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| Amenity | The preferable features of a location which contribute to its overall character and the enjoyment of residents or visitors. |
| Ancient Woodland | Land which has been woodland continuously since at least 1600AD and which has not been cleared other than for underwood or timber production. |
| Application Site | The development of land at Wisborough Green |
| Aquifer | An aquifer is an underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand, silt, or clay) from which groundwater can be usefully extracted. |
| Baseline | Existing environmental conditions present on, or near a site, against which future changes may be measured or predicted. |
| Biodiversity | Abbreviated form of 'biological diversity' referring to variability among living organisms from all sources including, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. |
| Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) | Plans which set specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bounded conservation targets for species and habitats. The UK BAP is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. |
| Blow Out Preventer (BOP) | High pressure wellhead valves, designed to shut off the uncontrolled flow of hydrocarbons. |
| Borehole | The hole as drilled by the drill bit. |
| Bottom Hole Target | The calculated depth to which the borehole will drill that will hopefully lead into the "target" oil or gas reservoir. |
| British Standards | The display of a British Standard number shows that the manufacturer claims to have made the product in accordance with the British Standard. A standard is a published document that contains a technical specification |

or other precise criteria designed to be used consistently as a rule or definition. Standards are designed for voluntary use and do not impose any regulations. However, laws and regulations may refer to certain standards and make compliance with them compulsory. Sometimes BS will be accompanied by the letters EN and/or ISO. These mean that the standard was developed as a European (EN) or International (ISO) standard and then adopted by the UK as a British Standard.

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| Bronze Age | The period between about 2500BC and 700BC characterised by the use of bronze. |
| Buffer zone | An area separating two or more types of land use, such as between a residential area and a commercial area, for the purposes of preserving amenity. |
| Casing | Steel pipe cemented in place during the construction process to stabilise the wellbore. |
| Catchment Area | A land area where precipitation runs off into streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. It is a land feature that can be identified by tracing a line along the highest elevations between two areas on a map, often a ridge. |
| Catwalk | A long rectangular platform, usually made of steel and located perpendicular to the drilling rig. It is used as a laying down area for rig and drillstring tools, and components that are about to be used, or have just been used. |
| Choke | A device incorporating an orifice that is used to control fluid flow rate or downstream system pressure. |
| Christmas Tree | The assembly of fittings and valves on the top of the casing which control the flow of fluids from the well. |
| Condition | An obligation attached to a planning permission which circumscribes the manner in which a development may be carried out. |
| Consultation | Procedures for assessing public opinion about a plan or |

major development proposal, or in the case of a planning application, the means of obtaining the views of affected neighbours or others with an interest in the proposal.

Consultation bodies

Any body specified in the relevant EIA Regulations which the Competent Authority must consult in respect of an Environmental Statement, and which also has a duty to provide information or advice during the EIA process.

Conservation Status

For habitats, conservation status is determined by the sum of the influences acting on the habitat and its typical species, that may affect its long-term distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species within a given geographical area; for species, conservation status is determined by the sum of influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its populations within a given geographical area.

Core Strategy

A document which sets out the key elements of the planning framework for the area. It should comprise of a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area, a spatial strategy, core policies and a monitoring and implementation framework.

Curtilage

The land, often enclosed, around a building.

Cuttings

Rock chippings cut from the formation by the drill bit, and brought to the surface with the mud. Used by geologists to obtain formation data.

dB (decibel)

The scale on which sound pressure level is expressed. It is defined as 20 times the logarithm of the ratio between the root-mean-square pressure of the sound field and a reference pressure (2×10^{-5} Pa).

dB(A)

A-weighted decibel. This is a measure of the overall level of sound across the audible spectrum with a frequency weighting (i.e. 'A' weighting) to compensate for the varying

sensitivity of the human ear to sound at different frequencies.

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| Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) | The Government department, created in October 2008, which is responsible for energy policy, including gas storage, and climate change mitigation policy. www.decc.gov.uk |
| Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) | This UK Government Department took over responsibility for planning issues from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in May 2006. www.communities.gov.uk |
| Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) | This is a government department responsible for the regulation of the food industry in the UK, animal welfare and environmental issues as well as flood defence whose aim is sustainable development. www.defra.gov.uk |
| Department for Transport (DfT) | The government department responsible for transport matters. www.dft.gov.uk . |
| Development Control | The term commonly employed to describe that part of the Town & Country Planning Act (as amended) which relates to the submission and determination of planning applications. |
| Development Plan Documents (DPD) | Development plan documents, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy, form the development plan. The DPD include the core strategy, allocations, proposals map and action area plans. |
| Doghouse | The steel-sided room adjacent to the rig floor, usually having an access door close to the driller's controls. It has a general purpose use as an office, lunch room, tool shed and meeting room for the driller and crew. |
| Drill Bit | The tool used to crush or cut rock. |
| Drilling Mud | A term that encompasses most fluids used in drilling operations, especially fluids that contain significant amounts of suspended solids, emulsified water or oil. Mud includes all types of water-base, oil-base and synthetic-base drilling fluids. |
| Drill Stem Testing (DST) | A procedure for isolating and testing the surrounding |

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| | geological formation through the drill stem. |
| Drillstring | A combination of the drillpipe and other tools used to make the drill bit turn at the bottom of the wellbore. |
| Ecological Integrity | An ecological term used to describe a site. The integrity of a site is the coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, which enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was classified. |
| Environmental Assessment (EIA) | Impact The process by which information about the environmental effects of a proposed activity is collected, analysed and presented to decision makers. |
| Environmental Statement (ES) | A document which presents the findings of an Environmental Impact Assessment together with details of appropriate mitigation. |
| Effect | A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Proposed Development. |
| Fauna | Animal life. |
| Feature (Landscape feature) | (or element) a component part of the landscape (eg hedge, wood, stream) |
| Flare | The burning of unwanted gas through a pipe (also called a flare). |
| Floodplain | A strip of relatively flat and normally dry land alongside a stream, river, or lake that is inundated by water during a flood. |
| Flood risk | The probability of flooding occurring in a particular area. |
| Flora | Plant life. |
| Glare | The brightness of a light source when viewed against a dark background. |
| Groundwater | Water located beneath the ground surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of geologic formations |
| Habitat | The environment in which populations or individual species live or grow. |

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| Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) | Vehicles over 7.5 tonnes gross weight or where noise calculations are concerned, vehicles of unladen weight exceeding 1,525 kg |
| Historic Environment Record (HER) | The repository for all archaeological and historical information relating to a county or district. |
| Hydrocarbons | An organic compound consisting entirely of hydrogen and carbon. May exist as a solid, a liquid or a gas. |
| Hydrology | The movement, distribution and quality of water throughout the earth. |
| Impact | A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Proposed Development. |
| Indirect impacts | Impacts on the environment, which are not a direct result of the development but are often produced away from it or as a result of a complex pathway. Sometimes referred to as secondary impacts. |
| Internationally protected biological sites | Sites that, in addition to being designated SSSI are designated under European or other international law or treaties. On land these include Special Protection Areas (SPA) for birds and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) for other fauna, flora and habitats (Sites of [European] Community Importance) and Ramsar wetland sites. |
| Invertebrate | Any organism that does not have an internal bony or cartilaginous skeleton, such as insects, spiders, snails and related fauna. |
| Iron Age | The period between about 700BC and AD43 characterised by the use of iron. |
| $L_{Aeq, T}$ | L_{Aeq} is defined as the notional steady sound level which, over a stated period of time (T), would contain the same amount of acoustical energy as the A - weighted fluctuating sound measured over that period. |
| Land use | The primary use of the land, including both rural and urban activities. |

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| Landform | Combinations of slope and elevation that produce the shape and form of the land. |
| Landscape analysis | The process of breaking the landscape down into its component parts to understand how it is made up |
| Landscape character assessment | An umbrella term for description, classification and analysis of the landscape. |
| Landscape effects | Change in the elements, characteristics, character and qualities of the landscape as a result of development. These effects can be positive or negative. |
| Landscape sensitivity | The extent to which a landscape can accept change of a particular type and scale without unacceptable adverse effects on its character |
| Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) | The Local Biodiversity Action Plan is the agreed strategy for conservation and enhancement in a particular area which will help meet the UK BAP. |
| Local Nature Reserve | A statutory designation of a site of local nature conservation significance, declared by local planning authorities under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949. Other non-statutory local nature reserves are established and managed by a variety of public or private bodies (e.g. county wildlife trusts, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds). |
| Local Planning Authority | The local planning authority is the district, borough, unitary, city or county council which is the body responsible for the preparation of development plans, processing planning applications and guiding development within the administrative area. |
| Local Development Documents (LDD) | Local development document is the collective name given to all documents within the local development framework. |
| Local Development Framework (LDF) | The local development framework is the portfolio of local development documents which provide the basis for delivering spatial planning strategy. |

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| Local Transport Plan (LTP) | Local transport plans are developed by partnerships of local authorities, businesses, transport operators and service users as part of the New Deal for Transport initiative and aim to promote integrated local transport systems and to tackle problems of congestion and pollution (Department of Transport Local Government and the Regions, 2002). |
| Luminance (cd/m²) | <p>Luminance expresses the ratio between the <u>intensity</u> emitted in a certain direction and the expanse of the emitting surface. It is indicated with the letter L and is measured in <u>candela per square metre</u> (cd/m²). A luminance of 1 cd/m² is that produced in a certain direction by a surface which has, in that direction, an intensity of 1 candela and that appears to the observer with an expanse of 1 metre squared</p> <p>Luminance is the quantity more directly correlated with vision: it takes into account not only the quantity of energy which reaches the eye, but also the sensation of glare or discomfort that it can produce</p> |
| Magnitude | A combination of the scale, extent and duration of an effect. |
| Medieval | The period of the Middle Ages between the early 5th century and mid 16th century AD. |
| Mitigation Measures | Actions proposed to moderate adverse impacts and to enhance beneficial impacts arising from the whole or specific elements of the Proposed Development. |
| Minerals Planning Statements (MPS) | Documents issued by CLG setting out government policy and advice on minerals planning issues. |
| National Nature Reserve | An area designated by Natural England under 16 to 29 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. Typically, NNRs are among the best examples of a particular habitat. NNRs are of national importance. |
| National Planning Policy | A document issued by the CLG setting out the government |

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| Framework (NPPF) | planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. |
| Natural Gas | Naturally occurring methane from decomposition of organic matter where no oxygen is present. |
| Non Technical Summary (NTS) | A report which briefly describes the main points discussed in the Environmental Statement in a clear manner, without the use of technical jargon and phraseology. |
| Permeability | The property or capacity of a rock, sediment or soil to transmit a fluid; it is a measure of the ease of fluid flow under unequal pressure. |
| Phase 1 Habitat survey | A qualitative survey, based on mapping (onto standard templates – OS maps and/or map record sheets) the distribution of habitat types across a site. |
| Photomontage | A type of visualisation or illustration that is based on photographs and that simulates the likely appearance of a proposed development in the photographic view. |
| Planning Policy Statements (PPS) | Planning Policy Statements set out the UK Government's national policies on different aspects of planning. Many have been replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework adopted in March 2012. |
| Post-medieval | The period from the mid 16th century to the end of the 19th century, including the Industrial Revolution in the mid 18th century. |
| Prehistoric | Referring to anything belonging to or existing in times before recorded history (the Roman period) and including the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age. |
| Proposed Development | The proposal described in the application, comprising the siting and construction of a temporary well site including access track and ancillary infrastructure, for the exploration, testing and evaluation of hydrocarbons. |
| Quantitative | This refers to something that can be measured in a precise way to give a definite result. This contrasts with qualitative, |

which is usually a more subjective assessment of the amount of something.

Racks

Also referred to as Pipe Racks, they are elevated truss-like structures having triangular cross sections. The pipe rack supports drillpipe or casing above the ground. These structures are used to keep the pipe above ground level and closer to the level of the catwalk.

Receptor

A component of the natural, created or built environment such as human being, water, air, a building, or a plant that is affected by an impact. Landscape receptors include physical landscape resources such as woods, hedgerows etc, special interests such as areas of landscape designation and visual receptors include viewer groups such as residents, users of public rights of way and roads.

Remediation

The treatment of soil / ground water to reduce the level / risk from contamination. There are many forms of remediation that can take place both on and offsite.

Reservoir

A subsurface body of rock having sufficient porosity and permeability to store and transmit fluids.

Residual Effects

Those effects of the Proposed Development that cannot be mitigated following implementation of mitigation proposals.

Risk assessment

An assessment of the likelihood and severity of an occurrence.

Romano-British

The period characterised by the Romanised culture within that part of Britain that became part of the Roman Empire from AD43 until AD410.

Root Protection Areas

The root protection area is a minimum area which should be left undisturbed around retained trees.

Run-off

Precipitation (rain, snow, hail, etc.), snow melt, or irrigation water that appears in uncontrolled surface streams, rivers, drains or sewers.

Scheduled Monuments

Nationally important monuments that are legally protected

under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Scoping Opinion

The formal view of the determining authority on the range of issues and topics to be covered by the Environmental Impact Assessment.

Scoping Report

An exercise undertaken to determine which elements will be covered in an Environmental Statement.

Scrub

Vegetation consisting of stunted trees, bushes, and other plants.

Shale Shakers

The primary device on the rig for removing drilled solids from the mud. This vibrating sieve is simple in concept. A wire-cloth screen vibrates while the drilling fluid flows on top of it. The liquid phase of the mud and solids smaller than the wire mesh pass through the screen, while larger solids are retained on the screen and eventually fall off the back of the device and are discarded.

Significance of Effect

The significance of effect is assessed by taking into consideration the environmental sensitivity and importance of a receptor and the nature, magnitude (scale) and duration of the change or effect being assessed.

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation

Non-statutory designation selected at Local Authority level for a site of nature conservation interest.

Site of Special Scientific Interest

A site statutorily notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as being of special nature conservation or geological interest. SSSIs include wildlife habitats, geological features and landforms.

Sky Glow

The brightening of the night sky above towns, cities and countryside.

Species

A group of interbreeding organisms that seldom or never interbreed with individuals in other such groups, under natural conditions; most species are made up of subspecies or populations.

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| Source Intensity | This applies to each source in the potentially obtrusive direction, outside of the area being lit. |
| Special Protection Area | See 'internationally protected sites' |
| Special Area of Conservation | See 'internationally protected sites' |
| Surface water | Water collecting on the ground or in streams, rivers or lakes. |
| Topography | The natural or artificial features, level and surface form of the ground surface. |
| Transport Assessment | A quantitative assessment of transport impacts of construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development. |
| Tree Canopy | A layer or multiple layers of branches and foliage at the crown of a tree. |
| UK Biodiversity Action Plan | See 'Biodiversity Action Plan'. |
| Visual amenity | The value of a particular area or view in terms of what is seen |
| Visual effect | Change in the appearance of the landscape as a result of development. This can be positive (ie beneficial or an improvement) or negative (ie adverse or a detraction) |
| Watercourse | A flowing body of water such as river, stream or brook. |
| Well, Wellhead | A well is the hole originally drilled by a drilling rig which is lined with steel casing (i.e. pipe) with cement injected around it at high pressure. The casing is sealed at its bottom end with a casing shoe before drilling out of the bottom with a smaller bit a repeating the casing process. Thus the well consists of a series of ever smaller concentric casings, with the shoes (casing points) selected for operational reasons and to protect aquifers or to isolate other pressurised formations. The inner pipe is the production tubing which conveys the gas to surface where a casing with valves for isolation and maintenance is mounted. This valve arrangement is the wellhead (the casing on which |

Well Site

everything is mounted is often called the 'Christmas Tree'.

The area required for drilling the wells and for installation of the production equipment. The area is defined by the possible need to site a drilling rig on the site in order to carry out work-over, rather than the area needed for the production equipment.

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| AAWT | Annual Average Weekday Traffic |
| AES | Annual Energy Statement |
| AIA | Arboricultural Impact Assessment |
| AOD | Above Ordnance Datum |
| ASA | Alternative Sites Assessment |
| BAP | Biological Action Plan |
| BGS | British Geological Survey |
| BPM | Best Practicable Means |
| BRES | Business Register Employment Survey |
| BS | British Standard |
| BSI | British Standards Institution |
| BCT | Bat Conservation Trust |
| CDC | Chichester District Council |
| CEB | Clean Enclosed Burner |
| CEZ | Construction Exclusion Zone |
| CIBSE | Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers |
| CLO | Contaminated Land Officer |
| CNEA | Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act |
| COPA | The Control of Pollution Act |
| CPA | County Planning Authority |
| DCLG | Department for Communities and Local Government |
| DECC | Department of Energy and Climate Change |
| DEFRA | Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs |
| DETR | Department of the Environment, Transport and Regions |
| DMRB | Design Manual for Roads and Bridges |
| DST | Drill Stem Testing |
| DTI | The Department of Trade and Industry |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| ES | Environmental Statement |
| GCN | Great Crested Newts |
| GIS | Geographical Information Systems |

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| HA | Highways Agency |
| HDPE | High Density Polyethylene |
| HGV | Heavy Goods Vehicle |
| HSI | Habitat Suitability Index |
| HV | Heavy Vehicles |
| IEA | Institute of Environmental Assessment |
| IEEM | Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management |
| IEMA | Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment |
| ILE | Institute of Lighting Engineers |
| IPL | Institution of Lighting Professionals |
| ISO | International Organisation for Standardisation |
| JNCC | Joint Nature Conservation Committee |
| JSA | Job Seekers Allowance |
| LBAP | Local Biodiversity Action Plan |
| LV | Light Vehicles |
| LVIA | Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment |
| MAGIC | Multi Agency Geographic Information Centre |
| MPS | Minerals Policy Statement |
| NBN | National Biodiversity Network |
| NERC | Natural Environment and Rural Communities |
| NPPF | National Planning Policy Framework |
| NPS | National Policy Statements |
| NTS | Non-Technical Summary |
| ODPM | Office of the Deputy Prime Minister |
| ONS | Office for National Statistics |
| PIA | Personal Injury Accident |
| PPG | Planning Policy Guidance |
| PPS | Planning Policy Statement |
| PROW | Public Rights of Way |
| RES | Regional Economic Strategy |
| RPA | Root Protection Area |

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| SDNP | South Downs National Park |
| SDNPA | South Downs National Park Authority |
| SNCI | Site of Nature Conservation Importance |
| TMP | Traffic Management Plan |
| TN | Target Notes |
| TP | Transport Plan |
| UKBAP | UK Biodiversity Action Plan |
| UKCS | UK Continental Shelf |
| WCA | Wildlife and Countryside Act |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |
| WSCC | West Sussex County Council |