



Surrey Nature Partnership
Healthy Environment | Healthy People | Healthy Economy

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

**Appendix 6: North Downs Biodiversity
Opportunity Area Policy Statements**

- ND01: North Downs Scarp; The Hog's Back**
- ND02: North Downs Scarp & Dip; Guildford to the Mole Gap**
- ND03: North Downs Scarp & Dip; Mole Gap to Reigate**
- ND04: North Downs; Epsom Downs to Nonsuch Park**
- ND05: North Downs; Banstead Woods & Downs and Chipstead
Downs**
- ND06: North Downs Scarp; Quarry Hangers to the A22**
- ND07: North Downs Scarp; Woldingham**
- ND08: North Downs; Banstead & Walton Heaths**

September 2019

Biodiversity Opportunity Area ND01: North Downs Scarp; The Hog's Back
Local authorities: Guildford, 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 narrowing extension of the North Downs west of Guildford, as far as Runfold. It is contiguous with WG01 (Puttenham & Crooksbury) at Seale and R03 (Blackwater River) at Farnham Quarry. Area: 785.6 ha</p>
<p>2. National Character Areas</p> <p>North Downs (NCA 119)</p>
<p>3. Profile</p> <p>3.1 Physical</p> <p>Chalk, Alluvium, Upper Greensand, Blackheath beds. Narrow, prominent chalk ridge extending from the River Wey gap at Guildford to the Blackwater floodplain at Badshot Lea, dropping sharply to both north and south from a maximum 152m at Greyfriars Farm.</p> <p>3.2 Biodiversity</p> <p>3.2.1 Statutory protected sites</p> <p>SSSI: Seale Chalk Pit (geological interest only) AONB: Surrey Hills</p> <p>3.2.2 Local Sites</p> <p>SNCI: 6</p> <p>3.2.3 NERC Act S.41</p> <p>Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats): Calcareous grassland, Mixed deciduous woodland, Beech & Yew woodland, Arable field margins, Inland rock outcrop & scree habitats</p> <p>Species of Principal Importance (Priority species):</p> <p>Plants: Basil thyme*, Chalk eyebright, Copse-bindweed, Cornflower*, Fine-leaved sandwort*, Fly orchid, Juniper, Man orchid, Red hemp-nettle*, Red-tipped cudweed, White helleborine, Yellow bird's-nest</p> <p>Invertebrates: Grizzled skipper, Small heath, White-letter hairstreak, White admiral, Hazel pot-</p>

<p>beetle*, Stag beetle, Red-shanked carder bee, Liquorice piercer (a micro-moth)</p> <p>Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Dunnock, Linnet, Skylark, Song thrush, Spotted flycatcher, Yellowhammer; Adder, Common lizard, Great crested newt, Slow-worm; Brown hare*, Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Greater horseshoe bat*, Hedgehog, Soprano pipistrelle</p> <p>3.2.4 Further important species interest: Cat-mint, Lesser hairy-brome, Rough poppy, Prickly poppy, Venus' looking-glass, Wild liquorice; Orange-tailed clearwing (a moth)</p> <p>3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present</p> <p>3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: Surrey Wildlife Trust</p> <p>3.3 Archaeology Henley Fort (A London Mobilisation Centre); Medieval trackways</p> <p>3.4 Access</p> <p>3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Hog's Back (Surrey County Council); Seale Chalk Pit (Surrey Wildlife Trust; permit only)</p> <p>3.4.2 Long-distance PRoW, etc: North Downs Way; The Fox Way (Link 5)</p> <p>3.5 Key ecosystem services Agricultural production; Water provision and storage (aquifer); Pollination services; Recreation (walking, equestrian, cycling)</p> <p>3.6 Socio-Economic</p> <p>3.6.1 Employment profile: Agriculture sector; Equine livery & services; Brewing & viniculture; Leisure & tourism sector</p> <p>3.6.2 LEP: Enterprise M3</p>
<p>4. Objectives & Targets</p> <p>ND01/O1: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. TI: All by 2020</p> <p>ND01/O2: Priority habitat restoration & creation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calcareous grassland/T2a: 5.25 ha by 2020 • Beech & Yew woodland/T2b: 1 ha by 2020 • Mixed deciduous woodland (restoration only)/T2c: 75% by area <p>ND01/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: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> Man orchid Basil thyme Brown hare </div>

* probably extinct in BOA

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

Biodiversity Opportunity Area ND02: North Downs Scarp & Dip; Guildford to the Mole Gap

Local authorities: Guildford, 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.

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 much of the North Downs between Guildford and the River Mole at Leatherhead, extending slightly beyond the scarp at the western end to include St Martha’s Mount. It is contiguous with R05 (River Mole & tributaries) at Norbury Park; and TBL02 at West Clandon and West Horsley. **Area:** 5098.3 ha

2. National Character Areas

[North Downs](#) (NCA 119), [Wealden Greensands](#) (NCA 120; marginal), [Thames Basin Lowlands](#) (NCA 114; marginal)

3. Profile

3.1 Physical

Chalk, Alluvium, Clay-with-Flints, Upper Greensand, Blackheath beds, Glacial Sand & Gravel. Prominent North Downs chalk ridge rising to a maximum 227m at Old Simm’s Copse; bounded by its steep south-facing scarp and gentler north-facing dip slopes, intersected by numerous dry ‘combes’ and linear ‘denes’ (valleys), eg. at Combe Bottom, Colekitchen, Green Dene and Pickett’s Hole.

3.2 Biodiversity

3.2.1 Statutory protected sites

Natura 2000 (SPA/SAC): Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC (part; Norbury Park)

SSSI: Colyers Hanger; Combe Bottom; Hackhurst & White Downs; Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment (part); Ranmore Common; Sheepslea; Upper Common Pits (geological interest only)

LNR: Pewley Down; Hackhurst Downs; Sheepslea; Shere Woodlands

AONB: Surrey Hills

3.2.2 Local Sites

SNCI: 30 (plus 1 potential SNCI)

Important Plant Area: North Downs - Hackhurst Downs-Reigate Escarpment (Plantlife)

3.2.3 NERC Act S.41

Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats):

Calcareous grassland, Beech & Yew woodland, Mixed deciduous woodland, Acid grassland, Arable field margins, Hedgerows, Ponds, Traditional orchards, Inland rock outcrop & scree habitats

Species of Principal Importance (Priority species):

Plants: Basil thyme, Broad-leaved cudweed, Burnt orchid*, Chalk eyebright, Chamomile*, Copse-bindweed, Fine-leaved sandwort, Fly orchid, Frog orchid, Glandular eyebright, Green hound’s-tongue, Ground-pine, Juniper, Lizard orchid, Man orchid, Musk orchid, Narrow-leaved helleborine, Slender bedstraw, Spreading hedge-parsley, White helleborine, Yellow bird’s-nest; Sterile beardless-moss

Fungi/Lichens: Bastard-toadflax rust*, Carroty false-truffle*, Flea’s ear, Gilded domecap, Sandy stiltball*, Sweet

greyling (all fungi)

Invertebrates: Brown hairstreak, Dingy skipper, Duke of Burgundy*, Grizzled skipper, Small blue, Small heath, White admiral, Chalk carpet, Forester, Four-spotted moth*, Fuscous flat-body, Straw belle, Surrey midget (a micro-moth), Hazel pot-beetle, Shining pot-beetle, Stag beetle, Black-headed mason wasp, Red-shanked carder bee, Hornet robberfly, Phantom hoverfly, Serrated tongue-spider*, Thin weblet* (a spider), Southern crablet (a spider)

Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Cuckoo, Dunnock, Hawfinch, Lesser redpoll, Linnet, Marsh tit, Nightjar, Skylark, Song thrush, Spotted flycatcher, Tree pipit, Turtle dove, Yellowhammer; Adder, Common lizard, Slow-worm, Common toad; Barbastelle bat, Bechstein's bat, Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Greater horseshoe bat*, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Soprano pipistrelle bat

3.2.4 Further important species interest: Autumn lady's-tresses, Bastard-toadflax, Bird's-nest orchid, Box, Greater butterfly-orchid, Large-leaved lime, Lesser hairy-brome, Narrow-lipped helleborine, Pale St John's-wort, Round-headed rampion, Stinking hellebore, Tall broomrape, Wall bedstraw, Wood barley, *Herzogiella seligeri*, *Cryphaea heteromalla*, *Encalypta vulgaris*, *Rhynchostegiella litorea* (all mosses); Adonis blue, Chalkhill blue, Dark green fritillary, Purple emperor, Silver-spotted skipper, Lace border, *Diplocoelus fagi*, *Prionocyphon serricornis* (both beetles), Large scabious mining-bee, False slender-footed robberfly, *Cheilosia nigripes*, *Gymnosoma rotundatum*, *Microdon devius*, *Norellia spinipes* (all flies), *Cyphostethus tristriatus*, *Gonocerus acuteangulatus* (both bugs), Rufous grasshopper, Tawny cockroach, *Centromerus albidus* (a spider), Lemon slug, Roman snail; Firecrest, Goshawk, Long-eared owl, Raven

3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present, including PAWS

3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: Surrey Countryside Partnerships (Lower Mole); North Downs Facilitation Fund; Surrey Wildlife Trust Grazing Project

3.3 Archaeology

Bowl Barrow at Newlands Corner; West Humble Chapel; Medieval trackways & droveways

3.4 Access

3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Pewley Downs, Merrow-Clandon Downs, The Chancies (Guildford BC); Newlands Corner, St Martha's, Sheepleas, West Hanger Woodlands/Silent Pool, Colekitchen Down, White Downs, Norbury Park (SCC/SyWT); Netley Park, Hackhurst Down, Polesden Lacey, Ranmore Common-Denbies Hillside (National Trust); Effingham Forest, Ranmore Common (Forestry England)

3.4.2 Long-distance PROW, etc: North Downs Way; Pilgrims Way; Horsley Jubilee Trail; The Fox Way (Link 2); Ranmore Circular; Mole Gap Trail

3.5 Key ecosystem services

Agricultural food production; Timber production; Water provision and storage (aquifer); Carbon sequestration; Pollination services; Recreation (walking, equestrian, cycling, golf, shooting, visiting historic estates)

3.6 Socio-Economic

3.6.1 Employment profile: Agriculture and silviculture sector; Equine livery & services; Viniculture; Leisure & tourism sector & historic visitor attractions

3.6.2 LEP: Enterprise M3; Coast-to-Capital

4. Objectives & Targets

ND02/O1: SSSI units to achieve favourable condition. **T1:** 75-100% by 2020 (by area)

ND02/O2: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. **T2:** All by 2020

ND02/O3: Priority habitat restoration & creation.

- **Calcareous grassland/T3a:** 34.75 ha by 2020
- **Beech & Yew woodland/T3b:** 6.5 ha by 2020
- **Mixed deciduous woodland**
(restoration only; Ancient woodland prioritised)/**T3c:** 75% by area
- **Acid grassland/T3d:** 2 ha by 2020
- **Hedgerows/T3e:** 7 km by 2020

ND02/O4: Priority species recovery.

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

Broad-leaved cudweed

Frog orchid

Man orchid

Narrow-leaved helleborine

Juniper

Small blue

Straw belle moth

Common dormouse

* probably extinct in BOA

Biodiversity Opportunity Area **ND03: North Downs Scarp & Dip; Mole Gap to Reigate**

Local authorities: Mole Valley, Reigate & Banstead

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 large section of the North Downs between the River Mole at Dorking and Gatton Park at Redhill. It includes both scarp and extended dip slopes in the west (around Mickleham and Headley) but narrows to just the scarp before meeting Reigate and Redhill in the east. The BOA includes a rich and complex mosaic of open grassland and heath, scrub and mixed native woodland, mostly designated internationally as the Mole Gap-Reigate Escarpment SAC. It is contiguous with R05 (River Mole & tributaries) at Box Hill. **Area:** 1861.2 ha

2. National Character Areas

[North Downs](#) (NCA 119), [Wealden Greensands](#) (NCA 120; marginal)

3. Profile

3.1 Physical

Chalk, Lenham beds, Clay-with-Flints, Upper Greensand, Blackheath beds, Alluvium. Continuation of the North Downs chalk ridge rising to a maximum 235m at Colley Hill, Reigate; comprising the steep southern and west-facing scarp above the River Mole, plus the gentler dip slope dissected by linear dry valleys, as at Juniper Bottom and on Headley Heath. The scarp is contorted into a chain of dry 'combes', and has been historically quarried creating inland cliffs especially at Betchworth and Brockham.

3.2 Biodiversity

3.2.1 Statutory protected sites

Natura 2000 (SPA/SAC): Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC

SSSI: Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment (part)

AONB: Surrey Hills

3.2.2 Local Sites

SNCI: 5 (plus 1 potential SNCI)

Important Plant Area: North Downs - Hackhurst Downs-Reigate Escarpment (Plantlife)

3.2.3 NERC Act S.41

Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats):

Calcareous grassland, Beech & Yew woodland, Mixed deciduous woodland, Heathland, Acid grassland, Arable field margins, Hedgerows, Ponds, Traditional orchards, Inland rock outcrop & scree habitats

Species of Principal Importance (Priority species):

Plants: Basil thyme, Burnt orchid*, Chalk eyebright, Deptford pink*, Early gentian*, Fine-leaved sandwort*, Fly orchid, Frog orchid*, Glandular eyebright, Green hound's-tongue, Ground-pine, Juniper, Lesser butterfly-orchid, Man orchid, Musk orchid, Narrow-leaved helleborine*, Starfruit*, Slender bedstraw, White helleborine, Wild candytuft, Yellow bird's-nest; Chalk threadwort (a liverwort)*, Curly beardless-moss*, Sterile beardless-moss

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Fungi/Lichens: Orange-fruited elm-lichen*, *Bacidia incompta*, *Placidium (=Catapyrenium) michelii**, *Toninia sedifolia* (all lichens), Carrotty false-truffle*, Flea's ear, Violet crowncup (all fungi)

Invertebrates: Brown hairstreak, Dingy skipper, Grizzled skipper, Duke of Burgundy*, Small blue, Small heath, White admiral, White-letter hairstreak, Barred tooth-striped, Chalk carpet, Heart moth, Sloe carpet, Straw belle, Liquorice-piercer, Surrey midget (both micro-moths), Hazel pot-beetle, Mellet's downy-back (a beetle), Shining pot-beetle, Stag beetle, *Ophonus puncticollis** (a beetle), Black-headed mason wasp, Hornet robberfly, Phantom hoverfly, Thin weblet, Southern crablet (both spiders)

Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Cuckoo, Dunnock, Hawfinch, Lesser redpoll, Lesser spotted woodpecker, Linnet, Marsh tit, Nightjar, Skylark, Song thrush, Spotted flycatcher, Tree pipit, Turtle dove, Woodlark, Yellowhammer; Adder, Common lizard, Slow-worm, Common toad, Great crested newt; Barbastelle, Bechstein's bat, Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Harvest mouse, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Soprano pipistrelle bat

3.2.4 Further important species interest: Autumn lady's-tresses, Bird's-nest orchid, Box, Cut-leaved germander, Greater butterfly-orchid, Large-leaved lime, Marsh helleborine, Meadow clary, Round-headed rampion, Stinking hellebore, Tall broomrape; Adonis blue, Chalkhill blue, Dark green fritillary, Purple emperor, Silver-spotted skipper, Lace border, *Diplocoelus fagi* (a beetle), Triangle spider, *Dipoena melanogaster* (a spider), *Cheilosia nigripes*, (a hoverfly), False slender-footed robberfly, *Gonocerus acuteargulatus* (a bug), Rufous grasshopper, Tawny cockroach, Ashford's/Silky snail, Roman snail; Whiskered bat

3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present, including PAWS

3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: Surrey Countryside Partnerships (Lower Mole/Downlands); SyWT Grazing Project

3.3 Archaeology

Reigate, Box Hill & Betchworth Forts (all London Mobilisation Centres); Round Barrow Cemetery on Leatherhead Down; two Bowl Barrows on Box Hill; Brockham Lime Works (Lime Kilns and Hearthstone Mine); Lime Kilns at four sites at Betchworth Quarry; Stane Street; Medieval trackways & droveways

3.4 Access

3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Nower Wood-Headley Warren, Betchworth Quarry, Brockham Limeworks, Fraser Down, Dawcombe Bank (Surrey Wildlife Trust/SCC); Box Hill Country Park, White Hill, Headley Heath, Buckland Hills-Reigate Hill, Nut Wood, Gatton Park (National Trust)

3.4.2 Long-distance PRoW, etc: North Downs Way; Pilgrims Way; Thames Down Link

3.5 Key ecosystem services

Water provision and storage (aquifer); Carbon sequestration; Pollination services; Recreation (walking, equestrian, cycling, nature observation, golf, visiting historic estates)

3.6 Socio-Economic

3.6.1 Employment profile: Leisure & heritage tourism and hospitality sector; Equine services; Environmental education

3.6.2 LEP: Coast-to-Capital

4. Objectives & Targets

ND03/O1: SSSI units to achieve favourable condition. **T1:** 75% by 2020 (by area)

ND03/O2: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. **T2:** All by 2020

ND03/O3: Priority habitat restoration & creation.

- **Calcareous grassland/T3a:** 12.75 ha by 2020
- **Beech & Yew woodland/T3b:** 2.25 ha by 2020
- **Mixed deciduous woodland**
(restoration only; Ancient woodland prioritised)/**T3c:** 75% by area
- **Heathland/T3d:** 4 ha by 2020
- **Acid grassland/T3e:** 3.75 ha by 2020
- **Hedgerows/T3f:** 2.5 km by 2020

ND03/O4: Priority species recovery.

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

Basil thyme	Ground-pine	Man orchid
Musk orchid	Starfruit	Slender bedstraw
Small blue	Straw belle moth	

* probably extinct in BOA

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

<p>Biodiversity Opportunity Area ND04: North Downs; Epsom Downs to Nonsuch Park</p>
<p>Local authorities: Epsom & Ewell, Mole Valley, Reigate & Banstead</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 comprises an open downland landscape of farmland, horse pastures and gallops from the M25 at Headley Park in the south, through Epsom and Walton Downs (including the racecourse), to Priest Hill and Nonsuch Park on the county boundary in Cheam. It is contiguous with similarly-identified opportunity land in Greater London. Area: 1370 ha</p>
<p>2. National Character Areas</p> <p>North Downs (NCA 119)</p>
<p>3. Profile</p> <p>3.1 Physical</p> <p>A gently undulating plateau over Chalk, falling generally from a maximum height of 155m on the eastern margins at Tadworth to its lowest point of 40m at Nonsuch Park.</p> <p>3.2 Biodiversity</p> <p>3.2.1 Statutory protected sites -</p> <p>3.2.2 Local Sites</p> <p>SNCI: 12</p> <p>Important Arable Plant Area: Langley Vale Farm (Plantlife)</p> <p>3.2.3 NERC Act S.41</p> <p>Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats):</p> <p>Calcareous grassland, Mixed deciduous woodland, Beech & Yew woodland, Arable field margins, Hedgerows</p> <p>Species of Principal Importance (Priority species):</p> <p>Plants: Basil thyme, Broad-leaved cudweed, Chalk eyebright, Glandular eyebright*, Ground-pine, Juniper, Man orchid, Red hemp-nettle, White helleborine</p> <p>Invertebrates: Brown hairstreak, Grizzled skipper, Small blue, Small heath, White-letter hairstreak, Chalk carpet*, Stag beetle, Red-shanked carder bee</p> <p>Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Dunnock, Lapwing, Linnet, Marsh tit, Skylark, Song thrush, Spotted flycatcher, Tree sparrow*, Yellowhammer; Adder, Common lizard, Slow-worm, Common toad, Great crested newt; Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Harvest mouse, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Soprano pipistrelle</p>

* probably extinct in BOA

3.2.4 Further important species interest: Autumn lady's-tresses, Bastard-toadflax, Cat-mint, Chalk fragrant-orchid, Corky-fruited water-dropwort, Corn gromwell, Dense-flowered fumitory, Green hellebore, Harsh downy-rose, Meadow clary, Narrow-fruited cornsalad, Night-flowering catchfly, Prickly poppy, Rough poppy, Round-headed rampion, Short-styled field-rose, Tall broomrape, Venus' looking-glass

3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present, including PAWS

3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: Surrey Countryside Partnerships (Downlands); Woodland Trust; Capital Downs Living Landscape partnership

3.3 Archaeology

Stane Street; Enclosure south-west of South Tadworth Farm; Nonsuch Palace

3.4 Access

3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Nonsuch Park, Epsom Cemetery (Epsom & Ewell Borough Council) , Epsom & Walton Downs (Epsom & Walton Downs Conservators/Epsom & Ewell BC); Howell Hill, Priest Hill (Surrey Wildlife Trust); Langley Vale Centenary Wood (Woodland Trust)

3.4.2 Long-distance PRoW, etc: London Loop

3.5 Key ecosystem services

Agricultural production; Water provision and storage (aquifer); Pollination services; Recreation (competitive equestrian, walking, golf, cycling, model aviation)

3.6 Socio-Economic

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

3.6.2 LEP: Coast-to-Capital

4. Objectives & Targets

ND04/O1: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. **TI:** All by 2020

ND04/O2: Priority habitat restoration & creation.

- **Calcareous grassland/T2a:** 9.25 ha by 2020
- **Beech & Yew woodland/T2b:** 1.75 ha by 2020
- **Mixed deciduous woodland**
(restoration only; Ancient woodland prioritised)/**T2c:** 75% by area
- **Hedgerows/T2d:** 1.9 km by 2020

ND04/O3: Priority species recovery.

- **T3:** By 2020, evidence of at least stabilisation & preferably recovery in the local populations of listed Priority species:

Broad-leaved cudweed
Small blue

Basil thyme
Adder

Red hemp-nettle
Skylark

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

Biodiversity Opportunity Area ND05: North Downs; Banstead Woods & Downs and Chipstead Downs
Local authorities: Reigate & Banstead
<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 consists of an open downland landscape on the North Downs dip slope between Banstead and Couldsdon, from Shabden Park in the south to Banstead Downs on the county boundary in the north. The BOA is contiguous with similarly-identified opportunity land in Greater London. Area: 1076 ha</p>
<p>2. National Character Areas</p> <p>North Downs (NCA 119)</p>
<p>3. Profile</p> <p>3.1 Physical</p> <p>Chalk, Clay with Flints, Blackheath, Lenham Beds, Glacial Sand & Gravel. Undulating karst topography with narrow, winding dry valleys (eg. at Chipstead Bottom) and intervening downs, rising to 170m in Banstead Woods.</p> <p>3.2 Biodiversity</p> <p>3.2.1 Statutory protected sites</p> <p>SSSI: Banstead Downs; Chipstead Downs LNR: Chipstead Woods/Downs</p> <p>3.2.2 Local Sites</p> <p>SNCI: 6 (plus 5 potential SNCI)</p> <p>3.2.3 NERC Act S.41</p> <p>Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats): Calcareous grassland, Mixed deciduous woodland, Beech & Yew woodland, Arable field margins</p> <p>Species of Principal Importance (Priority species):</p> <p>Plants: Basil thyme, Broad-leaved cudweed, Chalk eyebright, Early gentian, Fine-leaved sandwort*, Fly orchid, Glandular eyebright*, Ground-pine, Juniper, Man orchid, Red hemp-nettle*, White helleborine, Yellow bird's-nest</p> <p>Fungi/Lichens: Sweet greyling* (a fungus)</p> <p>Invertebrates: Brown hairstreak, Dingy skipper, Grizzled skipper, Small blue, Small heath, White-letter hairstreak, White admiral, Surrey midget (a micro-moth), Mellet's downy-back (a beetle), Shining</p>

<p>pot-beetle, Stag beetle, Red-shanked carder bee*, Hornet robberfly, Phantom hoverfly</p> <p>Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Cuckoo, Dunnock, Lesser spotted woodpecker, Linnet, Skylark, Song thrush, Spotted flycatcher, Turtle dove*, Wood warbler*, Yellowhammer; Common lizard, Slow-worm; Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Soprano pipistrelle</p> <p>3.2.4 Further important species interest: Bastard-toadflax, Bird’s-nest orchid, Cat-mint, Cut-leaved germander, Dodder, Dwarf mouse-ear*, Knotted pearlwort, Lesser hairy-brome, Greater burnet-saxifrage, Greater butterfly-orchid, Greater yellow-rattle, Hairy rock-cress, Round-headed rampion, Saw-wort, Stinking hellebore, White mullein, Wood barley; Chalkhill blue, Purple emperor, Silver-spotted skipper, Orange-tailed clearwing (a moth)*, <i>Miris striatus</i>, <i>Phytocoris longipennis</i>, <i>Dichroscytus gustavi</i> (all bugs)</p> <p>3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present, including PAWS</p> <p>3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: Surrey Countryside Partnerships (Downlands); Capital Downs Living Landscape partnership</p> <p>3.3 Archaeology -</p> <p>3.4 Access</p> <p>3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Banstead Downs, Park Downs (Banstead Common Conservators/Reigate & Banstead Borough Council); Banstead Woods (Reigate & Banstead Borough Council); Chiphouse Wood (Woodland Trust); Fames Rough & Chipstead Downs, Shabden Park Farm (Surrey County Council/Surrey Wildlife Trust)</p> <p>3.4.2 Long-distance PROW, etc: London Loop, North Downs Ridge circular walk</p> <p>3.5 Key ecosystem services Agricultural production; Water provision and storage (aquifer); Pollination services; Recreation (golf, walking, equestrian, cycling)</p> <p>3.6 Socio-Economic</p> <p>3.6.1 Employment profile: Agriculture sector; Equine livery & services; Leisure & hospitality sector</p> <p>3.6.2 LEP: Coast-to-Capital</p>							
<p>4. Objectives & Targets</p> <p>ND05/O1: SSSI units to achieve favourable condition. T1: 50-75% by 2020 (by area)</p> <p>ND05/O2: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. T2: All by 2020</p> <p>ND05/O3: Priority habitat restoration & creation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calcareous grassland/T3a: 7.25 ha by 2020 • Beech & Yew woodland/T3b: 1.25 ha by 2020 • Mixed deciduous woodland (restoration only; Ancient woodland prioritised)/T3c: 75% by area <p>ND05/O4: Priority species recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T4: 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%;">Basil thyme</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Broad-leaved cudweed</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Ground-pine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small blue</td> <td>Skylark</td> <td>Common dormouse</td> </tr> </table>	Basil thyme	Broad-leaved cudweed	Ground-pine	Small blue	Skylark	Common dormouse	
Basil thyme	Broad-leaved cudweed	Ground-pine					
Small blue	Skylark	Common dormouse					

* probably extinct in BOA

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

Biodiversity Opportunity Area ND06: North Downs Scarp; Quarry Hangers to the A22	
Local authorities: 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 continues the North Downs scarp south of Caterham, from Quarry Hangers SSSI in the west to the A22 dual-carriageway in the east, which divides it from ND07 (North Downs Scarp; Woldingham). The southern boundary is the M25 motorway, beyond which is WG11 (Holmesdale). Area: 400 ha</p>	
<p>2. National Character Areas</p> <p>North Downs (NCA 119), Wealden Greensands (NCA 120)</p>	
<p>3. Profile</p> <p>3.1 Physical</p> <p>Chalk, Blackheath beds, Clay-with-Flints, Upper Greensand. A section of the North Downs chalk ridge comprising the steep south-facing scarp rising to a maximum 235m on Gravelly Hill.</p> <p>3.2 Biodiversity</p> <p>3.2.1 Statutory protected sites</p> <p>SSSI: Quarry Hangers AONB: Surrey Hills</p> <p>3.2.2 Local Sites</p> <p>SNCI: 6 (plus 10 potential SNCI)</p> <p>3.2.3 NERC Act S.41</p> <p>Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats): Calcareous grassland, Mixed deciduous woodland, Beech & Yew woodland</p> <p>Species of Principal Importance (Priority species): Plants: Chalk eyebright, Early gentian*, Fly orchid, Man orchid, Slender bedstraw*, White helleborine, Yellow bird's-nest Fungi/Lichens: <i>Bacidia incompta</i> (a lichen) Invertebrates: Dingy skipper, Grizzled skipper, Small heath, Chalk carpet (a moth), Stag beetle Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Dunnock, Linnet, Skylark, Song thrush, Spotted flycatcher, Yellowhammer; Adder, Common lizard, Slow-worm; Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Harvest mouse, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Soprano pipistrelle</p> <p>3.2.4 Further important species interest: Bird's-nest orchid, Box, Greater butterfly-orchid,</p>	

* probably extinct in BOA

<p>Greater yellow-rattle, Herb-paris, Narrow-leaved everlasting-pea, Stinking hellebore, Wild liquorice, Wood barley; Chalkhill blue, Dark green fritillary, Rufous grasshopper, Tawny cockroach, Roman snail, Round-mouthed snail</p> <p>3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present (including PAWS)</p> <p>3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: Surrey Countryside Partnerships (Downlands); Surrey Wildlife Trust Grazing Project; Capital Downs Living Landscape partnership</p> <p>3.3 Archaeology Fosterdown/Pilgrim Fort (a London mobilisation centre); Large multivallate hillfort at War Coppice Camp; Medieval trackway</p> <p>3.4 Access</p> <p>3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Quarry Hangers (Surrey Wildlife Trust); Fosterdown Wood, Tupwood Scrubs (Tandridge District Council)</p> <p>3.4.2 Long-distance PRoW, etc: North Downs Way</p> <p>3.5 Key ecosystem services Agricultural production; Water provision and storage (aquifer); Carbon sequestration; Pollination services; Recreation (walking, equestrian, nature observation)</p> <p>3.6 Socio-Economic</p> <p>3.6.1 Employment profile: Agriculture sector; Equine livery & services</p> <p>3.6.2 LEP: Coast-to-Capital</p>							
<p>4. Objectives & Targets</p> <p>ND06/O1: SSSI units to achieve favourable condition. T1: 50% by 2020 (by area)</p> <p>ND06/O2: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. T2: All by 2020</p> <p>ND06/O3: Priority habitat restoration & creation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calcareous grassland/T3a: 2.75 ha by 2020 • Mixed deciduous woodland (restoration only; Ancient woodland prioritised)/T3b: 75% by area <p>ND03/O4: Priority species recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T4: By 2020, evidence of at least stabilisation & preferably recovery in the local populations of listed Priority species: <table border="0" data-bbox="363 1240 1222 1305"> <tr> <td>Early gentian</td> <td>Man orchid</td> <td>Slender bedstraw</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dingy skipper</td> <td>Grizzled skipper</td> <td>Adder</td> </tr> </table>	Early gentian	Man orchid	Slender bedstraw	Dingy skipper	Grizzled skipper	Adder	
Early gentian	Man orchid	Slender bedstraw					
Dingy skipper	Grizzled skipper	Adder					

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

Biodiversity Opportunity Area ND07: North Downs Scarp; Woldingham
Local authorities: 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 large section of the North Downs scarp east of Caterham and south of Warlingham. It continues along the scarp to the county boundary with Kent, where it is contiguous with the Central North Downs BOA. Area: 1177.4 ha</p>
<p>2. National Character Areas</p> <p>North Downs (NCA 119), Wealden Greensands (NCA 120)</p>
<p>3. Profile</p> <p>3.1 Physical</p> <p>Chalk, Blackheath beds, Clay-with-Flints, Upper Greensand. North Downs chalk ridge and plateau; comprising the steep south-facing scarp rising to its maximum height of 267m at Titsey Plantation and an undulating karstic dip slope section flanking the strategically important dry valley east of Caterham.</p> <p>3.2 Biodiversity</p> <p>3.2.1 Statutory protected sites SSSI: Woldingham & Oxted Downs LNR: Hill Park; Nore Hill Chalk Pinnacle AONB: Surrey Hills</p> <p>3.2.2 Local Sites SNCI: 11 (plus 9 potential SNCI)</p> <p>3.2.3 NERC Act S.41</p> <p>Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats): Calcareous grassland, Mixed deciduous woodland, Beech & Yew woodland</p> <p>Species of Principal Importance (Priority species): Plants: Chalk eyebright, Early gentian, Fly orchid, Green hound's-tongue, Man orchid, Pennyroyal*, Slender bedstraw, White helleborine, Yellow bird's-nest Invertebrates: Brown hairstreak, Dinky skipper, Grizzled skipper, Small blue, Small heath, White-letter hairstreak, Chalk carpet, Stag beetle, Red-shanked carder bee*, Thin weblet (a spider) Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Dunnock, Lapwing, Linnets, Skylark, Song thrush, Spotted flycatcher, Willow tit*, Yellowhammer; Adder, Common lizard, Grass snake, Slow-worm, Common toad, Great crested newt; Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Soprano pipistrelle</p>

* probably extinct in BOA

3.2.4 Further important species interest: Autumn lady's-tresses, Bird's-nest orchid, Blue pimpernel, Box, Dodder, Greater burnet-saxifrage, Greater butterfly-orchid, Greater yellow-rattle, Green hellebore, Harsh downy-rose, Herb-paris, Large-leaved lime, Lesser hairy-brome, Mezerion, Round-headed rampion, Small teasel, Stinking hellebore, White mullein; Chalkhill blue, Dark green fritillary, Purple emperor, *Microdon devius* (a hoverfly), Rufous grasshopper, Stripe-winged grasshopper, Short-winged earwig, Roman snail; Whiskered bat

3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present, including PAWS

3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: Surrey Countryside Partnerships (Downlands); Surrey Wildlife Trust Grazing Project; Capital Downs Living Landscape partnership

3.3 Archaeology

Bronze Age Enclosure on Nore Hill; Enclosure north of Titsey Plantation; Medieval trackway

3.4 Access

3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Marden Park (Woodland Trust); Oxted Downs (National Trust); Hill Park, Nore Hill Chalk Pinnacle (Surrey County Council/Surrey Wildlife Trust)

3.4.2 Long-distance PRoW, etc: North Downs Way; Vanguard/Greensand Way

3.5 Key ecosystem services

Agricultural & vinicultural production; Water provision and storage (aquifer); Chalk quarrying; Carbon sequestration; Pollination services; Recreation (walking, equestrian, golf, nature observation)

3.6 Socio-Economic

3.6.1 Employment profile: Agriculture sector; Minerals & waste sector; Equine livery & services; Leisure & hospitality sector

3.6.2 LEP: Coast-to-Capital

4. Objectives & Targets

ND07/O1: SSSI units to achieve favourable condition. **T1:** 75% by 2020 (by area)

ND07/O2: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. **T2:** All by 2020

ND07/O3: Priority habitat restoration & creation.

- **Calcareous grassland/T3a:** 8 ha by 2020
- **Beech & Yew woodland/T3b:** 1.5 ha by 2020
- **Mixed deciduous woodland**
(restoration only; Ancient woodland prioritised)/**T3c:** 75% by area

ND07/O4: Priority species recovery.

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

Early gentian

Dingy skipper

Adder

Man orchid

Grizzled skipper

Lapwing

Slender bedstraw

Small blue

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

Biodiversity Opportunity Area ND08: North Downs; Banstead & Walton Heaths	
Local authorities: Reigate & Banstead	
<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 is centred on Banstead and Walton Heaths south of Tadworth and Kingswood, and is contained largely within a triangle formed by the M25 motorway and the A217 and B2032 roads. Area: 531.1 ha</p>	
<p>2. National Character Areas</p> <p>North Downs (NCA 119)</p>	
<p>3. Profile</p> <p>3.1 Physical</p> <p>Clay-with-Flints, Thanet beds. Gently undulating clay plateau capping the North Downs dip slope, falling generally northwards from a maximum 200m at Mogador in the south-east.</p> <p>3.2 Biodiversity</p> <p>3.2.1 Statutory protected sites -</p> <p>3.2.2 Local Sites</p> <p>SNCI: 1</p> <p>3.2.3 NERC Act S.41</p> <p>Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats): Heathland, Acid grassland, Mixed deciduous woodland</p> <p>Species of Principal Importance (Priority species):</p> <p>Plants: Chamomile*, Glandular eyebright*</p> <p>Invertebrates: Small heath, Stag beetle</p> <p>Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Dunnock, Cuckoo, Lesser redpoll, Linnet, Skylark, Song thrush, Woodlark, Yellowhammer; Adder, Common lizard, Slow-worm; Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Soprano pipistrelle</p> <p>3.2.4 Further important species interest: Lesser marshwort, Petty-whin*, Stag's-horn clubmoss; Dartford warbler*</p> <p>3.2.5 Ancient woodland: -</p> <p>3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: -</p> <p>3.3 Archaeology</p>	

* probably extinct in BOA

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

Map Key: