has been done.		
If 'Yes' to (j):	What work is outstanding and when will it be completed?		
	(k) Is the site subject to any such commitment Protected Species or other protected species (Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or other conform in an Environmental Statement.	S? E.g. a Section 106 Agreement	No 🗌
If 'Yes' to (k):	Has this been met?		
If 'Yes' to (k):	When will this be complete?		
A Reaso	ed Statement & Supporting Documents and Statement and supporting documents ma of the latest version of the Reasoned Statement nt is required and further guidance to help are	nt template which sets out when a Reasoned	
Please o	confirm that you have read and understood the dance	Reasoned Statement template and advice	
(I) * Doe	es your application require a Reasoned Stater	ment? Yes 🗌	No 🗌
If 'No' to (I):	* Please confirm the exception that applies improvements or small scale housing deve		

12.	Consenting	Authority
14.	CONSCILLING	Authority

Please provide the Local Planning Authority/Authorities that have granted consent for the proposed project and the subject of this licence application. Please then provide contact details for the responsible officer. If consent is granted by another body (e.g. Secretary of State, Natural England, Environment Agency, Utilities Consent, Highways Consent, etc) then please provide details for it as appropriate. If no consent is required (e.g. Public health and safety issues) then please leave the remaining fields blank

*Consenting Authority Name			
*Title	*Forename	*Surname	* Position
Email Address	5		
Telephone Nu	ımber		
Address			

13. Method Statement

A Method Statement <u>must</u> be provided to support this application, along with other supporting documents, which may include some or all of the following:

Maps

14.

- Figures
- Habitat management and maintenance plans
- Master plans
- Appended survey results
- A work schedule

Please note: The Method Statement is normally prepared by a consultant ecologist or another suitably qualified person because compiling the content requires specific species and site-related knowledge.

Further Advice: Copies of the latest versions of templates for all species and further guidance to help you complete them are available on our <u>website</u>.

Supplementary Information
Please provide any additional information you may have to support your application.

15. Data Protection

The data controller is the Natural England, Foss House, Kings Pool, 1-2 Peasholme Green, York, Y01 7PX. You can contact the Natural England Data Protection Manager at: Natural England, County Hall, Spetchley Road, Worcester, WR5 2NP; foi@naturalengland.org.uk

Any questions about how we are using your personal data and your associated rights should be sent to the above contact. The Data Protection Officer responsible for monitoring that Natural England is meeting the requirements of the legislation is: Defra group Data Protection Officer, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, SW Quarter, 2nd floor, Seacole Block, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 4DF. DefraGroupDataProtectionOfficer@defra.gsi.gov.uk

The information on the licence application form and any supporting material will be used by Natural England to undertake our licensing functions. This will include, but is not limited assessing your application, issuing a licence if applicable, monitoring compliance with licence conditions and collating licence returns and reports. The personal information we will process will include, but is not limited to your name and contact details, customer type and reasons for wanting a licence. Processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the data controller. That task is to conduct the licensing functions as delegated by Defra to Natural England under Part 8 Agreement under section 78 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

The processing by us of personal data relating to wildlife-related or animal welfare offences or related security measures is carried out only under official authority. This information is used in assessing an application as it is a material fact. Natural England will for particular licence applications and at specific stages of the licencing process discuss your application with third parties. The details of this sharing are set out here

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wildlife-licensing-privacy-notice

Your personal data will be kept by us for 7 years after the expiry of your licence or longer if stated in the licence conditions. Failure to provide this information will mean that we will be unable to assess your application for a wildlife licence.

The information you provide is not connected with individual decision making (making a decision solely by automated means without any human involvement) or profiling (automated processing of personal data to evaluate certain things about an individual).

The data you provide will not be transferred outside the European Economic Area.

A list of your rights under the General Data Protection Regulation, the Data Protection Act 2018, is accessible at: https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/
You have the right to lodge a complaint with the ICO (supervisory authority) at any time. Should you wish to exercise that right full details are available at:

https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/ Details of our Personal Information Charter can be found at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england/about/personal-information-charter.

Important Advice:

- If your application is made under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) or the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, any person who in order to obtain a licence knowingly or recklessly makes a statement or representation, or furnishes a document or information which is false in a material particular, shall be guilty of an offence and may be liable to criminal prosecution. Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or to both. Regarding other wildlife legislation, we will look to provisions in the Fraud Act 2006 (as amended) in respect of applicants making any false representations.
- Natural England or the Secretary of State can modify or revoke at any time any licence that is
 issued, but this will not be done unless there is good reason for doing so. Any licence that is
 issued is likely to be revoked immediately if it discovered that false information has been
 provided that resulted in the issue of a licence

16.	Declaration			
16a (Convictions			
roa.	* Have you or any person listed wildlife-related or animal welfare		convicted of any	Yes No
If 'Yes'	Please provide details of the convictions: (including dates)			
countrysid degulation Protection ordeclare	es we are referring to relate to persons co le Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Ha is 2017, the Protection of Badgers Act 19 it) Act 1996, the Animal Welfare Act 2006 conviction if the person concerned is: (1) and their conviction is treated as spent; or lutely.	abitats &c.) Regulations 1999, the Deer Act 1991, the land the Protection of Anima a rehabilitated person for the	14, the Conservation of H Hunting Act 2004, the Wi als Act 1911 (all as amen the purposes of the Rehal	labitats and Species Id Mammals Ided). You do not have collitation of Offenders
16b. /	Applicant Declaration.			
	☐ I have read and understood th	e privacy notice above.		
á	Where required, I undertake to obta any licence resulting from this applice England to monitor or inspect the w	cation, and to allow any	employee or represe	
• 1	have read and understood the guidance pages.			n the Wildlife
	declare the particulars given are concerned in accordance with the information		knowledge and belief	, and I apply for a
	confirm that there is no satisfactory	y alternative to meet the	need/resolve the pro	blem detailed in this
	☐ I agree to the declaration above	/e.		
	Signature of Applicant:			
	For electronic applications, please insert an electronic signature above or tick this box to confirm with the declaration.			
	Name: (In BLOCK letters)		Date:	

16c.	Ecologist Declaration					
	☐ I have read and understood the privacy notice above.					
•	I confirm that I have visited the site(s).					
•	I have designed and inputted into the licence proposal.					
•	I confirm that there is no satisfactory alternative to meet the application.	e need/resolve	the problem detailed in this			
•	I am satisfied that the proposal will result in no adverse imp	pact on the spe	ecies concerned.			
•	I declare the particulars given are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and the applicant may apply for a licence in accordance with information I have provided.					
•	I have documentary evidence that I am authorised to act on behalf of the applicant that I will supply to Natural England on request.					
	I agree to the declaration above.					
	Signature of Ecologist:					
	For electronic applications, please insert an electronic or tick this box to confirm with the declaration.	signature abo	ove			
	Name: (In BLOCK letters)		Date:			

17. Annex - Application Notes

Applicant

The applicant is the person submitting the application (usually the landowner or occupier) who, if the licence was granted, would become the licensee. The applicant may appoint agents to produce the application pack and act on their behalf. A person with specific skills and knowledge of the species concerned, such as a consultant ecologist, must be appointed to assist in the preparation and the delivery of the proposals that ensure the species protection requirements can be met.

Licensee

The "Licensee" named on the licence is responsible for ensuring that all activities carried out on site in relation to the licence comply with the terms and conditions of the licence. However, all persons authorised to act under the licence must comply with the licence and its conditions (see Regulation 60(1) of the 2017 Regulations). This means that all authorised persons have a responsibility for ensuring that the licence terms and conditions, including any annex special conditions, are understood and complied with. Failure to do so could lead to prosecution.

Consultant/Named Ecologist

The "Named Ecologist" is a professional ecological consultant who has satisfied Natural England that they have the relevant skills, knowledge and experience of the species concerned and is responsible for undertaking and/or overseeing the work undertaken in respect of the licensed species. The 'Named Ecologist' has a responsibility for ensuring that the licence is complied with. They are responsible for advising the licensee on the suitability and competence of any Accredited Agents or Assistants employed on site to undertake the required duties and may include the direct supervision of Assistants where appropriate. More information about the experience required to become a named ecologist can be found at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140605090108/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/wmlg05 tcm6-4115.pdf

Accredited Agent

An "Accredited Agent" is a suitably trained and experienced person who is able to carry out work under a licence without the personal supervision of the Named Ecologist. Any Accredited Agent must be appointed by the Licensee and be in possession of a letter signed by the Licensee confirming their appointment. Agents shall carry a copy of the said letter when acting under the licence and shall produce it to any police or Natural England officer on request.

Assistants

An "Assistant" is a person assisting a Named Ecologist or Accredited Agent. Assistants are only authorised to act under this licence whilst they are under the direct supervision of either the Named Ecologist or an Accredited Agent.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017



The Method Statement will be used to determine the impact of the proposal on the favourable conservation status (FCS) of the species concerned (Regulation 55(9)(b)).

You are strongly advised to refer to the Dormouse Conservation Handbook. Please use recent photographs to support your application.



Wildlife Licensing Natural England Horizon House Deanery Road Bristol BS1 5AH. T. 020802 61089

Important advice:

The format below <u>must</u> be used. Please enter text below each heading keeping information as concise as possible.

All maps/figures that will become part of any annexed licence granted must be submitted as separate documents (with the site name and date included on the map/figure. See section I for list – all others may be included within the Method Statement document (e.g. survey maps/figures) if preferred).

A separate Work Schedule must also be submitted on form WML-A35a-E5a&b to accompany the Method Statement.

A Executive summary

Provide an overview (no more than 1 side of A4) of what works are proposed and how the impacts identified will be addressed in order to ensure no detriment to the maintenance of the population at a favourable conservation status.

Esso Petroleum Company, Limited (Esso) intends to replace 90km (56 miles) of its 105km (65 miles) long aviation fuel pipeline that runs from its Fawley Refinery near Southampton to its West London Terminal storage facility in Hounslow. The replacement pipeline is 97km (60 miles) long, taking into account that it cannot follow the line of the existing pipeline along its whole length due to new developments and environmental constraints.

The Draft Dormouse Licence Application method statement has been produced to demonstrate how the project would address the provisions of Section 55(9)(b) of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The information contained within this document will support the granting of any Letter of No Impediment (LONI) from Natural England. The LONI would be submitted to support the application for development consent.

Works to install and commission the pipeline are expected to last from grant of Development Consent Order (DCO) until 2023 (advance works may take place prior to this where permitted under alternative regimes) but disturbance to dormice at each local site would be much less than this (depending on ground conditions, pipe laying techniques and location). Vegetation clearance would be required for both access and excavation works and includes habitats suitable for dormice.

Where the main method of construction is open cut, the average rate of pipeline laying is assumed to be 450m per week for excavation, pipe installation and backfilling. Prior to this the contractor would fence the site, strip topsoil and undertake any other pre-installation set up. Works would not necessarily commence directly after topsoil had been stripped. Replacement of topsoil and replanting of vegetation would take place at a seasonally suitable time after the works had been completed.

Dormouse surveys were conducted in 2018 and dormouse presence confirmed, or assumed based on historic records, at several locations within the Order Limits. This draft licence application covers the

following Sites where dormouse presence has been confirmed or assumed: Site 1, Site 2, Site 3, Site 4, Site 5, Site 6, Site 7, Site 9, Site 12 and Site 13.

A typical working width of 30m would be adopted, although when crossing through boundaries between fields where these include hedgerows, trees or watercourses (hereafter referred to as 'boundary features'), the working width would be reduced to 10m wide to reduce habitat loss. Without mitigation, the project has the potential to kill, injure or disturb individual dormice, as well as damage, destroy and fragment dormouse habitat.

Mitigation for these impacts includes reduced working widths within suitable dormouse habitat and adopting sensitive vegetation clearance methodologies. All disturbance and destruction of suitable dormouse habitat would be temporary, with approximately 3.6ha of woodland/scrub and approximately 1,160m of boundary features (spread over 116 locations) being temporarily removed and reinstated following installation.

Mitigation measures are proposed that would ensure there is no net-loss of dormouse habitat as a result of the project.

It is anticipated that dormouse populations present within, and adjacent to, the Order Limits would be maintained at their favourable conservation status.

B Introduction

B1 Background to activity/development:

Include a brief summary of:

• Why the activity and a licence are necessary (e.g. site preparation for a new housing development will remove hedgerows which dormice are known to nest in; the installation of an underground pipeline will require the removal of sections of hedgerow used by dormice; blocks of woodland inhabited by dormice will be removed for construction of the proposed road scheme).

Esso Petroleum Company, Limited (Esso) is making an application for development consent to replace 90km (56 miles) of its existing 105km (65 miles) aviation fuel pipeline that runs from the Fawley Refinery near Southampton, to the Esso West London Terminal storage facility in Hounslow. Esso has already replaced 10km of pipeline between Hamble and Boorley Green in Hampshire and now wants to replace the 90km (56 miles) of pipeline between Boorley Green and the West London Terminal storage facility in Hounslow. The replacement pipeline is 97km (60 miles) long. The areas of land to be temporarily used during installation of the project are referred to as the Order Limits.

The replacement pipeline starts near Boorley Green at the end point of the previously replaced pipeline. The route runs generally in a northeast direction via Esso's existing Pumping Station in Alton. It terminates at the Esso West London Terminal storage facility.

The route and Order Limits are broken down into eight separate sections:

- Section A Boorley Green to Bramdean;
- Section B Bramdean to south of Alton;
- Section C South of Alton to Crondall (via Alton pumping station);
- Section D Crondall to Farnborough (A327 crossing);
- Section E Farnborough (A327 crossing) to Bisley and Pirbright Ranges;
- Section F Bisley and Pirbright Ranges to M25;
- Section G M25 to M3; and
- Section H M3 to the West London Terminal storage facility.

The working width for the route is typically 30m wide. This ensures flexibility for detailed routing and construction methodologies for pipeline installation. Where specific width restrictions exist, for example for woodland works, the working width has been narrowed. When crossing through boundaries

between fields where these include hedgerows, trees or watercourses the working width would be reduced to 10m wide to reduce habitat loss.

As part of the pipeline's installation, the temporary removal of known dormouse habitat is required including broadleaved semi-natural woodland, boundary features, pine plantation and scrub.

• Include the site/project name and provide an OS grid reference to 8 figures (e.g. format AB 12345678).

Project Name: Southampton to London Pipeline (SLP) Project.

- Start: Boorley Green, SO30 2LA: Grid Reference SU 50964 13985
- Middle: Esso's Pumping Station in Alton, GU34 4JD: Grid reference SU 74688 41602
- End: Esso's West London Terminal storage facility, TW15 3AJ: Grid Reference TQ 07133 73372
- Include current status of planning permission (if applicable) e.g. full planning permission with all relevant wildlife conditions discharged; permitted development; demolition with prior notification of demolition issues resolved.

This Draft Dormouse Licence Application method statement has been produced to demonstrate how the project would satisfy the provisions of Section 55(9)(b) of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The information contained within this document will support the granting of any LONI from Natural England. The LONI would be submitted to support the application for development consent.

B2 Relationship with other nearby development and cumulative impacts

B2.1 Is the current application part of a larger development project? For example, is it part of a phased or multi-plot housing development that will require more than one dormouse licence? Enter Yes, No or N/A in the text box below. If yes, note a separate <u>master plan</u> document will be required.

No

Important Advice: If yes to the above, please note that sections in <u>this</u> Method Statement on impact assessment and mitigation measures must explicitly relate *only* to impacts from the works currently proposed.

A project-wide master plan must detail the overall impact assessment and mitigation and explain where, and why, each of the dormouse licences will be required. The master plan must be included as a separate document to this application: see http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/lmages/WML-G11_tcm6-9930.pdf for details that are to be included in this separate document. The separate master plan is expected to take due regard of the overall project to ensure that in-combination effects are considered, and mitigation and compensation measures are both sufficient and coherent.

If the current development is part of a larger development project, summarise very briefly here how the current application relates to the larger project and how the in-combination effects are considered and mitigation/compensation is sufficient.

N/A

Important Advice: to accompany this Method Statement also include Figure. B2.1 for a Master plan overview - and see section I "Map checklist" at the end of this document.

B2.2 Apart from any mention in B2.1, please inform us of any past or future development or other projects (in the last 5 years or next 5 years) in the vicinity which may have significantly impacted or are likely to significantly impact on the same population/s of dormice as this application. You must make reasonable

efforts to establish this, including discussions with your client and the Local Planning Authority – stating below what you undertook. A brief summary of the project/s should be provided including the site name and location, dates and if known the licence reference number(s).

Please note we are not expecting details of every licence/planning permission issued within the vicinity of the site – we are only concerned with projects that have the potential to significantly impact or have impacted on same population of dormice. Note: Natural England is aiming to make available licensing records from the last 5 years publically available.

A search on the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website (https://magic.defra.gov.uk/) for granted European Protected Species Mitigation Licences (EPSML) within 2km in the last five years was carried out in December 2018.

Six EPSML have been granted for dormice within 2km of the Order Limits within the last five years. The nearest project survey sites are provided along with details on how these licence applications may be applicable to the dormouse populations affected by the project in the table below. However, given the temporary and reversible nature of the impacts associated with the project (see section D), significant cumulative effects are not predicted with any of the identified third-party developments or licence applications.

EPSML reference number	Grid reference	Date granted	Period of cover	SLP project Survey Site reference	
2014-6322-EPS-MIT-1 Damage and destruction of resting place.	SU50891489	2014	03/03/2016 - 31/01/2021	1	There would be no direct impacts as a result of the SLP project to the specific habitats associated with this dormouse licence as pipeline installation at this location would be achieved by trenchless construction techniques (crossing reference TC001). Riparian woodland associated with the Ford Lake watercourse would therefore be unaffected by the project.
EPSM2012-5055 Impact on breeding site. Destruction of breeding site and resting place.	SU67792929	2012	12/02/2013 - 30/09/2013	4	There is a possibility that the same dormouse population would be impacted as suitable habitats in this area are well connected by a network of boundary features. However, given the temporary and reversible nature of the impacts associated with the SLP project (see section D), significant cumulative effects are not predicted.
EPSA2013-6068 Impact on breeding site. Damage and destruction of breeding site and resting place.	SU66393441	2013	15/10/2013 - 31/10/2018	5	There is a possibility that the same dormouse population would be impacted as suitable habitats in this area are well connected by a network of boundary features. However, given the temporary and reversible nature of the impacts associated with the SLP project (see section D), significant cumulative effects are not predicted.
2016-26921-EPS-MIT Impact on breeding site. Damage and destruction of breeding site and resting place.	SU66393441	2016	06/01/2017 - 06/01/2017	5	There is a possibility that the same dormouse population would be impacted as suitable habitats in this area are well connected by a network of boundary features. However, given the temporary and reversible nature of the impacts associated with the SLP project (see section D), significant cumulative effects are not predicted.
2016-24463-EPS-MIT-1 Impact on breeding site. Damage and destruction of breeding site and resting place.	SU71894009	2016	11/10/2016 - 31/12/2026	8	The closest survey site (Site 8) to this licence is separated by the A31 and the urban environment in Alton, both considered to be significant barriers to dispersal. The second closest site (Site 9) is over 1.9 miles (3km) in a straight line

					from this licence. Therefore, it is considered that the population impacted by this licence is not the same as that which would be potentially impacted by the SLP project.
2015-18580-EPS-MIT Impact on breeding site. Damage and destruction of breeding site and resting place.	SU80794980	2015	29/01/2016 - 30/04/2017	12	There is a possibility that the same dormouse population would be impacted as suitable habitats in this area are well connected by a network of boundary features. However, given the temporary and reversible nature of the impacts associated with the SLP project (see section D), significant cumulative effects are not predicted.

Important Advice: locations of other dormice mitigation sites in relation to this proposal must be shown on Figure B2.2.

C Survey and site assessment (also see section 3 of the Dormouse Conservation Handbook and Natural England's Interim guidance Dormice surveys for mitigation licences)

C1 Pre-existing information on dormice at the survey site:

Please undertake a historical data search within a 1km search radius and provide a summary of the results of this search. For example, records from local environmental records centres, local dormice/wildlife groups and previous survey work undertaken at the site is all relevant.

- Should no historical records be found from your search please state this and specify what searches you undertook.
- Note that you must not include records from National Biodiversity Network (NBN) without first obtaining written permission from the relevant Data Provider.

A desk study was undertaken to obtain historical records of dormice present within the study area from the last ten years. The desk study was initially based on the pipeline corridor options in early 2018 and then the preferred corridor announced in May 2018, until the route (with associated Order Limits) was defined (see Environmental Statement Chapter 4 Design Evolution).

Data were requested from the following biological record centres between January and March 2018:

- Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC);
- Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre (SBIC); and,
- Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL).

Further to this, searches were carried out on the following opensource websites for other granted dormouse mitigation licences (within 2km of the Order Limits within the last five years) and historical records (within the last ten years):

- MAGIC website; and,
- National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Atlas.

The data searches returned records for dormice within 1km of the Order Limits at several locations. GIGL returned no records, HBIC returned five recent records, and the NBN returned 51 recent records. At the time of writing, no data have been received from SBIC with respect to protected species following a data request in January 2018.

The following dormouse records were returned from HBIC:

Data Provider	Date		Distance from Project	Comments
---------------	------	--	-----------------------	----------

HBIC	2011	SU66453385	1km W	Four Marks, Alton
HBIC	2014	SU81224998	280m S	Ewshot
HBIC	2014	SU81255003	245m S	Ewshot
HBIC	2014	SU81265004	240m S	Ewshot
HBIC	2015	SU73224003	840m NW	Waterbrook Road, Alton

See table in section B2.2 for results of the MAGIC search for granted EPSML within 2km.

Data from the NBN Atlas is opensource and can be accessed online (https://nbnatlas.org/). Records can be found by following the links in the table below.

SLP Surve y Site ref	NBN Link to Dormouse Records
3	https://records.nbnatlas.org/occurrences/search?q=taxon_name:%22Muscardinus%20avellanarius%22⪫=51.04 8641&lon=-1.1250350000000253&radius=10#tab_mapView
5	NBN Dormouse Records - Site 5https://records.nbnatlas.org/occurrences/search?q=taxon_name:%22Muscardinus%20avellanarius%22⪫=51.1 09383&lon=-1.0437580000000252&radius=10#tab_mapView
12	https://records.nbnatlas.org/occurrences/search?q=taxon_name:%22Muscardinus%20avellanarius%22⪫=51.24 12027&lon=-0.8324852000000646&radius=5#tab_mapView

C2 Status of the dormouse population: Briefly detail conservation status at the local, county and regional levels. Please complete the following table, justifying your assessment. If the status is unknown then please enter 'unknown'.

Conservation status assessment

Local	County	Regional
The presence of dormice within	Dormice are common in	The southeast of England is a
survey sites 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9,	Hampshire and Surrey (PTES,	known stronghold for dormice in
12 and 13 has been	undated) with both counties	the UK. Once widespread, the
confirmed/assumed. However,	within the regional southern	dormouse has a restricted
the status of the population	stronghold of the species. A	distribution in the UK with very
within each site is unknown.	comprehensive account of the	few sites north of the Midlands
Likely demonstrate also as a least	distribution and status of dormice	(Natural England, 2007). They
Likely dormouse absence has	in Hampshire was produced in	have a patchy but widespread
been confirmed at survey sites	2003 and revealed dormouse	distribution across much of
8, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16.	occupancy nearing 70% of all woodland sites within Hampshire	southern England, particularly throughout most of the south
Dormice are unlikely to be	(McFadyn <i>et al.</i> 2004).	(outside of London), with the
present in Section H between	(Mor day) of all 2001).	highest population densities
the M25 and the West London	Dormice are considered likely to	being in Devon, Somerset,
Terminal storage facility in	be present within most areas	Sussex and Kent (Morris, 2011).
Hounslow. This area is heavily	supporting suitable and well-	, , , , ,
urbanised and dormouse	connected habitat.	
presence is very unlikely due to		
fragmentation from suitable		
habitats by conurbations and		
major road and railway		
infrastructure.		

C3 Objectives of the survey to inform this proposal: Please complete the following table, entering 'Yes', 'No' or N/A' to indicate the objective of your survey and provide comments/explanation where necessary:

Survey objective	Yes / No / N-A	Comments
Determine presence / absence of dormice		Due to the long length of the project, the Order Limits were split into 16 discrete 'Sites' which were each treated as individual survey areas.
		Based on a review of high-resolution aerial imagery and habitat maps, areas of unsuitable or poor dormouse habitat such as heathland, grassland, scattered and isolated trees and scattered scrub were 'scoped out' of the assessment and removed from the survey.
		Dormice are unlikely to be present in Section H between the M25 and the West London Terminal storage facility in Hounslow. This area is heavily urbanised and dormouse presence is very unlikely due to fragmentation from suitable habitats by conurbations and major road and railway infrastructure. No surveys were conducted in this Section of the route.
		Survey Sites were positioned based on desk study information and focussed on areas where suitable dormouse habitat was present within the Order Limits but there were no historical records that could be used to confirm dormouse presence.
		Survey Sites were also allocated at locations where dormouse presence in the wider landscape had been confirmed through the desk study but were there was an absence of well-connected habitat linking the Order Limits to those locations.
		The presence of barriers to local dispersal, such as major roads, were also taken into account when designing each survey Site i.e. a Site would not straddle a major road.
		Within each Site, areas of suitable habitat were identified and where landowner permission was granted, dormouse tubes were deployed in these areas.
Determine dormouse usage of site (e.g. use of various habitats (specify)).	Yes	As above
Provide estimate of population size class	No	Although the project in its entirety is very long, the impacts at the local and regional scale are predicted to be minor as impacts associated with pipeline installation are typically temporary and reversible.
		The design of the Order Limits has been iterative and has evolved over several months. The results of the dormouse surveys have helped to influence the alignment of the Order Limits, with impacts to dormouse habitat being avoided or reduced at several locations. A full description of the route's evolution is provided in ES Chapter 4 Design Evolution.
		There is a commitment embedded into the project's design to only utilise a 10m width when crossing through boundaries between fields where these include hedgerows, trees or watercourses (Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC) reference O1).

		As such, the project would not result in a significant loss of dormouse habitat (even when considered cumulatively) and so it is not considered appropriate to provide a population density estimate.
Other (explain)	N/A	

C4 Site/habitat description: Please provide:

- A brief description of the site including:
 - o Total size of the development site (ha) (most often within the red line planning boundary)
 - A breakdown of the different habitat types the site is comprised of (ha of each habitat type present) – i.e. regardless of their value to dormice
 - o An indication of the habitat types on site with potential value to dormice (e.g. 4 ha habitat of ancient woodland, 400m of coppiced hedgerow; 1ha of scrub, etc), differentiating between those surveyed and not surveyed, with an explanation why.

Ensure habitat types are referenced and consistently indicated on relevant figures and tables.

The Order Limits are approximately 97km long. The working width for the route is typically 30m wide. Limits of Deviation ensure flexibility for detailed routing and construction methodologies for pipeline installation, and refer to the widest area, within the Order Limits, within which the pipeline could be installed. Where specific width restrictions exist, for example for woodland works, the working width has been narrowed. When crossing through boundaries between fields where these include hedgerows, trees or watercourses, the working width would be reduced to 10m wide to reduce habitat loss.

The total area within the Order limits is approximately 425ha. Habitats within the Order Limits (regardless of their value for dormice) comprise: acid grassland; neutral grassland; improved grassland; amenity grassland; semi-improved grassland; bare ground; bracken; scrub; boundary features (i.e. hedgerows and treelines); broadleaved parkland/scattered trees; mixed woodland; plantation broadleaved woodland; semi-natural broadleaved woodland; plantation coniferous woodland; arable; heath; ephemeral/short perennial; fen; introduced shrub; marginal vegetation; marsh/marshy grassland; ruderal; running water; standing water; and swamp.

A breakdown of habitat types and respective areas within the Order Limits are detailed in the table below:

Habitat		Approximate area within Order Limits (ha)
Phase 1 habitat	A1.1.1 - Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural	35.83
	A1.1.2 - Broadleaved woodland - plantation	1.77
	A1.2.2 - Coniferous woodland - plantation	15.63
	A1.3.2 - Mixed woodland - plantation	2.63
	A2.1 - Scrub - dense/continuous	5.77
	A3.1 - Broadleaved Parkland/scattered trees	0.02
	B1.1 - Acid grassland - unimproved	2.69
	B1.2 - Acid grassland - semi-improved	0.14
	B2.1 - Neutral grassland - unimproved	1.73
	B2.2 - Neutral grassland - semi-improved	1.94
	B4 - Improved grassland	87.33
	B5 - Marsh/marshy grassland	2.10
	B6 - Poor semi-improved grassland	15.00
	C1.1 - Bracken - continuous	2.26
	C1.2 - Bracken - scattered	0.12
	C3.1 - Other tall herb and fern - ruderal	2.05

C3.1 - Other tall herb and fern – non-ruderal	0.26
D1.1 - Dry dwarf shrub heath - acid	7.64
D2 - Wet dwarf shrub heath	1.68
E3.1 - Fen - valley mire	0.11
F1 - Swamp	0.45
F2.2 - Marginal and inundation - inundation vegetation	0.09
G1.1 - Standing water - eutrophic	0.16
G1.2 - Standing water - mesotrophic	0.08
G1.3 - Standing water - oligotrophic	0.01
G1.4 - Standing water - dystrophic	0.01
J1.1 - Cultivated/disturbed land - arable	145.12
J1.2 - Cultivated/disturbed land - amenity grassland	45.77
J1.3 - Cultivated/disturbed land - ephemeral/short perennial	0.66
J1.4 - Introduced shrub	0.47
J3.6 - Buildings	19.43
J4 - Bare ground	26.09
 Total	425ha

Of the above, the woodland, scrub and linear habitats are considered to be potentially suitable for dormice depending on their location. Taking account of the embedded measures designed to reduce habitat loss (as these are embedded into the project's design they are not considered to constitute mitigation and so can be taken account of by these calculations), approximately 3.6ha of habitat suitable for dormouse within the Order Limits would be temporarily impacted (see Section D for a breakdown of these areas). A total of 255 boundary features (i.e. hedgerows or lines of trees) are within the Order Limits although not all would be affected by the project. One hundred and sixteen boundary features are crossed by the Order Limits in areas with confirmed or assumed dormouse presence.

The route and Order Limits are broken down into eight separate sections and a brief description of each is provided. A description of the habitats within each survey area is also provided in the table, and survey areas are provided in C5b.

Section A – Boorley Green (south of Maddoxford Lane) to Bramdean (including the A272 crossing). This section of the route largely comprises artificial habitats associated with agriculture, such as arable fields and improved grassland. Semi-natural habitats within the Order Limits comprise small stands of marshy and unimproved neutral grassland, boundary features bounding fields and small stands of broadleaved semi-natural woodland.

Sections B – Bramdean (after the A272 crossing) to South of Alton and Section C – South of Alton to Crondall. These sections of the route largely comprise artificial habitats associated with agriculture, such as arable fields and improved grassland. Semi-natural habitats within the Order Limits comprise boundary features and broadleaved semi-natural woodland.

Section D – Crondall to Farnborough. The southern third of Section D of the route, from Crondall to the B3013 at Crookham Park, largely comprises improved grassland and built-up areas, with extensive stands of broadleaved semi-natural woodland nearby. The Order Limits pass through the western part of Ewshot Meadows Site of Importance for Nature Conservation, which supports unimproved neutral grassland. To the north, between Tweseldown Racecourse and Codey Technology Park, the section runs through the large open areas of Tweseldown Racecourse and open heathland and afforested former heathland within Bourley and Long Valley Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The northern third of Section D is through the Cody Technology Park and the western part of the former Southwood Golf Course.

Section E – Farnborough to Bisley and Pirbright Ranges. This section of the route is predominantly urban, with the Order Limits crossing areas of semi-natural habitat at Cove Brook in the southwest, at Queen Elizabeth Park, the crossing of the valley of the River Blackwater at Frimley Green, and through Frith Hill. The valley of the Cove Brook supports coastal and floodplain grazing marsh and broadleaved semi-natural woodland. Queen Elizabeth Park comprises broad-leaved woodland with a rhododendron understorey. The valley of the River Blackwater within the Order Limits supports dry dwarf shrub heath, swamp and broadleaved semi-natural woodland. The Frith Hill area of the section is dominated by forestry, and the Pine Ridge Golf Course largely comprises plantation woodland and amenity grassland.

Section F – Bisley and Pirbright Ranges to M25. This section of the route crosses extensive areas of heathland within the Colony Bog and Bagshot Heath SSSI and Chobham Common SSSI. Elsewhere within the section, semi-natural habitats are fragmented, and the Order Limits largely comprise modified or artificial habitats.

Section G – M25 to M3. Just to the east of the M25 crossing, the Order Limits comprise an area of former pasture supporting semi-improved grassland, dense scrub and secondary broadleaved seminatural woodland. The Order Limits within Chertsey Meads largely comprise improved grassland, with small areas of semi-improved and unimproved neutral grassland.

Section H – M3 to West London Terminal storage facility. This section is through a predominantly urban area. Semi-natural habitats are confined to the edges of flooded former gravel pits, comprising semi-improved neutral grassland and broadleaved semi-natural woodland.

Site and Section	Site Start and End OS Grid	Site Description
ref 1 Section A	References SU 51135 13966 SU 53764 18373	Arable and grazing fields of varying sizes, lined with a network of 29 boundary features. Tubes were deployed in six tube location areas (1-6), including a block of potential ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) (under 2ha) which would be crossed by trenchless installation technology (crossing reference TC001). In the wider landscape, these woody features are well connected to
		larger blocks of broad-leaved woodland, some of which is designated ASNW. The boundary features within the Order Limits are considered to provide optimal habitat to dormice.
2	SU 53764 18373 SU 56335 21745	Entirely contained within the South Downs National Park, Site 2 predominantly passes through large arable and grazing fields,
Section A		alongside a network of ten boundary features. Tubes were deployed in three tube location areas (7-9), one of which is a block of potential ASNW (under 2ha), outside the Order Limits but connected to boundary features within. Overall, the Site is closely connected to pockets of woodland within the wider landscape, some of which are designated ASNW. These linear and woody features within the Order Limits were identified as providing optimal habitat to dormice.
3 Sections A and B	SU 56530 21732 SU 65310 29994	Entirely contained within the South Downs National Park, running through a mixture of arable and grazing land, and 45 boundary features. Many interconnected blocks of woodland exist in the wider landscape, several of which are designated ASNW. Site 3 is considered to provide optimal habitat for dormice.
4 Section B	SU 65310 29994 SU 66348 31842	The Order Limits are outside the South Downs National Park and run through mixed agricultural land and eight boundary features. The small fields are lined with boundary features which are robustly connected to blocks of broad-leaved woodland throughout the wider landscape, two of which are designated ASNW. Tubes were deployed in three tube location areas (10-12). Overall Site 4 is considered to provide optimal habitat to dormice.

E	011 660 40 040 40	Mixed equipultured lend end a set the second 40 harman fact.
5 Section B	SU 66348 31842 SU 68737 34620	Mixed agricultural land and pass through 13 boundary features, although there are fewer of these in the southern parts of the Site. The boundary features intersected by the Order Limits are generally well connected to large blocks of woodland within the local landscape, some of which is designated ASNW. Overall Site 5 is considered to provide optimal habitat to dormice.
6 Section B	SU 68737 34620 SU 70386 35869	Predominantly large arable and grazing fields, crossing seven boundary features and one block of potential ASNW (under 2ha). These are robustly connected to blocks of broad-leaved woodland, some of which is designated ASNW in the wider landscape. Tubes were deployed in five tube location areas (13-17). Overall, Site 6 is considered to provide optimal habitat to dormice.
7 Section B	SU 70386 35869 SU 72155 37632	Large agricultural fields with four well connected boundary features. Within the wider landscape, the Order Limits run adjacent to a large block of woodland, parts of which are designated ASNW. The Site is also well connected to additional blocks of ASNW and a large swathe of broad-leaved woodland. Tubes were deployed in four tube location areas (18-21), and overall, Site 7 is considered to provide optimal habitat to dormice.
8 Section C	SU 72155 37632 SU 73985 38375	Large agricultural fields, crossing ten boundary features. Few woodland blocks exist within the wider landscape and connections between the boundary features are limited. Tubes were deployed in two tube location areas (22-23), and overall Site 8 is considered to provide sub-optimal habitat to dormice.
9 Section C	SU 73985 38375 SU 74670 41683	Large arable fields lined with eleven boundary features. In the wider landscape, these boundary features are closely connected to various sized blocks of broad-leaved woodland, some of which have been identified as designated ASNW. Overall, Site 9 is considered to provide sub-optimal habitat to dormice.
10 Section C	SU 74670 41683 SU 80026 48252	Large arable and grazing fields, as well as 18 boundary features, and one blocks of woodland. Tubes were deployed in four tube location areas (24-27). The boundary features and woodland blocks are connected both to each other and to woodland within the wider landscape, some of which is designated ASNW. The woody habitats within the Order Limits are considered to provide optimal habitat to dormice.
11 Section D	SU 80026 48252 SU 80662 49963	Ten boundary features, three areas of woodland (on an active golf course), and one area of scattered trees are within Site 11. These features are well connected to blocks of broad-leaved woodland in the wider landscape, many of which are designated ASNW. Tubes were deployed in three tube location areas (28-30) and overall Site 11 is considered to provide optimal habitat to dormice.
12 Section D	SU 80662 49963 SU 82016 51514	Nine boundary features and five blocks of woodland, closely connected to ASNW in the wider landscape are within Site 12. The habitats within the Order Limits are considered to provide optimal habitat to dormice.
Sections D and E	SU 82016 51514 SU 85260 54834	A portion of Site 13 lies within Bourley and Long Valley SSSI. The site supports a diverse mosaic of heathland, woodland, mire scrub and grassland habitats. Travelling north, the Order Limits then pass through Cody Technology Park before heading through Southwood Woodland. The former Southwood Golf Course is located at the very northern end of the Site. Habitats comprise large areas of heath, sub-optimal broad-leaved and pine plantation woodland, interspersed between open grassland and areas of urbanisation. The Order Limits intersect six boundary features, and five blocks of woodlands, some of which is potential ASNW (under 2ha), and tubes were deployed in three tube location areas (31-33).

		Connectivity to the wider landscape is limited. Overall Site 13 is considered to provide sub-optimal habitat to dormice.
14	SU 89983 58260 SU 91030 59015	Site 14 is almost entirely within one continuous block of woodland crossing the active Pine Ridge Golf Course to the east, with no
Sections E and F		boundary features. There is limited understorey to the woodland here and consists mainly of conifer plantation. The Site is considerably isolated with only some limited connectivity to the east. Tubes were deployed in one tube location areas (34). Overall, Site 14 is considered sub-optimal for dormice.
15 Section F	SU 93852 61686 SU 96908 63533	Site 15 contains 17 boundary features and eight blocks of woodland, one of which is potential ASNW (under 2ha). These are connected to broad-leaved woodland and blocks of designated ASNW, in the wider landscape. A disused golf course is present within the Order Limits to the southern end of the site, comprising broad-leaved woodland and improved grassland. Tubes were deployed in six tube location areas (35-40). Overall Site 15 is considered optimal for dormice.
16	SU 98957 64605 TQ 02239 65758	The Order Limits within Site 16 run through Site 16 contains 17 boundary features and four blocks of woodland. However, three of
Section F		these woodland blocks are being crossed by trenchless technology (TC028), and the fourth, at the western end of the Site, was scoped out due to unsuitable habitat and a lack of understorey. Habitats comprise a mosaic of heathland, amenity grassland and grazing fields of varying sizes, and an active golf course (Foxhills Golf Course) to the east. Tubes were deployed in three tube location areas (41-43). On average, the habitats within the Order Limits are considered to provide sub-optimal habitat to dormice.

• A description of adjacent areas/offsite habitats, specifying any relevance to dormice, including descriptions of habitat/s relevant to dormice connectivity to and from the site.

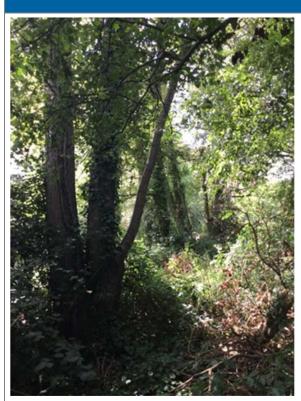
See site descriptions in section C4 above.

Dormice are common in Hampshire and Surrey (PTES, undated) and are considered likely to be present within all suitable habitats (i.e. woodland, scrub and boundary features) with well-established connectivity to the wider landscape. This would almost certainly be the case in areas with recorded dormouse presence and where woodland (especially ancient woodland or large blocks of woodland (i.e. <50ha)) is prevalent in the local landscape (Harris and Yalden, 2008).

<u>Within Sections E and F</u> and beyond to the north, the habitats become more isolated in between large areas of urbanisation. Although large areas of broad-leaved semi-natural woodland and plantation coniferous woodland is present, these are often isolated by towns such as Farnborough, Frimley, Lightwater and Chobham, with limited unbroken habitat connectivity between them.

The boundary features are of importance to dormice as they connect dormouse populations present within wider blocks of woodland, whilst also providing a variety of food and nesting opportunities.

 Please also include annotated (cross reference the habitats) and dated photographs as these are very useful as an assessment aid. These can be inserted below or submitted as a separate (referenced) document.



Photograph 7.14.1. Broad-leaved woodland, some of which is potential ASNW (under 2ha), under which the Order Limits pass via trenchless technology. (Site 1; tube location area 2, 02/08/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.2. A surveyed boundary feature intersected by the Order Limits. (Site 1; tube location area 6, 18/07/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.3. A surveyed boundary feature between grazed fields and intersected by the Order Limits. (Site 2; tube location area 7, 02/11/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.4. Two surveyed boundary features intersected by the Order Limits, separated by a small access track and adjacent to arable fields. (Site 2; tube location area 9, 07/08/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.5. The Order Limits run parallel to this block of broad-leaved woodland, connected to boundary features within the Order Limits and bordered by arable fields. (Site 3; Joan's Acre Wood, 06/09/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.6. Lomer Farm access track, through which the Order Limits intersect the two boundary features on either side. (Site 3; Lomer Farm access track, 01/11/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.7. A linear tree feature intersected by the Order Limits. (Site 4; tube location area 12, 07/08/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.8. A block of young broad-leaved woodland, parallel to the Order Limits and adjacent to arable fields. (Site 4; tube location area 10, 31/07/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.9. A surveyed boundary feature intersected by the Order Limits and bordered by grazing fields. (Site 4; tube location area 11, 11/07/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.10. Two boundary features either side of a farm access track being intersected by the Order Limits, bordered by arable fields. (Site 5, south , 13/11/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.11. A boundary feature intersected by the Order Limits, bordered by grazing fields. (Site 5, north, 27/06/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.12. A block of Ancient Woodland (over 2ha) approximately 5m to the north of the Order Limits and connected to intersected boundary features. (Site 6; tube location area 15, 19/07/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.13. A linear tree feature intersected by the Order Limits. (Site 6; tube location area 14, 04/07/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.14.. A block of broad-leaved woodland, some of which is designated ASNW, parallel to the Order Limits and adjacent to arable fields. (Site 7; tube location area 18, 10/07/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.15. The edge of a block of broad-leaved woodland, through which the Order Limits pass along an access track and surrounded by arable fields. (Site 7; tube location area 18, 11/07/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.16. A boundary feature intersected by the Order Limits and bordering arable / grazing fields (Site 8; tube location area 22, 09/07/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.17. A boundary feature intersected by the Order Limits and bordering grazing land. (Site 8; tube location area 22, 09/07/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.18. A boundary feature being intersected by the Order Limits and bordered by arable fields. (Site 8; tube location area 23, 06/07/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.19. A block of broad-leaved woodland being intersected by the Order Limits and bordered by arable fields. (Site 10; tube location area 25, 28/06/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.20. A block of woodland connected to a boundary feature being intersected by the Order Limits. Bordered by arable fields. (Site 10; tube location area 27, 28/06/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.21. Part of Oak Park Golf Club, through which the Order Limits intersect three blocks of broad leaved woodland and several boundary features. (Site 11; tube location area 28, 27/06/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.22. The edge of a block of designated ASNW, connected to boundary features intersected by the Order Limits.. (Site 11; tube location area 30, 28/06/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.23. The Order Limits pass through nine boundary features and five blocks of woodland. (Site 12 (south) Ewshot, 15/11/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.24. The Order Limits pass through nine boundary features and five blocks of woodland. (Site 12 (south) Ewshot, 15/11/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.25. The Order Limits intersect pine plantation and broad-leaved woodland. (Site 13; tube location area 31 30/07/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.26.. The Order Limits intersect pine plantation and broad-leaved woodland. (Site 13; tube location area 32, 25/07/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.27. Pine plantation woodland in Pine Ridge Golf Course being intersected by the Order Limits. (Site 14, 12/07/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.28. Broad-leaved woodland on the edge of Pine Ridge Golf Course, connected to woodland running through the golf course and being intersected by the Order Limits. (Site 14 tube location area 34, 02/08/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.29. A boundary feature connected to a block of broad-leaved woodland being intersected by the Order Limits and between grazed and arable fields. (Site 15 tube location area 36, 14/09/18, standard lens).



Photograph~7.14.30.~A~boundary~feature~being~intersected~by~the~Order~Limits.~(Site~15~tube~location~area~38,~03/07/18,~standard~lens).



Photograph 7.14.31.. A block of broad-leaved woodland, some of which is designated ASNW, being crossed by trenchless technology. (Site 16;tube location area 43, 09/07/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.32. A block of broad-leaved woodland on Foxhill's Golf Course running adjacent to the Order Limits. (Site 16; tube location area 41, 07/08/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.33. Dormouse nest (Site 2, 18/09/18, standard lens).



Photograph 7.14.34. Nuts gnawed by dormice (Site 3, 06/09/18, standard lens).

C5 Field survey(s): See requirement for location map (C5a) and survey area (C5b) in Checklist I.

Please complete the following tables and add additional lines where necessary (*right click in any cell outside the grey box area. Choose Insert > Insert rows below*). Please enter 'N/A' if the table is not applicable to your survey:

Dates	survey	undertaker

Survey method

(e.g. format 01/06/13 to 15/10/13)

(e.g. tubes/nest boxes; nut searches; other - please specify)

Dormouse tubes were deployed in June or early July 2018. Surveys were undertaken between 06/08/2018 and 09/11/2018

Based on a review of high-resolution aerial imagery and habitat maps, areas of unsuitable or poor dormouse habitat such as heathland, grassland, scattered and isolated trees and scattered scrub were 'scoped out' of the assessment and removed from the survey.

Dormice are unlikely to be present in Section H between the M25 and the Esso West London Terminal storage facility in Hounslow. This area is heavily urbanised and dormouse presence is very unlikely due to fragmentation from suitable habitats by conurbations and major road and railway infrastructure. No surveys were conducted in this Section of the route.

Habitats at each of the logistics hubs offer no potential for dormice, and as such were eliminated from further survey.

Sixteen survey Sites were identified. As the design phase evolved, the southern section of Site 1 was discounted from further survey as the woodland within this Site would be crossed by trenchless installation techniques (e.g. horizontal directional drilling (HDD) (TC001)). Potential dormouse habitat would therefore not be impacted by pipeline installation activity at this location.

The data searches confirmed likely dormouse presence at three Sites (3, 5 and 12, see NBN records in C1 and Fig C6) based on the proximity of the record and the presence of suitable habitat connecting it to the Order Limits. These Sites were scoped out from the need for further survey as dormouse presence is assumed at these Sites.

The remaining 13 Sites were scoped in for further survey although land owner permission to access Site 9 was not granted. A total of 1,550 tubes were set up across the remaining 12 Sites in June and July 2018 and monthly visits were undertaken between August and November. Further details are provided in the table.

Site number	Date tubes deployed (month)	Total tubes deployed
1	June 2018	178
2	June 2018	102
3	N/A	N/A
4	July 2018	106
5	N/A	N/A
6	June 2018	124
7	June 2018	178
8	July 2018	111
9	N/A	N/A
10	June 2018	126
11	June & July 2018	104
12	N/A	N/A
13	June 2018	103
14	June and July 2018	104
15	July 2018	191
16	July 2018	123

Comments (include # of tubes/boxes/quadrats/other field signs etc):

All surveyed Sites (i.e. excluding Sites 3, 5, 9 and 12) accumulated the required minimum of 20 points based on the index of probability (Bright et al, 2006). Based on tube installation dates in June 2018, Sites 1, 2,

6, 7, 10, and 13 scored a total of 40 points as over 100 tubes were deployed at each Site (and so the score is doubled). Based on over 100 tubes being installed in July at Sites 4, 8, 11, 14, 15 and 16, and 36 points were scored for these Sites.	
Comments:	
Comments:	•
Comments:	
Comments:	·

Please provide surveyors names (including Class Licence registration number if applicable).

Surveyor	Class Licence registration number
Emma James	2016-21733-CLS-CLS
Laura Gore	2016-22615-CLS-CLS
Marielle James	2017-32587-CLS-CLS
Pippa Jordan	2018-33660-CLS-CLS
Rhian Lewis	2016-20825-CLS-CLS

Please explain any constraints on the survey/s undertaken (time of year, cold weather, refused access, safety issues preventing access etc – justify as necessary and include evidence where required). If access was refused please provide evidence (letter/email) to demonstrate this.

If standard survey effort was not undertaken please justify why.

Suitable areas of habitat were identified at each Site during the desk-based assessment. In some cases, tubes were not able to be deployed in some of these predetermined areas, as land access was not obtained at that time. Where this occurred, suitable alternative areas were identified to ensure at least 100 tubes were deployed across each Site. This is not considered to be a particular constraint as the habitats surveyed in each Site were all appropriate due to their suitability for dormice.

To further reduce land access constraints, pre-construction surveys would be completed if existing baseline survey data need to be updated or supplemented (G33). This is set out in the project's Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC) in ES Chapter 16 Environmental Management and Mitigation.

Tubes were not deployed until June / July 2018 due to the large number of landowners that needed to be contacted and permissions obtained. As such, the surveys were undertaken during the second half of the survey season only. The surveys also missed May, a high-scoring month on the index of probability (Bright et al, 2006). To account for this, a minimum of 100 tubes were deployed at each Site to increase the index of probability of finding dormice, as per best practice guidance (Bright et al, 2006; Natural England, 2015). The survey encompassed August and September, the two highest scoring months on the index. Furthermore, professional experience from dormouse surveys undertaken in the south-east of England indicate that October and November are highly profitable months for recording dormice in tubes, despite the low scores allocated to these months by the index. As such, the timing and duration of the survey is not considered to be a significant constraint and the results obtained are considered reliable to indicate the likely absence of dormice from any given Site.

Landowner access to check some of the tube location areas within certain Sites following deployment was constrained. However, excluding Site 9 (where land access was not obtained), adequate coverage of suitable and representative habitats within each of the Sites was achieved and all Sites had a minimum of 100 tubes left in-situ for the duration of the survey season. This is therefore not considered to be a significant constraint and did not alter the robustness of the results obtained.

At Site 9, landowner permission to access the site was refused for the duration of the survey season. For the purpose of this baseline assessment, dormouse presence has been assumed. This allows a worst-case assessment to be undertaken. Pre-construction surveys would include this area.

Some areas within specific Sites were unable to have tubes checked every month due to health and safety constraints (such as the presence of livestock). These Sites are identified in Annex B in the Dormouse Factual Report. However, dormouse presence was confirmed at each of these Sites and so health and safety issues did not constrain the results.

It was not possible to gain landowner permission for some of the survey visits (e.g. landowners where uncontactable) and so some areas within a wider Site were only subjected to two or three visits. This is not considered to be a constraint as each of these Sites had tubes installed for the duration of the survey season and so the index of probability score would be unaffected. The number of tubes checked at each Site during each month is provided in Annex B in the Dormouse Factual Report.

Where torpid dormice were found, no measurement of weight or record of gender was taken to minimise disturbance. Similarly, where active dormice escaped and / or were deemed to be 'stressed', no measurements were taken. These are not constraints as dormouse presence was confirmed.

Occasionally, dormouse tubes were unable to be located or were found in poor condition (such as the inner tray or wire missing). On several occasions, hedgerows had been flailed and tubes in these locations had been damaged or destroyed. Where possible, damaged tubes were replaced immediately. Sites at which such activities occurred have been identified in Annex B in the Dormouse Factual Report. However, this is not considered to be a constraint given the high number of tubes deployed at each Site and the low number of tubes affected by damage (i.e. there were no more than seven tubes affected by such activities at any given Site).

Historic records were requested from SBIC in January 2018. At the time of writing, no records from SBIC have been received. Results of the field surveys in 2018 have therefore been used to confirm the presence or likely absence of dormice within Surrey.

Please confirm (Yes, No, N/A) that a walk over survey/check has been carried out within 3 months prior to application submission to ensure that conditions have not changed since the most recent survey was undertaken. If 'yes' – provide the date/s undertaken and details of any changes to conditions and habitats on site since the surveys were undertaken. If no walk-over survey/check has been undertaken please explain why.

Yes. The dormouse tubes were collected from 3 to 21 December 2018 and no changes were observed.

Pre-construction surveys would be completed if existing baseline survey data need to be updated or supplemented (G33), where landowner permission can be obtained.

C6 Survey results: Summarise your findings in the tables below and cross reference to Figure C6 (which must also include locations of positive field signs – see Checklist I). If you did not undertake a specific survey type please add N/A to the relevant table/s. Raw data is to be appended to the Method Statement.

When completing "Findings" include reference to direct observations, presence of field signs, etc.

Nest tubes & nest box check results

Date (e.g. format 01/06/14 to 15/10/14)	Evidence (Yes / No)
06/08/2018 and 07/12/2018	Yes
Findings:	

Site	Summary of Findings	Dormouse Presence / Likely Absence			
1	Three dormouse nests	Presence			
2	Nine dormouse nests; one dormouse; dormouse chewed nuts	Presence			
3	Dormouse chewed nuts (incidental) and historic records	Presence			
4	Two dormouse nests	Presence			
5	Historic records	Presence			
6	Seven dormouse nests; five dormice	Presence			
7	Two dormouse nests; one dormouse	Presence			
8	None	Likely absence			
9	N/A – could not survey	Presence assumed			
10	None	Likely absence			
11	None	Likely absence			
12	Historic records	Presence			
13	One dormouse nest; one dormouse	Presence			
14	None (based on field surveys and NBN data records)	Likely absence			
15	None (based on field surveys and NBN data records)	Likely absence			
16	None (based on field surveys and NBN data records)	Likely absence			
Findings:					
Findings:					
Findir	Findings:				
Fig. 31					
Findir	ngs:				

Provide further (brief) comments/explanation if required

Results from December have been included as evidence of dormouse presence was recorded when tubes were being collected from the field.

Site 9 could not be surveyed due to land access not being obtained. As a precaution, dormouse presence has been assumed at this location.

The data searches confirmed likely dormouse presence at three Sites (3, 5 and 12) based on the proximity of the record and the presence of suitable habitat connecting it to the Order Limits. These Sites were scoped out from the need for further survey as dormouse presence is assumed at these Sites.

Nut search resuls

Date (e.g. format 01/06/14)	Quadrat site

Findings (include % of nuts opened by dormice):					
September 2018	Site	Evidence	Grid reference		
	2	Dormouse opened nuts	SU 56084 21545		
	3	Dormouse opened nuts	SU 56162 22052		

		SU 61325 25467
	As these nut searches were incidental presence/absence surveys, the percencannot be calculated.	
Findings:		
Findings:		
Findings:	•	
_		
Findings:		
Findings:		
Provide further (brief	c) comments/explanation if required:	
	vere carried out as these are not a reliable I sufficient quantities of hazel. As such, a	
'Other' results		
Date (e.g. format 01/06/14)	Survey type	
Γ	1	
Elections a		
Findings:		
Findings:	Т	
Findings		
Findings:	1	
Findings:		
riliuliys.		

Provide further (brief) comments/explanation if required:

N/A

C7 Interpretation/evaluation of survey results: Please provide the following:

• A best estimate of dormouse numbers based on data collected, available habitat and published da The results from the desk study data search and field surveys have confirmed the presence of dormice within the Order Limits at nine of the 16 survey Sites (Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12 and 13). All of these sites are within Sections A to E.

During the surveys, eight dormice and 24 dormouse nests were recorded within the Order Limits. The majority of Sites supporting dormouse are to the south of Alton, where the landscape it typically more rural and less fragmented by roads, railways and conurbations. Further north, where the landscape is more fragmented, fewer dormice were recorded by the surveys.

Of the nine Sites where dormouse presence was confirmed, only Site 13 was initially assessed as being sub-optimal for dormice. All other Sites supported optimal habitat for dormice.

Site 9 could not be accessed throughout 2018 and so dormice are assumed present at this Site due to the presence of suitable habitat.

Likely dormouse absence has been confirmed at Sites 8, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16.

As nest tube surveys are intended to detect the presence of dormice and do not permit an estimation of population density, the following estimations of population density have been calculated using guidance from the Dormouse Conservation Handbook (Bright *et al*, 2006).

Habitat type	Estimated number of pre-breeding dormice per ha
Optimal broadleaved woodland with abundant scrub and	4 to 10 adults
vigorous understorey	
Scrub	Unknown
Conifer woodland	1 to 3 adults
Hedgerows	1.3 adults

In the Sites with dormouse presence, the total available dormouse habitat within the Order Limits is approximately 3.6ha. The majority of this habitat is boundary features (the Order Limits intersect 116 boundary features with dormouse presence), apart from Site 13 which is predominantly conifer woodland and sub-optimal broadleaved woodland.

There is a commitment embedded into the project's design to only utilise a 10m width when crossing through boundaries between fields where these include hedgerows, trees or watercourses (O1). As an embedded measure, it is considered appropriate to include this in the pre-mitigation assessment. As this impact would be extremely localised, there is a very low likelihood of encountering dormice within vegetation that would be lost during pipeline installation and so it is considered to be inappropriate to estimate the number of dormice that might be present within this area. Instead, a calculation has been made based on an assumption that approximately 1.3 adults (Bright *et al*, 2006) may be present *at some location* within each hedgerow. Therefore, approximately 150 pre-breeding adult dormice may be present within all hedgerows intersected by the Order Limits. This is considered to be a significant over-estimation and should not be relied on for impact assessment purposes.

Approximately 2.8ha of woodland (comprising conifer plantation and sub-optimal broadleaved woodland) is present at Site 13. Using Bright *et al* (2006) as a guide, it is assumed that approximately two adults would be present per hectare, given the sub-optimal habitat conditions. Therefore, approximately 5.6 pre-breeding adult dormice may be present within woodland intersected by the Order Limits.

• Status and significance of the population

Hampshire and Surrey are strongholds for dormice, however the species is nationally rare and vulnerable to extinction. Dormouse populations continue to decline in number and range, with the threat to their survival primarily owing to the loss and degradation of suitable habitat.

The wider landscape surrounding the Order Limits supports a large amount of optimal dormouse habitat, including boundary features and broadleaved woodland (much of which is ancient in origin). The suitable dormouse habitat within the Order Limits is typically well connected to these wider landscape habitats by boundary features.

The population recorded by the surveys is spread over a wide geographical area and is not focussed on a specific location. The results do not suggest that any one site is of high conservation value for dormice. As such, the results are considered to be representative of the known dormouse population status in Hampshire and Surrey.

Given the above, the estimated dormouse population within the Order Limits is not considered to be of high value at the local, regional or national scales.

Habitat quality

Guidance in Bright et al. (2006) and professional judgement was used to categorise habitats as 'unsuitable', 'poor', 'sub-optimal' or 'optimal' based on the following criteria:

• the size of each Site - including connectivity to habitat of suitable quality;

- diversity of plant species (including the presence of favourable species such as hazel and honeysuckle for food provision throughout the year;
- the presence of important features for nesting, such as species-rich edge strips or ride sides in woodland or blackthorn in hedgerows (Wolton, 2009); and
- structural diversity and density of the woodland and / or hedgerow with a wide age range of trees and scrub.

The vast majority of habitats within the Order Limits are unsuitable for dormouse, comprising arable fields, grassland, heathland or urban land-use. Optimal habitats are typically restricted to frequent boundary features and woodland habitats, especially where these are well connected to other boundary features or large blocks of woodland (particularly ancient woodland). Poor or sub-optimal habitats are infrequent within the Order Limits and typically comprise small or isolated habitat patches, or conifer plantation, broadleaved woodland with limited understorey, or hedgerows that are poorly connected to the wider landscape.

In optimal areas, broadleaved woodland and the network of boundary features provide nesting, foraging and hibernating opportunities, and important links between populations.

A summary of the quality of woodland and boundary features within each survey Site is provided in the table. Full Site descriptions are provided in section C4.

Site	Overall habitat quality
1	Optimal
3	Optimal
3	Optimal
4	Optimal
5	Optimal
6	Optimal
7	Optimal
8	Sub-optimal
9	Sub-optimal
10	Optimal
11	Optimal
12	Optimal
13	Sub-optimal
14	Sub-optimal
15	Optimal
16	Sub-optimal

Between Sites, the woodland habitats are extremely varied and have a diverse structure and species composition. Large blocks of woodland with a well-developed understorey and a mixture of flowering and fruiting species will be of greater value for dormice. However, the Order Limits does not intersect with any such woodland as its alignment has been designed to avoid these areas.

Similarly, the boundary features within the Order Limits vary enormously in terms of their age, structure and management. Some are heavily pruned making them less suitable to dormice, others are maintained less often allowing them to become bushy and well-structured. Where these boundary features are diverse in flowering or fruiting species such as hazel, spindle, holly and hawthorn, and where they are connected to larger blocks of woodland, they are likely to be important for dormice.

Provide further (brief) comments / explanation if required:

N/A

Important Advice:

Survey maps that must be included in this section of the Method Statement, or as separate documents if preferred, are listed in section I "Map checklist" at the end of this document.

- **D** Impact assessment in absence of mitigation or compensation (also see section 5 of the Dormouse Conservation Handbook). Where appropriate you must take into consideration cumulative impacts of your proposals on the dormouse population/s identified in your survey in each section.
 - D1 Initial impacts: The impact/s of activities undertaken on site pre-development and during works must be considered and explained. Consider disturbance (such as human presence, noise, vibration, use of machinery for site preparation works etc), temporary damage and temporary loss of habitats and injuring/killing.

E.g. Removal of Xha of woodland habitat for new quarry excavations - Major negative impact at a site level; medium negative impact on a local level; low level impact at a national level.

Unmitigated, pipeline installation works have the potential to kill or injure dormice during vegetation removal, topsoil stripping or machinery movements. Individual dormice could be temporarily disturbed during the pipeline installation period by machinery movements, vibration and lighting. Dormouse habitat (used for breeding, hibernation and foraging) would be temporarily damaged or destroyed during vegetation removal, topsoil stripping or machinery movements. The removal of boundary features would also temporarily fragment dormouse habitat.

The areas of suitable dormouse habitat that would be temporarily removed in areas confirmed to support dormice is detailed in the table below. Where known, the specific construction working width at each area of woodland affected by the project is shown in Figure D – Impacts.

	Number of crossings by the Order Limits		Habitat type			
Site	Boundary features (not woodland blocks)	Woodland	Broadleaved semi- natural woodland (ha) (approx.)	Dense, continuous scrub (ha) (approx.)	Boundary features (m) (10m at each crossing)	Pine plantation (ha) (approx.)
1	29	0	0	0.09	290	0
2	10	0	0	0	100	0
3	25	0	0	0	250	0
4	8	0	0	0	80	0
5	13	0	0	0	130	0
6	7	1	0.06	0	70	0
7	4	0	0	0	40	0
9	11	0	0	0	110	0
12	9	5	0.43	0.06	90	0
13	0	11	1.69	0.19	0	1.11
Total	116	17	2.18	0.34	1160	1.11

Out of approximately 418ha of land within the Order Limits, approximately 3.6ha of suitable (optimal and sub-optimal) dormouse habitat would be temporarily impacted by the installation of the pipeline in Sections A to E.

Within the Order Limits where dormouse presence has been confirmed or assumed, approximately 1160m of linear habitat would be temporarily removed. This impact would be spread across 116 different boundary crossings (i.e. a 10m wide gap in each). All of these losses would be within Sites in Sections A to D.

Woodland blocks would only be affected in Sites 6 (Section B), 12 and 13 (Section D/E) and account for approximately 3.29ha of habitat loss.

Due to the localised, temporary and reversible nature of the impact, a moderate negative impact is predicted at the local level in the relevant Sites/Sections. A negligible impact is predicted at the regional and national level.

D2 Long-term impacts: habitat loss or modification Consider and explain the impacts of the proposed works on the dormouse population at a site, local, regional, and national level.

E.g. Removal of Xha scrub habitat for railway embankment stabilisation scheme – Medium negative impact

There is a commitment embedded into the project's design to only utilise a 10m width when crossing through boundaries between fields where these include hedgerows, trees or watercourses (O1). As an embedded measure, it is considered appropriate to include this in the pre-mitigation assessment.

on a site level; medium negative impact at a regional level; low level impact at a national level.

Potential loss of woodland, scrub and linear habitats (i.e. hedgerows and lines of trees or scrub) may cause resident dormouse to alter normal behaviours, potentially increasing their exposure to predation, increasing energy expenditure that cannot easily be replaced and so reducing their chances of surviving the winter. Habitats may also become temporarily unsuitable for foraging or nesting dormouse.

Out of approximately 418ha of land within the Order Limits, approximately 3.6ha of suitable (optimal and sub-optimal) dormouse habitat would be temporarily impacted by the installation of the pipeline in Sections A to E. Within the Order Limits where dormouse presence has been confirmed or assumed, approximately 1160m of linear habitat would be temporarily removed, with losses spread across 116 locations in Sections A to D.

The proposed pipeline would be buried below the ground. Unmitigated, all habitat loss would be temporary as removed vegetation would eventually regenerate naturally.

Due to the localised, temporary and reversible nature of the impact, a moderate negative impact is predicted at the local level in the relevant Sites/Sections. A negligible impact is predicted at the regional and national level.

Please include details of area (ha) of dormouse habitat types and percentage losses (i.e. disturbed, damaged or destroyed) of available habitat on site that will be impacted as a result of the proposal.

Available dormouse habitat type (ha)	Impact (specify whether disturbance/damage/destruction)	Percentage loss of the available dormouse habitat
Broadleaved semi- natural woodland 5.34ha	Disturbance and damage	Approximately 40%
Boundary features 6735m	Disturbance and damage	Approximately 23%
Pine plantation 2.15ha	Disturbance and damage	Approximately 51%
Dense scrub 0.9ha	Disturbance and damage	Approximately 37%

Please ensure consistency with figures provided with section C4.

D3 Fragmentation and isolation: Will the proposed works result in these types of impacts? *E.g. loss of linear features such as hedges, tree lines, severance of dispersal routes by roads/rail lines, loss of connectivity between existing wooded or hedgerow habitats as a result of the proposal, etc. Please explain.*

Temporary fragmentation of linear habitat would be unavoidable during the construction works phase. However, although dormouse may typically avoid crossing gaps in habitats, increasing amounts of scientific recording have identified dormouse crossing 'open' habitats, for example garden lawns to reach bird feeders (Carrol, 2008), isolated scrub surrounded by tarmac (Wouters et al. 2010), and roads (Chanin and Gubert, 2012). Moreover, Juškaitis (2008) reported several examples of dormice crossing distances of 5m to 50m across the ground. It should also be noted that the majority of boundary features in the study area support farmer's access gates, which are typically at least 4m wide. As such, dormice living in boundary features must be capable of crossing moderately sized gaps (although they may well prefer not to site their home ranges in boundary features with a lot of them) (Chanin, 2012).

It is therefore considered that the temporary creation of a single 10m wide gap in boundary features and woodland would not affect the favourable conservation status of dormice, especially given the ability of this species to cross narrow gaps between suitable areas of habitat.

D4 Post-development interference impacts: e.g. human activity as a result of new housing development, by new motorway, increased risk of predation from domestic cats, etc. Please also consider other direct or indirect post development impacts which may include disturbance/ injuring/killing.

E.g. Occupancy of proposed 200 unit housing development will result in an increased recreational use of retained/created 'woodland' 'dormouse' areas leading to a likely increase in disturbance and possible increase in predation risk (by cats, dogs etc). Moderate to high negative impact at a site and local level.

None anticipated. The proposed pipeline would be buried underground and all works and habitat loss on the surface would be temporary. There would be no ongoing operational effect associated with the project.

D5 Predicted scale of impact of this development/activity on species status: Please complete the following table to explain what impacts are likely to be at the site, local/county and regional levels.

Estimated #s of dormice likely to be affected by	mice likely to Low, Medium, High in columns below)			nmns ()	
proposal			Regional		
Approximately 155 dormice	Moderate	Negligible	Negligible	The estimated number of dormice is considered to be a significant over-estimate and accounts for the possible number of animals within habitats that have connectivity to the Order Limits and spread over a wide geographic area. Very few dormice are anticipated to be located within habitats directly impacted by the project as the proposed working width would be extremely narrow (10m wide) at the locations of boundary crossings. The predicted habitat impacts are temporary and reversible and are not anticipated to undermine the favourable conservation status of dormice at the local, county or regional levels.	

^{**}Please note that you can add more rows to the table: right click in any cell outside the grey box area. Choose Insert > Insert rows below.

Provide further comments/explanation as required, particularly should cumulative impacts be incurred (this information helps develop an understanding of how the impacts will be mitigated or compensated when assessing information provided in Section E):

N/A

Important Advice:

E Mitigation and Compensation (please also see section 4 & 5 of the Dormouse Conservation Handbook)

E1 The mitigation solution being proposed in the method statement should be the one that delivers the 'need' with the least impact on the dormouse population.

Please explain why this <u>design</u> was chosen over other potential solutions – clearly set out what other designs were considered and why they were not feasible (e.g. if the proposal for a road scheme will directly impact on a small section of woodland inhabited by dormice, explain why it is not possible to retain that section of woodland and to avoid the impact; if timings to undertake the works are at a time of year when dormice are breeding explain why the works cannot be timed to avoid this most sensitive period, etc).

Where design measures have been incorporated into the project to avoid or reduce impacts, they are termed 'embedded mitigation'. The results of the dormouse surveys have helped to influence the alignment of the Order Limits, with impacts to dormouse habitat being avoided or reduced at several locations. A full description of the route's evolution is provided in ES Chapter 4 Design Evolution. A summary of those with relevance to dormice is provided below (note, some avoidance measures were implemented at locations where dormouse absence was subsequently confirmed):

Area/Location	National Grid Reference	Embedded Mitigation	Benefits
Section A			
Next to former Botley Park Golf Course	SU5157714740	Trenchless under stream and woodland belt with no haul road.	To avoid direct impacts on Priority Habitat, the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), a watercourse and the flood zone.
Next to former Botley Park Golf Course	SU5148714582	Move trenchless working area further south.	To have less impact on grazing marsh Priority Habitat, SINC and groundwater.
North of Cross Lane	SU5426519106	Locate haul road to the west away from trees in Priority Habitat.	To avoid woodland in Priority Habitat.
Stephens Castle Down	SU5603021682	Move Order Limits west to avoid four Priority Habitats, SINC and racecourse	To avoid four Priority Habitats, SINC and racecourse. Chalk grassland is difficult to restore and requested by SDNPA. To avoid impact on Priority
North of Sailors Lane	SU5849323046	Ensure pipe alignment is moved west away from woodland block	Habitat – large woodland block.
Wheely Down Road	SU5940123969	Locate compound north of Wheely Down Road. To avoid views from South Downs Way.	To avoid views from South Downs Way. Field to north is screened from South Downs Way
Kilmeston Road	SU5941424044	Use existing gap in hedgerow.	To reduce impact on north hedge which is Priority Habitat.
Hinton Ampner	SU6107425365	Create options to avoid Ancient Woodland at Hinton Ampner but also four Priority Habitat and two SINCs to the east.	To avoid Ancient Woodland, Priority Habitats and SINCs.
East of Hinton Ampner	SU6124825552	Use existing gap to avoid Ancient Woodland belt.	To avoid classified Ancient Woodland.
Godwin's Plantation	SU6196726987	Move Order Limits west to avoid Godwin's Plantation.	To avoid SINC, Priority Habitat and trees that have bat potential.
A272	SU6245627599	Extend length of trenchless crossing to the north.	To reduce impact on Priority Habitat, Flood Zone 2 and groundwater flooding.

Cauth of ACTO			
O41f A 070		Use existing field access from	
	0110040007040	Brockwood to avoid trees on	To see the TDO to see
South of A272	SU6210327610	Brockwood Lane.	To avoid TPO trees.
	SU5847323090	Widen the Order Limits and	To provide flexibility to reduce
Rabbit Copse, West		limits of deviation west of	impact on Rabbit Copse
of Warnford.		existing pipelines.	Prority Habitat.
Section B			
		Use existing field access from	
		Tithelands Lane to avoid existing	To avoid TPO and priority
North of A272	SU6258227533	trees -and priority habitat.	habitat trees.
South of Green Lane		Move haul road west to utilise	
north A272	SU6393028657	gap in hedge	To reduce tree loss.
Clinkley Road, north		Move haul road west to utilise	
A272	SU6432929324	gap in hedge	To reduce tree loss.
Northwest of West		Minor repositioning – move	To lessen tree loss in Priority
Tisted	SU6447229476	Order Limits to the east.	Habitat woodland block
South of Kitwood	000111220110	Move haul road to use existing	To avoid removal of mature
Lane	SU6715332920	gaps in hedge in two locations	trees.
Lario	3307 10002320	Move haul road to use existing	To avoid woodland Priority
Hawthorn Road	SU6761233601	hedge gaps.	Habitat.
West of Woodside	333731233001	Trougo gapo.	To avoid Ancient Woodland
Lane	SU6958935111	Move Order Limits south.	and SINC.
A32 North of Lower	00000000111	Extend Trenchless under the	To avoid mature trees and
Farringdon	SU7048935933	A32.	Flood Zone 2.
East and west of A32	307040933933	AJZ.	Flood Zolle 2.
North of Lower		Llee evicting form access from	To reduce tree loss and
	SU7041336056	Use existing farm access from A32 and side road .	
Farringdon	307041330030	A32 and side road .	provide safer access
Mandaida Lana	0116007735056	Mayo Order Limite courts	To reduce impact to SINC and
Woodside Lane	SU6997735256	Move Order Limits south.	Priority Habitat hedge.
Calhama Daad		Increase Order Limits and the	To enable construction within
Selborne Road,	CL 1704 4007600	_	an alignment that avoids
Chawton.	SU7214337620	limits of deviation to the west.	woodland priority habitat
Section C			
		Move Order Limits south to use	To avoid mature oaks and
Lane to Froyle	SU7555242409	existing access.	existing wall.
		Further widen Order Limits and	
		the limits of deviation to the	To reduce impact on trees on
Upper Froyle	SU7595542874	the limits of deviation to the west.	To reduce impact on trees on the east side.
Upper Froyle	SU7595542874	the limits of deviation to the	•
Upper Froyle Upper Froyle	SU7595542874 SU7593742902	the limits of deviation to the west.	•
		the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits	the east side.
		the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the	the east side. To reduce impact on trees on
Upper Froyle		the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west.	the east side. To reduce impact on trees on
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane,	SU7593742902	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the	To reduce impact on trees on the east side.
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane,	SU7593742902	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge.	To reduce impact on trees on the east side.
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane, Ryebridge Stream	SU7593742902	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge. Move order limits west to avoid	To reduce impact on trees on the east side.
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane, Ryebridge Stream Coldrey Farm, North	SU7593742902 SU7703044164	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge. Move order limits west to avoid woodland block which is a Priority Habitat.	the east side. To reduce impact on trees on the east side. To avoid mature trees. To avoid Priority Habitat.
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane, Ryebridge Stream Coldrey Farm, North	SU7593742902 SU7703044164 SU7796145439	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge. Move order limits west to avoid woodland block which is a Priority Habitat. Move haul road to use existing	To reduce impact on trees on the east side. To avoid mature trees.
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane, Ryebridge Stream Coldrey Farm, North of Froyle Road	SU7593742902 SU7703044164	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge. Move order limits west to avoid woodland block which is a Priority Habitat.	the east side. To reduce impact on trees on the east side. To avoid mature trees. To avoid Priority Habitat. To lessen impact on trees and scrub.
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane, Ryebridge Stream Coldrey Farm, North of Froyle Road West of Hole Lane North side of	SU7593742902 SU7703044164 SU7796145439	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge. Move order limits west to avoid woodland block which is a Priority Habitat. Move haul road to use existing	the east side. To reduce impact on trees on the east side. To avoid mature trees. To avoid Priority Habitat. To lessen impact on trees and
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane, Ryebridge Stream Coldrey Farm, North of Froyle Road West of Hole Lane	SU7593742902 SU7703044164 SU7796145439 SU7878646500	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge. Move order limits west to avoid woodland block which is a Priority Habitat. Move haul road to use existing hedge gap. Move haul road west to use	the east side. To reduce impact on trees on the east side. To avoid mature trees. To avoid Priority Habitat. To lessen impact on trees and scrub. To reduce impacts to woodland block which is
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane, Ryebridge Stream Coldrey Farm, North of Froyle Road West of Hole Lane North side of Dippenhall Lane,	SU7593742902 SU7703044164 SU7796145439	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge. Move order limits west to avoid woodland block which is a Priority Habitat. Move haul road to use existing hedge gap.	the east side. To reduce impact on trees on the east side. To avoid mature trees. To avoid Priority Habitat. To lessen impact on trees and scrub. To reduce impacts to
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane, Ryebridge Stream Coldrey Farm, North of Froyle Road West of Hole Lane North side of Dippenhall Lane,	SU7593742902 SU7703044164 SU7796145439 SU7878646500 SU7555242409	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge. Move order limits west to avoid woodland block which is a Priority Habitat. Move haul road to use existing hedge gap. Move haul road west to use existing access. Extend trenchless to the south	To reduce impact on trees on the east side. To avoid mature trees. To avoid Priority Habitat. To lessen impact on trees and scrub. To reduce impacts to woodland block which is Priority Habitat.
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane, Ryebridge Stream Coldrey Farm, North of Froyle Road West of Hole Lane North side of Dippenhall Lane, Crondall	SU7593742902 SU7703044164 SU7796145439 SU7878646500 SU7555242409 SU7484541354	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge. Move order limits west to avoid woodland block which is a Priority Habitat. Move haul road to use existing hedge gap. Move haul road west to use existing access.	the east side. To reduce impact on trees on the east side. To avoid mature trees. To avoid Priority Habitat. To lessen impact on trees and scrub. To reduce impacts to woodland block which is Priority Habitat. To avoid main river, Flood
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane, Ryebridge Stream Coldrey Farm, North of Froyle Road West of Hole Lane North side of Dippenhall Lane, Crondall River Wey	SU7593742902 SU7703044164 SU7796145439 SU7878646500 SU7555242409 SU7484541354 to	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge. Move order limits west to avoid woodland block which is a Priority Habitat. Move haul road to use existing hedge gap. Move haul road west to use existing access. Extend trenchless to the south out Flood Zone 2 and Priority	To reduce impact on trees on the east side. To avoid mature trees. To avoid Priority Habitat. To lessen impact on trees and scrub. To reduce impacts to woodland block which is Priority Habitat. To avoid main river, Flood Zone 2 and Priority Habitats.
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane, Ryebridge Stream Coldrey Farm, North of Froyle Road West of Hole Lane North side of Dippenhall Lane, Crondall River Wey Between Selbourne	SU7593742902 SU7703044164 SU7796145439 SU7878646500 SU7555242409 SU7484541354 to	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge. Move order limits west to avoid woodland block which is a Priority Habitat. Move haul road to use existing hedge gap. Move haul road west to use existing access. Extend trenchless to the south out Flood Zone 2 and Priority Habitats	the east side. To reduce impact on trees on the east side. To avoid mature trees. To avoid Priority Habitat. To lessen impact on trees and scrub. To reduce impacts to woodland block which is Priority Habitat. To avoid main river, Flood Zone 2 and Priority Habitats. To reduce impact on various
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane, Ryebridge Stream Coldrey Farm, North of Froyle Road West of Hole Lane North side of Dippenhall Lane, Crondall River Wey Between Selbourne Lane and Caker Lane	SU7593742902 SU7703044164 SU7796145439 SU7878646500 SU7555242409 SU7484541354 to SU7474541542	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge. Move order limits west to avoid woodland block which is a Priority Habitat. Move haul road to use existing hedge gap. Move haul road west to use existing access. Extend trenchless to the south out Flood Zone 2 and Priority Habitats Move Order Limits to south and	the east side. To reduce impact on trees on the east side. To avoid mature trees. To avoid Priority Habitat. To lessen impact on trees and scrub. To reduce impacts to woodland block which is Priority Habitat. To avoid main river, Flood Zone 2 and Priority Habitats. To reduce impact on various Priority Habitats and Flood
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane, Ryebridge Stream Coldrey Farm, North of Froyle Road West of Hole Lane North side of Dippenhall Lane, Crondall River Wey Between Selbourne	SU7593742902 SU7703044164 SU7796145439 SU7878646500 SU7555242409 SU7484541354 to SU7474541542 SU7368138007	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge. Move order limits west to avoid woodland block which is a Priority Habitat. Move haul road to use existing hedge gap. Move haul road west to use existing access. Extend trenchless to the south out Flood Zone 2 and Priority Habitats Move Order Limits to south and east.	the east side. To reduce impact on trees on the east side. To avoid mature trees. To avoid Priority Habitat. To lessen impact on trees and scrub. To reduce impacts to woodland block which is Priority Habitat. To avoid main river, Flood Zone 2 and Priority Habitats. To reduce impact on various
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane, Ryebridge Stream Coldrey Farm, North of Froyle Road West of Hole Lane North side of Dippenhall Lane, Crondall River Wey Between Selbourne Lane and Caker Lane near solar farm	SU7593742902 SU7703044164 SU7796145439 SU7878646500 SU7555242409 SU7484541354 to SU7474541542	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge. Move order limits west to avoid woodland block which is a Priority Habitat. Move haul road to use existing hedge gap. Move haul road west to use existing access. Extend trenchless to the south out Flood Zone 2 and Priority Habitats Move Order Limits to south and east. Move Order Limits east to cross	the east side. To reduce impact on trees on the east side. To avoid mature trees. To avoid Priority Habitat. To lessen impact on trees and scrub. To reduce impacts to woodland block which is Priority Habitat. To avoid main river, Flood Zone 2 and Priority Habitats. To reduce impact on various Priority Habitats and Flood Zone 2.
Upper Froyle South of Gid Lane, Ryebridge Stream Coldrey Farm, North of Froyle Road West of Hole Lane North side of Dippenhall Lane, Crondall River Wey Between Selbourne Lane and Caker Lane	SU7593742902 SU7703044164 SU7796145439 SU7878646500 SU7555242409 SU7484541354 to SU7474541542 SU7368138007	the limits of deviation to the west. Further widen the Order Limits and the limits of deviation to the west. Use existing gaps in hedge. Move order limits west to avoid woodland block which is a Priority Habitat. Move haul road to use existing hedge gap. Move haul road west to use existing access. Extend trenchless to the south out Flood Zone 2 and Priority Habitats Move Order Limits to south and east.	the east side. To reduce impact on trees on the east side. To avoid mature trees. To avoid Priority Habitat. To lessen impact on trees and scrub. To reduce impacts to woodland block which is Priority Habitat. To avoid main river, Flood Zone 2 and Priority Habitats. To reduce impact on various Priority Habitats and Flood

			To avoid social impact,
		Limit impacts through Crondall	Conservation Area, Priority
Crondall	SU7980549073	with southern alignment.	Habitat and Flood Zone 2.
O de De ele O de		Desired a structure	To reduce the impact on
Oak Park Golf	SU8052148714	Revised potential route alignment several times.	playing areas, tee and avoid
Course, Crondall	300032140714	alignment several times.	trees on golf course. To avoid of Ancient Woodland
South of A287	SU8061749680	Move haul road west.	and SINC.
			To avoid impacts to nursery
Peacocks Nursery		Use trenchless under A287,	business and the TPOmature
A287	SU8075450052	Nursery and woodland strip.	tree belt.
			To lessen impacts on Special
		I loo the eviction two de neuth of	Protection Area (SPA) Site of
Pourloy and Long		Use the existing track north of Aldershot Road rather than	Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Flood Zone and
Bourley and Long Valley SSS/SPA	SU8315153174	habitat area as haul road	Priority Habitats.
valley 000/01 A	000010100174	Move Order Limits to north –	To ensure route is out of SSS
Eelmore Marsh SSSI	SU8357153785	narrow the working width.	and unlikely to impact wetland
Cody Technology		Move Order Limits to south –	To reduce requirement for tre
Park	SU8400054063	narrow working width.	removal.
			To reduce the impact on road
			This golf course is to be
Fort of Order		NA I'm the	discontinued and developed
East of Cody	SU8489854678	Move alignment to use the former Southwood Golf Course.	into a Suitable Alternative
Technology Park	300409034070	Tormer Southwood Golf Course.	Natural Greenspace (SANG).
Section E	T	1	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		Mayo positioning to west into the	To reduce impact on SINC,
South of Cove Road	SU8532955073	Move positioning to west into the former Southwood golf course.	Priority Habitats and Flood Zone 2.
South of Cove Road	300332933073	Split haul road to east. Narrow	To maintain the line of mature
Frith Wood	SU8909958085	working width.	trees.
			To reduce impacts on mature
		Use space within Frith Hill	trees and the possible historic
Frith Wood	SU8955358202	forestry road.	feature.
	SU8757757196	Two new alignments added	
		along Ship Lane, Ringwood	To avoid Henry Tyndale
		Road, the Blackwater Valley and across the SC Johnson site	School and reduce impacts o
Blackwater Valley		including a trenchless crossing.	Blackwater Valley.
	SU9045058459	Modify the Order Limits and	
Pine Ridge Golf		limits of deviation southwards to	To reduce the impact on tree
<u> </u>		!	
Course, Frimley		include the adjacent fairway.	and use of golf course.
Course, Frimley Section F		Include the adjacent fairway.	and use of golf course.
Section F	SU9103859039		•
Section F Colony Bog and	SU9103859039	Locate compound in grassland area next to Maultway.	•
Section F Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA	SU9103859039 SU9092259795	Locate compound in grassland area next to Maultway.	To avoid important heathland and woodland habitat
Section F Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Colony Bog and	SU9092259795 to	Locate compound in grassland area next to Maultway. Use the existing Ministry of	To avoid important heathland and woodland habitat To reduce the impact on the
Section F Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA	SU9092259795	Locate compound in grassland area next to Maultway. Use the existing Ministry of Defence track plus narrow	To avoid important heathland and woodland habitat To reduce the impact on the heathland habitat and mature
Section F Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA	SU9092259795 to	Locate compound in grassland area next to Maultway. Use the existing Ministry of Defence track plus narrow working area.	To avoid important heathland and woodland habitat To reduce the impact on the
Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland	SU9092259795 to	Locate compound in grassland area next to Maultway. Use the existing Ministry of Defence track plus narrow working area. Consider habitat improvements	To avoid important heathland and woodland habitat To reduce the impact on the heathland habitat and mature trees.
Section F Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and	SU9092259795 to	Locate compound in grassland area next to Maultway. Use the existing Ministry of Defence track plus narrow working area. Consider habitat improvements to heathland areas next to the	To avoid important heathland and woodland habitat To reduce the impact on the heathland habitat and mature trees. To mitigate any temporary
Section F Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA	SU9092259795 to SU9164760904	Locate compound in grassland area next to Maultway. Use the existing Ministry of Defence track plus narrow working area. Consider habitat improvements to heathland areas next to the track, especially for SSSI/SPA	To avoid important heathland and woodland habitat To reduce the impact on the heathland habitat and mature trees. To mitigate any temporary habitat loss due to pipe
Section F Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland	SU9092259795 to	Locate compound in grassland area next to Maultway. Use the existing Ministry of Defence track plus narrow working area. Consider habitat improvements to heathland areas next to the track, especially for SSSI/SPA habitat features.	To avoid important heathland and woodland habitat To reduce the impact on the heathland habitat and mature trees. To mitigate any temporary
Section F Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA	SU9092259795 to SU9164760904	Locate compound in grassland area next to Maultway. Use the existing Ministry of Defence track plus narrow working area. Consider habitat improvements to heathland areas next to the track, especially for SSSI/SPA	To avoid important heathland and woodland habitat To reduce the impact on the heathland habitat and mature trees. To mitigate any temporary habitat loss due to pipe
Section F Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Wetland	SU9092259795 to SU9164760904	Locate compound in grassland area next to Maultway. Use the existing Ministry of Defence track plus narrow working area. Consider habitat improvements to heathland areas next to the track, especially for SSSI/SPA habitat features. Move pipe positioning to follow high ground to the north or lay in existing track.	To avoid important heathland and woodland habitat To reduce the impact on the heathland habitat and mature trees. To mitigate any temporary habitat loss due to pipe positioning.
Section F Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and	SU9092259795 to SU9164760904 SU9218261207	Locate compound in grassland area next to Maultway. Use the existing Ministry of Defence track plus narrow working area. Consider habitat improvements to heathland areas next to the track, especially for SSSI/SPA habitat features. Move pipe positioning to follow high ground to the north or lay in existing track. Move pipe positioning for a short	To avoid important heathland and woodland habitat To reduce the impact on the heathland habitat and mature trees. To mitigate any temporary habitat loss due to pipe positioning. To avoid impact on the wetland/bog SSSI.
Section F Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Wetland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Wetland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA	SU9092259795 to SU9164760904 SU9218261207 SU9209461119	Locate compound in grassland area next to Maultway. Use the existing Ministry of Defence track plus narrow working area. Consider habitat improvements to heathland areas next to the track, especially for SSSI/SPA habitat features. Move pipe positioning to follow high ground to the north or lay in existing track. Move pipe positioning for a short section into Red Road to further	To avoid important heathland and woodland habitat To reduce the impact on the heathland habitat and mature trees. To mitigate any temporary habitat loss due to pipe positioning. To avoid impact on the wetland/bog SSSI.
Section F Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Wetland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Wetland Wetland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Wetland	SU9092259795 to SU9164760904 SU9218261207	Locate compound in grassland area next to Maultway. Use the existing Ministry of Defence track plus narrow working area. Consider habitat improvements to heathland areas next to the track, especially for SSSI/SPA habitat features. Move pipe positioning to follow high ground to the north or lay in existing track. Move pipe positioning for a short section into Red Road to further avoid wetland/bog.	To avoid important heathland and woodland habitat To reduce the impact on the heathland habitat and mature trees. To mitigate any temporary habitat loss due to pipe positioning. To avoid impact on the wetland/bog SSSI. To avoid the impact on wetland/bog SSSI.
Section F Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Heathland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Wetland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA Wetland Colony Bog and Bagshot SSSI/SPA	SU9092259795 to SU9164760904 SU9218261207 SU9209461119	Locate compound in grassland area next to Maultway. Use the existing Ministry of Defence track plus narrow working area. Consider habitat improvements to heathland areas next to the track, especially for SSSI/SPA habitat features. Move pipe positioning to follow high ground to the north or lay in existing track. Move pipe positioning for a short section into Red Road to further	To avoid important heathland and woodland habitat To reduce the impact on the heathland habitat and mature trees. To mitigate any temporary habitat loss due to pipe positioning. To avoid impact on the wetland/bog SSSI.

River Thames crossing	TQ0590666237	Add Option to the east through Chertsey Meads and then add trenchless crossing to avoid Local Nature Reserve (LNR).	To avoid wetland Dumsey Meadows SSSI
The River Bourne	TQ0527566093	Use Trenchless crossing under	
Crossing, Chertsey		the River Bourne	To reduce Ecological impact.

The route alignment has been designed to avoid all areas of existing classified Ancient Woodland.

Sites with assumed dormouse absence are not subject to this draft licence application. However, good practice measures would be implemented to avoid or reduce ecological impacts within these locations, as set out in the project's REAC in ES Chapter 16 Environmental Management and Mitigation. Examples of good practice mitigation of relevance to dormice includes (reference numbers are as per those in the REAC):

- Commitment to only utilise a 10m width when crossing through boundaries between fields where these include hedgerows, trees or watercourses. (O1)
- A suitably qualified and experienced Environmental Manager would be appointed for the
 duration of the construction phase. A qualified and experienced Environmental Clerk of Works
 (ECoW) would be available during the construction phase, to advise, supervise and report on
 the delivery of the mitigation methods and controls outlined in the Construction Environmental
 Management Plan (CEMP). The ECoW would be supported as necessary by appropriate
 specialists. (G3)
- Pre-construction surveys would be completed if existing baseline survey data need to be updated or supplemented. (G33)
- Hibernation Seasons: Habitat with the potential to support hibernating reptiles, amphibians, dormice and hedgehogs not to be removed between November and March without supervision by the ECoW, or unless previous mitigation has been implemented to exclude, remove, or encourage these animals from the works area (e.g. trapping and translocation of GCN; habitat manipulation for dormice and reptiles). (G37)
- The ECoW would monitor that the works proceed in accordance with relevant environmental DCO requirements and adhere to the required mitigation measures. The ECoW would also be involved with any targeted additional mitigation strategies that may be required. (G41)
- The contractor would comply with relevant protected species legislation including with regards to dormice. Appropriate licences would be obtained where necessary from NE for all works affecting protected species as identified by the Environmental Statement and through preconstruction surveys. All applicable works would be undertaken in accordance with the relevant mitigation requirements and conditions set out in those licences. (G43)
- Lighting would be of the lowest luminosity necessary for safe delivery of each task. It would be designed, positioned and directed to reduce the intrusion into adjacent properties and habitats. (G45)
- Working widths would be reduced in specific locations where trees or hedges are present.
 Where notable trees would be retained within or immediately adjacent to the Order Limits, the trees and their root protections areas would be protected where they extend to within the Order Limits and are at risk. This would be by means of fencing or other means. (G65)
- Where possible, reinstatement of vegetation would generally be using the same or similar species to that removed (subject to restrictions for planting over and around pipeline easements). (G88)
- The contractor would retain vegetation where practicable and in accordance with, as a minimum, the vegetation retention drawings. (G91).
- Ecological considerations would be included in the induction talks for all relevant site personnel. Species-specific or location-specific toolbox talks would also be provided, as required. (G172)
- For trenchless crossings TC001 to TC015, TC019, TC021 to TC028, TC030 to TC040, vegetation would be retained except where emergency access is required for trenchless equipment or where ecological works have been proposed. At TC029 vegetation would be retained to the east of Hardwick Lane but not to the west side due to the requirement for

access. At TC016, TC017 and TC018, there would be limited removal of vegetation along the alignment of the existing pathway to allow for pipe stringing. (G175)

At locations subject to this draft licence application (Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12 and 13), impacts to dormouse vegetation would be reduced through the commitment to only utilise a 10m width when crossing through boundaries between fields where these include hedgerows, trees or watercourses (O1). This is the narrowest working width that installation works can be safely undertaken. It is not possible to avoid these impacts through the use of trenchless installation techniques as gaps would still be required through linear habitats to enable construction machinery and traffic to access the installation areas.

Where possible, the working width has been reduced from the standard 30m width where the Order Limits pass through woodland habitat, as detailed in the table below.

Location of woodlands, with dormouse presence confirmed, where there are commitments to

reduce working widths.

Site	e working wid	REAC	Committed	Comments
Site	Location	commitment	working	Comments
		reference	width (m)	
6	Farringdon	NW3	10	Reduced working width of 10m to reduce working Working width reduced to 10m to reduce impacts on Priority Habitat and visual impacts for users of public rights of way over an approximate distance of 53m. (Grid ref: SU7009235638 to SU7013235673)
12	Naishes Lane	NW8	15	Working width reduced to 15m to reduce impacts on Ewshot Meadows SINC and SANG over an approximate distance of 356m. (Grid ref: SU8136950606 to SU8152950923)
12	South of Sandy Lane	NW9	15	Working width reduced to 15m to reduce impacts on TPOs within Wakefords Copse SINC over an approximate distance of 274m. (Grid ref: SU8177951385 to SU8201451476)
13	Bourley and Long Valley SPA/SSSI	NW11 and NW13	Variable	Working width reduced to limit impacts on trees and potential bat roosts within Bourley and Long Valley SSSI. Working specifications as detailed within Annex B of the HRA. This consists of two areas with an approximate combined a distance of 293m. (Grid refs: SU8240152247 to SU8244952310, and SU8307353223 to SU8320053396)

At locations where vegetation removal is unavoidable at Sites supporting dormice, specific good practice mitigation would be implemented. This would typically involve timing vegetation removal to avoid the period when dormice are likely to be breeding. Where practicable, vegetation removal of boundaries between fields where these include hedgerows, trees or watercourses would be undertaken in a single stage due to the localised areas subject to vegetation removal (restricted to 10m width) and the high degree of confidence that a thorough fingertip search can be undertaken within these areas. At woodland works areas, two-stage vegetation removal would be undertaken. Full details are provided in section E2.

E2 Methodology

E2.1 Search and clearance of dormouse habitat (If not applicable to your proposals please state 'N/A' in the relevant text boxes). **Also provide Figure E2.**

Provide details on:

- The methodology to be undertaken in each area (including timings and tools to be used in clearance of habitats).
- The areas involved in search/clearance of habitat (this detail must be in line with impacts **Figure D** and timings consistent with the **Work Schedule WML-A35a-E5a&b see section E5**).

Ensure that

- The methodology for action taken during active and hibernation periods is clearly outlined where both apply.
- A protocol for breeding nests where clearance occurs in the active season is included.
- If animals are to be translocated during clearance even within site please include details below in section E2.2 and indicate areas on **Figure E2**.

The methodologies detailed below that would be subject to licensing apply to the Sites where dormouse presence was confirmed or assumed during the 2018 surveys. This applies to the following Sites: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12 and 13. The methodologies provided are considered to be proportionate given the localised nature of works at each location and the low likelihood of encountering a dormouse within the confines of the 10m working width at boundary crossings.

Installation of dormouse boxes

Prior to the removal of dormouse habitat at Sites listed above, dormouse boxes would be installed into retained habitats located within the Order Limits. Two dormouse boxes would be installed into each boundary feature crossed by the Order Limits, one to either side of the crossing point. Dormouse boxes would be installed within the Order Limits but with sufficient distance from habitat gaps to avoid any potential disturbance during construction works. The exact location of the dormouse next box deployment would be decided by the lead licensed dormouse ecologist once the pipeline route within the Order Limits had been defined and, where possible, be installed a minimum of 5m from the gap.

Two boxes per 50m of linear woodland clearance would also be installed. Therefore, if 100m of linear woodland is to be cleared, four dormouse boxes would be installed. Woodland blocks impacted by vegetation clearance are sites 6, 12 and 13. Scrub features are located in site 1 and are included as they are considered important habitat for dormouse and, like woodland, can be a non-linear feature. The proposed number of dormouse boxes in the retained woodland and scrub habitats of these sites are as follows: Site 1 - 4: Site 6 - 4; Site 12 - 28; and Site 13 - 32.

Toolbox talks

Prior to any vegetation clearance works commencing, the licence holder or appointed ECoW would conduct a toolbox talk for all relevant site personnel. This talk would explain the legislation afforded to dormice and the conditions imposed by the licence. The methodology of vegetation clearance works would be explained. Areas of vegetation to be removed would be agreed and clearly marked out.

Removal of boundary features, including hedgerows and lines of trees and scrub – one stage clearance avoiding the breeding season

The creation of 10m wide gaps in boundary features would be undertaken between 15 November and 31 March during the period when dormice are typically hibernating. This is to coincide with the period when dormice are most likely to be hibernating in nests at ground level. This timing would also avoid impacts to juveniles that may be present during the breeding season and that are dependent on adult dormice and may not be able to disperse from the area of impact.

An experienced ECoW would first undertake an inspection of all habitats that are visible from ground level to identify any dormouse nests. In the unlikely event that dormouse nests are encountered, the approach described in section E2.2 would be adopted.

Vegetation would be removed progressively to a height of between approximately 0.1m and 0.5m to allow the ECoW to access areas of dense vegetation and undertake a thorough fingertip search. The removal of above ground vegetation would be undertaken using hand tools (e.g. chainsaws or brushcutters). The fingertip search would seek to identify hibernation nests. The entire ground surface

within the 10m wide crossing would be searched, with particular focus on potential hibernation sites such as below leaf litter and moss, and around the bases of trunks, stems or stumps.

Any hibernation nests encountered would be dealt with in accordance with the approach described in section E2.2.

Once the entire area has been thoroughly searched, the removal of stumps and roots would be undertaken using a mechanical excavator. It would be left to the discretion of the contractor as to whether this operation be undertaken immediately, or whether it be deferred until a later date. However, if the latter option is chosen, the ECoW would remove any features that could provide shelter to hibernating dormice (e.g. leaf litter, moss layer) to reduce the risk of animals moving into the area. The removal of stumps and roots would be supervised by the ECoW.

Retained habitats within the Order Limits would be protected through the use of appropriate fencing and signage.

Woodland vegetation removal – two stage clearance

In woodlands (see Figure E2 for locations), vegetation would be removed from within the Order Limits in two stages under the supervision of the ECoW and following a thorough targeted fingertip search at areas where the ground would be directly disturbed e.g. areas of tracking machinery, areas of material storage, and felled tree dropping zones

Stage 1 would be carried out between November and March as per the methodology described above for boundary features. Areas that might be affected by the felling or removal of trees and/or machinery movements would also be searched.

Stage 2 would be carried out after the following 1 May when dormice are likely to be active and any remaining hibernating dormice would have dispersed into adjacent habitat. Stump and root removal would then be undertaken using mechanical excavators under the supervision of the ECoW.

Retained habitats within the Order Limits would be protected through the use of appropriate fencing and signage.

E2.2 Capture and release (if applicable):

Please confirm that you agree to undertake the following procedures if a dormice is encountered during works:

Where active dormice are discovered during works and it is possible to allow them to move independently to safe habitats, outside high risk work areas, this will be the first course of action. Where this is not possible, either:

- In the active season, dormice that are active or torpid will be relocated in their existing nest to suitable habitat, or a specially erected dormice nest box (if applicable), within 100m of the 'capture' location.
- During hibernation, dormice found outside high risk areas, such as haul routes, must remain in situ.
 Where hibernating dormice need to be moved, the existing nest must be relocated, with surrounding
 material, to a location within 100m of this site similar in condition and aspect to the existing
 hibernation nest location. It must then be covered by suitable material, i.e. a log or clay tile for
 protection. In the unlikely event of the animal rousing from hibernation it should be taken into captivity
 until it can be released within 100m of its capture site at a suitable time.

Where a breeding nest is discovered, works must stop and provision be made for the nest to remain in situ, undisturbed and connected to contiguous habitat, until the young have been weaned and allowed to disperse naturally. Only following dispersal of all young from the nest shall licensable works in this location recommence.

	Yes, I agree / No, I don't agree
Yes	

If NO, **please provide justification below.** Please use this text box to describe any additional information on protocols to be employed if dormice are found during works.

N/A

Should your proposals include capture (taking) and release please see requirements for Figure E2 (in Checklist I) and specify below:

• Numbers of dormice that are likely to be affected at the time the works are to be undertaken. Note: this may be different to the maximum number of dormice estimated during survey as timings for works should be at a time when dormice are least likely to be directly impacted.

N/A

E3 Dormouse mitigation and compensation: Please detail how all impacts to dormice (as identified in sections C and D) will be mitigated. If not applicable to your proposals please state 'N/A' in the relevant text boxes. Also note requirement for **Figure E3 and E4** below).

- E3.1 Enhancement and / or replacement of dormouse habitat Provide details of all works including:
 - Details of any enhancements to existing habitat (e.g. canopy thinning of standards, selective removal, coppicing, supplementary planting). Explain how these will be beneficial to the population.

Where possible, reinstatement of vegetation would generally be using the same or similar species to that removed (subject to restrictions for planting over and around pipeline easements). (G88). The pipeline easement comprises a 3m strip extending either side of the new pipeline within which tree species cannot be planted as these could affect the integrity of the pipeline. However, shrub or scrub species could be planted within the easement and so there would be no long-term loss of habitat or fragmentation effect.

Vegetation clearance, retention, protection and replanting/reinstatement drawings would be produced prior to the construction phase. The contractor(s) would implement these plans including agreed mitigation where practicable (G87). Where appropriate, preference would be given to reinstating habitats using flowering or fruiting species consistent with those found within the local landscape – this would be beneficial to dormice by providing a foraging resource. Only native species would be planted.

Vegetation arisings would be disposed of responsibly. Where practicable, and with landowner consent, small quantities may be reused on site to create ecological habitat (G62). Any such piles would be created within the Order Limits within retained vegetation. Their placement would be agreed with the ECoW and a fingertip search would be undertaken if habitat disturbance was anticipated during their installation e.g. due to machinery movements. These piles would provide additional hibernation habitat.

The Order Limits are narrow, typically 30m in width, and therefore opportunities for meaningful enhancements within the Order Limits are limited, and subject to landowner approval. However, limited tree and linear planting within the Order Limits are proposed that would benefit dormice, as well as other ecological and landscape receptors. See Figure E3 for locations.

• Details of habitat type and area (ha) to be enhanced (m if hedge

N/A

• Habitat replacement or creation (following works resulting in temporary impacts). State the length of hedgerow planting (m) and areas (ha) of other planting to be provided such as woodland and anticipated establishment period etc.

Where possible, reinstatement of vegetation would generally be using the same or similar species to that removed (subject to restrictions for planting over and around pipeline easements). (G88). Vegetation clearance, retention, protection and replanting/reinstatement drawings would be produced prior to the construction phase. The contractor(s) would implement these plans including agreed mitigation where practicable. (G87). Replacement planting would comprise native species only (see Figure E3). Lengths and areas of replacement planting would be:

- dense continuous scrub: approximately 0.34ha of appropriate shrub species would be planted to replace the approximate 0.34ha lost during installation works.
- broadleaved woodland: approximately 2.18ha of broadleaved woodland or appropriate understorey shrub species would be planted to replace the approximate 2.18ha lost during installation works.
- pine plantation: approximately 0.6ha of conifer plantation at Bourley and Long Valley SSSI would not be replaced (south of Aldershot Road). This habitat would be reinstated as heathland, subject to landowner approval. This is considered appropriate as conifer plantation is sub-optimal for dormice and does not contribute towards the interest features of the SSSI (which are heathland flora, invertebrates, reptiles, Dartford warbler, nightjar and woodlark). This proposal has been supported by Natural England (Marc Turner, Senior Planning Adviser Thames Team) during several meetings. The remaining approximate 0.5ha of pine plantation would be reinstated in agreement with the landowner.
- linear habitat: approximately 1160m of linear habitat would be planted to infill the 10m wide gaps created at all crossings.

All newly planted vegetation is anticipated to require approximately 5 years to become established. However, planting would only reach maturity in the long-term.

E3.2 Creation of new habitats (including dormouse boxes, bridges or other linking structures etc).

Note – creation of mitigation or compensation for high impact cases (e.g. dormouse bridges to mitigate for fragmentation impacts) must be protected in the long term.

Please specify:

- The areas of new habitat to be created (habitat type and size (ha) must be specified)
- Species composition where applicable
- Justify variation from the original habitat if applicable (e.g. like for like cannot be provided)
- Location details (to also be shown on a mitigation figure)
- Number of boxes to be deployed, which must also be included on **Figure E3**. Note the requirement for an 8-figure grid reference is <u>not</u> required for positions of individual boxes).
- Temporary connectivity measures e.g. bridging gaps in hedgerows
- For bridges or other linking structures please provide details of
 - o Planting
 - Siting, including why and how area/location for creation was selected
 - o 8-figure grid reference on location
 - Design (including length, width, height, installation details and materials to be used)
 - Evidence (if necessary) to provide reassurance that such a design is used or will be used by dormice (also see requirement for **Figure E3** and the need for long term site safe guard, security and monitoring and maintenance of such a mitigation measure in section E4).

Subject to landowner approval, the habitat piles created during vegetation clearance would be left in situ, within the Order Limits, and would provide additional winter refuge habitat close to the newly planted habitats. This would provide additional hibernation habitat while the new landscaping matures and establishes.

The additional hedgerow planting and gapping up within the Order Limits (i.e. excluding the like-for-like habitat replacement where hedgerow removal is required) mitigates the effects of temporary habitat loss associated with the project. This planting is not specifically for dormice it mitigates a cumulative impacts to landscape receptors and hedgerows), although it would potentially provide foraging, breeding and hibernating habitat of benefit to dormice, where undertaken in areas supporting these animals. Full details of any such planting would be provided once the detailed design has been determined and subject to landowner approval.

At each boundary feature crossing, two dormouse boxes would be installed within retained habitat within the Order Limits, one to either side of the gap created. In the woodland areas, two boxes would be installed for every linear 50m of habitat cleared, one to each side of the proposed pipeline location. Once works are complete, these boxes would remain in situ. The number of dormouse boxes to be installed within each site is listed in the table below.

Site	Number of boxes within boundary feature crossings	Number of boxes within woodland/ scrub crossings	Total number of dormouse boxes
1	58	4	62
2	20	0	20
3	50	0	50
4	16	0	16
5	26	0	26
6	14	4	18
7	8	0	8
9	22	0	22
12	18	28	46
13	0	32	32

E3.5 Wider biodiversity gains:

Please indicate if enhancements, over and above what is necessary to mitigate the impact of the activity of the licence proposal, are being provided. Please indicate if enhancements are included to satisfy the requirement of a planning permission, and if so state the relevant planning condition, or other consents in your response below.

Please also state if an applicant wishes to provide more than is typically required to mitigate for the impacts. Enter N/A if this is not applicable to your application.

Note: Any licence granted will only cover mitigation and compensation required to fulfill licensing requirements, but will acknowledge additional biodiversity enhancements to be provided.

Subject to landowner approval and appropriate consents, opportunities for habitat enhancement would be considered as part of the project's Environmental Investment Programme. Further details would be provided in the final licence application if development consent is granted.

Important Advice:

Scaled maps/plans of mitigation/compensation must be provided as <u>separate</u> maps/figures (also **see section I** "Map checklist" at the end of this document for more detail). Please remember to date your maps/figures and include a relevant site name and / or grid reference.

- **Figure E2** to show search and clearance of dormouse habitat and indicate which areas will be subject to the different methodologies showing direction of displacement where applicable (ensure this is clearly labelled and consistent with other mandatory maps/figures).
- **Figure E3** to show specifications for mitigation / compensation to be provided, and or retained/enhanced habitats, and annotate where it will be provided. Indicative locations of dormouse boxes must also be shown.

Should the scheme be large or complicated it may be necessary to submit more than one figure (note: this will be necessary should linking structures be required see Checklist I – as the design detail must also be provided).

NOTE: It must be possible to compare these with the survey results plan (Figure C6) and 'Impacts' Figure (D).

E4 Post-development site safeguard: Further guidance and explanation on post-development monitoring requirements are included within our 'How to get a licence' document http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/lmages/wml-g12 tcm6-4116.pdf.

E4.1 Habitat/site management and maintenance:

Is any specific post-development habitat management and site maintenance planned? If 'No; state 'N/A' in the text boxes below. If 'Yes' include the following:

The period (years and months) for which habitat management and maintenance will take
place. Ensure that this is consistent with the post development works detailed in section E5b of
the Work Schedule document, WML-A35a-E5a&b.

A five year aftercare period would be established for all mitigation planting and reinstatement.

 Detail <u>what</u> will be undertaken in terms of habitat management and site maintenance required to ensure long-term security of the dormouse population (e.g. woodland management, hedgerow management, box clearance and replacement or repair, establishment of compensatory planting and 'beat up' where necessary etc). Ensure this relates to **Figure E3**.

Replanting would be monitored for three years during which appropriate remedial action would be implemented to rectify any issues e.g. dead, diseased or dying plants would be replaced.

Note – for phased or multi-plot developments a separate habitat management and maintenance plan is required, which must be submitted with the master plan: see guidance on phased developments.

Important Advice:

Please include **Figure E4** as a separate figure to show which structures and habitats will be managed, maintained and monitored post development as part of your proposal – also see section I "Map checklist" at the end of this document).

E4.2 Population monitoring, habitat usage etc: Where required, please include details of:

Timing – state the years and months post development monitoring or other will be undertaken.
 Ensure that is consistent with the post development works detailed in section E5b of the Work Schedule document WML-A35a-E5a&b.

N/A

 The type of monitoring which will be undertaken (e.g. nut searches, nest tube/nest box survey, hair tubes, camera traps, etc) – include survey methods and equipment to be used as necessary.
 If it is expected any dormice are to be captured (taken) (and released where found) or disturbed during this post development monitoring period please state anticipated numbers.

N/A

• Specify which compensation/mitigation measures will be subject to monitoring (and ensure these are clearly referenced on **Figure E4**).

Note: any bridges or linking structures deployed must be monitored.

A five year aftercare period would be established for all mitigation planting and reinstatement.

Please include a commitment to undertake remedial action in your Method Statement should monitoring identify that further management/maintenance is required of any compensation/mitigation measure provided (e.g. dormouse nest boxes or bridges/linking structures) to ensure that they are working effectively and are fit for purpose.

Important advice: Please always consider whether any *post development* monitoring effort should be staggered over alternate years in cases where use of the compensation measures may not occur in the same year of provision.

E4.3 Mechanism for ensuring safeguard of mitigation/compensation and post-development management, maintenance and monitoring works:

Please explain what mechanism is in place to ensure safeguard of mitigation/compensation provisions (e.g. Restrictive Covenant, clause to relinquish future development rights in S106 agreement, NERC Act agreement, explicit recognition of site in local planning documents, designation as County Wildlife Site or similar.) The need for this, and the type of mechanism, will vary with the scheme and impact. For substantial impact schemes, some mechanism is always required. If you offer no specific mechanism, explain how you believe the population will be free of threats as far as can be reasonably determined (the expectation of the granting of a licence should not be used for this purpose).

If development consent is granted, all mitigation commitments set out in the project's REAC and/or Code of Construction Practice would be secured through the DCO requirements and the EPS Licence conditions. The DCO would also seek sufficient powers to allow continued access to environmental mitigation works for the purposes of monitoring as necessary (G4).

Explain how all post-development works (management, maintenance (including remedial action) and monitoring, as appropriate) will be ensured? Include a commitment that the monitoring, habitat management and maintenance work will be undertaken. Mechanism/s for ensuring delivery must be in place before applying for a licence (also see Section F).

A five year aftercare period would be established for all mitigation planting and reinstatement. If development consent is granted, all mitigation commitments would be secured as DCO requirements through the project's REAC and the EPS licence.

E5 Timetable of works: Please complete the Work Schedule document WML-A35a-E5a&b found on the 'dormouse' application form web page and append to your application pack.

Important Advice: Please note that from July 2014 a separate Work Schedule is a mandatory requirement to support a <u>new</u> dormouse licence application when using this template.

F Declarations

If the mitigation/compensation area/s is/are not owned by the applicant, you must have consent from the relevant land owner(s). You must have also secured details of how any measures to maintain the population in the long term will be achieved (e.g. a legal agreement).

- F1 Declaration Statement(s) You must <u>include</u> the following declarations within your Method Statement and include the appropriate answer (Yes/No/Not applicable):
 - **F1.1 Re: section E1 -** I confirm that relevant landowner consent/s has/have been granted to accept dormice onto land outside the applicant's ownership:

Yes

F2.2 Re: section E2 - I confirm that landownership consent/s has/have been granted to allow the creation of the proposed compensation on land outside the applicant's ownership

Yes

F2.3 Re: section E3 - I confirm that consent/s has/have been granted by the relevant landowner/s for monitoring, management and maintenance purposes on land outside the applicant's ownership

Yes

Comments if applicable:

Important Advice:

Unsecured consents statement:

If you have been unable to secure consents for any of the three declarations please explain why and detail any plans you have in place to obtain the consent(s) or provide details of any right(s) or agreement(s) that will enable the lawful implementation of the proposed mitigation, compensation and monitoring. Failure to provide the appropriate landowner consents means that the Method Statement is unlikely to meet the requirements for the FCS test to be met. It is therefore in your interest to ensure that the appropriate consents have been secured *before* applying for a licence.

G References: List any references cited, and include credits for source information.

Bright, P. Morris, P. and Mitchell-Jones. (2006) The dormouse conservation handbook. 2nd edition. Peterborough: English Nature.

Carrol, S. 2008. Going Nuts for Bird Feeders? Dormouse Monitor, (1), p.8.

Chanin, P. (2012) Why didn't the dormice cross the gaps? Dormouse Monitor 2012 – Issue 1 pp. 4-5.

Chanin, P. and Gubert, L. 2012. Common Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) Movements in the Landscape Fragmented by Roads. Lutra 55(1): 3-15.

Harris. S and Yalden. D. W. (Eds) (2008). Mammals of the British Isles: Handbook. 4th Edition. The Mammals Society, Southampton

Juškaitis, R. (2008) Long-term common dormouse monitoring: effects of forest management on abundance. Biodiversity and Conservation 17: 3559-3565.

McFadyn, C. Rumble, D. and Thomas, J. (2004) Hampshire dormouse survey. Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust Report, 2004. Available from: https://ptes.org/dormouse-papers/hampshire-dormouse-survey-hamsphire-isle-of-wight-wildlife-trust-report-2004/ (Accessed: January 2019)

Morris, P. (2011) Dormice: A Tale of Two Species. 2nd edn., England: Whittet Books Ltd.

People's Trust for Endangered Species (PTES) (undated) [online]. Current Dormouse Distribution Map. Available from:

https://ptes.org/house-a-dormouse/dormice-in-decline/current-dormouse-distribution-map/ (Accessed April 2018)

Natural England (2007) Dormouse: European protected species. Natural England

Natural England (2015) Hazel or common dormice: surveys and mitigation for development projects. UK Government Available from:

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/hazel-or-common-dormice-surveys-and-mitigation-for-development-projects#estimate-population-density. (Accessed: January 2019)

Wolton, R. J. (2009) Hazel dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* nest site selection in hedgerows. Mammalia, 73: 7-12.

Wouters, A. Cresswell, W. Wells, D. Downs, N. and Dean, M. 2010. Dormouse Mitigation and Translocation. Dormouse Monitor. (2), p.3.

H Annexes (supporting documents please append to your application pack)

H1 Pre-existing survey reports;

H2 Raw survey data.

I Check list of figures to be submitted with each Dormouse Method Statement

With your Method Statement and supporting documents please submit the following maps/figures – see table below. Note that some can be included within the Method Statement itself (if preferred) and others must be submitted <u>individually</u> (i.e. separate documents).

Maps/Figures must include the title, site name as referenced on your application form, date and figure reference. If a grid reference is more applicable (e.g. a dormouse bridge is being provided please include this). Include a scale bar (appropriate to the situation e.g. 100m on site maps, 1km on location maps) and direction of North etc.

Additional maps, photographs or diagrams should be included where necessary to adequately explain the scheme.

Figure reference	Mandatory as will be included in the annexed licence, if applicable	Mandatory for assessment purpose only, but will not be included in the annexed licence	What it must show (also see details above on site reference, dating and naming).
Figure B2.1	Yes, if the application is part of a phased or multi-plot development where more than 1 licence is required	-	Master plan overview- note – this is not the same as a master plan document, for which you should follow the guidance as stated in section B2.1.
Figure B2.2	-	Yes, if applicable	Locations of other nearby dormouse licensed sites, or sites which will be impacted on by future development.
Figure C5a	-	Yes	Location map at an appropriate scale for the application (often 1:50,000 or 1:25,000)
Figure C5b	-	Yes	Survey area showing all habitats that are within the survey area and distinguishing those that were surveyed and those that were not. Aerial photographs should be provided where possible (ensure you have permission to use copy righted maps). If boxes or tubes were used or transect/quadrat routes, ensure that these routes are indicated as appropriate.
Figure C6	-	Yes	Survey results - provide clear, annotated and cross-referenced maps/plans/photographs to show the survey results (location of nests/dormice, etc). Ensure Figure is at a suitable scale to show the results.
Figure D	Yes	-	Impacts plan – map/figure to show impacts and where licensable works will take place: clearly indicate areas of habitats and habitat types to be impacted by the works (specify whether damage, and temporary impacts, destruction or disturbance will occur).
Figure E2	Yes	-	Locations and habitats where all capture and exclusion activities will be undertaken (ensure

		this is clearly labelled and consistent with other mandatory maps/figures). Indicate direction of displacement with arrows. This Figure must also indicate habitats and areas where individuals will be released.	
Figure E3	Yes – depending on proposals more than one figure may be required – particularly if the proposal is large or complicated or linking structures are provided	Specifications for mitigation / compensation Mitigation / compensation figures must show all habitat creation, restoration/enhancement, indic where boxes will be erected etc. Non-standard structures: Include design and dimensions for dormice bridges / other linking structures and materials to be used etc and pro an 8-figure grid reference for each structure.	cate
Figure E4	Yes – when monitoring and maintenance will be included in the licence	Monitoring, management and maintenance map. Please indicate the specific structures and habitats that are to be managed, maintained and monitored as part of this licence proposal. Ensurthat they are correctly referenced and are consistent with other parts of the Method Statement and figures.	ıd





Site name and address (as stated on the application form and/or licence): Southampton to London Pipeline Project. Ermyn House, Ermyn Way, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 8UX

Please ensure that this work schedule is S.M.A.R.T and appropriate timescales are provided for each activity, to fit with order of events.

Complete these schedules to show timings for all major categories of work (mitigation and compensation measures), and to show the main construction period. The most common activities are listed here, and you can add up to 6 more if needed. Leave blank if not applicable. Enter timing by stating **start and end dates, to nearest month and year** (see first line for example). Enter comments if you need to clarify timings. For very complex schemes (e.g. high impact or phased development schemes) if additional lines are needed please do add in. This work schedule will form part of any annexed licence.

E5a

PLEASE INCLUDE DATE OF SUBMISSION (e.g. 1 January 2016). This v	TBC based on grant of DCO but likely to be 2020		
Activity	Comments		
Activity (state completed and fit for purpose before licensed works due to c	ommence if appropriate)		
Example: Capture by nest box / nest tube followed by release	May 2015	Release into suitable habitat within hours of capture	
New habitat creation / planting - scrub, woodland	January 2020 to December 2022	All dates are provisional subject to the granting of development consent. New habitat planting would be undertaken in advance of vegetation removal, where practicable and with landowner consent.	
New habitat planting of hedgerow	January 2020 to December 2022	All dates are provisional subject to the granting of development consent. New habitat planting	

			would be undertaken in advance of vegetation removal, where practicable and with landowner consent.			
Habitat enhancement	t (e.g. thinning and infill planting, etc)	January 2020 to December 2022	All dates are provisional subject to the granting of development consent			
Hedgerow translocati	on	N/A	All dates are provisional subject to the granting of development consent			
Coppice stool translo	cation	N/A	All dates are provisional subject to the granting of development consent			
Installation of dormou	use nest boxes (pre-works)	January 2020 to March 2022	All dates are provisional subject to the granting of development consent. Month TBC but would be completed prior to vegetation clearance			
Installation of dormou	use nest boxes (post construction)	N/A				
Construction of conne	ectivity or linking structure (state what this is)	N/A				
Single stage habitat r	removal – active season (with finger tip search)	N/A				
Single stage habitat r	emoval – hibernation season (with finger tip search)	15 November to 31 March 2020 or 15 November to 31 March 2021 or 15 November to 31 March 2022	The years are provisional subject to the granting of development consent			
Hand searches include	ling capture by hand	15 November to 31 March 2020 or 15 November to 31 March 2021 or 15 November to 31 March 2022	The years are provisional subject to the granting of development consent. Hand searches will be undertaken prior to vegetation clearance			
Two stage habitat removal:	Stage 1 – habitat removal (above ground vegetation 15-30cm)	15 November to 31 March 2020 or15 November to 31 March 2021 or 15 November to 31 March 2022	The years are provisional subject to the granting of development consent			
	Stage 2 – habitat removal (removal of root balls)	From 1 May 2020 to 1 May 2022	The years are provisional subject to the granting of development consent			

N/A	
January 2020 to December 2021	All dates are provisional subject to the granting of development consent
January 2020 to early 2023	All dates are provisional subject to the granting of development consent
January 2020 to December 2022	All dates are provisional subject to the granting of development consent
N/A	
	January 2020 to December 2021 January 2020 to early 2023 January 2020 to December 2022

E5b) Post-development works - type a "Y" where each activity will occur for a given year (unless otherwise stated) and leave blank for no activity.

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population monitoring												
Connectivity or linking structure monitoring (e.g. bridge)												
Habitat management (e.g. thinning, coppicing, hedges etc)												
Site maintenance (clear out boxes, check establishment of new planting, maintenance of bridges etc)								Y	Y	Y	Υ	Υ

Year	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Population monitoring												
Connectivity or linking structure monitoring (e.g. bridge)												
Habitat management (e.g. thinning, coppicing, hedges etc)												
Site maintenance (clear out boxes, check establishment of new planting, maintenance of bridges etc)												

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)



European Protected Species Mitigation Licensing -Reasoned Statement for the purpose of Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest

The information provided in this form will be used by Natural England to determine whether the proposed activity affecting the European Protected Species meets the requirements of Regulation 53(2)(e) and 53(9)(a) within The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). These are known as the 'purpose' and 'no satisfactory alternatives' tests.

This form, for the purpose of Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest, only needs to be completed if your application proposal is **not** covered by one the scenarios and categories listed <u>on GOV.UK.</u>

Important Note: Detailed information on the proposal is required to demonstrate that it will meet the tests set out under the Regulations. If you encounter difficulty answering the questions or providing the evidence required, it may suggest that your proposal is insufficiently advanced to satisfy the licensing tests. In that case, you should consider delaying your application until this information is available.

Please read the following and complete:

- Section A: Purpose test
 - "Imperative reasons of overriding public interest" (IROPI) including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment"
- Section B: No Satisfactory Alternative test

The tests are applied proportionately, so the strength of the evidence required to meet each will need to be sufficient to justify the impact upon the protected species (see guidance for further information). Where the supporting evidence upon which your reasoning is based consists of lengthy documents, please <u>do not</u> submit these in their entity as this will delay your application if we need to go through them to find the relevant extracts. You need to provide clear, concise information for us to be able to meet the licensing tests. Please note that your application is likely to be rejected in cases where the supporting evidence has not been clearly referenced.

Section A: Purpose Test

A1 Please select against all of the following below which apply to your proposal. You are asked to indicate against those that apply whether the projected benefits are primary or secondary or not applicable to your proposal.

Please note: A primary benefit is considered to be the key social, economic or environmental benefit brought about from the proposal. A secondary benefit is considered to be an additional benefit, but not the main reason for the proposal. There may be more than one secondary benefit but supporting evidence should be provided in Section A2 where applicable, for each benefit selected.

Does your proposal:			
Provide housing in an area where shortfalls have been clearly identified?	☐ Primary benefit	☐ Secondary benefit	⊠ N/A
Create, repair or enhance essential infrastructure at a local, regional or national level?	⊠ Primary benefit	☐ Secondary benefit	□ N/A
Provide care facilities or another essential public service in an area where it is known to be required?	☐ Primary benefit	☐ Secondary benefit	⊠ N/A
Address another clearly identified social, religious or cultural need?	☐ Primary benefit	☐ Secondary benefit	⊠ N/A
Create long term employment opportunities in an area of high unemployment?	☐ Primary benefit	☐ Secondary benefit	⊠ N/A
Deliver other economic benefits or otherwise contribute in some way to the wider economy?	⊠ Primary benefit	☐ Secondary benefit	□ N/A
Contribute to addressing problems associated with climate change or promote sustainable energy use	☐ Primary benefit	☐ Secondary benefit	⊠ N/A
Conserve a place of environmental interest?	☐ Primary benefit	☐ Secondary benefit	⊠ N/A
Provide alternative sources of energy?	☐ Primary benefit	☐ Secondary benefit	⊠ N/A
Deliver other benefits from those specified above?	☐ Primary benefit	☐ Secondary benefit	⊠ N/A
If 'Other benefits' is selected, please provide details here:			

A2 In relation to the primary and secondary benefits identified in A1, to help demonstrate the need for the proposal, please provide the evidence and details for all the benefits ticked above.

Important note: Reference the supporting evidence upon which your reasoning is based and include the relevant extracts (please <u>do not</u> send in documents with no indication where the evidence being referred to is). This evidence must link back to the tick boxes selected above. Failure to do so will lead to us having to come back to you for further information.

Supporting evidence can usefully include some or more of the following: Local planning polices and plans, planning permission, policy documents, specialist reports, feasibility studies, extracts from relevant legislation, photographs, media articles or related correspondence. Where applicable, please ensure that planning officer or committee reports and design and access statements are included as supporting evidence.

A2 (a) (i) Please provide full details of the proposal in the box below.

The construction of a cross country pipeline by Esso Petroleum Company, Limited. This is to replace an existing line that is approaching the end of its useful life. The line will run from Boorley Green in Hampshire to the West London Terminal in the London Borough of Hounslow. The Southampton to London Pipeline ("SLP") is a Nationally Significant Development Project ("NSIP") for which Development Consent is required under Sections 14(1)(g), 21(1) and 21(2)(a) of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended).

The replacement pipeline would be buried underground for its entire 97km length. The assumed minimum depth from the top of the pipe to the ground surface would be 1.2m in open cut sections, and deeper for trenchless crossings. This is reflected in our engineering designs. A slightly shallower depth may conceivably be necessary in exceptional circumstances but all indications are that this will not be required. The pipeline will also be buried deeper, typically 1.5m from top of pipe to ground surface, in roads and streets to account for other existing infrastructure such as utility pipes, cables and sewers. It will have a notional internal diameter of 30cm.

A full description of the SLP is set out in Environmental Statement (Chapter 3 - Scheme Description) submitted as part of the application for development consent.

A2 (a) (ii) Explain why your proposal is considered to be imperative (essential).

For example, if your development proposal is for a housing development reference the local housing need as set out in the area plan and explain how your proposal contributes to meeting this need or how the requirement for the proposed new public service, care facility or infrastructure project was identified.

The need for the project is set out in full within the Planning Statement (Chapter 2 - Need) submitted as part of the application for development consent.

Government policy for energy NSIPs, including the SLP project, is set out in National Policy Statement EN-1:

Decision makers should, according to NPS EN-1 para 3.1.3 "assess all applications for development consent for the types of infrastructure covered by the energy NPSs on the basis that the Government has demonstrated that there is a need for those types of infrastructure ...".

NPS EN-1 para 3.1.4 goes on to state that decision makers ".. should give substantial weight to the contribution which projects would make towards satisfying this need when considering applications for development consent under the Planning Act 2008".

NPS EN-1 para 4.1.2 goes further to state that "Given the level and urgency of need for infrastructure of the types covered by the energy NPSs set out in Part 3 of this NPS, the (decision maker) should start with a presumption in favour of granting consent to applications for energy NSIPs".
Please provide details of supporting evidence. Provide clear referencing such as page numbers and paragraphs of specific documents so these can easily be cross-referenced. To help with our assessment, please only provide the relevant extracts that help to demonstrate the reasoning given above rather than including lengthy documents in their entirety. Please do not provide website links to separate documentation, unless you identify where exactly in the linked document or web page the evidence referred to is located (our preference is for you to extract the evidence and copy it below, referencing where it has come from).
A full description of the SLP project is set out in the Environmental Statement (Chapter 3 - Scheme Description) submitted as part of the DCO application. The need for the project is set out in full within the Planning Statement (Chapter 2 - Need) submitted as part of the application for development consent.
Please confirm that relevant extract/s from supporting evidence to verify the above have been included

A2 (b) Explain why the benefits of your proposal override any harm to the protected species. The benefit/s arising from the proposal must outweigh the harm (or risk of harm) to the protected species. Generally this means long-term public benefits rather than short term benefits (ie creation of permanent employment opportunities rather than temporary employment or creation of infrastructure that helps to provide long-term solutions to clearly identified national problems associated with energy demands).

The Environmental Statement (Chapter 7 - Biodiversity) submitted as part of the application for

development consent, together with the Planning Statement, provide an assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on protected species and demonstrate that the benefits of the proposed development outweigh any harm or risk of harm to protected species.	
Please provide details of supporting evidence as explained in A2 above.	
See the Environmental Statement (Chapter 7 - Biodiversity) See the Planning Statement	
Please confirm that relevant extract/s from supporting evidence to verify the above have been included	

public benefit rather than a solely private interest. Note: Planning consent (or its equivalent) is considered evidence of public interest so please ensure to reference here but only include details in the application form.					
A3 (a) Indicate the scale of these benefits:	Local ☐ Regional ⊠ National ⊠				
A3 (b) Where possible, explain the scale of the benefits that will be achieved from your proposal, in quantifiable terms, as indicated above. For example, this could be the number of new houses provided in proportion to the identified need at a local and regional scale; the number of long term employment opportunities that will be created at a local level; the level of reduced Co2 emissions at an 'X' level.					
The development will deliver essential national infrastructure as set out within the Planning Statement (Chapte development consent.					
A3 (c) Please provide details of supporting evid	ence to verify the above as explained in A2				
See Planning Statement (Chapter 2 - Need)					
Please confirm that relevant extract/s from support verify the above have been included	porting evidence to Yes No				

SECTION	B:	No	Satisfactory	/ Alternativ	e Test
	┏.	110	OaliSlactol v	/ Aiteiliativ	C ICSL

Please explain why there is no satisfactory alternative to your proposal.

A "satisfactory alternative" is a different way of achieving the objective of the activity (ie meeting your need) which has a *less negative impact on the protected species*. If there is a less damaging satisfactory alternative available that is feasible, then legally, a licence <u>cannot</u> be granted.

You are expected to have considered all reasonable alternative solutions when developing your proposal(s) and to have suitable grounds (and evidence) for discounting each against the proposed solution to meet the need. There are technical and non-technical elements to consider for this test and this part of your application will consider the non-technical elements – focussing on delivering the need. Alternatives can include different locations, routes, designs and timings. The Method Statement focusses on the technical elements of this test – ie reducing the impact on the species (see 'Important Advice' below).

<u>Important Advice:</u> Please note that alternative mitigation (including timing of licensable works) and compensation solutions are considered as part of the Favourable Conservation Status test and should be included in the relevant species Method Statement submitted with your application and not here.

В1	(a) Firstly,	please explain	n why the current	situation (ie	the status q	uo) isn't acce	eptable or
fea	asible.						

The Planning Statement (Chapter 2 - Need) identifies the need for the proposed pipeline and exaplains why the status quo is not feasible.	

B1 (b) Details of supporting evidence.

Provide clear referencing such as page numbers and paragraphs of specific documents so these can easily be cross-referenced. To help with our assessment, please only provide the relevant extracts that help to demonstrate the reasoning given above rather than including lengthy documents in their entirety. Please do not provide website links to separate documentation, unless you identify where exactly in the linked document or web page the evidence referred to is located (our preference is for you to extract the evidence and copy it below, referencing where it has come from).

See Planning Statement (Chapter 2 - Need)	
See Planning Statement (Chapter 2 - Need)	
	·
B1 (c) Confirm relevant extract(s) from supporting evidence is included to verify the above	Yes No

Please use the tables below to describe each alternative considered.

Please use a separate line for each and tick the relevant reason(s) why it was dismissed. It is important to explain why each alternative was judged to be unsatisfactory or unfeasible to meet the need for the proposal put forward in your application and to provide concise supporting evidence as appropriate (*Please insert additional rows as required*).

B2 (a) Set out <u>what</u> alternative locations and/or routes were considered and indicate how and why they were not acceptable.	Not applicable to situation	Won't deliver need	Not feasible	Greater impact on species	
Location or route 1:					
If you have ticked 'Not applicable to sit as appropriate:	o situation', please explain why here, otherwise please complete this table				
Describe the location or route considered	See comments b	pelow			
Clearly set out how and why the alternative location/route was discounted.	See comments b	pelow			
Location or route 2					
Describe the location or route considered	See comments b	pelow			
Clearly set out how and why the alternative location/route was discounted.	See comments b	pelow			
Location or route 3:					
Describe the location or route considered	See comments b	pelow			
Clearly set out how and why the alternative location/route was discounted.	See comments b	pelow			
Location or route 4:					
Describe the location or route considered	See comments b	pelow			
Clearly set out how and why the					
alternative location/route was discounted.	See comments b	pelow			

B2 (b) Details of supporting evidence.

Provide clear referencing such as page numbers and paragraphs of specific documents so these can easily be cross-referenced. To help with our assessment, please only provide the relevant extracts that help to demonstrate the reasoning given above rather than including lengthy documents in their entirety. Please do not provide website links to separate documentation, unless you identify where exactly in the linked document or web page the evidence referred to is located (our preference is for you to extract the evidence and copy it below, referencing where it has come from).

^{*}Please note: you can add more rows to the table: Right click in the bottom row > Choose Insert > Insert rows below.

development consent provides an explanation and justification for the proposed routeing, design and construction techniques proposed as part of the SLP project. B2 (c) Confirm relevant extract(s) from supporting evidence is included to Yes ☐ No ☐ verify the above. B3 (a) Set out which alternative Not applicable Won't deliver Greater impact development scales or designs Not feasible to situation on species need were considered. Important note: If new infrastructure is to be created explain why the need cannot be met by expanding existing infrastructure. Development scale or Design 1: If you have ticked 'Not applicable to situation', please explain why here otherwise please complete this table as appropriate: Describe the development scale or See comments below design considered. Clearly explain how and why the See comments below different development scale or design considered was discounted. Development scale or Design 2: Describe the development scale or See comments below design considered. Clearly explain how and why the different development scale or See comments below design considered was discounted. Development scale or Design 3: П П Describe the development scale or See comments below design considered. Clearly explain how and why the See comments below different development scale or design considered was discounted. Development scale or Design 4: Describe the development scale or See comments below design considered. Clearly explain how and why the different development scale or See comments below

The Environmental Statement (Chapter 4 - Design Evolution) submitted as part of the application for

B3 (b) Details of supporting evidence.

design considered was discounted.

^{*}Please note: you can add more rows to the table: Right click in the bottom row > Choose Insert > Insert rows below.

Provide clear referencing such as page numbers and paragraphs of specific documents so these can easily be cross-referenced. To help with our assessment, please only provide the relevant extracts that help to demonstrate the reasoning given above rather than including lengthy documents in their entirety. Please do not provide website links to separate documentation, unless you identify where exactly in the linked document or web page the evidence referred to is located (our preference is for you to extract the evidence and copy it below, referencing where it has come from).

The Environmental Statement (Chapter 4 - Design Evolution) submitted as part of the application for development consent provides an explanation and justification for the proposed routeing, design and construction techniques proposed as part of the SLP project.					
B3 (c) Confirm relevant extract(s) from supporting evidence is included to Yes No verify the above.					
B4 (a) Other alternative activities, processes or construction methods considered to reduce the impact upon the species	Not applicable to situation	Won't deliver need	Not feasible	Greater impact on species	
Important note – detailed timings of lic reduce the degree of harm are to be co	-	9	•	on which will	
Alternative activity, process or method 1:					
If you have ticked 'Not applicable to sit as appropriate:	tuation', please ex	plain why here oth	nerwise please cor	nplete this table	
Describe the alternative activity, process or method considered.	See comments t	pelow			
Clearly explain why this alternative was discounted.	See comments t	pelow			
Alternative activity, process or method 2:					
Describe the alternative activity, process or method considered.	See comments below				
Clearly explain why this alternative was discounted.	See comments t	pelow			
Alternative activity, process or method 3:					
Describe the alternative activity, process or method considered.	See comments b	pelow			
Clearly explain why this alternative discounted.	See comments t	pelow	_		
Alternative activity, process or methods 4:					
Describe the alternative activity, process or method considered.	See comments b	pelow			

Clearly explain why this alternative was discounted.	See comments below

B4 (b) Details of supporting evidence.

Provide clear referencing such as page numbers and paragraphs of specific documents so these can easily be cross-referenced. To help with our assessment, please only provide the relevant extracts that help to demonstrate the reasoning given above rather than including lengthy documents in their entirety. Please do not provide website links to separate documentation, unless you identify where exactly in the linked document or web page the evidence referred to is located (our preference is for you to extract the evidence and copy it below, referencing where it has come from).

B4 (c) Confirm relevant extract(s) from supporting evidence is included to verify the above.	Yes 🗌 No 🗌				
The Environmental Statement (Chapter 4 - Design Evolution) submitted as part of the development consent provides an explanation and justification for the proposed routeir construction techniques proposed as part of the SLP project.	• •				
linked document or web page the evidence referred to is located (our preference is for you to extract the evidence and copy it below, referencing where it has come from).					

^{*}Please note: you can add more rows to the table: Right click in the bottom row > Choose Insert > Insert rows below.

