



YOUR LONDON AIRPORT  
*Gatwick*

*Our northern runway: making best use of Gatwick*

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Appendix 9.3.1: Summary of Stakeholder Scoping Responses - Ecology and Nature Conservation

September 2021

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 General

- 1.1.1 This document forms Appendix 9.3.1 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) prepared on behalf of Gatwick Airport Limited (GAL). The PEIR presents the preliminary findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the proposal to make best use of Gatwick Airport's existing runways (referred to within this report as 'the Project'). The Project proposes alterations to the existing northern runway which, together with the lifting of the current restrictions on its use, would enable dual runway operations. The Project includes the development of a range of infrastructure and facilities which, with the alterations to the northern runway, would enable the airport passenger and aircraft operations to increase. Further details regarding the components of the Project can be found in the Chapter 5: Project Description.
- 1.1.2 This document provides the summary of stakeholder scoping responses for nature and conservation for the Project.

## 2 Summary of Stakeholder Scoping Responses for Nature and Conservation

Consultee	Date	Details	How/where addressed in PEIR
Crawley Borough Council	30 September 2019	The Sussex Biodiversity record centre records should be drawn upon and should inform the existing baseline conditions.	The PEIR includes Appendix 9.6.1 Ecological Desk Study. All appropriate records provided by Sussex are summarised here.
Crawley Borough Council	30 September 2019	Within the section on 'existing baseline conditions' the EIASR fails to mention the locally designated Biodiversity Opportunity Areas which extend up to and within the airport boundary, these areas must also be carefully considered, and impacts assessed as part of the ES. There are also pockets of ancient woodland just beyond the airport boundary, such as Huntsgreen Wood at the Gatwick Rd /A23 junction, and Allen's Wood /Blackcorner Wood to the SE of the airport boundary should be included in the scope.	No Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) have currently been identified. Information about these have been requested and will be included in the ES. For now BOAs are referenced to in paragraph 9.6.8 of the PEIR Chapter.
Crawley Borough Council	30 September 2019	In respect of the potential effects in table 7.3.1, the ES should be clear on the clear synergies between drainage and ecology impacts upstream or downstream from the airport as any increase in water flow through a watercourse could impact on the ecology of the watercourse or floodplain (including any increased sediment loading or contaminants). This should be assessed and mitigation methods identified.	The ecological assessment provided in Chapter 9 of the PEIR has taken into consideration the hydrological assessment set out in Chapter 11: Water Environment of the PEIR.
Crawley Borough Council	30 September 2019	The mitigation list 7.3.43 makes no reference to the enhancement of biodiversity which should be included as a requirement of the Project, to be consistent with the Government position set out in its 25-year Environment Plan (2018) (and reflected in the Crawley Borough Local Plan Policy ENV2) to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2020 and move to net gain.	Mitigation and enhancement proposals are detailed in Section 9.8 and Table 9.8.1 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR). The Project will adhere to any future legislation requiring NSIPs to deliver a biodiversity net gain, as set out in any future corresponding NPS and resulting from the Environment Act.
Crawley Borough Council	30 September 2019	CBC confirms that Willoughby Fields is a designated Local Nature Reserve.	Willoughby Fields Local Nature Reserve is considered in paragraph 9.6.4 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR).
Elmbridge Borough Council	30 September 2019	It is considered that the potential effects on the Thames Basin Heaths SPA should also be assessed as part of the ES which falls just outside the 20km buffer for International Statutory Designated Sites and Study Area.	Impacts to the Thames Basin Heaths SPA have been considered and are reported within Appendix 9.9.1: Habitat Regulations Assessment.
Forestry Commission		The Forestry Commission has also prepared joint standing advice with Natural England on ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees which we refer you to as it notes that ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees are an irreplaceable habitat and that, in planning decisions, Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) should be treated equally in terms of the protection afforded to ancient woodland.	No ancient or veteran trees that would be affected by the Project were identified during the Phase 1 habitat survey. Ancient woodland was identified within the Project site boundary and is reported in the desk study report at Appendix 9.6.1 and summarised in Section 9.6 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR). Mitigation measures designed into the Project to avoid effects on ancient woodland are described in Table 9.8.1 and potential effects are described in Section 9.9 (Chapter 9 of

Consultee	Date	Details	How/where addressed in PEIR
			the PEIR). Opportunities to avoid effects on these features and habitats have been taken during the site selection process (see Chapter 3: Need and Alternatives Considered of the PEIR).
Forestry Commission		Within 7.3.5 it states that Ancient woodland base map has been obtained from the MAGIC website. Woodland under 2 hectares may not appear on the Ancient Woodland Inventory but may still have ancient woodland characteristics so we would support that a detailed investigation is undertaken to ascertain whether any additional ancient woodlands exist that may be impacted by the proposed scheme.	All woodland within the Project site boundary was assessed for Ancient Woodland characteristics during the Phase 1 habitat survey, PEIR Appendix 9.6.2, and no further areas of Ancient woodland were identified.
Forestry Commission		<p>The scoping report does not refer to veteran trees. Ancient trees and veteran trees can be individual trees, or groups of trees including within hedgerows. We would support the inclusion of notable trees within the ES, ancient and veteran trees can be individual, clumps or groups. Site investigations for the ES should identify ancient and veteran trees.</p> <p>Any potential impact on landscape regarding Ancient Woodland, Ancient trees and Veteran trees and other woodland should be included in the Environment Statement.</p>	No ancient or veteran trees that would be affected by the Project were identified during the Phase 1 habitat survey. Ancient woodland was identified within the Project site boundary and is reported in the desk study report at Appendix 9.6.1 (of the PEIR) and summarised in Section 9.6 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR). Mitigation measures designed into the Project to avoid effects on ancient woodland are described in Table 9.8.1 and potential effects are described in Section 9.9 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR). Opportunities to avoid effects on these features and habitats have been taken during the site selection process (see Chapter 3: Need and Alternatives Considered of the PEIR).
Forestry Commission		Within FIGURE 5.2.1e it indicates Potential areas for flood compensation. The ES should consider the potential impacts and disturbance within the buffer zone of the ancient woodland.	No ancient or veteran trees that would be affected by the Project were identified during the Phase 1 habitat survey. Ancient woodland was identified within the Project site boundary and is reported in the desk study report at Appendix 9.6.1 and summarised in Section 9.6. Mitigation measures designed into the Project to avoid effects on ancient woodland are described in Table 9.8.1 and potential effects are described in Section 9.9. Opportunities to avoid effects on these features and habitats have been taken during the site selection process (see Chapter 3: Need and Alternatives Considered).
Forestry Commission		FIGURE 5.2.1f the Main Construction Compounds is located next to the ancient woodland. The ES should consider the potential impacts and disturbance within the buffer zone of ancient woodland.	No ancient or veteran trees that would be affected by the Project were identified during the Phase 1 habitat survey. Ancient woodland was identified within the Project site boundary and is reported in the desk study report at Appendix 9.6.1 (of the PEIR) and summarised in Section 9.6 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR). Mitigation measures designed into the Project to avoid effects on ancient woodland are described in Table 9.8.1 and potential effects are described in Section 9.9 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR). Opportunities to avoid effects on these features and habitats have been taken during the site selection process (see Chapter 3: Need and Alternatives Considered of the PEIR).

Consultee	Date	Details	How/where addressed in PEIR
Forestry Commission		Within FIGURE 7.3. - there is only Ancient woodland identified, we would like to see all woodland assessed for value and impact, and to be considered within the scheme design and any mitigation/compensation provisions with a minimum 'no net loss' and ideally 'net gain' for ecological habitats including woodlands.	All woodland has been assessed and mapped during the Phase 1 Habitat Survey (paragraphs 9.6.14 – 9.6.17 of Chapter 9 of the PEIR) and biodiversity net gain calculations are ongoing and will be included in the ES.
Forestry Commission		With regard to mitigation we suggest that a UKFS-compliant Woodland Creation Design Plan is considered for any potential woodland creation habitat proposed in the development; including its long term management to address future management including land locked areas to ensure suitable planting schemes and the appropriate infrastructure is in place.	This will be taken into account at ES stage once final mitigation plans have been agreed.
Forestry Commission		A UKFS compliant woodland management plan should be undertaken for any woodland management of existing woodland proposals put forward as part of the mitigation package.	This will be taken into account at ES stage once final mitigation plans have been agreed.
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	Reference should be made to the draft Sussex Bat SAC Planning and Landscape Scale Enhancement Protocol (South Downs National Park Authority/Natural England, undated)	This has been referenced and included within Appendix 9.9.1 of the PEIR.
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	Although the ecology chapter refer the Natural England's MAGIC website, the applicant's ecologists need to use this resource to check the Impact Risk Zones for individual designated sites instead of a generic 5km buffer from the development.	The Natural England website was referred to and identified the Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SSSI and Glovers Wood SSSI as having Impact Risk Zones overlapping the Project site boundary. The impacts of the Project on these sites were assessed in Paragraph 9.9.4 of Chapter 9 of the PEIR.
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	The final Study Area should be refined in relation to SACs designated for bats, should such mobile species be identified as present on the development site or where these sites lie outside the initial 20km and 5km search areas. We note that the survey area will also include up to 500 metres both up and down stream of the major watercourses that flow through the Project site to identify any potential sign of otter/water vole. A similar survey area would be used for fish, should such surveys be required.	The initial search area for European designated sites (including SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites) was 20 km from the Project site boundary to allow for effects arising from vehicle emissions. This buffer has been extended for SACs designated for bats within 30 km of the Project site. (Paragraph 9.4.8 of Chapter 9 of the PEIR).
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	We note that the desk study for species records will include local record centres - this should include Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) - and these records should inform survey requirements. Records from any new or updated surveys undertaken in Sussex should be shared back with SxBRC.	The PEIR includes Appendix 9.6.1 Ecological Desk Study. All appropriate records provided by Sussex are summarised here.
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	As protected Species including badgers and reptiles such as grass snake have also been found within the Study Area, we expect that Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) to include details of mitigation, compensation and enhancement for all protected species. It is particularly recommended that the survey and assessment of badgers is provided in a separate confidential appendix to avoid release of sensitive information.	Details of mitigation measures designed into the Project at this stage are described in Table 9.8.1 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR).
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	Although surveys for breeding birds have been undertaken, we recommend that these include nesting birds as some Priority Species, for example, Skylark, may be affected by wildlife hazard safeguarding considerations.	Details of mitigation measures designed into the Project at this stage are described in Table 9.8.1 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR).
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	We recommend that the PIER contains details of air quality monitoring available on roads within 200m of N2k sites and SSSI woodland particularly those which are likely to generate increased traffic to the airport as a result of the development. This is particularly important for Ashdown Forest SAC and SPA Mole Gap and Reigate escarpment SAC as these Habitat (European) sites are designated for nutrient poor heathland. Ashdown Forest supports important lichen assemblages and air pollution listed in Site Improvement Plan (SIP) which needs a Site Nitrogen Plan to control, reduce and ameliorate atmospheric nitrogen impacts. Mole Gap and Reigate escarpment SC also has air pollution as an issue listed in the SIP. Further investigation of the impacts of nitrogen deposition is needed by monitoring the indicators of increased nitrogen (N) deposition, such as	Change in traffic flows on routes serving the site to be considered in the ES and will be used to inform any necessary air quality monitoring.

Consultee	Date	Details	How/where addressed in PEIR
		<p>increased vigorous grass growth, increase in Tor-grass and other grasses, and a decrease in orchid species through the use of fixed-point quadrat surveys over 5 years.</p> <p>These habitat sites could therefore be adversely affected by changes in air quality resulting from the development so this needs to be covered by the shadow HRA/Appropriate Assessment.</p>	
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	We recommend that botanical survey consideration of habitats is related to SAC or SSSI designation features, such as species rich grassland which may be intolerant to nutrient deposition and species, such as lichens susceptible to air pollution. This also applies to Ancient Woodland which is recognised as by the NPPF as an irreplaceable habitat and it is important to understand if any of these are sensitive to nutrient nitrogen and NOx concentrations.	Effects on European designated sites are provided within Section 9.9 of this chapter and within the Habitats Regulations Assessment Report included in Appendix 9.9.1.
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	We note that 7.3.15 lists habitats of ecological interest, however, it will be necessary to identify any impacts on Priority habitats and species (and not just significant ones) in the Environmental Report to ensure that the Secretary of State can demonstrate their Section 40 duty under NERC Act 2006.	Priority habitats and species have been identified as Important Ecological Features in Table 9.6.5 and any potential effects on them are described in Section 9.9 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR).
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	We welcome protection of habitats during construction activities from pollution/disturbance etc. and recommend that effective mitigation measures are embedded in the CoCP and secured as a requirement of the DCO. A draft should be submitted with the PIER and outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan.	A draft CoCP has been produced (Appendix 5.3.1 of the PEIR). An outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan will be submitted with the ES.
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	Further mitigation, such as the provision of new commuting routes for bats or new foraging habitats for birds, may also need to be incorporated, based on the findings of the assessment as required, noting that any new habitat provided may be influenced by wildlife hazard safeguarding considerations.	Details of mitigation measures designed into the Project at this stage are described in Table 9.8.1 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR).
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	Any potential significant effects, both direct and indirect, should be assessed and appropriate mitigation and compensation measures recommended to ensure these can be secured by a condition of any consent. This will allow the Secretary of State to discharge all associated statutory duties, including Section 40 NERC biodiversity duty.	Details of mitigation measures designed into the Project at this stage are described in Table 9.8.1 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR).
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	We recommend that references to notable (which has a specific meaning relating to distribution of species) are refined and that the report needs to clearly identify Priority Habitats and Species. We note that the Scoping Report uses the term "notable" for species, includes additional criteria, for example, Red Data Book. Clarification of this term is recommended as it does not reflect that term where it is used for distribution trends measured at 10km square resolution, for example, Nationally Notable.	Priority habitats and species have been identified as Important Ecological Features in Table 9.6.5 and any potential effects on them are described in Section 9.9 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR).
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	As PINS and the Secretary of State will need to prepare/adopt an HRA screening/Appropriate assessment, the applicant should provide shadow documents for consideration and possible adoption for formal consultation with Natural England. There needs to be in-combination assessment in tandem with the cumulative assessment for EIA to ensure that regulatory requirements are met.	A HRA has been provided as Appendix 9.9.1 of the PEIR.
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	To establish a consistent assessment approach, there is merit in the use of a Significance Matrix and standard terminology as the basis for assessment for each individual topic, where this is possible.	Table 9.4.5 establishes a significance Assessment Matrix that has been used to assess the effects in Section 9.9 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR).
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	The Scoping report paragraph 7.3.46 only lists two ecological issues to be scoped out but Appendix 9.1.1 lists three.	During the PEIR process as more detailed designs were provided only one ecological issue was eventually scoped out, this being the direct habitat loss effects within the boundary of designated sites. All other ecological issues have been assessed within the PEIR chapter.

Consultee	Date	Details	How/where addressed in PEIR
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	We recommend creating Priority Habitats as well as measures for Protected and Priority Species. The PIER should thoroughly explore all reasonable options to deliver measurable net gain from the development and restore biodiversity networks.	Details of mitigation and enhancement measures designed into the Project at this stage are described in Table 9.8.1 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR). The Project will adhere to any future legislation requiring NSIPs to deliver a biodiversity net gain, as set out in any future corresponding NPS and resulting from the Environment Act.
Horsham District Council	27 September 2019	In addition to the EIA report, it will be necessary to also provide sufficient information on non-significant impacts on Protected and Priority species and habitats at submission either in a non-EIA chapter or separate documentation.	Information on non-significant impacts on protected and priority species have been provided within Section 9.6 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR).
Mid Sussex District Council	1 October 2019	It should be noted for the purposes of undertaking the EIA that CIEEM has just released an updated version of their guideline for ecological impact assessment (September 2019).	The assessment is based on the 2019 guidance.
Mid Sussex District Council	1 October 2019	It should be noted that the standard assessment thresholds described in the scope of the noise and vibration assessment (Chapter 7) may not be adequate as a proxy for noise impacts on some ecological receptors such as bats. This may therefore need considering for the EIA depending upon the location of the Bechstein's bat colonies and the expected change in the noisescapes due to the project.	This would be assessed in the ES, once full ranges of the colonies and roost locations have been identified.
Mid Sussex District Council	1 October 2019	In light of High Court rulings relating to Ashdown Forest SAC/SPA, assessments at internationally important wildlife sites should apply any thresholds used to determine a significant change in traffic flows to 'in combination' changes in traffic flows with other plans and projects, rather than to the Project in isolation, therefore the Transport Model needs to be robust and fit for purpose to ensure this can be assessed.	Change in traffic flows on routes serving the site have been modelled and are presented in the PTAR with the results used in Chapter 19: Cumulative Effects and Inter-relationships, to model changes in air quality. Interpretation of these impacts is provided in Appendix 9.9.1.
Mole Valley District Council	30 September 2019	Paragraph 7.3.1 – For the avoidance of doubt, the Council would like to make clear that not all of the Mole Valley Local Plan 2000 policies listed as relevant to Ecology and Nature Conservation were saved following review of the 2000 Local Plan in 2007. Policies ENV9 and ENV10 were not saved and are therefore not applicable.	This has been amended to reflect the comment in Table 9.2.2 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR).
Mole Valley District Council	30 September 2019	Paragraph 7.3.13 – The Scoping Report fails to refer to Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI), designated under Policy ENV12 of the Mole Valley Local Plan 2000 and Policy CS15 of the Mole Valley Core Strategy 2009. These sites are designated as they contain flora and fauna of county or regional value. They play a valuable role in nature conservation and should therefore be considered accordingly. The SNCIs within the 5km study area, available to view on the Council's Proposals Map, are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Withy Gill, Hookwood</li> <li>▪ Edolph's Copse, Charlwood</li> <li>▪ Rickett's Wood, Charlwood</li> <li>▪ Pockmire's Wood and Beggar's Gill, Charlwood</li> <li>▪ Leg of Mutton Wood / The Jordans, Newdigate</li> <li>▪ Duke's Copse, Newdigate</li> <li>▪ Newdigate Brickworks</li> <li>▪ Hammond's Copse, Newdigate</li> </ul>	Surrey Biodiversity Records Centre have been contacted for details of SNCI's, an assessment of the proposals on nature conservation assets of these sites would be undertaken as part of the ES.
Mole Valley District Council	30 September 2019	Paragraph 7.3.14 – The potential impacts of the development on Priority Habitats and Species, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework, should be fully assessed through the EIA process.	Priority habitats and species have been identified as Important Ecological Features in Table 9.6.5 and any potential effects on them are described in Section 9.9 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR).
Mole Valley District Council	30 September 2019	Paragraph 7.3.43 – The Proposed Development should provide biodiversity net gains in accordance with national policy set out in the 25 Year Environment Plan (2018).	Biodiversity net gain calculations are ongoing and will be included in the ES.
Reigate and Banstead Borough Council	27 September 2019	References to saved Borough Local Plan Policy Pc2G "Local Nature Conservation Interest" should be removed from Paragraph 7.3.1 of the EIA Scoping Report following the adoption of the DMP.	This has been noted and updated within the PEIR Chapter.

Consultee	Date	Details	How/where addressed in PEIR
Reigate and Banstead Borough Council	27 September 2019	We question whether there is enough evidence/ justification at this stage to screen out changes in water quality at European designated sites. Whilst we note the justification for screening out the effect on water quality at European designated sites (namely that European designated sites are hydrologically linked to the Project site and that therefore there is no impact pathway), we would draw attention to Reigate & Banstead's Habitat Regulation Assessment produced for the DMP Examination (October/ November 2019) which concluded that there was a potential hydrological impact pathway between our borough and the Ashdown Forest SAC and SPA and ask that GAL consider whether this site should therefore be scoped in.	An assessment of effects on European designated sites is provided within Section 9.9 of Chapter 9 of the PEIR and within the Habitats Regulations Assessment Report included in Appendix 9.9.1 of the PEIR, which considers the potential for effects on European designated sites. This includes consideration of the potential for effects arising from hydrological pathways and associated changes to water quality.
South Downs National Park Authority	8 October 2019	The SDNPA concurs with the identification of The Mens SAC and Ebernoe Common SAC within the scope of the study. Both of these locations sit within the South Downs National Park.	Stated in Section 9.6 (Chapter 9 of the PEIR).
Surrey County Council	1 October 2019	With reference to the guidance listed under paragraph 7.3.2 (p.74) of the Scoping Report (Volume 1), given that the assessment is to include modelling of air quality effects on designated sites, the County Council would recommend that the recently published Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) guidance (A Guide to the assessment of air quality impacts on designated nature conservation sites, IAQM, June 2019) on that topic be included. The County Council would expect the assessment of air quality impacts on nature conservation assets to include Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs).	Surrey Biodiversity Records Centre have been contacted for details of SNCI's, an assessment of air quality on nature conservation assets of these sites would be undertaken as part of the ES. The assessment will have full regard to the IAQM guidance.
Surrey County Council	1 October 2019	The County Council notes that no reference appears to have been made to Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs), which may be of assistance to the assessment in respect of the identification of appropriate mitigation and opportunities for net gain. The BOA most relevant to the proposed DCO application site is the RO5 'River Mole & Tributaries' BOA.	SNCIs are included as locally designated sites within this assessment (see Appendix 9.6.1 and Table 9.6.1 Chapter 9 of the PEIR). No BOAs have been identified.
West Sussex County Council		In reference to Paragraph 7.3.27: The assessment should include reference to non-road mobile machinery (hedge trimmers, lawn mowers, etc.).	Based on updated designs through the PEIR process, there would be no impact of non-road mobile machinery on designated sites. A full construction ecological management plan will be provided. Noise levels are already high within the area and used to high levels of noise, the extra machinery would have a negligible impact.
West Sussex County Council		In reference to Paragraph 7.3.5: The data used to inform this Scoping Report has been limited to the Magic website. However, Local Record Centres have been enquired of and presumably the substantial incoming data will inform the ES and pick up omitted Local Wildlife Site Boundaries (LWS) e.g. Horleyland Wood.	The PEIR includes Appendix 9.6.1 Ecological Desk Study. All appropriate records provided by Sussex and Surrey local record centres are summarised here.
Wealden District Council	26 September 2019	The Council must be content that any potential impacts to the Ashdown Forest Special Area of Conservation have been taken into account and are satisfactorily scoped into the assessment. The Council will require detailed assessments to be undertaken in relation to the impact of traffic and airplace emissions. The Council would recommend the EIA scoping assessment list all of the relevant 'designated sites' that it will test effects of development on.	Effects on European designated sites are provided within Section 9.9 of this chapter and within the Habitats Regulations (Non-significant Effects) Report included in Appendix 9.9.1.
Tandridge District Council	30 September 2019	No specific comments are made on the proposed scope of the baseline studies, study area, affects proposed to be assessed, and the approaches to the assessment of effects, and mitigation, enhancement and monitoring in relation to this topic.	The PEIR includes Appendix 9.6.1 Ecological Desk Study. All appropriate records provided by Sussex are summarised within Appendix 9.6.1 of the PEIR.

### 3 Glossary

#### 3.1 Glossary of terms

**Table 3.1.1: Glossary of Terms**

Term	Description
BOA	Biodiversity Opportunity Areas
CBC	Crawley Borough Council
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
DCO	Development Consent Order
DMP	Development Management Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIASR	Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
GAL	Gatwick Airport Limited
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Impact Report
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SNCI	Sites of Nature Conservation Importance
SPA	Special Protection Areas
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SxBRC	Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre
UKFS	United Kingdom Forestry Standard