

Appendix C Target Notes

Target Note	Description
1	Semi-natural ash and sycamore woodland with evidence of badger and containing suitable features for roosting bats.
2	A dry ditch along the line of the old moat. Very little vegetation in this area and no evidence that the ditch contains water for any length of time
3	Plantation woodland comprising mature and semi-mature dominant Scots pine with semi-mature sycamore and ash.
4	Planted shelter-belt of semi-mature and immature ash, white poplar, sycamore and white willow with abundant grey willow scrub.
5	Area of plantation woodland over grassland with locally abundant pyramidal orchids.
6	Mature sycamore tree with a woodpecker hole approximately 2m up the trunk
7	Area of scrub-woodland comprising a low canopy of mature hawthorn with bramble, sycamore and ash and a deeply shaded groundflora of bramble and ivy.
8	Band of willow scrub surrounded by tall ruderal species and long grassland.
9	Pony grazed grassland containing herb-rich sward, within a designated Local Wildlife Site
10	Area of long, species rich grassland with some scattered scrub and tall ruderal species. Species present include autumn hawkbit, meadow vetchling, hairy sedge, tufted hair-grass, goat's-beard, wild carrot and yellow oat grass.
11	Semi-improved grassland verge that is species rich, but regularly mown to a short sward.
12	Single storey, pitched roofed building. Tiled roof generally in good condition, some access under tiles/ridge tiles. Brick build, areas of rendering.
13	Large hanger with a large metal building with skylights. Very light and no roof void. Low potential overall – however, one boiler room (brick) is within one corner of this building which may have moderate bat potential.
14	Brick (storage) buildings with a mix of low-pitched and flat roofs (generally tiled). Some roofs contain skylights. Some access via vents in doors.
15	Brick buildings with mix of pitched, tile and flat bitumen roofs.
16	Brick building, mostly flat roofed with area of pitched glass roof. Very light.
17	Accommodation flats. 3 storey brick buildings with pitched, tiled roof. Several access points.
18	2 storey modern pitched, tiled roof. Buildings have hanging tiles below windows. Rendered. Generally in good condition.
19	Flat roofed brick building. Generally of low potential for bats but one of these is near the site entrance and forms the security lodge (is occupied), this one has low-moderate potential.
20	Brick building with double pitched roof.

Target Note	Description
21	Large rendered building. Pitched, tiled roof with no roof void. Some access and near woodland and grassland.
22	2 storey brick building with pitched roof. Ventilation tiles along the ridge. Potential access into boxed eaves.
23	Large detached house (1-2 storey) brick with slate roof, double pitched in places. Access points under ridge tiles and under lead flashing in several different places on the roof (including around a chimney). Set amongst scattered trees.
24	Two holes in close proximity to each other and connected by a strong path. One hole is partially blocked whilst the other appears to be actively used. There were strong mammal tracks joining the two holes and one possible badger hair (not a guard hair) was found. A fox scat was present on the pathway and this may indicate that the holes are used by fox not badger.
25	A latrine comprising three fresh dung pits. Snuffle holes are present near by and the latrine is adjacent to a strong badger path that leads down the steep slope into the moat area.
26	Active badger sett. One active entrance with spoil and several badger hairs around entrance. Two strong runs lead to the sett. No main badger sett was found during the survey, nor were records of a main sett received during consultation. It is therefore difficult to determine whether this sett is an outlier or an annex sett.

Appendix D Indicative Species List

Common Name	Latin Name
Alexander's	<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>
annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
atlas cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>
autumn hawkbit	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>
barberry	<i>Berberis sp.</i>
barren brome	<i>Bromus sterilis</i>
black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>
bristley oxtongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>
broad leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
broad leaved willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>
bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
cherry sp.	<i>Prunus sp.</i>
chickweed	<i>Stellaria pallida</i>
cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
common bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
common cat's ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
common mouse ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
common ragwort	<i>Scenecio jacobaea</i>
common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
common spotted orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>
contoneaster	<i>Contoneaster sp.</i>
copper beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica var.</i>
corsican pine	<i>Pinus nigra sp.</i>
cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
creeping bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>
creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
crested dogs	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
cut-leaved crane's-bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
cypress sp.	<i>Cupressus sp.</i>
daffodils	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>
daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>
dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
enchanters nightshade	<i>Circea lutetiana</i>
Escalonia	<i>Escalonia sp.</i>
false oat grass	<i>Arrhenathium elateus</i>
field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
goat's beard	<i>Cares hirta</i>
greater bird's foot trefoil	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>

Common Name	Latin Name
greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>
ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
hairy sedge	<i>Cares hirta</i>
hairy St John's wort	<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>
harts tongue fern	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>
hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
hebe	<i>Hebe sp.</i>
hedge bedstraw	<i>galium mollugo</i>
hedge woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
hoary cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>
hoary willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
knotted hedge parsley	<i>Torilis nodosa</i>
leylandii	<i>Leylandii sp.</i>
lilac	<i>Syringa sp.</i>
lords and ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>
mahonia	<i>Mahonia sp.</i>
Male fern	<i>Dryopteris felix-mas agg.</i>
Mallow sp.	<i>Malva sp.</i>
meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
mouse eared hawkweed	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>
mugwort	<i>Artemesia vulgaris</i>
nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>
oleaster	<i>Elaeagnus sp.</i>
oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
parsley piert	<i>Aphanes arvensis agg.</i>
perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
pyramidal orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>
red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
red sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
red valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>
rhododendron sp.	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>
ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
rose sp (non-native)	<i>Rosa sp.</i>
rough hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>
rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
scenecio	<i>Scenecio sp.</i>
Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvaticum</i>
self heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
sheeps sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>

Common Name	Latin Name
small leaved timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
small-leaved elm	<i>Ulmus minor</i>
smooth Hawk'sbeard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>
smooth sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos sp.</i>
soft brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
spindle (a garden variety)	<i>Euonymus japonicus var.</i>
Spindle, (garden var.)	<i>Euonymus japonicus var.</i>
spotted laurel	<i>Aucuba japonica var.</i>
spotted medick	<i>Medicago arabica</i>
swedish whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>
sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>
tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>
wall barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
white clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
white poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>
white willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
wild plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
wood avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
wood brome	<i>Bromus sylvatica</i>
wood crane's-bill	<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>
wood meadow grass	<i>Poa nemoralis</i>
wood speedwell	<i>Veronica montana</i>
yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
yellow oat grass	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>
yellow rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>
yew sp	<i>Taxus sp.</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>



Appendix E Planning Framework

The following policies from local planning policy documents relate to wildlife and nature conservation.

NATIONAL

Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9): Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, August 2005 and accompanying ODPM Circular 06/ 2005.

The Government's vision, as outlined in this paper for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England includes the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible. In moving towards this vision, the Government has constructed a set of objectives. These are:-

- To promote sustainable development by ensuring that the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity is an integral part of all types of development.
- To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology.
- To contribute to an urban renaissance.
- To contribute to rural renewal by ensuring that developments in rural areas take account of the role and value of biodiversity.

The planning system has an important role to play in order for the Government's objectives to be met. The PPS9 supplies key principles for the planning system to adhere to. These are:-

- Local authorities should maintain an up to date knowledge of the biodiversity and geological resources in the area and, when considering planning policies and decisions, assess the potential to sustain and enhance those resources;
- Local planning authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance when making decisions;
- When considering the form and location of development, planning policies should take a strategic approach and recognise the contributions that individual sites make to conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geology;
- Subject to other planning considerations, developments seeking to conserve or enhance the biodiversity and geological conservation interests of the area and/or the immediate locality should be permitted;
- Local planning authorities should assess whether proposed developments can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. If there may be adverse effects, local planning authorities should be satisfied that all other possible sites have been fully considered;
- If proposed development may cause harm to biodiversity and geology, local planning authorities should ensure that adequate mitigation measures are put in place before planning permission is granted. Local authorities should seek suitable compensation for any harm that cannot be prevented or mitigated; and
- Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.


In addition, the ODPM circular 06/2005 states that 'The presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal'. The circular advises that local authorities should consult NE before granting planning permission if the proposals could adversely affect a protected species.'

Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1): Delivering Sustainable Development

PPS1 includes guidance which states that planning should promote sustainable development by protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside and existing communities.

UK Biodiversity Action Plan

The relevant habitats and species covered by the UK BAP are;

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- Bats (several species)
 - Otter
 - Water vole
 - Lowland wood pasture and parkland
 - Lowland meadows (neutral grassland)

REGIONAL

Kent and Medway Structure Plan 1996 – 2011 (Adopted June 2006)

Policy EN3: Protection and Enhancement of Countryside Character

Kent's landscape and wildlife habitats will be protected, conserved and enhanced. Development will not be permitted if it would lead to the loss of features or habitats which are of landscape, historic, wildlife or geological importance, or are of an unspoilt quality free from urban intrusion unless there is a need for development which outweighs these considerations.

Where a need for development in the countryside is justified, important features and characteristics will be retained. Proposals should reflect the need for conservation, reinforcement, restoration or creation of countryside character and provide for the appropriate management of important features and the wider landscape. Where formal assessments of landscape character and quality identify landscapes of local significance, they should be designated in Local Development Documents.

Policy EN6: International and National Wildlife Designations

Development will not be permitted where it would directly, indirectly or cumulatively, materially harm the scientific or nature conservation interests of any of the following categories of sites:

- a European site;
- a proposed European site;
- a Ramsar site;
- a Site of Special Scientific Interest; or
- a National Nature Reserve.

Policy EN7: County and Local Wildlife Designations

Development which would materially harm the scientific or nature conservation interests, either directly, indirectly or cumulatively, of:


- Local Nature Reserves;
- County Wildlife Sites identified in Local Development Documents; or
- Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites.

will not be permitted unless there is a need which outweighs the local nature conservation or geological/geomorphological interest and adverse impacts can be adequately compensated.

Policy EN8: Protection, Conservation and Enhancement of Biodiversity

Wildlife habitats and species will be protected, conserved and enhanced, especially through long term management and habitat creation schemes, particularly where they have been identified as national and county priorities in the UK and Kent Biodiversity Action Plan(s), or where they are protected under wildlife legislation. This will be secured by:

- a) ensuring that site evaluation is undertaken to establish the nature conservation value of proposed development sites;

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- b) identifying, safeguarding and managing existing and potential land for nature conservation as part of development proposals, particularly where a connected series of sites can be achieved;
 - c) local planning authorities identifying locations and proposals for habitat and species management, restoration and creation.

Development likely to have an adverse effect, directly, indirectly or cumulatively, on important habitats or species will not be permitted unless there is an overriding need for the development that outweighs adverse impact on nature conservation; and adverse impacts on an important nature conservation resource can be adequately mitigated and/or compensated.

Policy EN9: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

Provision should be made for the creation of new woodland, especially indigenous broad-leaved species at appropriate locations in Kent, including provision of new habitats as part of development proposals. Tree cover and the hedgerow network should be maintained. Additionally, they should be enhanced where this would improve the landscape, biodiversity, or link existing woodland habitats. Ancient and semi-natural woodland will be protected and, where possible, enhanced.

LOCAL

Dover District Council Local Plan (2002)

The relevant policies from the Dover District Council Local Plan have been listed below. The policies include those relating to wildlife habitats as well as commitments relating to designated green wedges and green corridors. The barracks site includes an area of green corridor and green wedge (a small part of Fort Borgoyne).

Policy CO6

Development which would adversely affect the wildlife habitat resource will only be permitted if:-

- (i) no alternative solution is available;
- (ii) protected species would not be harmed;
- (iii) an overriding case for the development can be demonstrated; and
- (iv) full compensatory measures are provided.

Policy CO8

Development which would adversely affect a hedgerow will only be permitted if:-

- (i) no practicable alternatives exist;
- (ii) suitable native replacement planting is provided; and
- (iii) future maintenance is secured through the imposition of conditions or legal agreements.

Policy OS4:

Within green wedges, shown on the Proposal Map, development will not be permitted which would harm their function of:

- (i) shaping the character and form of built-up areas; or
- (ii) providing a degree of separation between parts of a built-up area; or
- (iii) enhancing the appearance of a built-up area through its landscape setting.

Policy CO10:

Proposals for development which would sever or destroy a green corridor, shown on the Proposals Map, will not be permitted. Where practical, proposals for development should include new links in the green corridor network.



Kent Biodiversity Action Plan (KBAP)

The revised KBAP does not include any species targets as the partnership has made the decision to concentrate efforts on habitats that will provide a wide range of resources for a variety of species.

The relevant habitats covered by the KBAP are:

- Ancient and/or species rich hedgerows;
- Built-up areas and gardens; and,
- Mixed broadleaved woodland and plantation woodland on ancient woodland sites.