



PRECAUTIONARY BIODIVERSITY METHOD STATEMENT

FOR

WEALDEN HOUSE, EAST GRINSTEAD

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Date of surveys	July 2021 – October 2025
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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 Corylus Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Antler Homes to produce this Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement for the proposed construction works at Wealden House, East Grinstead (hereafter the 'Site').
- 1.1.2 The Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement has been produced in order to address and discharge Condition 9 of Planning Consent (ref: DM/22/2832) issued by Mid Sussex District Council in November 2024.
- 1.1.3 Condition 9 states *"No development shall take place (including any demolition, ground works, site clearance) until a Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement for protected and Priority species (bats and Great Crested Newt) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority."*

The content of the method statement shall include the following:

- a) purpose and objectives for the proposed works;*
- b) detailed design(s) and/or working method(s) necessary to achieve stated objectives (including, where relevant, type and source of materials to be used);*
- c) extent and location of proposed works shown on appropriate scale maps and plans;*
- d) timetable for implementation, demonstrating that works are aligned with the proposed phasing of construction;*
- e) persons responsible for implementing the works;*
- f) initial aftercare and long-term maintenance (where relevant);*
- g) disposal of any wastes arising from works.*

The works shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the approved details and shall be retained in that manner thereafter.

Reason: To conserve protected and Priority species and allow the LPA to discharge its duties under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), s40 of the NERC Act 2006 (Priority habitats and species) and s17 Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and to accord with Policy DP38 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031."

- 1.1.4 All contractors and subcontractors involved in the construction of the proposed development are required to adhere to this Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement, and no development (including demolition, ground works, vegetation clearance) shall take place until this document has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

1.2 Project Background

Site Location

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in Ashurst Wood, to the south-east of East Grinstead, at Ordnance Survey grid reference TQ 4120 3690. The Site measures approximately 1.26ha, of which 0.5ha comprises Wealden House and EDF comprises 0.76ha. An additional area of 1.14ha broadleaved woodland lies beyond the red line boundary to the south-west, within the blue line boundary. Refer to the Site Location Plan in Figure 1 (Lytle Associates Architects, Drawing 2053_001).
- 1.2.2 The Site comprises buildings (predominately a large detached period property at Wealden House and a large office/warehouse at EDF), hardstanding, grassland, ornamental shrubs/flower beds, scattered trees, scrub and a small pond.

- 1.2.3 The Site is bordered by the A22 to the north-east, with low density detached properties to the north-west and south-east, and Blunds Hole woodland to the south-west. The wider landscape is dominated by Ashurst Wood and East Grinstead and by areas of broadleaved and mixed woodland.

Baseline Ecology

- 1.2.4 The following ecological surveys have been undertaken since 2018, and unless otherwise stated were undertaken across the Site:
- Phase 1 Vegetation Survey and Risk Assessment for Protected Species at the EDF site (Ralph Hobbs, 2018)
 - Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) at the Wealden House site (Corylus Ecology, 2021)
 - Bat Emergence and Owl Survey at the Wealden House site (Corylus Ecology, 2021)
 - Update Ecology Survey (Corylus Ecology, 2024)
 - Update Bat Emergence Survey the Wealden House site (Corylus Ecology, 2024)
 - Reptile Presence/Likely Absence Survey (Corylus Ecology, 2024)
 - Great crested newt eDNA Survey at the Wealden House site (Corylus Ecology, 2024)
 - Dormouse Presence/Likely Absence Survey (Corylus Ecology, 2024 – 2025)
- 1.2.5 The surveys identified that the following protected species and habitats were present and would need to be considered further:
- Ancient woodland (in the form of Blunds Hole along the south-western boundary)
 - Trees
 - Reptiles (low population of slow worms and grass snake)
 - Dormice
 - Nesting birds
- 1.2.6 Measures to protect habitats and species known to be present will be detailed in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for Biodiversity, produced to discharge Condition 10.
- 1.2.7 Surveys also identified that the pond was not found to support great crested newt DNA (refer to Appendix A for eDNA results). Furthermore, no bat roosts were found within the Wealden House building. Whilst the presence of great crested newts and roosting bats has not been confirmed on site, there is a low risk that these animals could be present in low numbers, and as such measures to protect them has been detailed in this Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement.

Proposed Development

- 1.2.8 The Proposed Development comprises demolition of existing buildings and erection of residential redevelopment scheme comprising 2 x three storey buildings containing 15 apartments together with 35 x three and four bedroom houses, 105 car and garage spaces, associated landscaping and open space.

1.3 Report Objectives

1.3.1 The objectives of this report are to:

- i. Outline the purpose and objectives for the proposed work;
- ii. Detail the working method(s) necessary to achieve stated objectives;
- iii. Identify the extent and location of proposed works shown on appropriate scale maps and plans;
- iv. Identify the timetable for implementation, demonstrating that works are aligned with the proposed phasing of construction; and
- v. Identify the persons responsible for implementing the works.

1.3.2 The structure of this report addresses the objectives as set out above. As there is no initial aftercare/long-term maintenance or disposal of wastes arising from works, these items have not been included.

2 Purpose and Objectives for the Proposed Work

2.1 Purpose

- 2.1.1 The purpose of this Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement is to provide detail on the measures recommended to avoid impacts during the construction phase on great crested newts and roosting bats, and to minimise impacts if any animals are found.

2.2 Objectives

- 2.2.1 The objectives of this Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement are to provide information which will inform the site managers/contractors of:
- The potential locations where great crested newts and roosting bats might be found
 - The legislation protecting great crested newts and roosting bats
 - The working methods to be employed in those locations to avoid impacts to great crested newts and roosting bats
 - What to do if a great crested newt or roosting bat is found
 - Responsibilities

3 Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statements

3.1 Great Crested Newts

Potential Location on Site

- 3.1.1 No evidence of great crested newts has been found on site. The habitats in the table below could potentially provide breeding sites and resting places to amphibians including great crested newts at different times of the year. Figure 2 illustrates the approximate location of the habitats on site.

Table 1. Potential habitats and timeframes when great crested newts might be present

Habitat	Timeframe	Habitat Type	Use by Great Crested Newt
Pond	Spring – Summer	Breeding and egg-laying Aquatic foraging	Used when newts are active, during the breeding season, both day and at night
Rockeries, stone slabs, tree roots, logs, woodland, mammal burrows	Winter	Hibernation	Usually, an underground shelter which is used when newts are inactive following temperatures consistently below 5°C (generally between December and February)
Rockeries, stone slabs, tree roots, logs	Spring – Autumn (year-round, when not hibernating)	Refugia	Used to hid under when newts are active, and normally in use during the day as a place of shelter
Grassland, woodland, borders	Spring – Autumn (year-round, when not hibernating)	Foraging	Used when newts are active at night
Grassland, woodland, borders	Spring – Autumn (year-round, when not hibernating)	Dispersal	Used when newts are active at night

Legislation

- 3.1.2 It is an offence under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to deliberately kill or injure a great crested newt, to destroy or damage their breeding sites and resting places, or to deliberately disturb great crested newts and affect their ability to survive, breed or hibernate. Furthermore, it is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) to intentionally or recklessly disturb a great crested newt whilst it is in a place of shelter, or to obstruct access to a place of shelter.

Potential Risks during Construction

- 3.1.3 If great crested newts are present during the unmitigated site clearance operations, there is a high likelihood that they will be injured or killed, with their habitat destroyed. This would contravene wildlife legislation. The following precautionary methods would help to avoid and minimise potential impacts.

Method Statement to Protect Animals

- 3.1.4 In order to protect great crested newts potentially present, the following sequence of measures will be adhered to prior to construction in suitable habitat:
- i) Toolbox talk to be delivered by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE)

- ii) Reptile mat searches (as part of the reptile mitigation exercise)
 - iii) Dismantling of natural refugia (as part of the reptile mitigation exercise)
 - iv) Destructive search (as part of the reptile mitigation exercise)
- 3.1.5 Prior to any construction operations commencing and as part of the site induction, the site managers and contractors will be made aware of the known and potential protected species on site via means of a toolbox talk delivered by a SQE. Full details of the ecological protection measures, as prescribed in this Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement and the CEMP (Biodiversity) will be retained in the Site Office.
- 3.1.6 As part of the reptile mitigation, a translocation exercise will be carried out to move reptiles present within the construction footprint to a safe receptor area within the south-western woodland buffer. Reptile mats in the form of bitumen roofing felt will be placed within grassland and along the edges of borders on site from March. The mats will then be checked from April and any reptiles found will be captured and translocated. Following the translocation exercise, any habitats that could provide natural refugia (rockeries, slabs, log piles, etc) will be taken apart by hand to find any sheltering animals. Finally, a destructive search using a toothed excavator will be employed to carefully strip the remaining suitable habitat and capture any remaining animals. These operations would be timed to coincide when reptiles are active between April and October.
- 3.1.7 If any great crested newts are found under the refugia during reptile translocation exercise, dismantling of natural refugia, destructive search or any further construction operation on site, all works in the immediate area will cease until a SQE or on site Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) has been contacted for advice. The habitat in which the great crested newt is found will be left in situ, unless there is a risk of potential injury to the newt, in which case it will be carefully picked up, put in a box with holes punched in the lid, and placed under a refuge within the reptile receptor area.
- 3.1.8 Where great crested newts are found, a SQE will advise on what options are available with regards to licensing, and whether additional on site mitigation and protection measures are required.

3.2 Roosting Bats

Potential Location on Site

- 3.2.1 No conclusive evidence of roosting bats has been found on site within Wealden House. Potential access points for bats were noted on the southern roof pitch where a number of raised slates were noted, in addition to gaps in the mortar at the ridge. An additional area providing potential access to bats was an area of rotted wood associated with the eaves/soffit to the south. Figure 2 illustrates the location of the Wealden House on site.

Legislation

- 3.2.2 It is an offence under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to deliberately kill or injure a bat, to destroy a roost site, or to deliberately disturb bats and affect their ability to survive, breed, rear young, or hibernate. Furthermore, it is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) to intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat whilst it is in a place of shelter, or to obstruct access to a place of shelter.

Potential Risks during Construction

- 3.2.3 If roosting bats are present during the unmitigated demolition of Wealden House, there is a high likelihood that they will be injured or killed, with their roosts destroyed. This would contravene wildlife legislation. The following precautionary methods would help to avoid and minimise potential impacts.

Method Statement to Protect Animals

- 3.2.4 In order to protect roosting bats potentially present in the Wealden House building, the following sequence of measures will be adhered to prior to demolition taking place:
- i) Toolbox talk to be delivered by a SQE
 - ii) Identification of potential access points and Potential Roost Features (PRF) at height by a SQE
 - iii) Sensitive roof removal of areas identified as PRF/potential bat access
- 3.2.5 As part of the site induction and prior to any works commencing, the site managers and contractors will be made aware of the known and potential protected species on site via means of a toolbox talk delivered by a SQE. Full details of the ecological protection measures, as prescribed in this Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement and the CEMP (Biodiversity) will be retained in the Site Office.
- 3.2.6 Prior to any works commencing on the building demolition, a SQE will gain access at height to the Wealden House roof to identify the locations of any potential areas that bats could use to access the structure or any PRF. These will be marked up and be subject to the sensitive roof removal techniques as detailed below.
- 3.2.7 The following sensitive roof removal strategy for the identified areas at Wealden House will be employed:
- i) The roof slates will be stripped from the roof by (gloved) hand.
 - ii) Slates and tiles will be lifted away by the leading edge to prevent any bat potentially present beneath being crushed. Slates/tile will not be slid.
 - iii) Each slate/tile will be turned over to check the underside for bats clinging to the underneath. Where free from bats, the slate/tile will be discarded.
- 3.2.8 If any roosting bats or evidence of bats (e.g. piles of droppings) is found during the demolition, all works in the immediate area will cease until a SQE has been contacted for advice. Any slate that has been removed will be carefully replaced to preserve the roost/evidence of bats without crushing any bats present.
- 3.2.9 Unless a bat has been injured, no-one should attempt to catch or pick up any bats. In the event that a bat has been injured (and following verification by a SQE), a contractor may carefully pick up a bat using thick gloves to avoid being bitten, and place it in a suitable box (e.g. a shoe box with air holes punched in the lid, a cloth and plastic bottle cap with water). A bat rescuer (identified via <https://www.sussexbatgroup.org.uk/batrescue> or via the Bat Conservation Trust helpline 0345 1300 228) will be contacted for advice on how best to help the injured bat.
- 3.2.10 Where roosting bats or evidence of bats is found, a SQE will advise on what additional measures are needed (including licensing) to mitigate and protect bats, and provide them with compensatory roosts.

4 Role and Responsibilities

4.1 Overview

- 4.1.1 Prior to the commencement of any construction operations on site and as part of their site induction, all site operatives will be given a toolbox talk by a SQE and/or the Site Manager (who will be briefed in advance by the SQE).
- 4.1.2 The toolbox talk will summarise the details of this Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement and the CEMP (Biodiversity), the reasons for the protective measures and where on site ecological constraints occur/could occur.
- 4.1.3 Both documents will be available in the Site Office, as will posters identifying protected species which could be found on site. All construction operatives will be asked to be vigilant when on site and to report any signs of protected species or breaches in protective methods. The contact details of the SQE will be retained within the Site Office and held by the Site Manager. The SQE will be able to advise in the event that a protected species is found during works.

4.2 Site Manager

- 4.2.1 Antler Homes will appoint a suitable Site Manager for the duration of the construction phase. The Site Manager will be on site at all times during working hours and will be responsible for ensuring that the measures to protect biodiversity on site, as detailed in this Precautionary Method Statement, are adhered to.
- 4.2.2 They will be responsible for ensuring that all site operatives are given a toolbox talk to inform them of the ecological constraints on site. S/he will review method statements for all works which could impact ecological receptors and will ensure that a SQE is on site during any works where the presence of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) or licensed ecologist is required.

4.3 SQE

- 4.3.1 Antler Homes will appoint a SQE who will be responsible for the following:
 - Briefing the Site Manager/site operatives on this Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement by means of a toolbox talk
 - Responding to alerts raised by the Site Manager/site operatives
- 4.3.2 The SQE will be suitably informed about the ecological constraints on site and the measures required to protect and minimise impacts upon these receptors. They will be suitably experienced and able to impart the ecological information to their audience.

4.4 Site Operatives

- 4.4.1 Antler Homes will appoint suitably trained contractors/site operatives to carry out the construction operations.
- 4.4.2 The site operatives will be briefed on this Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement and will each be responsible for ensuring that their activities comply with wildlife legislation and the methodologies/restrictions set out in this document.

5 Timetable for Implementation

- 5.1.1 As per the Antler Homes Build Programme (refer to Appendix B), the demolition of the buildings on site is proposed from March – May 2026. It is understood that site clearance will also be undertaken within the same timeframe as demolition. As such, the toolbox talk will be given ahead of the proposed start date in February. The inspection by a SQE of the potential bat access points and PRFs associated with the Wealden House roof will be done at a similar timeframe.
- 5.1.2 Implementation of the precautionary methods to protect great crested newts and bats will be implemented from March and, in addition to the measures within the CEMP (Biodiversity) to safeguard the known habitats/wildlife, will ensure that construction activities avoid and minimise impacts to biodiversity.
- 5.1.3 Construction activities from March will avoid impacting protected species (bat species and great crested newts) during hibernation, the most vulnerable stage of their lifecycle.

6 Conclusion

- 6.1.1 Corylus Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Antler Homes to produce this Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement for the proposed construction works at Wealden House, East Grinstead, in order to address and discharge Condition 9 of Planning Consent (ref: DM/22/2832) issued by Mid Sussex District Council in November 2024 which states:
- “No development shall take place (including any demolition, ground works, site clearance) until a Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement for protected and Priority species (bats and Great Crested Newt) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.*
- 6.1.2 No great crested newt or bat roosts in the Wealden House building have been found during the various ecology surveys on site, but there is a low risk that these animals could be present in low numbers, and as such measures to protect them has been detailed in this Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement. Measures to protect habitats and species known to be present will be detailed in the CEMP for Biodiversity, produced to discharge Condition 10.
- 6.1.3 In order to protect great crested newts potentially present, the following sequence of measures will be adhered to prior to construction in suitable habitat:
- i) Toolbox talk to be delivered by a SQE
 - ii) Reptile mat searches (as part of the reptile mitigation exercise)
 - iii) Dismantling of natural refugia (as part of the reptile mitigation exercise)
 - iv) Destructive search (as part of the reptile mitigation exercise)
- 6.1.4 In order to protect roosting bats potentially present in the Wealden House building, the following sequence of measures will be adhered to prior to demolition taking place:
- i) Toolbox talk to be delivered by a SQE
 - ii) Identification of potential access points and Potential Roost Features (PRF) at height by a SQE
 - iii) Sensitive roof removal of areas identified as PRF/potential bat access
- 6.1.5 If any great crested newts or roosting bats are found during works, then all works in the immediate area will cease until a SQE or on site ECoW has been contacted for advice and a solution devised.
- 6.1.6 Antler Homes will appoint suitably trained Site Managers/contractors/site operatives to carry out the construction operations and following a toolbox talk on this Precautionary Biodiversity Method Statement, each be responsible for ensuring that their activities comply with wildlife legislation and the methodologies/restrictions set out in this document.
- 6.1.7 Implementation of the precautionary methods to protect great crested newts and bats will be implemented from March and, in addition to the measures within the CEMP (Biodiversity) to safeguard the known habitats/wildlife, will ensure that construction activities avoid and minimise impacts to biodiversity (i.e. by avoiding vulnerable stages in their lifecycle).

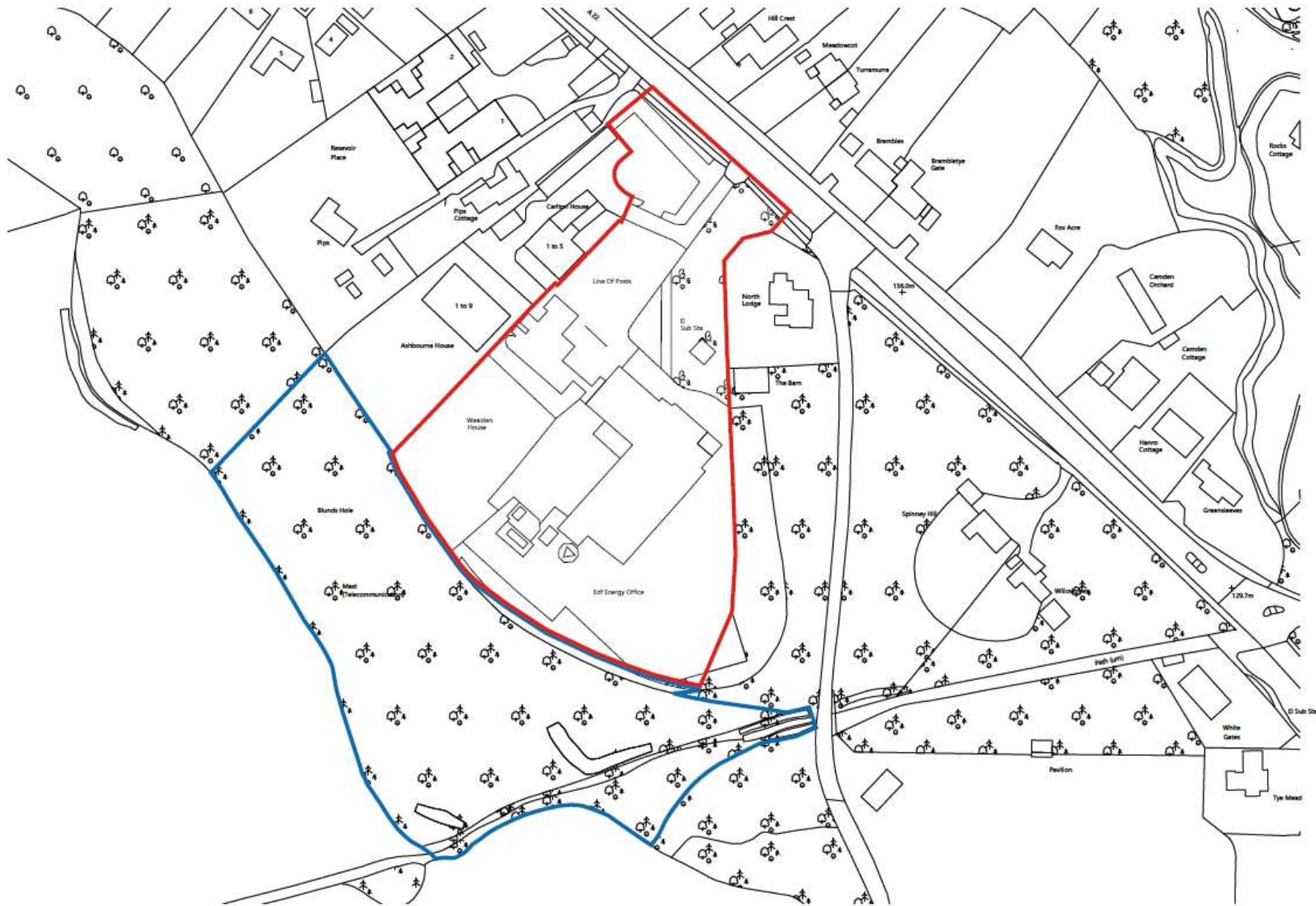
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8 Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Location of Potential Protected Species Habitat



PLANNING ISSUE

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CLIENT

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Limited

PROJECT

Wealden House/Former
EDF Office, Lewes Road,
Ashurst Wood, West
Sussex

TITLE

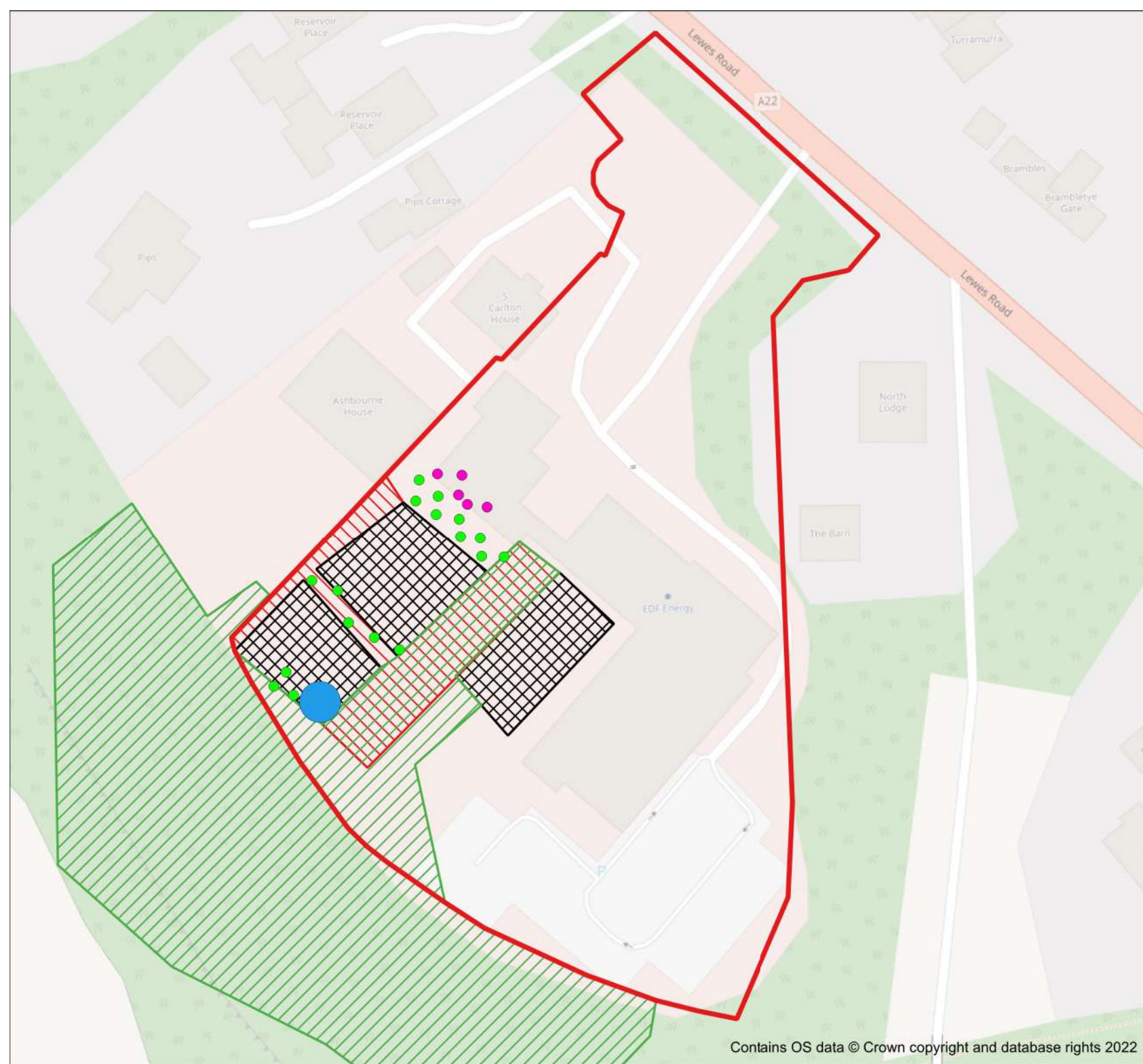
Site Location Plan

DRAWING NUMBER

2053_001

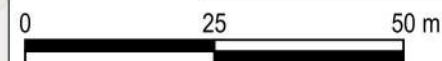
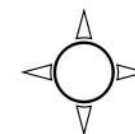
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Key

- Site boundary
- Building access (bats)
- Refugia (GCN)
- Pond (GCN)
- Border (GCN)
- Grassland (GCN)
- Woodland (GCN)



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Project: 24043 - Wealden House

Title: Figure 2 - Potential Protected Species Habitat

1:1,000 11/11/2025 Drawing No 001

Drawn: JD Checked: NxD

Appendix A eDNA Results for Great Crested Newts at the on site Pond

eDNA Technical Report



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Report Reference	R0000832
Report Date	13 May 2025
Reported By	jshaw

Dispatch Order Reference		P0000547					
Site Name		Wealden House Pond					
Site Location		East Grinstead					
Barcode	Received Date	Sampled Date	Sample Check	Degradation Check	Inhibition Check	Result	Positive Replicates
GCN009796	08/05/2025	01/05/2025	PASS	PASS	PASS	NEGATIVE	0 out of 12

eDNA Technical Report



SUMMARY

The water samples listed in the tables above were submitted to Cellmark for environmental DNA (eDNA) testing for the presence of Great Crested Newt (GCN; *Triturus cristatus*) DNA. The laboratory testing was carried out in compliance with the guidelines described in [WC1067: Analytical and methodological development for improved surveillance of The Great Crested Newt \(version 1.1\)](#)

INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

Barcode	Each kit is given a unique sample barcode. A kit and the six sample tubes contained within it are labelled with the same sample barcode. This allows Cellmark to track where each kit has been sent and to track the samples through the laboratory once they have been returned.
Site Name	The name of the sampling site.
OS Reference	Ordnance Survey grid reference: the location of the pond.
Sample Check	Upon receipt in the laboratory, the 6 sample tubes are scored for sample volume, leakage, damage and for the presence of sediment, algae and other debris within the sample tubes. They are scored as 'PASS' or 'FAIL'. Samples that fail at this stage may not be suitable for further processing.
Degradation Check	A control marker is spiked into the sample tubes during the kit manufacturing process. This marker is analysed for degradation and reported as 'DEGRADED' or 'PASS'.
Inhibition Check	Some substances (inhibitors) can cause the GCN assay to give a negative result despite the presence of GCN DNA. An assay is performed to determine whether inhibitors are present in the eDNA extract. If inhibition is detected, steps are taken to mitigate the effects on the GCN detection assay. The degradation assay is reported as 'INHIBITED' or 'PASS'.
Result	Results are reported as 'POSITIVE', 'NEGATIVE' or 'INCONCLUSIVE'. A positive result indicates that there is evidence that Great Crested Newts are present or have recently been present in the pond. If no GCN DNA is detected, a negative result is reported. The results are deemed inconclusive if we do not detect the presence of GCN DNA and there is an indication that something in the sample is interfering with the analysis (inhibition or degradation).
Positive Replicates	A single eDNA extract is produced for each pond. The extract is then analysed to detect the presence of GCN DNA. A total of 12 replicates of this analysis is performed per eDNA extract. If at least 1 of the replicates is positive for the presence of GCN DNA, the pond is declared positive for the presence of Great Crested Newts.

METHODOLOGY

Upon arrival in the laboratory, the 6 sample tubes are checked for sample volume, leakage and any other damage. The samples are also inspected for macroscopic debris. Based on the outcome of this inspection, the decision is made as to whether the sample is suitable for further processing. Samples that have passed this inspection step are centrifuged. The resulting pellets (containing the eDNA) from each tube are then combined. The eDNA is then isolated (extracted) from the combined pellet.

Inhibitors, more specifically PCR inhibitors, are substances in the eDNA sample which may be co-isolated with the DNA and which interfere with eDNA detection assays. All eDNA extracts are tested for the presence of inhibitors. When a sample has been shown to be inhibited and the results of the GCN detection assay are negative, we cannot be sure whether the sample is truly negative for GCN DNA or that the inhibitors have prevented the GCN assay from working correctly. In this scenario, the result is reported as inconclusive.

eDNA Technical Report



The ability to detect a control marker that has been spiked into the sample tubes during the kit manufacturing process is also tested. If this marker cannot be detected, it suggests that that DNA in the sample has been degraded. Some possible causes of degradation can be the conditions under which the sample has been stored (eg exposure to high temperatures or UV from excessive sunlight) or contamination with substances that destroy DNA. If the control DNA is not detected but the GCN detection assay is positive for GCN, then the sample is reported as positive for GCN DNA. However, if neither the control DNA nor GCN DNA is detected, the sample is reported as inconclusive because we cannot know whether there was any GCN DNA present in the sample but it was degraded prior to analysis.

The GCN detection assay targets a portion of the GCN mitochondrial DNA. This assay is detailed in WC1067 Analytical and Methodological Development for Improved Surveillance of The Great Crested Newt (version 1.1). This assay specifically detects GCN DNA. If GCN DNA is detected in at least 1 of the 12 replicate GCN detection assays, the sample is reported as positive for the presence of GCN. A technique called quantitative PCR (qPCR) is used in the inhibition, degradation and GCN detection assays to detect specific regions of DNA. Positive and negative controls are used in each of the assays and these have to give the expected results in order for the sample to be declared positive or negative for GCN DNA.

Cellmark participates in the FERA proficiency testing scheme and achieved 100% in the 2021 test. Driven by quality, Cellmark has held international ISO quality certification since 1990. Cellmark provides a range of laboratory testing services accredited to ISO 17025 and although delivered to the same exacting quality standards, Cellmark's eDNA service is not yet included on the scope of its ISO 17025 accreditation. Cellmark is certified to ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and to ISO 27001.

Appendix B Build Programme

East Grinstead

None

Antler Homes

Stewart Kirk

21/07/2025

