Authority and Natural England in implementing the Shared Nitrogen Action Plan (SNAP) for this site. This could include Horsham supporting direct interventions to improve tree health and resilience such as through mulching[3]. This would probably need to be funded by a financial levy on developers so the cost of interventions would need to be identified prior to Local Plan submission. Alternatively, Horsham District could make an 'in kind' contribution of staff availability if Horsham has a conservation or land management team. The SNAP has already been identified as an intervention, but it does not appear to have been fully funded.

1.29 Other initiatives to consider would include a programme of borough-wide initiatives to reduce reliance on the private car and promoting and delivering improved public transport and low emission vehicles, such as:

- requiring 50% of parking spaces at all new developments to have active electric vehicle charging point provision, including rapid charging;
- ensuring all public car parks have active electric vehicle charging infrastructure;
- producing materials to promote use of low-emission transport (such as indicating where charging points are located in the district, informing the public of the falling cost of electric vehicles due to reducing battery costs, and identifying the range of electric vehicles available); and
- working with the transport authorities over the plan period to 2037 (the year when an adverse effect is forecast) to improve non-road connectivity between Billingshurst and Petworth (both located on the A272 and which require driving past The Mens SAC to travel between the two towns), and deliver improved bus services with less polluting buses.

1.30 These strategic initiatives would address the contribution of all new housing and employment in Horsham District even on small sites.

[3] Flores Fernández et al. (2019) demonstrated that mulch aided the recovery of soil structure of a compacted forest soil in Germany. Mulching also increases fine root growth in the surface horizons, and enhances soil biological functioning. It is important to apply mulch to an appropriate thickness (between 5 cm to 7.5 cm maximum), to facilitate rainfall percolation and oxygen diffusion into the underlying soil. Mulching is clearly a management intervention which moves beyond natural litter accumulation beneath trees, but it appears to fit with the ethos of the Adaptation Principles listed in Annex AM3 of Moffat (2019). Mulch will also provide nutrients available for uptake by the tree, and help to counter any deficiencies due to inherent soil infertility, the effects of atmospheric pollution and nutrient removal by vegetation. The RHS website gives further guidance on the practice of mulching (see RHS mulching advice).