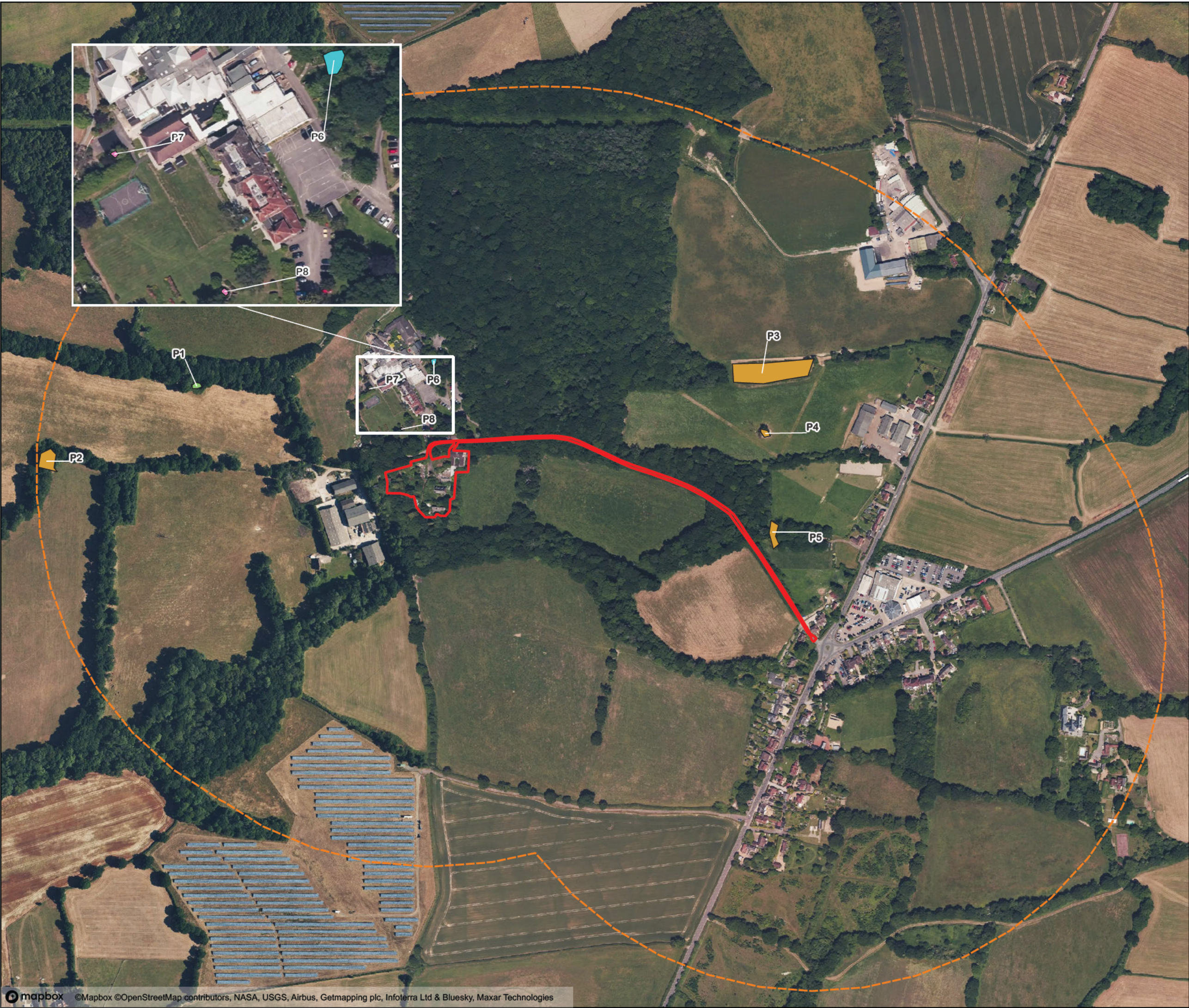

Map 5 Great Crested Newt Survey



**WOODVIEW SCHOOL, INGFIELD
MANOR DRIVE, FIVE OAKS,
BILLINGHURST, RH14 9AX**

ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Map 5 - GCN Survey Results

Client:	Salutem Shared Services
Date:	January 2026
Status:	Draft

KEY

Site Boundary

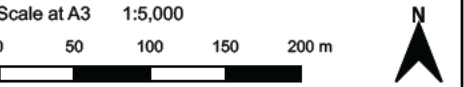
Site Buffer - 500m

GCN - Ponds

2019 eDNA Survey Result: Negative
2024 eDNA Survey Result: Positive
2024 Population Assessment Result: GCN Present

2019 eDNA Survey Result: Positive
2024 eDNA Survey Result: Positive
2024 Population Assessment Result: GCN Present

2019 eDNA Survey Result: Positive
2024 eDNA Survey Result: Positive
2024 Population Assessment Result: No GCN Present



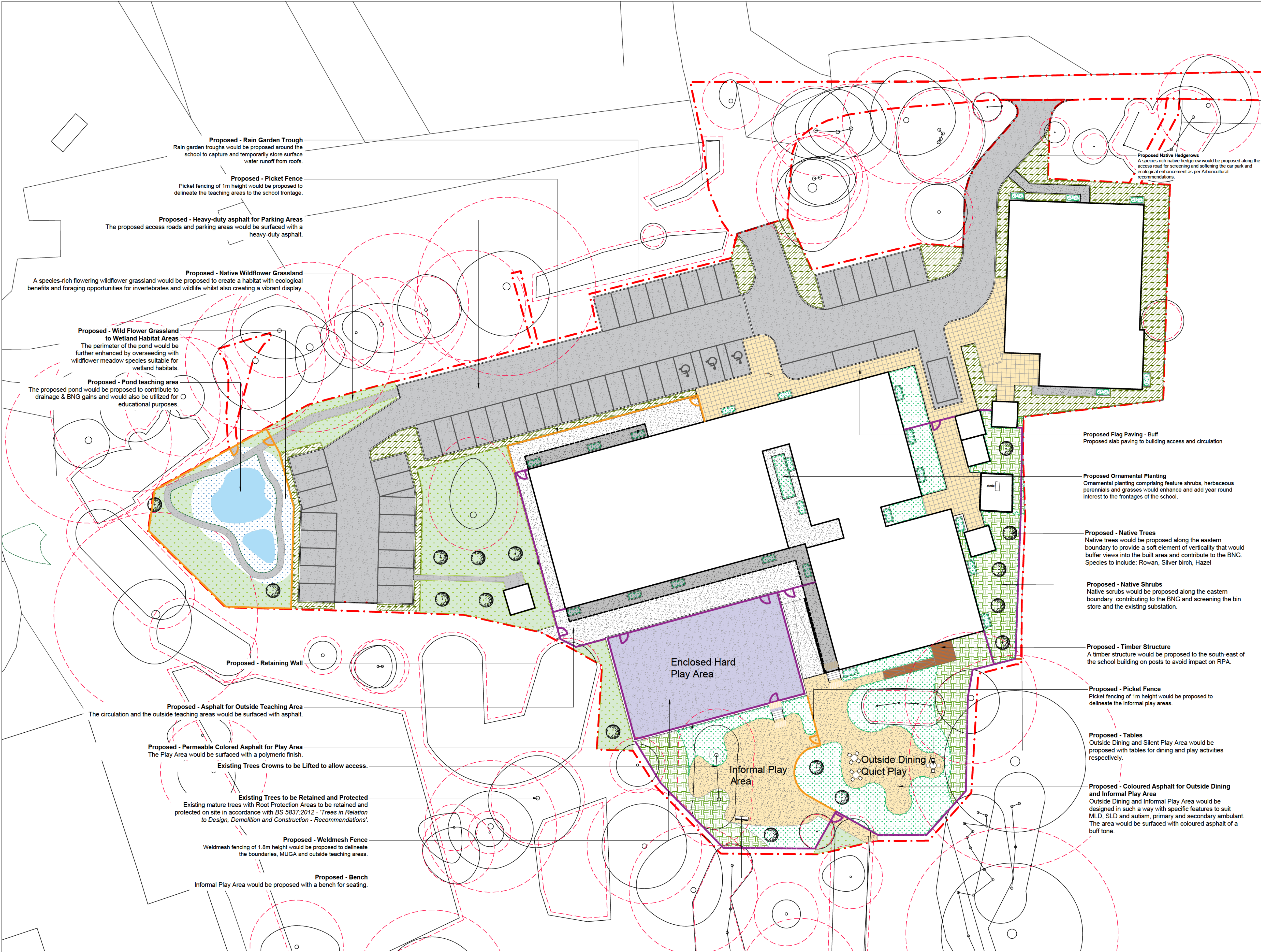
Prepared by: LCC	Date: 041125
Last amended by: BL	Date: 060126

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Appendix 1 Proposed Site Layout



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Existing Trees to be Retained and Protected
Existing mature trees with Root Protection Areas to be retained and protected on site in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
- Proposed Native Trees
- Proposed Native Hedgerows
- Proposed Ornamental Planting
- Proposed Native Planting
- Proposed - Wild Flower Grassland to Wetland Habitat Areas
- Proposed Native Wildflower Grassland
- Proposed Pond
- Proposed Rain Garden Trough
- Proposed Vehicular Asphalt Surface
- Proposed Pedestrian Asphalt Surface
- Proposed Play Area Asphalt Surface
- Proposed Informal Play Area Coloured Asphalt Surface
- Proposed Slab Paving
- Proposed Tactile Paving
- Proposed Timber Structure
- Proposed Concrete Kerbs
- Proposed - Weldmesh Fence - 1.8m height
- Proposed - Picket Fence - 1.1m height
- Proposed - Handrails
- Proposed Retaining Wall
- Proposed Tables
- Proposed Bench

Notes:

- To be read in conjunction with accompanying documents produced by the Landscape Architect.
- Not to be used for Contract nor Construction purposes.

PLANNING ISSUE

Rev	Description	Date	Drawn	Appr
03	Planning Issue	12.03.26	LF	RM
02	Planning Issue	11.03.26	LF	RM
01	Draft Issue	06.03.26	LF	RM
00	Draft Issue	08.01.26	RM	KM

LIZARD
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Top Floor - Caravelle House, 17-19 Goring Road, Worthing, BN12 4AP
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Client Salutem			
Project Title and Location Woodview School Woodview School, Ingfield Manor Drive, Billingshurst			
Drawing Title Hard and Soft Landscape General Arrangement Plan			
Scale 1:250@A1	Drawn RM	Approved KM	Date 08.01.26
Drawing No LLD3660-LAN-DWG-011	Revision 03		

Landscape Masterplan
Woodview School, Ingfield Manor Drive, Billingshurst

Appendix 2 Relevant Legislation

Bats

All UK bat species are listed in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. They are afforded full protection under Section 9(4) of the Act and Regulation 43 of the Regulations. These make it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill any such animal;
- Deliberately disturb any such animal, including in particular any disturbance which is likely:
 - To impair its ability to survive, breed, or rear or nurture their young;
 - To impair its ability to hibernate or migrate;
 - To affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of that species;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of any such animal;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any of these animals while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place that any of these animals uses for shelter or protection.

In addition, five British bat species are listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive. These are:

- Greater horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*;
- Lesser horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros*;
- Bechstein's bat *Myotis bechsteinii*;
- Barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus*; and
- Greater mouse-eared bat *Myotis myotis*.

In certain circumstances where these species are found the Directive requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) by EC member states to ensure that their populations are maintained at a favourable conservation status. Outside SACs, the level of legal protection that these species receive is the same as for other bat species.

Hazel Dormouse and Great Crested Newt

These species are listed in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. They are afforded full protection under Section 9(4) of the Act and Regulation 43 of the Regulations. These make it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill any such animal;
- Deliberately disturb any such animal, including in particular any disturbance which is likely, to impair its ability to survive, breed, or rear or nurture their young, to impair its ability to hibernate or migrate;
- To affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of that species;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of any such animal;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any of these animals while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place that any one of these species uses for shelter or protection.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Breeding Birds

With certain exceptions, all wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected by Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Therefore, it is an offence, to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- Intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built; or
- Intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

These offences do not apply to hunting of birds listed in Schedule 2 subject to various controls. Bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act receive further protection, thus for these species it is also an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any bird while it is nest building, or is at a nest containing eggs or young; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb the dependent young of any such bird.

Reptiles

The four widespread species of reptile that are native to Britain, namely common or viviparous lizard *Zootoca vivipara*, slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, adder *Vipera berus* and grass snake *Natrix helvetica*, are listed in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and are afforded limited protection under Section 9 of this Act. This makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill or injure any of these species.

The remaining native species of British reptile (sand lizard *Lacerta agilis* and smooth snake *Coronella austriaca*) receive a higher level of protection via inclusion under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. They are afforded full protection under Section 9(4) of the Act and Regulation 43 of the Regulations (in England and Wales only) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The distribution of these species are restricted to only a few sites in England.

Species and Habitats of Principal Importance in England

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act came into force on 1st October 2006. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The England Biodiversity List is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the NERC Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions. There are currently 943 species of principal importance and 41 habitats of principal importance included on the England Biodiversity List.

Schedule 9 Invasive Species

Variegated yellow archangel is listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This makes it illegal to plant or otherwise cause the species to grow in the wild. It is also classed as a 'controlled waste' under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA). As such it must be disposed of safely at a licensed landfill site according to the EPA (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991.

Appendix 3 Sites Designated for Nature Conservation

Statutory Sites

Internationally Designated Sites - Ramsar Sites, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) form a network of protected sites across the European Union and United Kingdom. In the United Kingdom the primary legislative protection is afforded to these sites under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

Ramsar sites are designated as wetlands of international importance which are afforded similar legislative protection to SPAs and SACs.

SACs are sites which support internationally important habitats or internationally important assemblages or populations of species. SPAs are designated for supporting internationally important populations of birds. SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites are generally also designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

Under Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) there is a legal requirement that competent authorities, such as local planning authorities, need to consider whether plans or projects are likely to have a significant adverse effect on SPAs, SACs or Ramsar sites, either alone, or in combination with other plans or projects. In the event that a likely significant effect cannot be ruled out, on the basis of objective information, then the competent authority must undertake an “Appropriate Assessment” to fully assess the plan or project against the site’s conservation objectives. Unless certain defined derogation tests can be met, the competent authority may not authorise nor undertake any plan or project which adversely affects the integrity of a SPA, SAC or Ramsar site.

Nationally Designated Sites – Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) receive legal protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Such sites are designated to protect specific areas of biological or geological interest of national importance. Such sites also generally receive strict protection through the planning system.

National Nature Reserves (NNR) are also usually designated as SSSIs and are specifically managed for their wildlife value. They receive legal protection through the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). As with SSSIs, these sites generally receive strict protection through the planning system.

Locally Designated Sites – Local Nature Reserves

Local Nature Reserves (LNR) are designated by local authorities under the National Park and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. These are generally designated not only for their local wildlife value but also for education, scientific and recreational purposes. These sites generally receive protection from development through the planning system.

Appendix 4 Protected and Notable Species Appraisal Methods

Bats

The survey conformed to current Bat Conservation Trust guidelines (Collins, 2023). An assessment was made of the suitability of buildings and trees on the site and immediately on the site boundary to support roosting bats based on the presence of features such as loose or missing roof tiles or lifted lead flashing for buildings and holes, cracks, splits, loose bark and ivy cladding for trees.

An assessment was made of the suitability of the site and the surrounding landscape to support foraging and/or commuting bat species. The assessment of the potential for the site to support roosting, foraging and commuting bat is based on a four-point scale as detailed in **Appendix 6**.

Otter

The otter appraisal was based on an assessment of the suitability of the habitat present within the site to support otter by reference to habitat type (such as rivers, streams, ditches, wetlands, reed beds, lakes, ponds and reservoirs), proximity of the site to freshwater and potential important feeding resources (such as fisheries), presence of habitat features which could provide opportunities for resting places and/or holts (such as tunnels, hollows at the base of trees and presence of dense, undisturbed habitat). During the survey attention was paid to the presence of evidence such as spraints, feeding remains, footprints and slides.

[REDACTED]

Hazel Dormouse

The appraisal for the potential of the site to support dormouse was based on an assessment of habitat features that may indicate that the species is present. This includes the presence of key food sources such as hazel and bramble, or plants used as nesting material such as honeysuckle and clematis. Additionally, the species requires a continuum of food supply so that habitat structure, diversity and connectivity to adjacent areas of woodland/scrub are important features in determining the potential presence of hazel dormouse.

Water Vole

The water vole appraisal was based on an assessment of the suitability of the habitat present within the site to support water vole by reference to habitat type (such as rivers, streams, ditches, wetlands, reed beds, lakes, ponds and reservoirs), bank structure and the bank side vegetation. Water voles generally require sloping banks in which to burrow and well-developed

bank side vegetation to provide shelter and food. During the survey attention was paid to the presence of burrows, latrines, feeding remains, trails and footprints.

Birds

The appraisal of breeding birds on the site was based on the suitability of habitat present to support nesting bird communities, the presence of bird species that may potentially nest within the available habitat and evidence of nesting such as old or currently active nests.

The assessment of wintering birds was based on an assessment of the suitability of the habitat on site to support important wintering bird species and populations. Particular attention was paid to the potential for the site to support wintering farmland bird species, waders and wildfowl.

Reptiles

The reptile appraisal was based on an assessment of the suitability of the habitat present within the site to support a population of reptiles. Reptiles particularly favour scrub and rough grassland interfaces and the presence of these is a good indication that reptiles may be present on-site. In addition, reptiles may utilise features such as bare ground for basking, tussocky grassland for shelter and compost heaps and rubble piles for breeding and/or hibernating.

Great Crested Newt

The appraisal of the site to support great crested newt included establishing the presence of suitable aquatic habitats such as ponds, lakes or other waterbodies within or adjacent to the site and the presence of suitable terrestrial habitat. Waterbodies that are densely shaded, highly eutrophic or that contain fish are likely to be less suitable for this species. The suitability of on-site ponds and terrestrial habitat is considered in relation to the presence of ponds within the wider area, as identified within the desktop study (Paragraph 3.4.3), and their suitability to be used as a network.

Invertebrates

An assessment was made of the site for its potential value to support diverse communities of invertebrates. The assessment was based on the presence of habitat features which may support important invertebrate communities. These features include, for example, an abundance of dead wood, the presence of diverse plant communities, varied woodland structure, sunny woodland edges with a diverse flora, waterbodies and water courses and areas of free draining soil exposures. During the field survey there was no attempt made to identify species present as this is a more specialist area of ecological assessment reserved for targeted surveys.

Other Relevant Species

An assessment was made of site suitability for other notable species such as more rarely encountered protected species, Species of Principal Importance for the Conservation of diversity in England notified under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and as listed in the England

Biodiversity List, and Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) species¹³, specific to the study region.

Invasive Species

During the field survey any incidental records of invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were recorded. However, it should be considered that the survey was not specifically aimed at assessing the presence of these species and further specialist advice may need to be sought.

¹³ LBAPs identify local priorities for biodiversity conservation by translating national targets for species into effective action at the local level and identifying targets for species important to the local area.

Appendix 5 Baseline Habitats

Table 10: Summary of Baseline Habitats

Habitat Ref.	1
Level 1	Terrestrial
Level 2	Grassland (g)
Level 3	Neutral grassland (g3)
Level 4	Other neutral grassland (g3c)
Level 5	N/A
Secondary Codes	Scattered scrub (10), unmanaged (521)
	
Species List	
Yarrow, creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i>, Yorkshire-fog, bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg., creeping bent, annual meadow-grass, ribwort plantain, common birds-foot-trefoil, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>, and white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i>, cock's foot, pendulous sedge <i>Carex pendula</i>, perforate St John's-wort.	

Habitat Ref.	2
Level 1	Terrestrial
Level 2	Grassland (g)
Level 3	Modified grassland (g4)
Level 4	N/A
Level 5	N/A
Secondary Codes	Scattered scrub (10), active management (516)
	
Species List	
Tree of heaven <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>, bramble, spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>, perennial rye-grass, red fescue, common comfrey, yarrow, Yorkshire fog, ribwort plantain.	

Habitat Ref.	3		
Level 1	Terrestrial		
Level 2	Woodland and forest (w)		
Level 3	N/A		
Level 4	N/A		
Level 5	N/A		
Secondary Codes	Line of trees		
			
Species List			
Western red-cedar.			

Habitat Ref.	4		
Level 1	Terrestrial		
Level 2	Woodland and forest (w)		
Level 3	Broadleaved and mixed deciduous woodland (w1)		
Level 4	Other broadleaved woodland (w1g)		
Level 5	N/A		
Secondary Codes	N/A		
			
Species List			
Pedunculate oak, silver birch, <i>Viburnum veitchii</i> , Spanish-dagger <i>Yucca gloriosa</i> , hazel, holly, field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> .			

Habitat Ref.	5
Level 1	Terrestrial
Level 2	Woodland and forest (w)
Level 3	Broadleaved and mixed deciduous woodland (w1)
Level 4	Other woodland; mixed (w1h)
Level 5	Other woodland; mixed; mainly broadleaved (w1h5)
Secondary Codes	N/A
	
Species List	
Pedunculate oak, field maple, cherry laurel, dogs mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i>, common ivy <i>Hedera helix</i>, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, western red-cedar, downy willow <i>Salix lapponum</i>, pendulous sedge, common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, crab apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>, small-leaved lime, beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>, Variegated yellow archangel <i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>Argentatum</i>.	

Habitat Ref.	6
Level 1	Terrestrial
Level 2	Urban (u)
Level 3	Built-up areas and gardens (u1)
Level 4	Developed land; sealed surface (u1b)
Level 5	N/A
Secondary Codes	N/A

Habitat Ref.	7
Level 1	Terrestrial
Level 2	Urban (u)
Level 3	Built-up areas and gardens (u1)
Level 4	Sparsely vegetated urban land (u1f)
Level 5	N/A
Secondary Codes	N/A
Species List	
Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> aggregate, spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>, perforate St Johns'wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>, moth mullein <i>Verbascum blattaria</i>, enchanter's-nightshade <i>Circaea lutetiana</i>, spear mint <i>Mentha spicata</i>, pendulous sedge <i>Carex pendula</i>.	

Habitat Ref.	8
Level 1	Terrestrial
Level 2	Urban (u)
Level 3	Built-up areas and gardens (u1)
Level 4	Developed land; sealed surface (u1b)
Level 5	Buildings (u1b5)
Secondary Codes	N/A

Appendix 6 Appraisal Criteria for Bats

The criteria used to assess the suitability of roosting and foraging/commuting habitat for bats is based on industry guidelines and outlined in **Table 11**¹⁴.

Table 11: Criteria used to Assess Suitability of Roosting and Foraging/Commuting Habitat for Bats

Suitability	Description of roosting habitats	Commuting and foraging habitats
High	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat.	Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting bats such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.
Moderate	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status.	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for commuting such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically/structure that does not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation). A tree of sufficient size and age to contain potential roost features but with none seen from the ground or features seen with only very limited roosting potential.	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of commuting bats such as a gappy hedgerows or un-vegetated stream, but isolated (i.e. not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat). Suitable, but isolated, habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree or a patch of scrub.
Negligible	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats.	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats.

¹⁴ Table adapted from (Collins, 2023).

Appendix 7 Assessment Criteria for Roosting Bats

Roost types have been defined in accordance with Natural England and Bat Conservation Trust guidelines. Definitions are set out in **Table 12**.

Table 12: Bat roost types as defined by Natural England and the Bat Conservation Trust

Roost Type	Definition
Day Roost	A place where individual bats, or small groups of males, rest or shelter in the day but are rarely found by night in the summer.
Night Roost	A place where bats rest or shelter in the night but are rarely found in the day. May be used by a single individual on occasion or it could be used regularly by the whole colony.
Feeding Roost	A place where individual bats or a few individuals rest or feed during the night but are rarely present by day.
Transitional/Occasional Roost	Used by a few individuals or occasionally small groups for generally short periods of time on waking from hibernation or in the period prior to hibernation.
Swarming Site	Where large numbers of males and females gather during late summer to autumn. Appear to be important mating sites.
Mating Sites	Where mating takes place from late summer and can continue through winter.
Maternity Roost	Where female bats give birth and raise their young to independence.
Hibernation Roost	Where bats may be found individually or together during winter. They have a constant cool temperature and high humidity.
Satellite Roost	An alternative roost found in close proximity to the main nursery colony used by a few individual breeding females to small groups of breeding females throughout the breeding season.