



PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

GREENHAYES PLANNING

THE LAWNS
LONDON ROAD
ASHINGTON
WEST SUSSEX

12TH MAY 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was carried out across land at The Lawns, in Ashington, within the Horsham District of West Sussex on the 23rd March 2026. The assessment was required in order to ascertain whether any ecological constraints could affect proposed development at the site. Proposals are for the construction of two residential units. Access will remain as existing. The total survey area extended over approximately 0.09 hectares (ha).

The main findings of the survey are as follows:

- * The Lawns is within an urban edge location in the northern extent of Ashington. The application area is dominated by hardstanding with marginal, regenerating scrub, ruderal vegetation and grassland together with scattered trees. In the wider area, residential properties associated with Ashington extend to the south and west. Agricultural fields extend to the north and west beyond the A24.
- * The site is not subject to any statutory or non-statutory designations.
- * [REDACTED]
- * [REDACTED]
- * [REDACTED]
- * Although the site has limited potential to support great crested newt, due to the site falling within an amber impact risk zone, precautionary measures should be implemented in order to fully safeguard this species.
- * A Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment will be required for the scheme, in accordance with current regulations.
- * Details regarding mitigation to include precautionary working practices, together with habitat enhancement measures are provided in the Recommendations section of the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background

- 1.1 CT Ecology Limited was commissioned by Greenhayes Planning to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal to inform the potential ecological constraints of proposed development within land at The Lawns in Ashington, West Sussex (hereafter referred to as “the site”).
- 1.2 This report has been compiled in accordance with current guidelines (British Standard 42020:2013 Biodiversity. Code of Practice for Planning and Development, 2013 and CIEEM, 2013 & 2016).
- 1.3 The purpose of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was:
 - * to classify the major habitats present;
 - * to identify the potential for any legally protected species to be present;
 - * to evaluate the nature conservation importance of the site;
 - * to recommend any additional ecological surveys and mitigation; and
 - * to provide recommendations for site enhancement.

Development Proposals

- 1.4 Proposals are for the construction of two residential units. Access will remain as existing, with boundary tree lines being retained and incorporated into the post development landscaping.

Site Description

- 1.5 The Lawns is within an urban edge location in the northern extent of Ashington, in West Sussex, accessed from a private driveway extending from London Road to the west. The application area is dominated by hardstanding with marginal, regenerating scrub, ruderal vegetation and grassland together with scattered trees. Residential properties are to the south and west with the A24 to the east and a grazed field to the north. In the wider area, residential properties associated with Ashington extend to the south and west. Agricultural fields extend to the north and west beyond the A24.
- 1.6 The survey area extended over 0.09 hectares (ha) and is shown on the survey map in Appendix B. The British National Grid for the centre of the site is TQ133 163.

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 and an online search for any Protected Species Mitigation Licences (PSML) within 1km. The data search was based on information provided by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC 2026); Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC, 2026); Ordnance Survey mapping; and aerial photography.

Field Survey and Assessment

- 2.2 An ecological survey of the site was undertaken on 23rd March 2026 by Carly Teague, a suitably qualified ecologist with over 18 years' experience as a professional ecologist. The weather conditions during the survey were clear and dry with still air and no precipitation and a temperature of 15.5°C at the start of the survey.
- 2.3 The field survey comprised a walkover inspection of the land and habitats present. The survey followed the UK Habitat Classification System (Ver 2.0) (UK Habitats, 2023) and covered all accessible parts of the site, including boundary features. Habitats were assigned to either Level 3 or to Level 4 where applicable, the minimum mapping unit used was 25m² and Secondary Codes were utilised where possible. 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 ponds offering potential breeding opportunities for great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) and the presence of suitable terrestrial habitat including hedgerows and rough grassland;
- * presence of features in, and on trees, indicating potential for roosting bats *Chiroptera*, including knot and rot holes and loose bark. The presence of features on buildings including loose roof tiles, gaps in fascia boarding in addition to secondary evidence including staining, droppings and feeding remains;
- * 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;
- * presence of woodland and or hedgerows providing suitable habitat to support hazel dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*); and
- * [REDACTED]

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

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

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

2.11 Ecological surveys are limited by factors that affect presence of plants and animals such as seasonality. Whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no investigation can ensure the complete characterisation of the environment.

- 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 observed during the survey. It is therefore used as a tool to recommend further protected species surveys (or other species of significant nature conservation interest) if on the basis of the preliminary assessment or during subsequent surveys, it is considered reasonably 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.

3. BASELINE CONDITIONS

Aerial Photography and OS Maps

- 3.1 The site is in an urban-edge environment, situated in the northern extent of Ashington in West Sussex. Land-use in the immediate vicinity is dominated by residential properties.
- 3.2 There are no on-site ponds and no ponds within 250m of the site. There is one pond within a 500m radius; located approximately 450m to the south-east, on the adjacent side of the A24.
- 3.3 Over 30 woodland blocks are present within 2km of the site, extending in all directions, the closest of which is approximately 300m to the north-west.

Protected Species Mitigation Licences (PSML)

- 3.4 No PSML's or associated licence returns for any species were returned within a 1km radius of the site.

Statutory and Non-Statutory Designated Sites

Statutory Sites

- 3.5 The site is not subject to any statutory designations and there are no statutory designated sites within a 2km radius.

Non-Statutory Sites

- 3.6 The site is not subject to any non-statutory designations. There are three non-statutory designated sites within a 2km radius. The closest of which is America & Gratwicke's Wood Local Wildlife Site (LWS), located approximately 60m to the east; on the adjacent side of the A24.
- 3.7 The LWS supports broadleaved woodland lying on the Weald Clay with wet areas supporting alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and aspen (*Populus tremula*). The managed coppice provides a varied structure and together with paths and rides provides good habitats for birds and insects. The ground flora is diverse.

Other Habitat Classifications

Ancient woodland

- 3.8 Approximately 15 blocks of ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) are present within 2km of the site. These are located to the east and south. The closest of which is America & Gratwicke's Wood, located approximately 60m from the site; on the adjacent side of the A24.

Habitats

Site Summary

- 3.9 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.

Table 3.1: Habitat Descriptions

Habitat Type	UK Habitats Code (secondary codes in brackets)	Description	Area (ha)
Developed Land; Sealed Surface. Other Developed Land. Hardstanding	u1b6	Areas of tarmacadam dominated the site.	0.07
Developed Land; Sealed Surface. Buildings	u1b5	Two metal storage containers were located on hardstanding in the southern extent of the site.	0.002
Line of Trees	(33)	A mix of semi-mature and mature <i>leylandii</i> (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>) formed a line of trees around the site boundaries. Semi-mature elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) was also recorded within the line of trees.	N/A
Modified Grassland	g4	Areas of regenerating grassland had developed around the southern and eastern site boundaries. Perennial rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>) was abundant together with frequently occurring sheep's fescue (<i>Festuca ovina</i>). Forbs were clumped and occasional throughout the sward and included creeping buttercup	0.01

	(81 ruderal)	(<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), daisy (<i>Bellis perennis</i>), ground-ivy (<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>), and broad-leaved dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>). Ruderal vegetation had developed along the western site boundary, under the shaded tree canopy. Species included common nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>); pendulous sedge (<i>Carex pendula</i>); garden privet (<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>); and broad-leaved dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>).	0.004
Bramble Scrub	h3d	Scattered bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) scrub had encroached part-way around the western and southern site boundaries.	0.002
Mortared Wall	(853)	A partial brick-wall formed the western site boundary.	N/A

Protected Species

Legislation

- 3.10 Legislation relating to the protected species referred to in this section is included in Appendix C.
- 3.11 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.

Breeding Birds (excluding barn owl)

- 3.12 A total of three **red** and one **amber** listed Birds of Conservation Concern¹ (BoCC) were returned by the data search which may utilise habitats within the site. These include **song thrush** (*Turdus philomelos*), **house sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*), **starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and **duncock** (*Prunella modularis*).
- 3.13 Boundary trees provide opportunities for a range of widespread breeding birds (Refer to Target Note 1 on the survey map in Appendix B).
- 3.14 Overall, the site was considered to provide **high** potential for breeding birds.

Barn Owl

- 3.15 The data search returned nine recent (post 2011) records for barn owl within 2km of the site although no records were returned from within the site.
- 3.16 No suitable nesting or foraging opportunities were present within the site. Overall, the site was considered to provide **negligible** potential for barn owl.

Bats

- 3.17 At least ten species of bat have been recorded within 2km of the site boundary. This includes pipistrelle species (*Pipistrellus* sp.); common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*); soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*); Nathusius pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*); Brandt's bat (*Myotis brandtii*); serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*); noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*); long-eared bat (*Plecotus* sp.); brown long-eared bat (*P. auritus*); and barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*). No records were returned from within the site.
- 3.18 The most frequently recorded bat species is common pipistrelle with a total of 16 records for this species.
- 3.19 The closest roost record is from 2000 for an unspecified soprano pipistrelle roost over 450m from the site. The closest recent (post 2011) record for foraging activity was from noctule, recorded approximately 570m to the south, from 2020.

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.

- 3.20 No PSML's pertaining to bats have been returned within 1km of the site.
- 3.21 The two metal storage containers were completely sealed and did not support any potential for use by roosting bats. A small number of trees along the southern site boundary supported potential roosting features (Refer to Target Note 2 on the survey map in Appendix B). These trees will be retained.
- 3.22 The site was dominated by hardstanding with limited suitability for use by foraging/commuting bats. Trees and associated boundary features provided some potential foraging and commuting opportunities for bats with connectivity to tree lines and associated grassland fields and gardens to the north and south.
- 3.23 Overall, the site was considered to provide **low** potential for foraging and roosting bats.

Reptiles

- 3.24 The data search returned recent (post 2011) records for slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*); grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*); and common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) within a 2km radius. The closest records were for grass snake and slow-worm located approximately 250m to the north of the site from 2014.
- 3.25 The site is dominated by hardstanding which provided limited potential for reptiles. Areas of regenerating grassland and ruderal vegetation around the site margins were heavily shaded by overhanging trees, and recently formed, offering limited suitability for reptiles. The site did provide some connectivity to garden habitats to the south and west.
- 3.26 Overall, the site was considered to provide **low** potential for reptiles.

Great Crested Newt (and other amphibians)

- 3.27 The data search returned two recent (post 2011) records and two historic records for great crested newt within a 2km radius, the closest recent record was approximately 350m to the east; located on the adjacent side of the A24. No PSML's pertaining to great crested newt have been returned within 1km of the site.
- 3.28 A small number of recent records were also returned for common toad (*Bufo bufo*); common frog (*Rana temporaria*); smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*); and palmate newt (*Lissotriton helveticus*), all of which were over 300m from the site.
- 3.29 The development area is located within an Amber Impact Risk Zone for great crested newt as part of the Horsham District Council District Level Licencing (DLL) Scheme. This risk category indicates that suitable habitat is present in the locality based on land-use and survey data held for the area.

3.30 There are no on-site ponds and no ponds within 250m of the site. The application site is small and dominated by hardstanding which serves to provide sub-optimal conditions for this species during their terrestrial phase. In addition, great crested newts rely on a network of breeding ponds for survival, passing between the network of water bodies each year. An absence of a network of ponds within 250m serves to significantly reduce the potential for great crested newt to pass through the site, with the A24 located to the east serving to provide a significant barrier to dispersal in this direction.

3.31 Overall, the site was assessed as having **low** potential to support great crested newt.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Hazel Dormouse

3.35 The data search returned 27 records for this species within a 2km radius. The closest of which was approximately 450m to the north from 2022.

3.36 Dormice are largely arboreal and rely on blocks of diverse woodland and interconnected hedgerows for survival. Individuals rarely descend to the ground except to hibernate over winter months at the base of trees. Dormice favour a range of plant species which provide a food source throughout the year. Favoured species include an abundance of hazel and honeysuckle together with frequently occurring oak and bramble amongst other species.

3.37 There was no potentially suitable hazel dormouse habitat within the site. Overall, the site was considered to provide **negligible** potential for this species.

Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)

3.38 No INNS were recorded on-site at the time of the survey.

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 the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM, 2006) and 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 Principle 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, implemented by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) 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. The closest site of International Importance is Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar, located approximately 7km to the west of the site.
- 4.6 The site does not provide any supporting habitat for Arun Valley. Due to the small scale of the proposal and distance of the development site, the construction and operational phases of the works are not considered likely to have any significant negative impacts on the designated site.

Features of National Importance

- 4.7 Features of national importance include SSSIs which are designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- 4.8 The site is not subject to any statutory designation. There are no nationally important designated sites within a 2km radius.
- 4.9 It is not considered that any habitats or populations or assemblages of species within the site would meet the criteria for the designation of a SSSI, or other nationally important site, at an appropriate geographic level².

Features of Regional Importance

- 4.10 The site does not include any features of value at this level neither is it likely to be selected as a wildlife site based on the results of the current survey.

Features of District Importance

- 4.11 The habitats supported are common and widespread in the district. The site does not support any features that were considered to be of value at this level.

Features of Local Importance

- 4.12 The site is small and dominated by hard surfacing together with marginal regenerating habitats and boundary trees. The site does not support any features considered to be of value at this level.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

² JNCC Guidelines for selection of biological SSSIs (see <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2303#download>).

Summary

4.14



Local Plan Evaluation

- 4.15 It is considered that the Horsham District Council Core Strategy (2017) contains nature conservation policies relevant to the site. A summary of the relevant policies is contained in the Legislation section in Appendix C.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

- 5.1 The Lawns is within an urban edge location in the northern extent of Ashington, in West Sussex.
- 5.2 The application area extends over 0.09ha, dominated by hardstanding with marginal, regenerating scrub, ruderal vegetation and grassland together with scattered trees. In the wider area, residential properties associated with Ashington extend to the south and west. Agricultural fields extend to the north and west beyond the A24.
- 5.3 Proposals are for the construction of two residential units. Access will remain as existing, with boundary tree lines being retained and incorporated into the post development landscaping.
- 5.4 The site is not subject to any statutory or non-statutory designations.
- 5.5 [REDACTED]
- 5.6 [REDACTED]
- 5.7 Although the site has limited potential to support great crested newt, due to the site falling within an amber impact risk zone, precautionary measures should be implemented in order to fully safeguard this species. Based on the limited terrestrial habitat supported, it is not considered necessary to register the application on the District Level Licensing (DLL) Scheme which may otherwise be triggered by development. Instead, adopting a series of precautionary working measures will be sufficient to fully safeguard great crested newts and this approach is considered to be sufficient and proportionate in this situation to ensure the favourable conservation status of great crested newts is not impacted as a result of the works.
- 5.8 Details regarding mitigation to include precautionary working practices, and habitat enhancement measures are provided below.

Recommendations

Great Crested Newt

- 5.9 It is recommended that adopting a series of precautionary working measures will be sufficient to fully safeguard great crested newts that may pass through semi-natural habitats adjacent to the working area. These measures should include the following:

Site Storage

- * All materials and machinery will be stored on existing areas of hardstanding within the site. The potential for migration by great crested newts is considered reduced through this central site extent which is already subject to regular disturbance;
- * no barrier effects are predicted and any great crested newts can travel freely through the area should they choose to do so;
- * in addition, all stored materials will be raised off the ground on pallets or skids to further remove any refuge potential for great crested newts; and
- * aggregates such as gravel and sand must be delivered in bulk bags and stored on pallets rather than piled on site to create potentially suitable 'refuge piles'.

Construction Phase

- * Grassland, scrub and ruderal vegetation should be managed at ground level in the lead up to construction commencing in order to ensure the working area remains unsuitable for great crested newts;
- * excavations, trenches etc. must be back-filled overnight, if this isn't possible then earth ramps must be left in the trench(es) to allow animals, including great crested newts, to easily climb out;
- * the contractor must inspect any excavations each morning to check that great crested newts are not present;
- * if any newts are found during the construction phase, then all activities must cease immediately and the project ecologist contacted for advice. An appropriate working methodology will need to be devised and this may include the need to register the site on the DLL to enable activities to lawfully continue; and
- * any other species found during the works will be removed from the site and relocated to suitable cover in the wider site.

Reptiles

- 5.10 The precautions implemented for great crested newts, as detailed above, will also serve to safeguard reptiles.

Bats

- 5.11 All boundary trees will be retained.

Bats and Lighting

- 5.12 Different species of bat have been found to react differently to night-time lighting however research has found that generally, all species of bats are sensitive to artificial lighting and that excessive lighting can delay bats from emerging, thus shortening the time available for foraging, as well as causing individuals to move away from suitable foraging grounds or roost sites, to alternative dark areas (Jones, 2000). Bats can also become isolated from their foraging grounds if the linear features they use for commuting are suddenly illuminated, creating a light barrier (Fure, 2006). New lighting should be devised in accordance with accepted best practice measures (Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management 2006, Institute of Lighting Engineers 2023).
- 5.13 Currently the site receives a degree light spill from the adjacent A24 to the east. Any new lighting should seek to minimise any increased levels of light spill. Outline recommendations are provided below. More details will be provided following the bat surveys.
- * The level of artificial lighting including flood lighting should be kept to a minimum, with light spill limited on adjacent trees;
 - * recent LED technology should be utilised where possible. LED lights do not emit UV radiation, towards which insects are attracted, drawing them away from bat foraging areas in the surrounding landscape. All lights should be directed at a low angle with minimal light spillage wherever possible; and
 - * the site boundaries should be kept dark at bat emergence (0-1 hour after sunset) and during peak bat activity periods (e.g., 1.5 hours after sunset and 1.5 hours before sunrise). Therefore, where possible, lighting should be installed with the light directed down onto the access/parking areas wherever possible and lighting should be controlled through the use of PIR and/or timers.

Widespread Breeding Birds

- 5.14 All trees will be retained. Areas of encroaching scrub may also be retained; located around the site margins, however if any scrub requires removal, this must be cleared outside the main bird nesting season which runs from March to August inclusive³. Where this is not feasible, a pre-works check of the on-site habitats should be carried out prior to works to ensure birds are not nesting at this time. 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.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Habitat Retention

- 5.16 The boundary trees should be protected in accordance with British Standards (BS 2012) 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction.
- 5.17 Suitable fencing should be installed around the perimeter of the working area to ensure materials and machinery do not encroach into adjacent retained habitats including boundary features.

Biodiversity Net Gain

- 5.18 It is understood that the scheme does not meet any exemption criterion and therefore a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment will be required for the scheme.

³ 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.

Habitat Enhancement

- 5.19 New development offers the opportunity for biodiversity net gain in accordance with national and local planning policy. Recommendations for ecological enhancement are detailed below.

Post Development Landscaping

- 5.20 Post development landscaping should be carefully designed with biodiversity in mind in order to maximise on-site biodiversity gains post works.
- 5.21 Wildlife planting should be integral to the soft landscape plans adjacent to the restored barn and should include native species and/or species of recognised wildlife value⁴. The use of nectar-rich and berry producing plants will attract a wider range of insects, birds and mammals. Species should be carefully selected to ensure they are suitable for the area. Some species of known wildlife value are listed in Appendix E.
- 5.22 Good horticultural practice should be utilised, including the use of peat-free composts, mulches and soil conditioners, native plants with local provenance and avoidance of the use of invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- 5.23 New tree and scrub planting could be undertaken outside the private residential plots along the site margins.
- 5.24 New tree/scrub planting should comprise at least five native species which could include (but not be limited to); hazel (*Corylus avellana*); guelder-rose (*Viburnum opulus*); dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*); holly (*Ilex aquifolium*); dog-rose (*Rosa canina*); honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*); hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*); hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*); pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*); and field maple (*Acer campestre*). Any new planting must be carefully selected to ensure that the species is suitable for the location.
- 5.25 New grassland could also be created outside the private residential plots; adjacent to the access road. Grassland should support a mix of wildflower species and be managed accordingly to encourage a diverse sward in the long-term.

⁴ For example, The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Perfect for Pollinators Scheme <https://www.rhs.org.uk/science/conservation-biodiversity/wildlife/encourage-wildlife-to-your-garden/plants-for-pollinators> and the joint RHS/Wildlife Trust's Gardening with Wildlife in Mind Database <http://www.joyofplants.com/wildlife/home.php>

Bird Boxes

- 5.26 Additional bird nesting provision could be incorporated into new design proposals. These could be external bird boxes installed on suitable mature or semi-mature trees around the site margins. There are a range of bird boxes on the market and various types are suitable for the site. Models selected should be suited for use by a range of garden birds. These should be located at a height of at least 3m, ideally with a south-east or south-west facing aspect. Sparrow terraces and swift boxes/bricks are also recommended at the site.

Bat Boxes

- 5.27 A series of two bat boxes could also be incorporated into new design proposals. These should comprise external boxes, installed on retained trees, on different trees to the bird boxes. The boxes should be sited at a height of at least 4m. Cavity Bat Boxes (i.e. the Eco Crevice cavity box) could be used; suitable for crevice or cavity roosting bats including pipistrelle species which have been recorded in the locality.

Other

- 5.28 It is recommended that an update assessment is undertaken if more than 18 months have elapsed between the survey and the point at which any development decisions have been made at the site.

6. REFERENCES

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Appendix A
Target Notes and Photographs

Target Note (TN)	Feature	Photograph of Feature
1	Photograph 1: A view east through the centre of the site. The line of trees forms the eastern site boundary, providing potential for use by breeding birds and foraging bats.	 23.03.2020 13.40
N/A	Photograph 2: Looking south towards the storage containers and stored materials on the hardstanding.	 23.03.2020 13.43
1	Photograph 3: Looking north along the western site boundary, with encroaching ruderal vegetation and areas of scrub along the western site margin. Trees will be retained.	 23.03.2020 13.47

Target Note (TN)	Feature	Photograph of Feature
N/A	Photograph 4: Looking north along the eastern site boundary, with regenerating grassland developing within this area of the site.	

Appendix B

Survey Map

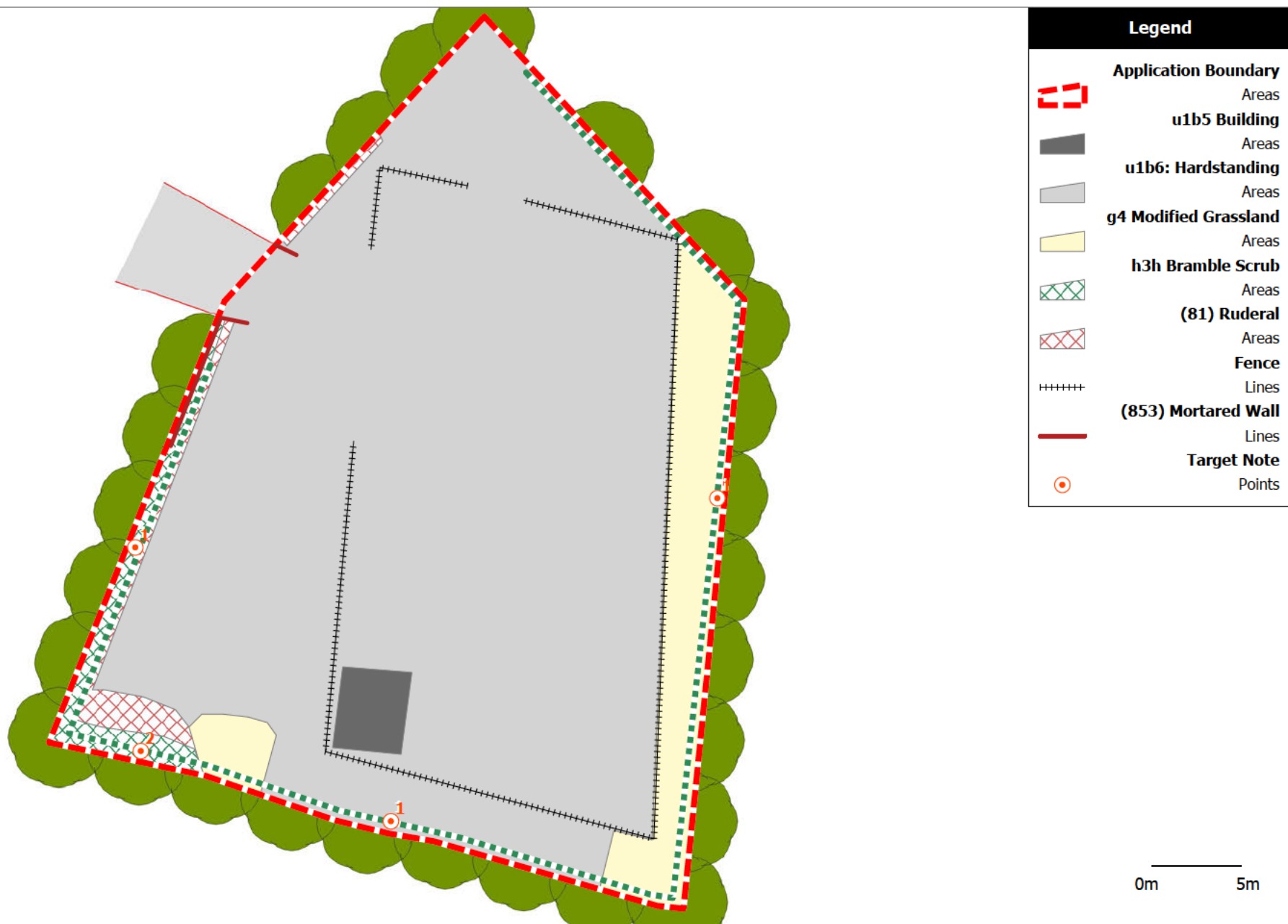


Figure 1: The Lawns Habitat Map

Drawn by: CT
Date: 12/05/2026
Scale: See Map

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 Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (formerly The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) and The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended) is to conserve plants and animals which are considered to be rare across Europe.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and also implements the obligations set out for species protection from the Council Directive 2009/147/EC (formerly 79/409/EEC) on the Conservation of Wild Birds (EC Birds Directive) in Great Britain.

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
- * [REDACTED]
- * Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

* [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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 2017 (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.

[REDACTED]

- * 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 Protected Species Mitigation Licence (PSML) 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. 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;
- * $\geq 50\%$ of UK breeding population in 10 or fewer sites.
- * $\geq 50\%$ of UK non-breeding population in 10 or fewer sites;
- * $\geq 20\%$ of European breeding population in UK; and
- * $\geq 20\%$ 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 2017 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 Protected Species Mitigation Licence (PSML) 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 Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (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*).

Water Vole

The water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) (=terrestris) is fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This makes it an offence to:

- * intentionally kill, injure or take (capture) this species;
- * intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection;
- * intentionally or recklessly disturb water voles while they are occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection; and

- * sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession or transport for the purpose of sale, any live or dead water vole or part of this species.

Where development works are liable to affect habitats known to support water voles, Natural England must be consulted. All alternative design options must have been explored and communicated to Natural England in order to demonstrate that works have tried to avoid contravening the legislation e.g. the use of alternative sites, appropriate timing of works to avoid times of the year in which water voles are most vulnerable etc. Conservation licences for the capture and translocation of water voles may be issued by Natural England for the purpose of development activities if it can be shown that the activity has been properly planned and executed and thereby contributes to the conservation of the population.

Otter

Otters (*Lutra lutra*) are fully protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 through their inclusion on Schedule 2. Regulation 41 prohibits:

- * deliberate killing, injuring or capturing of otters
- * deliberate disturbance 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 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.

Otters also receive protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) through their inclusion on Schedule 5. 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.

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

Red Squirrel

The red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) is fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This makes it an offence to:

- * intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) kill, injure or take (capture) red squirrels;
- * intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection;
- * intentionally or recklessly disturb this species while they are occupying a structure or place used for shelter; and
- * sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession or transport for the purpose of sale, any live or dead red squirrel or part of this species.

White Clawed Crayfish

The white clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) receives partial protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This species is protected under Sections 9(1) and 9(5), making it an offence to:

- * intentionally take/capture white-clawed crayfish; and
- * sell, offer or expose for sale, have in possession or transport for the purpose of sale, any live or dead white clawed crayfish or part of this species.

A conservation licence for the capture and translocation of crayfish may be issued for the purpose of development activities if it can be demonstrated that the activity has been carefully planned and this species considered. The activity must also demonstrate that it contributes to the conservation of the population.

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 2017. 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 Protected Species Mitigation Licence (PSML) issued by Natural England will be required for works liable to affect species of plant listed under The Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017.

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 of habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) an offshore SPA's are afforded protection under The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended).
- * Special Areas of Conservation (SACs): These areas are designated 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 (2026) replaces the former NPPF and PPS9 documents 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.

Regional and Local Planning Policy

The Horsham District Core Strategy (2017) contains the following Nature Conservation Policies that are relevant to the site.

Horsham District Core Strategy (2017).

- * Policy CP1: Landscape and Townscape Character

'The landscape character of the district will be maintained and enhanced. Activities which may influence the character should only take place where:

- * *The landscape and townscape character is protected, conserved or enhanced taking into account key landscape and settlement characteristics;*
- * *Protected landscapes, habitats and species are properly protected, conserved and enhanced; and*
- * *The biodiversity of the District is conserved and enhanced.'*

Regional and Local BAPs

Many local authorities in the UK have produced a local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) at the County or District level. The Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan is based on the UK list of Species and Habitats of Principal Importance and contains 1,149 species and 65 habitats.

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.

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. L = locally i.e. LD=locally dominant.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ABUNDANCE	QUALIFIER
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	O	
Bristly oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	R	
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	O	
Buddleia	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	R	
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	F	LA
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	R	
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O	
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O	
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.	O	
Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	R	
Dove's-foot crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>	R	
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	R	T
Field-rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	R	
Garden privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	R	
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	O	
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	O	
Hawkbitt	<i>Leontodon</i> sp.	R	
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	R	

Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	R	
Hypericum sp	<i>Hypericum sp</i>	R	
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	F	LA
Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	F	LD, T
Lords-and-Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	R	
Pendulous sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	O	
Perennial rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	A	
Purple toadflax	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	R	
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	O	
Sheep's-fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	F	
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	O	LF
Willowherbs	<i>Epilobium sp.</i>	O	LF
Wood-rush	<i>Luzula sp.</i>	R	

Appendix E
Suggested Compensatory Planting

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
Black poplar (*Populus nigra*) 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

Bulbs

English bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) N
Squill species (*Scilla* spp.) N/NN
Snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*) N
Winter aconite (*Eranthis hyemalis*) E
Crocus species (*Crocus* spp.) NN
Wild Daffodil (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*) N
Onion species (*Allium* spp.) N/NN. N.B. *Allium triquetrum* (three cornered leek) and *Allium paradoxum* (few-flowered leek) are Schedule 9 invasive plant species.
Wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*) N
Lesser celandine (*Ficaria verna*) N