The Great Grid Upgrade

North Humber to High Marnham

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North Humber to High Marnham

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Contents

1. Introduction 1
1.2 Survey Aims and Objectives 2
2. Relevant Legislation 4
2.1 Introduction 4
2.2 Legislation 4
3. Methods 6
3.1 Desk-based Study 6
3.2 Habitat Suitability Assessment 7
3.3 Hazel Dormouse Survey 10
3.4 Nature Conservation Evaluation 11
3.5 Limitations 12
4. Results 13
4.1 Desk-based Study Results 13
4.2 Habitat Suitability Assessment 14
4.3 Hazel Dormouse Survey 30
4.4 Other Mammals 31
5. Summary and Evaluation 32
5.1 Desk-based Study 32
5.2 Field Surveys 33
5.3 Nature Conservation Evaluation 34
6. Potential Interactions with the Project and Mitigation 35
6.1 Potential interactions with the Project 35
6.2 Mitigation 36

Table 3.1 – Indicators of favourable hedgerow/habitat conditions for hazel dormouse 8
Table 3.2 – Surveys using nest tubes to achieve >95% probability of detection in hedgerow and scrub habitats 10
Table 3.3 – Dates of nest tube checks 11
Table 4.1 – Habitat suitability assessment 15
Table 4.2 – Hazel dormouse survey results 30

Table B.1 – Hedgerows/habitats included in the habitat suitability survey B-1
Table B.2 – Hazel dormouse evidence and photographs B-14

References 38

Annex A Figures
Annex B Photographs

1. Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix to **Application Document 6.8 Chapter 8 Ecology** details the scope, methods and findings of hazel dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) surveys carried out to inform the Environmental Statement (ES) and any mitigation and licensing requirements for the Project.

1.1.2 The appendix comprises a hazel dormouse survey report identifying relevant legislation relating to hazel dormouse, baseline information obtained through desk-based assessments, consultation, and field surveys which comprised habitat suitability assessments and hazel dormouse surveys. Baseline data presented in this appendix have been used to inform the assessment in **Application Document 6.8 Chapter 8 Ecology**.

1.1.3 This appendix is supported by the following figures located in Annex A:

- **Figure A8.9.1 Hazel Dormouse Desk Study Results**;
- **Figure A8.9.2 Hazel Dormouse Survey Results**; and
- **Figure A8.9.3 Habitat Assessment Map**.

1.1.4 There are two annexes to this appendix:

- Annex A Figures; and
- Annex B Photographs.

1.1.5 The following technical appendices and figures should be read in conjunction with this appendix to provide a more detailed assessment of the baseline in relation to hazel dormouse:

- **Application Document 6.4 Chapter 4 Description of the Project**;
- **Application Document 6.8 Chapter 8 Ecology**;
- **Application Document 6.8.A2 Appendix 8.2 Designated Sites Information**;
- **Application Document 6.8.A3 Appendix 8.3 Habitat Survey Report**;
- **Application Document 6.8.F2 Figure 8.2 Nature Conservation Non-Statutory Designated Sites and Priority Habitat within 2 km**;
- **Application Document 6.1.F1 Figure 1.1 Project Location and Route Sections**;
- **Application Document 6.2 Chapter 2 Legislation and Policy Context**;
- **Application Document 7.1 Biodiversity Net Gain Report**;
- **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments**;
- **Application Document 7.8 Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan**; and
- **Application Document 7.14 Arboricultural Impact Assessment**.

1.1.6 The Project has been sub-divided into six geographical Route Sections for reader accessibility. These are shown on **Application Document 6.1.F1 Figure 1.1 Project Location and Route Sections** and comprise:

- Route Section A – between the proposed Birkhill Wood Substation and the River Ouse;
- Route Section B – between the River Ouse and Crowle;
- Route Section C – between Crowle and North Moor (M180);
- Route Section D – between North Moor (M180) and the River Idle;
- Route Section E – between the River Idle and Darlton; and
- Route Section F – between Darlton to the proposed High Marnham Substation.

1.1.7 The results reported in this appendix solely relate to Route Section E, and therefore Route Sections A, B, C, D and F are not referenced further.

Defining the Study and Survey Areas

1.1.8 In this report, the following terminology is used to describe the geographic areas in which the hazel dormouse survey work has been conducted:

- Study area: This area was subject to the collection of desk-based study records for hazel dormouse to supplement the survey findings. The study area comprises the Order Limits plus a 2 kilometre (km) buffer as shown in **Figure A8.9.1 Hazel Dormouse Desk Study Results** in Annex A.
- Survey area: This area is the focus of the hazel dormouse survey work. The survey area is not a set distance/buffer from the Order Limits, but rather is targeted to areas of potential hazel dormouse habitat identified through the desk-based study, and is shown in **Figure A8.9.2 Hazel Dormouse Survey Results** and **Figure A8.9.3 Habitat Assessment Map** in Annex A. The survey area was identified by locating suitable habitat with connectivity to known locations of dormouse records from dormouse reintroduction programmes. Hazel dormouse are not known to be present elsewhere in the study area. The survey area is wholly located in Nottinghamshire, in Route Section E, and runs from Retford Road (SK775815) to Main Street (SK769772), it is centred approximately at Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference SK771796. It comprises a rural landscape dominated by arable fields bound by hedgerows with scattered woodland in the surrounding area. The nearest villages are South Leverton to the east of the northern most section of the survey area, and Treswell to the east of the centre of the survey area.

1.2 Survey Aims and Objectives

Aims

1.2.1 Aims of the surveys were to:

- Determine the presence or likely absence of hazel dormouse within the survey area; and

- Inform the ES for the Project and any subsequent mitigation or licensing that may be required to enable the Project to proceed lawfully with respect to hazel dormouse.

Objectives

1.2.2 The objectives were to:

- Review existing ecological data to identify any records of hazel dormouse within the study area;
- Identify the habitats in the survey area potentially suitable for hazel dormouse using data collated during the Phase 1 habitat survey (reported in **Application Document 6.8.A4 Appendix 8.4 Habitat Survey Report**) and a desk-based review of aerial mapping (OS Terrain® 50 mid-resolution and LIDAR Composite 2017-50 cm (DTM), hereafter referred to as orthophotos));
- Conduct hazel dormouse habitat suitability assessments on identified potential habitat;
- Carry out nest tube surveys to confirm presence or likely absence of hazel dormouse;
- Record other incidental species of mammals;
- Provide baseline evidence and evaluate the ecological receptor to inform the ecological assessment presented in **Application Document 6.8 Chapter 8 Ecology** of the ES; and
- Provide baseline data to inform any mitigation and licensing requirements in relation to hazel dormouse.

2. Relevant Legislation

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This section lists the legislation that is relevant to hazel dormouse. More detailed information can be found in **Application Document 6.8 Chapter 8 Ecology**.

2.2 Legislation

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

2.2.1 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the Habitats Regulations) (HM Government, 2017) transposed the requirements of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive) (The Council of the European Communities, 1992) into UK law. The Habitats Regulations (HM Government, 2017) provide protection for certain European Protected Species that are listed on Schedule 2 (animals). The hazel dormouse is listed as a European Protected Species in Schedule 2. This makes it an offence under Regulation 43 of the Habitats Regulations (HM Government, 2017) to:

- Deliberately take (capture), injure or kill a hazel dormouse;
- Deliberately disturb a hazel dormouse in a way that would affect its ability to survive, breed or rear young, hibernate or migrate or significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a hazel dormouse; and
- Possess or control any live or dead specimen or anything derived from a hazel dormouse.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

2.2.2 The hazel dormouse is also given protection under Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (HM Government, 1981) through its inclusion on Schedule 5. In summary, the legislation makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a hazel dormouse while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection;
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place which a hazel dormouse uses for shelter or protection; and
- Possess or advertise/sell/exchange a hazel dormouse (dead or alive) or any part of a dormouse.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

2.2.3 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC) (HM Government, 2006) puts an obligation on public bodies to have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of their functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. Under the terms of the NERC Act (HM Government, 2006), conserving biodiversity includes restoring or enhancing populations and/or habitats. The local planning authority (LPA) or other determining authority must therefore consider the effects of planning applications upon biodiversity and how it can be mitigated for or enhanced.

European Protected Species Mitigation Licences

2.2.4 Although the law provides strict protection to hazel dormouse, it also allows this protection to be set aside (derogated) under Regulation 55 of the Habitats Regulations 2017 (HM Government, 2017) through the issuing of European Protected Species Mitigation Licences (EPSML) for the purpose of: preserving public health; public safety; other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature; and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment. However, in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Regulations (HM Government, 2017) a licence can only be issued under Regulation 55 where the following requirements are satisfied:

- There is no satisfactory alternative; and
- The action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

2.2.5 It is an offence not to comply with the terms and conditions of an EPSML once issued.

2.2.6 Any operations that may impact upon hazel dormouse or their places of rest or shelter may therefore require an EPSML. An EPSML is required where development and/or construction activity will impact hazel dormouse through:

- Capturing, killing, disturbing or injury;
- Damaging or destroying their breeding/resting place; and
- Obstructing access to their resting/sheltering place.

2.2.7 In the first instance impacts to hazel dormouse should be avoided through considerate construction practices (e.g. through the implementation of buffer zones from known places of shelter).

2.2.8 Where such buffer zones cannot be implemented it is likely that the works will require an EPSML from Natural England (Natural England, 2025). The EPSML application includes a method statement using a Natural England template which stipulates how hazel dormouse will benefit from mitigation measures, habitat creation, habitat management and habitat maintenance.

2.2.9 Where hazel dormouse may be affected by a development or project, consultation with Natural England is required.

3. Methods

3.1 Desk-based Study

3.1.1 A desk-based study was carried out to inform **Application Document 6.8 Chapter 8 Ecology** of the ES. This consisted of both a search for recent hazel dormouse records and a scoping exercise to identify habitats that required further survey, to determine the Project's potential impact on hazel dormouse. Designated sites within the study area were also investigated to determine whether hazel dormouse formed part of their designation.

Local Records Centres

3.1.2 The following Local Record Centres (LRCs) were contacted for records of hazel dormouse within the study area:

- North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (data received in December 2025);
- Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (data received in January 2026); and
- Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre (data received in October 2025).

3.1.3 Information requested included the location of Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and existing records of protected, notable and invasive non-native species (INNS) within the study area.

3.1.4 The desk-based study focused on data from the past ten years to provide an accurate representation of the current ecological conditions within the study area. By concentrating on recent data, the assessment better reflected the present baseline conditions, rather than relying on potentially outdated information, which may no longer be representative of hazel dormouse in the local area.

Online data resources

3.1.5 The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website, hosted by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (Defra, 2026) was reviewed for granted hazel dormouse EPSMLs within the study area.

Other Studies and Consultation

3.1.6 Phase 1 habitat surveys (**Application Document 6.8.A3 Appendix 8.3 Habitat Survey Report**) were carried out between 2023 and 2025 and included mapping habitats within the Order Limits plus a 50 metre (m) buffer where accessible. Every effort was made to obtain land access to the full Phase 1 survey area; however, where access was not available, a combination of high-definition aerial imagery (orthophotographs) produced for the Project, past aerial imagery data available on Google Maps, and surveys from vantage points were used.

3.1.7 A review of the Phase 1 habitat survey data was carried out to identify suitable habitats to include in the hazel dormouse surveys. This included hedgerows and areas of woodland with connectivity to Treswell Wood, which, following earlier consultation for the Project, is known to support hazel dormouse as a result of a successful reintroduction programme.

3.1.8 A meeting with representatives from Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust was held on 25 July 2025 to discuss hazel dormouse, including the current known presence and distribution of the species, and the approach to the survey for the Project. Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust supplied hazel dormouse records collated by the Nottinghamshire Dormouse Group between 2021 and 2025 for Treswell Wood and other surrounding woodlands where hazel dormouse reintroduction effort (as a result of the Nottinghamshire Dormouse Project) has been focused.

3.2 Habitat Suitability Assessment

3.2.1 A total of 24 hedgerows or other areas of suitable habitat which intersected the Order Limits within the survey area were assessed for their suitability to support hazel dormouse in line with guidance available within the Hazel Dormouse Conservation Handbook (Bullion, Wolton, & White, 2025). The guidance considers a range of hedgerow/habitat attributes (connectivity, width, height, etc.) and indicates when they are considered to be favourable conditions with respect to hazel dormouse. Table 3.1 was taken from the guidance (Bullion, Wolton, & White, 2025) and was used as the basis of the habitat suitability assessment. Suitable hedgerows/habitats may comprise those permanently used by hazel dormouse or those only used for foraging, nesting, breeding, or dispersal. Relevant plant species abundance was listed according to the DAFOR scale (Hill, Fasham, Tucker, Shewry, & Shaw, 2010):

- D - Dominant: greater than 75% cover.
- A - Abundant: 50 – 75% cover.
- F - Frequent: 25 – 50% cover.
- O - Occasional: 10 – 20% cover.
- R - Rare: less than 10% cover.

3.2.2 Each hedgerow or suitable habitat was assigned a unique identifier code (H1 to H24), see **Figure A8.9.3 Habitat Assessment Map** in Annex A.

Table 3.1 – Indicators of favourable hedgerow/habitat conditions for hazel dormouse

Attribute	Favourable Indicators	Notes
Connectivity	Connected at both ends, either to other hedges or to another habitat such as scrub or woodland. All such connected habitat should be in favourable condition for hazel dormouse.	The denser and more connected the hedgerow network, the better it is likely to be for hazel dormouse.
Width	At least 1.5 m wide after trimming (ideally 2-3 m wide, or more).	Outgrowths of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), wild roses (*Rosa* spp.) or blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) suckers provide additional nesting and feeding habitat and are of particular value in hedges that are thin or leggy.
Height	At least 1 m high (preferably at least 2 m high but not necessarily much more) with a cross-sectional area of at least 3 m^2.	Lack of management often leads to hedges eventually becoming line-of-tree hedges. Whilst connectivity is still retained, the associated reduction in structural density provides less cover for nesting.
Continuity	Few gaps and preferably no gaps greater than 20 m.	The use of wooden gates, in preference to metal ones, may facilitate crossing gateways.
Tree, shrub, rambler and creeper diversity	Five or more species of tree, shrub, rambler or creeper. Together these should be capable of providing plant and animal food sources from March to November and dense cover for nesting.	For food: • Early Spring-flowering species like hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and willow (*Salix* spp.); • Mid Spring species like blackthorn; • Late Spring-flowering species like hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*), wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), and guelder rose (*Virburnum opulus*); • Summer-flowering species like holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*), bramble, and honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*); • Early berry-bearing species like bramble, rowan (*Sorbus* aucuparia) and blackthorn and late ones like hawthorn;

Attribute	Favourable Indicators	Notes
		• Trees that produce nuts or seeds like hazel, hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and birch (*Betula* spp.). For nesting: • Thorny or prickly species like bramble, wild roses, blackthorn, hawthorn, holly or gorse (*Ulex europaeus*).
Tree and shrub growth	Thick dense growth, to provide good cover.	Hedges that are leggy or that have developed into lines of mature bushes or trees with spreading canopies and no undergrowth are unlikely to support hazel dormouse on their own.
Bank or ditch	Presence of such features.	Where well covered with vegetation, particularly bramble, banks and ditches provide additional hazel dormouse habitat, both for feeding and nesting, including hibernation.
Tussocky grass or rush margins	At least 1 m wide between the shrubs and cropped, mown or grazed habitats.	Such margins provide supplementary nesting and feeding habitat and may be also used for hibernation. They are also likely to improve local invertebrate availability.

3.3 Hazel Dormouse Survey

3.3.1 The hazel dormouse surveys were carried out in accordance with guidance set out in the Hazel Dormouse Conservation Handbook (Bullion, Wolton, & White, 2025) and Hazel Dormouse Mitigation Handbook (Wells, Chanin, & Gubert, 2025).

3.3.2 A total of 367 nest tubes[1] were installed approximately 15 to 20 m apart within suitable habitat inside the survey area between the 1 and 4 September 2025 and collected during the final survey visit on 17 to 20 November 2025 (as shown in **Figure A8.9.2 Hazel Dormouse Survey Results** in Annex A). The nest tubes were deployed across all 24 hedgerows or other suitable habitat, with each tube being allocated a unique identifier number according to the hedgerow/habitat and the tube number, for example hedgerow H10 and tube 18 would produce the nest tube identifier number H10 18. The tube number was arbitrary, reflecting how tubes have been permanently numbered and subsequently reused from previous surveys.

3.3.3 Guidance in the Hazel Dormouse Mitigation Handbook (Wells, Chanin, & Gubert, 2025) states that three monthly survey visits are required following tube deployment in the first seven days of September. Visits were completed later in September (Visit 1), October (Visit 2), and November (Visit 3) 2025 (see Table 3.3).

3.3.4 The Hazel Dormouse Conservation Handbook (Bullion, Wolton, & White, 2025) provides guidance on survey effort requirements, Table 3.2 – summarises the surveying technique used.

Table 3.2 – Surveys using nest tubes to achieve >95% probability of detection in hedgerow and scrub habitats

	Survey method (seasonal requirements)
Minimum number of nest tubes[A]	50[B] (April–November inclusive)
Alternative survey methods[C]	Footprint tunnels (May–October) Nut searches (September–February)

[A] Spacing between tubes should be 15 to 20 m and cover as large a proportion of the available habitat as possible. For very small sites spacing can be reduced to a minimum of 10 m apart.

[B] Note that increasing the number of tubes does not lead to a proportionate decrease in the time needed for survey.

[C] Nest tubes were adopted as the primary survey method due to their resilience to adverse weather and their ability to generate reliable results over a relatively short monitoring period, facilitating the survey programme. Footprint tunnels require more frequent checking and are more sensitive to weather conditions, while nut searches were not suitable given the limited occurrence of hazel (Corylus avellana) within the Order Limits.

3.3.5 The nest tubes were inspected every month after deployment for three months as per Table 3.3. Tubes were checked using the methods outlined in the Hazel Dormouse Conservation Handbook (Bullion, Wolton, & White, 2025) and the presence of individuals or signs of nesting hazel dormouse, along with evidence of other species was recorded. Photographs taken during the surveys are presented in Annex B.

[1] Nest tubes are artificial survey devices used to detect the presence of hazel dormouse by providing suitable safe nesting spots. The plastic tunnels are suspended horizontally under branches, and surveyors check for evidence of use to establish hazel dormouse presence.

3.3.6 All surveys were carried out in suitable weather conditions, with all visits conducted in dry weather with some recent rain, and at most a gentle breeze. Nest tubes were removed following checks during Visit 3.

Table 3.3 – Dates of nest tube checks

Survey visit number	Date	Weather conditions
Nest tubes deployed	1 to 4 September 2025	N/A
Visit 1	22 to 24 September 2025	14 to 16 °C; 0-4/8 cloud cover, light breeze and dry
Visit 2	21 to 22 October 2025	13 to 14 °C; 4/8 cloud cover, light breeze and dry
Visit 3	17 to 20 November 2025	1 to 8 °C; 0-6 cloud cover, light breeze and dry

3.4 Nature Conservation Evaluation

3.4.1 Evaluation of hazel dormouse (a biodiversity feature) is required to inform the ES.

3.4.2 The value of hazel dormouse has been defined to the geographical scale at which it matters. The method of evaluation has been developed with reference to the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland – Terrestrial, Freshwater and Coastal and Marine (Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, 2024).

3.4.3 These guidelines give advice on scoping and carrying out environmental assessments and place appraisal in the context of relevant policies. Data received through consultation, desk-based studies and field-based surveys are used to allow ecological features of nature conservation value or potential value to be identified, and the main factors contributing to their value described and related to available guidance.

3.4.4 The frames of reference for this assessment are based on current best practice (Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, 2024) and are:

- International (generally this is within a European context, reflecting the general availability of good data to allow cross-comparison);
- National (Great Britain, but considering the potential for certain biodiversity features to be more notable (of higher value) in English context relative to Great Britain as a whole);
- Regional (East Midlands);
- County (Nottinghamshire[2]);

[2] The Project is located within the administrative boundaries of East Riding of Yorkshire Council, North Lincolnshire Council and Bassetlaw District Council, which forms part of the two tier local government authority area of Nottinghamshire, where Nottinghamshire County Council is the upper tier authority.

- Borough (Bassetlaw District Council);
- Local (biodiversity features that do not meet criteria for valuation at a borough or higher level, but have sufficient value to merit retention or mitigation (e.g. for purposes of ensuring no net loss of biodiversity)); and
- Negligible (widespread biodiversity features of such low priority that they do not require retention or mitigation at the relevant location to otherwise maintain a favourable conservation status, or to deliver wider relevant biodiversity objectives).

3.4.5 The value of a species may relate to its geographic location (species may be rare and more valued towards the edge of their geographic range), the extent to which the component species are threatened throughout their range, or their rate of decline. The value of a species associated with the Project has been defined with consideration of the relevant geographical frame of reference, which is considered important or significant.

3.4.6 The assessment is made with reference to published guidance and criteria where available e.g. criteria to assess relative value within the context of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Nature Recovery Strategy (Nottinghamshire and Nottingham LNRS Oversight Group, 2025); and The International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species, which is a critical indicator of the health of the world's biodiversity (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 2025).

3.5 Limitations

3.5.1 The desk-based study was carried out to help characterise the baseline context of the survey area and provided valuable background information and context. Information obtained during the desk-based study was dependent upon records submitted to relevant LRCs by individuals and organisations for the area of interest. As such, an absence of records does not guarantee that this species does not occur in a particular area. Conversely, the existence of a record does not guarantee hazel dormouse remain present at that location. The level of detail and accuracy of desk-based study records is reliant on the quality of information provided to the LRCs.

3.5.2 Prior to the installation of nest tubes, surveyors were advised that hedgerow maintenance would take place in certain land parcels between installation and the date of the first survey visit on 22 – 24 September 2025. To avoid impacts, only two nest tubes were initially deployed along hedgerow H5; a further 22 tubes were deployed during the first survey visit after vegetation maintenance was complete. During the survey period, a total of three nest tubes from three different hedgerows/habitats were displaced. This, and the impact of the temporary loss of monitoring capability from delayed deployment at H5, was negligible.

4. Results

4.1 Desk-based Study Results

Designated Sites

4.1.1 Records provided by Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre indicated that Treswell Wood Local Wildlife Site (LWS) (in Route Section E) was the only designated site within 2 km of the Order Limits notified with respect to hazel dormouse. The LWS is located adjacent to the Order Limits due to a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Opportunity Area, however it lies approximately 0.18 kilometres (km) west of areas of the Order Limits in which construction works will occur (see **Figure A8.9.1 Hazel Dormouse Desk Study Results** in Annex A).

4.1.2 The Project proposes to deliver a minimum of 10 per cent BNG, with potential for wider environmental and societal benefits, on a voluntary basis. Detail on the Project's approach to voluntary BNG is provided in **Application Document 7.20 Design Development Report - 2025** and **Application Document 7.1 Biodiversity Net Gain Report**. If brought forward as part of detailed design, the BNG Opportunity Area at Treswell would look to create approximately 12 hectares (ha) of woodland planting using species suitable for hazel dormouse, see also **Application Document 7.8 Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan** and **Application Document 7.1 Biodiversity Net Gain Report**.

4.1.3 Treswell Wood is also a Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust Reserve, and is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) as one of the best examples of an ash-oak-maple woodland in Nottinghamshire; however, hazel dormouse does not form part of the SSSI citation (Natural England, 1981) (see **Application Document 6.8.A2 Appendix 8.2 Designated Sites Information** for further information on the LWS, Wildlife Trust Reserve, and SSSI). It is noted that whereas the boundary of Treswell Wood LWS is adjacent to the Order Limits, the boundaries of the SSSI and Wildlife Trust Reserve slightly overlap with the Order Limits, owing to the Order Limits following land ownership boundaries. The Project has committed to no works being undertaken within the boundary of Treswell Wood SSSI (and hence the Wildlife Trust Reserve) as set out in **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments**.

Hazel Dormouse Records

4.1.4 A data search request from Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre returned 69 records of hazel dormouse (see **Figure A8.9.1 Hazel Dormouse Desk Study Results** in Annex A) within 2 km of the Order Limits (the study area) dated within ten years from when the data were received. From these records over 750 individuals were identified across Treswell Wood, the largest number of individuals (83) was recorded on 22 October 2023. The closest of the returned records in Treswell Wood (at approximate OS National Grid Reference SK761794) were approximately 0.18 km from the BNG Opportunity Area and 0.53 km from areas of the Order Limits in which construction works will occur.

4.1.5 No records for hazel dormouse were received from the North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre, or the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership.

European Protected Species Mitigation Licence Records

4.1.6 A review of data on the MAGIC website (Defra, 2026) returned no records of granted EPSML applications for hazel dormouse within the study area.

Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust – Nottinghamshire Dormouse Project

4.1.7 As a result of the Nottinghamshire Dormouse Project reintroducing hazel dormouse between 2013 and 2015 (which involved building on earlier reintroduction effort from 1995), the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust have experienced multiple successful years of hazel dormouse breeding and non-breeding across Treswell Wood, Eaton Wood, Silcock Wood, and Gamston Wood (all located in Route Section E). The closest of these is Treswell Wood, as described in paragraph 4.1.1 this woodland is located adjacent to/just within the Order Limits due to a BNG Opportunity Area, however it lies approximately 0.18 km west (at closest point) from areas of the Order Limits in which construction works will occur. Eaton Wood, Gamston Wood and Silcock Wood lie approximately 3.36 km west, 3.26 km west and 3.90 km west of the Order Limits respectively, and are therefore beyond the study area.

4.1.8 The most recent records for hazel dormouse within the study area provided by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust are as follows (these data are not shown in **Figure A8.9.1 Hazel Dormouse Desk Study Results** in Annex A):

- 109 hazel dormouse were recorded in Treswell Wood in September 2025, and 108 in October 2025, with at least one litter in a nest box across both months.
- One hazel dormouse and two nests were recorded in October 2020 in Lady Wood approximately 0.83 km west of the Order Limits.

4.1.9 Additionally, one hazel dormouse nest was located approximately 4.15 km west of the Order Limits (outside of the study area) in July 2020 along the Network Rail line 91 m south of Silcock Wood (adjacent to Gamston Wood). As a result, several more nest boxes were added to the area, and checks in October 2020 produced findings of one hazel dormouse and one nest.

4.2 Habitat Suitability Assessment

4.2.1 The results of the habitat suitability assessment for the 24 hedgerows and other suitable habitats (H1 to H24) which intersect the Order Limits within the survey area are shown in Table 4.1 and in **Figure A8.9.3 Habitat Assessment Map** in Annex A.

Table 4.1 – Habitat suitability assessment

Hedgerow/ habitat ID & description	Connectivity with other habitats	Width & height (m)	Continuity (no gaps >20 m)	Tree, shrub and creeper diversity for food (DAFOR[3])/tree shrub growth	Bramble bank or ditch	Tussocky margin >1 m	Suitability for hazel dormouse
H1 Sections surveyed include: small section of semi-natural broadleaved woodland edge, species poor hedgerow with trees and native species-rich hedgerow with trees	Wooded stream corridor connected to hedgerows at either end	2.0 x 5.0	✓	• Species: hawthorn (D), blackthorn (D), ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* (R), hazel (R), dog rose (O), oak *(Quercus robur)* (R), and bramble (A). • Early Spring: hazel flowers. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers. • Late Spring: hawthorn flowers. • Summer: bramble flowers and berries, blackthorn berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries, hazelnuts. • Few hazel shrubs. • Thorny species present for nesting. • Hedgerow face managed annually, so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting ✓ Permanent occupation
H2 Species poor hedgerow with trees	Connected to wooded stream corridor and a hedgerow	1.5 x 1.6	✓	• Species: hawthorn (D), blackthorn (A), ash (R), elder *(Sambucus nigra)* (R), dog rose (R), wild privet (R), and bramble (A). • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation

[3] DAFOR: (D) = Dominant, (A) = Abundant, (F) = Frequent, (O) = Occasional, (R) = Rare.

Hedgerow/ habitat ID & description	Connectivity with other habitats	Width & height (m)	Continuity (no gaps >20 m)	Tree, shrub and creeper diversity for food (DAFOR[3])/tree shrub growth	Bramble bank or ditch	Tussocky margin >1 m	Suitability for hazel dormouse
				• Late Spring: hawthorn, elder and wild privet flowers. • Summer: bramble flowers and berries, dog rose flowers, blackthorn berries. • Autumn: bramble, elder, and hawthorn berries, dog rose hips. • Absence of nut-bearing species. • Thorny species present for nesting. • Hedgerow managed annually so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.			
H3 Species poor hedgerow with trees	Connected to wooded stream corridor, small copse and hedgerow	1.5 m x 1.8 m	✓	• Species: hawthorn (D), blackthorn (A), brambles (O), ash (R), and oak (R). • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers. • Late Spring: hawthorn flowers. • Summer: bramble flowers and berries, blackthorn berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries. • Absence of nut bearing species. • Thorny species present for nesting. • Hedgerow managed annually so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation

Hedgerow/ habitat ID & description	Connectivity with other habitats	Width & height (m)	Continuity (no gaps >20 m)	Tree, shrub and creeper diversity for food (DAFOR[3])/tree shrub growth	Bramble bank or ditch	Tussocky margin >1 m	Suitability for hazel dormouse
H4 Species poor intact hedgerow	Connected to hedgerows at either end.	2.5 m x 2.0 m	✓	• Species: hawthorn (D), blackthorn (O), field maple *(Acer campestre)* (A), elder (R), dogwood (R), and ash (R). • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers. • Late Spring: hawthorn, dogwood and elder flowers. • Summer: blackthorn and elder berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries. • Absence of nut bearing species. • Thorny species present for nest building. • Hedgerow managed annually so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation
H5 Species poor intact hedgerow	Connected to two hedgerows and wooded corridor	2.0 x 4.0	✓	• Species: blackthorn (A), hawthorn (A), elder (O), brambles (O), and dog rose (R). • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers. • Late Spring: hawthorn and elder flowers. • Summer: bramble flowers and berries, dog rose flowers, blackthorn and elder berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation

Hedgerow/ habitat ID & description	Connectivity with other habitats	Width & height (m)	Continuity (no gaps >20 m)	Tree, shrub and creeper diversity for food (DAFOR[3])/tree shrub growth	Bramble bank or ditch	Tussocky margin >1 m	Suitability for hazel dormouse
				• Absence of nut-bearing species. • Thorny species present for nest building. • Hedgerow managed annually, so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.			
H6 Species poor hedgerow with trees	Connected to two hedgerows (and a parallel hedge is present)	2.0 x 1.5	✓	• Species: hawthorn (D), hazel (R), field maple (R), dog rose (R), blackthorn (R), and brambles (O). • Early Spring: hazel flowers. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers. • Late Spring: hawthorn flowers. • Summer: bramble flowers and berries, dog rose flowers, blackthorn berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries and hazelnuts. • Thorny species present for nest building. • Hedgerow managed annually, so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation
H7 Species poor intact hedgerow	Connected to wooded stream corridor and two hedgerows	2.0 x 2.0	✓	• Species: hawthorn (D), ash (R), wild privet (R), dogwood (R), and brambles (O). • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers	×	✓	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation

Hedgerow/ habitat ID & description	Connectivity with other habitats	Width & height (m)	Continuity (no gaps >20 m)	Tree, shrub and creeper diversity for food (DAFOR[3])/tree shrub growth	Bramble bank or ditch	Tussocky margin >1 m	Suitability for hazel dormouse
				• Late Spring: hawthorn and dogwood flowers. • Summer: bramble flowers and berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries. • Thorny species present for nest building. • Absence of nut-bearing species. • Hedgerow managed annually, so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.			
H8 Species poor hedgerow with trees	Connected to one hedgerow and wooded stream corridor	2.5 x 2.0	✓	• Species: hawthorn (D), brambles (A), elder (R), and wild privet (R). • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: N/A. • Late Spring: hawthorn, elder and wild privet flowers. • Summer: bramble flowers and berries. • Autumn: hawthorn and elder berries. • Thorny species present for nest building. • Absence of nut bearing species. • Hedgerow managed annually, so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation

Hedgerow/ habitat ID & description	Connectivity with other habitats	Width & height (m)	Continuity (no gaps >20 m)	Tree, shrub and creeper diversity for food (DAFOR[3])/tree shrub growth	Bramble bank or ditch	Tussocky margin >1 m	Suitability for hazel dormouse
H9 Species poor intact hedgerow	Connected to one hedgerow and wooded stream corridor	2.0 x 1.5	✓	• Species: hawthorn (D), dog rose (R), and brambles (R). • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: N/A. • Late Spring: hawthorn flowers. • Summer: dog rose and bramble flowers and berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries. • Thorny species present for nest building. • Absence of nut-bearing species • Hedgerow managed annually, so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation
H10 Sections surveyed include: species poor hedgerow with trees and species poor intact hedgerow	Connected to two hedgerows and adjacent wooded corridor	1.6 x 1.5	✓	• Species: hawthorn (D), blackthorn (F), brambles (A), crack willow *(Salix fragilis)* (O), oak (O), field maple (O), dog rose (O), and wild privet (O). • Early Spring: crack willow flowers. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers. • Late Spring: hawthorn and wild privet flowers. • Summer: dog rose and bramble flowers, bramble and blackthorn berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries.	×	✓	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting ✓ Permanent occupation

Hedgerow/ habitat ID & description	Connectivity with other habitats	Width & height (m)	Continuity (no gaps >20 m)	Tree, shrub and creeper diversity for food (DAFOR[3])/tree shrub growth	Bramble bank or ditch	Tussocky margin >1 m	Suitability for hazel dormouse
				• Absence of nut-bearing species. • Hedgerow managed annually so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.			
H11 Species poor defunct hedgerow	Connected to one hedgerow and an adjacent wooded corridor	1.7 x 1.3	×	• Defunct hedgerow. • Species: hawthorn (D), elder (O), ash (O), blackthorn (O), and brambles (O). • Likely limited to dispersal and occasional foraging due to gaps. • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers • Late Spring: hawthorn and elder flowers. • Summer: blackthorn berries, bramble flowers and berries, elder berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries. • Absence of nut-bearing species. • Hedgerow managed annually, so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal × Nesting × Permanent occupation
H12 Species poor intact hedgerow	Connected to one hedgerow at either end	2.0 x 2.0	✓	• Species: hawthorn (D), brambles (A), blackthorn (A), and field maple (O). • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers. • Late Spring: hawthorn flowers.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation

Hedgerow/ habitat ID & description	Connectivity with other habitats	Width & height (m)	Continuity (no gaps >20 m)	Tree, shrub and creeper diversity for food (DAFOR[3])/tree shrub growth	Bramble bank or ditch	Tussocky margin >1 m	Suitability for hazel dormouse
				• Summer: bramble flowers and berries, blackthorn berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries. • Thorny species present for nest building. • Absence of nut bearing species. • Hedgerow managed annually so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.			
H13 Species poor intact hedgerow	Connected to two hedgerows	1.5 x 1.5	✓	• Species: blackthorn (D), field maple (O), hawthorn (A), and brambles (F). • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers. • Late Spring: hawthorn flowers. • Summer: blackthorn berries, bramble flowers and berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries. • Thorny species present for nest building. • Absence of nut-bearing species. • Hedgerow managed annually so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation

Hedgerow/ habitat ID & description	Connectivity with other habitats	Width & height (m)	Continuity (no gaps >20 m)	Tree, shrub and creeper diversity for food (DAFOR[3])/tree shrub growth	Bramble bank or ditch	Tussocky margin >1 m	Suitability for hazel dormouse
H14 Species poor intact hedgerow	Connected to one hedgerow and adjacent wooded corridor	1.6 x 1.5	✓	• Species: hawthorn (A), blackthorn (F), wild privet (R), dog rose (R), ash (R), field maple (O), oak (R), and brambles (F). • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers. • Late Spring: hawthorn flowers and wild privet flowers. • Summer: dog rose and bramble flowers, blackthorn and bramble berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries. • Absence of nut-bearing species. • Hedgerow managed annually so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation
H15 Species poor defunct hedgerow	Connected to three hedgerows	1.6 x 1.5	×	• L-shaped hedgerow with a partially defunct gappy section. • Species: hawthorn (D), brambles (A), and elder (R). • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: N/A. • Late Spring: hawthorn and elder flowers. • Summer: bramble flowers and berries. • Autumn: hawthorn and elder berries.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation

Hedgerow/ habitat ID & description	Connectivity with other habitats	Width & height (m)	Continuity (no gaps >20 m)	Tree, shrub and creeper diversity for food (DAFOR[3])/tree shrub growth	Bramble bank or ditch	Tussocky margin >1 m	Suitability for hazel dormouse
				• Absence of nut-bearing species. • Hedgerow managed annually, so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.			
H16 Species poor intact hedgerow	Connected to two hedgerows and wooded corridor	2.0 x 3.0	✓	• Species: hawthorn (A), blackthorn (F), dog rose (R), elder (O), and brambles (F) • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers. • Late Spring: elder flowers. • Summer: dog rose and bramble flowers, blackthorn and bramble berries. • Autumn: hawthorn and elder berries. • Absence of nut-bearing species. • Thorny species present for nest building. • Hedgerow managed annually so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation
H17 Species poor hedgerow with trees	Connected to one hedgerow with an adjacent parallel hedgerow and wooded corridor	1.2 x 1.5	✓	• Species: brambles (D), hawthorn (F), dog rose (O), field maple (R), and ash (R). • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: N/A. • Late Spring: hawthorn flowers.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation

Hedgerow/ habitat ID & description	Connectivity with other habitats	Width & height (m)	Continuity (no gaps >20 m)	Tree, shrub and creeper diversity for food (DAFOR[3])/tree shrub growth	Bramble bank or ditch	Tussocky margin >1 m	Suitability for hazel dormouse
				• Summer: bramble flowers and berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries. • Absence of nut-bearing species. • Thorny species present for nest building. • Hedgerow managed annually, so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.			
H18 Species poor intact hedgerow	Connected to three hedgerows	1.2 x 1.5	✓	• Species: hawthorn (D), hazel (R), dog rose (O), and bramble (A). • Early Spring: hazel flowers. • Mid Spring: N/A. • Late Spring: hawthorn flowers. • Summer: dog rose flowers and bramble flowers and berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries and hazelnuts. • Thorny species present for nest building. • Hedgerow managed annually so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation
H19	Connected to one hedgerow and a wooded corridor	1.5 x 2.0	✓	• Species: hawthorn (D), dog rose (O), elder (R), ash (R) and blackthorn (R). • Early Spring: N/A.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting

Hedgerow/ habitat ID & description	Connectivity with other habitats	Width & height (m)	Continuity (no gaps >20 m)	Tree, shrub and creeper diversity for food (DAFOR[3])/tree shrub growth	Bramble bank or ditch	Tussocky margin >1 m	Suitability for hazel dormouse
Species poor intact hedgerow				• Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers • Late Spring: hawthorn and elder flowers. • Summer: dog rose flowers and blackthorn berries. • Autumn: hawthorn and elder berries. • Absence of nut-bearing species. • Thorny species present for nest building. • Hedgerow managed annually so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.			× Permanent occupation
H20 Sections surveyed include: small section of semi-natural broadleaved woodland, and scrub and species rich hedgerow with trees	Wooded stream corridor of scattered scrub with trees with high intra-hedgerow connectivity	5.0 x 4.0	✓	• Species: hawthorn (D), willow (O), blackthorn (O), dog rose (O), field maple (O), ash (O), oak (O), elder (R), and brambles (D). • Early Spring: willow flowers. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers. • Late Spring: hawthorn and elder flowers. • Summer: blackthorn and bramble berries, bramble and dog rose flowers. • Autumn: hawthorn and elder berries. • Absence of nut-bearing species. • Thorny species present for nest building.	✓	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting ✓ Permanent occupation

Hedgerow/ habitat ID & description	Connectivity with other habitats	Width & height (m)	Continuity (no gaps >20 m)	Tree, shrub and creeper diversity for food (DAFOR[3])/tree shrub growth	Bramble bank or ditch	Tussocky margin >1 m	Suitability for hazel dormouse
				• Hedgerow face managed annually so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.			
H21 Species poor intact hedgerow	Connected to hedgerows at either end	1.5 x 1.0	✓	• Species: hawthorn (D), dog rose (O), and brambles (O). • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: N/A. • Late Spring: hawthorn flowers. • Summer: dog rose flowers, bramble flowers and berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries. • Absence of nut-bearing species. • Thorny species present for nest building. • Hedgerow managed annually so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation
H22 Species poor intact hedgerow	Connected to three hedgerows with a parallel hedgerow present	1.5 x 1.5	✓	• Species: hawthorn (D), dog rose (O), and brambles (A). • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: N/A. • Late Spring: hawthorn flowers. • Summer: bramble flowers and berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries. • Absence of nut-bearing species.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation

Hedgerow/ habitat ID & description	Connectivity with other habitats	Width & height (m)	Continuity (no gaps >20 m)	Tree, shrub and creeper diversity for food (DAFOR[3])/tree shrub growth	Bramble bank or ditch	Tussocky margin >1 m	Suitability for hazel dormouse
				• Thorny species present for nest building. • Hedgerow managed annually, so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.			
H23 Native, species rich intact hedgerow	Connected to three hedgerows	1.5 x 1.5	✓	• Species: blackthorn (D), hawthorn (F), ash (O), field maple (O), dog rose (R), wild privet (R), and brambles (D). • Early Spring: N/A. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers. • Late Spring: hawthorn and wild privet flowers. • Summer: dog rose and bramble flowers, and bramble and blackthorn berries. • Autumn: hawthorn berries • Absence of nut-bearing species. • Thorny species present for nest building. • Hedgerow managed annually, so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.	×	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation

Hedgerow/ habitat ID & description	Connectivity with other habitats	Width & height (m)	Continuity (no gaps >20 m)	Tree, shrub and creeper diversity for food (DAFOR[3])/tree shrub growth	Bramble bank or ditch	Tussocky margin >1 m	Suitability for hazel dormouse
H24 Species poor hedgerow with trees	Connected to two hedgerows; band of parallel bramble scrub	0.7 x 1.1	✓	• Species: blackthorn (A), field maple (O), brambles (A), hazel (F) shrubs and single tree, hawthorn (A), wild privet (O), and ash (R). • Early Spring: hazel flowers. • Mid Spring: blackthorn flowers. • Late Spring: wild privet and hawthorn flowers. • Summer: bramble flowers and berries, blackthorn berries. • Autumn: hazelnuts and hawthorn berries. • Thorny species present for nest building. • Hedgerow managed annually, so flowering/fruiting will be reduced along with invertebrate diversity.	✓	×	✓ Foraging ✓ Dispersal ✓ Nesting × Permanent occupation

4.3 Hazel Dormouse Survey

4.3.1 The results of the hazel dormouse surveys are summarised in Table 4.2 and shown in **Figure A8.9.2 Hazel Dormouse Survey Results** in Annex A. Photographs in Table B.1 of Annex B illustrate each of the 24 hedgerows/areas of habitat subject to habitat suitability assessment, to provide context to their condition, composition, and surrounding habitat; and photographs in Table B.1 of Annex B illustrate where evidence of hazel dormouse (woven nests in nest tubes and the hedgerow/habitat where this was located) was detected during the hazel dormouse surveys.

4.3.2 Evidence of hazel dormouse was recorded during each of the three survey visits, with a total of one active hazel dormouse, eight hazel dormouse nests (one noted on three occasions so showing 10 overall), and three potential hazel dormouse nests being recorded across the survey period. Nest tube H10 18 was the only location to record signs of hazel dormouse across all three survey visits, with this refugia being located very close to Treswell Wood, which contains a known population of hazel dormouse. Other small mammal species such as wood mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*) were noted to be occupying dormouse nests on occasion.

4.3.3 No evidence of hazel dormouse was recorded in 15 of the total 24 hedgerows/habitats surveyed, these are H1, H2, H3, H5, H6, H7, H11, H12, H13, H16, H17, H18, H19, H21, and H22. The remaining nine surveyed hedgerows/habitats all recorded signs of hazel dormouse. Fourteen signs of hazel dormouse were recorded in total (Table 4.2) over the nine hedgerows. Nest tubes H10 18, H10 7, H15 1, H15 6, H14 21, and H14 18 were in hedgerows that are adjacent to each other, facilitating species dispersal, with H20 1 across a small road. Nest tube H4 67 was located in the northern-most hedgerow, H8 4 and H9 804 were in the centre-north and H23 6 and H24 24 in the centre-south.

4.3.4 There is no strong correlation between hedgerow/habitat selection for nests and connectivity or presence of food sources, as all 24 hedgerows/habitats possess these features.

Table 4.2 – Hazel dormouse survey results

Date	Visit number	Tube number[1]	Grid reference	Evidence of hazel dormouse	Observations
23 September 2025	1	H10 18	SK7714079224	Hazel dormouse nest	Vacated
23 September 2025	1	H15 1	SK7711279226	Hazel dormouse nest	Vacated
23 September 2025	1	H20 1	SK7729479555	Juvenile hazel dormouse	Occupied by wood mouse in later surveys
21 October 2025	2	H10 18	SK7714079224	Hazel dormouse nest	Vacated

Date	Visit number	Tube number[1]	Grid reference	Evidence of hazel dormouse	Observations
17 November 2025	3	H4 67	SK7718981438	Hazel dormouse nest	Occupied by wood mouse
18 November 2025	3	H8 4	SK7732680395	Hazel dormouse nest	Signs of wood mouse, but none present
18 November 2025	3	H9 804	SK7729780221	Potential Hazel dormouse nest	Occupied by wood mouse in November
19 November 2025	3	H23 6	SK7681278657	Potential Hazel dormouse nest	Occupied by wood mouse
19 November 2025	3	H24 24	SK7700278663	Hazel dormouse nest	Vacated
20 November 2025	3	H15 6	SK7705079285	Hazel dormouse nest	Vacated
20 November 2025	3	H10 18	SK7714079224	Hazel dormouse nest	Vacated
20 November 2025	3	H10 7	SK7726179344	Hazel dormouse nest	Vacated
20 November 2025	3	H14 21	SK7733879433	Hazel dormouse nest	Occupied by wood mouse on previous visit
20 November 2025	3	H14 18	SK7730579485	Potential Hazel dormouse nest	Occupied by wood mouse

[1]The first component of the tube number refers to the hedgerow number. The secondary component of the tube number is arbitrary and reflects how tubes have been permanently numbered and subsequently reused from past surveys.

4.4 Other Mammals

4.4.1 Incidental records of other mammals encountered during the hazel dormouse surveys were recorded. A total of 83 wood mouse nests were recorded across all survey visits, with 67 wood mice also present within the tubes.

5. Summary and Evaluation

5.1 Desk-based Study

5.1.1 Records provided by Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre indicated that Treswell Wood LWS was the only designated site within the study area notified with respect to hazel dormouse. They provided 69 records including over 750 individuals identified within Treswell Wood. These were the only records within the study area in the ten years preceding receipt of the data (see **Figure A8.9.1 Hazel Dormouse Desk Study Results** in Annex A).

5.1.2 Additional data were provided by Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust in relation to monitoring surveys undertaken as part of the Nottinghamshire Dormouse Project. The most recent records for hazel dormouse within the study area were as follows:

- 109 hazel dormouse recorded in Treswell Wood in September 2025, and 108 in October 2025, with at least one litter in a nest box across both months; and
- One hazel dormouse and two nests recorded in October 2020 in Lady Wood, approximately 0.83 km west of the Order Limits.

5.2 Field Surveys

Habitat Suitability Assessments

5.2.1 Although the majority of the Order Limits comprises arable fields, it does contain suitable habitat for supporting hazel dormouse with connecting hedgerows/habitats consisting of species such as hazel, hawthorn, bramble, blackthorn, and rose (Table 4.1) providing an array of flowers and fruits/nuts, and insect diversity to support hazel dormouse. Survey locations are shown on **Figure A8.9.3 Habitat Assessment Map** in Annex A.

5.2.2 All but one of the hedgerows/habitats surveyed are managed (cut back) on an annual basis which will reduce invertebrate prey diversity and abundance and compromise their ability to produce flowers and fruit to sustain hazel dormouse. H20 was identified as including a wooded stream corridor of scattered scrub with trees so will be therefore managed differently.

5.2.3 All 24 hedgerows/habitats were assessed for hazel dormouse suitability with almost all being considered unlikely to support hazel dormouse permanently throughout the year, the exceptions being H1, H10 and H20. These are all either wooded corridors or connected to wooded corridors with a supply of food (flowers, berries, and/or hazelnuts) throughout the active hazel dormouse period (approximately March through to November). H1 and H20 were noted to be cut back to the face only, leaving a bushier canopy. This level of management means that they are more likely to flower and bear fruit this therefore makes them more attractive to hazel dormouse.

5.2.4 Hedgerow H11 is defunct and has poor connectivity with gaps. It is potentially used for dispersal, and occasional foraging only by hazel dormouse.

5.2.5 The remaining hedgerows/habitats form part of a wider hedgerow network set amongst a predominantly arable landscape, interspersed with small villages to the east, and with connectivity to known hazel dormouse reintroduction sites (and further afield woodland) to the west.

Hazel Dormouse Surveys

5.2.6 The surveys confirmed the presence of hazel dormouse within the survey area at 12 locations (nest tubes) within the Order Limits, (see Table 4.2, **Figure A8.9.2 Hazel Dormouse Survey Results** in Annex A, and Annex B). A total of 14 signs of hazel dormouse were recorded overall, three of which were at the same location (H10 18). The 14 recorded signs consisted of one juvenile hazel dormouse, and eight confirmed (one noted on three occasions showing 10 overall) and three potential hazel dormouse nests across nine of the total 24 surveyed hedgerows/habitats.

5.2.7 An unusual record of a daytime-active juvenile hazel dormouse was observed during the first survey visit in September at H20 1.

5.2.8 All of the hazel dormouse evidence was detected within approximately 1.84 km of Treswell Wood, indicating the expansion of hazel dormouse from this site. The Order Limits are well connected to other habitats (woodland and hedgerows) suitable for hazel dormouse in the wider landscape.

5.3 Nature Conservation Evaluation

5.3.1 Hazel dormouse has undergone a long decline in Britain, and monitoring of populations in established woodlands shows a continuing decrease in abundance. The National Dormouse Monitoring Programme (NDMP) reported that the population fell by 70 percent between 2000 and 2022. At the start of the last century, native populations of hazel dormouse were present in all but two counties in England and Wales (Norfolk and Anglesey). Although in Wales hazel dormouse retain much of their historic range, in England they are locally extinct in 14 counties within their historical range, and in a further six (including Nottinghamshire) they are known only from reintroduced populations. Other than a single native population in Cumbria, native populations are now only found south of a line between Flintshire and Suffolk (People's Trust for Endangered Species, 2023).

5.3.2 As a result of the continued decline, hazel dormouse is recognised as Vulnerable to extinction in Britain under IUCN Red list criteria (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 2025), although recent empirical studies suggest that this should be elevated to Endangered, with a decline greater than 50 percent in ten years (People's Trust for Endangered Species, 2023).

5.3.3 The population of hazel dormouse within the Order Limits is assessed as being of value at the **Regional** level. It is one of two reintroduced populations of hazel dormouse present within the East Midlands (along with Chambers Farm in Lincolnshire); with all indicators pointing towards a successful reintroduction scheme with hazel dormouse being recorded over the long-term as having moved out from the initial release site and expanding their range such that long-term survival is highly likely (People's Trust for Endangered Species, 2019).

6. Potential Interactions with the Project and Mitigation

6.1 Potential interactions with the Project

6.1.1 Construction of access tracks including to pylons, planting areas, third party works, and crossing protections, including associated bellmouths off existing roads, will necessitate the temporary removal of vegetation, including hedgerows, within the Order Limits. This will result in temporary loss of suitable hazel dormouse habitat, including nesting, foraging, and dispersal habitat owing to the creation of gaps of approximately 4 to 9 m in width through each affected hedgerow (wider for bellmouths).

6.1.2 As described in section 4.7 of **Application Document 6.4 Chapter 4 Description of the Project**, in addition to access, to ensure the Project can be safely constructed and operated the proposed overhead line will require trees up to 25 m either side of the proposed overhead line centreline to be removed (depending on span length[4]), trees from 21 m and up to 33 m from the centreline are classed as 'affected managed' i.e. requiring some management such as trimming back of the canopy, and trees from 29 m and up to 50 m the centreline are classed as potentially affected as management may or may not be required should the Limits of Deviation be used during detailed design. Hedgerows and low-level scrub can be retained but may be subject to management (affected managed or potentially affected). Working areas such as for pylons, have been located within the arable fields, or trimmed to prevent overlap with hedgerows, and therefore would not affect dormouse habitat directly. Third party working areas, scaffolding and stringing positions have overlapped dormouse habitat such as hedgerows. Environmental commitments have been included in **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments** to protect the hedgerows and low trees or scrub in the areas where hazel dormouse is present, to retain this habitat where possible. Vegetation loss will be required for installation of culverts.

6.1.3 In the absence of suitable mitigation, there is potential for damage/destruction of hazel dormouse nests and killing/injury/disturbance of hazel dormouse. Removal of suitable hazel dormouse habitat will cause severance of connectivity and may have an impact on the local hazel dormouse population due to a reduction in nesting, foraging, and dispersal habitats.

6.1.4 Hazel dormouse was confirmed as present within areas of suitable habitat within the survey area. An EPSML for hazel dormouse will be required to allow for the removal of any of this suitable habitat.

[4] Span length = distance between the two supporting pylons.

6.2 Mitigation

European Protected Species Licence

6.2.1 In line with Planning Inspectorate guidance (Planning Inspectorate, 2025) a draft EPSML licence application will be submitted to Natural England for review following submission of the DCO application. This will include a Method Statement setting out the details of mitigation and enhancement proposals for hazel dormouse.

6.2.2 The review will allow Natural England to confirm if they are satisfied with the submitted mitigation proposals or request further details or changes to the Method Statement. Once Natural England is satisfied, they will issue a Letter of No Impediment (LONI), (Planning Inspectorate, 2025). The LONI will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate at an early stage of the Development Consent Order (DCO) examination period.

6.2.3 The draft licence application will address how the following elements will be mitigated and compensated for (Wells, Chanin, & Gubert, 2025):

- Habitat loss and degradation;
- Habitat fragmentation;
- Post-development disturbance or mortality; and
- Disturbance and mortality during development works.

Mitigation and Enhancement Requirements

6.2.4 The draft EPSML application will include measures to mitigate, compensate and enhance features for hazel dormouse. Measures will include:

- Site briefings through Toolbox Talks (site briefings) to relevant personnel on the potential for hazel dormouse in the working area;
- Using the two-stage clearance method of woody vegetation to minimise disturbance and mortality during development works. This will entail (stage one) sensitively reducing woody vegetation to just above ground-level during the Winter, followed by the full removal of ground vegetation, roots, and stools (woody bases or stump remnants) during the Spring (stage two). This work will be supervised by a suitably experienced and hazel dormouse-licensed ecologist to avoid harming hazel dormouse during facilitatory works;
- Reinstatement of habitat that will be removed as a result of works, which will be restored like-for-like;
- Minimising the effects of habitat fragmentation through compensatory planting of woodland (adjacent to hedgerows H2, H5, H10 and H20, and trees within hedgerows (adjacent to hedgerows H3 and H17) (these are shown in **Application Document 7.8 Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan**). There is also a potential for further planting within the BNG Opportunity Area adjacent to Treswell Wood if this is brought forward at detailed design;
- Minimising the effects of habitat fragmentation through enhancement of retained habitats to increase the carrying capacity of the local environment. For example, installation of hazel dormouse boxes in adjacent habitats if permitted by the

landowner, the use of brash-containing gates, using brash to create movement corridors; and

- Minimising the impacts of additional lighting (i.e. lighting in an area where previously there was none), which may disturb behaviours, affect hibernation, making hazel dormouse more vulnerable to predation. There is a lack of definite evidence on the impacts of lighting, so a precautionary approach should be adopted (Wells, Chanin, & Gubert, 2025). This will involve directing temporary lighting onto the working area only and avoiding light spill onto adjacent habitats and avoiding nighttime illumination of the hedgerows.

6.2.5 The draft EPSML application requires enhancement and compensation measures to be agreed with Natural England:

- The effects of habitat loss and degradation will be compensated for by ensuring landscape planting, including both reinstatement and mitigation planting areas include woodland, hedges and scrub. Mitigation planting will be instated in ten areas across the hazel dormouse licensed area containing species that are beneficial to hazel dormouse (hazel dominant with dog rose, hawthorn, blackthorn). Further details of mitigation planting are contained within **Application Document 7.8 Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan**. In addition, there is potential for a BNG Opportunity Area comprising approximately 12.2 ha of woodland and scrub planting to be delivered adjacent to Treswell Wood. If brought forward, this will include woodland planting using species of benefit to hazel dormouse, see **Application Document 7.1 Biodiversity Net Gain Report**.
- Potential for provision of hazel dormouse nest boxes to Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust to increase their monitoring areas in the wider area around the Project.
- Following completion of works, the affected habitats within the Order Limits will be reinstated either like-for-like or to an enhanced state, with a five-year commitment to their monitoring and management. Enhancement will include replanting gaps as species-rich instead of species-poor, and intact instead of defunct, within the Order Limits, and including species of benefit to hazel dormouse.
- Any structures used to maintain connectivity during construction will require monitoring as part of any granted licence. This is to ensure that there is sufficient adjacent habitats linking to the structure, and that the structure remains fit for purpose.
- It is possible that monitoring of hazel dormouse is not required as part of any licence commitment according to guidance in the recent Hazel Dormouse Mitigation Handbook (Wells, Chanin, & Gubert, 2025). The example given in the handbook is a short pipeline (less than 10 km) creating gaps less than 5 m; this is comparable to the impacts from the Project with the environmental commitments to minimise the extents of hedgerow loss during construction in place. The section of works within the dormouse licence area is less than 10 km. Although it is not a pipeline project, it is more comparable to one than other examples given which all include permanent loss, such as road schemes and industrial developments. Habitat can be maintained instead of removed, with minimum widths taken for access tracks where they pass through the hedgerows. Bellmouth impacts can be minimised by moving the hedgerow from across the entrance to along the sides of the bellmouth so that the gap is reduced during construction.

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Annex A
Figures

nationalgrid

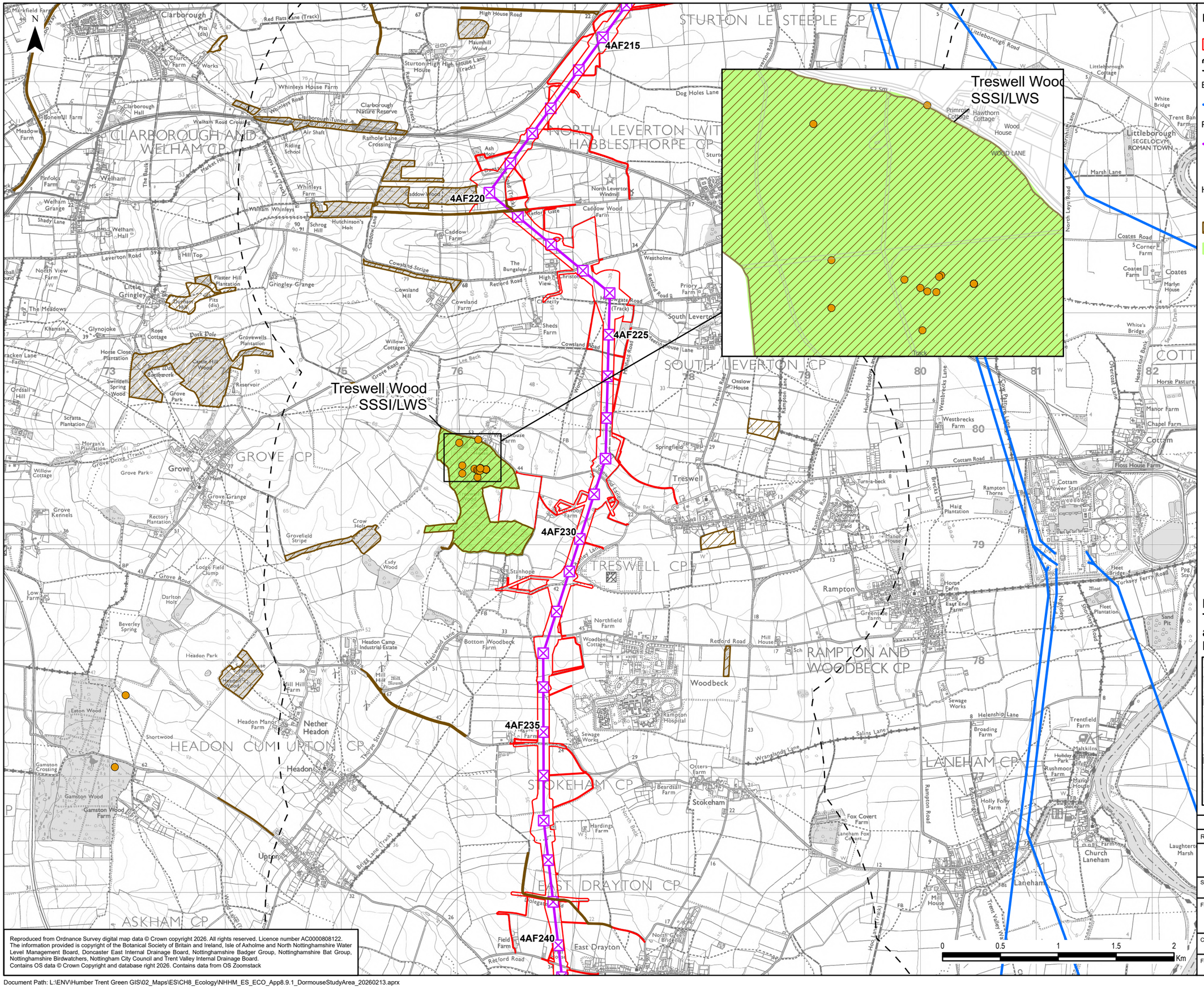
Annex A
Figures

A.1.1 Annex A contains the following figures:

- Figure A8.9.1 Hazel Dormouse Desk Study Results
- Figure A8.9.2 Hazel Dormouse Survey Results
- Figure A8.9.3 Habitat Assessment Map

Figure A8.9.1
Hazel Dormouse Desk Study Results

nationalgrid



Legend

- Order Limits
- 2 km Desk Study Area

Existing Overhead Line
- 400 kV

Project Design Details
- Indicative New Overhead Line
- Indicative New Lattice Pylon

Hazel Dormouse Data
- Hazel Dormouse Record
- Nottinghamshire Local Wildlife Site (LWS)
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Note:
There are multiple records associated with some of the data locations.

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Scheme: NORTH HUMBER TO HIGH MARNHAM

Figure Title: FIGURE 1 - HAZEL DORMOUSE DESK STUDY RESULTS

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Figure A8.9.2
Hazel Dormouse
Survey Results

nationalgrid

Legend

- Draft Order Limits
- Map Sheet

1
2
3
4

CLARBOROUGH AND WELHAM CP
NORTH LEVERTON WITH HABBLESTHORPE CP
GROVE CP
TRESWELL CP
SOUTH LEVERTON CP
HEADON CUM UPTON CP
STOKEHAM CP
RAMPTON AND WOODBECK CP
LANEHAM CP

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

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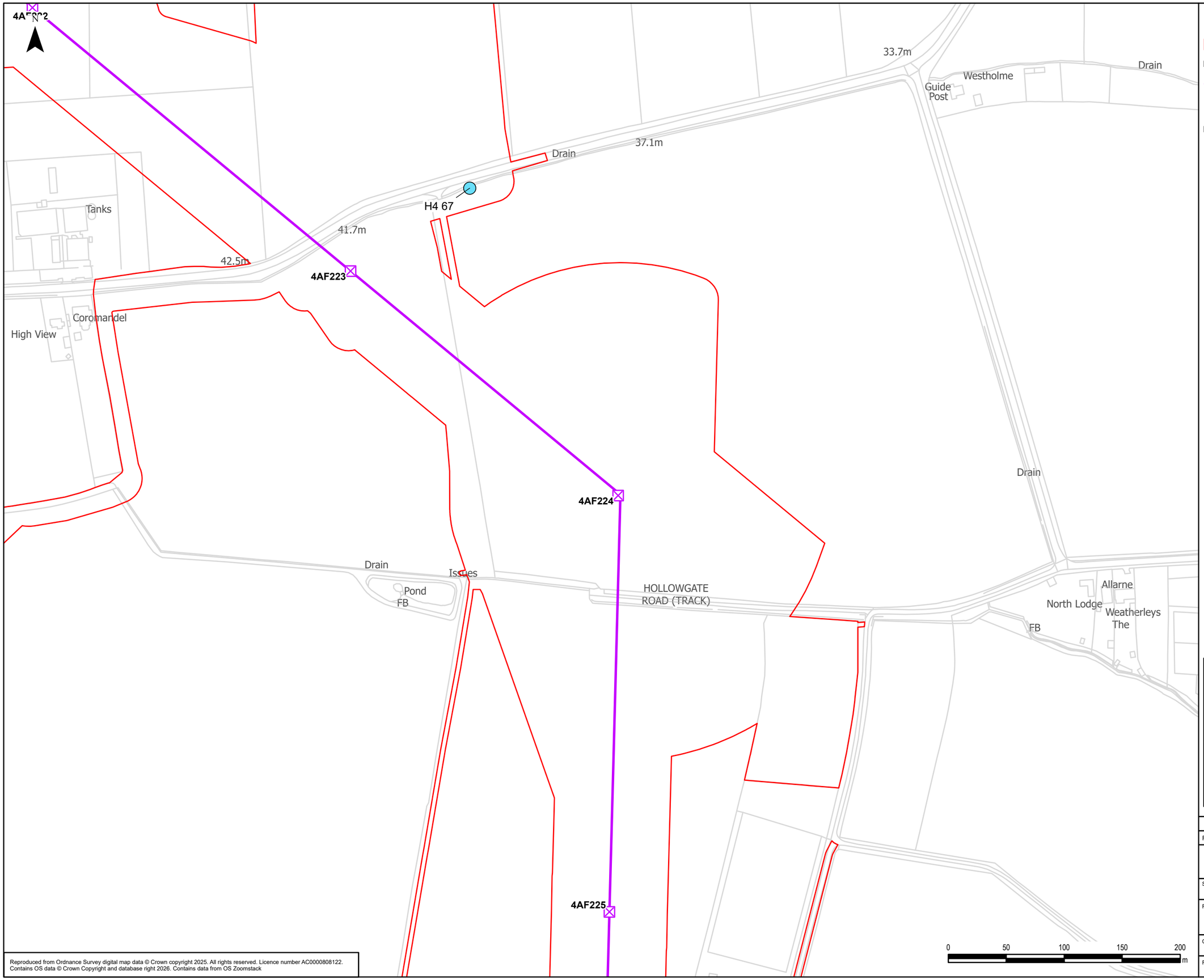
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Figure Title: FIGURE 2 - HAZEL DORMOUSE SURVEY RESULTS KEY PLAN

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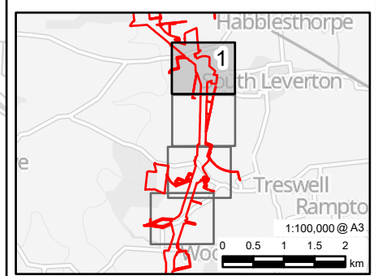
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Legend

- Order Limits
- Project Design Details
- Indicative New Overhead Line
- Indicative New Lattice Pylon
- Dormouse - Evidence Recorded
- Other mammal in dormouse nest



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Scheme: NORTH HUMBER TO HIGH MARNHAM

Figure Title: FIGURE 2 - HAZEL DORMOUSE SURVEY RESULTS

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N

COWSLAND
ROAD (TRACK)

MILLFIELD
ROAD (TRACK)

4AF226

H8 4

Pond

Drain

Lee Beck

WOOD LANE
(TRACK)

Drain

H9 804

4AF227

0 50 100 150 200 m

Legend

Order Limits

Project Design Details

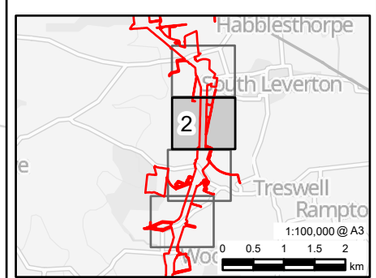
Indicative New Overhead Line

Indicative New Lattice Pylon

Dormouse - Evidence Recorded

Dormouse nest

Other mammal in dormouse nest



Rev	Date	Description	GIS	Chk	App
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Scheme: NORTH HUMBER TO HIGH MARNHAM

Figure Title: FIGURE 2 - HAZEL DORMOUSE SURVEY RESULTS

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N

FB

Drain

Drain

Drain

4AF228

26.4m

FOREWOOD LANE

34.2m

FOREWOOD LANE

H20 1

NORTHFIELD LANE (TRACK)

H14 18

Lee Beck

4AF229

H14 21

24.0m

23.6m

H10 7

24.4m

Pond

Drain

H15 6

H10 18

H15 1

Forwood Farm

22.1m

Drain

Drain

27.8m

ASHLEY LANE

0 50 100 150 200 m

Legend

Order Limits

Project Design Details

Indicative New Overhead Line

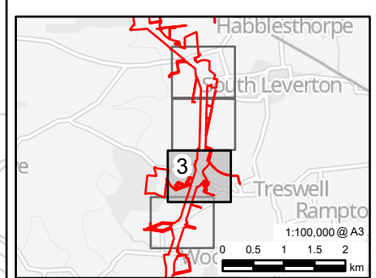
Indicative New Lattice Pylon

Dormouse - Evidence Recorded

Dormouse

Dormouse nest

Other mammal in dormouse nest



Rev	Date	Description	GIS	Chk	App
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nationalgrid

Scheme: NORTH HUMBER TO HIGH MARNHAM

Figure Title: FIGURE 2 - HAZEL DORMOUSE SURVEY RESULTS

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N

Track

4AF230

ASHLEY LAN

34.2m

34.4m

Drain

Drain

Solar Farm

36.4m

4AF231

38.8m

Track

El Sub Sta

Stanhope Farm

H24 24

H23 6

42.2m

Drain

Drain

ASHLEY LANE

36.6m

31.3m

4AF232

eck

Pond

Meade
End

0 50 100 150 200 m

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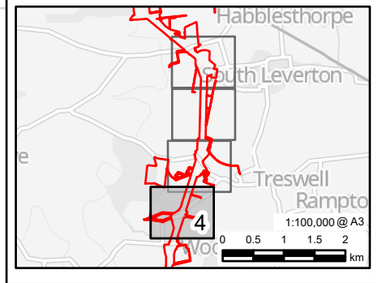
- Order Limits

Project Design Details

- Indicative New Overhead Line
- Indicative New Lattice Pylon

Dormouse - Evidence Recorded

- Dormouse nest
- Other mammal in dormouse nest



Rev	Date	Description	GIS	Chk	App
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Scheme: NORTH HUMBER TO HIGH MARNHAM

Figure Title: FIGURE 2 - HAZEL DORMOUSE SURVEY RESULTS

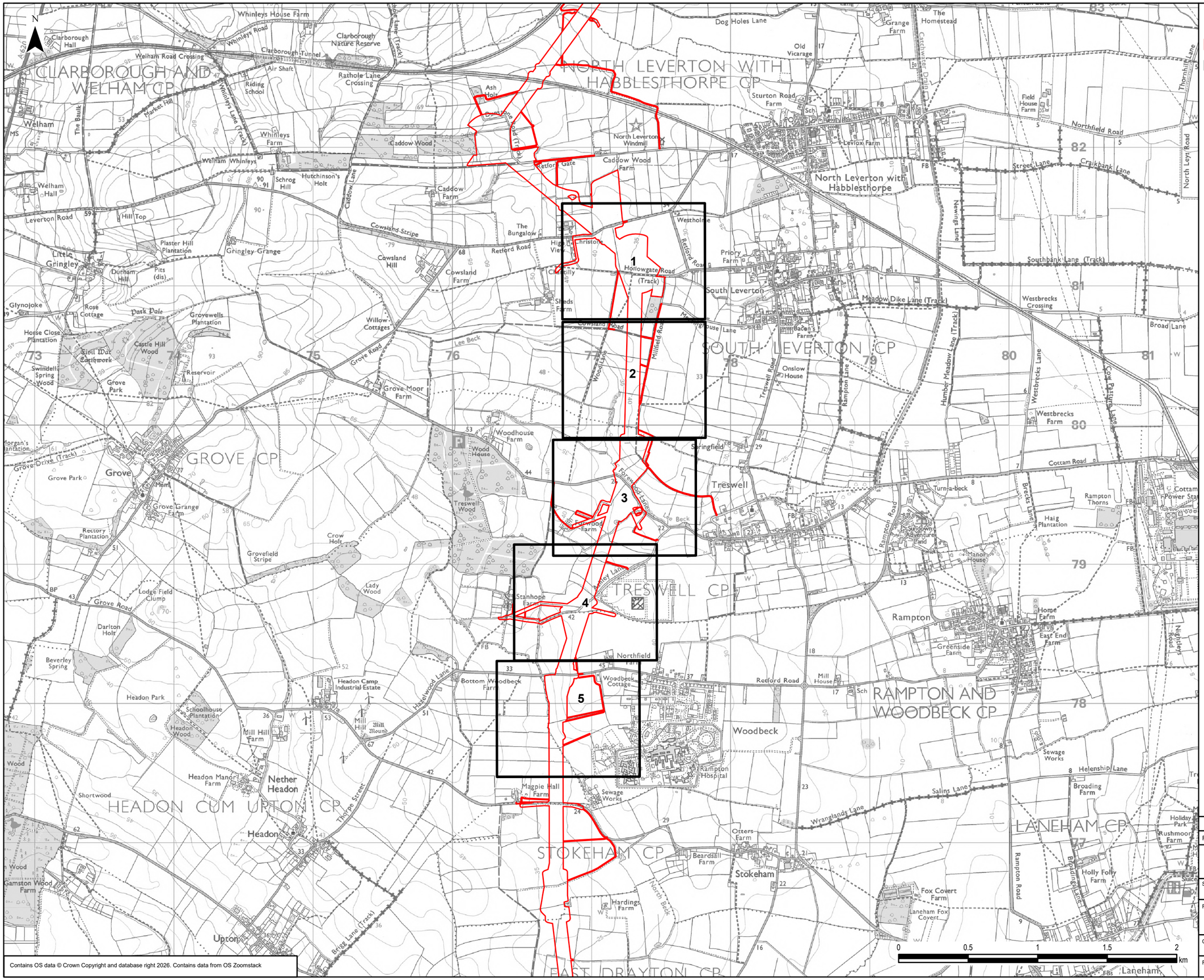
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Figure A8.9.3 Habitat Assessment Map

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Legend

- Order Limits
- Map Sheet

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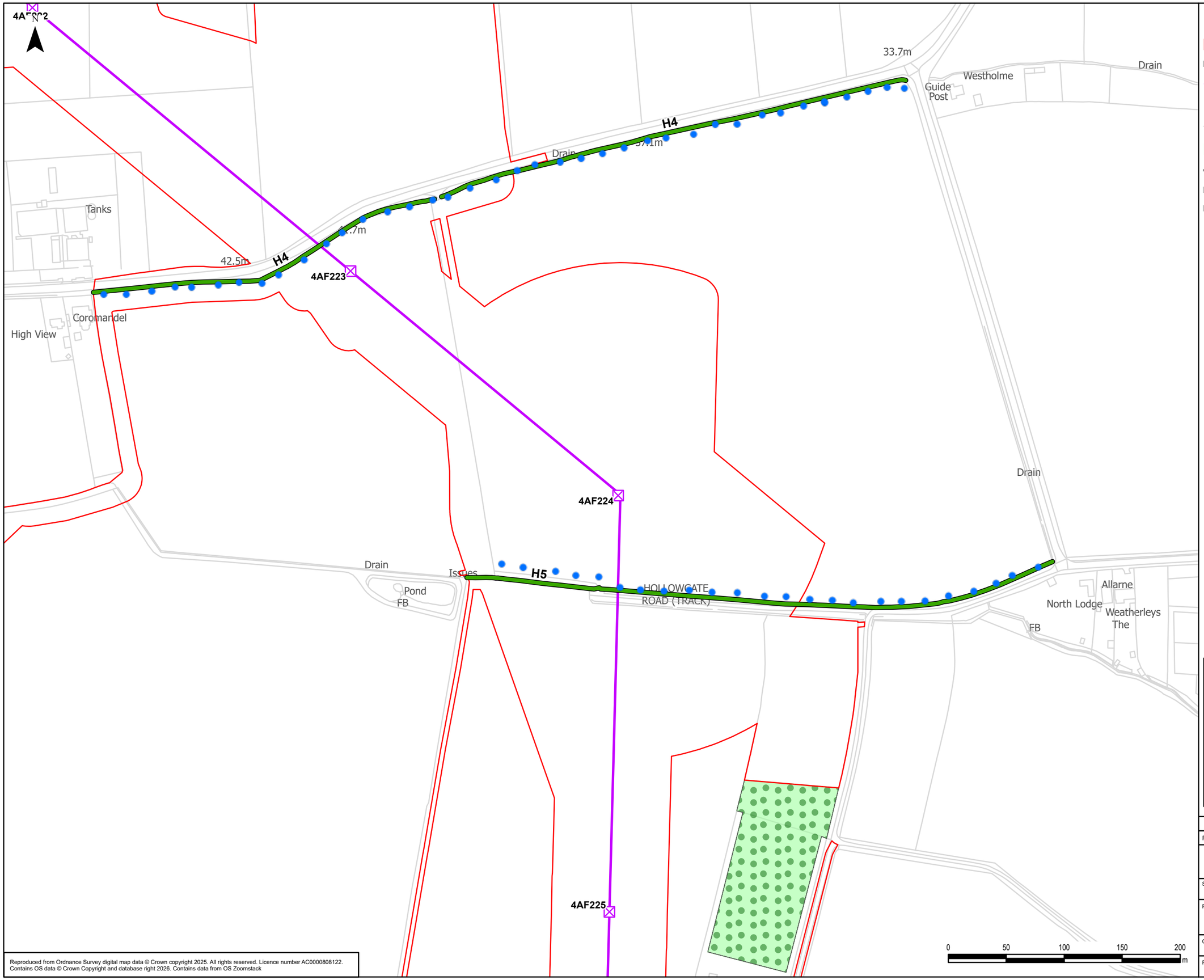
Scheme: NORTH HUMBER TO HIGH MARNHAM

Figure Title: FIGURE 3 - HAZEL DORMOUSE HABITAT ASSESSMENT MAP KEY PLAN

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Legend

- Order Limits

Project Design Details

- Indicative New Overhead Line
- Indicative New Lattice Pylon

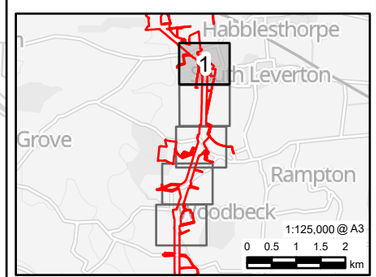
Vegetation

- Mixed woodland - semi-natural
- Hedgerow

Hazel Dormouse Refugia Point

Refugia Type

- Tube



Rev	Date	Description	GIS	Chk	App
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Scheme: NORTH HUMBER TO HIGH MARNHAM

Figure Title: FIGURE 3 - HAZEL DORMOUSE HABITAT ASSESSMENT MAP

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N

COWSLAND
ROAD (TRACK)

H6

H7

MILLFIELD
ROAD (TRACK)

4AF226

H8

Pond

Drain

Lee Beck

WOOD LANE
(TRACK)

Drain

H9

4AF227

H16

0 50 100 150 200 m

Legend

Order Limits

Project Design Details

Indicative New Overhead Line

Indicative New Lattice Pylon

Vegetation

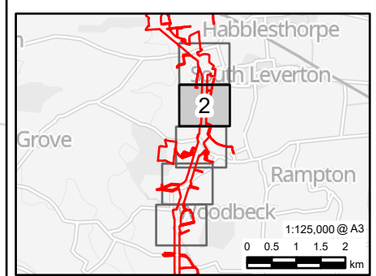
Scrub - dense/continuous

Hedgerow

Hazel Dormouse Refugia Point

Refugia Type

Tube



Rev	Date	Description	GIS	Chk	App
0	15/10/2026	ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT	JG	DH	ZM

nationalgrid

Scheme: NORTH HUMBER TO HIGH MARNHAM

Figure Title: FIGURE 3 - HAZEL DORMOUSE HABITAT ASSESSMENT MAP

Creator:	Date:	Checker:	Date:	Approver:	Date:
JG	15/10/2026	DH	15/10/2026	ZM	15/10/2026

Figure Ref:	Scale:	Format:	Sheets:	Rev:
A8.9.3	1:3,000	A3	2 OF 5	0

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N

FB

Drain

Drain

Drain

H17

4AF228

H18

H20

H14

26.4m

34.2m

FOREWOOD LANE

FOREWOOD LANE

H19

NORTHFIELD
LANE (TRACK)

H11

Lee Beck

H12

4AF229

24.0m

H13

23.6m

24.4m

H15

Pond

Drain

H10

22.1m

Forwood Farm

Drain

H10

Drain

27.8m

ASHLEY LANE

0 50 100 150 200 m

Legend

Order Limits

Project Design Details

Indicative New Overhead Line

Indicative New Lattice Pylon

Vegetation

Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural

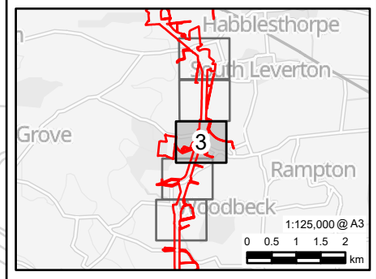
Scrub - dense/continuous

Hedgerow

Hazel Dormouse Refugia Point

Refugia Type

Tube



Rev	Date	Description	GIS	Chk	App
0	15/10/2026	ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT	JG	DH	ZM

nationalgrid

Scheme: NORTH HUMBER TO HIGH MARNHAM

Figure Title: FIGURE 3 - HAZEL DORMOUSE HABITAT ASSESSMENT MAP

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A8.9.3	1:3,000	A3	3 OF 5	0

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N

Track

H10

4AF230

ASHLEY LAN

34.2m

34.4m

Drain

Drain

Solar Farm

H21

36.4m

38.8m

4AF231

Track

El Sub Sta

Stanhope Farm

H22

H22

H24

42.2m

Drain

Drain

ASHLEY LANE

36.6m

H23

31.3m

4AF232

eck

Pond

Mead
End

0 50 100 150 200 m

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Legend

Order Limits

Project Design Details

Indicative New Overhead Line

Indicative New Lattice Pylon

Vegetation

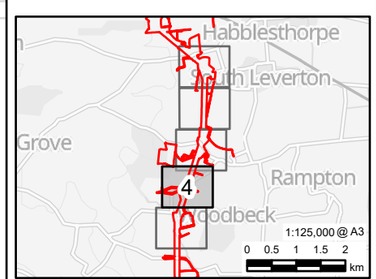
Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural

Hedgerow

Hazel Dormouse Refugia Point

Refugia Type

Tube



Rev	Date	Description	GIS	Chk	App
0	15/10/2026	ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT	JG	DH	ZM

nationalgrid

Scheme: NORTH HUMBER TO HIGH MARNHAM

Figure Title: FIGURE 3 - HAZEL DORMOUSE HABITAT ASSESSMENT MAP

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JG	15/10/2026	DH	15/10/2026	ZM	15/10/2026

Figure Ref:	Scale:	Format:	Sheets:	Rev:
A8.9.3	1:3,000	A3	4 OF 5	0

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N

29.9m

33.0m

29.7m

RETFORD ROAD

44.7m

44.5m

Northfield Farm

Woodcar House

Woodcarr Meadows

RETFORD

Track

4AF233

H1

H2

H3

4AF234

Pond

North Beck

Tank

Path

0 50 100 150 200 m

Legend

- Order Limits

Project Design Details

- Indicative New Overhead Line
- Indicative New Lattice Pylon

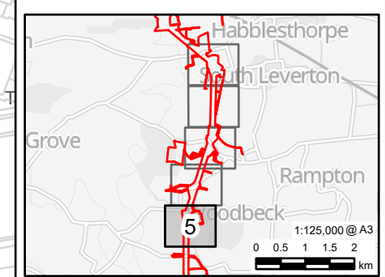
Vegetation

- Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural
- Hedgerow

Hazel Dormouse Refugia Point

Refugia Type

- Tube



Rev	Date	Description	GIS	Chk	App
0	15/10/2026	ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT	JG	DH	ZM

nationalgrid

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Annex B
Photographs

Annex B
Photographs

B.1.1 This annex contains photographs taken during the habitat suitability assessment and hazel dormouse surveys. The photographs Table B.1 illustrate each of the 24 hedgerows/areas of habitat subject to habitat suitability assessment, to provide context to their condition, composition, and surrounding habitat. The photographs in Table B.2 illustrate where evidence of hazel dormouse (woven nests in nest tubes and the hedgerow/habitat where this was located) was detected during the hazel dormouse surveys. See also **Figure A8.9.2 Hazel Dormouse Survey Results** and **Figure A8.9.3 Habitat Assessment Map** in Annex A.

Table B.1 – Hedgerows/habitats included in the habitat suitability survey

Hedgerow reference	Photograph
H1	

Hedgerow reference	Photograph
H2	
H3	

Hedgerow reference	Photograph
H4	
H5	

Hedgerow reference	Photograph
H6	
H7	

Hedgerow reference	Photograph
H8	
H9	

Hedgerow reference	Photograph
H10	
H11	

Hedgerow reference	Photograph
H12	
H13	

Hedgerow reference	Photograph
H14	
H15	

Hedgerow reference	Photograph
H16	
H17	

Hedgerow reference	Photograph
H18	
H19	

Hedgerow reference	Photograph
H20	
H21	

Hedgerow reference	Photograph
H22	
H23	

Hedgerow reference	Photograph
H24	

Table B.2 – Hazel dormouse evidence and photographs

Tube number (Grid reference)	Description	Photograph
H20 1 (SK7729479555)	Juvenile hazel dormouse, active in the daytime photographed just after emergence from the tube (no nest present). Tube later occupied by wood mouse. (Visit 1 - 23 September 2025)	
H15 1 (SK7711279226)	Beginning of a woven grass hazel dormouse nest structure with fresh green leaves, found in hawthorn hedgerow (location denoted by orange tape). (Visit 1 - 23 September 2025)	

Tube number (Grid reference)	Description	Photograph
		
H10 18 (SK7714079224)	Woven grass nest in bramble and blackthorn (location denoted by red tape). (Visit 1 - 23 September 2025, Visit 2 - 21 October 2025, and Visit 3 – 20 November 2025)	

Tube number (Grid reference)	Description	Photograph
		
H4 67 (SK7718981438)	Vacated woven grass hazel dormouse nest being used by wood mouse. (Visit 3 - 17 November 2025)	

Tube number (Grid reference)	Description	Photograph
		
H8 4 (SK7732680395)	Woven grass hazel dormouse nest with green leaves in centre (location denoted by red tape). (Visit 3 - 18 November 2025)	

Tube number (Grid reference)	Description	Photograph
		
H9 804 (SK7729780221)	Potential beginning of a hazel dormouse nest (location denoted by orange tape). (Visit 3 - 18 November 2025)	

Tube number (Grid reference)	Description	Photograph
		
H23 6 (SK7681278657)	Potential hazel dormouse nest taken over by wood mice. In field maple (location denoted by red tape). (Visit 3 - 19 November 2025)	

Tube number (Grid reference)	Description	Photograph
		
H24 24 (SK7700278663)	Hazel dormouse nest (Visit 3 - 19 November 2025)	

Tube number (Grid reference)	Description	Photograph
H15 6 (SK7705079285)	Green leaf hazel dormouse nest with woven centre in hawthorn (location denoted by red tape). (Visit 3 - 20 November 2025)	 

Tube number (Grid reference)	Description	Photograph
H10 7 (SK7726179344)	Vacated green leaf hazel dormouse nest with woven centre in hawthorn and bramble (location denoted by red tape). (Visit 3 - 20 November 2025)	 

Tube number (Grid reference)	Description	Photograph
H14 21 (SK7733879433)	Vacated green leaf hazel dormouse nest with woven centre in blackthorn on southwest side of hedgerow (location denoted by red tape). (Visit 3 - 20 November 2025)	 

Tube number (Grid reference)	Description	Photograph
H14 18 (SK7730579485)	Potential previous hazel dormouse nest occupied by wood mouse (location denoted by red tape). (Visit 3 - 20 November 2025)	 

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