



Surrey Nature Partnership
Healthy Environment | Healthy People | Healthy Economy

Biodiversity Opportunity Areas:
*the basis for realising Surrey's ecological
network*

**Appendix 8: Low Weald Biodiversity
Opportunity Area Policy Statements**

- LW01: Chiddingfold & West Weald Woodlands**
- LW02: Cranleigh Woods**
- LW03: Wallis Wood**
- LW04: Vann Lake & Ockley Gill Woods**
- LW05: Glover's Wood & Edolph's Copse**
- LW06: Newdigate Woodland**
- LW07: Earlswood & Redhill Commons to the River Mole**

September 2019

<p>Biodiversity Opportunity Area LW01: Chiddingfold & West Weald Woodlands</p>
<p>Local authorities: Waverley</p>
<p>Aim & justification:</p> <p>The aim of Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) is to establish a strategic framework for conserving and enhancing biodiversity at a landscape scale, making our wildlife more robust to changing climate and socio-economic pressures. BOAs are those areas where targeted maintenance, restoration and creation of Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 'Habitats of Principal Importance', ie. Priority habitats will have the greatest benefit towards achieving this aim.</p> <p>Realising BOA aims will contribute to UK commitments to halt biodiversity declines, and their recognition directly meets current National Planning Policy Framework policy to plan strategically for the enhancement of the natural environment; to be achieved by providing net gains for biodiversity and establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures (para. 170). Designation of BOAs also fulfils NPPF requirements to identify, map and safeguard components of wider ecological networks, and areas identified for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation (para. 174).</p> <p>Explanatory</p> <p><i>BOAs identify the most important areas for wildlife conservation remaining in Surrey and each include a variety of habitats, providing for an 'ecosystem approach' to nature conservation across and beyond the county. By working with larger, more dynamic ecosystems, it will be possible to create a wider range of habitats and their variants, which will in turn increase the ability of the landscape to support the widest variety of species.</i></p>
<p>1. Overview</p> <p>This Biodiversity Opportunity Area includes the heavily wooded upper reaches of the River Arun in Surrey, from Haslemere & Grayswood in the west to Dunsfold & Alfold in the east where it is contiguous with West Sussex BOA 17 (Chiddingfold Complex). The northern boundary is the Hambledon ridge. Area: 4893.7 ha</p>
<p>2. National Character Areas</p> <p>Low Weald (NCA 121), Wealden Greensands (NCA 120; marginal)</p>
<p>3. Profile</p> <p>3.1 Physical</p> <p>Weald Clay (with Paludina limestone), Lower Greensand. Undulating upper catchment of the Loxley Stream and tributaries, exhibiting a system of deeply-cut stream-courses ('gills') with intervening clay and sandstone plateaux.</p> <p>3.2 Biodiversity</p> <p>3.2.1 Statutory protected sites</p> <p>SSSI: Chiddingfold Forest; Netherside Stream Outcrops (geological interest only) AONB: Surrey Hills</p> <p>3.2.2 Local Sites</p> <p>SNCI: 44</p> <p>3.2.3 NERC Act S.41</p> <p>Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats): Mixed deciduous woodland, Wet woodland, Wood pasture & parkland, Heathland, Meadows, Hedgerows, Ponds</p> <p>Species of Principal Importance (Priority species):</p> <p>Plants: Chamomile, Glandular eyebright, Pennyroyal*</p> <p>Fungi/Lichens: Bearded tooth, Zoned tooth (all fungi)</p> <p>Invertebrates: Brown hairstreak, Dingy skipper, Grizzled skipper, Pearl-bordered fritillary*, Small heath, Small pearl-bordered fritillary*, Silver-studded blue, White admiral, White-letter hairstreak, Wood white, Argent-&-sable, Common fan-foot, Clay fan-foot, Drab looper, Orange upperwing*, Betony case-bearer, White-spotted sable (all butterflies and moths), Bearded false-darkling beetle* Two-tone reed beetle, Stag beetle, Shining guest ant, <i>Chrysis fulgida</i> (a ruby-tailed wasp), Black-headed</p>

* probably extinct in BOA

mason wasp, Long-horned mining bee
Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Cuckoo, Dunnock, Hawfinch, Lesser redpoll, Lesser spotted woodpecker, Linnet, Marsh tit, Skylark, Song thrush, Spotted flycatcher, Tree pipit, Turtle dove, Willow tit*, Yellowhammer; Adder, Common lizard, Grass snake, Sand lizard, Slow-worm, Common toad, Great crested newt; Barbastelle bat, Bechstein's bat, Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Harvest mouse, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Polecat, Soprano pipistrelle bat

3.2.4 Further important species interest: Alternate-leaved golden-saxifrage, Dyer's greenweed, Greater butterfly-orchid, Pale sedge, Zigzag clover; Purple emperor, Broad-bordered bee hawk-moth, Light orange underwing, Mocha, Small black arches (all moths), *Mesosa nebulosa*, *Xyleborus dispar* (both beetles), *Cheilosia carbonaria*, *Microdon analis* (=eggeri) (both hoverflies), Woodland grasshopper; Firecrest, Grey wagtail, Nightingale, Alcah oe whiskered bat

3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present, including PAWS (probably the densest concentration in Surrey)

3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: Greenscape Facilitation Fund; Arun-Rother Catchment Partnership

3.3 Archaeology

Chiddingfold Roman villa; Burningfold Manor; Sidney Wood glassworks

3.4 Access

3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Tugley Wood-Botany Bay, Sidney Wood (Forestry England); Oaken Wood NR (Butterfly Conservation); Durfold Wood (Woodland Trust); Dunsfold Common (Dunsfold Parish Council); Firtree Copse (Surrey Wildlife Trust), Wey & Arun Canal; Hambledon & Buss's Commons (part)

3.4.2 Long-distance PRoW, etc: Sussex Border Path; Greensand Way

3.5 Key ecosystem services

Timber production; Agricultural production; Carbon sequestration; Flooding regulation; Pollination services; Recreational (walking, equestrian, golf, angling, nature observation)

3.6 Socio-Economic

3.6.1 Employment profile: Silviculture and Agriculture sector; Equine livery, breeding & services; Leisure sector (golf, equestrian)

3.6.2 LEP: Enterprise M3

4. Objectives & Targets

LW01/O1: SSSI units to achieve favourable condition. **T1:** 50% by 2020 (by area)

LW01/O2: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. **T2:** All by 2020

LW01/O3: Priority habitat restoration & creation.

- **Mixed deciduous woodland/T3a:** 4.75 ha by 2020 (restoration; Ancient woodland prioritised: 75% by area)
- **Wet woodland/T3b:** 1.25 ha by 2020
- **Wood pasture & parkland/T3c:** 27 ha by 2020
- **Meadows/T3d:** 16.25 ha by 2020
- **Hedgerows/T3e:** 6.75 km by 2020
- **Ponds/T3f:** 6 ha by 2020

LW01/O4: Priority species recovery.

- **T4:** By 2020, evidence of at least stabilisation & preferably recovery in the local populations of listed Priority species:

Wood white
Marsh tit

Pearl-bordered fritillary
Lesser spotted woodpecker

Adder
Bechstein's bat

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

Map **LW01** (to be added)

Biodiversity Opportunity Area LW02: Cranleigh Woods	
Local authorities: Waverley	
<p>Aim & justification:</p> <p>The aim of Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) is to establish a strategic framework for conserving and enhancing biodiversity at a landscape scale, making our wildlife more robust to changing climate and socio-economic pressures. BOAs are those areas where targeted maintenance, restoration and creation of Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act ‘Habitats of Principal Importance’, ie. Priority habitats will have the greatest benefit towards achieving this aim.</p> <p>Realising BOA aims will contribute to UK commitments to halt biodiversity declines, and their recognition directly meets current National Planning Policy Framework policy to plan strategically for the enhancement of the natural environment; to be achieved by providing net gains for biodiversity and establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures (para. 170). Designation of BOAs also fulfils NPPF requirements to identify, map and safeguard components of wider ecological networks, and areas identified for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation (para. 174).</p> <p>Explanatory</p> <p><i>BOAs identify the most important areas for wildlife conservation remaining in Surrey and each include a variety of habitats, providing for an ‘ecosystem approach’ to nature conservation across and beyond the county. By working with larger, more dynamic ecosystems, it will be possible to create a wider range of habitats and their variants, which will in turn increase the ability of the landscape to support the widest variety of species.</i></p>	
<p>1. Overview</p> <p>This Biodiversity Opportunity Area includes the largely wooded farmland between Cranleigh and Ewhurst. The BOA meets R04 (River Wey & tributaries) on the southern boundary. Area: 676.9 ha</p>	
<p>2. National Character Areas</p> <p>Low Weald (NCA 121), Wealden Greensands (NCA 120)</p>	
<p>3. Profile</p> <p>3.1 Physical</p> <p>Weald Clay, Lower Greensand. Gently undulating clay plain with a deep “gill” drainage pattern; increasingly steeper to the north, rising to a maximum 164m on the northern boundary at Rapsley Farm.</p> <p>3.2 Biodiversity</p> <p>3.2.1 Statutory protected sites</p> <p>LNR: Sayer’s Croft AONB: Surrey Hills</p> <p>3.2.2 Local Sites</p> <p>SNCI: 20</p> <p>3.2.3 NERC Act S.41</p> <p>Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats): Mixed deciduous woodland, Wet woodland, Meadows, Hedgerows, Ponds</p> <p>Species of Principal Importance (Priority species):</p> <p>Plants: Chamomile*, Corn buttercup*, Pennyroyal*, Yellow centaury*; Spreading-leaved beardless-moss*</p> <p>Invertebrates: Brown hairstreak, Dingy skipper, Grizzled skipper, Small heath, White admiral, Wood white, Forester moth, Heart moth*, Stag beetle, Black-headed mason wasp</p> <p>Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Cuckoo, Dunnock, Hawfinch, Lapwing, Lesser spotted woodpecker, Linnet, Marsh tit, Skylark, Song thrush, Spotted flycatcher, Tree sparrow*, Turtle dove, Willow tit*, Yellowhammer; Adder, Common lizard, Grass snake, Slow-worm, Common toad, Great crested newt; Barbastelle bat, Bechstein’s bat, Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Soprano pipistrelle bat</p> <p>3.2.4 Further important species interest: Black poplar, Dyer’s greenweed, Early marsh-orchid,</p>	

* probably extinct in BOA

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

<p>Greater butterfly-orchid, Harsh downy-rose, Narrow-leaved bittercress, Pale sedge, Wood small-reed, Zigzag clover; Woodland grasshopper; Nightingale</p> <p>3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present, including PAWS</p> <p>3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: Wey Landscape Partnership</p> <p>3.3 Archaeology Roman villa at Rapsley Farm; Roman road (course of)</p> <p>3.4 Access</p> <p>3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Fowls Copse, Bowles Rough (Surrey Wildlife Trust); Sayers Croft Nature Reserve (Sayer’s Croft Environmental Education Trust)</p> <p>3.4.2 Long-distance PRoW, etc: -</p> <p>3.5 Key ecosystem services Agricultural production; Timber production; Carbon sequestration; Flooding regulation; Pollination services; Recreational (walking, equestrian, golf, angling, water-sports, nature observation)</p> <p>3.6 Socio-Economic</p> <p>3.6.1 Employment profile: Agriculture & silviculture sector; Equine livery, breeding & services; Leisure sector (golf, equestrian & hospitality); Environmental education</p> <p>3.6.2 LEP: Enterprise M3</p>							
<p>4. Objectives & Targets</p> <p>LW02/O1: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. T1: All by 2020</p> <p>LW02/O2: Priority habitat restoration & creation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed deciduous woodland (restoration only; Ancient woodland prioritised)/T2a: 75% by area • Wet woodland/T2b: 0.75 ha by 2020 • Meadows/T2c: 2.25 ha by 2020 • Ponds/T2d: 0.75 ha by 2020 <p>LW02/O3: Priority species recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T3: By 2020, evidence of at least stabilisation & preferably recovery in the local populations of listed Priority species: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Wood white</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Great crested newt</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Marsh tit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common dormouse</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Wood white	Great crested newt	Marsh tit	Common dormouse			
Wood white	Great crested newt	Marsh tit					
Common dormouse							

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

Map **LW02** (to be added)

Biodiversity Opportunity Area LW03: Wallis Wood

Local authorities: Mole Valley, Waverley

Aim & justification:

The aim of **Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs)** is to establish a strategic framework for conserving and enhancing biodiversity at a landscape scale, making our wildlife more robust to changing climate and socio-economic pressures. BOAs are those areas where targeted maintenance, restoration and creation of Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act ‘Habitats of Principal Importance’, ie. **Priority habitats** will have the greatest benefit towards achieving this aim.

Realising BOA aims will contribute to UK commitments to halt biodiversity declines, and their recognition directly meets current **National Planning Policy Framework** policy to plan strategically for the enhancement of the natural environment; to be achieved by **providing net gains** for biodiversity and **establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures** (para. 170). Designation of BOAs also fulfils NPPF requirements to **identify, map and safeguard components of wider ecological networks, and areas identified for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation** (para. 174).

Explanatory

BOAs identify the most important areas for wildlife conservation remaining in Surrey and each include a variety of habitats, providing for an ‘ecosystem approach’ to nature conservation across and beyond the county. By working with larger, more dynamic ecosystems, it will be possible to create a wider range of habitats and their variants, which will in turn increase the ability of the landscape to support the widest variety of species.

1. Overview

This Biodiversity Opportunity Area includes a largely wooded landscape centred on the village of Walliswood, south of Forest Green. The BOA meets R04 (River Wey & tributaries) on its western boundary. **Area:** 572.5 ha

2. National Character Areas

[Low Weald](#) (NCA 121)

3. Profile

3.1 Physical

Weald Clay (with Paludina limestone). Undulating clay plain dissected by a deep “gill” drainage pattern, rising to a maximum 103m at Mayes Court.

3.2 Biodiversity

3.2.1 Statutory protected sites

SSSI: Smokejack Clay Pit (geological interest only)

3.2.2 Local Sites

SNCI: 7 (plus 4 potential SNCI)

3.2.3 NERC Act S.41

Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats): Mixed deciduous woodland, Wet woodland, Meadows, Hedgerows, Ponds

Species of Principal Importance (Priority species):

Invertebrates: Brown hairstreak, Dingy skipper, Grizzled skipper, Small heath, White admiral, Stag beetle, Black-headed mason wasp

Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Dunnock, Hawfinch*, Lapwing, Lesser spotted woodpecker, Linnets, Marsh tit, Skylark, Song thrush, Spotted flycatcher, Turtle dove*, Willow tit*, Woodlark, Yellowhammer; Adder, Common lizard, Grass snake, Slow-worm, Common toad, Great crested newt; Bechstein’s bat, Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Harvest mouse, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Soprano pipistrelle bat

3.2.4 Further important species interest: Bristle club-rush, Common bistort, Greater butterfly-orchid, Green-winged orchid*, Fine-leaved water-dropwort, Harsh downy-rose, Lily-of-the-valley, Pale sedge, Round-leaved dog-rose, Silver hair-grass, Solomon’s-seal, Wild daffodil, Zigzag clover; Purple emperor, Rosy marbled, Great oak beauty (both moths), Scarce chaser (a dragonfly), Triangle spider, Woodland grasshopper; Barn owl, Kingfisher, Nightingale

* probably extinct in BOA

<p>3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present, including PAWS</p> <p>3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: Wey Landscape Partnership</p> <p>3.3 Archaeology -</p> <p>3.4 Access</p> <p>3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Wallis Wood (Surrey Wildlife Trust)</p> <p>3.4.2 Long-distance PRoW, etc: -</p> <p>3.5 Key ecosystem services Agricultural production; Timber production; Clay extraction; Carbon sequestration; Flooding regulation; Pollination services; Recreational (walking, equestrian, golf, angling, nature observation)</p> <p>3.6 Socio-Economic</p> <p>3.6.1 Employment profile: Agriculture & silviculture sector; Mining & waste sector; Equine livery & services; Leisure sector (golf, equestrian & hospitality)</p> <p>3.6.2 LEP: Enterprise M3, Coast-to-Capital</p>							
<p>4. Objectives & Targets</p> <p>LW03/O1: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. T1: All by 2020</p> <p>LW03/O2: Priority habitat restoration & creation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed deciduous woodland (restoration only; Ancient woodland prioritised)/T2a: 75% by area • Wet woodland/T2b: 0.75 ha by 2020 • Meadows/T2c: 2 ha by 2020 • Ponds/T2d: 0.75 ha by 2020 <p>LW03/O3: Priority species recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T3: By 2020, evidence of at least stabilisation & preferably recovery in the local populations of listed Priority species: <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">White admiral</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Lesser spotted woodpecker</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Marsh tit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common dormouse</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> 	White admiral	Lesser spotted woodpecker	Marsh tit	Common dormouse			
White admiral	Lesser spotted woodpecker	Marsh tit					
Common dormouse							

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

Map **LW03** (to be added)

Biodiversity Opportunity Area **LW04: Vann Lake & Ockley Gill Woods**

Local authorities: Mole Valley

Aim & justification:

The aim of **Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs)** is to establish a strategic framework for conserving and enhancing biodiversity at a landscape scale, making our wildlife more robust to changing climate and socio-economic pressures. BOAs are those areas where targeted maintenance, restoration and creation of Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 'Habitats of Principal Importance', ie. **Priority habitats** will have the greatest benefit towards achieving this aim.

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Explanatory

BOAs identify the most important areas for wildlife conservation remaining in Surrey and each include a variety of habitats, providing for an 'ecosystem approach' to nature conservation across and beyond the county. By working with larger, more dynamic ecosystems, it will be possible to create a wider range of habitats and their variants, which will in turn increase the ability of the landscape to support the widest variety of species.

1. Overview

This Biodiversity Opportunity Area includes the complex of Ancient woodlands and parkland centred on Vann Lake, south-west of the A24 at Capel. It extends to Jayes Park at Ockley village and Grenehurst Park east of the London-Horsham railway cutting. **Area:** 689.9 ha

2. National Character Areas

[Low Weald](#) (NCA 121)

3. Profile

3.1 Physical

Weald Clay (with Paludina limestone). Several steep-sided, south-flowing stream-courses ('gills') with intervening rolling clay plateaux, dammed to create a substantial water-body at Vann Lake.

3.2 Biodiversity

3.2.1 Statutory protected sites

SSSI: Vann Lake & Ockley Woods; Auclaye (geological interest only)

3.2.2 Local Sites

SNCI: 5 (plus 5 potential SNCI)

3.2.3 NERC Act S.41

Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats):

Mixed deciduous woodland, Wet woodland, Standing open water, Wood pasture & parkland, Meadows, Hedgerows

Species of Principal Importance (Priority species):

Fungi/Lichens: *Anaptychia ciliaris* ssp. *ciliaris* (a lichen), Zoned rosette (a fungus)

Invertebrates: Brown hairstreak, White admiral, White-letter hairstreak, Black-headed mason wasp

Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Cuckoo, Dunnock, Hawfinch, Lesser spotted woodpecker, Linnet, Marsh tit, Skylark, Song thrush, Spotted flycatcher, Tree sparrow*, Turtle dove*; Adder, Common lizard, Grass snake, Slow-worm, Common toad, Great crested newt; Bechstein's bat, Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Soprano pipistrelle bat

3.2.4 Further important species interest: Blunt-leaved pondweed, Common calamint, Coralroot bittercress, Greater butterfly-orchid, Pale sedge, Small pondweed, Wood horsetail, *Dicranum tauricum*, *Fissidens exilis*, *Plagiothecium latebricola* (all mosses), *Lejeunea cavifolia*, *Ptilidium pulcherrimum* (both

* probably extinct in BOA

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

liverworts); *Myarium crystallinum* (a fungus); Purple emperor, Double kidney moth, Brilliant emerald, Downy emerald (both dragonflies), *Molophilus lackschewitzianus*, *Limonia didyma* (both craneflies); Grey wagtail, Kingfisher; Alcatheë whiskered bat

3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present, including PAWS

3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: -

3.3 Archaeology

Medieval Moated Site, north of Oakdale Farm; Stane Street (Roman Road)

3.4 Access

3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Vann Lake Nature Reserve (Surrey Wildlife Trust); Ockley Green (Ockley Parish Council)

3.4.2 Long-distance PRoW, etc: Sussex Border Path

3.5 Key ecosystem services

Timber production; Agricultural production; Flooding regulation; Pollination services; Clay extraction; Recreational (walking, equestrian, angling, nature observation)

3.6 Socio-Economic

3.6.1 Employment profile: Agriculture & silviculture sector; Equine livery & services; Leisure sector

3.6.2 LEP: Coast-to-Capital

4. Objectives & Targets

LW04/O1: SSSI units to maintain favourable condition. **T1:** All by 2020

LW04/O2: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. **T2:** All by 2020

LW04/O3: Priority habitat restoration & creation.

- **Mixed deciduous woodland**
(restoration only; Ancient woodland prioritised)/**T3a:** 75% by area
- **Wet woodland/T3b:** 0.75 ha by 2020
- **Wood pasture & parkland/T3c:** 3.75 ha by 2020
- **Meadows/T3d:** 2.25 ha by 2020
- **Hedgerows/T3e:** 1 km by 2020

LW04/O4: Priority species recovery.

- **T4:** By 2020, evidence of at least stabilisation & preferably recovery in the local populations of listed Priority species:
Common dormouse **Great crested newt** **Marsh tit**

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

Map **LW04** (to be added)

Biodiversity Opportunity Area **LW05: Glover's Wood & Edolph's Copse**

Local authorities: Mole Valley

Aim & justification:

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1. Overview

This Biodiversity Opportunity Area includes the largely wooded countryside following the county border with West Sussex west of Gatwick Airport, between Rusper and Charlwood. It is contiguous with [West Sussex BOA 36](#) (Rusper Ridge). **Area:** 850.6 ha

2. National Character Areas

[Low Weald](#) (NCA 121)

3. Profile

3.1 Physical

Weald Clay (with Paludina limestone). Gently undulating clay plain incised by a deep "gill" drainage pattern, rising to a maximum 108m at Edolph's Copse.

3.2 Biodiversity

3.2.1 Statutory protected sites

SSSI: Glover's Wood

LNR: Edolph's Copse

3.2.2 Local Sites

SNCI: 7 (plus 2 potential SNCI)

3.2.3 NERC Act S.41

Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats): Mixed deciduous woodland, Wet woodland, Hedgerows, Ponds

Species of Principal Importance (Priority species):

Plants: Fly orchid, Red hemp-nettle*; Pitted frillwort (a liverwort)

Invertebrates: Brown hairstreak, Grizzled skipper, Small heath, White admiral, Stag beetle, Broad groove-head spider

Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Cuckoo, Dunnock, Linnet, Marsh tit, Skylark, Song thrush, Spotted flycatcher, Turtle dove*, Yellowhammer; Adder, Common lizard, Grass snake, Slow-worm, Common toad, Great crested newt; Barbastelle bat, Bechstein's bat, Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Soprano pipistrelle bat

3.2.4 Further important species interest: Bird's-nest orchid, Bladder-sedge, Common bistort, Corky-fruited water-dropwort, Dyer's greenweed, Elongated sedge, Fine-leaved water-dropwort,

* probably extinct in BOA

Flowering-rush, Greater butterfly-orchid, Large-leaved lime, Lily-of-the-valley, Pale St John's-wort, Saw-wort, Wild daffodil; Purple emperor, *Molophilus lackschewitzianus*, *Tipula pabulina* (both craneflies), Woodland grasshopper; Nightingale

3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present, including PAWS

3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: River Mole Catchment Partnership, Gatwick Greenspace Project

3.3 Archaeology -

3.4 Access

3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Edolph's Copse, Glover's Wood (Woodland Trust)

3.4.2 Long-distance PRow, etc: Sussex Border Path

3.5 Key ecosystem services

Agricultural production; Timber production; Carbon sequestration; Flooding regulation; Pollination services; Recreational (walking, equestrian, angling, nature observation)

3.6 Socio-Economic

3.6.1 Employment profile: Agriculture & silviculture sector; Equine livery & services; Leisure sector (equestrian & hospitality)

3.6.2 LEP: Coast-to-Capital

4. Objectives & Targets

LW05/O1: SSSI units to maintain favourable condition. **T1:** All by 2020

LW05/O2: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. **T2:** All by 2020

LW05/O3: Priority habitat restoration & creation.

- **Mixed deciduous woodland**
(restoration only; Ancient woodland prioritised)/**T3a:** 75% by area
- **Wet woodland/T3b:** 1 ha by 2020

LW05/O4: Priority species recovery.

- **T4:** By 2020, evidence of at least stabilisation & preferably recovery in the local populations of listed Priority species:

White admiral

Great crested newt

Marsh tit

Common dormouse

Bechstein's bat

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

Map **LW05** (to be added)

Biodiversity Opportunity Area LW06: Newdigate Woodland	
Local authorities: Mole Valley	
<p>Aim & justification:</p> <p>The aim of Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) is to establish a strategic framework for conserving and enhancing biodiversity at a landscape scale, making our wildlife more robust to changing climate and socio-economic pressures. BOAs are those areas where targeted maintenance, restoration and creation of Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act ‘Habitats of Principal Importance’, ie. Priority habitats will have the greatest benefit towards achieving this aim.</p> <p>Realising BOA aims will contribute to UK commitments to halt biodiversity declines, and their recognition directly meets current National Planning Policy Framework policy to plan strategically for the enhancement of the natural environment; to be achieved by providing net gains for biodiversity and establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures (para. 170). Designation of BOAs also fulfils NPPF requirements to identify, map and safeguard components of wider ecological networks, and areas identified for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation (para. 174).</p> <p>Explanatory</p> <p><i>BOAs identify the most important areas for wildlife conservation remaining in Surrey and each include a variety of habitats, providing for an ‘ecosystem approach’ to nature conservation across and beyond the county. By working with larger, more dynamic ecosystems, it will be possible to create a wider range of habitats and their variants, which will in turn increase the ability of the landscape to support the widest variety of species.</i></p>	
<p>1. Overview</p> <p>This Biodiversity Opportunity Area includes the largely continuous chain of woodlands north-east of Newdigate village, from Beare Green to Mynthurst. Area: 654.2 ha</p>	
<p>2. National Character Areas</p> <p>Low Weald (NCA 121)</p>	
<p>3. Profile</p> <p>3.1 Physical</p> <p>Weald Clay, Alluvium. Gently undulating clay plain with a deeply incised “gill” drainage pattern, rising to a maximum 95m on the western boundary at Henfold Farm.</p> <p>3.2 Biodiversity</p> <p>3.2.1 Statutory protected sites -</p> <p>3.2.2 Local Sites</p> <p>SNCI: 7 (plus 1 potential SNCI)</p> <p>3.2.3 NERC Act S.41</p> <p>Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats): Mixed deciduous woodland, Wet woodland, Hedgerows, Standing open water</p> <p>Species of Principal Importance (Priority species):</p> <p>Plants: Pillwort*</p> <p>Invertebrates: Brown hairstreak, Dingy skipper, Grizzled skipper, Small heath, White admiral, Forester moth*, Sloe carpet, Currant shoot-borer (both moths), Stag beetle, Pondweed leafhopper</p> <p>Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Cuckoo, Dunnock, Grey partridge*, Lapwing, Linnet, Marsh tit, Skylark, Song thrush, Tree sparrow*, Yellowhammer; Adder, Common lizard, Grass snake, Slow-worm, Common toad, Great crested newt; Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Harvest mouse, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Soprano pipistrelle bat</p> <p>3.2.4 Further important species interest: Dyer’s greenweed, Grey club-rush, Pale sedge, Spiked water-milfoil, Wood horsetail, Wild daffodil; Purple emperor, Downy emerald</p> <p>3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present, including PAWS</p> <p>3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: -</p> <p>3.3 Archaeology -</p>	

* probably extinct in BOA

<p>3.4 Access</p> <p>3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Hammond’s Copse (Woodland Trust); Newdigate Brickworks (Surrey Wildlife Trust)</p> <p>3.4.2 Long-distance PRow, etc: -</p> <p>3.5 Key ecosystem services Timber production; Agricultural production; Clay extraction; Carbon sequestration; Flooding regulation; Pollination services; Recreational (walking, equestrian, angling, nature observation)</p> <p>3.6 Socio-Economic</p> <p>3.6.1 Employment profile: Agriculture sector; Mining & waste sector; Equine livery & services; Leisure sector (equestrian & hospitality)</p> <p>3.6.2 LEP: Coast-to-Capital</p>							
<p>4. Objectives & Targets</p> <p>LW06/O1: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. T1: All by 2020</p> <p>LW06/O2: Priority habitat restoration & creation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed deciduous woodland (restoration only; Ancient woodland prioritised)/T2a: 75% by area • Wet woodland/T2b: 0.75 ha by 2020 <p>LW06/O3: Priority species recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T3: By 2020, evidence of at least stabilisation & preferably recovery in the local populations of listed Priority species: <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Pondweed leafhopper</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Great crested newt</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Marsh tit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common dormouse</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Pondweed leafhopper	Great crested newt	Marsh tit	Common dormouse			
Pondweed leafhopper	Great crested newt	Marsh tit					
Common dormouse							

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

Map **LW06** (to be added)

Biodiversity Opportunity Area LW07: Earlswood & Redhill Commons to the River Mole	
Local authorities: Mole Valley, Reigate & Banstead, Tandridge	
<p>Aim & justification:</p> <p>The aim of Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) is to establish a strategic framework for conserving and enhancing biodiversity at a landscape scale, making our wildlife more robust to changing climate and socio-economic pressures. BOAs are those areas where targeted maintenance, restoration and creation of Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 'Habitats of Principal Importance', ie. Priority habitats will have the greatest benefit towards achieving this aim.</p> <p>Realising BOA aims will contribute to UK commitments to halt biodiversity declines, and their recognition directly meets current National Planning Policy Framework policy to plan strategically for the enhancement of the natural environment; to be achieved by providing net gains for biodiversity and establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures (para. 170). Designation of BOAs also fulfils NPPF requirements to identify, map and safeguard components of wider ecological networks, and areas identified for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation (para. 174).</p> <p>Explanatory</p> <p><i>BOAs identify the most important areas for wildlife conservation remaining in Surrey and each include a variety of habitats, providing for an 'ecosystem approach' to nature conservation across and beyond the county. By working with larger, more dynamic ecosystems, it will be possible to create a wider range of habitats and their variants, which will in turn increase the ability of the landscape to support the widest variety of species.</i></p>	
<p>1. Overview</p> <p>This Biodiversity Opportunity Area includes a largely open landscape of fields and parklands, old commons and woodlands in a wide arc south of Reigate-Redhill, up to the River Mole and Salfords Stream. It is contiguous with WG10 in the west, WG11 in the east, and R05 along the entire southern boundary. Area: 1478.2 ha</p>	
<p>2. National Character Areas</p> <p>Low Weald (NCA 121), Wealden Greensands (NCA 120; marginal)</p>	
<p>3. Profile</p> <p>3.1 Physical</p> <p>Lower Greensand, Weald Clay. Gently undulating clay plateau dissected by several tributary streams of the Mole, but rising significantly on the northern margins over the Greensand ridge at Redhill Common (144m), through to Nutfield Priory (124m) at the eastern end.</p> <p>3.2 Biodiversity</p> <p>3.2.1 Statutory protected sites LNR: Earlswood Common</p> <p>3.2.2 Local Sites SNCI: 11 (plus 6 potential SNCI)</p> <p>3.2.3 NERC Act S.41 Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats): Mixed deciduous woodland, Wet woodland, Wood pasture & parkland, Meadows, Hedgerows, Ponds</p> <p>Species of Principal Importance (Priority species): Plants: Chamomile Invertebrates: Brown hairstreak, Grizzled skipper, Small heath, White admiral, White-letter hairstreak, Sloe carpet (a moth) Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Cuckoo, Dunnock, Lapwing, Linnet, Skylark, Song thrush, Yellowhammer; Common lizard, Grass snake, Slow-worm, Common toad, Great crested newt; Brown long-eared bat, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Soprano pipistrelle bat</p> <p>3.2.4 Further important species interest: Corky-fruited water-dropwort, Greater chickweed, Hairy buttercup, Ivy-leaved crowfoot, Meadow saxifrage; Barn owl, Grey wagtail</p> <p>3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present</p> <p>3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: Reigate Area Conservation Volunteers; River Mole</p>	

<p>Catchment Partnership</p> <p>3.3 Archaeology Bowl Barrow on Earlswood Common</p> <p>3.4 Access</p> <p>3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Redhill & Earlswood Commons (Reigate & Banstead Borough Council)</p> <p>3.4.2 Long-distance PRoW, etc: Greensand Way</p> <p>3.5 Key ecosystem services Agricultural production; Carbon sequestration; Flooding regulation; Pollination services; Recreational (walking, equestrian, golf, angling)</p> <p>3.6 Socio-Economic</p> <p>3.6.1 Employment profile: Agriculture sector; Equine livery & services; Health sector; Leisure sector (golf, equestrian, hospitality)</p> <p>3.6.2 LEP: Coast-to-Capital</p>	
<p>4. Objectives & Targets</p> <p>LW07/O1: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. TI: All by 2020</p> <p>LW07/O2: Priority habitat restoration & creation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed deciduous woodland/T2a: 1.5 ha by 2020 • Wet woodland/T2b: 0.25 ha by 2020 • Wood pasture & parkland/T2c: 8.25 ha by 2020 • Meadows/T2d: 4.5 ha by 2020 • Hedgerows/T2e: 2 km by 2020 • Ponds/T2f: 0.75 ha by 2020 <p>LW07/O3: Priority species recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T3: By 2020, evidence of at least stabilisation & preferably recovery in the local populations of listed Priority species: Grizzled skipper White-letter hairstreak Great crested newt Hedgehog 	

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

Map **LW07** (to be added)

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Map Key: (to be added)