PRC GROUP

RUTHERFORD WAY, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

DECEMBER 2015

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was carried out on land at Rutherford Way in Crawley, West Sussex, on the 13th November 2015, in order to determine whether any ecological constraints could affect the proposed works for the site. It is understood that proposals are for the development of a single unit development for B1, B2 and B8 use.

The main findings of the survey are as follows:

- The site comprised a building and extensive areas of hardstanding together with discrete areas of scattered scrub and trees, tall ruderal vegetation, planted shrubbery and amenity grassland.

- The site is not subject to any statutory or non-statutory designations. The closest designated site is Rowley Wood Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) located approximately 225m west of the site.

- Habitats within the site were assessed as being of value to wildlife with the immediate vicinity with habitats having potential to support small numbers of breeding birds.

- Following the habitat assessment, further surveys are not considered necessary. Instead a precautionary approach to works in respect to breeding birds is considered sufficient in this situation to safeguard this species group.

- Details regarding mitigation measures and post development enhancement options are provided in the recommendations section of the report.
1. INTRODUCTION

Background

1.1 Phlorum Limited was commissioned by PRC Group to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, to inform the potential ecological constraints of proposed future development of land at Rutherford Way, Crawley, West Sussex (hereafter referred to as “the site”).

1.2 The purpose of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was:

- to identify the major habitats present;
- to identify the potential for any legally protected species to be present; and
- to recommend any additional ecological surveys, if required.

1.3 As part of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, a desktop review, consultations and a site visit were carried out. The results of which were used to assess the nature conservation importance of the site and the potential of the site to support protected species.

1.4 Recommendations for further ecological surveys are made at the end of the report.

1.5 This report has been compiled in accordance with current guidelines (British Standard, 2013 and CIEEM, 2006 & 2013).

1.6 It is understood that proposals are for the development of a single unit development for B1, B2 and B8 use.

Site Description

1.7 The site comprises a commercial unit and is located within an industrial estate to the north of Crawley. It is accessed via Rutherford Way to the east and is bounded by commercial and industrial warehouses in all directions.
1.8 In the wider surrounds, urban development dominates the landscape, with industrial estates and business parks located to the south and west. Farmland is located approximately 270m north-west of the site and the railway line between Gatwick Airport and Three Bridges is located approximately 370m to the east. To the east of the railway line, woodland dominates the landscape. Gatwick Airport is located approximately 920m to the north of the site and Crawley town centre is situated approximately 3km south-west.

1.9 The National Grid Reference for the centre of the site is TQ283 392. The site measured approximately 0.9 hectares (ha).
2. METHODOLOGY

Desk Study & Consultations

2.1 The desktop study involved conducting database searches for statutory and non-statutory designated sites, legally protected species and features of interest within a 2km radius of the site. The data search was based on available information provided by the following sources:

• Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre;
• Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC, 2015);
• Ordnance Survey mapping; and
• Aerial photography.

Field Survey and Assessment

2.2 Phlorum Limited carried out an ecological survey of the site on 13th November 2015. The survey was carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist, Jack Kellett who has over four years professional experience of undertaking ecological surveys. The weather conditions during the survey were overcast and light showers.

2.3 The field survey comprised a walkover inspection of the land and habitats present. The survey followed standard Phase 1 survey methodology (JNCC, 2010) and covered all accessible parts of the site, including boundary features. Habitats were described and mapped (Appendix B). A list of plant species was compiled, together with an estimate of abundance made according to the DAFOR scale (Appendix D).

2.4 This assessment provides information on the habitats in the survey area and identifies actual or potential presence of legally protected or otherwise notable species/habitats in or immediately adjacent to the site.

2.5 Target notes highlighting a particular feature of ecological interest are provided in Appendix A, with associated photographs.

2.6 Scientific names are given after the first mention of a species, thereafter, common names only are used. Nomenclature follows Stace (2010) for vascular plant species.
Protected Species Assessment

2.7 The potential for the site to provide habitat for protected species was assessed from field observations in conjunction with results of the desk study. The site was inspected for indications of the presence of protected species including:

- Habitat considered suitable to support widespread reptile species including areas with a scrub/grassland mosaic and potential hibernation sites;

- On-site water bodies offering potential breeding opportunities for great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) and the presence of suitable terrestrial habitat including hedgerows and rough grassland;

- The presence of features in, and on, trees, indicating potential for roosting bats *Chiroptera*, including knot and rot holes, loose bark. The presence of features on buildings and any secondary evidence of bats including staining, droppings and feeding remains were also looked for; and

- The presence of nesting habitat for breeding birds, including mature trees, dense scrub and hedgerows and direct evidence of bird nesting including bird song, old nests etc.

2.8 The potential presence for protected species is categorised as Negligible, Low, Moderate, High or Present, based on the findings of the field survey and on the evaluation of existing data.

2.9 The purpose of this assessment is to identify whether more comprehensive Phase 2 surveys for protected species or mitigation should be recommended.

Caveat

Data Search Constraints

2.10 It is important to note that, an absence of records for a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that there is a lack of ecological interest; the area may be simply under-recorded.

Survey Constraints

2.11 Ecological surveys are limited by factors that affect presence of plants and animals such as seasonality.
2.12 The appraisal does not constitute a full botanical survey, or a Phase 2 pre-construction survey that would include accurate GIS mapping for invasive or protected plant species. This survey provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species occurring on the site based on the suitability of the habitat, known distribution of the species in the local area and any direct evidence on the site. It is therefore used as a tool to recommend further protected species surveys (or other species of significant nature conservation interest) if is considered likely that protected species may be present.

2.13 It is considered that the survey was sufficiently rigorous to assess the ecological value of the site for the purposes of this assessment.
3. BASELINE CONDITIONS

Aerial Photography and OS Maps

3.1 Aerial photography indicates that the local area is dominated by urban development, with commercial and industrial units bordering the site in all directions. Industrial estates and business parks are located to the south and west. In the wider area, farmland is located approximately 270m north-west of the site and woodland dominates the landscape beyond the railway line located approximately 370m to the east.

3.2 There were no water bodies within the site. Aerial photography and OS maps indicate that there are two ponds located within 500m of the site, both located approximately 360m east of the site boundary. In addition, Crawter’s Brook is located approximately 370m to the west of the site at its closest point.

3.3 There are several areas of Priority Habitat within 2km of the site (MAGIC, 2015). The closest of these is an area of Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat and Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland located approximately 225m to the west, within Rowley Wood.

Statutory and Non-Statutory Designated Sites

Statutory Sites

3.4 The site is not subject to any statutory designations.

3.5 The closest statutory designated site is Grattons Park Local Nature Reserve (LNR), which is located approximately 1km south-east of the survey area.

3.6 The proposed development site is also located within the Glover’s Wood Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Impact Risk Zone, which highlights certain types of developments that local planning authorities should scrutinise for potential indirect impacts. Glover’s Wood SSSI is located approximately 5.2km north-west of the site boundary.

Non-statutory Sites

3.7 The site is not subject to any non-statutory designations.
3.8 The closest non-statutory designated site is Rowley Wood Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) located approximately 225m west of the site.

**Habitats**

**Site Summary**

3.9 The site comprised a building and hardstanding together with discrete areas of scattered scrub and trees, tall ruderal vegetation, planted shrubbery and amenity grassland. The main habitats recorded within the site are described below. Additional details are shown on the Habitat Survey Map in Appendix B, and the target notes are listed in Appendix A.

**Building**

3.10 A single large multi-sectioned industrial structure comprising two main areas. The majority of the building is constructed of a brick base with corrugated metal walls and flat roof with large panelled glass areas to the east and south. The south western section of the structure was dominated by 11 loading bays constructed from corrugated sheeting and metal roller doors. The eastern areas of building were in use at the time of the survey as offices. The north western area of the building was brick built with a flat roof and three loading bays on the south face. Overall the structure was in good condition and well maintained.

**Hardstanding**

3.11 A combination of car parks and loading areas bounded the building on all sides.

**Amenity Grassland**

3.12 A thin strip of amenity grassland was observed towards the eastern margins of the site creating a boundary between the car parking area and offsite pavement. Dominant species include bent-grass (*Agrostis* sp.), rye-grass (*Lolium* sp.) and ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*).
Ruderal Vegetation

3.13 Scattered stands of tall ruderal vegetation were found across the site with concentrations around the margins of the building to the south and below the scattered tress on the southern boundary. Species include broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), perennial sowthistle (*Sonchus arvensis*), hawkweed (*Hieracium* sp.) and false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*).

Scattered Scrub

3.14 A small stand of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) dominated scrub had developed along the southern boundary fenceline.

Planted Shrubbery

3.15 Two areas of planted shrubbery were present along the eastern face of the building within raised beds around the building entrances. Species included variegated ivy (*Hedera helix var.*), cedar (*Cedus* sp.) and spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*).

Scattered Trees

3.16 Several recently planted trees were noted along the southern boundary fenceline. Species included pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), cherry (*Prunus* sp.), silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and poplar (*Populus* sp.). All of which were small and recently established.

Protected Species

Legislation

3.17 Legislation relating to the protected species referred to in this section is included in Appendix C.

3.18 The following paragraphs detail the suitability of the on-site habitats to support protected species and include information from the data search for protected, rare and otherwise notable species returned within a 2km radius.
Reptiles

3.19 The data search returned records for common lizard (Zootoca viviparia), slow worm (Anguis fragilis), adder (Vipera berus) and grass snake (Natrix natrix) within 2km of the site.

3.20 The closest slow worm record was from 2006 and was located approximately 320m to the east of the site boundary. The closest record for common lizard was located approximately 720m south-east of the site, also recorded in 2006. The closest grass snake record was from 2004 and was located approximately 620m south-east of the site boundary. There was one record of adder within the search area from 2008 located approximately 1.3km south-east of the site boundary.

3.21 The site was dominated by extensive areas of hardstanding and buildings considered to be of no value to reptiles. There was a discrete area of amenity grassland located within the eastern site extent however this was isolated from surrounding suitable habitat and overall the varied habitat structure favoured by reptiles for basking, foraging and hibernating was absent from the site.

3.22 It is considered that overall the site provides negligible potential for reptiles.

Great Crested Newt (and other amphibians)

3.23 The data search returned records for great crested newt (Triturus cristatus) and common toad (Bufo bufo) within 2km of the site.

3.24 There were four records for great crested newt within 2km of the site. The closest records were from 2006 and were located along the railway line, approximately 540m south-east of the site boundary.

3.25 There were no water bodies within the site or within 250m of the site boundary. Aerial photography and OS maps indicate that there are two water bodies located within 500m, both located approximately 360m to the east.

3.26 The site was dominated by extensive areas of hardstanding and buildings considered to be of no value to great crested newts and other amphibians. The wider business park, supporting extensive areas of buildings and hardstanding also extended in all directions.
3.27 An absence of suitable terrestrial habitat both within the site and in the surroundings area together with an absence of a network of breeding ponds within 500m significantly reduces the potential for newts or other amphibians to be passing through the site.

3.28 Overall the site was considered to provide **negligible** potential for great crested newts and other amphibians.

**Bats**

3.29 The data search returned records for three different species of bat within 2km of the site, including brown long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*), common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*). There were also records of unidentified bat (*Chiroptera*), long-eared bat (*Plecotus sp.*) and pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus sp.*).

3.30 There were also a number of records of roosts within 2km of the survey area. The closest roost record was of common pipistrelle and was located approximately 770m to the south-east of the site.

3.31 The on-site building was in good overall condition with no potential ingress features present. Several large vents were observed, however these were sealed internally by a wire mesh. Extensive security floodlighting was observed around the exterior of the structure.

3.32 On-site trees were immature and in good condition with no signs of damage and no features considered suitable to support roosting bats.

3.33 The boundary trees to the south provide potentially suitable foraging habitat for bats however this feature is isolated from suitable bat foraging and commuting habitat in the wider surrounds.

3.34 The site was considered to provide **low** potential for foraging bats and **negligible** potential for roosting bats.
Birds

3.35 A total of five Red listed Birds of Conservation Concern\(^1\) (BoCC) were returned by the data search which may utilise habitats within the site. Red listed species include starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

3.36 Areas of on-site scrub, trees and shrubbery provide suitable breeding habitat for a range of breeding bird species however these were limited in extent (Refer to Target Note 1 on the habitat map in Appendix B).

3.37 Overall the site was considered to provide moderate potential for nesting birds in suitable habitat.

Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)

3.38 The data report returned records of one INNS listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) that could utilise onsite habitats: Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*).

3.39 No INNS were recorded within the site at the time of the survey.

\(^1\) Birds of Conservation Concern status is prioritised into high concern (Red), medium concern (Amber) and low concern (Green) (Eaton et al, 2009). Red-list species are those that are globally threatened according to the IUCN criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and have not shown a substantial recent recovery. Amber-list species are those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe; those whose population or range has declined moderately in recent years; those whose population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeders; and those with internationally important or localised populations. Green-list species are those that fulfil none of the criteria.
4. EVALUATION

4.1 On the basis of the information available from the habitat survey and desk study, the site has been evaluated in terms of its potential for biodiversity, support of protected species and habitats, and the contribution the area makes as part of the wider landscape. The nature conservation value of the site has been assessed following standard criteria developed by CIEEM (2006) and in accordance with BS 24040:2013. This is provided below.

4.2 The biodiversity value of protected species within the site is a preliminary evaluation based upon the desk study records, habitat suitability and the conservation status of the species in question. It should be noted that where European Protected Species (EPS) or species of Principal Importance for the Conservation of Biodiversity are present on-site they may be valued at a lower level/scale where it is considered likely that populations would not be of sufficient importance to justify designation at a higher level. However, regardless of their biodiversity value, such species are still subject to national and/or European legislation.

4.3 Key aspects of relevant planning policy regarding conservation, including an explanation of species referred to as being of ‘Principal Importance for Conservation of Biodiversity’ and European Protected Species and habitats, are provided in the Legislation section in Appendix C.

Geographic Evaluation

Features of International Importance

4.4 Features of International Importance are principally sites covered by international legislation or conventions. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) implements the Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EC) (Habitats Directive) in England and Wales. The Regulations mainly deal with the protection of sites with certain habitats and populations of species that are important for nature conservation in a European context, i.e. Special Areas of Conservation (SAC’s) and Special Protection Areas (SPA’s).

4.5 The site is not subject to any international statutory nature conservation designations.
4.6 The closest sites of International Importance are the Ashdown Forest SPA and SAC, both located 12.7km to south-east at their closest point. The SPA is designated for supporting populations of European importance of Dartford warbler \((Sylvia undata)\) and nightjar \((Caprimulgus europaeus)\). The SAC is designated for the presence of Northern Atlantic wet heaths with \(Erica tetralix\) and European dry heaths.

4.7 The survey area did not provide any supporting habitat for these designated sites.

Features of National Importance

4.8 Features of national importance include SSSIs which are designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

4.9 The site is not subject to any national statutory nature conservation designations.

4.10 The closest site of national importance is Glover’s Wood SSSI, which is located approximately 5.2km north-west of the site boundary. The site is designated due to its semi-natural broadleaved woodland, part of which is considered to be primary and supports a very rich ground flora, as well as small quantities of small-leaved lime \((Tilia cordata)\) and wych elm \((Ulmus glabra)\). Glover’s Wood is also a locality for some rare craneflies.

4.11 The survey area does not support any supporting features for this designated site.

4.12 The proposed development site is also located within the Glover’s Wood SSSI Impact Risk Zone, which highlights certain types of developments that local planning authorities should scrutinise for potential indirect impacts. However, the development proposals do not fall within any of the applicable categories (i.e. airports, helipads and other aviation proposals) to trigger the need for further assessment in respect to the SSSI.

Features of Regional Importance

4.13 The closest site of regional importance is Rowley Wood SNCI located approximately 225m west of the site. The SNCI is designated for its ancient woodland.

4.14 The site does not include any features of value at this level neither is it likely to be selected as a SNCI based on the results of the current survey.
Features of District Importance

4.15 The closest site of district importance is Grattons Park LNR, which is located approximately 1km south-east of the survey area. The LNR was designated for its variety of habitats including ancient woodland, two branches of the Gatwick Stream and areas of herb-rich grassland.

4.16 The site is relatively small and does not support any features that were considered to be of ecological value at this level.

Features of Local Importance

4.17 The site has potential to support discrete numbers of protected species including breeding birds and foraging bats however due to the nature of the site, it is unlikely that numbers and species supported will be of value at this level.

Features of Value Immediate Vicinity (c. 250m) of the project

4.18 The on-site habitats and boundary features are considered to be of value within the immediate vicinity. The site supports habitats that may potentially support small numbers of foraging bats and breeding birds.

Summary

4.19 Overall on the basis of the survey results and the above criteria, habitats within the site are considered largely to be of ecological value within the immediate vicinity of the site. The site provides suitable habitat to potentially support small numbers of protected species including foraging bats and breeding birds. However, populations of these are unlikely to be significant at a local level.

Local Plan Evaluation

4.20 It is considered that the Crawley Borough Local Development Framework Core Strategy (Crawley Borough Council, 2008) contains nature conservation policies relevant to the site.

4.21 A Crawley Borough Local Plan (Crawley Borough Council, 2015) is also in the process of being produced. Although the Local Plan has not been approved yet, the draft document contains policies which may be applicable to the site in the future.
4.22 A summary of these policies is provided below. The full text of the relevant policies is contained in the Legislation section in Appendix C and this should also be referred to.

Crawley Borough Local Development Framework Core Strategy (2008)

- POLICY EN1 Nature Conservation: Nationally protected areas and areas of local environmental and ecological importance will be protected or enhanced in accordance with European and national legislation and PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas and PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation.

- EN4 Greening New Development: Landscape proposals should be an integral part of all new development schemes. Schemes must demonstrate how existing landscape assets, nature conservation assets, including historic landscape features, and rights of way have been integrated, protected and enhanced and opportunities taken to introduce new landscape, biodiversity and recreational assets.

Crawley Borough Local Plan (2015)

- POLICY ENV2 Biodiversity: All development proposals will be expected to incorporate features to encourage biodiversity where appropriate, and where possible enhance existing features of nature conservation value within and around the development.

Habitat and species surveys and associated reports will be required to accompany planning applications which may affect the areas listed below or sites showing likely ecological value based on past ecological surveys.

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Ancient Woodland, and aged or veteran trees
- Local Nature Reserves
- Sites of Nature Conservation Importance
- Nature Improvement Areas
- Habitats of Principle Importance identified in S41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 or Biodiversity Action Plans
- Biodiversity Opportunity Areas
- Where Protected Species are present
- Where Species of Principal Importance are present, as identified in S41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

Proposals which would result in significant harm to biodiversity will be refused unless:

i. this can be avoided by locating on an alternative site with less harmful impact; or

ii. the harm can be adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for.
5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

5.1 The land at Rutherford Way is located within an industrial estate to the north of Crawley, West Sussex. The site measured approximately 0.9ha and comprised extensive areas of hardstanding and associated industrial buildings together with discrete areas of scattered trees, ruderal vegetation, amenity grassland, scrub and planted shrubbery. Design proposals include the development of a single unit development for B1, B2 and B8 use.

5.2 The site is not subject to any statutory or non-statutory designations. The closest designated site is Rowley Wood SNCI located approximately 225m west of the site. Development at the site is not anticipated to have any ecological impact on this designated site.

5.3 Habitats within the site were assessed as being of value to wildlife with the immediate vicinity of the site with features having potential to support breeding birds.

5.4 Following the initial habitat assessment, further surveys are not considered necessary. Instead a precautionary approach to works in respect to breeding birds is considered sufficient in this situation to safeguard this species group.

5.5 Details regarding mitigation measures and post development enhancement options are provided in the recommendations section below.

Recommendations

Breeding Birds

5.6 The on-site scattered trees and scrub provide suitable nesting habitat for a range of bird species.

5.7 All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
5.8 In order to avoid any potential impact on breeding birds, if the clearance of any
trees or scrub is required, this should be undertaken outside the main bird nesting
season which runs from March to August inclusive\(^2\), with clearance works possible
between September and February.

5.9 Where this is not possible, an ecologist would need to check the vegetation for
active nests and signs of breeding bird activity.

5.10 In the event that a nest is found, an exclusion zone around the nest would be
established. Works would have to cease within this buffer area until the young
birds have fledged.

**Habitat Enhancement and Management**

5.11 New development offers the opportunity for habitat enhancement in accordance
with local and national planning policy and some recommendations are included
below.

**Compensatory Planting**

5.12 Shrub planting could be incorporated into the landscape proposals for boundary
habitats in order to increase species diversity post works.

5.13 Planting should include a high proportion of native species. These should be
carefully selected to ensure they contain species suitable for the area. Some
species of known wildlife value are listed in Appendix E.

**Bird Boxes**

5.14 Additional bird nesting provision could be incorporated into new design
proposals. Some recommendations are made below as a guide.

5.15 Bird boxes could include external bird boxes, attached to external walls of the
new building. These could include the Schwegler 1MR for a range of common
garden birds or a Schwegler 1SP sparrow terrace which can be fixed to the
external facade of a wall.

\(^2\) It should be noted that this is the main breeding period. Breeding activity may occur outside this period
(depending on the particular species and geographical location of the site) and thus due care and attention
should be given when undertaking potentially disturbing works at any time of year.
5.16 Bird boxes should be installed at appropriate locations ideally with a south-east or south-west facing aspect at least 3m from ground level, ideally directly below the eaves and a suitable distance away from windows and doors to avoid disturbance.

Other

5.17 It is recommended that an update habitat survey is undertaken if more than 12 months have elapsed between the survey and the point at which any development decisions have been made at the site.
6. REFERENCES


## 7. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASSI</td>
<td>Area of Special Scientific Interest</td>
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<td>BAP</td>
<td>Biodiversity Action Plan</td>
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<td>BoCC</td>
<td>Birds of Conservation Concern</td>
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<td>Biological Records Centre</td>
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<td>Countryside Council for Wales</td>
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<td>CEH</td>
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<td>CWS</td>
<td>County Wildlife Site</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAFOR</td>
<td>Plant abundance scale used to score plants recorded within a surveyed area. Values are: Dominant, abundant, frequent, occasional, rare.</td>
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<td>Defra</td>
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<td>DfCLG</td>
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<td>DoE</td>
<td>Department of the Environment (now Defra)</td>
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<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission; also European Community with reference to the Habitats Directive</td>
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<td>FCS</td>
<td>Favourable Conservation Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB</td>
<td>Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales, excluding Northern Ireland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMSO</td>
<td>Her Majesty's Stationery Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDD</td>
<td>International Designations Database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td>The World Conservation Union (International Union for the Conservation of Nature)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JNCC</td>
<td>Joint Nature Conservation Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lekking</td>
<td>Where males assemble during the mating season to engage in competitive displays to attract females.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNCS</td>
<td>Local Nature Conservation Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNR</td>
<td>Local Nature Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LWS</td>
<td>Local Wildlife Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
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<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGIC</td>
<td>Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCC</td>
<td>Nature Conservancy Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>NERC Act 2006</td>
<td>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organisation</td>
</tr>
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<td>NI</td>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNR</td>
<td>National Nature Reserve</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nomenclature</td>
<td>The system of devising of names for plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPPF</td>
<td>National Planning Policy Framework</td>
</tr>
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<td>NVC</td>
<td>National Vegetation Classification</td>
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<td>ODPM</td>
<td>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister</td>
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<tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCAIWCG</td>
<td>Property Care Association Invasive Weeds Control Group</td>
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<td>PEA</td>
<td>Preliminary Ecological Appraisal- formerly referred to as a Phase 1 Habitat Survey</td>
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<td>SAC</td>
<td>Special Area of Conservation</td>
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<td>SINC</td>
<td>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation</td>
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<td>SNCI</td>
<td>Site of Nature Conservation Importance</td>
</tr>
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<td>SPA</td>
<td>Special Protection Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSSI</td>
<td>Site of Special Scientific Interest</td>
</tr>
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<td>UK</td>
<td>United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland)</td>
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Appendix A
Target Notes and Photographs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Note (TN)</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Photograph of Feature</th>
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<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td><strong>Photograph 1:</strong> Looking north from southern margins.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Photograph 1" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>TN1</td>
<td><strong>Photograph 2:</strong> A view south from the north western site extent showing extensive hardstanding.</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Photograph 2" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>TN1</td>
<td><strong>Photograph 3:</strong> A view of the introduced shrub on the south eastern corner of the building showing breeding bird potential.</td>
<td><img src="image3.jpg" alt="Photograph 3" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>Target Note (TN)</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Photograph of Feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN1</td>
<td><strong>Photograph 4:</strong> A view of the southern boundary showing breeding bird potential within bramble scrub.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Photograph of Feature" /></td>
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</table>
Appendix B
Habitat Survey Map
Figure 1: Land at Rutherford Way -Habitat Survey Map

Drawn by: JWK
On the: 02/12/2015
Not to Scale
Ref: 6220

Phlorum Limited, 12 Hunns Mere Way, Woodingdean, Brighton, East Sussex, BN2 6AH
Tel: +44(0)1273 307167 Fax: 01273 7044 99
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Appendix C
Legislation
LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

This section contains information pertaining to the legislation and planning policy applicable in Britain. This information is not applicable to Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands. Information contained in the following appendix is provided for guidance only.

Species

The objective of the EC Habitats Directive is to conserve plants and animals which are considered to be rare across Europe. The Directive is transposed into UK law by The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) (formerly The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) and The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended).


Various amendments have been made since the Wildlife & Countryside Act came into force in 1981. Further details pertaining to alterations of the Act can be found on the following website: www.opsi.gov.uk. Key amendments have been made through the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000) and Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

There are a number of other legislative Acts affording protection to species and habitats. These include

- Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000
- Deer Act 1991
- Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

Badger

Badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act (1992), which consolidated and added to the previous Badger Acts of 1973 and 1991. Under this legislation it is an offence to:

- cruelly ill-treat a badger, including use of tongs and digging;
- intentionally or recklessly cause a dog to enter a badger sett;
- intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a badger sett or any part thereof;
- intentionally or recklessly disturb a badger when it is occupying a badger sett;
- possess or control a dead badger or any part of a badger;
- sell or offers for sale, possesses or has under his control, a live badger; and
- willfully kill, injure, take, or attempt to kill, injure or take a badger.

A Development Licence will be required from Natural England for any development works affecting an active badger sett, or to disturb badgers while individuals are occupying the sett. Depending on the nature of the works and the specifics of the sett, badgers could be disturbed by work near the sett even if there is no direct interference or damage to the sett itself. Natural England has issued guidelines on what constitutes a licensable activity. There is no provision in law for the capture of badgers for development purposes and therefore it is not possible to obtain a licence to translocate badgers from one area to another.

4 A badger sett is defined in the legislation as “any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger”. This includes seasonally used setts. Natural England (2009) have issued guidance on what is likely to constitute current use of a badger sett: www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/WMLG17_tcm6-11815.pdf

Bats

Bats are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This act protects individuals from:

- intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level);
- intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection; and
- selling, offering or exposing for sale, possession or transporting for purpose of sale

In addition, all species of bat are fully protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) through their inclusion on Schedule 2. Regulation 41 prohibits:

- deliberate killing, injuring or capturing of Schedule 2 species (all bats);  
- deliberate disturbance of bat species as to impair their ability:
  (i) to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young; and
  (ii) to hibernate or migrate.
- deliberate disturbance of bat species as to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species;
- damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place; and
- keeping, transporting, selling, exchanging or offering for sale whether live or dead or of any part thereof.

A European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) Licence issued by Natural England will be required for works liable to affect a bat roost or for operations likely to result in a level of disturbance which might impair their ability to undertake activities listed above. A licence is required to allow derogation from the relevant legislation but also to enable appropriate mitigation measures to be put in place and monitored.

Breeding Birds

Under the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended), a wild bird is defined as any bird of a species that is resident in or is a visitor to the European Territory of any member state in a wild state. Game birds, however, are not included in this definition (except for limited parts of the Act). They are covered by the Games Acts, which fully protect them during the closed season.
Under the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended), all birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Sections 1-8 of the Act and it is an offence, with certain exceptions, to:

- intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) take, damage or destroy (or, in Scotland, otherwise interfere with) the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built
- intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird;
- have in one’s possession or control any wild bird, dead or alive, or any part of a wild bird, which has been taken in contravention of the Act;
- have in one’s possession or control any egg or part of an egg which has been taken in contravention of the Act;
- use traps or similar items to kill, injure or take wild birds;
- have in one’s possession or control any bird (dead or alive) unless registered, and in most cases ringed, in accordance with the Secretary of State’s regulations; and
- in Scotland only, intentionally or recklessly obstruct or prevent any wild bird from using its nest.

Certain rare species receive additional special protection under Schedule 1 of the Act and Annex 1 of the European Community Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC). This affords them protection against:

- intentional or reckless disturbance while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young;
- intentional or reckless disturbance of dependent young of such a bird;
- in Scotland only, intentional or reckless disturbance whilst lekking; and
- in Scotland only, intentional or reckless harassment.

The British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) has a list of birds that are Species of Conservation Concern. These birds are not legally protected but where they are found on site they should be given planning consideration. The criteria for birds listed as amber (medium conservation concern) include:

- historical population decline during 1800-1995, but recovering: population has more than doubled over last 25 years;
- moderate (25-49%) decline in UK breeding population over last 25 years;
• moderate (25-49%) contraction of UK breeding range over last 25 years;
• moderate (25-49%) decline in UK non-breeding population over last 25 years;
• species with unfavourable conservation status in Europe (Species of conservation Concern);
• five year mean of breeding pairs in the UK;
• ≥50% of UK breeding population in 10 or fewer sites.
• ≥50% of UK non-breeding population in 10 or fewer sites;
• >20% of European breeding population in UK; and
• >20% of NW European (wildfowl), East Atlantic Flyway (waders) or European (others) non breeding populations in UK.

Hazel Dormouse

The hazel dormouse (Muscardinus avellanarius) is fully protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 through its inclusion on Schedule 2. Regulation 41 prohibits:

• deliberate killing, injuring or capturing;
• deliberate disturbance as to impair its ability:
  (i) to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young; and
  (ii) to hibernate or migrate.
• deliberate disturbance as to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species;
• damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place; and
• keeping, transporting, selling, exchanging or offering for sale whether live or dead or of any part of this species.

The hazel dormouse is also currently protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) through its inclusion on Schedule 5. Under this Act, this species is additionally protected from:

• intentional or reckless disturbance;
• intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection; and
• selling, offering or exposing for sale, possession or transporting for purpose of sale.

A European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) Licence issued by Natural England will be required for works liable to affect dormouse breeding or resting places (N.B. this is usually taken to mean dormouse ‘habitat’) or for operations likely to result in a level of disturbance which might impair their ability to undertake those activities mentioned above. The licence will allow derogation from the relevant legislation but will also to enable appropriate mitigation measures to be put in place and monitored.

**Herpetofauna (Reptiles and Amphibians)**

The following species receive full protection under the The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) through their inclusion on Schedule 2.

- sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*);  
- smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*);  
- natterjack toad (*Epidalea calamita*);  
- great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*); and  
- pool frog (*Pelophylax lessonae*).

Under this legislation, Regulation 41 prohibits:

- deliberate killing, injuring or capturing of species listed on Schedule 2;  
- deliberate disturbance of any Schedule 2 species as to impair their ability:  
  (i) to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young; and  
  (ii) to hibernate or migrate.  
- deliberate disturbance of any Schedule 2 species as to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species;  
- deliberate taking or destroying of the eggs of a Schedule 2 species;  
- damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place; and  
- keeping, transporting, selling, exchanging or offering for sale whether live or dead or of any part of a species.
With the exception of the pool frog, these species are also currently listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this Act, they are additionally protected from:

- intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level);
- intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection; and
- selling, offering or exposing for sale, possession or transporting for purpose of sale.

Other native species of herpetofauna are protected solely under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). These species include:

- adder (Vipera berus);
- grass snake (Natrix natrix);
- common lizard (Zootoca vivipara); and
- slow-worm (Anguis fragilis).

Under this legislation, for these species it is prohibited under Section 9(1) & (5) to:

- intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) kill or injure these species
- sell, offer or expose for sale, possess or transport for purpose of sale these species, or any part thereof.

The following species are listed in respect to Section 9(5) of Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which only affords them protection against sale, offering or exposing for sale, possession or transport for the purpose of sale:

- common frog (Rana temporaria);
- common toad (Bufo bufo);
- smooth newt (Lissotriton vulgaris); and
- palmate newt (L. helveticus).
Wild Mammals

All wild mammals are protected against intentional acts of cruelty under the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996. Under this legislation it is an offence to:

- mutilate, kick, beat, nail or otherwise impale, stab, burn, stone, crush, drown, drag or asphyxiate any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.

To avoid possible contravention of this legislation, due care and attention should be taken when carrying out works that have the potential to impact any wild mammal as described above.

Plants

Wild plants are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which makes it an offence for an ‘unauthorised’ person to intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) uproot wild plants. An authorised person can be the owner of the land on which the action is taken, or anybody authorised by them.

Some rare plant species also receive full protection under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This prohibits:

- intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) picking, uprooting or destruction of any wild Schedule 8 species (or seed or spore attached to any such wild plant in Scotland only); and
- selling, offering or exposing for sale, or possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale, any wild live or dead Schedule 8 plant species or parts.

In addition to the legislation outlined above, several plant species are fully protected under Schedule 5 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Regulation 45 makes it an offence to:

- deliberately pick, collect or destroy a wild Schedule 5 species; and
- be in possession of, or control, transport, sell or exchange any wild live or dead Schedule 5 species or anything derived from it.
A European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) Licence issued by Natural England will be required for works liable to affect species of plant listed under The Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2010.

**Invasive Plant Species**

Certain plants are listed on Part II of Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) in respect to Section 14(2). Species include:

- Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*):
- giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*);
- Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*);
- certain species of rhododendron (*Rhododendron* sp.); and
- certain species of cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster* sp.).

Species listed are non-natives whose establishment or spread in the wild may be detrimental to native wildlife. Inclusion on Part II of Schedule 9 therefore makes it an offence to:

- plant or otherwise cause these species to grow in the wild.

This legislation makes it is an offence to cause species listed to grow in the wild. Therefore, if they are present on site and development activities have the potential to cause the further spread of these species to new areas, it will be necessary to ensure appropriate measures are in place to prevent this.

**HABITATS**

**International Statutory Designations**

- Special Protection Areas (SPAs): Terrestrial SPA’s are afforded protection by The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c. Regulations 1994 (as amended) an offshore SPA’s are afforded protection under The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended). SPAs are designated under the EC Birds Directive (Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds). SPAs are areas recognised as important habitat for rare and migratory birds within the European Union (rare birds as listed on Annex I of the Directive).
- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs): These areas are designated under the EC Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural
Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora), designated for the habitats and (non-bird) species listed on Annexes I and II to the Directive under the same regulations as detailed for SPA’s.

- Ramsar sites: These areas are wetlands designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971). Wetlands can include areas of marsh, fen, water or peatland and may be natural or artificial, permanent or temporary. Ramsar sites are underpinned through prior notification as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and as such receive statutory protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) with further protection provided by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000.

National Statutory Designations

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs): These sites are designated by the countryside agencies (for example Natural England) under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Prior to 1981 these were designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. Improved mechanisms for the protection of SSSIs have also been introduced by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (in England and Wales).

- National Nature Reserves: These sites are also designated by the countryside agencies under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Local Statutory Designations

- 1949 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs): These sites are designated by local authorities under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. These are sites recognised for their wildlife or geological interest at a local level and are managed for nature conservation.

Non-Statutory Designations

- Local Wildlife Sites: Areas of local conservation interest may be designated by local authorities. The terminology for these sites varies depending on the county. They can be called Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI’s), Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), County Wildlife Sites (CWS), Listed
Wildlife Sites (LWS), Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS), Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs). The designation criteria may vary between counties. Local Wildlife Sites are of material consideration when planning applications are being determined.

- The Hedgerow Regulations 1997: These have been compiled to protect ‘important’ countryside hedgerows from damage or removal. A hedgerow is considered important if (a) has existed for 30 years or more; and (b) satisfies at least one of the criteria listed in Part II of Schedule 1 of the Regulations. Under the Regulations, it is against the law to remove or destroy certain hedgerows without permission from the local planning authority. Hedgerows covered by these regulations include those on or adjacent to common land, SSSIs (including all terrestrial SACs, NNRs and SPAs), LNRs, land used for agriculture or forestry and land used for the keeping or breeding of horses, ponies or donkeys.

National Planning Policy

- The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) replaces the former PPS9 document and emphasises the need for sustainable development. The Framework specifies the need for protection of designated sites and priority habitats and priority species. An emphasis is also made for the need for ecological networks through preservation, restoration and re-creation. The protection and recovery of priority species is also included as a requirement of planning policy. In determining a planning application, planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by ensuring that: designated sites are protected from adverse harm; appropriate mitigation or compensation measures are in place where significant harm cannot be avoided; opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments are encouraged; and planning permission is refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including aged or veteran trees and also ancient woodland.
Local Planning Policy

The Crawley Borough Local Development Framework Core Strategy (Crawley Borough Council, 2008) and the contain the following nature conservation policies that are relevant to the site.

*Crawley Borough Local Development Framework Core Strategy (2008)*

**POLICY EN1 Nature Conservation:**

- *Nationally protected areas and areas of local environmental and ecological importance will be protected or enhanced in accordance with European and national legislation and PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas and PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation.*

- Opportunities to secure new areas and features to enhance nature conservation and for education and interpretation will be sought.

- The need for new and integrated Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) will be investigated with relevant agencies.

**EN4 Greening New Development:**

- Landscape proposals should be an integral part of all new development schemes. Schemes must demonstrate how existing landscape assets, nature conservation assets, including historic landscape features, and rights of way have been integrated, protected and enhanced and opportunities taken to introduce new landscape, biodiversity and recreational assets.

- The landscape proposals for new neighbourhood-scale developments should define the edges of the schemes using substantial green landscaped areas and deliver a network of green spaces and corridors

*Crawley Borough Local Plan (2015)*

**POLICY ENV2 Biodiversity:**

- All development proposals will be expected to incorporate features to encourage biodiversity where appropriate, and where possible enhance existing features of nature conservation value within and around the development.
• Habitat and species surveys and associated reports will be required to accompany planning applications which may affect the areas listed below or sites showing likely ecological value based on past ecological surveys.

Hierarchy of Biodiversity Sites
• To ensure a net gain in biodiversity, the following areas will be conserved and enhanced where possible and the council will support their designation and management:

1) Nationally designated sites:
   • Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

   SSSI will receive the highest level of protection for habitat conservation value in line with national legislation, policy and guidance.

2) National Planning Policy Framework Sites
   • Ancient Woodland, and aged or veteran trees

   Planning permission will not be granted for development that results in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss. A buffer zone between development and ancient woodland will be required in line with Natural England Standing Advice.

3) Locally designated sites, and habitats and species outside designated sites:
   • Local Nature Reserves
   • Sites of Nature Conservation Importance
   • Nature Improvement Areas
   • Habitats of Principle Importance identified in S41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 or Biodiversity Action Plans
• Biodiversity Opportunity Areas • Where Protected Species are present

• Where Species of Principal Importance are present, as identified in S41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

• Proposals which would result in significant harm to biodiversity will be refused unless:

i. this can be avoided by locating on an alternative site with less harmful impact; or

ii. the harm can be adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for.
Appendix D
Plant Species List
Scientific nomenclature follows Stace (2010) for vascular plant species and British Bryological Society (BBS) Special Volume No. 5 English Names for British Bryophytes for bryophyte species. Vascular plant common names follow the Botanical Society of the British Isles 2003 list, published on its web site, www.bsbi.org.uk. The plant species list was generated as part of a Phase 1 Habitat survey and does not constitute a full botanical survey.

**Abundance was estimated using the DAFOR scale as follows:**

D = dominant, A = abundant, F = frequent, O = occasional, R = rare, L = locally

Key to qualifiers: c=clumped, e=edge only, g=garden origin, p=planted, y = young, s=seedling or sucker, t=tree, h=hedge, w=water, ? = identification uncertain.

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<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>ABUNDANCE</th>
<th>QUALIFIER</th>
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<td>Bent</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arrhenatherum elatius</td>
<td>False oat-grass</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula pendula</td>
<td>Silver birch</td>
<td>R T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddleja davidii</td>
<td>Buddleia</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hieracium spp.</td>
<td>Hawkweeds</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lolium sp.</td>
<td>Rye-grass</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plantago lanceolata</td>
<td>Ribwort plantain</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus sp.</td>
<td>Poplar</td>
<td>L T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus sp.</td>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>R T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>Pedunculate oak</td>
<td>L T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumex obtusifolius</td>
<td>Broad-leaved dock</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonchus arvensis</td>
<td>Perennial sow-thistle</td>
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Appendix E

Suggested Compensatory Planting
SPECIES OF WILDLIFE VALUE

This section provides a list of plants which are of proven value to wildlife. The list is not exhaustive and merely provides a guide for suggested planting for wildlife value. Planting should be tailored on a site by site basis. The list includes some native and ornamental species however the emphasis should always be on the use of predominantly native species.

N = Native, NN = Non-native.

This list includes species that may be harmful if handled or ingested. Schedule 9 (Part 2) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) includes a list of invasive plants, including aquatic species, that should always be avoided in planting schemes.

Large Shrubs

Hedge veronica/Hebe (Veronica spp.) NN

Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) N

Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) N

Rose: dog rose (Rosa canina), field rose (R. arvensis), burnet rose (R. pimpinellifolia) N

California lilac (Ceanothus spp.), (C. arborea) NN

Wild privet (Ligustrum vulgare) N

Common holly (Ilex aquifolium) N

Barberry (Berberis spp.) (B. darwinii), (B. thunbergii), (B. x stenophylla) NN

Daisy Bush (Olearia spp.), (O. x hastii), (O. macrodonta) and (O. traversii) NN

Firethorn (Pyracantha coccinea) NN

Hazel (Corylus avellana) N (C. maxima) NN

Viburnum Viburnum spp., wayfaring tree (V. lantana) N, guelder rose (V. opulus) N, laurustinus (V. tinus) E Note: V. lantana can become invasive in more open habitats.

Butterfly bush (Buddleja spp.), (B. alternifolia), (B. globosa) NN

Dogwood (Cornus sanguinea) N

Broom (Cytisus scoparius) N

Escallonia (Escallonia macrantha) NN
Hardy fuchsia (*Fuchsia magellanica*) NN

Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) N

Spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*) N

Tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*) N

Yew (*Taxus baccata*) N

**Trees**

Cherry (*Prunus* spp.), wild cherry (*P. avium*), bird cherry (*P. padus*), domestic plum (*P. domestica*) N or cherry plum (*P. cerasifera*) NN

Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) N

Apple (*Malus* spp.), edible apple (*M. domestica*), crab apple (*M. sylvestris*) N

Pear *Pyrus* spp., edible pear (*P. communis*) NN

Small-leaved lime (*Tilia cordata*) N

Silver birch (*Betula pendula*) N

Yew (*Taxus baccata*) N

Foxglove tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*) NN

Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) N

**Climbers**

Jasmine (*Jasminum* spp.), summer jasmine (*J. officinale*), winter jasmine (*J. nodiflorum*) NN

Ivy (*Hedera helix*) N

Climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea anomala* ssp. *petiolaris*) NN

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera* spp.) (*L. periclymenum*) N

Clematis (*Clematis* spp.) NN

Hop (*Humulus lupulus*) N

Firethorn (*Pyracantha atalantioides*) NN

Nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*) NN