Appendix I
Ecological Precedents
Rookwood Golf Course
Ecological Enhancement Through Development:
Best Practice Precedents Review

On behalf of Horsham District Council
Best Practice Precedents Review
Rookwood Golf Course

Document Control Sheet

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 Peter Brett Associates LLP (PBA), now part of Stantec, was commissioned by Horsham District Council (HDC) to provide ecological support for sustainable residential development within Rookwood Golf Course, Horsham; hereafter referred to as ‘the Site’.

1.1.2 HDC is seeking to deliver an exemplar development, achieving ecological and environmental gains within the Site. The current report provides a review of best practice case studies for development of a similar nature, which has led to ecological and environmental gains.

1.2 Project Context

Site Location

1.2.1 The Site is located to the north west of Horsham, centred on grid reference TQ1674 3237, see Figure 1. It is bounded to the north by the A264, the east by the A24 and the south and west by the existing extent of Horsham. The B2237 bisects the northern and southern portions of the Site. The Site currently comprises Rookwood Golf Course and Warnham Local Nature Reserve (LNR). Habitats present include woodland, scrub, hedgerows, grassland, running and standing water, with high levels of recreational use associated with both the golf course and nature reserve.

1.2.2 Within the wider landscape, agricultural and park land dominates to the north and west, with more extensive urban development to the south and east.

Project History

1.2.3 An Environmental and Technical Feasibility Report (Draft) was produced for the Site in 2017 (PBA, 2017). This included an extended Phase 1 habitat survey of the Site, completed on 6th and 7th July 2017. The report identified a number of ecological considerations for the future development of the Site, including the presence of Warnham LNR and a number of Habitats of Principle Importance (HPI).

1.2.4 Following this, PBA worked with HDC, GVA and Planit IE to put together a ‘Brief for Urban Design and Landscape Services to support the development of Best Practice Principles to Guide the Integration of Residential Development and the Local Nature Reserve – Rookwood Golf Course’. The purpose of the brief was to identify the objectives and the scope of work required to deliver a revised masterplan for the Site, an indicative management plan and other outputs or evidence, which would contribute towards meeting HDC’s aims for the Site.

1.3 Report Contents

1.3.1 This report provides a review of best practice case studies for development of a similar nature to that proposed, which has led to ecological and environmental gains. A particular focus has been made to schemes which have resulted in an increase in visitor numbers within nearby designated areas for nature conservation (e.g. nature reserves). Each case study sets out a

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1 Habitats or Species of Principal Importance (HPI or SPI), sometimes referred to as ‘Priority Habitats’ or ‘Priority Species’ are those habitats / species listed on Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006. Planning authorities have a duty under Section 40 of the NERC Act to have regard to ‘Priority Habitats’ and ‘Priority Species’ in exercising their functions including development control and planning.
short project summary, with the key design, mitigation and enhancement principles which have enabled ecological and environmental gains outlined.
2 Case Study 1: Fraser Range, Portsmouth

2.1 Project Summary

2.1.1 Fraser Range is a coastal site with a place in Portsmouth’s naval history, most recently used as a Royal Navy gunnery range and research centre. The site has been derelict for many years and is now a focus for anti-social uses. National Regional Property Group is progressing regeneration proposals that will deliver much needed new housing, while protecting adjacent designated sites for nature conservation, including Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar, Special Protection Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which form part of the Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC); and creating new green infrastructure and recreational links to key habitats and designated sites in the local area.

Plate 1: Existing Habitats at Fraser Range and the Proposed Masterplan for Development (Credits: PBA)

2.2 Key Design, Mitigation and Enhancement Principles

2.2.1 Given the ecologically sensitive location of the site, PBA engaged with key stakeholders early in the development process to discuss the scheme design and methods for assessment. The scheme design was ecologically informed, such that potentially significant effects on sensitive ecological features that may otherwise have arisen were avoided and minimised. Key design, mitigation and enhancement principles included:

- Measures to maintain the coastal processes and conditions essential to maintain the intertidal habitats and plant communities.
- Delivery of a man-made swale to create habitat conditions suitable for some of the rarer plant species identified on the site.
- Retention of existing, and establishment of new habitats, to complement the adjacent areas of importance for nature conservation and enhance the integrity of the local ecological network, including designated areas for nature conservation.
- The provision of features targeting nationally and locally important species.
- The provision of a new footpath route to encourage appropriate walking routes, preventing access in to the most sensitive ecological areas and helping to achieve Natural England’s vision for a Coastal Path through the area.
- The delivery of financial contributions to the Bird Aware Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy (Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership, 2017) to mitigate for indirect effects of recreational disturbance from additional use of the coast by new residents.
2.3 **Outcome**

2.3.1 Taking account of the potential impacts of the proposed development on the ecological features of the site and its sensitive ecological setting, a package of mitigation has been devised which will protect or replace key features for biodiversity and will maintain and enhance new ecological and recreational linkage within the area. The new recreational links will also act as a focus for recreational walking, thereby helping to minimise local effects on more sensitive features in the area.
3 Case Study 2: West Hendon, London

3.1 Project Summary

3.1.1 Barratts London is working with London Borough of Barnet to regenerate the West Hendon Estate. The redevelopment will include 2,000 high quality private and affordable homes, vibrant open space, new road infrastructure and community facilities; transforming the area and providing benefits for residents of the Estate and wider Hendon community. The Estate is adjacent to Brent Reservoir Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which is of national importance for breeding and wintering waterfowl. Concerns that demolition, construction and recreational activities would erode the use of the reservoir by key species were voiced by Natural England, local wildlife groups and residents at an early stage.

Plate 2: The West Hendon Estate Located Immediately Adjacent to Brent Reservoir SSSI (Photo Credits: XXX)

3.2 Key Design, Mitigation and Enhancement Principles

3.2.1 Given the location of the site adjacent to the SSSI, the potential noise effects of the development on the waterfowl for which the reservoir is notified was a key concern. Detailed noise modelling of construction and demolition activities was used to inform a bespoke acoustic/ornithological monitoring protocol, capable of being adapted to also monitor recreational impacts associated with the increased local resident population.

3.2.2 Given the ecological sensitivities of the site, the scheme design was heavily informed by the existing ecological assets, with an integrated landscape and ecology strategy developed for the site. This included for the provision of:

- Semi-natural habitat (including managed woodland and new parkland) along the boundary adjacent to the reservoir. This was intended to provide not only a significant area of public open space but also a visually attractive vegetated ‘buffer’ between the site and the adjacent SSSI, preventing uncontrolled access into the SSSI area.

- A bespoke lighting strategy to sustain nocturnal use of the reservoir by bats, birds and other wildlife.

- Nesting and roosting features embedded in all buildings as well as provision of nesting / roosting rafts within the SSSI.

- New native soft landscape, including vegetated green / brown roofs on buildings.

3.3 Outcome

3.3.1 The development will provide continued and enhanced opportunities for local species whilst protecting the important bird species for which the adjacent SSSI is designated.
4 Case Study 3: Green Park, Reading

4.1 Project Summary

4.1.1 Green Park at J11 of the M4 is a leading business park, developed on previous low-grade agricultural land. An innovative approach to drainage has created a biodiversity rich landscape, dominated by Longwater Lake with its fringing reedbeds, which forms the framework for a thriving business park.

Plate 3: Lake-side Path, Bee Keeping and Interpretation Signs at Green Park (Photo Credits: Rob Parkin)

4.2 Key Design, Mitigation and Enhancement Principles

4.2.1 Green Park presented a significant opportunity for proactive and effective management for the benefit of its users and local community. To inform this, an ecological survey and opportunities report was produced, which helped to identify known or potential key ecological receptors within the park. The findings were ultimately used to inform the objectives of a Biodiversity Management Plan which sought to guide on-going management of the park over a 5-year period.

4.2.2 The Biodiversity Management Plan set out a series of objectives which sought to deliver improved social, economic and environmental value at Green Park. The associated management activities were targeted to deliver against the following objectives:

- Objective 1 – Habitats: Protect, maintain and enhance the biodiversity interest and character of the habitats within Green Park;
- Objective 2 – Protected and Notable Species: Protect, maintain and enhance opportunities for protected and notable species either currently known to be supported by Green Park or with the potential to be present; and
- Objective 3 – Communication and Stakeholder Engagement: Continue to build and strengthen relationships with local wildlife groups. Actively manage the park for the enjoyment of its users and promote news of Green Park’s biodiversity achievements to residents and those in the wider community.

4.3 Outcome

4.3.1 In recognition of Green Park’s successes, the owners, Oxford Properties, have been awarded the Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management’s Award for Corporate Achievement 2015. More recently, Green Park has become the only business park in the UK to hold the Wildlife Trust’s Biodiversity Benchmark; a standard, designed to complement IS14001, that certifies the management of a business landholdings for wildlife; ultimately achieving biodiversity protection and enhancement.
5  Case Study 4: St Leonards Hospital, Dorset

5.1.1 The following case study is contained within the recently released *Biodiversity Net Gain. Good Practice Principles for Development: Case Studies* (CIRIA C776b, 2019).

5.2 Project Summary

5.2.1 St Leonards was a former hospital, built in 1942 and comprising single storey wards, with associated walkways and amenity grassland. A cricket pitch, tennis courts and areas of pine woodland / scrub and heathland were also present, adjoining a Forestry Commission plantation. Of the 25.9 ha site, 18.4 is designated as a Site of Nature Conservation Interest in Dorset (a non-statutory designation). Planning permission for the redevelopment of the site was obtained in December 2015.

5.3 Key Design, Mitigation and Enhancement Principles

5.3.1 Protected and notable habitats and species present on the site included:

- Records of five reptile species including sand lizard *Lacerta agilis*;
- Two maternity bat roosts;
- Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus* from the nearby Dorset Heathlands SPA;
- Priority acid grassland and lowland dry / wet heath habitats; and
- Significant populations of rare / scare plant species.

5.3.2 Early and continued involvement of Natural England, Dorset Wildlife Trust and the Local Planning Authority allowed for environmental gains to be secured as a result of redevelopment. Of particular note, the development will result in:

- The restoration of 18 ha of priority habitat;
- Dorset Wildlife Trust ownership of the new nature reserve;
- Management secured and funded through an agreement for 50 years;
- Provision of a bespoke bat maternity roost, in addition to other new bat boxes; and
- The delivery of a new 25 ha natural green space, improved for public access and biodiversity and maintained by the Forestry Commission.

5.3.3 A Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) has been developed with input from a broad variety of stakeholders, which sets out the objectives for the mitigation, enhancement and restoration measures and the long-term management of the SNCI and nature reserve.

5.4 Outcome

5.4.1 This case study has been used by the Wildlife Trusts as an example of good practice for net gain in biodiversity achieved through residential development.

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6 Case Study 5: Land East of Aylesbury

6.1.1 The following case study is contained within the recently released Biodiversity Net Gain. Good Practice Principles for Development: Case Studies (CIRIA C776b, 2019).

6.2 Project Summary

6.2.1 Kingsbrook is an area of land located within Aylesbury Vale proposed for a new urban development (over 300 ha). Together, the developers, the RSPB, the consultants and the Local Planning Authority (Aylesbury Vale District Council) worked together to ‘set a new benchmark for a commercially viable housing development that delivered against both biodiversity recovery and biodiversity gains’ (CIRIA C776b, 2019).

Plate 5: Kingsbrook Masterplan (Photo Credits: https://www.kingsbrook-aylesbury.co.uk/proposals)

6.3 Key Design, Mitigation and Enhancement Principles

6.3.1 The scheme design was ecology-lead and sought to retain and improve the existing green infrastructure network of the Site. The existing biodiversity baseline was determined through a suite of ecological surveys. Measures within the scheme design adhered to the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimise / mitigate and compensate for impacts on the existing biodiversity baseline. Measures were then provided to enable biodiversity net gain / enhancement. Over 60% of the development will be green infrastructure with the built development focused on areas of low ecological value. The development will include:

- Habitat creation, including restoration of arable fields to species-rich lowland meadows and wetland grasslands, orchards, ponds, tree planting (including black poplar Populus nigra planting);
- Encouragement of home-owners to include wildlife-friendly planting in their gardens;
- Features of benefit to important species including newt ponds, ‘hedgehog highways’, bat, owl and swift boxes and planting of value to bees; and
- Wildlife sensitive lighting.

6.3.2 A 100-ha nature reserve was created as part of the development.

6.3.3 Community engagement has been identified to be critical to ensuring the value of the development to wildlife is maintained in the long-term.

6.4 Outcome

6.4.1 This case study has been identified as a true exemplar of ecologically sensitive development.
7 Further Case Studies
Standish House, Gloucestershire

PLANIT-IE PROJECT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

• High quality, rural feel, low density new residential development.
• Large houses and gardens, spread out to fit in with existing landscape features and contours.
• Existing buildings and historical gardens retained and incorporated.
• Respond to rural setting within the Cotswolds AONB.
• Respond to the ecological and biodiversity reports, incorporating wildlife corridors and naturalistic planting.
• Provide and enhance public access through the site, whilst maintaining and improving the public footpaths and bridleway.

GREEN CREDENTIALS

Woodland; existing and proposed
Water Body retained and enhanced
Gardens with flowering species
Penrhos Leisure Village, Wales

PLANIT-IE Project

**Design Principles**

- A new leisure and residential development in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) on Holy Island, Anglesey.
- Low density, energy efficient homes built for open market sale with high affordable housing provision.
- Detailed analysis and baseline assessment of the impact of the AONB and nearby SSSI was carried out and incorporated into proposals.
- Holiday homes, a hotel and leisure facilities designed to slot into the rural setting with as low an impact on views and nature as possible.
- Provide and enhance public access through the site, improving access to the countryside.
- Existing woodland and watercourses retained and added to.

**Green Credentials**

- Water Body retained and enhanced
- Woodland; existing and proposed
- Large swathes of Meadow Planting
- Green Transport and recreational links
Alderley Park, Cheshire

PLANIT-IE PROJECT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- High quality, rural feel, low density new residential development within the Green Belt.
- A series of character areas, each with their own unique type of architecture and landscape typology, set out within the existing historic landscape framework.
- Different residential area characters cohere to create a strong sense of place, with open shared landscape between building character areas.
- Mix of apartments and houses of varying sizes. Some architecture character areas see residences focused around shared courtyards.
- Ancient woodland, historic parkland and listed buildings retained and incorporated.
- Public access opened up to this previously private landholding, strengthening links with surrounding communities and allowing people who live and work locally to enjoy its amenities.

GREEN CREDENTIALS

- Ancient woodland, to be enhanced
- Water Body retained and enhanced
- Gardens with flowering species
Design Principles

- Part of a comprehensive network of greenspaces, within the Dane Valley Area of Special Landscape Value, linking to existing meadows and semi-natural open space in a rural belt adjacent to urban areas.

- High quality, semi-rural feel, low density new residential development, surrounded by meadows and open farmland.

- Provide and enhance public access through the site, improving access to the countryside and providing open space, riverside walks and ecological areas.

- Existing woodland belt between exiting and new development retained and enhanced.

- Educational and stewardship opportunities promoted by Cheshire Wildlife Trust, which will also engage with local community groups to develop a robust plan for their management of the meadows.

Green Credentials

- Water Body retained and enhanced

- Integration with Farmland

- Large swathes of Meadow Planting

- Green Transport and recreational links
Kirkstall Forge, Leeds
PLANIT-IE PROJECT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

• High quality, medium density new mixed use development set within the grounds of a historical industrial Iron Forge, the longest continually used industrial site in the UK.

• The landscape proposal stitches together both sides of the valley, connecting the new community to the proposed station, where commercial uses are focussed, creating a riverside high street promenade.

• Houses and gardens, spread out to fit in with existing landscape features, woodland and contours.

• Variety in housing typology; mix of housing sizes and apartments, with and without gardens.

• The original listed forge building and machinery incorporated into a new leisure destination with restaurant, spa and waterfront gardens.

• Provide and enhance public access through the site and along the river.

GREEN CREDENTIALS

Woodland; existing and proposed

Water Body retained and enhanced

Green Transport and recreational links
Trumpington Meadows, Cambridge

PRECEDENT PROJECT BY OTHERS

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

• High density new residential development, in southern fringe of Cambridge, comprised of several character areas.

• New primary school and series of recreational spaces.

• A couple of large trees retained as features.

• Shared courtyards and Accordia style dwellings in some areas, more traditional style in others.

• Art programme of sculptures within the wildlife sanctuary.

• Park and ride to central Cambridge.

GREEN CREDENTIALS

• Water Body retained and enhanced

• Grazing animals in adjacent new meadow

• Large swathes of Meadow Planting

• Green Transport and recreational links

• Nature Reserve
Accordia, Cambridge
PRECEDENT PROJECT BY OTHERS

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- High quality, medium-high density new mixed use development within an urban area with existing and retained established small tracts of woodland.
- A focus on outside-inside life with interior rooftop spaces, internal courtyards and large semi-public community gardens.
- Shared spaces and communal gardens, largely in lieu of the traditional private garden space.
- Ecological wildlife corridors make use of and further enhance green belts through new development and link to surrounding botanical gardens and green spaces.
- Pedestrian friendly approach to the site has prevented a car dominated street scape.
- 3.5ha of open space is provided, shared equally, this provides each household with 92.6 sqm of open space.

GREEN CREDENTIALS

- Existing substantial legacy trees integrated
- Woodland; existing and proposed
- Gardens with flowering species
- Green Transport and recreational links
King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst
PRECEDED PROJECT BY OTHERS

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

• Sits within the South Downs National Park AONB on the West Sussex/Surrey border and has been designed to tie into this rural setting.

• A mix of Grade II and II* Listed buildings which are being restored and converted into apartments, duplexes and houses, combining all the original character features of the existing buildings.

• Low density, high quality, additional apartments and houses within a verdant setting with individual gardens.

• Communal shared gardens, originally planted by the acclaimed horticulturalist Gertrude Jekyll - meticulously restored for all residents to enjoy.

• 42% of the development is green space, including species-rich grassland and woodlands.

• Wooded wildlife corridors and less heavily managed green space runs through the development and surrounds all buildings in woodland canopy.

GREEN CREDENTIALS

Woodland; existing and proposed

Gardens with flowering species

Existing substantial legacy trees integrated
Cliveden Village, Taplow

PRECEDENT PROJECT BY OTHERS

**DESIGN PRINCIPLES**

- High quality, medium-high density new mixed use development for exclusively for those aged 55 and over, nestled within a mature woodland setting of 6.5 Ha.
- Unique sense of place due to homes being set within the historic 152 Ha. National Trust Cliveden Estate which dates back to 1666.
- Existing woodland surrounding the high density development and linking into the adjacent National Trust property retained; ecological wildlife corridors.
- Shared spaces and communal gardens, largely in lieu of the traditional private garden space.

**GREEN CREDENTIALS**

- Existing substantial legacy trees integrated
- Woodland; existing and proposed
- Gardens with flowering species
- Green Transport and recreational links
Eddington, Cambridge
PRECEDED PROJECT BY OTHERS

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

• High density new mixed use development, with university campus buildings in the rural fringe of Cambridge.

• A series of character areas, each with their own typology of architecture and landscape.

• A couple of large trees retained as features.

• Open shared landscaping between building character areas. Hard plazas outside commercial and community buildings.

• Swales running throughout the development, with bridges over them in places.

• Strong cycle and pedestrian network, with routes running directly into Cambridge city centre, two miles to the southeast.

• Sculptures within the landscape as part of an arts programme.

GREEN CREDENTIALS

New Woodland Links

Gardens with flowering species

Swales

Green Transport and recreational links
Bicester Eco-Town
PRECEDENT PROJECT BY OTHERS

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

• Part of the Eco-town government initiative to provide more environmentally friendly places. Homes fitted with solar panels, rainwater harvesting systems, and a combined heat and power unit.

• Medium-high density new mixed use, semi-rural development adjacent to an urban area.

• Forty per cent of the village will be green space.

• Traditional back gardens with shared communal open spaces. Mix of architectural designs and sizes of properties.

• Existing hedgerows and tracts of woodland retained as wildlife corridors.

• Bird boxes, beehives, bug hotels and meadow turf roofs, tree and shrub planting, to sustain and attract a diverse range of species.

• Communal orchards and allotments.

GREEN CREDENTIALS

Woodland; existing and proposed

Nature Reserve

Green Transport and recreational links

Meadow Planting
Stamford Brook, Trafford

PREGED PROJECT BY OTHERS

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

• 700 energy-efficient new homes on land that once formed part of the National Trust’s Dunham Massey estate.

• Medium-high density new mixed use, semi-rural development adjacent to an urban area.

• Pedestrian links with adjacent urban communities and green space.

• Traditional back gardens with shared communal open spaces. Mix of architectural designs and sizes of properties.

• Existing hedgerows and tracts of woodland retained as wildlife corridors. Swales provide new links to the brook and surrounding green spaces.

• Landscape includes the brook corridor, attenuation ponds, wildlife corridors, footpath/cycleways, play areas and community woodland, greatly enhanced from, the bare fields that occupied the site previously.

GREEN CREDENTIALS

New Woodland Links

Swales

Green Transport and recreational links

Water Body retained and enhanced
Newhall Be, Harlow

PRECEDENT PROJECT BY OTHERS

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- Medium-High density residential development. Similar to Accordia in that small gardens with courtyards and roof top terraces.
- Varied typologies and character areas within larger development.
- Ecological corridor along an existing brook retained between pockets of residential development. The brook links directly to retained area of woodland.
- Open meadow and recreational mown grass areas, between developments.
- Pedestrian access through wildlife areas.

GREEN CREDENTIALS

- Woodland; existing and proposed
- Existing and enhanced Watercourse
- Green Transport and recreational links
- Meadow Planting
8 Summary of Key Principles

8.1.1 A summary of the key principles identified from the above case studies has been provided below, with initial suggestions made as to how these key principles may be incorporated as the scheme design evolves.

i. Retain, protect and enhance designated areas and important habitat types:
   a. The Local Nature Reserve / Local Wildlife Site should be retained, protected and enhanced to increase value to both wildlife and local residents.
   b. Important habitat areas within the Site should be retained, protected and enhanced to increase their value to wildlife and their visual amenity value to local residents.

ii. Increase the extent of important and/or biodiverse habitat:
   a. New buffer habitat should be created around the Local Nature Reserve / Local Wildlife Site and important habitat areas. Development and recreational access in to these areas should be restricted.
   b. New habitat (both as a buffer to the existing Local Nature Reserve / Local Wildlife Site and important habitat areas, and as new habitat in its own right) should be locally appropriate and should replicate habitats already present on-site and within the local landscape, with any planting palette replicating the existing species. Planting stock should be of local provenance.
   c. Create multifunctional spaces, where appropriate, to deliver against a number of requirements – e.g. biodiversity, surface water management and recreational open space.

iii. Work with the design team, developer and land manager to seek to deliver net gain in biodiversity, as sought through national planning policy. Consultation is currently ongoing to determine whether biodiversity net gain will become mandatory on new developments in England.

iv. Work with the existing stakeholders to maximise the value of the Site to local residents and to wildlife:
   a. Seek to build on existing management principles which are already being implemented successfully on the Site.
   b. Continue to use and grow the existing workforce to undertake the management.

v. Actively manage the Site for the enjoyment of the local residents to increase their ownership and understanding of the ecological sensitivities:
   a. Put measures in place to guide recreational use (e.g. walking and cycling routes) to encourage sustainable travel and guide users away from ecologically sensitive areas.
   b. Provide visitor boards and posters to inform local residents about the local wildlife and hold community events to encourage active use of multifunctional open spaces.

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3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019) states that the planning system should ‘contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures…’.
9 Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Plan
Brockhurst Wood & Gill & Morris's Wood LWS
Sparrow Copse LWS
Denne Road Cemetery LWS
Warnham Mill Pond LNR and LWS
High Wood LWS

Site Boundary
2km Search Radius
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)
Ancient Woodland
Deciduous woodland
Good quality semi-improved grassland

Drawn: HG
Checked: BB

1:21,731 @ A3
14/08/2017

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Rookwood Golf Course
Ecology: Designated Areas, Ancient Woodland and Notable Habits