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OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

To: Members of the Planning & Regulation Committee

Notice of a Meeting of the Planning & Regulation Committee

Monday, 29 October 2018 at 2.00 pm

County Hall, New Road, Oxford

Yvonne Rees
Chief Executive

October 2018

Committee Officer: ***Graham Warrington***
Tel: 07393 001211; E-Mail: graham.warrington@oxfordshire.gov.uk

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Members are asked to contact the case officers in advance of the committee meeting if they have any issues/questions of a technical nature on any agenda item. This will enable officers to carry out any necessary research and provide members with an informed response.

Membership

Chairman – Councillor Les Sibley
Deputy Chairman - Councillor Jeannette Matelot

Councillors

Mrs Anda Fitzgerald-O'Connor	Glynis Phillips	John Sanders
Mike Fox-Davies	G.A. Reynolds	Alan Thompson
Stefan Gawrysiak	Judy Roberts	Richard Webber
Bob Johnston	Dan Sames	

Notes:

- ***Date of next meeting: 10 December 2018***

Declarations of Interest

The duty to declare…..
Under the Localism Act 2011 it is a criminal offence to
(a) fail to register a disclosable pecuniary interest within 28 days of election or co-option (or re-election or re-appointment), or
(b) provide false or misleading information on registration, or
(c) participate in discussion or voting in a meeting on a matter in which the member or co-opted member has a disclosable pecuniary interest.

Whose Interests must be included?
The Act provides that the interests which must be notified are those of a member or co-opted member of the authority, **or**

- those of a spouse or civil partner of the member or co-opted member;
- those of a person with whom the member or co-opted member is living as husband/wife
- those of a person with whom the member or co-opted member is living as if they were civil partners.

(in each case where the member or co-opted member is aware that the other person has the interest).

What if I remember that I have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest during the Meeting?.
The Code requires that, at a meeting, where a member or co-opted member has a disclosable interest (of which they are aware) in any matter being considered, they disclose that interest to the meeting. The Council will continue to include an appropriate item on agendas for all meetings, to facilitate this.

Although not explicitly required by the legislation or by the code, it is recommended that in the interests of transparency and for the benefit of all in attendance at the meeting (including members of the public) the nature as well as the existence of the interest is disclosed.

A member or co-opted member who has disclosed a pecuniary interest at a meeting must not participate (or participate further) in any discussion of the matter; and must not participate in any vote or further vote taken; and must withdraw from the room.

Members are asked to continue to pay regard to the following provisions in the code that *"You must serve only the public interest and must never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person including yourself"* or *"You must not place yourself in situations where your honesty and integrity may be questioned….."*.

Please seek advice from the Monitoring Officer prior to the meeting should you have any doubt about your approach.

List of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests:
Employment (includes"*any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain*".), **Sponsorship, Contracts, Land, Licences, Corporate Tenancies, Securities.**

For a full list of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and further Guidance on this matter please see the Guide to the New Code of Conduct and Register of Interests at Members' conduct guidelines. http://intranet.oxfordshire.gov.uk/wps/wcm/connect/occ/Insite/Elected+members/ or contact Glenn Watson on **07776 997946** or glenn.watson@oxfordshire.gov.uk for a hard copy of the document.

If you have any special requirements (such as a large print version of these papers or special access facilities) please contact the officer named on the front page, but please give as much notice as possible before the meeting.

AGENDA

1. Apologies for Absence and Temporary Appointments

2. Declarations of Interest - see guidance note opposite

3. Minutes (Pages 1 - 6)

To approve the minutes of the meeting held on 10 September 2018 (**PN3**) and to receive information arising from them.

4. Petitions and Public Address

5. Chairman's Updates

6. Part change of use to allow the development of a building materials hub, comprising the importation and storage of primary and secondary aggregates together with related and pre-packed building and cement-based products prior to onward distribution, in addition to the existing consented aggregate bagging operation at Hanson Aggregates, Appleford Road, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 4PW - Application No. MW.0097/18 (Pages 7 - 20)

Report by the Director for Planning & Place (PN6).

The report considers whether planning permission should be granted for a builidng materials hub to operate alongside an existing aggregate bagging facilitiy at Appleford Depot (planning permission no. MW.0054/17). It is a full application and no changes to the aggregate bagging facility itself are proposed. The building materials hub would generate an additional 6 HGV movements in addition to those already arising from the Sutton Courtenay complex.

The application is being reported to Committee because Sutton Coutenay Parish Council has objected to the application on the basis that local roads are at capacity and the additional HGVs would cause severe harm to the network however there is no technical objection from the Transport Development Control Officer and the recommendation is for approval of the application. The report also outlines further comments received and the recommendation of the Director for Planning and Place.

The development accords with the Development Plan as a whole and with individual policies within it, as well as with the NPPF. It is considered to be sustainable development in terms of environmental, social and economic terms. The proposed development would be beneficial as it would reduce the overall number of vehicle

movements on the highway network and the total HGV miles travelled by allowing materials to be combined in single loads prior to delivery to customers. It is considered that potential impacts can be adequately addressed through planning conditions and a supplemental routeing agreement which ensures HGVs associated with the site pass along the A4130 Didcot Perimeter Road rather than through local villages.

It is RECOMMENDED that subject to the applicant entering into a supplemental routeing agreement to ensure that all HGVs associated with the development adhere to the routeing agreement covering the site under planning permission no. MW.0054/17, that planning permission for application MW.0097/18 be approved subject to conditions set out in Annex 1 to the report PN7.

7. Update report on proposed planning enforcement action at Elm Farm Quarry, Stratton Audley (Pages 21 - 76)

Report by the Director for Planning & Place (PN7).

The report updates members on an enforcement strategy for Elm Farm Quarry, Stratton Audley to secure the best long-term restoration

It is RECOMMENDED that the Committee notes the update report.

8. Relevant development Plan and Other Policies (Pages 77 - 84)

Paper by the Director for Planning & Place (PN8).

The paper sets out policies in relation to Items 6 & 7 and should be regarded as an Annex to each report.

Pre-Meeting Briefing

There will be a pre-meeting briefing at County Hall on **Monday, 29 October 2018** at **12 midday** for the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Opposition Group Spokesman.

PLANNING & REGULATION COMMITTEE

MINUTES of the meeting held on Monday, 10 September 2018 commencing at 2.00 pm and finishing at 3.00 pm

Present:

Voting Members:	Councillor Les Sibley – in the Chair
	Councillor Jeannette Matelot (Deputy Chairman) Councillor Mike Fox-Davies Councillor Bob Johnston Councillor Charles Mathew (in place of Councillor Anda Fitzgerald-O'Connor) Councillor G.A. Reynolds Councillor Judy Roberts Councillor Dan Sames Councillor John Sanders Councillor Alan Thompson Councillor Richard Webber
Other Members in Attendance:	Councillor Liz Leffman (for Agenda Item 7)

Officers:

Whole of meeting	G. Warrington & J. Crouch (Law & Governance); D. Periam (Planning & Place)

Part of meeting

Agenda Item	**Officer Attending**
6.	K. Broughton (Planning & Place)
7.	N. Woodcock (Planning & Place)

The Committee considered the matters, reports and recommendations contained or referred to in the agenda for the meeting, and decided as set out below. Except insofar as otherwise specified, the reasons for the decisions are contained in the agenda and reports, copies of which are attached to the signed Minutes.

32/18 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS

(Agenda No. 1)

Apology for Absence	*Temporary Appointment*
Councillor Anda Fitzgerald-O'Connor Councillor Glynis Phillips Councillor Stefan Gawrysiak	Councillor Charles Mathew No temporary appointment No temporary appointment

33/18 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

(Agenda No.2)

Councillor	*Nature of Interest*
Charles Mathew	6. Oxfordshire County Council representative on North Wessex Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. 7. Oxfordshire County Council representative on Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

34/18 MINUTES

(Agenda No. 3)

The Minutes of the meeting held on 2 July 2018 were approved and signed.

Minute 31/18 – Section 73 application to vary conditions 1 and 13 of planning permission P15/v2384/CM (MW.0134/15) to allow for bunds to be retained on the site and to incorporate them into a revised restoration scheme at Wicklesham Quarry, Sandshill, Faringdon, Oxon, SN7 7PQ - Application Number MW.0084/17.

Members were informed that recent correspondence from Dr Anna Hoare on behalf of the Campaign to Protect Wicklesham Quarry from Development had been referred to the County Council's Monitoring Officer.

35/18 PETITIONS AND PUBLIC ADDRESS

(Agenda No. 4)

Speaker	*Item*
Nicholas Johnston - Applicant County Councillor Liz Leffman	) Item 7 – Castle Barn Quarry –) Application No. MW.0027/18

36/18 SECTION 73 APPLICATION TO VARY CONDITION 2 OF PLANNING PERMISSION EHE/9294/1 TO ALLOW FOR IMPORT OF A SMALL AMOUNT OF INTERMEDIATE LEVEL WASTE (ILW) FROM WINFRITH TO HARWELL FOR ENCAPSULATION AND INTERIM STORAGE AT HARWELL CAMPUS, 462 RUTHERFORD AVENUE, DIDCOT - APPLICATION NO. MW.0036/18

(Agenda No. 6)

The Committee considered (PN6) an application amending condition 2 (restricting importation of waste from elsewhere) of the existing planning permission for a Waste Encapsulation and Treatment Plant at Harwell following objections from the East Hendred and Chilton Parish Councils.

Introducing the report Mr Broughton advised that East Hendred Parish Council had notified him that morning that although it was not prepared to withdraw its original objection it was, however, prepared to agree to a small-scale movement of waste from Winfrith for encapsulation at Harwell as described in the revised application.

Responding to questions from:

Councillor Fox-Davies – he confirmed this would, if granted, be a separate permission to the box store. The fact that the site at Winfrith had been unable to meet its own needs for encapsulation and interim storage of ILW meant that proposed importation was in accord with OMWCS policy W9 and therefore consistent with national strategy for radioactive waste management. The material would be transported under strict UKAEA regulations.

Councillor Mathew – he confirmed this would be a one-off change to deal with this waste from Winfrith for a limited amount of time. Any further additional proposals would require a new application.

Councillor Johnston confirmed that currently no permanent repository existed for this type of waste but as there were strict guidelines governing transportation he was happy to support the application.

Councillor Sanders expressed some concern regarding the A34 as a proposed route because of the potential for traffic problems frequently encountered on that road but had to assume that when preparing this application, the relevant authorities would have taken that into account.

RESOLVED: (on a motion by Councillor Reynolds, seconded by Councillor Johnston and carried by 10 votes to 1) that application no. MW.0036/16 be approved subject to conditions to be determined by the Director of Planning & Place including the matters set out in Annex 2 to the report PN6.

37/18 SECTION 73 APPLICATION FOR THE VARIATION OF CONDITION 26 AND REMOVAL OF CONDITIONS 27, 28 AND 29 OF PLANNING PERMISSION 17/01172/CM (OCC REFERENCE MW.0031/7) TO ENABLE THE TRANSPORTATION OF LARGE STONE BLOCK BY HGV AT CASTLE BARN QUARRY, FAIRGREEN FARM, SARSDEN - APPLICATION NO. MW.0027/18

(Agenda No. 7)

The Committee considered (PN7) an application amending condition 26 (maximum of 44 HGV movements) and removing conditions 27 (movement of large stone blocks by tractor and trailer), 28 (tractor and trailer movements limited to 14 per day) and 29 (time restrictions on tractor and trailer movements through Sarsden) to an existing planning permission to allow for the transportation of large stone blocks by HGV and trailer.

Ms Woodcock introduced the report and responding to a question from Councillor Matelot confirmed that Lyneham parish council were fully aware of the change and had not objected.

Responding to Councillor Roberts Mr Periam could not be precise about the difference in mileage between the two routes but looking at the plan estimated it to be about 1½ to 2 times as long.

Nicholas Johnston then addressed the Committee. As the applicant he advised that the amendment would be for a relatively short period of time and on a site operated under a modern well-conditioned permission to 2020. He confirmed that there would be no intensification of work or increased traffic movements but the change would improve efficiency and importantly health and safety including for other road users. The company would ensure that the operation would be carried out sensibly and linked to the existing routeing agreement. County officers had indicated that the proposal was in accord with existing policies.

He then responded to questions from:

Councillor Johnston – the blocks of stone were between 4 and 7 tonnes.

Councillor Sanders – there was probably enough material left in the existing area to last until 2021/22.

Councillor Fox-Davies – it was intended that material for the Great Tew site which was currently moved using tractor and trailer would also be moved by lorry and trailer.

Councillor Mathew – he confirmed that flexibility had been a consideration but as tractors were agricultural vehicles it had been considered more appropriate when moving blocks of stone by road to use a lorry and trailer and as there could also be road safety issues it had been felt this helped lessen the risk to other road users.

Councillor Reynolds – a greater proportion of movements would be to Great Tew with less to Lower Buildings in Sarsden.

Councillor Leffman expressed some concerns about the proposed change and why it had been considered necessary to make it now particularly as she was not aware of any local concerns regarding the current operation. The road through Lyneham, which was in a poor state now would only deteriorate further with use by HGVs eroding the verges and, while accepting that there weren't many movements, damage was being done. She had been surprised that Lyneham parish had not responded as the road from the A361 to Lower Buildings was narrow raising concerns for 2-way traffic. There could also be knock on effects from this change for the wider area including Chipping Norton.

Responding to Councillor Webber Mr Periam referred to the reasons for the change to the operation as given by the applicant in his earlier submission. He confirmed that officers did not have a strong enough reason to recommend refusal and agreeing to it now would not prejudice any future application.

To a suggestion by Councillor Roberts he confirmed that changing the terms of the application to restrict use of lorries for movements to Great Tew only while retaining a tractor and trailer for transporting to Lower Buildings would be outside the Committee's remit.

Responding to Councillor Mathew he confirmed that the current application was subject to a S106 agreement but that would not apply to this S73 application.

To a suggestion by Councillors Johnston and Webber that the proposed/revised route resulting from the S73 application, which would include part of the A361 and an unnamed two-lane single carriageway through Lyneham be given a high priority for future maintenance having regard to the potential for damage to those roads and increased length of the revised route he suggested that the Chairman write to the Cabinet Member for Environment setting out that request. That suggestion was agreed.

Responding to Councillor Sames he confirmed that wheelwashing and road cleaning were already a requirement and that couldn't be conditioned as part of this permission.

RESOLVED: (on a motion by Councillor Reynolds, seconded by Councillor Matelot and carried 10 votes to 1, Councillor Mathew recorded as voting against) that:

(a) planning permission for Application MW.0027/18 be approved subject to conditions to be determined by the Director for Planning and Place but to include matters set out in Annex 3 to the report PN7

(b) the Chairman of the Planning & Regulation Committee write to the Cabinet Member for Environment on behalf of the Planning & Regulation Committee requesting that the proposed/revised route resulting from this S73 application, which would include part of the A361 and an unnamed two-lane single carriageway through Lyneham, receive a high priority for future maintenance having regard to the potential for damage to those roads and increased length of the revised route.

..... in the Chair

Date of signing .....

For: PLANNING AND REGULATION COMMITTEE 29 OCTOBER 2018

By: DIRECTOR FOR PLANNING AND PLACE

Development Proposed:
Part change of use to allow the development of a building materials hub, comprising the importation and storage of primary and secondary aggregates together with related and pre-packed building and cement-based products prior to onward distribution, in addition to the existing consented aggregate bagging operation.

Division Affected: Sutton Courtenay and Marcham

Contact Officer: Emily Catcheside **Tel:** 07741 607 684

Location: Appleford Depot, Appleford Sidings, Appleford Road, Sutton Courtenay, Abingdon OX14 4PW

Application No: MW.0097/18 **District Ref:** P18/V2124/CM

Applicant: Hanson Quarry Products Europe Limited

District Council Area: Vale of White Horse

Date Received: 15 August 2018

Consultation Period: 23 August-13 September 2018

Contents:

Recommendation

The report recommends that the application (MW.0097/18) be approved.

• Part 1 – Facts and Background

Location (see plan 1)

1. The site lies towards the centre of the Sutton Courtenay landfill complex, immediately to the north of Appleford Rail Sidings. The landfill complex lies to the west of Appleford and to the east of Sutton Courtenay. Didcot lies approximately 1 mile (1.6km) to the south.

Site and Setting

2. The wider Sutton Courtenay site includes active waste management uses, including active landfilling, composting, waste transfer and a materials recovery facility (MRF). These uses all lie within 500m of the application site.

3. The application site is an area of hardstanding that forms part of an ongoing and partly rail-fed aggregate bagging operation, which also comprises a building (bagging station), loading hoppers and conveyor, and administration and welfare facilities.

4. The aggregate bagging building, hoppers and conveyor lie to the east of the application site and the administration and welfare facilities lie to the west, along with a car park and disused water tank.

5. The railway sidings lie directly to the south of the application site and, to the north, lies a temporary asphalt plant.

6. The closest residential properties are to the east on Main Road and Chambrai Close in Appleford. These are approximately 800 metres from the application site.

7. The application area is approximately 0.27ha and lies entirely within flood zone 1, which is an area at least risk of flooding.

8. The site is accessed from the roundabout off the A4130 Didcot Perimeter Road via the internal road Portway which is a public byway open to all traffic (10/Sutton Courtenay) and Corridor Road.

Details of the Development

9. The application site comprises an area of hardstanding that is currently used as part of the aggregate bagging operation permitted by the County Council on 7th November 2017 (MW.0054/17) following a resolution to approve by the Planning and Regulation Committee on 4th September 2017.

10. The permitted operation involves the bagging of sand and gravel arising from Sutton Courtenay quarry as well as rail-borne limestone. Additionally,

the permission allows the importation of soft sand by road for bagging. Bagged material is transported to customers on flatbed HGVs.

11. The existing operation generates up to 54 vehicle movements (27 in, 27 out) per day.

12. Condition 10 of the permission prevents the importation of any other materials by road. It states:

    "No material, other than

    a. Soft sand, and
    b. Sand and gravel imported by internal haul road from the processing plant shown within the blue line on approved plan 60543520.BAG.002

    Shall be imported to the site by road.

    Reason: To ensure that the development is carried out and the rail siding used as proposed, and that HGV movements are as assessed (OMWCS C10)."

13. The planning application hereby considered is to establish a separate but related building materials hub that would operate alongside the existing aggregate bagging operation. The development would involve the importation and storage of construction materials (e.g. concrete) from other sites operated by the applicant, which would then be delivered to customers along with the bagged aggregates in single deliveries.

14. The applicant states that, at present, two or more part-laden lorries are making separate trips to the same end customer from multiple depots which, it is claimed, is inefficient and increases both lorry movements on the highway network and the total amount of lorry miles travelled. The applicant states that the development would allow combined loads to be made up and despatched directly to the customer in a more efficient manner.

15. The importation of construction materials to the site would operate on an 'as-needed' basis and would generate a maximum of 6 HGV movements (3 in, 3 out) per day. Materials would be stored on pallets or in bags prior to onward transportation, and would not be kept in loose stockpiles.

16. Permission is sought for the proposal through a full application for planning permission which, if permitted, would operate alongside the existing bagging plant operation. The bagging plant operation itself would remain unchanged.

- **Part 2 – Other Viewpoints**

Representations

17. No third party representations have been received.

Consultation Responses

18. Sutton Courtenay Parish Council – Object to the proposed development. Oxfordshire County Council has objected to applications for housing development, owing to the impact on local roads. Applications determined by the District Council have considered that the generation of vehicular traffic would be unacceptable and would meet the NPPF criteria of severe harm. The Planning Inspectorate has dismissed an appeal owing to the road and junction at Sutton Bridge being well above its technical capacity. It has not been demonstrated that the road network can accommodate the traffic arising from what is now proposed.

19. Appleford Parish Council – No response received.

20. Didcot Town Council – No objections.

21. Vale of White Horse District Council Planning – No objection but requests that the views of the Local Parish Council and residents are taken in to account, along with any landscape improvements by condition, if necessary.

22. Vale of White Horse District Council Environment Health – No objection.

23. Environment Agency – Due to workload prioritisation, is unable to make a detailed assessment of the application. Guidance is provided in relation to foul drainage stating that new development should be connected to the public mains where possible.

24. Natural England – No comments.

25. Network Rail – No objection in principle, however due to the proposal being next to Network Rail land and infrastructure, it is requested that suitable drainage is secured by condition if the matter has not been adequately addressed in the supporting documentation submitted with this application.

26. OCC Transport Development Control – No objection. The application suggests an increase of six HGV movements per day and that is clearly not a significant increase in traffic and does not warrant reason for objection in transport terms.

27. OCC Ecology Officer – No objection

28. OCC Countryside and Access – No comments to make.

29. OCC Lead Local Flood Authority – No comments received

30. No response was received from BBOWT, Ramblers Association, Open Spaces Society or CPRE.

Part 3 – Relevant Planning Documents

Relevant Planning Policies – (see policy annex)

31. Development should be decided in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

32. The relevant development plan documents are:

- Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Core Strategy (OMWCS)
- Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996 (OMWLP) saved policies

- The Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2011 (VLP 2011) saved policies
- The Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2031 Part 1 (VLP1)

33. The Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2031 Part 2 (VLP2) was submitted to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government on 23 February 2018 for independent examination. The examination hearings were held between 3 July 2018 and 6 September 2018, and the Inspector's report is currently awaited. The VLP2 is considered to be at an advanced stage of preparation and therefore carries weight as a material consideration, particularly where there is a risk of pre-determination on matters related to scale, location or phasing of new development that are central to the emerging plan.

Relevant Policies

34. The relevant development plan policies are:

• Oxfordshire Minerals & Waste Local Plan Core Strategy (OMWCS)

M9 – Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure
C1 – Presumption in favour of sustainable development
C5 – Amenity
C8 - Landscape
C10 - Transport

• Oxfordshire Minerals & Waste Local Plan (OMWLP) 1996

SC3 – Routeing agreements in Sutton Courtenay area

• Vale of White Horse Local Plan (VLP 2011)

DC5 – Access
DC6 - Landscaping
DC9 – Neighbouring amenity
NE9 – Lowland Vale

• Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2031 Part 1 (VLP1)

Core Policy 1 – Presumption in favour of sustainable development
Core Policy 33 – Sustainable Transport
Core Policy 42 – Flood Risk
Core Policy 44 - Landscape

35. The relevant emerging plan policies are:

• Draft Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2031 Part 2 (VLP2)

Development Policy 16 - Access
Development Policy 23- Impact of Development on Amenity
Development Policy 25- Noise Pollution

Comments of the Director for Planning and Place

Principle/Sustainable Development

36. The NPPF contains a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is reflected in OMWCS policy C1 and Core Policy 1 of the VLP1. Sustainable development supports economic, social and environmental objectives and the NPPF states that these should be pursued in mutually supportive ways. This means that where development is acceptable in principle, it should be supported unless there are economic, social or environmental impacts that are unacceptable and cannot be overcome.

37. The application site falls partly within Appleford Sidings, which is a safeguarded rail depot under Policy M9 of the OMWCS. As such, it is necessary to ensure that the proposal would not prejudice or jeopardise the continued use of the sidings by creating incompatible uses nearby.

38. The development would operate alongside an existing aggregate bagging facility that is part rail-fed and thereby makes use of the safeguarded depot. The proposed development would complement, rather than conflict with, the existing development and therefore would not prejudice the continued use of the sidings. The co-location of facilities would provide economic benefit by reducing travel time and distance from depot to market and therefore supports the economic objective of sustainability.

39. However, it is relevant that the existing aggregate bagging operation is required by condition to cease should the rail depot no longer be used for the importation of minerals, on the basis that the acceptability of the proposal without the importation of aggregate by rail has not been

assessed. As the proposed development would be directly linked to the aggregate bagging plant, it is proposed that a similar condition is imposed on any planning permission granted that requires the development to cease in the event that the aggregate bagging plant is closed.

40. Subject to the recommended condition, the development is considered acceptable in principle, and economically sustainable. Consideration therefore needs to be given to the social and environmental impacts of the development, principally on traffic, amenity, drainage, and landscaping and, if no over-riding harm is identified, the development should be considered sustainable and permission should be granted.

Traffic

41. Saved Policy DC5 of the VLP2011 expects development to provide safe and convenient access to the highway network and to ensure that priority is given to pedestrians, cyclists, public transport and those with impaired mobility. Core Policy 33 of the VLP1 seeks to ensure that the impacts of new development on the strategic and local road network are minimised. Emerging Development Policy 16 of the VLP2 also aims to ensure access arrangements are adequate to service new developments.

42. Amongst other things, policy C10 of the OMWCS states that minerals and waste development will be expected to make provision for safe and suitable access to the advisory lorry routes shown on the Oxfordshire Lorry Route Maps. Saved policy SC3 of the OMWLP further states that planning permission will not be granted for development in the Sutton Courtenay area unless a routeing agreement has been secured to:

a) Encourage heavy good traffic to use the Didcot Northern Perimeter Road;
b) Prevent heavy goods traffic from entering the villages of Sutton Courtenay, Appleford and Long Wittenham except for local access; and
c) Limit the use of Culham Bridge to heavy goods vehicles serving local markets in the eastern parts of Abingdon and eastwards along the A415.

43. The development would result in up to 6 additional HGV movements (3 in, 3 out) accessing the Sutton Courtenay minerals and waste complex per day. Sutton Courtenay Parish Council has objected to the application on transport grounds, stating that the increase in vehicle movements would be unacceptable and that local roads do not have the capacity to accept the additional movements.

44. However, the applicant has stated that the development would allow an overall reduction in HGV movements on local roads because it would enable combined loads of building materials and aggregate to be made up rather than two or more part-laden lorries making separate trips to the same end customer from multiple depots. Furthermore, the proposal has been assessed by the Transport Development Control Officer as not a

significant increase in traffic and as such there is no technical objection on highway grounds.

45. The aggregate bagging operation is subject to a routeing agreement that ensures all HGV traffic arising from the site uses the A4130 Didcot Perimeter Road rather than roads through local villages, which is consistent with other consents within the Sutton Courtenay minerals and Waste Complex. The applicant has stated that the proposed development would also comply with this routeing, and it is recommended that a supplemental routeing agreement is secured to ensure the routeing also applies to vehicles associated with the building materials hub if planning permission is granted.

46. Subject to the supplemental routeing agreement being secured, the proposal is considered to be in accordance with development plan policies relating to traffic and transport.

Visual Impact & Landscaping

47. Taken together, policies C8 of the OMWCS, DC6 and NE9 of the VLP 2011 and Core Policy 44 of the VLP1 seek to protect, respect and enhance local landscape character and visual amenity from the effects of new development. It is noted that the Vale of White Horse District Council has requested that consideration is given to securing additional landscape improvements through condition if planning permission is granted.

48. The development would involve the storage of materials in bags or on pallets on an area of existing hardstanding. It would be sited within an industrial area and immediately adjacent to the 7.5 metres high building used for aggregate bagging and its associated structures including hoppers and conveyor. Additionally, the development would be located within close proximity to other large buildings and structures including the asphalt plant, electricity pylons (43 metres high) and materials recovery building (12 metres high).

49. It is considered that in the context of other buildings and structures in the wider site, the storage of the additional material would have a negligible impact on visual amenity and the broader landscape character. Therefore, it is concluded that landscape improvements are not necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms and therefore no landscape improvement conditions are recommended.

50. The proposal is considered to be in accordance with relevant policies on landscape, including C8 of the OMWCS, DC6 and NE9 of the VLP 2011 and Core Policy 44 of the VLP1

Amenity

51. Collectively, policies C5 of the OMWCS,DC9 of the VLP 2011 and emerging development policies 23 and 25 of the VLP2 aim to protect the

amenity of local residents from development, including from noise, dust, traffic, light pollution and air quality.

52. The development would operate alongside the existing aggregate bagging facility, which is located over 800 metres from the nearest residential properties and is subject to conditions that control the impact of the development on the local amenity, for example through limiting operating hours, noise, and a restriction on external lighting. The addition of the use of the hardstanding for the storage of building materials, as proposed, is unlikely to have any additional impact on neighbouring amenity above and beyond that associated with the existing uses on site however, for the avoidance of doubt, it is recommended that conditions are attached to any planning permission granted that replicate the amenity controls placed on the permission for the aggregate bagging plant operation.

53. Subject to conditions being imposed to protect amenity as suggested above, the proposal is considered to be in accordance with relevant policies protecting amenity set out above, including policies C5 of the OMWCS, DC9 of the VLP 2011 and 23 and 25 of the VLP2.

Drainage

54. It is noted that, whilst Network Rail has no objection in principle to the application, it has requested that suitable drainage is secured by condition if the matter has not been adequately addressed in the application documents. Core Policy 42 of the VLP1 aims to minimise the risk and impact of flooding through various means, therefore this is a material planning consideration.

55. The proposed development would not result in any physical alterations to the site nor any increase in areas of impermeable surface. As such, it is unlikely to result in any increased surface water run off or risk of flooding. The proposal is therefore considered to be in accordance with Core Policy 42 of the VLP1 and that no conditions relating to drainage are recommended for inclusion if planning permission is granted.

Conclusions

56. The proposed development is in accordance with relevant development plan polices relating to traffic, landscape, amenity and drainage. It would not prejudice the continued use of the safeguarded rail depot and would complement the uses currently undertaken on site. The development is considered to be sustainable and therefore planning permission should be granted without delay.

RECOMMENDATION

57. It is RECOMMENDED that subject to the applicant entering into a supplemental routeing agreement to ensure that all HGVs associated with the development adhere to the routeing agreement covering the site under planning permission no. MW.0054/17, that planning

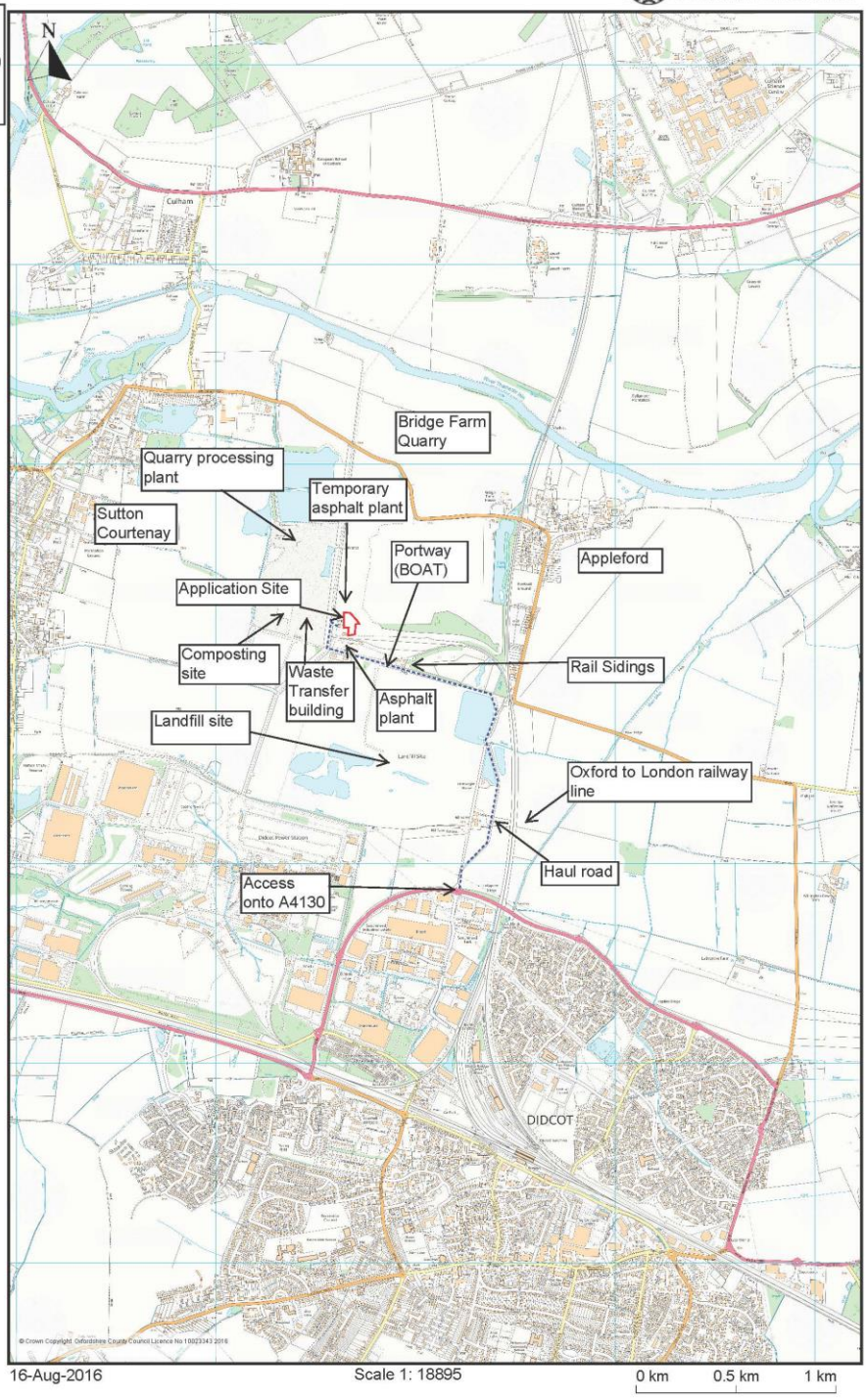
permission for application MW.0097/18 be approved subject to conditions set out in Annex 1 to this report.

SUE HALLIWELL
Director for Planning & Place

October 2018

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Building Materials Hub Plan 1



Annex 1 – Heads of Conditions

1. Complete accordance with approved documents and plans

2. Commencement within three years

3. Operating hours as for consent MW.0054/17 – 7.00 to 18.00 Mondays to Fridays and 7.00 to 15.00 Saturdays with no workings on Sundays or Public/Bank Holidays.

4. No reversing bleepers other than white noise

5. No mud or dust on highway

6. No external lighting other than that permitted pursuant to condition 6 of consent MW.0054/17

7. Noise limit of 54 dB LAeq 1hr at Hartwright House, Hill Farm and Appleford Crossing (measured 3.5m from building facades) as for consent MW.0054/17.

8. Complete accordance with dust scheme permitted pursuant to condition 8 of consent MW.0054/17

9. Cessation of use should the aggregate bagging plant cease to be used

Annex 2 - European Protected Species

The Local Planning Authority in exercising any of their functions, have a legal duty to have regard to the requirements of the Conservation of Species & Habitats Regulations 2010 which identifies 4 main offences for development affecting European Protected Species (EPS).

1. Deliberate capture or killing or injuring of an EPS
2. Deliberate taking or destroying of EPS eggs
3. Deliberate disturbance of a EPS including in particular any disturbance which is likely

a) to impair their ability –
i) to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or
ii) in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or
b) to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

4. Damage or destruction of an EPS breeding site or resting place.

The habitat on and around the proposed development site indicates that European Protected Species are unlikely to be present. Therefore no further consideration of the Conservation of Species & Habitats Regulations is necessary.

The recommendation:

European Protected Species are unlikely to be present. Therefore no further consideration of the Conservation of Species & Habitats Regulations is necessary.

Compliance with National Planning Policy Framework

In accordance with paragraph 38 of the NPPF Oxfordshire County Council take a positive and proactive approach to decision making focused on solutions and fostering the delivery of sustainable development. We work with applicants in a positive and proactive manner by;

- offering a pre-application advice service, and

- updating applicants and agents of any issues that may arise in the processing of their application and where possible suggesting solutions. For example in this case, further information was requested and provided in relation to traffic generation at the site.

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For: PLANNING AND REGULATION COMMITTEE – 29 OCTOBER 2018

By: Director for Planning and Place

UPDATE REPORT ON PROPOSED PLANNING ENFORCEMENT ACTION AT ELM FARM QUARRY, STRATTON AUDLEY.

Division Affected: Ploughley Division

Contact Officer: Chris Hodgkinson Tel: 07899 065518

Recommendation

It is RECOMMENDED that the Committee notes the report

INTRODUCTION

1 At the meeting of this committee on 19 February 2018, members considered a report on proposed planning enforcement action at Elm Farm Quarry, Stratton Audley. The committee noted the report and endorsed the carrying out of further ecological surveys to support the officers' consideration of the expediency of taking enforcement action and the steps to be specified as required in a planning enforcement notice to be served no later than 31 December 2018. This report updates members on an enforcement strategy for the above site.

2 Decisions on enforcement action under the terms of the Oxfordshire County Council's constitution are delegated to the Director of Planning and Place and in consultation with the County Solicitor.

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION (Annex 1)

3 The site is to the north of Bicester Airfield, access is situated on the unclassified road between the A421 and Stratton Audley village. The site is a partially restored quarry / inert landfill with two remaining voids (now water filled) and naturally developed open land, scrub, tall ruderal and wetland habitats. There are considerable piles of rubble and soils together with scrap materials left in situ, plus the remains of the wheel wash.

4 Adjoining the site to the north is a former County Council landfill, now with scrub and open water. Part of both sites is designated as the 'Stratton Audley Quarries' Site of Special Scientific Interest; the Geological SSSI was to be cut into the limestone (or blocks of limestone revealed for inspection) and has not been achieved. The two sites together are designated as Stratton Audley Quarry Local Wildlife Site (LWS) (recent survey 2014). A belt of land around the perimeter of Bicester Airfield, which adjoins the site, is also designated an LWS.

RELEVANT PLANNING HISTORY

5 The last planning permission covering operations at the site and associated legal agreements is as follows: 97/01501/CM Infilling of existing limestone quarry with naturally occurring subsoils and other wastes to form a Country Park, Importation of Waste Aggregates for Recycling and Resale, Elm Farm Quarry, Stratton Audley.

6 A unilateral undertaking was given on 20th February 1998 to;

- make a payment for highway improvements;
- to restore the land;
- upon restoration, to open the land to the public for use as a Country Park for 300 days each year;
- to maintain the Country Park;
- to cease all mining, quarrying and extraction operations.

STATUS OF THE DEVELOPMENT

7 The proper restoration of the Land was required to be completed no later than 31 December 2008 by planning permission no. 97/01501/CM. Restoration is not complete and this represents a serious breach of planning control.

8 The original limited liability company carrying out the development went into receivership and was subsequently dissolved. Whilst phase 1 of the development has been completed to a satisfactory standard, the site remains dormant, un-restored and with residual heaps of waste present. The Geological SSSI was to be cut into the limestone (or blocks of limestone revealed for inspection) and has not been achieved with the drainage wetland turning into an overtopped lake. There are no monies, nor a bond available, for the long-term maintenance of a Country Park.

9 As stated, the site was required to be completely restored by 31st December 2008. The County Council has ten years from that date (by 31st December 2018) in which to bring formal enforcement proceedings for the on-going breach of planning control.

PLANNING AND ENFORCEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

10 The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) provides the Council with discretionary power to take enforcement action if it is expedient to do so, having regard to the provisions of the development plan and to any other material considerations. Any works on site to remedy the breach would have to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the original planning permission but cannot be any more onerous.

11 When considering expediency, it is necessary to contemplate the following points:

- The harm or potential harm to amenity if the breach or breaches are allowed to continue;

- The history of the operator's compliance with both formal and informal requests to take steps prescribed or requested by the authority to remedy planning breaches;
- That the enforcement action proposed is commensurate with and proportionate to the breach to which it relates;
- Any previous advice, correspondence and negotiations;
- The consequences of non-compliance;
- The likely effectiveness of the various enforcement options;
- The public interest, and;
- The availability of appropriate evidence to support the enforcement action proposed with due consideration to the likelihood of success.

12 The current requirements are for the site to be restored to a Country Park. The original site operator is no longer in existence. The land was acquired in April 2018 by Hungerhill Leisure Limited a subsidiary Bicester Heritage Ltd who own and operate the neighbouring airfield. The new owners are engaged with officers with a view to submit the necessary planning applications to seek to amend the existing planning permission to extend the timescales for completing the long-term restoration of the land.

13 Since it was last active nearly ten years ago, the site has naturally regenerated with vegetation and so various habitats have formed. It was decided in February, that before any enforcement action is taken, it is important to establish in more detail through surveys what the current ecological interest of the site is. The council must in any instance have consideration to the impacts on biodiversity provided for in development plan policies and national policy in considering the expediency of any enforcement action.

14 As part of the expediency considerations therefore, the County Council commissioned an ecological survey of the site in late spring which required two visits to the site (one at the time and another during the summer months) to ensure the full variety of biodiversity at the quarry was identified.

15 A copy of the ecological survey is attached in Annex 2. The report concludes that:

- The site includes the habitats of principal importance – open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, ponds and lowland fen. It also includes areas of unimproved calcareous grassland that has elements of Lowland Calcareous grassland. These habitats are a priority for conservation and should be retained through sensitive management. The areas of lowland fen vary in their botanical species-richness and support a good population of southern marsh-orchids. The diversity of habitat on the site should be retained including scattered and denser scrub and variation from dry to waterlogged ground.
- The site has records for a range of rare, scarce and declining species. It is desirable to maintain populations of these species on the site and where the habitat requirements of these species are known, they should be incorporated into management plans.

- The site is of county importance for its habitat and species interest. The site is potentially an important site for invertebrates and likely to have interest for a number of different species groups but additional surveys are required to assess this.
- The site provides valuable habitat for invertebrates and additional surveys are recommended including freshwater invertebrates and soldierflies.
- The site is likely to support a range of legally protected species with existing records for breeding birds, grass snake, great crested newt, badger and bat species. When the details of proposed management options are known, the potential impacts on these species will need to be assessed and appropriate precautions taken to avoid negative impacts.

16 Officers have met with representatives of Stratton Audley Parish Council who have expressed concern that the long-term restoration of the quarry should retain an element of public access which is also a material consideration in the issue of an enforcement notice.

17 It is proposed that the county council serves an enforcement notice for breach of condition 20 planning permission no. 97/01501/CM which will extend the time limit for full restoration to be completed. The enforcement notice will also address breaches of conditions 13, 14 and 18 dealing with the aftercare of the restored country park; and conditions 19 and 33 which deal with the phasing of restoration and the provision of a Geological SSI. In short, the enforcement notice will leave the original planning permission intact but allows for an additional period for the restoration to be completed.

18 Such an action will also protect the current unilateral undertaking that was given on 20th February 1998 which is transferred to successors in title and is not time limited in the same way that the conditions are. It remains that the agreement specifically requires the owner to make the site available to the public for 300 days a year upon completion of the restoration works.

19 As the new owners are now engaged with officers with a view to submit the necessary planning applications to ensure the long-term restoration for the site, the proposed enforcement notice will protect the county council's position and allow an extended period for the owner to complete additional surveys and apply for further planning permission and any alternative end use so that any conflicting issues of public access and nature conservation can be properly considered and a decision made.

20 The enforcement notice will be served under delegated authority and detailed wording of the notices is to be agreed with the County Solicitor. Any enforcement notice served is liable to appeal to the Secretary of State.

RECOMMENDATION

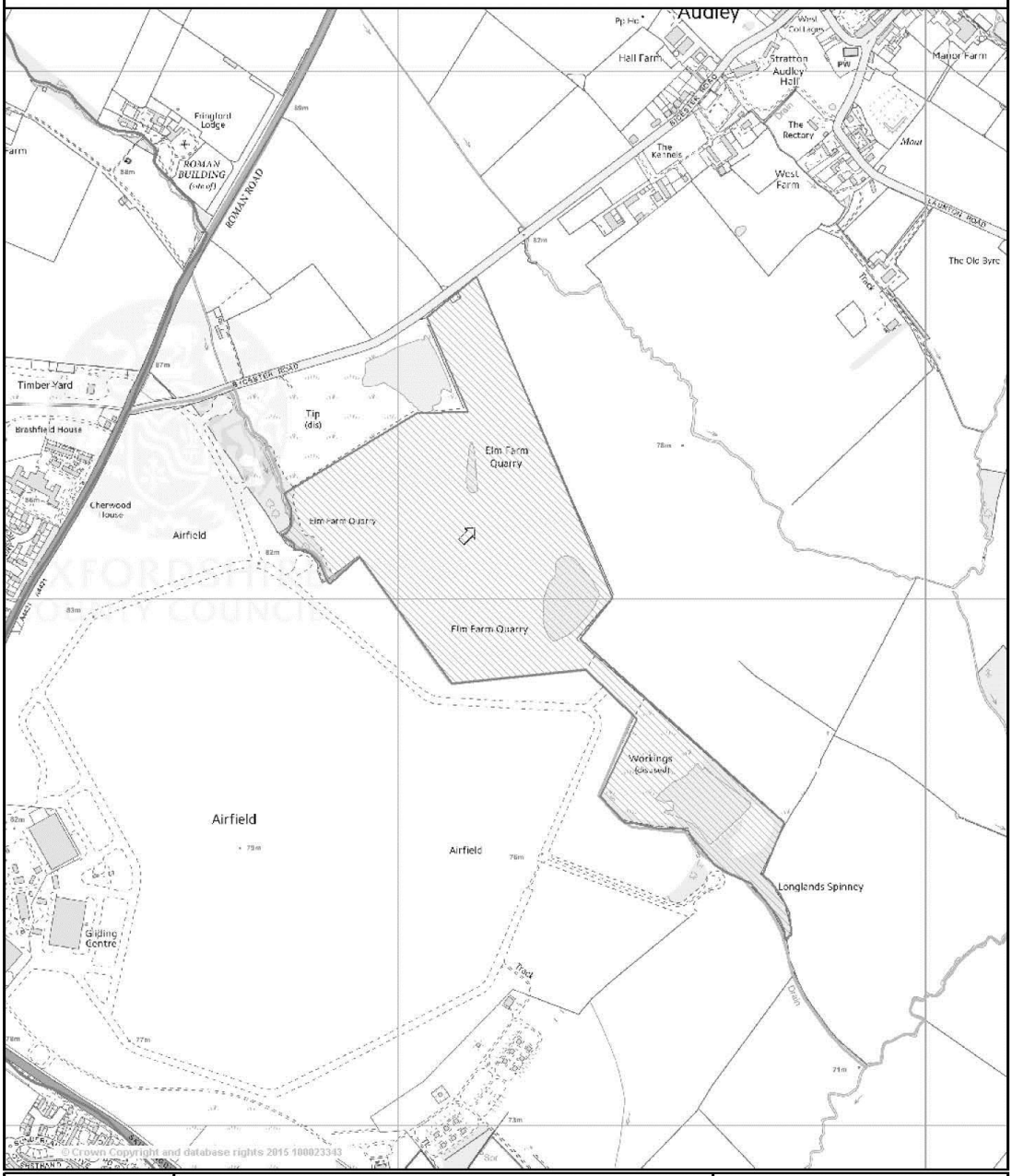
It is RECOMMENDED that the Committee notes the update report.

SUE HALLIWELL

Director for Planning & Place

October 2018

Elm Farm Quarry, Stratton Audley



OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Scale 1/10000 Date 20/5/2015

Centre = 460204 E 225020 N

Location Plan

Warning: To print this map to the scale shown, the paper size should be set to A4 Portrait and Page Scaling in the printer dialogue box should be set to None.

Thames Valley

Environmental Records Centre

TVERC

Sharing environmental information in Berkshire and Oxfordshire

01865 815 451
tverc@oxfordshire.gov.uk
www.tverc.org

STRATTON AUDLEY QUARRY

62C01

SURVEY REPORT 2018

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ABOUT TVERC

Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC) is a 'not for profit' organisation covering Berkshire and Oxfordshire. We are run by a partnership and are one of a national network of local records centres. We are a member of the Association of Local Records Centres (ALERC) and the National Biodiversity Network (NBN). Our funding partners include all the local authorities in Oxfordshire & Berkshire plus the Environment Agency. We also work closely with the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Wildlife Trust (BBOWT). We provide our funding partners with annually updated species and sites information, and undertake surveys of Local Wildlife Sites (LWS). We also carry out data analysis for the monitoring of local authority Local Plans. We provide information to parish councils, local people, conservation bodies, land-owners, students and commercial organisations such as ecological consultants and utilities companies via data searches, data licensing and data exchanges.

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CONTENTS

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1. BACKGROUND

Stratton Audley Quarry Local Wildlife Site (LWS) is an abandoned and partly restored sand quarry. It has not been worked for a number of years and has developed considerable biodiversity interest.

Oxfordshire County Council commissioned TVERC to carry out a habitat survey of Stratton Audley Quarry LWS to identify the key features of value to wildlife that should be retained in future management options. This survey excludes the pond at the northeast corner of the LWS that is under separate ownership.

2. SURVEY METHOD

Site visits were carried out on 24th May 2018 and 20th July 2018 to complete a survey based on Phase 1 methodology (JNCC, 2010). This involved walking over accessible areas of the site to map the vegetation types present. More detailed recording of plant species was carried out where potential priority habitats (Section 41 Habitat of Principal Importance) were found. Target notes were made to describe the types of vegetation present and botanical species lists recorded for each of the main habitat types found. An estimate of abundance of each species is provided using the DAFOR scale. The DAFOR scale ranks species according to their relative abundance within a particular area of vegetation and bare no relevance to the status of the species in the wider landscape. The following abbreviations are used; D – dominant, A – abundant, F – frequent, O – occasional, R – rare. The abbreviation L is also used to indicate species that are local in their distribution.

Faunal species were recorded where observed but detailed faunal surveys are not included in this project (e.g. invertebrates, reptiles or birds). A general assessment of the sites potential value for particular species groups, based on the habitat present, is included. Additional surveys for some species groups would be beneficial to inform future management plans.

3. SURVEY DATA

Species records have been entered on to the TVERC Recorder 6 database and will be made available in data searches and in the next update of TVERC data layers to partner organisations.

Habitat data has been mapped using MapInfo GIS and has been provided as a GIS layer (available in both MapInfo TAB file and ArcGIS ESRI formats). TVERC has access to 2009 aerial photos and reference was also made to other online sources. However, the mapping of the scrub/grassland mosaic should only be used as an approximation and more recent aerial photography would be allow more accurate mapping of these areas.

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4. SITE SUMMARY

SITE NAME:	SITE CODE:	CENTRAL GRID REFERENCE:
Stratton Audley Quarry	62C01	SP 5986 2504

DATE SITE SURVEYED:
24th May and 20th July 2018

SURVEYOR(S):
Julie Kerans, Judy Webb, Yolanda Vazquez

DISTRICT / UNITARY:
Cherwell

PARISH / WARD:
Stratton Audley

ASSESSMENT OF SURVEY (inc time taken, weather conditions and any limitations)
7 hours on 24th May and 6 hours on 20th July 2018
Hot and sunny conditions
A small open area at the southern end of the site was not accessed. Dense areas of scrub were surveyed from the edges only. Additional survey effort is likely to record additional species interest but the survey should be sufficient to assess the main habitat types present.

SITE STATUS (At time of survey):

LWS	pLWS	pLWS EX	LNR	NNR	SSSI	pSSSI	BBOWT res.
BOA	AONB	RIGS	SPA	SAC	Common Land	Private Land	Other

If 'other', include details here: Geological SSSI

LANDSCAPE CONTEXT:
Stratton Audley Quarry is a former limestone quarry to the north of Bicester. It is adjacent to Bicester Airfield LWS that includes areas of lowland calcareous grassland. The site is not in a Conservation Target Area. There are two proposed Cherwell District Wildlife Sites within 2km - Skimingdish Lane Balancing Pond and Poodle Gorse.

SITE AREA (Ha):	MAJOR ASPECT:	MAJOR SLOPE:	ALTITUDE (m):
37.1	Flat ground with earth & rubble mounds	None	75-85

GEOLOGY (solid / drift from Geology maps)
Bedrock: SANDSTONE, LIMESTONE AND ARGILLACEOUS ROCKS
Superficial: N/A

NOTES ON SOILS AND/OR SITE DRAINAGE
Variable with free draining and waterlogged areas

SPECIAL INTEREST OF SITE:
Habitats: Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Ponds, Unimproved calcareous grassland

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Species: Great crested newt, birds, stoneworts (Chara species), grey clubrush, narrow-leaved bird's-foot-trefoil, southern marsh orchid and invertebrates (including Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, Lepidoptera and Odonta)

5. SITE DESCRIPTION

HABITATS ON SITE (Phase 1 and/or S41 habitat of principal importance)	ADJACENT LAND USE / HABITAT	BOUNDARY FEATURES
Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land (S41)	Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land (S41)	Hedge
Unimproved calcareous grassland (with elements of Lowland Calcareous Grassland (S41))	Lowland Calcareous Grassland (S41)	Road
Semi-improved neutral grassland	Improved grassland	Fence
Ponds (S41)	Arable	Ditch
Ephemeral/short perennial	Scrub	Earth bank
Swamp & Marsh (including areas of Lowland fen (S41))		
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (S41)		
Scrub		
Bare ground		

A. BRIEF OVERVIEW

Stratton Audley Quarry is a former limestone quarry. Since the cessation of quarrying a range of habitats of value for wildlife have developed, including the habitat of principal importance 'open mosaic habitats of previously developed land'. The site also includes a geological SSSI.

Both the southern and northern parts of the site include botanically diverse areas with a mosaic of habitats including bare ground, ephemeral communities, scrub, developing calcareous grassland, marshy areas and ponds. A good range of plant species have been recorded here including southern marsh orchid, bee orchid, common centaury, greater knapweed, eyebright, blue fleabane and fairy flax. Central areas are generally less botanically diverse with rougher neutral grassland and scrub. The site has some topographical diversity with a several large spoil mounds, a steep slope adjacent to the southern pond and a bund to the north along the eastern side of the site.

The early successional vegetation includes locally abundant narrow-leaved bird's foot-trefoil and the emergent vegetation around the pond margins includes grey club-rush. Both these species are listed on the Oxfordshire Rare Plants Register. The ponds also include locally abundant stonewort and there are previous records for the Oxfordshire scarce species - Bristly Stonewort and Fragile Stonewort.

The site has previous records for a range of birds (including little ringed plover, snipe and skylark), great crested newt and many invertebrates (including nationally notable species of bees and beetles). The Red

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List species - White-footed Furrow Bee and Southern Bronze Furrow Bee have also been recorded here. The site provides habitat for butterflies with Dingy and Grizzled Skipper recorded in 2018. The site has good potential value for a range of other invertebrates such as soldierflies, dragonflies and damselflies.

B. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

HABITATS

Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land (S41 Habitat of Principal Importance)

The site includes good examples of this habitat type and has high numbers of the species typically associated with it. A list of these species is provided in Appendix 3 - Table 2. This habitat is found on post-industrial areas and comprises a mosaic of other habitat types including ephemeral/short perennial vegetation, various grassland communities, scrub, bare ground and wetland areas including swamp, marsh and ponds. There is small scale mosaic with blocks of individual habitat types being small (less than 0.25ha). Areas to the north and some southern parts of the site fall within this habitat type but the larger blocks of scrub and rough grassland found centrally would not be covered due to the lack of small scale variation. It includes annual and other small, low growing plants that cannot survive in denser grassland or taller swards.

Ephemeral/short perennial

This is early successional vegetation found on degrading hardstanding, trackways and bare ground with stony substrate and thin soil. The vegetation is variable and patchy but species-rich with locally abundant bryophytes, perforate St. John's-wort and narrow-leaved bird's-foot-trefoil. Broadleaved herbs dominate but there are also grasses including creeping bent, red fescue, annual meadow-grass, Yorkshire fog, false oat-grass and fern grass. There is a diverse range of broadleaved species including common whitlow grass, annual pearlwort, parsley piert, field forget-me-not, common mouse-ear, thyme-leaved sandwort, selfheal, lesser trefoil, daisy, biting stonecrop, yarrow, common sorrel, ploughman's spikenard, ribwort plantain, creeping cinquefoil, ground ivy, meadow vetchling, colt's-foot and black medick. Patches of taller vegetation includes oxeye daisy, teasel, agrimony, wild parsnip and curled dock. Locally, this grades into patches of calcareous grassland which include sheep's fescue, mouse-ear hawkweed, common centaury and wild marjoram.

Unimproved calcareous grassland

This includes the 'Limestone Heath' (at Target note 26) which has an open sward of sheep's fescue with areas of quaking grass and abundant bare ground. There is also mouse-ear hawkweed, parsley piert, daisy, lesser hawkbit, autumn hawkbit, oxeye daisy, fairy flax, narrow leaved bird's-foot-trefoil, red bartsia, selfheal and creeping cinquefoil. It also includes scattered scrub.

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Other areas (such as those found at Target note 15) have a much rougher sward and calcareous grassland species including greater knapweed, field scabious, ploughman's spikenard and upright brome. The sward is locally dominated by false oat-grass with yellow oat-grass, cock's-foot and rough meadow-grass. Other broadleaved herbs include yarrow, wild parsnip, perforate St. John's-wort, red bartsia, oxeye daisy, lady's mantel and agrimony. Scrub is encroaching the grassland with patches of bramble and hawthorn.

These areas of grassland have elements of the communities included as Lowland calcareous grassland (S41 Habitat of Principal Importance) but they do not currently form good examples. A list of the species recorded here that are considered typical/indicators for lowland calcareous grassland is provided in Appendix 3 – Table 1.

Scrub

Scrub is abundant across most of the site with dense stands dominated by hawthorn, bramble and blackthorn. Scattered scrub occurs over much of the grassland and ephemeral vegetation with abundant hawthorn and locally abundant willow species, blackthorn, bramble and rose species. There is also elm species, hazel, elder and a small amount of gorse and buddleia. Trees include sycamore, Italian alder, Laburnham, aspen, ash, wild cherry and poplar species.

Scrub on wetter ground is dominated by willow species (including grey willow, goat willow, crack willow and osier). There is an area of stunted willows to the north of the southern pond with smaller stands centrally and to the western side of the site. The field layer is variable with some sections having seasonal standing water (bare ground at time of surveys) and other areas having locally abundant lesser pond-sedge, hard rush and water mint with smaller amounts of flag iris, great willowherb, reed canary-grass, water forget-me-not and brooklime.

Hedgerows (S41 Habitat of Principal Importance)

The site boundaries have hedgerows. These are generally species-poor and dominated by hawthorn and elm species (including wych elm, English elm and small-leaved elm) with bramble, elder and blackthorn. There are smaller amounts of apple, wild privet and field maple. At the base of the hedges, the field layer includes ivy, germander speedwell, nettle, rough meadow-grass, hedge woundwort, ground ivy, lord's-and-ladies, cow parsley, herb Robert and wood avens.

To the south, north east and north west some sections of the boundary have wider strips of scrub with bramble, goat willow, grey willow, blackthorn, dog rose, hawthorn, elder, wild cherry and a small amount of buddleia.

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Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (Lowland mixed deciduous woodland) (S41 Habitat of Principal Importance)

To the south on the western side of the site, there is a strip of broadleaved woodland (Target note 21). Ash is locally dominated with grey poplar to the south. Shrubs include goat willow, hawthorn, blackthorn, grey willow and elder. The woodland is secondary with a limited range of field layer species recorded. These include nettle, bramble, ivy, wood avens, ground ivy and cleavers. It forms a poor example for priority habitat - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland.

Semi-improved neutral grassland

This grassland has a rough sward with scattered scrub that grades into denser stands of scrub in places. It includes large areas dominated by false oat-grass with locally abundant bent species (Agrostis), red fescue, rough meadow-grass and Yorkshire fog. There is frequent cock's-foot and occasional sweet vernal-grass, pendulous sedge, glaucous sedge, soft brome, quaking grass, meadow foxtail and common couch. Wetter areas include locally abundant hard rush and hairy sedge with some tufted hair-grass, common reed, field horsetail and reed canary-grass. Broadleaved herbs include ground ivy, oxeye daisy, ribbed melilot, cow parsley, hogweed, creeping thistle, teasel, perforate St. John's-wort, creeping cinquefoil, black medick, bulbous buttercup, creeping buttercup, germander speedwell and common vetch. There is occasional yarrow, agrimony, rosebay willowherb and wild carrot. Scrub includes hawthorn, elder, bramble and rose species with smaller amounts willow, ash, blackthorn and dewberry.

The grassland at Target note 8 has a rough sward with areas of tall herb and encroaching bramble scrub. It also includes abundant creeping cinquefoil, ribwort plantain and ground ivy with some areas of upright brome. Tall herbs include hemlock, cow parsley, spear thistle, goat's-rue, wild parsnip and creeping thistle.

Lowland fen (S41 Habitat of Principal Importance)

There are a range of wetland vegetation types present on the site with wetter areas of grassland grading into small areas of reed swamp and lesser pond-sedge swamp. There are also small areas of early stage species-rich fen with a range of rush species (including hard rush, jointed rush and sharp-flowered rush), bryophytes, lesser spearwort, watermint, pondweed species (Potamogeton), stonewort (Chara species), hairy sedge, glaucous sedge, pendulous sedge, false fox sedge, water forget-me-not, wood small-reed, flag iris and gipsywort. The wetland areas around Target notes 15, 16, 19 and 22 include locally frequent southern marsh orchid.

The wetland to the north of the southern pond includes areas of fen in an early-stage of development (proto-fen). This is similar to habitat found at Dry Sandford Pit SSSI and is likely to be very important for invertebrates including soldierflies (pers. comm. Judy Webb – invertebrate expert)

Appendix 3 – Table 3. Lists typical species for lowland fen communities recorded during the 2018 surveys.

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Ponds and waterbody in the remains of an old wheel wash

There are two large ponds over 1ha in size (1 of which is fished), two ponds (less than 1ha but over 0.1ha) and several small seasonal pools. There is also a small waterbody in the remains of an old wheel wash to the north.

The ponds appear to be relatively low in nutrients and the two largest (at Target note 12 and 18) were tested for nitrate and found to have none/low levels. Nitrate and phosphate tests would be needed for all ponds to confirm their nutrient status. The ponds on the site are likely to be habitat of principal importance but freshwater invertebrates and amphibian survey data would be needed to assess if all ponds qualify.

The marginal vegetation at the pond edges includes great willowherb, common marsh bedstraw, common spike-rush, water mint, soft rush, hard rush, jointed rush, common fleabane, water figwort and gipsywort. There are also a small amount of marsh thistle, creeping-Jenny, greater pond-sedge and lesser pond-sedge. A small amount of galingale was found at the edge of a small seasonal pond to the north of Target note 26. There is also a small patch of the non-native invasive species - New Zealand Pigmyweed in the margins of the pond at Target note 25. Emergent vegetation includes bulrush, common reed, grey club-rush and common club-rush. There is also some brooklime, water plantain and flag iris. Aquatic plants include locally abundant stonewort species (*Chara* species) with small amounts of water-crowfoot species (*Ranunculus*) and pondweed species (*Potamogeton*). There is also Nuttall's waterweed, curly waterweed and common duckweed. The pond at Target note 12 also includes areas with abundant mare's-tail. The pond at Target note 18 has white waterlily and ornamental pink-flowered waterlily species.

Scrub around the ponds edges includes areas dominated by bramble and grey willow with some ash, elder, rose species, hawthorn, osier, goat willow, crack willow, sycamore, English elm and blackthorn

Other site features of value for wildlife - Rubble and earth mounds

The northern parts of the site include several rubble mounds vegetated with a mixture of scrub, semi-improved neutral (rough) grassland and tall herb. They add some topographical diversity and include some steep sections of bank with bare rubble and soil. The grassland has a rough sward and is locally dominated by false oat-grass with tall ruderal species including nettle, teasel, common ragwort, rosebay willowherb, red campion and mugwort. Scrub includes buddleia, goat willow, bramble, white poplar, hawthorn and aspen.

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SPECIES

RARE & NOTABLE PLANTS

Nationally Rare and Scarce species

Galingale is a Nationally Scarce species (as well as a red list – near threatened species). It was recorded during the 2018 survey. A small amount was found in a seasonal pond to the north of Target note 26.

There is a previous record for Jacob's-Ladder (from 2009) which is a Nationally Rare species.

England Red List Species - Vulnerable

Lesser spearwort was recorded during the 2018 surveys in wetland areas of the site (especially around Target notes 15 and 19).

England Red List Species - Near Threatened

Quaking-grass, eyebright, field scabious and galingale were recorded during the 2018 surveys. Quaking grass was found in the unimproved calcareous grassland and was locally abundant on the south-east side of Target note 26. There was a small amount of eyebright in the early successional vegetation (including at Target note 17). Small amounts of field scabious were found in the calcareous grassland at Target note 15 and in the semi-improved neutral grassland in central parts of the site (Target note 11).

There are also previous records for Hairy Rock-cress (2009), Corn Mint (2008) and Marsh Ragwort (1987).

Oxfordshire Rare species

Grey club-rush was found in the emergent and marginal vegetation around the ponds during the 2018 survey. It is locally frequent in the margins of the pond at Target note 12.

There is a previous record for Bulbous rush (2008).

Oxfordshire Scarce species

A large population Narrow-leaved bird's-foot-trefoil was found during the 2018 survey in the early successional vegetation. It is present in the open mosaic habitat around Target notes 4, 14 and 28.

The aquatic flora of the ponds includes locally abundant Stonewort (Chara species). There are previous records from the site for two Oxfordshire scarce species - Bristly Stonewort and Fragile Stonewort. Additional survey is required to confirm if these species are still present.

There is a previous record for Trailing Tormentil (2009) and Hairy Rock-cress (2009).

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FAUNA

Amphibians and reptiles

The habitat on the site provides optimal conditions for reptile species including grass snake, slow worm and common lizard. Rough grassland and scrub provide cover, open areas provide potential basking sites and rubble mounds offer potential hibernacula. The presence of waterbodies and marginal vegetation increases the suitability of the site for grass snakes.

One of the ponds (at Target Note 18) is stocked with fish with reduces its suitability for amphibians. However, the site includes several other ponds with aquatic and emergent vegetation including some that are seasonally dry. The site has good potential for breeding amphibians including great crested newts which have previously been recorded here. Scrub, woodland, rough grassland and rubble mounds provide suitable terrestrial habitat.

Birds

The habitat on the site has potential value for birds (breeding and overwintering). There are berry-producing shrubs in the scrub and woodland and rough grassland areas with value for feeding. The site has habitat likely to support abundant invertebrates proving a food source for other species including birds. Areas of scrub, hedgerows and woodland have potential value for breeding birds. Grassland and other areas of open habitat provide nesting opportunity for species of ground nesting birds. Waterbodies provide potential habitat for wildfowl. Previous records indicate use by a range of Red and Amber Birds of Conservation Concern as can be seen in Table 10 in Appendix 5.

Mammals

Bats

The rough grassland with ponds, scrub, hedgerows and woodland provide good potential for feeding and commuting (hedgerows and scrub/woodland margins). There is low potential for roosting over most of the site due to limited number of mature trees or suitable structures. However, there are some semi-mature trees including in the woodland to the south (Target note 21) and one pipe/tunnel was found at Target note 30 which has some small crevices with low potential for roosting.

Bats recorded within 1km of the site include – Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Nathusius's Pipistrelle, Natterer's Bat, Brown Long-eared Bat and Noctule.

Badgers

There are previous records for badger on the site and the habitats recorded have good potential for this species including woodland, scrub and hedgerows. Wider areas of rough grassland have some value for foraging but are sub-optimal.

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Brown Hare

There are previous records for brown hare and the site offers potential habitat for this species.

Otters

The habitat on the site has potential value (low) with ponds and sections of wet ditch. At least one of the ponds contains fish but is subject to disturbance through use for recreational fishing. There are no records for this species within 1km of the site.

Dormice

The habitat on the site has some potential value (low) including species-poor hedgerows, scrub and woodland. There are no records for this species within 1km of the site.

Invertebrates

The site provides important habitat for invertebrates with a diverse range of microhabitats. These include sheltered pockets of grassland and early successional short-sward vegetation, species-rich vegetation with locally abundant nectar-producing plants, tussocky grassland, willow scrub on waterlogged ground with some deadwood, areas of bare limestone and bare soil, shallow seasonal pools and larger, low nutrient waterbodies with a range of aquatic, emergent and marginal vegetation.

The site has previous records for many invertebrates (including nationally notable species of bees and beetles). The Red List species - White-footed Furrow Bee and Southern Bronze Furrow Bee have also been recorded here.

Dingy skipper, grizzled skipper and small heath were recorded in 2018. There are previous records for small blue.

TVERC do not hold records for dragonflies and damselflies on the site the habitat identified on the site also has good potential value for this species group.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL

The site includes the habitats of principal importance – open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, ponds and lowland fen. It also includes areas of unimproved calcareous grassland that has elements of

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Lowland Calcareous grassland. These habitats are a priority for conservation and should be retained through sensitive management. The areas of lowland fen vary in their botanical species-richness with the vegetation around Target notes 15, 19 and 22 being the richest and support a good population of southern marsh-orchids. The diversity of habitat on the site should be retained including scattered and denser scrub and variation from dry to waterlogged ground.

The site has records for a range of rare, scarce and declining species. It is desirable to maintain populations of these species on the site and where the habitat requirements of these species are known, they should be incorporated into management plans.

Based on the information collected during the 2018 surveys, the site is of county importance for its habitat and species interest. The site is potentially an important site for invertebrates and likely to have interest for a number of different species groups but addition surveys are required to assess this.

The site provides valuable habitat for invertebrates and additional surveys are recommended including freshwater invertebrates and soldierflies (pers. comm. Judy Webb – invertebrate expert).

The site is likely to support a range of legally protected species with existing records for breeding birds, grass snake, great crested newt, badger and bat species. When the details of proposed management options are known, the potential impacts on these species will need to be assessed and appropriate precautions taken to avoid negative impacts.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER SURVEYS

Surveys for the following groups are recommended to more fully assess the wildlife interest of Stratton Audley Quarry LWS.

- Invertebrates (including ants, bees and wasps; beetles; flies; bugs; butterflies and moths; dragonflies and damselflies; freshwater invertebrates)
- Aquatic plants (including Chara species);
- Amphibians (including Great crested newt)
- Reptiles
- Birds
- Bats

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SUMMARY MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

The following table provides some recommendations that could be included in future management plans to maintain and/or enhance the wildlife interest of the site. They are based on the current recorded interest of the site and if additional interest is identified through further surveys, appropriate amendment and/or additions should be made. As the site has interest for rare species including invertebrates, specialist advice should also be sort to identify their management requirements so these can be incorporated into management plans.

Part of the site is a geological SSSI and any management requirements relating to this will need to be incorporated but are not covered here.

Feature	Recommendation	Value
Open mosaic on previously developed land	• Maintain the range of habitat currently present in the mosaic including areas of bare ground. Retaining a varied structure of the vegetation as this is beneficial for invertebrate interest. • Maintain the extent of wetland (swamp/marsh/seasonal ponds) and species-rich areas of early successional vegetation and patches of calcareous grassland. • Manage on rotation to limit scrub encroachment • Periodically scrape some sections back to bare ground/bare substrate (as required) to maintain open areas of bare ground and create suitable areas for early successional/annual plants and invertebrates • Minimise nutrient inputs onto the site (such as those associated with dog walking/dog fouling) to maintain low nutrient inputs onto areas currently with nutrient-poor soils to limit successional to ranker grassland/tall herb communities • Take into account the locations and abundance of rare plant - narrow-leaved bird's-foot-trefoil when planning management activities so the population of this species is maintained.	High (County)
Ponds	• Maintain the range of aquatic, emergent & marginal flora currently present at Target notes 12, 25 and 27 • Take into account the locations and abundance of rare plants including grey club-rush and stonewort species when planning management activities so populations of these species can be maintained. • Water test indicated low/no nitrates for ponds at 18 and 25. Confirm nutrient status with Nitrate/Phosphate tests for all ponds. • Minimise nutrient inputs onto the site (such as those associated with dog walking/dog fouling) to maintain nutrient-poor status of waterbodies. • The pond at Target Note 18 is used for fishing. Do not stock the other ponds with fish/use for fishing as this is likely to have a negative impact on the	Medium for pond at Target note 18 (local) High for other ponds (County)

	associated flora and reduce the suitability of these waterbodies for other species including great crested newt. • Control small patches of New Zealand Pigmyweed (*Crassula helmsii*) at the margins of the pond at Target note 25 • Manage the site to limit spread of New Zealand Pigmyweed, especially from the pond at Target note 25 and from the large pond at the northern end of the LWS (outside the survey area covered by this report).	
Lowland fen	• This vegetation is variable in type and botanical species-richness. It includes species-poor stands of common reed and pond-sedge swamp but also species-rich areas of fen in an early stage of development. Species-poor stands should be retained where possible as they offer added additional diversity of habitat and have value for some invertebrates and birds but are lower priority than species-rich areas. • Species-rich areas of fen in early-stage of development should be retained and managed to limit encroachment of scrub. They are likely to be important for invertebrates and support the declining species - lesser spearwort and other desirable species such as Southern marsh orchid	High for species-rich fen (County) Medium for other areas (Local)
Unimproved Calcareous grassland	• These areas do not currently represent a good example of lowland calcareous grassland but with sympathetic management they have potential to improve. They provide important habitat for invertebrates including botanically rich areas with a range of nectar-producing plants and should be retained. • Limestone heath is value for invertebrates due to the fine mosaic of grassland and bare limestone and should be retained. • Some scattered scrub should be retained but this area is likely to require some rotational scrub removal to prevent loss of open habitat to denser stands of scrub over time. • Rougher grassland would benefit from some management to reduce nutrient building up from dead plant material (e.g. mowing with removal of cuttings) and removal of some of the encroaching scrub	High (County)
Rubble/earth mounds	• These should be retained if possible as they have potential value as hibernacula for reptiles and amphibians. • They also provide steep, sunny banks with bare ground that may have value for invertebrates including Hymenoptera species. • The mound at Target note 30 includes a section of large diameter pipe that forms a short section of tunnel through the mound. There are a few crevices along this that may have potential for roosting bats.	Medium (local)
Semi-improved neutral grassland	• Much of this grassland across central areas of the site is relatively species-poor with moderately rich patches more locally. Less botanically diverse areas would benefit from management to increase floristic diversity by implementing a cutting regime (with removal of cuttings). Some sections should be left uncut as	Low (local/site)

	rough, tussocky grassland is an important part of the range of habitats and provides the cover needed by species such as great crested newts during their terrestrial stage/overwintering invertebrates. Zoned and staged cutting to different heights could be used to create a more varied structure to the grassland. • Scattered scrub provides structural diversity and some areas should be retained. Where encroachment is more extensive, rotational control is likely to be required to keep open grassland habitat.	
Scrub	• Stands of scrub are generally dominated by a limited number of woody species but do have potential value for a range of animal species as described earlier including breeding birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles. • There is a large amount of scrub on the site and it is encroaching open habitats including early successional/ephemeral vegetation, unimproved calcareous grassland, semi-improved grassland, marsh and swamp. Some areas of scrub should be retained including scattered scrub and some dense stands but it should be controlled where it is encroaching onto more valuable habitat. • As described in other sections of this table priority should be giving to managing scrub where it is forming denser stands in unimproved calcareous grassland, early-stage species-rich fen and species-rich grassland/early successional vegetation within open mosaic habitat on previously developed land. • Male willows were identified as a feature of value for spring bees in the 2009 hymenoptera survey and where possible these should be retained.	Low (local/site)
Hedgerow	• The hedgerows are species-poor but have value for birds and provide potential flight lines for commuting bats • Hedgerows were identified in the 2009 hyemoptera survey a feature of value.	Low (local/site)

7. REFERENCES

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JNCC (2010). Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental audit.

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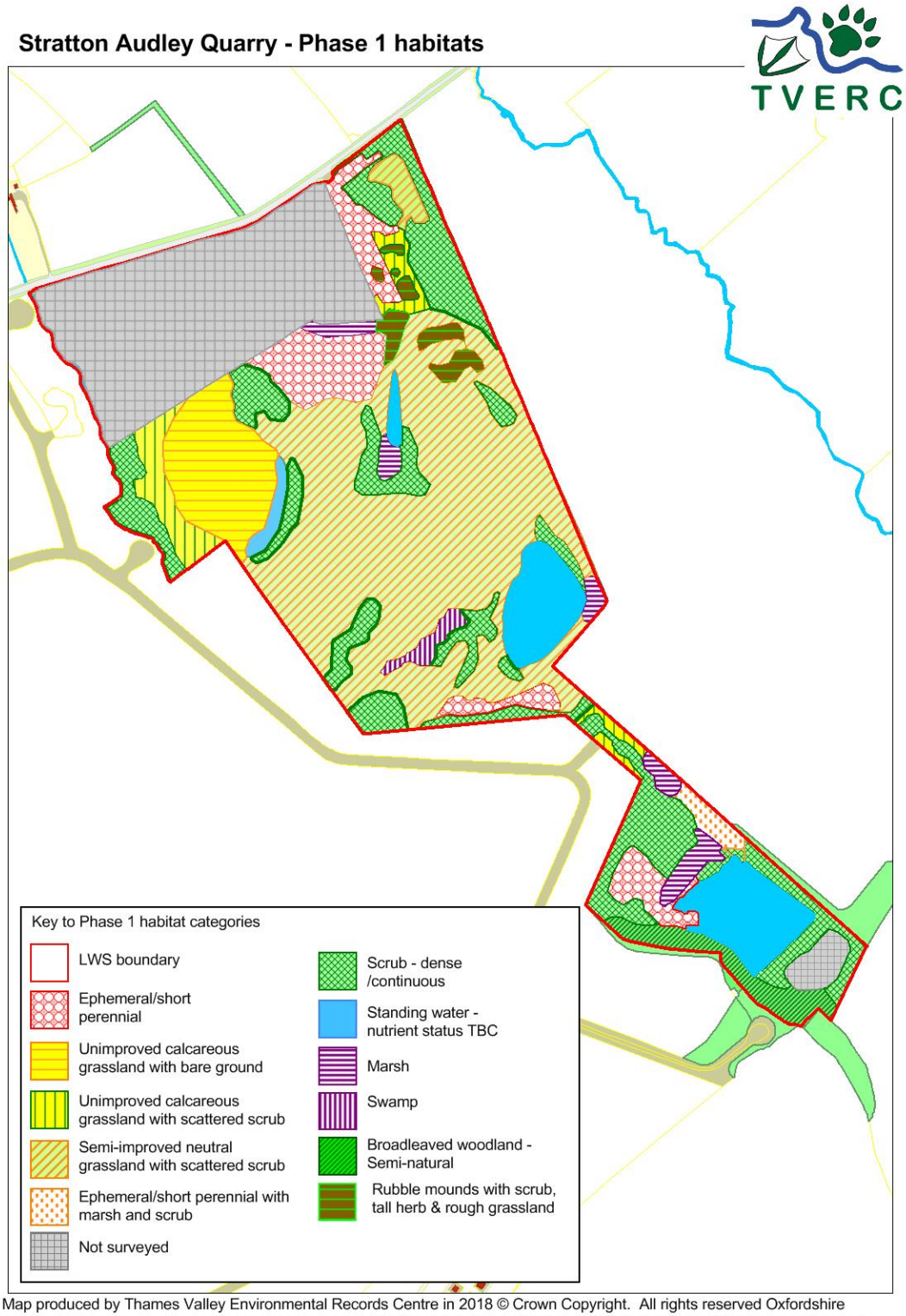
8. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: MAPS



Julie Kerans, Oxfordshire Biodiversity Officer
2018

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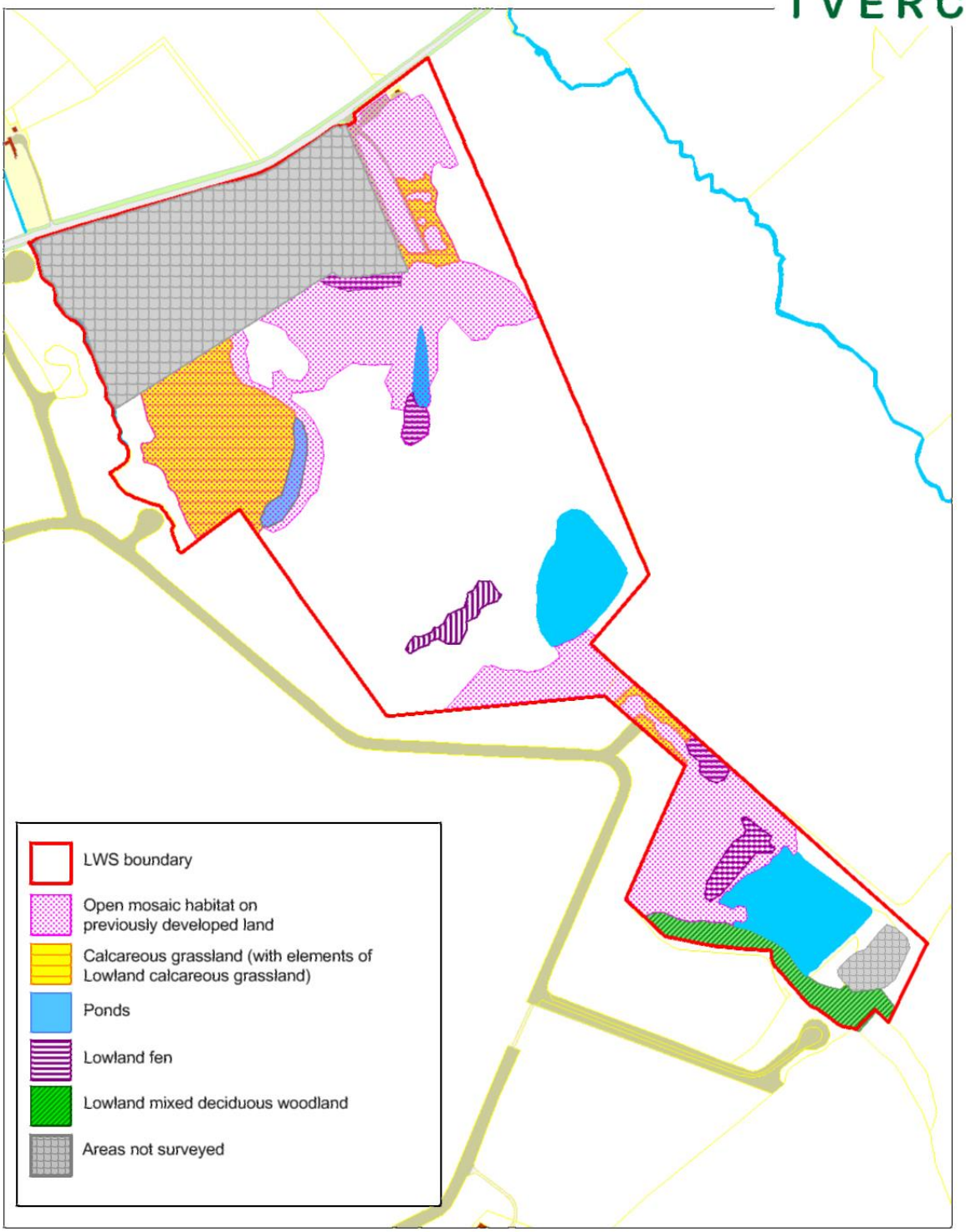
Stratton Audley Quarry - Habitats of Principal Importance



Julie Kerans, Oxfordshire Biodiversity Officer
2018

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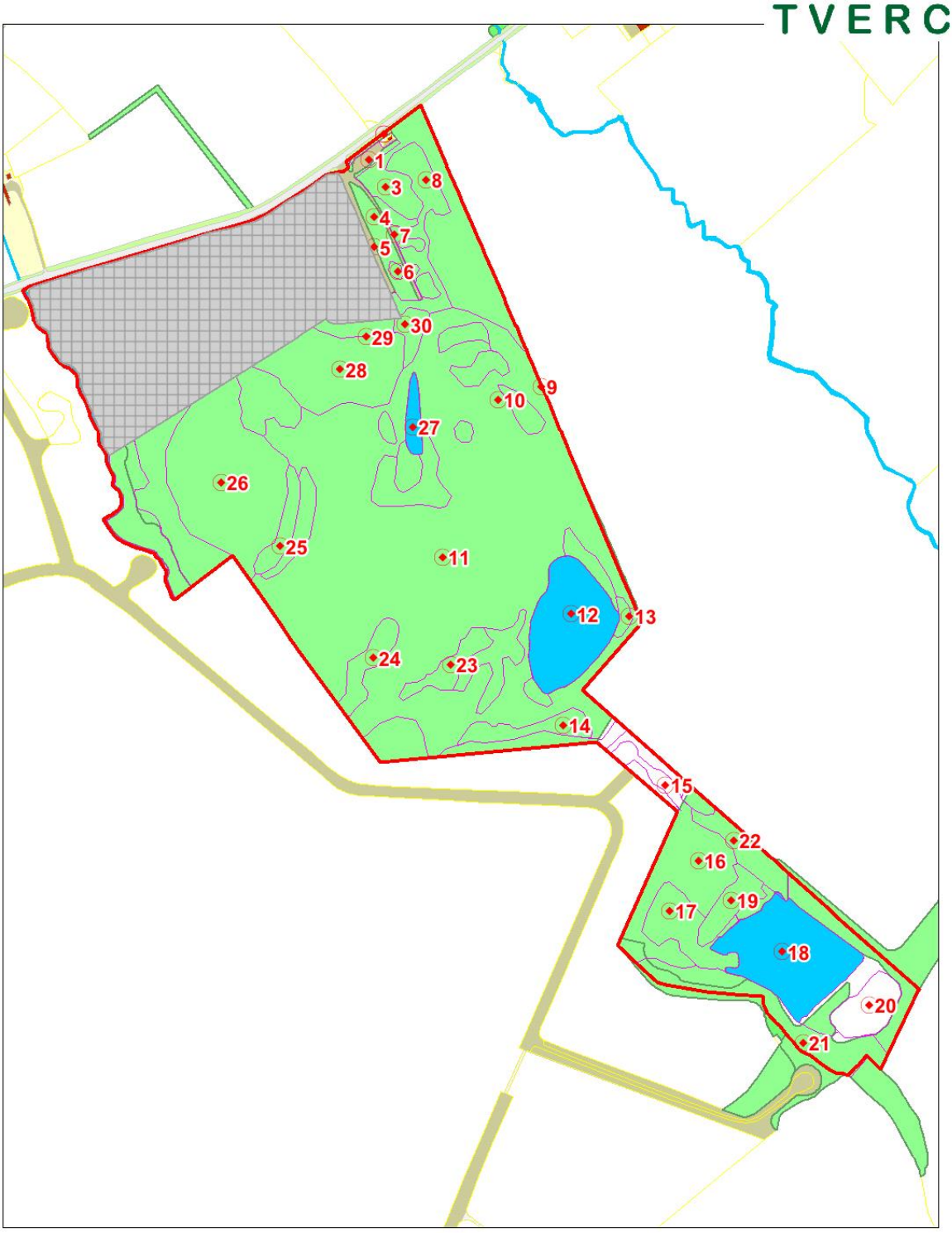
Stratton Audley Quarry - Target Note locations



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APPENDIX 2: TARGET NOTES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Target note 1. Ephemeral/short perennial vegetation at the northern end of the site on degrading hardstanding. It has low growth with locally abundant bryophytes, perforate St. John's-wort and narrow-leaved bird's-foot-trefoil. Grasses include creeping bent, Yorkshire fog, false oat-grass, red fescue, annual meadow-grass and fern grass. Broadleaved species include common whitlow grass, annual pearlwort, parsley piert, field forget-me-not, common mouse-ear, sticky mouse-ear, thyme-leaved sandwort, scentless mayweed, selfheal, lesser trefoil, daisy, biting stonecrop, yarrow, common sorrel, cut-leaved crane's-bill, ribwort plantain, hoary willowherb, creeping cinquefoil, herb Robert, ground ivy, meadow vetchling, wood avens, dove's foot trefoil, colt's-foot, black medick and common vetch. Tall herbs include curled dock, agrimony, wood dock, teasel, oxeye daisy, wild parsnip and ploughman's spikenard.

Target note 2. Species-poor boundary hedge. It is hawthorn and elm dominated with bramble, ivy, wych elm, small-leaved elm, blackthorn, wild privet, English elm and sycamore. To the north east, it widens to a strip of scrub locally dominated by bramble with goat willow, grey willow, dog rose, hawthorn, elder, wild cherry and a small amount of buddleia.

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Target note 3. Scrub. It is mainly bramble with hybrid black poplar, buddleia, elder, elm species, hazel, dog rose and hawthorn. At the scrub edges, there is rough grassland with tall herb locally dominant false oat-grass, nettle and creeping thistle with spear thistle, ragwort, tare species, hard rush, oxeye daisy, columbine, teasel, hemlock, broadleaved dock, bulbous buttercup, ivy, common comfrey, everlasting sweet pea and hoary willowherb.

Target note 4. Ephemeral/short perennial vegetation grading into rough grassland with some patches of scrub. It is similar to the vegetation described in Target note 1 with locally abundant narrow-leaved bird's-foot-trefoil, perforate St. John's-wort, creeping cinquefoil and yarrow with occasional fern grass. Other species include ploughman's spikenard, fairy flax, bladder campion, hairy sedge, scarlet pimpernel, sheep's fescue, herb Robert, rough meadow-grass, common stork's-bill, shining crane's-bill, selfheal and goat's beard. There are small amounts of lady's bedstraw, cowslip, creeping buttercup, sweet vernal grass, cow parsley, rosebay willowherb and cuckooflower. Scrub includes dog rose, buddleia and grey willow.

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Target note 5. Species-poor boundary hedge. It has locally dominant hawthorn and elm species including English elm with dog rose, blackthorn, sycamore, hybrid black poplar, bramble and wild privet. At the base of the hedge, there is wood avens, variegated lord's-and-ladies, ground ivy, garden daffodils and Spanish bluebell.

Target note 6. Several rubble mounds with semi-improved neutral (rough) grassland, tall herb and scrub. The grassland has a rough sward and is locally dominated by tall herb. It includes nettle, red valerian, pendulous sedge, teasel, common ragwort, black knapweed, common toadflax, rosebay willowherb, melilot species, red campion, lady's mantel, field madder, hedge crane's-bill, green alkanet, ground elder, false oat-grass and mugwort. Wetter areas adjacent to the mounds include bulrush, water forget me not and water mint. Scrub includes buddleia, goat willow, bramble, white poplar, hawthorn and aspen.

Target note 7. Remains of a wheel wash. This is a small pool of standing water in hard structured feature. It has emergent bulrush and some grey willow. The margins have bramble, rose species and grassland species as for the surrounding area including rough meadow-grass, great willowherb, pendulous sedge and cock's-foot.

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Target note 8. Semi-improved neutral (to calcareous) grassland with tall herb grading into scrub. The grassland sward is rough and there appears to be little management. This open grassy area is on higher ground at the north-east corner of the site amongst larger areas of bramble scrub. It is locally dominated by false oat-grass and Yorkshire fog with abundant creeping cinquefoil, ribwort plantain, ground ivy, creeping thistle, red fescue, rough meadow-grass and wild parsnip. There is also some glaucous sedge, field forget-me-not, hemlock, cock's-foot, meadow foxtail, tufted hair-grass, meadow buttercup, cow parsley, spear thistle, goat's-rue, colt's-foot, common mouse-ear and germander speedwell. There are some patches of upright brome. There is a small amount of hairy brome and hedge bindweed at the scrub edges.

Target note 9. Species-poor boundary hedge to the east. It includes hawthorn, blackthorn, elm species and elder. There is also some apple, bramble, dog rose and field maple.

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Target note 10. Scrub. Bramble dominates with hawthorn and willow species. It includes a small amount of gorse.

Target note 11. Mosaic of semi-improved (rough) neutral grassland and scrub. It includes locally dominant false oat-grass with locally abundant hard rush, field horsetail, teasel, melilot species, glaucous sedge, rough meadow-grass and creeping cinquefoil. Scrub includes hawthorn, rose species, grey willow, bramble and dogwood. There is also pendulous sedge, hairy sedge, great willowherb and silverweed. There is a patch of wood small reed between the large rubble mound and the eastern boundary track.

To the south, the grassland sward is rough and is locally dominated by false oat-grass with abundant rough meadow-grass and oxeye daisy. There is cock's-foot, teasel, black medick, meadow buttercup, ribwort plantain, red fescue, dove's-foot crane's-bill, agrimony, common vetch, colt's-foot and red clover with a small amount of meadow vetchling and cowslip. On wetter ground there are some patches of common reed and hard rush with great willowherb, creeping Jenny, cuckooflower and grass vetchling. To the south west, there is locally abundant meadow fescue and glaucous sedge with small amount of pendulous sedge.

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Target note 12. Pond with emergent bulrush, common reed, grey club-rush and common club-rush. There is marginal great willowherb and common marsh bedstraw. The banks include rough grasses and tall herb with scrub. Grasses include false oat-grass with creeping bent, sterile brome and soft brome. Tall herbs include nettle, oxeye daisy, cow parsley, wild parsnip, goat's-beard, creeping thistle and teasel. There is also some black medick and common vetch. Scrub includes areas dominated by bramble with some ash, elder, rose species, hawthorn and willows.

Target note 13. Marsh. The pond edge to the east includes a small area of marsh. It has creeping bent, reed canary-grass and hard rush with amphibious bistort, greater pond-sedge, common marsh bedstraw, common spike-rush, grey willow and osier. There is also some tall fescue and curled dock.

Target note 14. Ephemeral/short perennial vegetation to the south west of pond described in Target note 12. There is abundant narrow-leaved bird's-foot-trefoil and much bare ground. It also includes mouse-ear hawkweed, autumn hawkbit, hard rush, colt's-foot, lesser hawkbit, oxeye daisy, common centaury, daisy,

dandelion and bryophytes. To the south of this, the site boundary has a hedge and wet ditch with willows and locally abundant bulrush.

Target note 15. Narrow strip of willow scrub with small open patches of rough calcareous grassland and marsh with seasonal pools. The marsh and scrub edges have frequent southern marsh orchids. The grassland has a rough species-rich sward locally dominated by false oat-grass with yellow oat-grass, cock's-foot, rough meadow-grass, smooth meadow-grass, upright brome, glaucous sedge, red fescue and Yorkshire fog. It includes some large anthills. There is abundant greater knapweed with yarrow, field scabious, wild parsnip, black knapweed, fairy flax, ploughman's spikenard, common centaury, perforate St. John's-wort, red bartsia, creeping cinquefoil, oxeye daisy, black medick, colt's-foot, creeping thistle, ribwort plantain, common vetch, lady's mantel, hairy tare, agrimony, teasel, goat's-beard, creeping buttercup, selfheal, common bird's-foot-trefoil and bulbous buttercup. Grizzled skippers and dingy skippers were seen here. Marshy areas have hairy sedge, hard rush, glaucous sedge, pendulous sedge, false fox sedge, wood small-reed, flag iris, jointed rush and gipsywort. The scrub is dominated by grey willow with goat willow, osier, rose species, dogwood and bramble.

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Target note 16. Scrub. This is an area of willow scrub with a mosaic of open patches of marsh and early successional vegetation. The willows are low-growing and the ground is uneven with mounds of earth. There is some bramble and hawthorn. Under the denser scrub, there are areas of bare ground and bryophytes while more open areas have jointed-rush, hard rush, soft rush, lesser spearwort and southern marsh orchids.

Target note 17. Ephemeral/short perennial. This has areas of bare ground and bryophytes with early successional vegetation including mouse-ear hawkweed, oxeye daisy, biting stonecrop, black knapweed, common centaury, fairy flax, field wood-rush, common bird's-foot-trefoil, ribwort plantain, lesser hawkbit, ploughman's spikenard, daisy, wild parsnip and perforate St. John's-wort. There is some scrub including bramble, hawthorn and willows.

Target note 18. Pond. This a large pond used for fishing with a path around edge. The banks are wooded with grey willow, hawthorn, sycamore, English elm and blackthorn. Aquatic plants include white water lily and ornamental pink-flowered water lily. There are some patches of emergent bulrush. The margins include common spike-rush, watermint, soft rush, hard rush, common fleabane and gipsywort. To the

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north west, the path edges include species-rich areas of species-rich grassland with mouse-ear hawkweed, eyebright, carline thistle, fairy flax, glaucous sedge and common centaury.

Target note 19. Marsh (Lowland fen). This is an area of establishing early stage fen (proto-fen) with willow scrub and bare ground. It includes areas dominated by lesser pond-sedge, bryophytes and with glaucous sedge, stonewort (Chara species) and pondweed (Potamogeton species), lesser spearwort, southern marsh orchids, sharp-flowered-rush and jointed rush.

Target note 20. Open area of grassland surrounded by scrub. This area was not seen in any detail the as Fishing pond boundary has electric fencing. It was last recorded as developing calcareous grassland. This area still includes grassland but type needs confirming.

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Target note 21. Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (Lowland mixed deciduous woodland). It is locally dominated by ash, grey poplar and goat willow. Shrubs include hawthorn, blackthorn, grey willow and elder. The field layer has nettle, ivy and bramble with water figwort, great willowherb, wood avens, ground ivy and cleavers.

Target note 22. Ephemeral/short perennial vegetation with patches of marsh and scrub. There is also some rougher grassland and tall herb at the scrub edges. This area has similar species to those recorded for Target note 17 with colt's-foot but grades into marshy areas with glaucous sedge, jointed rush, hard rush and southern marsh orchids.

Target note 23. Swamp. Small area dominated by common reed with hard rush and great willowherb surrounded willow scrub. There is also some meadow vetchling and common fleabane.

Target note 24. Scrub. It includes locally dominant hawthorn with grey willow and bramble. Under denser areas the field layer is poorly developed but the edges have rough grassland species similar to the

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surrounding vegetation with ground ivy, rough meadow-grass, creeping bent, cock's-foot, hard rush, hairy sedge, creeping buttercup and wood avens.

Target note 25. Pond with areas of emergent bulrush and common club-rush. The margins include locally abundant watermint, bulrush and common spike-rush with hard rush, jointed rush, common marsh bedstraw, creeping bent, false fox-sedge and water forget-me-not. The western bank also includes bittersweet, hairy sedge and gipsywort. The eastern bank has willow scrub including grey willow and osier. At the time of the second visit, the pond had dried out and abundant stonewort species (*Chara* species) could be seen with a small amount of water-crowfoot species (*Ranunculus*). There is also a small amount of New Zealand Pigmyweed along the pond margin to the east (a patch approximately 1.5m by 2m).

Target note 26. Unimproved calcareous grassland with bare ground ('Limestone heath'). To the north and centrally, there is open sward grassland dominated by sheep's fescue in mosaic with bare limestone and scattered scrub. To the south east, near the pond margin quaking grass is locally dominant. The grassland includes red fescue, creeping cinquefoil, lesser hawkbit, daisy, narrow-leaved bird's-foot trefoil, bryophyte species, wild carrot, glaucous sedge, selfheal, mouse-ear hawkweed, common centaury and oxeye daisy.

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There is a small amount of selfheal, whitlow grass, lady's bedstraw, bee orchid and fairy flax. Scrub includes hawthorn, rose species with willows including grey willow. There is denser hawthorn scrub to the west with patches of wood small-reed at the scrub edges. At the northern edge, there is a small area of wetter ground with a seasonal pond. It has common reed, hard rush, jointed rush and a small amount of galingale.

Target note 27. Pond. Long narrow pond with locally dominant emergent bulrush and common spike-rush with brooklime, water plantain and flag iris. There is marginal jointed rush, hard rush, great willowherb and gipsywort. The banks include field horsetail, common fleabane, grey willow, hawthorn, bramble and silverweed. There is also some lady's bedstraw and melilot species.

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Target note 28. Ephemeral/short perennial vegetation. It has a short open sward with areas of bare ground. It includes lesser hawkbit, common centaury, perforate St. John's-wort, narrow-leaved bird's-foot-trefoil, daisy, teasel, creeping buttercup, common ragwort, creeping cinquefoil, yarrow, creeping bent and common centaury.

Target note 29. Marsh with seasonal pond. It has locally abundant hard rush, jointed rush and smaller amounts of common club-rush. Grassy areas have Yorkshire fog and creeping bent with narrow-leaved bird's-foot-trefoil, smooth tare, common fleabane and common centaury. Scrub at the margins includes hawthorn, elm species and grey willow.

Target note 30. Scrub on earth and rubble mound with a section of large diameter pipe that forms a short tunnel through the mound. The vegetation found here is similar to that described for Target note 6.

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APPENDIX 3: TYPICAL & INDICATOR SPECIES

Table 1. Species typical/indicators for lowland calcareous grassland recorded during 2018 surveys (TVERC & BMERC 2018).

Taxon Name	**Common Name**
Ophrys apifera	Bee Orchid
Erigeron acer	Blue fleabane
Carlina vulgaris	Carline thistle
Centaurium erythraea	Common centuary
Primula veris	Cowslip
Euphrasia	Eyebright
Linum catharticum	Fairy Flax
Catapodium rigidum	Fern grass
Knautia arvensis	Field scabious
Centaurea scabiosa	Greater knapweed
Origanum vulgare	Marjoram
Pilosella officinarum	Mouse-ear hawkweed
Inula conyzae	Ploughman's-spikenard
Briza media	Quaking grass
Festuca ovina agg.	Sheep's Fescue
Bromopsis erecta	Upright brome
Total	**16**

Table 2. Species typical of 'Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land' recorded during 2018 surveys (as defined by ADAS 2010 for southern England)

Common name	**Scientific name**
Mugwort	Artemisia vulgaris
Michaelmas-Daisy	Aster novi-belgii
Common Knapweed	Centaurea nigra
Common Centaury	Centaurium erythraea
Common Mouse-Ear	Cerastium fontanum
Hemlock	Conium maculatum
Smooth Hawk's-beard	Crepis capillaris
Southern Marsh-Orchid	Dactylorhiza praetermissa

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Common name	Scientific name
Wild Carrot	Daucus carota ssp. sativus
Field Horsetail	Equisetum arvense
Blue Fleabane	Erigeron acer
Eyebright	Euphrasia spp.
Goat's-rue	Galega officinalis
Perforate St. John's-Wort	Hypericum perforatum
Hard Rush	Juncus inflexus
Common Toadflax	Linaria vulgaris
Fairy Flax	Linum catharticum
Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot-trefoil	Lotus glaber
Black Medick	Medicago lupulina
Tall Melilot	Melilotus altissimus
Ribbed Melilot	Melilotus officinalis
Red Bartsia	Odontites vernus
Bee Orchid	Ophrys apifera
Bristly Oxtongue	Picris echioides
Ribwort Plantain	Plantago lanceolata
Weld	Reseda luteola
Bladder Campion	Silene vulgaris
Goat's-Beard	Tragopogon pratensis
Hop Trefoil	Trifolium campestre
Lesser Trefoil	Trifolium dubium
Red Clover	Trifolium pratense
Yellow Oat-Grass	Trisetum flavescens
Colt's-Foot	Tussilago farfara
Tufted Vetch	Vicia cracca
Hairy Tare	Vicia hirsuta
Smooth Tare	Vicia tetrasperma
Total	**36**

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Table 3. Typical species for lowland fen recorded during 2018 surveys (TVERC & BMERC 2018).

Taxon Name	Common Name
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet
Veronica beccabunga	Brooklime
Carex panicea	Carnation sedge
Schoenoplectus lacustris	Common Club-rush
Galium palustre	Common marsh bedstraw
Eleocharis palustris	Common spike rush
Vicia sativa	Common vetch
Apium nodiflorum	Fools watercress
Epilobium hirsutum	Great willowherb
Calystegia sepium	Hedge bindweed
Carex acutiformis	Lesser Pond-sedge
Cirsium palustre	Marsh thistle
Lythrum salicaria	Purple loosestrife
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary-Grass
Typha latifolia	Reedmace
Dactylorhiza praetermissa	Southern marsh orchid
Mentha aquatica	Water mint
Total	**17**

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APPENDIX 4: SPECIES RECORDED

The following species were recorded during the site visits carried out on 24th May 2018 and 20th July 2018. Lists are provided for the main habitat types found and include estimates of species abundance using the DAFOR scale. Where the abundance of a species could not be determined 'P' has been entered to indicate the species was present.

Table 4. Species recorded in unimproved calcareous grassland (including at Target Note 15 and 26)

Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
Agrimony	Agrimonia eupatoria	R
Common Bent	Agrostis capillaris	R
Creeping Bent	Agrostis stolonifera	R
Parsley Piert	Aphanes arvensis agg.	LF
False Oat-Grass	Arrhenatherum elatius	LD
Daisy	Bellis perennis	LF
Quaking-Grass	Briza media	LA
Upright brome	Bromopsis erecta	R
Fern-Grass	Catapodium rigidum	R
Common Knapweed	Centaurea nigra	R
Greater knapweed	Centaurea scabiosa	LF
Common Centaury	Centaurium erythraea	R
Creeping Thistle	Cirsium arvense	O
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	F
Field Horsetail	Equisetum arvense	R
Blue Fleabane	Erigeron acer	R
Eyebright	Euphrasia	R
Sheep's Fescue agg.	Festuca ovina agg.	LD
Ploughman's-Spikenard	Inula conyzae	R
Field scabious	Knautia arvensis	R
Autumnal Hawkbit	Leontodon autumnalis	O
Rough Hawkbit	Leontodon hispidus	R
Lesser Hawkbit	Leontodon saxatilis	LF
Oxeye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	O
Fairy Flax	Linum catharticum	O
Common Bird's-Foot-Trefoil	Lotus corniculatus	O
Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot-trefoil	Lotus tenuis	LF
Marjoram	Origanum vulgare	R
Red Bartsia	Odontites vernus	O
Bee Orchid	Ophrys apifera	R
Bristly Oxtongue	Picris echioides	R
Mouse-Ear-Hawkweed	Pilosella officinarum	LF
Annual Meadow-Grass	Poa annua	R
Creeping Cinquefoil	Potentilla reptans	O
Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris	LF
Dog Rose	Rosa canina agg.	F
Common Ragwort	Senecio jacobaea	R
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale agg.	R
Common Vetch	Vicia sativa	LF

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Table 5. Species recorded in semi-improved grassland (including Target notes 8 and 11)

Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	O
Ground-Elder	Aegopodium podagraria	R
Agrimony	Agrimonia eupatoria	O
Common Bent	Agrostis capillaris	LD
Creeping Bent	Agrostis stolonifera	LD
Lady's-Mantle	Alchemilla mollis	R
Garlic Mustard	Alliaria petiolata	R
Meadow Foxtail	Alopecurus pratensis	O
Barren Brome	Anisantha sterilis	LF
Orange-tip	Anthocharis cardamines	P
Sweet Vernal Grass	Anthoxanthum odoratum	O
Cow Parsley	Anthriscus sylvestris	LF
Parsley Piert	Aphanes arvensis agg.	R
Columbine	Aquilegia vulgaris	R
Greater Burdock	Arctium lappa	R
Wormwood	Artemisia absinthium	R
Lesser Burdock	Arctium minus	R
False Oat-Grass	Arrhenatherum elatius	LD
Mugwort	Artemisia vulgaris	R
Lords-And-Ladies	Arum maculatum	R
Michaelmas-Daisy	Aster	R
Winter-Cress	Barbarea vulgaris	R
Daisy	Bellis perennis	O
False-Brome	Brachypodium sylvaticum	LA
Quaking-Grass	Briza media	O
Upright Brome	Bromopsis erecta	LA
Soft-Brome	Bromus hordeaceus	O
Butterfly-Bush	Buddleja davidii	R
Wood Small-reed	Calamagrostis epigejos	R
Hedge Bindweed	Calystegia sepium	R
Cuckooflower	Cardamine pratensis	R
Glaucous Sedge	Carex flacca	LF
Hairy Sedge	Carex hirta	LF
False Fox-Sedge	Carex otrubae	R
Pendulous Sedge	Carex pendula	O
Fern-Grass	Catapodium rigidum	R
Common Knapweed	Centaurea nigra	R
Greater Knapweed	Centaurea scabiosa	LF
Common Mouse-Ear	Cerastium fontanum	O
Sticky Mouse-Ear	Cerastium glomeratum	R
Rosebay Willowherb	Chamerion angustifolium	O
Creeping Thistle	Cirsium arvense	LF
Spear Thistle	Cirsium vulgare	O
Wild Basil	Clinopodium vulgare	R
Small Heath	Coenonympha pamphilus	P
Hemlock	Conium maculatum	R
Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea	R
Wall Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster horizontalis	R
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	LF

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Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
Smooth Hawk's-Beard	Crepis capillaris	R
Montbretia	Crocosmia	R
Crested Dog's-Tail	Cynosurus cristatus	O
Cock's-Foot	Dactylis glomerata	F
Common Spotted-Orchid	Dactylorhiza fuchsii	R
Wild Carrot	Daucus carota	O
Tufted Hair-Grass	Deschampsia caespitosa	LF
Wild Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum	LF
Common Spike-Rush	Eleocharis palustris	R
Great Willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum	R
Hoary Willowherb	Epilobium parviflorum	R
Square-Stalked Willowherb	Epilobium tetragonum	R
Field Horsetail	Equisetum arvense	R
Blue Fleabane	Erigeron acer	R
Tall Fescue	Festuca arundinacea	R
Sheep's Fescue agg.	Festuca ovina agg.	LA
Red Fescue	Festuca rubra	LA
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	R
Goat's-rue	Galega officinalis	R
Cleavers	Galium aparine	R
Common Marsh-Bedstraw	Galium palustre	R
Lady's Bedstraw	Galium verum	R
Cut-Leaved Crane's-Bill	Geranium dissectum	F
Dove's-Foot Crane's-Bill	Geranium molle	F
Herb-Robert	Geranium robertianum	R
Herb Bennet	Geum urbanum	R
Ground-Ivy	Glechoma hederacea	LA
Brimstone	Gonepteryx rhamni	P
Ivy	Hedera helix	R
Hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium	O
Yorkshire-Fog	Holcus lanatus	LA
Hairy St. John's-Wort	Hypericum hirsutum	O
Imperforate St John's-wort	Hypericum maculatum	R
Perforate St. John's-Wort	Hypericum perforatum	LF
Ploughman's-Spikenard	Inula conyzae	R
Hard Rush	Juncus inflexus	LA
Field Scabious	Knautia arvensis	R
Great Lettuce	Lactuca virosa	R
White Dead-Nettle	Lamium album	R
Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea	Lathyrus latifolius	R
Grass Vetchling	Lathyrus nissolia	R
Meadow Vetchling	Lathyrus pratensis	R
Autumnal Hawkbit	Leontodon autumnalis	O
Lesser Hawkbit	Leontodon saxatilis	LF
Oxeye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	LA
Common Toadflax	Linaria vulgaris	R
Fairy Flax	Linum catharticum	R
Perennial Rye-Grass	Lolium perenne	R
Common Bird's-Foot-Trefoil	Lotus corniculatus	O
Creeping-Jenny	Lysimachia nummularia	R

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Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
Dotted Loosestrife	Lysimachia punctata	R
Black Medick	Medicago lupulina	LF
Tall Melilot	Melilotus altissimus	R
Ribbed Melilot	Melilotus officinalis	LA
Balm	Melissa officinalis	R
Water Mint	Mentha aquatica	R
Field Forget-Me-Not	Myosotis arvensis	O
Wild Marjoram	Origanum vulgare	R
Orobanche	Orobanche	R
European Rabbit	Oryctolagus cuniculus	P
Wild Parsnip	Pastinaca sativa	VLF
Green Alkanet	Pentaglottis sempervirens	R
Reed Canary-Grass	Phalaris arundinacea	R
Common Reed	Phragmites australis	R
Magpie	Pica pica	P
Bristly Oxtongue	Picris echioides	R
Large White	Pieris brassicae	P
Mouse-Ear-Hawkweed	Pilosella officinarum	O
Ribwort Plantain	Plantago lanceolata	LF
Greater Plantain	Plantago major	R
Annual Meadow-Grass	Poa annua	R
Smooth Meadow-Grass	Poa pratensis	O
Rough Meadow-Grass	Poa trivialis	LA
Common Blue	Polyommatus icarus	P
Aspen	Populus tremula	R
Silverweed	Potentilla anserina	R
Creeping Cinquefoil	Potentilla reptans	LF
Cowslip	Primula veris	R
Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris	O
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	LF
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris	O
Bulbous Buttercup	Ranunculus bulbosus	LF
Creeping Buttercup	Ranunculus repens	LF
Yellow-Rattle	Rhinanthus minor	R
Red Currant	Ribes rubrum	R
Field Rose	Rosa arvensis	O
Dog Rose	Rosa canina agg.	LF
Japanese Rose	Rosa rugosa	P
Dewberry	Rubus caesius	LF
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.	LA
Common Sorrel	Rumex acetosa	O
Clustered Dock	Rumex conglomeratus	R
Curled Dock	Rumex crispus	O
Broad-Leaved Dock	Rumex obtusifolius	R
Wood Dock	Rumex sanguineus	R
Goat Willow	Salix caprea	O
Grey Willow	Salix cinerea	LF
Elder	Sambucus nigra	R
Hoary Ragwort	Senecio erucifolius	R
Common Ragwort	Senecio jacobaea	R

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Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
White Campion	Silene latifolia	R
Bladder Campion	Silene vulgaris	R
Stone Parsley	Sison amomum	R
Prickly Sow-Thistle	Sonchus asper	R
Smooth Sow-Thistle	Sonchus oleraceus	R
Hedge Woundwort	Stachys sylvatica	R
Common Comfrey	Symphytum officinale	R
Russian Comfrey	Symphytum x uplandicum	R
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale agg.	R
Upright Hedge-Parsley	Torilis japonica	R
Goat's-Beard	Tragopogon pratensis	R
Lesser Trefoil	Trifolium dubium	LF
Red Clover	Trifolium pratense	O
Scentless Mayweed	Tripleurospermum inodorum	R
Yellow Oat-Grass	Trisetum flavescens	O
Blackbird	Turdus merula	P
Colt's-Foot	Tussilago farfara	R
Wych Elm	Ulmus glabra	R
English Elm	Ulmus procera	R
Common Nettle	Urtica dioica	LF
Common Cornsalad	Valerianella locusta	R
Mullein	Verbascum	R
Germander Speedwell	Veronica chamaedrys	LF
Thyme-Leaved Speedwell	Veronica serpyllifolia	O
Tufted Vetch	Vicia cracca	R
Hairy Tare	Vicia hirsuta	O
Common Vetch	Vicia sativa	LF
Bush Vetch	Vicia sepium	R
Smooth Tare	Vicia tetrasperma	O
Sweet Violet	Viola odorata	R

Table 6. Species recorded in scrub and hedgerows (including at Target notes 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 16, 24 and 30)

Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
Field Maple	Acer campestre	R
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	R
Common Bent	Agrostis capillaris	LF
Creeping Bent	Agrostis stolonifera	LF
Garlic Mustard	Alliaria petiolata	R
Italian Alder	Alnus cordata	R
Alder	Alnus glutinosa	R
Barren Brome	Anisantha sterilis	LA
Cow Parsley	Anthriscus sylvestris	O
Greater Burdock	Arctium lappa	R
Lesser Burdock	Arctium minus	R
False Oat-Grass	Arrhenatherum elatius	LA
Lords-And-Ladies	Arum maculatum	R
Butterfly-Bush	Buddleja davidii	R
Hedge Bindweed	Calystegia sepium	R
Glaucous Sedge	Carex flacca	VLF

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Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
Pendulous Sedge	Carex pendula	O
Red Valerian	Centranthus ruber	R
Creeping Thistle	Cirsium arvense	R
Spear Thistle	Cirsium vulgare	R
Woodpigeon	Columba palumbus	P
Hemlock	Conium maculatum	R
Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea	O
Hazel	Corylus avellana	R
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	LD
Crested Dog's-Tail	Cynosurus cristatus	R
Broom	Cytisus scoparius	R
Cock's-Foot	Dactylis glomerata	R
Southern Marsh-Orchid	Dactylorhiza praetermissa	R
Great Willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum	R
Hoary Willowherb	Epilobium parviflorum	R
Tall Fescue	Festuca arundinacea	R
Meadow Fescue	Festuca pratensis	O
Alder Buckthorn	Frangula alnus	R
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	O
Cleavers	Galium aparine	R
Herb-Robert	Geranium robertianum	R
Herb Bennet	Geum urbanum	O
Ground-Ivy	Glechoma hederacea	LF
Ivy	Hedera helix	LF
Hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium	R
Yorkshire-Fog	Holcus lanatus	LF
Perforate St. John's-Wort	Hypericum perforatum	R
Stinking Iris	Iris foetidissima	R
Yellow Iris	Iris pseudacorus	R
Jointed Rush	Juncus articulatus	R
Soft Rush	Juncus effusus	R
Hard Rush	Juncus inflexus	LF
Wild Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	R
Creeping-Jenny	Lysimachia nummularia	R
Apple	Malus domestica	R
Crab Apple	Malus sylvestris	R
Water Mint	Mentha aquatica	R
Water Forget-Me-Not	Myosotis scorpioides	R
Scots Pine	Pinus sylvestris	R
Rough Meadow-Grass	Poa trivialis	LA
Grey Poplar	Populus alba x tremula = P. x canescens	VLD
Aspen	Populus tremula	R
Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris	R
Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	R
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	LA
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris	R
Creeping Buttercup	Ranunculus repens	R
Red Currant	Ribes rubrum	R
Flowering Currant	Ribes sanguineum	R
False-acacia	Robinia pseudoacacia	R

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Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
Field Rose	Rosa arvensis	LF
Dog Rose	Rosa canina agg.	LA
Dewberry	Rubus caesius	LA
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.	LD
Curled Dock	Rumex crispus	R
Broad-Leaved Dock	Rumex obtusifolius	R
Wood Dock	Rumex sanguineus	R
Goat Willow	Salix caprea	A
Grey Willow	Salix cinerea	LD
Crack Willow	Salix fragilis	R
Osier	Salix viminalis	R
Elder	Sambucus nigra	O
Whitebeam	Sorbus aria agg.	R
Hedge Woundwort	Stachys sylvatica	R
Gorse	Ulex europaeus	R
Wych Elm	Ulmus glabra	O
Ulmus minor agg.	Ulmus minor agg.	R
English Elm	Ulmus procera	LA
Common Nettle	Urtica dioica	R
Germander Speedwell	Veronica chamaedrys	R
Bush Vetch	Vicia sepium	R
Common Dog-Violet	Viola riviniana	R

Table 7. Species recorded in ephemeral/short perennial vegetation (including at Target notes 1, 4, 14, 17, 22 and 28)

Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	O
Agrimony	Agrimonia eupatoria	O
Common Bent	Agrostis capillaris	LA
Creeping Bent	Agrostis stolonifera	F
Lady's-Mantle	Alchemilla mollis	R
Meadow Foxtail	Alopecurus pratensis	R
Scarlet Pimpernel	Anagallis arvensis	R
Barren Brome	Anisantha sterilis	LA
Sweet Vernal Grass	Anthoxanthum odoratum	LF
Cow Parsley	Anthriscus sylvestris	R
Parsley Piert	Aphanes arvensis agg.	LF
Lesser Burdock	Arctium minus	R
Thyme-Leaved Sandwort	Arenaria serpyllifolia	R
False Oat-Grass	Arrhenatherum elatius	LD
Mugwort	Artemisia vulgaris	R
Daisy	Bellis perennis	LF
False-Brome	Brachypodium sylvaticum	R
Quaking-Grass	Briza media	LA
Soft-Brome	Bromus hordeaceus	O
Butterfly-Bush	Buddleja davidii	R
Cuckooflower	Cardamine pratensis	R
Glaucous Sedge	Carex flacca	LA
Hairy Sedge	Carex hirta	LF

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Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
False Fox-Sedge	Carex otrubae	R
Carline Thistle	Carlina vulgaris	R
Fern-Grass	Catapodium rigidum	O
Common Knapweed	Centaurea nigra	R
Common Centaury	Centaurium erythraea	LA
Red Valerian	Centranthus ruber	R
Common Mouse-Ear	Cerastium fontanum	LF
Sticky Mouse-Ear	Cerastium glomeratum	O
Rosebay Willowherb	Chamerion angustifolium	R
Creeping Thistle	Cirsium arvense	R
Spear Thistle	Cirsium vulgare	R
Wild Basil	Clinopodium vulgare	R
Hemlock	Conium maculatum	R
Field Bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis	R
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	O
Smooth Hawk's-Beard	Crepis capillaris	R
Cock's-Foot	Dactylis glomerata	F
Wild Carrot	Daucus carota	R
Tufted Hair-Grass	Deschampsia caespitosa	R
Wild Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum	R
Great Willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum	R
Broad-Leaved Willowherb	Epilobium montanum	R
Hoary Willowherb	Epilobium parviflorum	LF
Blue Fleabane	Erigeron acer	LF
Common Stork's-Bill	Erodium cicutarium	R
Common Whitlowgrass	Erophila verna	LF
Eyebright	Euphrasia	R
Sheep's Fescue agg.	Festuca ovina agg.	LD
Red Fescue	Festuca rubra	O
Cleavers	Galium aparine	R
Lady's Bedstraw	Galium verum	R
Cut-Leaved Crane's-Bill	Geranium dissectum	F
Shining Crane's-Bill	Geranium lucidum	R
Dove's-Foot Crane's-Bill	Geranium molle	LF
Herb-Robert	Geranium robertianum	R
Herb Bennet	Geum urbanum	R
Ground-Ivy	Glechoma hederacea	LA
Hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium	R
Yorkshire-Fog	Holcus lanatus	O
Perforate St. John's-Wort	Hypericum perforatum	LA
Ploughman's-Spikenard	Inula conyzae	R
Hard Rush	Juncus inflexus	R
White Dead-Nettle	Lamium album	R
Meadow Vetchling	Lathyrus pratensis	R
Autumnal Hawkbit	Leontodon autumnalis	LF
Lesser Hawkbit	Leontodon saxatilis	LF
Oxeye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	O
Common Toadflax	Linaria vulgaris	R
Fairy Flax	Linum catharticum	R
Common Bird's-Foot-Trefoil	Lotus corniculatus	LF

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Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot-trefoil	Lotus tenuis	LA
Honesty	Lunaria annua	R
Field Wood-Rush	Luzula campestris	R
Musk-Mallow	Malva moschata	R
Common Mallow	Malva sylvestris	R
Black Medick	Medicago lupulina	LF
Field Forget-Me-Not	Myosotis arvensis	F
Changing Forget-Me-Not	Myosotis discolor	R
Red Bartsia	Odontites vernus	O
Wild Marjoram	Origanum vulgare	R
Wild Parsnip	Pastinaca sativa	O
Bristly Oxtongue	Picris echioides	R
Mouse-Ear-Hawkweed	Pilosella officinarum	VLA
Ribwort Plantain	Plantago lanceolata	O
Greater Plantain	Plantago major	R
Annual Meadow-Grass	Poa annua	O
Smooth Meadow-Grass	Poa pratensis	LF
Rough Meadow-Grass	Poa trivialis	LF
Creeping Cinquefoil	Potentilla reptans	LF
Cowslip	Primula veris	R
Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris	O
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	R
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris	O
Bulbous Buttercup	Ranunculus bulbosus	LF
Creeping Buttercup	Ranunculus repens	O
Weld	Reseda luteola	O
Field Rose	Rosa arvensis	R
Dog Rose	Rosa canina agg.	R
Dewberry	Rubus caesius	R
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.	R
Common Sorrel	Rumex acetosa	R
Curled Dock	Rumex crispus	O
Broad-Leaved Dock	Rumex obtusifolius	R
Wood Dock	Rumex sanguineus	R
Annual pearlwort	Sagina apetala	R
Procumbent Pearlwort	Sagina procumbens	R
Grey Willow	Salix cinerea	R
Biting Stonecrop	Sedum acre	LA
Common Ragwort	Senecio jacobaea	R
Field Madder	Sherardia arvensis	R
White Campion	Silene latifolia	R
Bladder Campion	Silene vulgaris	R
Prickly Sow-Thistle	Sonchus asper	R
Common Comfrey	Symphytum officinale	R
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale agg.	R
Hop Trefoil	Trifolium campestre	O
Lesser Trefoil	Trifolium dubium	R
Goat's-Beard	Tragopogon pratensis	R
Red Clover	Trifolium pratense	R
White Clover	Trifolium repens	R

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Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
Scentless Mayweed	Tripleurospermum inodorum	R
Colt's-Foot	Tussilago farfara	R
Common Cornsalad	Valerianella locusta	R
Great Mullein	Verbascum thapsus	R
Germander Speedwell	Veronica chamaedrys	LA
Common Field-Speedwell	Veronica persica	R
Thyme-Leaved Speedwell	Veronica serpyllifolia	O
Common Vetch	Vicia sativa	R
Sweet Violet	Viola odorata	R

Table 8. Species recorded in marsh and swamp (including at Target note 15, 19, 22, 23 and 29)

Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
Creeping Bent	Agrostis stolonifera	LA
Alder	Alnus glutinosa	R
Fools watercress	Apium nodiflorum	R
Wood Small-reed	Calamagrostis epigejos	R
Hedge bindweed	Calystegia sepium	R
Wavy Bitter-Cress	Cardamine flexuosa	R
Cuckooflower	Cardamine pratensis	R
Lesser Pond-Sedge	Carex acutiformis	VLA
Glaucous Sedge	Carex flacca	LF
Hairy Sedge	Carex hirta	LF
False Fox-Sedge	Carex otrubae	R
Carnation Sedge	Carex panicea	R
Pendulous Sedge	Carex pendula	O
Marsh Thistle	Cirsium palustre	R
Southern Marsh-Orchid	Dactylorhiza praetermissa	LF
Tufted Hair-Grass	Deschampsia caespitosa	R
Common Spike-Rush	Eleocharis palustris	VLF
Great Willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum	R
Hoary Willowherb	Epilobium parviflorum	R
Field Horsetail	Equisetum arvense	LF
Tall Fescue	Festuca arundinacea	R
Meadow Fescue	Festuca pratensis	LF
Common Marsh-Bedstraw	Galium palustre	R
Yorkshire-Fog	Holcus lanatus	O
Square-Stalked St. John's-Wort	Hypericum tetrapterum	R
Yellow Iris	Iris pseudacorus	LF
Sharp-flowered Rush	Juncus acutiflorus	R
Jointed Rush	Juncus articulatus	LA
Toad Rush agg.	Juncus bufonius agg.	O
Compact Rush	Juncus conglomeratus	R
Soft Rush	Juncus effusus	R
Hard Rush	Juncus inflexus	LA
Gipsywort	Lycopus europaeus	LF
Creeping-Jenny	Lysimachia nummularia	R
Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria	R
Water Mint	Mentha aquatica	LA
Water Forget-Me-Not	Myosotis scorpioides	LA

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Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
Amphibious Bistort	Persicaria amphibia	O
Redshank	Persicaria maculosa	R
Reed Canary-Grass	Phalaris arundinacea	VLF
Common Reed	Phragmites australis	VLA
Silverweed	Potentilla anserina	R
Common Fleabane	Pulicaria dysenterica	R
Lesser Spearwort	Ranunculus flammula	VLA
Curled Dock	Rumex crispus	R
White Willow	Salix alba	R
Goat Willow	Salix caprea	O
Grey Willow	Salix cinerea	LF
Crack Willow	Salix fragilis	R
Osier	Salix viminalis	R
Common Club-rush	Schoenoplectus lacustris	R
Water Figwort	Scrophularia auriculata	R
Bittersweet	Solanum dulcamara	R
Bulrush	Typha latifolia	VLF
Brooklime	Veronica beccabunga	R
Tufted Vetch	Vicia cracca	R
Common vetch	Vicia sativa	R

Table 9. Species recorded in ponds (including at Target Notes 12, 18, 25 and 27)

Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
Water-Plantain	Alisma plantago-aquatica	R
Alder	Alnus glutinosa	R
Pendulous Sedge	Carex pendula	R
Stonewort species	Chara	LA
Marsh Thistle	Cirsium palustre	R
New Zealand Pigmyweed	Crassula helmsii	R
Galingale	Cyperus longus	R
Tufted Hair-Grass	Deschampsia caespitosa	R
Common Spike-Rush	Eleocharis palustris	VLF
Nuttall's Waterweed	Elodea nuttallii	P
Great Willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum	R
Hoary Willowherb	Epilobium parviflorum	R
Common Marsh-Bedstraw	Galium palustre	R
Mare's-tail	Hippuris vulgaris	O
Yellow Iris	Iris pseudacorus	O
Jointed Rush	Juncus articulatus	LA
Toad Rush agg.	Juncus bufonius agg.	O
Soft Rush	Juncus effusus	R
Hard Rush	Juncus inflexus	LA
Curly Waterweed	Lagarosiphon major	P
Common Duckweed	Lemna minor	R
Gipsywort	Lycopus europaeus	LA
Creeping-Jenny	Lysimachia nummularia	R
Water Mint	Mentha aquatica	LF
Water Forget-Me-Not	Myosotis scorpioides	LF
Yellow Water-Lily	Nuphar lutea	LF

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Common name	Scientific name	Abundance
Redshank	Persicaria maculosa	R
Common Reed	Phragmites australis	VLA
Pondweed species	Potamogeton	P
Common Fleabane	Pulicaria dysenterica	R
Water Crowfoot	Ranunculus	P
Lesser Spearwort	Ranunculus flammula	R
Goat Willow	Salix caprea	O
Grey Willow	Salix cinerea	LF
Crack Willow	Salix fragilis	R
Osier	Salix viminalis	R
Common Club-Rush	Schoenoplectus lacustris	LA
Grey Club-rush	Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	R
Water Figwort	Scrophularia auriculata	R
Bulrush	Typha latifolia	VLD
Blue Water-Speedwell	Veronica anagallis-aquatica	R
Brooklime	Veronica beccabunga	R

APPENDIX 5: PROTECTED AND NOTABLE SPECIES

This is a summary list of the protected and notable species records for the site held by TVERC (July 2018). It does not include the species recorded during the second site visit carried in July 2018 as the data extract from which it was produced pre-dates the survey.

Table 10. Protected and notable species records from Stratton Audley Quarry

Taxon Group	Taxon Name	Common Name	Status	Last Year
Amphibians	Lissotriton vulgaris	Smooth Newt	WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	2009
Amphibians	Rana temporaria	Common Frog	HabDir-A5 WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	2008
Amphibians	Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt	HabDir-A2np, HabDir-A4 HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a NERC-S41	2009
Birds	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	Bird-Amber	2008
Birds	Alauda arvensis	Skylark	NERC-S41; Bird-Red	2009
Birds	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	BirdsDir-A1 WACA-Sch1-p1 Bird-Amber	2008
Birds	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	Bird-Amber	2008
Birds	Apus apus	Swift	Bird-Amber	2009
Birds	Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	WACA-Sch1-p1	2009
Birds	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	BirdsDir-A1 WACA-Sch1-p1	1996
Birds	Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	Bird-Amber	2009
Birds	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	Bird-Amber	2009
Birds	Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	Bird-Amber	2003
Birds	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	NERC-S41; Bird-Red	2009
Birds	Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	NERC-S41; Bird-Amber	2009
Birds	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	Bird-Amber	2009
Birds	Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	Bird-Amber	2008

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Taxon Group	Taxon Name	Common Name	Status	Last Year
Birds	Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Bird-Amber	2009
Birds	Linaria cannabina	Linnet	NERC-S41; Bird-Red	2009
Birds	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	Bird-Red	2009
Birds	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	NERC-S41; Bird-Red	2009
Birds	Perdix perdix	Grey Partridge	NERC-S41; Bird-Red	2008
Birds	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	Bird-Amber	2003
Birds	Poecile palustris	Marsh Tit	NERC-S41; Bird-Red	2003
Birds	Prunella modularis	Dunnock	NERC-S41; Bird-Amber	2009
Birds	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	NERC-S41; Bird-Amber	2009
Birds	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	BirdsDir-A1; Bird-Amber	2009
Birds	Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove	NERC-S41; Bird-Red	2008
Birds	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	NERC-S41; Bird-Red	2009
Birds	Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	WACA-Sch1-p1 Bird-Amber	2008
Birds	Tringa totanus	Redshank	Bird-Amber	2009
Birds	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	NERC-S41; Bird-Red	2009
Birds	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	NERC-S41; Bird-Red	2009
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Arabis hirsuta	Hairy Rock-cress	Oxon-Scarce, RL-Eng-post2001-NT	2009
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Briza media	Quaking-grass	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	2018
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Cyperus longus	Galingale	Status-NS, RL-Eng-post2001-NT, RL-GB-post2001-NT	2018
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Euphrasia nemorosa	Eyebright	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	2006
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell	WACA-Sch8	2009
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Juncus bulbosus	Bulbous Rush	Oxon-Rare	2008
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	2008
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Lotus tenuis	Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot-trefoil	Oxon-Scarce	2018
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Mentha arvensis	Corn Mint	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	2008
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Polemonium caeruleum	Jacob's-ladder	Status-NR	2009
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Potentilla anglica	Trailing Tormentil	Oxon-Scarce	2009
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Ranunculus flammula	Lesser Spearwort	RL-Eng-post2001-VU	2018
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	Grey Club-rush	Oxon-Rare	2018
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Senecio aquaticus	Marsh Ragwort	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	1987
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps	Andrena (Andrena) varians	Backthorn Mining Bee	Notable-B	2003
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps	Halictus (Seladonia) confusus	Southern Bronze Furrow Bee	RL-GB-pre94-R	2003
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps	Lasioglossum (Dialictus) leucopus	White-footed Furrow Bee	RL-GB-pre94-R	2003
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps	Lasioglossum (Evylaeus) malachurum	Sharp-collared Furrow Bee	Notable-B	2003

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Taxon Group	Taxon Name	Common Name	Status	Last Year
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps	Lasioglossum (Evylaeus) pauxillum	Lobe-spurred Furrow Bee	Notable-A	2003
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps	Lasioglossum (Lasioglossum) xanthopus	Orange-footed Furrow Bee	Notable-B	2003
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps	Osmia (Neosmia) bicolor	Red-tailed Mason Bee	Notable-B	2003
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps	Sphecodes crassus	Swollen-thighed Blood Bee	Notable-B	2003
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps	Tiphia minuta	Small Tiphia	Notable-B	2003
Invertebrates - Beetles	Bembidion (Diplocampa) clarkii	A Beetle	Notable-B	2000
Invertebrates - Beetles	Brachinus (Brachinus) crepitans	Bombadier Beetle	Notable-B	1988
Invertebrates - Beetles	Cryptocephalus aureolus	A Beetle	Notable-B	2004
Invertebrates - Beetles	Haploglossa picipennis	A Beetle	Notable	2000
Invertebrates - Beetles	Lebia (Lamprias) chlorocephala	A Beetle	Notable-B	1991
Invertebrates - Beetles	Microplontus campestris	A Beetle	Notable-B	2004
Invertebrates - Beetles	Ophonus (Ophonus) azureus	A Beetle	Notable-B	1988
Invertebrates - Beetles	Pterostichus (Pseudomaseus) anthracinus	A Beetle	Notable-B	1988
Invertebrates - Butterflies	Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath	NERC-S41 RL-GB-post2001-NT	2018
Invertebrates - Butterflies	Cupido minimus	Small Blue	WACA-Sch5-s9.5a NERC-S41 RL-GB-post2001-NT	2002
Invertebrates - Butterflies	Erynnis tages	Dingy Skipper	NERC-S41 RL-GB-post2001-VU	2018
Invertebrates - Butterflies	Lasiommata megera	Wall	NERC-S41 RL-GB-post2001-NT	2004
Invertebrates - Butterflies	Pyrgus malvae	Grizzled Skipper	NERC-S41 RL-GB-post2001-VU	2018
Invertebrates - Moths	Chiasmia clathrata	Latticed Heath	NERC-S41	1986
Invertebrates - Moths	Tyria jacobaeae	Cinnabar	NERC-S41	2008
Invertebrates - True Bugs	Macropsis glandacea	A True Bug	Notable-B, RL-GB-pre94-Insu	1986
Lower Plants - Stonewort	Chara globularis	Fragile Stonewort	Oxon-Scarce	2008
Lower Plants - Stonewort	Chara hispida	Bristly Stonewort	Oxon-Scarce	2008
Mammals - Terrestrial	Lepus europaeus	Brown Hare	NERC-S41	2004
Mammals - Terrestrial	Meles meles	Eurasian Badger	Badgers-1992	2008
Reptiles	Natrix helvetica	Grass Snake	WACA-Sch5-s9.1k/s9.5a NERC-S41	1991

PLANNING & REGULATION COMMITTEE – 29 OCTOBER 2018

POLICY ANNEX (RELEVANT DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICIES)

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy 2017 (OMWCS)

POLICY M9: SAFEGUARDING MINERAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Existing and permitted infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals in Oxfordshire is safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily prevent the operation of the infrastructure or would prejudice or jeopardise its continued use by creating incompatible land uses nearby.

Safeguarded sites include the following rail depot sites which are safeguarded for the importation of aggregate into Oxfordshire:

- Hennef Way, Banbury (existing facility);
- Kidlington (existing facility);
- Appleford Sidings, Sutton Courtenay (existing facility); and
- Shipton-on-Cherwell Quarry (permitted facility);

as shown on the Policies Map; and

- any other aggregate rail depot sites which are permitted, as identified in the Annual Monitoring Report.

Other safeguarded sites will be defined in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document.
Proposals for development that would directly or indirectly prevent or prejudice the use of a site safeguarded for mineral infrastructure will not be permitted unless:

- the development is in accordance with a site allocation for development in an adopted local plan or neighbourhood plan; or
- it can be demonstrated that the infrastructure is no longer needed; or
- the capacity of the infrastructure can be appropriately and sustainably provided elsewhere.

POLICY C1: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A positive approach will be taken to minerals and waste development in Oxfordshire, reflecting the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework and the aim to improve economic, social and environmental conditions of the area.

Planning applications that accord with the policies in this plan will be approved, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Where there are no policies relevant to the application, or relevant plan policies are out of date, planning permission will be granted unless material considerations indicate otherwise, taking into account whether:

- any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits of the proposed development when assessed against the National Planning Policy Framework; or

specific policies in the National Planning Policy Framework indicate that the development should be restricted.

POLICY C5: LOCAL ENVIRONMENT, AMENITY AND ECONOMY

Proposals for minerals and waste development shall demonstrate that they will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on:

- the local environment;
- human health and safety;
- residential amenity and other sensitive receptors; and
- the local economy;

including from:

- noise;
- dust;
- visual intrusion;
- light pollution;
- traffic;
- air quality;
- odour;
- vermin;
- birds;
- litter;
- mud on the road;
- vibration;
- surface or ground contamination;
- tip and quarry-slope stability;
- differential settlement of quarry backfill;
- subsidence; and
- the cumulative impact of development.

Where necessary, appropriate separation distances or buffer zones between minerals and waste developments and occupied residential property or other sensitive receptors and/or other mitigation measures will be required, as determined on a site-specific, case-by-case basis.

POLICY C8: LANDSCAPE

Proposals for minerals and waste development shall demonstrate that they respect and where possible enhance local landscape character, and are informed by landscape character assessment. Proposals shall include adequate and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on landscape, including careful siting, design and landscaping. Where significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, compensatory environmental enhancements shall be made to offset the residual landscape and visual impacts.

Great weight will be given to conserving the landscape and scenic beauty of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and high priority will be given to the enhancement of their natural beauty. Proposals for minerals and waste development within an AONB or that would significantly affect an AONB shall demonstrate that

they take this into account and that they have regard to the relevant AONB Management Plan. Major developments within AONBs will not be permitted except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated they are in the public interest, in accordance with the 'major developments test' in the NPPF (paragraph 116). Development within AONBs shall normally only be small-scale, to meet local needs and should be sensitively located and designed.

POLICY C10: TRANSPORT

Minerals and waste development will be expected to make provision for safe and suitable access to the advisory lorry routes shown on the Oxfordshire Lorry Route Maps in ways that maintain and, if possible, lead to improvements in:

- the safety of all road users including pedestrians;
- the efficiency and quality of the road network; and
- residential and environmental amenity, including air quality.

Where development leads to a need for improvement to the transport network to achieve this, developers will be expected to provide such improvement or make an appropriate financial contribution.

Where practicable minerals and waste developments should be located, designed and operated to enable the transport of minerals and/or waste by rail, water, pipeline or conveyor.

Where minerals and/or waste will be transported by road:

a) mineral workings should as far as practicable be in locations that minimise the road distance to locations of demand for the mineral, using roads suitable for lorries, taking into account the distribution of potentially workable mineral resources; and

b) waste management and recycled aggregate facilities should as far as practicable be in locations that minimise the road distance from the main source(s) of waste, using roads suitable for lorries, taking into account that some facilities are not economic or practical below a certain size and may need to serve a wider than local area.

Proposals for minerals and waste development that would generate significant amounts of traffic will be expected to be supported by a transport assessment or transport statement, as appropriate, including mitigation measures where applicable.

Oxfordshire Minerals & Waste Local Plan (OMWLP) 1996

POLICY SC3: ROUTEING AGREEMENTS IN THE SUTTON COURTENAY AREA

Planning permission will not be granted unless a routeing agreement has been secured to:

(a) encourage heavy goods traffic to use the Didcot Northern Perimeter Road;

(b) prevent heavy goods traffic from entering the villages of Sutton Courtenay, Appleford and Long Wittenham except for local access; and
(c) limit the use of Culham Bridge to heavy goods vehicles serving local markets in the eastern parts of Abingdon and eastwards along the A415.

Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2011 (VLP 2011)

POLICY DC5: ACCESS

Proposals for development will only be permitted provided that:

i) safe and convenient access will be provided both within the site and to and from the adjoining highway network for all users including those with impaired mobility, and for all modes of transport;
ii) the road network can accommodate the traffic arising from the development without causing safety, congestion or environmental problems;
iii) adequate provision will be made for loading, unloading, circulation, servicing and vehicle turning;
iv) adequate and safe provision will be made for parking vehicles and cycles;
v) off-site improvements to the highway infrastructure (including traffic management measures), cycleways, footpaths and the public transport network can be secured where these are not adequate to service the development; and
vi) the scheme is designed to minimise the impact of vehicles and give priority to the needs of pedestrians, cyclists, the users of public transport and those with impaired mobility.

POLICY DC6: LANDSCAPING

All proposals for development will be required to include hard and soft landscaping measures designed to:

i) project and enhance the visual amenities of the site and its surrounding including, where appropriate, existing important landscape features; and
ii) maximise the opportunities for nature conservation and wildlife habitat creation.

POLICY DC9: IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON NEIGHBOURING USES

Development will not be permitted if it would unacceptably harm the amenities of neighbouring properties and the wider environment in terms of:

i) loss of privacy, daylight or sunlight;
ii) dominance or visual intrusion;
iii) noise or vibration;
iv) smell, dust, heat, gases or other emissions;
v) pollution, contamination or the use of or storage of hazardous substances; and
vi) external lighting.

POLICY NE9: THE LOWLAND VALE

Development in the Lowland Vale will not be permitted if it would have an adverse effect on the landscape, particularly on the long open views within or across the area.

Adopted Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2031 (VLP 2031)

CORE POLICY 1: PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Planning applications that accord with this Local Plan 2031 (and where relevant, with any subsequent Development Plan Documents or Neighbourhood Plans) will be approved, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Council will grant planning permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise, and unless:

i. Any adverse impacts of granting planning permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole, or
ii. Specific policies in the Framework indicate that development should be restricted.

CORE POLICY 33: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY

The Council will work with Oxfordshire County Council and others to:

i. actively seek to ensure that the impacts of new development on the strategic and local road network are minimised
ii. ensure that developments are designed in a way to promote sustainable transport access both within new sites, and linking with surrounding facilities and employment
iii. support measures identified in the Local Transport Plan for the district, including within the relevant local area strategies
iv. support improvements for accessing Oxford
v. support improvements for accessing Oxfordshire County Council ensure that transport improvements are designed to minimise any effects on the amenities, character and special qualities of the surrounding area, and
vi. promote and support improvements to the transport network that increase safety, improve air quality and/or make our towns and villages more attractive.

CORE POLICY 42: FLOOD RISK

The risk and impact of flooding will be minimised through:

i. directing new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding

ii. ensuring that all new development addresses the effective management of all sources of flood risk
iii. ensuring that development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere, and
iv. ensuring wider environmental benefits of development in relation to flood risk.

The suitability of development proposed in flood zones will be strictly assessed using the Sequential Test, and, where necessary, the Exceptions Test. A sequential approach should be used at site level.

A site-specific flood risk assessment will be required for all developments of 1 hectare and greater in Flood Zone 1 and, for all proposals for new development, including minor development and change of use in Flood Zone 2 and 3 and, in Critical Drainage Areas, and also where proposed development or a change of use to a more vulnerable class that may be subject to other forms of flooding. Appropriate mitigation and management measures will be required to be implemented.

All development proposals must be assessed against the Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and the Oxfordshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy to address locally significant flooding. Appropriate mitigation and management measures must be implemented.

All development will be required to provide a drainage strategy. Developments will be expected to incorporate sustainable drainage systems and ensure that run-off rates are attenuated to greenfield run-off rates. Higher rates would need to be justified and the risks quantified. Developers should strive to reduce run-off rates for existing developed sites.

Sustainable drainage systems should seek to enhance water quality and biodiversity in line with the Water Framework Directive (WFD).

CORE POLICY 44: LANDSCAPE

The key features that contribute to the nature and quality of the Vale of White Horse District's landscape will be protected from harmful development and where possible enhanced, in particular:

i. features such as trees, hedgerows, woodland, field boundaries, watercourses and water bodies
ii. important landscape settings of settlements
iii. topographical features
iv. areas or features of cultural and historic value
v. important views and visually sensitive skylines, and
vi. tranquillity and the need to protect against intrusion from light pollution, noise and motion.

Where development is acceptable in principle, measures will be sought to integrate it into the landscape character and/or the townscape of the area. Proposals will need

to demonstrate how they have responded to the above aspects of landscape character and will be expected to:

vii. incorporate appropriate landscape proposals that reflect the character of the area through appropriate design and management;
viii. preserve and promote local distinctiveness and diversity and, where practical enhance damaged landscape areas.

High priority will be given to conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the North Wessex Downs AONB and planning decisions will have regard to its setting. Proposals that suppor5t the economy and social wellbeing of communities located in the AONB, including affordable housing schemes, will be encouraged, provided they do not conflict with the aims of conservation and enhancement.

Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2031 Part 2 (VLP 2031 2)

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 16: ACCESS

All proposals for new development will be required to be of high quality design in accordance with Core Policy 37: Design and Local Distinctiveness. In addition to those criteria set out in Core Policy 37 and other relevant Local Plan policies, proposals for development will also need to provide evidence to demonstrate that:

i. adequate provision will be made for loading, unloading, circulation, servicing and vehicle turning, and
ii. acceptable off-site improvements to the highway infrastructure (including traffic management measures), cycleways, public rights of way and the public transport network can be secured where these are not adequate to service the development.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 23: IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON AMENITY

Development proposals should demonstrate that they will not result in significant adverse impacts on the amenity of neighbouring uses when considering both individual and cumulative impacts in relation to the following factors:

i. loss of privacy, daylight or sunlight
ii. dominance or visual intrusion
iii. noise or vibration
iv. dust, heat, odour, gases or other emissions
v. pollution, contamination or the use of/or storage of hazardous substances; and
vi. external lighting.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY 25: NOISE POLLUTION

Noise-Generating Development

Noise-generating development that would have an impact on environmental amenity or biodiversity will be expected to provide an appropriate scheme of mitigation that should take account of:

i. the location, design and layout of the proposed development
ii. existing levels of background noise
iii. measures to reduce or contain generated noise, and
iv. hours of operation and servicing.

Development will not be permitted if mitigation cannot be provided within an appropriate design or standard[1].

Noise-Sensitive Development

Noise-sensitive development in locations likely to be affected by existing sources of noise[2] will be expected to provide an appropriate scheme of mitigation to ensure appropriate standards of amenity are achieved for future occupiers of the proposed development, taking account of:

i. the location, design and layout of the proposed development
ii. measures to reduce noise within the development to acceptable levels, including external areas, and
iii. the need to maintain adequate levels of natural light and ventilation to habitable areas of the development.

In areas of existing noise, proposals for noise-sensitive development should be accompanied by an assessment of environmental noise and an appropriate scheme of mitigation measures.

Development will not be permitted if mitigation cannot be provided to an appropriate standard with an acceptable design.

[1] Currently set out in British Standards 4142:2014 and 8233:2014. The Council is currently developing guidance relating to noise mitigation
[2] Busy roads, railway lines, aerodromes, industrial/commercial developments, waste, recycling and energy plant, and sporting, recreation and leisure facilities.
Development Policy 24: Noise Pollution