



PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

MS BOOTH

GREENACRES FARM
WINEHAM LANE
BOLNEY
WEST SUSSEX
RH17 5SD

20TH OCTOBER 2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was carried out across land at Greenacres Farm, Bolney, within the Mid Sussex District of West Sussex on the 5th August 2025. The assessment was required in order to ascertain whether any ecological constraints could affect proposed development at the site. Proposals are for the installation of an equestrian sand school in addition to the creation of an all-weather turnout area for horses. Access will remain as existing, with the existing access track extending to the proposed sand school being upgraded as part of the proposals. The total survey area extended over approximately 0.5 hectares (ha), with works impacting approximately 0.3ha.

The main findings of the survey are as follows:

- * Greenacres Farm is in a semi-rural location on the western edge of Bolney, situated to the immediate south of the A272. Agricultural land dominates the immediate vicinity along with scattered residential properties.
- * The proposed working areas relate to three separate locations within the central extent of the wider farm estate, all of which are dominated by managed grassland.
- * The site is not subject to any statutory or non-statutory designations.
- * The survey area is of value within the immediate vicinity of the site, providing habitats to support breeding birds and foraging bats with connectivity for more mobile species including badger and hedgehog to pass through the site.
- * Based on the results of the current assessment, no further surveys are required to inform the planning application, instead adopting a precautionary approach for different elements of the works in relation to breeding birds, reptiles and badger is considered sufficient to fully safeguard these species groups.
- * Although the site has limited potential to support great crested newt, due to the site falling within a red impact risk zone, precautionary measures should be implemented as part of the site preparation and construction phases in order to fully safeguard this species.
- * Under current guidance, a targeted Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment will be required to accompany the scheme. This was being compiled concurrently with the PEA.
- * Details regarding recommended mitigation to include precautionary working practices, together with habitat enhancement measures are provided in the Recommendations section of the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background

- 1.1 CT Ecology Limited was commissioned by Ms Booth to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal to inform the potential ecological constraints of proposed development at Greenacres Farm, West Sussex (hereafter referred to as “the site”).
- 1.2 This report has been compiled in accordance with current guidelines (British Standard 42020:2013 Biodiversity. Code of Practice for Planning and Development, 2013 and CIEEM, 2013 & 2016).
- 1.3 The purpose of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was:
 - * to classify the major habitats present;
 - * to identify the potential for any legally protected species to be present;
 - * to evaluate the nature conservation importance of the site;
 - * to recommend any additional ecological surveys and mitigation; and
 - * to provide recommendations for site enhancement.

Development Proposals

- 1.4 Proposals are for the installation of an equestrian sand school in addition to the creation of an all-weather turnout area for horses. Access will remain as existing, with a section of the existing access track extending to the proposed sand school being upgraded as part of the proposals. A small number of trees will be felled as part of the proposals, located adjacent to the proposed turnout area. The working areas will impact approximately 0.3ha.

Site Description

- 1.5 Greenacres Farm is within the western extent of Bolney, West Sussex, located to the immediate south of the A272, accessed from Wineham Lane to the east.
- 1.6 The farm estate comprises a residential property and garden with associated land used for equestrian purposes and includes a large agricultural unit used for stabling, together with a series of grazed fields and boundary tree lines, extending over approximately 3ha.

- 1.7 The proposed working areas extend over three distinct areas; centred on British National Grid Reference TQ2418 2267 (proposed turn-out area); TQ2410 2261 (proposed equestrian school); and TQ2411 2263 (upgraded access track), all of which are broadly within the centre of the wider farm estate. The areas comprise two grazed fields with associated central access track. The survey area extended over a total of 0.5 hectares (ha) and is shown on the survey map in Appendix B.
- 1.8 In the wider context, agricultural fields and associated farmsteads dominated together with scattered woodland blocks and residential properties. The centre of Bolney is approximately 1.8km to the east and the village of Wineham is approximately 600m to the south.

2. METHODOLOGY

Desk Study & Consultations

- 2.1 The desktop study involved conducting database searches for statutory and non-statutory designated sites, legally protected species and features of interest within a 2km radius of the site and an online search for any Protected Species Mitigation Licences (PSML) within 1km. The data search was based on information provided by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC 2025); Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC, 2025); Ordnance Survey mapping; and aerial photography.

Field Survey and Assessment

- 2.2 An ecological survey of the site was undertaken on 5th August 2025 by Carly Teague, a suitably qualified ecologist with over 17 years' experience as a professional ecologist. The weather conditions during the survey were warm and dry with still air and slightly overcast with no precipitation and a temperature of 20.5°C at the start of the survey.
- 2.3 The field survey comprised a walkover inspection of the land and habitats present. The survey followed the UK Habitat Classification System (Ver 2.0) (UK Habitats, 2023) and covered all accessible parts of the site, including boundary features. Habitats were assigned to either Level 3 or to Level 4 where applicable, the minimum mapping unit used was 25m² and Secondary Codes were utilised where possible. Habitats were described and mapped (Appendix B). A list of plant species was compiled, together with an estimate of abundance made according to the DAFOR scale (Appendix D).
- 2.4 This assessment provides information on the habitats in the survey area and identifies actual or potential presence of legally protected or otherwise notable species/habitats in or immediately adjacent to the site.
- 2.5 Target notes highlighting a particular feature of ecological interest are provided in Appendix A, with associated photographs.
- 2.6 Scientific names are given after the first mention of a species, thereafter, common names only are used. Nomenclature follows Stace (2010) for vascular plant species.

Protected Species Assessment

- 2.7 The potential for the site to provide habitat for protected species was assessed from field observations in conjunction with results of the desk study. The site was inspected for indications of the presence of protected species including:

- * Habitat considered suitable to support widespread reptile species including areas with a scrub/grassland mosaic and potential hibernation sites;
 - * on-site ponds offering potential breeding opportunities for great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) and the presence of suitable terrestrial habitat including hedgerows and rough grassland;
 - * presence of features in, and on trees, indicating potential for roosting bats *Chiroptera*, including knot and rot holes and loose bark. The presence of features on buildings including loose roof tiles, gaps in fascia boarding in addition to secondary evidence including staining, droppings and feeding remains;
 - * presence of nesting habitat for breeding birds, including mature trees, dense scrub and hedgerows and direct evidence of bird nesting including bird song, old nests etc;
 - * presence of woodland and or hedgerows providing suitable habitat to support hazel dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*); and
 - * habitats considered suitable to support badger (*Meles meles*) setts, and evidence in the form of hair, pathways and latrines.
- 2.8 The potential presence for protected species is categorised as Negligible, Low, Moderate, High or Present, based on the findings of the field survey and on the evaluation of existing data.
- 2.9 The purpose of this assessment is to identify whether more comprehensive Phase 2 surveys for protected species or mitigation should be recommended.

Caveat

Data Search

- 2.10 It is important to note that, even where data is held, an absence of records for a defined area does not necessarily mean that there is a lack of ecological interest; the area may be simply under-recorded.

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

- 2.11 Ecological surveys are limited by factors that affect presence of plants and animals such as seasonality. Whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no investigation can ensure the complete characterisation of the environment.

- 2.12 The appraisal does not constitute a full botanical survey, or a Phase 2 pre-construction survey that would include accurate GIS mapping for invasive or protected plant species. This survey provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species occurring on the site based on the suitability of the habitat, known distribution of the species in the local area and any direct evidence observed during the survey. It is therefore used as a tool to recommend further protected species surveys (or other species of significant nature conservation interest) if on the basis of the preliminary assessment or during subsequent surveys, it is considered reasonably likely that protected species may be present.
- 2.13 It is considered that the survey was sufficiently rigorous to assess the ecological value of the site.

3. BASELINE CONDITIONS

Aerial Photography and OS Maps

- 3.1 The site is in a semi-rural location on the western edge of Bolney, West Sussex, situated to the south of the A272. Agricultural land dominates the immediate vicinity along with scattered residential properties.
- 3.2 There are no ponds within the site boundary. Within a 500m radius, there are six ponds, primarily associated with farmland and rural properties to the north and south. The closest pond is located approximately 125m to the north; on the adjacent side of the A272.
- 3.3 Over 40 woodland blocks are present within 2km of the site, extending in all directions. The nearest block of woodland is approximately 75m to the south at its closest point to the application site.

Protected Species Mitigation Licences (PSML)

- 3.4 No PSML's or associated licence returns for any species were returned within 1km of the survey area.

Statutory and Non-Statutory Designated Sites

Statutory Sites

- 3.5 The site is not subject to any statutory designations. There is one statutory designated site located within a 2km radius. High Weald National Landscape (NL), is approximately 350m to the north. The High Weald is designated for its medieval landscape of wooded, rolling hills studded with sandstone outcrops; small, irregular-shaped fields; scattered farmsteads; and ancient routeways.

Non-Statutory Sites

- 3.6 The site is not subject to any non-statutory designations. There is one non-statutory designated site located within a 2km radius; Colwood Lane Designated Road Verge (DRV) is approximately 1.6km to the north-east, recognised for its floristic diversity and ecological value as part of a connected habitat corridor along the roadside network.

Other Habitat Classifications

Ancient woodland

- 3.7 Over 30 blocks of ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) and ancient replanted woodland are present within 2km of the site, located in all directions. The nearest block is approximately 500m to the south-east.

Habitats

Site Summary

- 3.8 The main habitats recorded within the site are described below. Additional details are shown on the habitat survey map in Appendix B, and the target notes are listed in Appendix A.

Table 3.1: Habitat Descriptions

Habitat Type	UK Habitats Code (secondary codes in brackets)	Description	Area (ha)
Modified Grassland	g4	Grassland dominated the site, in the form of a series of grassland fields. The grassland has been subject to long-term grazing/disturbance and all fields supported a short sward at the time of the assessment. The swards were dominated by coarser grasses and forbs contributed to less than 15% of the species composition, with a slightly higher forb content recorded in Field 1, compared to other areas. <i>Fields:</i> Grasses comprised a combination of Yorkshire fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), perennial rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), sheep's fescue (<i>Festuca ovina</i>) and annual meadow grass (<i>Poa annua</i>). Forbs, were patchy throughout the sward. Species included white clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), meadow buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>), creeping cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla reptans</i>), ground-ivy (<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>) and spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>). Poaching was evident throughout Field 2, extending throughout approximately 30% of the survey area at this location.	0.46

Habitat Type	UK Habitats Code (secondary codes in brackets)	Description	Area (ha)
	(112 earthbank) (32 scattered tree) (510 bare ground)	Spoil piles comprising stored building materials were within Field 1, some of which looked relatively recent. <i>Access Track:</i> Existing access to the network of horse grazed fields within the central and western site extents was via a linear strip of grassland which extended west from a formal concrete access track. This area supported a narrow strip of geo-textile grid which extended along the northern section of the access track. Grassland species included Yorkshire fog and sheep's fescue with occasional forbs including greater plantain (<i>Plantago major</i>) and curled dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>). Poaching by horses, pedestrians and vehicles was evident along the access track. An earthbank, created two years ago with spoil from the wider site, bounded the application site within Field 1 to the north. This extended for approximately 10m with a width of approximately 0.5m. Grassland had colonised this feature. A semi-mature tree-of-heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>) was within the south-west corner of Field 1. This will be retained. A small number of semi-mature Leyland cypress (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>) were along the eastern margin of Field 1 together with a semi-mature corkscrew willow (<i>Salix matsudana</i>). These trees will require removal. An area of bare ground dominated under the dense canopy formed by the Leyland cypress trees in the east of Field 1.	
Developed Land; Sealed Surface. Other Developed Land	u1b6	Areas of concrete, forming the foundations of a former building were within the western extent of Field 1, extending from the entrance gate along the southern boundary. A discrete area of concrete was also in the north-east corner of Field 1, providing access to a manure pile off-site to the east. Existing access was via hardstanding	0.01

Habitat Type	UK Habitats Code (secondary codes in brackets)	Description	Area (ha)
		which extended to the entrance of Field 1.	

Protected Species

Legislation

- 3.9 Legislation relating to the protected species referred to in this section is included in Appendix C.
- 3.10 The following paragraphs detail the suitability of the on-site habitats to support protected species and include information from the data search for protected, rare and otherwise notable species returned within a 2km radius.

Breeding Birds (excluding barn owl)

- 3.11 A total of four **red** and two **amber** listed Birds of Conservation Concern¹ (BoCC) were returned by the data search which may utilise habitats within the site. These include **song thrush** (*Turdus philomelos*); **house sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*); **starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*); **tree sparrow** (*Passer montanus*); **duncock** (*Prunella modularis*) and **wren** (*Troglodytes troglodytes*).
- 3.12 Green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*); a notable species, may also utilise grassland habitats for foraging.
- 3.13 Grassland provides suitable foraging opportunities for birds and trees provide opportunities for a range of widespread nesting birds (Refer to Target Note 1 on the survey map in Appendix B).
- 3.14 Overall, the site is considered to provide **moderate** potential for widespread nesting birds.

¹ Birds of Conservation Concern status is prioritised into high concern (Red), medium concern (Amber) and low concern (Green) (Eaton et al, 2009). Red-list species are those that are globally threatened according to the IUCN criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and have not shown a substantial recent recovery. Amber-list species are those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe; those whose population or range has declined moderately in recent years; those whose population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeders; and those with internationally important or localised populations. Green-list species are those that fulfil none of the criteria.

Barn Owl

- 3.15 The data search returned 16 recent records (post-2011) for barn owl (*Tyto alba*) within a 2km radius of the site, although no records were returned from within the site boundary itself. All records are over 500m from the site.
- 3.16 The site comprised managed grassland habitats with limited potential to support this species. No potential roosting or nesting features were associated with any on-site trees. Overall, the site was considered to provide **negligible** potential for barn owl.

Bats

- 3.17 The data search returned at least 10 species of bat within a 2km radius of the application site boundary, recorded since 2000. Species included pipistrelle species (*Pipistrellus* sp.); common pipistrelle; soprano pipistrelle; barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*); noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*); serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*); myotis species (*Myotis* sp.); whiskered bat (*Myotis mystacinus*); long-eared bat species (*Plecotus* sp.); and brown long-eared bat.
- 3.18 No records were returned from within the site. A total of 87 bat records were recorded within a 2km radius. The most frequently recorded bat species was brown-long eared with a total of 22 records returned for this species.
- 3.19 The closest recent (post 2011) roost record relates to roost exit counts (unspecified roost types) of common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, noctule and brown long-eared approximately 900m from the site. The closest historic roost record pertains to an unspecified long-eared roost, from 2007, located approximately 850m from the site. The closest record for foraging/commuting was for common pipistrelle, recorded in 2019 approximately 1km to the south.
- 3.20 No PSML's were returned within a 1km radius of the site.
- 3.21 There were no buildings within the site and none of the on-site trees supported any potential roosting features.
- 3.22 The fields and associated wider field boundaries provide suitability for commuting and foraging bats, providing connectivity through the wider landscape (Refer to Target Note 2 on the survey map in Appendix B).
- 3.23 Overall, the site was considered to provide **negligible** potential for roosting **moderate** potential for foraging bats.

Reptiles

- 3.24 The data search returned recent (post-2011) records for grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*) within a 2km radius of the application site. A small number of historic records were also returned for slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*); and adder (*Vipera berus*). All records were over 500m from the site. The recent records for grass snake were all from the same location; approximately 1.6km to the south, from 2012.
- 3.25 The site comprises well-managed habitats. Although spoil piles and the earthbank within Field 1 provide potential sheltering opportunities for widespread reptiles (Refer to Target Note 3 on the survey map in Appendix B), the habitat mosaic required by this species was limited due to the otherwise managed nature of the grassland. In addition, the field receives heavy shading from leylandii trees fringing the wider field to the south and west. The site is also relatively isolated from adjoining suitable habitat due to grazed fields extending to the west and a busy 'A' road immediately to the north. Field 2 and the access track comprised pen areas of managed grassland and suitable reptile habitat was absent.
- 3.26 Overall, the site was considered to provide **low** potential for reptiles (Field 1).

Great Crested Newt (and other amphibians)

- 3.27 The data search returned a total of 77 recent (post-2011) records for great crested newt within a 2km radius of the site. The closest of these, dated 2023, was situated approximately 1km to the north-east and pertains to a pond within which a medium population were recorded. The majority of records are located over 1.8km to the south-east.
- 3.28 No PSML's pertaining to great crested newt were returned within 1km of the site.
- 3.29 The data search also returned recent (post-2011) records for four widespread amphibian species within a 2km radius of the application site to include; common frog (*Rana temporaria*); common toad (*Bufo bufo*); palmate newt (*Lissotriton helveticus*), and smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*). These are all located over 500m from the site.
- 3.30 The site is within a red impact risk zone for great crested newt as part of the Mid Sussex District Council District Level Licencing (DLL) Scheme. This risk category indicates that suitable habitat is present in the locality based on land-use and survey data held for the area.
- 3.31 There are no ponds within the site boundary. A total of two ponds are present within 250m of the site; these are located approximately 125m and 190m to the north-west respectively. Both of which are on the adjacent side of the A272 which will serve as a significant barrier to dispersal for this species in this direction.

- 3.32 The site supports well managed habitats which are subject to regular disturbance through their use within the curtilage of the farm estate. As a result, cover opportunities required by this species are largely absent, with the exception of spoil piles and an earth bund located within Field 1; these features within Field 1 have potential to provide sheltering opportunities for great crested newt during their terrestrial phase (Refer to Target Note 4 on the survey map in Appendix B) however the A272 serves to isolate the site from suitable habitats in this direction, to include both ponds located within a 250m radius. An absence of a network of ponds within 250m in all other directions further serves to reduce the potential for newts to pass through on-site habitats.
- 3.33 Overall, the site was assessed as having **low** potential to support great crested newt.

Badger

- 3.34 Records are held confidentially and not disclosed by the data search.
- 3.35 No setts or secondary evidence of badgers was present on-site or within 30m of the application area at the time of the survey. Land-use and associated regular disturbance throughout the site is considered to provide sub-optimal sett building opportunities for badger however connectivity between grassland to the east, west and south provides potential for badger to pass through the site between adjacent areas on occasion.
- 3.36 Overall, the site was considered to provide **low** potential for badger.

Hazel Dormouse

- 3.37 The data search returned three recent (post-2011) records for hazel dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) within a 2km radius. All records are associated with woodland over 1km to the north-west and south-east.
- 3.38 Dormice are largely arboreal and rely on blocks of diverse woodland and interconnected hedgerows for survival. Individuals rarely descend to the ground except to hibernate over winter months at the base of trees. Dormice favour a range of plant species which provide a food source throughout the year. Favoured species include an abundance of hazel and honeysuckle together with frequently occurring oak and bramble amongst other species.
- 3.39 There was no potentially suitable hazel dormouse habitat within the site. Overall, the site was considered to provide **negligible** potential for this species.

Other

European Hedgehog

- 3.40 The data search returned four recent (post-2011) records for hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) within a 2km radius of the site.
- 3.41 The site offers limited suitability for this species in its current managed state however spoil piles and the earth bund provide some cover opportunities with connectivity to residential gardens in the wider area.

Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)

- 3.42 No INNS were recorded on-site at the time of the survey.

4. EVALUATION

- 4.1 On the basis of the information available from the habitat survey and desk study, the site has been evaluated in terms of its potential for biodiversity, support of protected species and habitats, and the contribution the area makes as part of the wider landscape. The nature conservation value of the site has been assessed following standard criteria developed by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM, 2006) and is provided below.
- 4.2 The biodiversity value of protected species within the site is a preliminary evaluation based upon the desk study records, habitat suitability and the conservation status of the species in question. It should be noted that where European Protected Species (EPS) or species of Principle Importance for the Conservation of Biodiversity are present on-site they may be valued at a lower level/scale where it is considered likely that populations would not be of sufficient importance to justify designation at a higher level. However, regardless of their biodiversity value, such species are still subject to national and/or European legislation.
- 4.3 Key aspects of relevant planning policy regarding conservation, including an explanation of species referred to as being of 'Principal Importance for Conservation of Biodiversity' and European Protected Species and habitats, are provided in the Legislation section in Appendix C.

Geographic Evaluation

Features of International Importance

- 4.4 Features of International Importance are principally sites covered by international legislation or conventions, implemented by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales. The Regulations mainly deal with the protection of sites with certain habitats and populations of species that are important for nature conservation in a European context, i.e., Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's) and Special Protection Areas (SPA's).
- 4.5 The site is not subject to any international statutory nature conservation designations. The closest site of International Importance is Ashdown Forest SPA and SAC, located approximately 18km to the north-east. Ashdown Forest SAC and SPA is designated for the range of bog, heath and woodland habitats with associated breeding bird, floral and invertebrate assemblages.
- 4.6 The application site does not provide any supporting function for Ashdown Forest. Based on the current proposals and distance of the site, works will not have any significant negative impact on Ashdown Forest.

Features of National Importance

- 4.7 Features of national importance include SSSIs which are designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- 4.8 The closest nationally designated site is High Weald National Landscape (NL), approximately 350m to the north. The site does not provide any supporting habitat for the NL.
- 4.9 It is not considered that any habitats or populations or assemblages of species within the site would meet the criteria for the designation of a SSSI, or other nationally important site, at an appropriate geographic level².

Features of Regional Importance

- 4.10 The site does not include any features of value at this level neither is it likely to be selected as a wildlife site based on the results of the current survey.

Features of District Importance

- 4.11 The habitats supported are common and widespread in the district. The site does not support any features that were considered to be of value at this level.

Features of Local Importance

- 4.12 The site is dominated by managed habitats and features due to the location within the curtilage of a farm and in turn does not support any features considered to be of value at this level.

Features of Value Immediate Vicinity (c. 250m) of the project

- 4.13 The site is dominated by managed grassland habitats offering limited suitability for protected species. Scattered on-site trees together with adjacent boundary trees do however provide potential to support breeding birds and foraging bats.
- 4.14 Adjacent boundary features also provide connectivity between areas of grassland and tree lines in all directions, with some potential for more mobile species including badger and hedgehog to pass through the site. The site is therefore of some value at this level.

² JNCC Guidelines for selection of biological SSSIs (see <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2303#download>).

Summary

- 4.15 Overall based on the survey results and the above criteria, habitats are considered to be of importance within the immediate vicinity of the site, providing habitats to support breeding birds and bats and connectivity for more mobile species to pass through the site.

Local Plan Evaluation

- 4.16 It is considered that the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031 and the Mid Sussex Local Plan 2004 (saved policies) contain nature conservation policies relevant to the site. The full text of the relevant policies is contained in the Legislation section in Appendix C.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

- 5.1 Greenacres Farm is in a semi-rural location on the western edge of Bolney, situated to the immediate south of the A272. Agricultural land dominates the immediate vicinity along with scattered residential properties. The proposed development areas relate to three separate locations within the central extent of the wider farm estate, extending over a total of approximately 0.2ha which are all dominated by managed grassland.
- 5.2 Proposals are for the installation of an equestrian sand school in addition to the creation of an all-weather turnout area for horses. Access will remain as existing, with a section of the existing access track extending to the proposed sand school being upgraded as part of the proposals. A small number of trees will be removed as part of the proposals, located adjacent to the proposed turn-out area.
- 5.3 The site is not subject to any statutory or non-statutory designations. The closest designated site is High Weald NL; approximately 350m to the north. The site does not provide any supporting habitat for the High Weald.
- 5.4 The survey area is of value within the immediate vicinity of the site, providing habitats to support breeding birds and foraging bats with connectivity for more mobile species including badger and hedgehog to pass through the site.
- 5.5 Based on the results of the current assessment, no further surveys are required to inform the planning application, instead adopting a precautionary approach for different elements of the works in relation to breeding birds, reptiles and badger is considered sufficient to fully safeguard these species groups.
- 5.6 Although the site has limited potential to support great crested newt, due to the site falling within a red impact risk zone, precautionary measures should be implemented as part of the site preparation and construction phases in order to fully safeguard this species. Based on the high level of on-going disturbance at the site and resulting limited terrestrial habitat and on-going habitat connectivity post works, it is not considered necessary to register the application on the District Level Licensing (DLL) Scheme which may otherwise be triggered by development. Instead, adopting a series of precautionary working measures will be sufficient to fully safeguard great crested newts and this approach is considered to be sufficient and proportionate in line with the scope of works, to ensure the favourable conservation status of great crested newts is not impacted as a result of the works.
- 5.7 Under current guidance, a targeted Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment will be required to accompany the scheme. This was being compiled concurrently with the PEA.

- 5.8 Details regarding mitigation to include precautionary working practices, and habitat enhancement measures are provided below

Recommendations

Great Crested Newt

- 5.9 It is recommended that adopting a series of precautionary working measures will be sufficient to fully safeguard great crested newts that may pass through grassland within and adjacent to the working areas. These measures should include the following:

Site Preparation

- * Grassland must continue to be managed at ground level in the lead up to the works;
- * Spoil piles must be removed by hand prior to works commencing in Field 1. The earth bund must be excavated under guidance from a suitably licenced ecologist who will check the soil and rubble as it is removed for sheltering animals. This must be done in the active period for newts; taken to run between March and October inclusive;
- * if any newts are found during this phase of works, then all activities must cease immediately and an appropriate working methodology will need to be devised and this may include the need to register the site on the District Level Licensing Scheme to enable activities to continue; and
- * any other species found during the works will be removed from the working area and relocated to suitable cover in the wider site.

Site Storage

- * All materials and machinery will be stored on existing areas of hardstanding in the east of the site. Migration by great crested newts is considered highly unlikely through this area which is already subject to regular disturbance and is isolated by hardstanding and buildings to the north, east and west;
- * no barrier effects are predicted and any great crested newts can travel freely through the area should they choose to do so;
- * in addition, all stored materials will be raised off the ground on pallets or skids to further remove any refuge potential for great crested newts; and
- * aggregates such as gravel and sand must be delivered in bulk bags and stored on pallets rather than piled on site to create potentially suitable 'refuge piles'.

Installation Phase

- * All materials used for the installation of the sand school/new access track and turn-out area must be stored on areas of hardstanding to ensure refugia areas are not created as a result of the works. Stacked materials must not be placed on retained grassland or adjacent to hedgerows/tree lines;
- * if any newts are found during the installation phase, then all activities must cease immediately and the project ecologist contacted for advice. An appropriate working methodology will need to be devised and this may include the need to register the site on the District Level Licensing Scheme to enable activities to continue; and
- * any other species found during the works will be removed from the working area and relocated to suitable cover in the wider site.

Reptiles

- 5.10 Measures implemented above in regards to reptiles within Field 1 will serve to safeguard this species. Any animals found during the removal of the earth bund must be relocated by the ecologist to suitable retained habitat around the field boundaries.

Widespread Breeding Birds

- 5.11 The on-site trees provide suitable nesting habitat for a range of bird species. All tree felling should be undertaken outside the main bird nesting season which runs from March to August inclusive³, with tree works/clearance works possible between September and February.
- 5.12 Where this is not possible then an ecologist would need to check the vegetation for active nests and signs of bird breeding activity. In the event that a nest is found, an exclusion zone around the nest would be established. Works would have to cease within this buffer area until the young birds have fledged.

³ It should be noted that this is the main breeding period. Breeding activity may occur outside this period (depending on the particular species and geographical location of the site) and thus due care and attention should be given when undertaking potentially disturbing works at any time of year.

Badger

- 5.13 Badgers receive protection under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. The potential for badgers to pass through the site must be taken into account during works. Materials must be stored safely at night with lids securely fitted. This will also serve to safeguard hedgehogs which have been recorded in the locality.

Habitat Retention

- 5.14 Suitable fencing should be installed around the perimeter of the working area to ensure materials and machinery do not encroach into adjacent retained grassland habitats including boundary features.

Habitat Enhancement

- 5.15 New development offers the opportunity for biodiversity net gain in accordance with national and local planning policy. Recommendations for ecological enhancement are detailed below.

Post Development Landscaping

- 5.16 Post development landscaping should be carefully designed with biodiversity in mind in order to ensure that there is a gain in biodiversity post works. Wildlife planting should be integral to the soft landscape plans and should include native species and/or species of recognised wildlife value⁴. The use of nectar-rich and berry producing plants will attract a wider range of insects, birds and mammals. Species should be carefully selected to ensure they are suitable for the area. Some species of known wildlife value are listed in Appendix E.
- 5.17 Good horticultural practice should be utilised, including the use of peat-free composts, mulches and soil conditioners, native plants with local provenance and avoidance of the use of invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

⁴ For example, The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Perfect for Pollinators Scheme <https://www.rhs.org.uk/science/conservation-biodiversity/wildlife/encourage-wildlife-to-your-garden/plants-for-pollinators> and the joint RHS/Wildlife Trust's Gardening with Wildlife in Mind Database <http://www.joyofplants.com/wildlife/home.php>

- 5.18 Post development landscaping should include grassland enhancement to improve the value of the grassland at the site. This should include overseeding existing grassland using an appropriate wildflower grassland mix. It may be beneficial to incorporate yellow rattle into the seed mix which will help to suppress the established coarse grasses during establishment of the wildflower mix.
- 5.19 As part of the landscape design, new tree planting should also be undertaken around the site boundaries. This will serve to augment the existing site boundaries, buffer the site from the adjacent road and improve connectivity between the site and the wider landscape for more mobile species including hedgehog, great crested newt, bats and badger.
- 5.20 New tree planting should comprise at least five native species which could include (but not be limited to); hazel; holly (*Ilex aquifolium*); hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*); pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*); and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). Any new planting must be carefully selected to ensure that the species is suitable for the location.

Bats and Lighting

- 5.21 Different species of bat have been found to react differently to night-time lighting however research has found that generally, all species of bats are sensitive to artificial lighting and that excessive lighting can delay bats from emerging, thus shortening the time available for foraging, as well as causing individuals to move away from suitable foraging grounds or roost sites, to alternative dark areas (Jones, 2000). Bats can also become isolated from their foraging grounds if the linear features they use for commuting are suddenly illuminated, creating a light barrier (Fure, 2006). New lighting should be devised in accordance with accepted best practice measures (Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management 2006, Institute of Lighting Engineers 2023).
- 5.22 Currently the site receives limited light spill. If any new lighting is required as part of the proposals this should seek to minimise any increased levels of light spill on adjacent tree lines. Outline recommendations are provided below.
- * The level of artificial lighting including flood lighting should be kept to a minimum, with light spill limited on adjacent trees;
 - * recent LED technology should be utilised where possible. LED lights do not emit UV radiation, towards which insects are attracted, drawing them away from bat foraging areas in the surrounding landscape. All lights should be directed at a low angle with minimal light spillage wherever possible; and

- * the field boundaries should be kept dark at bat emergence (0-1 hour after sunset) and during peak bat activity periods (e.g., 1.5 hours after sunset and 1.5 hours before sunrise). Therefore, where possible, if lighting is required this should be installed with the light directed down onto the turn out/ sand school areas and lighting should be controlled through the use of PIR and/or timers and the use of hoods/cowls might also be required to direct the light and avoid upward and outward light spill.

Bird Boxes

- 5.23 Additional bird nesting provision could be incorporated into the scheme. These could be external bird boxes installed on suitable mature or semi-mature trees in the wider site. There are a range of bird boxes on the market and various types are suitable for the site. Models selected should be suited for use by a range of garden birds. These should be located at a height of at least 3m, ideally with a south-east or south-west facing aspect. A sparrow terrace could also be installed on the adjacent barn to the east of Field 1. This should be installed at the eaves with a western aspect.

Bat Boxes

- 5.24 A single bat box could also be incorporated into the scheme. This could be an external bat box installed on a suitable mature or semi-mature tree in the wider site. There are a range of boxes on the market and various types are suitable for the site however a Greenwoods Ecostyrocrite single crevice bat box is recommended.

Other

- 5.25 It is recommended that an update assessment is undertaken if more than 18 months have elapsed between the survey and the point at which any development decisions have been made at the site.

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Appendix A
Target Notes and Photographs

Target Note (TN)	Feature	Photograph of Feature
N/A	Photograph 1: A view north towards the proposed turn-out area. Boundary trees visible in the photograph will be retained.	
1	Photograph 2: Looking south-west within the proposed turn-out area (Field 1) Boundary trees provide potential for breeding birds.	
3, 4	Photograph 3: Looking towards the earth bund in the rear of the proposed turn-out area with some albeit limited potential to support reptiles and great crested newts.	

Target Note (TN)	Feature	Photograph of Feature
1	Photograph 4: Looking along the eastern site boundary of the proposed turn-out area. The row of leylandii trees will be removed as part of the works.	
N/A	Photograph 5: Looking west along the existing access track in the eastern section of the site.	
N/A	Photograph 6: Looking east along a section of the access track which will be upgraded to join the concrete access track visible in the rear of the photograph.	

Target Note (TN)	Feature	Photograph of Feature
N/A	Photograph 7: A view of the entrance of the field within which the new sand school is proposed. The field is subject to regular horse grazing.	 05.08.2025 13:04
N/A	Photograph 8: Looking east across the area proposed for the new sand school.	 05.08.2025 13:04
N/A	Photograph 9: Looking south-west across the area proposed for the new sand school.	 05.08.2025 13:05

Appendix B

Survey Map

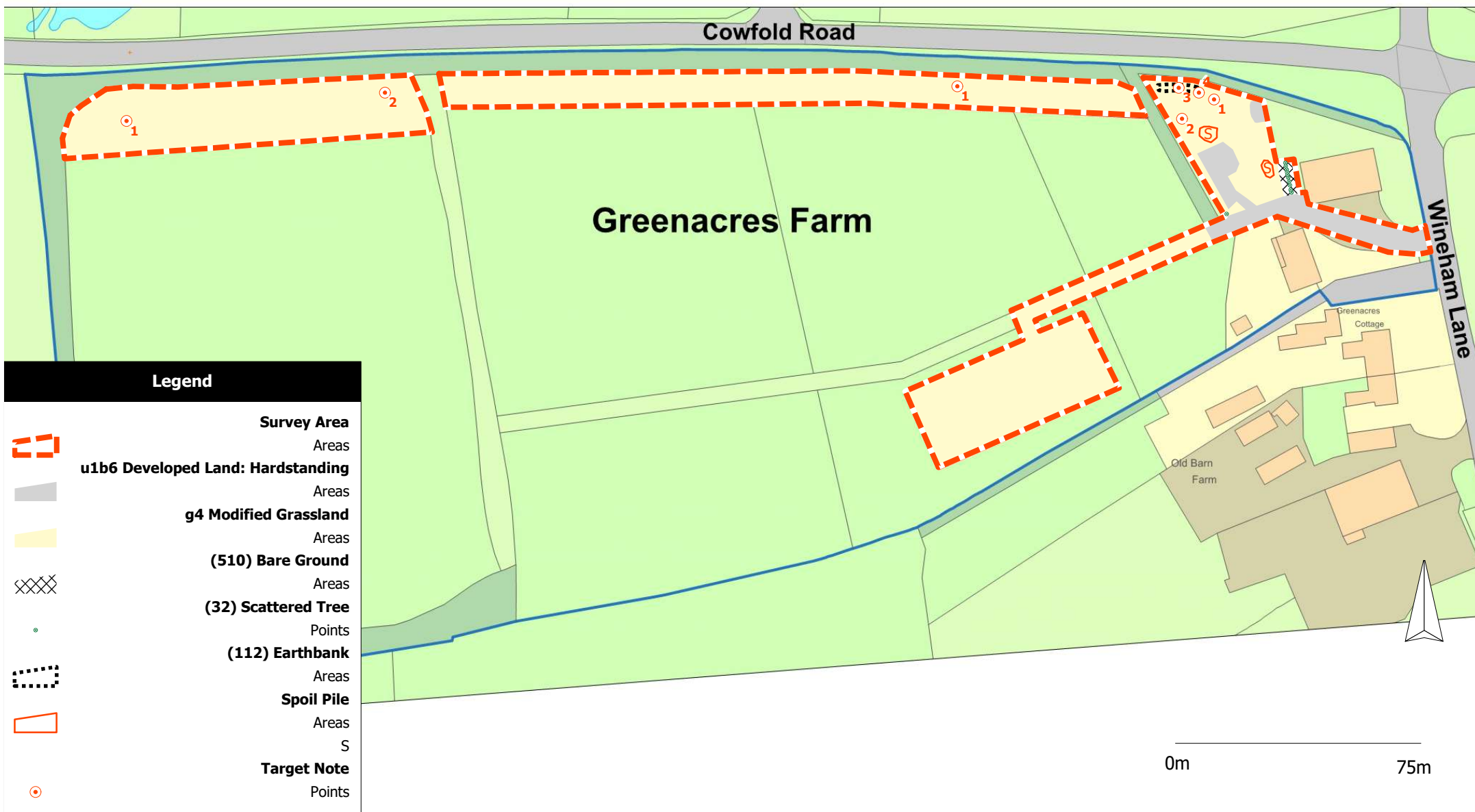


Figure 1: Greenacres Farm Habitat Map

Drawn by: CT
Date: 20/10/2025
Scale: 1:1250

Appendix C

Legislation

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

This section contains information pertaining to the legislation and planning policy applicable in Britain. This information is not applicable to Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands. Information contained in the following appendix is provided for guidance only.

Species

The objective of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (formerly The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) and The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended) is to conserve plants and animals which are considered to be rare across Europe.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and also implements the obligations set out for species protection from the Council Directive 2009/147/EC (formerly 79/409/EEC) on the Conservation of Wild Birds (EC Birds Directive) in Great Britain.

Various amendments have been made since the Wildlife & Countryside Act came into force in 1981. Further details pertaining to alterations of the Act can be found on the following website: www.opsi.gov.uk. Key amendments have been made through the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act (2000) and Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

There are a number of other legislative Acts affording protection to species and habitats. These include

- * Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000
- * Deer Act 1991
- * Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006
- * Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- * Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

Badger

Badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act (1992), which consolidated and added to the previous Badger Acts of 1973 and 1991. Under this legislation it is an offence to:

- * cruelly ill-treat a badger, including use of tongs and digging;
- * intentionally or recklessly cause a dog to enter a badger sett;

- * intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a badger sett¹ or any part thereof;
- * intentionally or recklessly disturb² a badger when it is occupying a badger sett;
- * possess or control a dead badger or any part of a badger;
- * sell or offers for sale, possesses or has under his control, a live badger; and
- * wilfully kill, injure, take, or attempt to kill, injure or take a badger.

A Development Licence will be required from Natural England for any development works affecting an active badger sett, or to disturb badgers while individuals are occupying the sett. Depending on the nature of the works and the specifics of the sett, badgers could be disturbed by work near the sett even if there is no direct interference or damage to the sett itself. Natural England has issued guidelines on what constitutes a licensable activity. There is no provision in law for the capture of badgers for development purposes and therefore it is not possible to obtain a licence to translocate badgers from one area to another.

Bats

Bats are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This act protects individuals from:

- * intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level);
- * intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection; and
- * selling, offering or exposing for sale, possession or transporting for purpose of sale

In addition, all species of bat are fully protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) through their inclusion on Schedule 2. Regulation 41 prohibits:

- * deliberate killing, injuring or capturing of Schedule 2 species (all bats);
- * deliberate disturbance of bat species as to impair their ability:
 - (i) to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young; and
 - (ii) to hibernate or migrate.

¹ A badger sett is defined in the legislation as "*any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger*". This includes seasonally used setts. Natural England (2009) have issued guidance on what is likely to constitute current use of a badger sett: www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/WMLG17_tcm6-11815.pdf

² For guidance on what constitutes disturbance and other licensing queries, see Natural England (2007) Badgers & Development: A Guide to Best Practice and Licensing. www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/badgers-dev-guidance_tcm6-4057.pdf, Natural England (2009) Interpretation of 'Disturbance' in relation to badgers occupying a sett www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/WMLG16_tcm6-11814.pdf, Scottish Natural Heritage (2002) Badgers & Development. www.snh.org.uk/publications/online/wildlife/badgersanddevelopment/default.asp and Countryside Council for Wales (undated) Badgers: A Guide for Developers. www.ccw.gov.uk.

- * deliberate disturbance of bat species as to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species;
- * damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place; and
- * keeping, transporting, selling, exchanging or offering for sale whether live or dead or of any part thereof.

A Protected Species Mitigation Licence (PSML) issued by Natural England will be required for works liable to affect a bat roost or for operations likely to result in a level of disturbance which might impair their ability to undertake activities listed above. A licence is required to allow derogation from the relevant legislation but also to enable appropriate mitigation measures to be put in place and monitored.

Breeding Birds

Under the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended), a wild bird is defined as any bird of a species that is resident in or is a visitor to the European Territory of any member state in a wild state. Game birds, however, are not included in this definition (except for limited parts of the Act). They are covered by the Games Acts, which fully protect them during the closed season.

Under the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended), all birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Sections 1-8 of the Act and it is an offence, with certain exceptions, to:

- * intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- * intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) take, damage or destroy (or, in Scotland, otherwise interfere with) the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built
- * intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird;
- * have in one's possession or control any wild bird, dead or alive, or any part of a wild bird, which has been taken in contravention of the Act;
- * have in one's possession or control any egg or part of an egg which has been taken in contravention of the Act;
- * use traps or similar items to kill, injure or take wild birds;
- * have in one's possession or control any bird (dead or alive) unless registered, and in most cases ringed, in accordance with the Secretary of State's regulations; and
- * in Scotland only, intentionally or recklessly obstruct or prevent any wild bird from using its nest.

Certain rare species receive additional special protection under Schedule 1 of the Act. This affords them protection against:

- * intentional or reckless disturbance while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young;

- * intentional or reckless disturbance of dependent young of such a bird;
- * in Scotland only, intentional or reckless disturbance whilst lekking; and
- * in Scotland only, intentional or reckless harassment.

The British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) has a list of birds that are Species of Conservation Concern. These birds are not legally protected but where they are found on site they should be given planning consideration. The criteria for birds listed as amber (medium conservation concern) include:

- * historical population decline during 1800-1995, but recovering: population has more than doubled over last 25 years;
- * moderate (25-49%) decline in UK breeding population over last 25 years;
- * moderate (25-49%) contraction of UK breeding range over last 25 years;
- * moderate (25-49%) decline in UK non-breeding population over last 25 years;
- * species with unfavourable conservation status in Europe (Species of conservation Concern);
- * five year mean of breeding pairs in the UK;
- * $\geq 50\%$ of UK breeding population in 10 or fewer sites.
- * $\geq 50\%$ of UK non-breeding population in 10 or fewer sites;
- * $\geq 20\%$ of European breeding population in UK; and
- * $\geq 20\%$ of NW European (wildfowl), East Atlantic Flyway (waders) or European (others) non breeding populations in UK.

Hazel Dormouse

The hazel dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) is fully protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 through its inclusion on Schedule 2. Regulation 41 prohibits:

- * deliberate killing, injuring or capturing;
- * deliberate disturbance as to impair its ability:
 - (i) to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young; and
 - (ii) to hibernate or migrate.
- * deliberate disturbance as to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species;
- * damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place; and
- * keeping, transporting, selling, exchanging or offering for sale whether live or dead or of any part of this species.

The hazel dormouse is also currently protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) through its inclusion on Schedule 5. Under this Act, this species is additionally protected from:

- * intentional or reckless disturbance;
- * intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection; and
- * selling, offering or exposing for sale, possession or transporting for purpose of sale.

A Protected Species Mitigation Licence (PSML) issued by Natural England will be required for works liable to affect dormouse breeding or resting places (N.B. this is usually taken to mean dormouse 'habitat') or for operations likely to result in a level of disturbance which might impair their ability to undertake those activities mentioned above. The licence will allow derogation from the relevant legislation but will also to enable appropriate mitigation measures to be put in place and monitored.

Herpetofauna (Reptiles and Amphibians)

The following species receive full protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) through their inclusion on Schedule 2.

- * sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*);
- * smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*);
- * natterjack toad (*Epidalea calamita*);
- * great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*); and
- * pool frog (*Pelophylax lessonae*).

Under this legislation, Regulation 41 prohibits:

- * deliberate killing, injuring or capturing of species listed on Schedule 2;
- * deliberate disturbance of any Schedule 2 species as to impair their ability:
 - (i) to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young; and
 - (ii) to hibernate or migrate.
- * deliberate disturbance of any Schedule 2 species as to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species;
- * deliberate taking or destroying of the eggs of a Schedule 2 species;
- * damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place; and
- * keeping, transporting, selling, exchanging or offering for sale whether live or dead or of any part of a species.

With the exception of the pool frog, these species are also currently listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this Act, they are additionally protected from:

- * intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level);
- * intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection; and
- * selling, offering or exposing for sale, possession or transporting for purpose of sale.

Other native species of herpetofauna are protected solely under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). These species include:

- * adder (*Vipera berus*);
- * grass snake (*Natrix natrix*);
- * common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*); and
- * slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*).

Under this legislation, for these species it is prohibited under Section 9(1) & (5) to:

- * intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) kill or injure these species
- * sell, offer or expose for sale, possess or transport for purpose of sale these species, or any part thereof.

The following species are listed in respect to Section 9(5) of Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which only affords them protection against sale, offering or exposing for sale, possession or transport for the purpose of sale:

- * common frog (*Rana temporaria*);
- * common toad (*Bufo bufo*);
- * smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*); and
- * palmate newt (*L. helveticus*).

Water Vole

The water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) (=terrestris) is fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This makes it an offence to:

- * intentionally kill, injure or take (capture) this species;
- * intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection;
- * intentionally or recklessly disturb water voles while they are occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection; and

- * sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession or transport for the purpose of sale, any live or dead water vole or part of this species.

Where development works are liable to affect habitats known to support water voles, Natural England must be consulted. All alternative design options must have been explored and communicated to Natural England in order to demonstrate that works have tried to avoid contravening the legislation e.g. the use of alternative sites, appropriate timing of works to avoid times of the year in which water voles are most vulnerable etc. Conservation licences for the capture and translocation of water voles may be issued by Natural England for the purpose of development activities if it can be shown that the activity has been properly planned and executed and thereby contributes to the conservation of the population.

Otter

Otters (*Lutra lutra*) are fully protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 through their inclusion on Schedule 2. Regulation 41 prohibits:

- * deliberate killing, injuring or capturing of otters
- * deliberate disturbance as to impair their ability:
 - (i) to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young; and
 - (ii) to hibernate or migrate.
- * deliberate disturbance as to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species;
- * damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place; and
- * keeping, transporting, selling, exchanging or offering for sale whether live or dead or of any part of this species.

Otters also receive protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) through their inclusion on Schedule 5. Under this Act, they are additionally protected from:

- * intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level);
- * intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection; and
- * selling, offering or exposing for sale, possession or transporting for purpose of sale.

A Protected Species Mitigation Licence (PSML) issued by Natural England will be required for works liable to affect breeding or resting places or for activities likely to result in a level of disturbance which might impair their ability to undertake those activities mentioned above. The licence is to allow derogation from the relevant legislation but also to enable appropriate mitigation measures to be put in place and monitored.

Red Squirrel

The red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) is fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This makes it an offence to:

- * intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) kill, injure or take (capture) red squirrels;
- * intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection;
- * intentionally or recklessly disturb this species while they are occupying a structure or place used for shelter; and
- * sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession or transport for the purpose of sale, any live or dead red squirrel or part of this species.

White Clawed Crayfish

The white clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) receives partial protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This species is protected under Sections 9(1) and 9(5), making it an offence to:

- * intentionally take/capture white-clawed crayfish; and
- * sell, offer or expose for sale, have in possession or transport for the purpose of sale, any live or dead white clawed crayfish or part of this species.

A conservation licence for the capture and translocation of crayfish may be issued for the purpose of development activities if it can be demonstrated that the activity has been carefully planned and this species considered. The activity must also demonstrate that it contributes to the conservation of the population.

Wild Mammals

All wild mammals are protected against intentional acts of cruelty under the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996. Under this legislation it is an offence to:

- * mutilate, kick, beat, nail or otherwise impale, stab, burn, stone, crush, drown, drag or asphyxiate any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.

To avoid possible contravention of this legislation, due care and attention should be taken when carrying out works that have the potential to impact any wild mammal as described above.

Plants

Wild plants are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which makes it an offence for an 'unauthorised' person to intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) uproot wild plants. An authorised person can be the owner of the land on which the action is taken, or anybody authorised by them.

Some rare plant species also receive full protection under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This prohibits:

- * intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) picking, uprooting or destruction of any wild Schedule 8 species (or seed or spore attached to any such wild plant in Scotland only); and
- * selling, offering or exposing for sale, or possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale, any wild live or dead Schedule 8 plant species or parts.

In addition to the legislation outlined above, several plant species are fully protected under Schedule 5 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Regulation 45 makes it an offence to:

- * deliberately pick, collect or destroy a wild Schedule 5 species; and
- * be in possession of, or control, transport, sell or exchange any wild live or dead Schedule 5 species or anything derived from it.

A Protected Species Mitigation Licence (PSML) issued by Natural England will be required for works liable to affect species of plant listed under The Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017.

Invasive Plant Species

Certain plants are listed on Part II of Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) in respect to Section 14(2). Species include:

- * Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*);
- * giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*);
- * Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*);
- * certain species of rhododendron (*Rhododendron* sp.); and
- * certain species of cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster* sp.).

Species listed are non-natives whose establishment or spread in the wild may be detrimental to native wildlife. Inclusion on Part II of Schedule 9 therefore makes it an offence to:

- * plant or otherwise cause these species to grow in the wild.

This legislation makes it is an offence to cause species listed to grow in the wild. Therefore, if they are present on site and development activities have the potential to cause the further spread of these species to new areas, it will be necessary to ensure appropriate measures are in place to prevent this.

HABITATS

International Statutory Designations

- * Special Protection Areas (SPAs): Terrestrial SPA's are afforded protection by The Conservation of habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) an offshore SPA's are afforded protection under The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended).
- * Special Areas of Conservation (SACs): These areas are designated under the same regulations as detailed for SPA's.
- * Ramsar sites: These areas are wetlands designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971). Wetlands can include areas of marsh, fen, water or peatland and may be natural or artificial, permanent or temporary. Ramsar sites are underpinned through prior notification as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and as such receive statutory protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) with further protection provided by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000.

National Statutory Designations

- * Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs): These sites are designated by the countryside agencies (for example Natural England) under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Prior to 1981 these were designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. Improved mechanisms for the protection of SSSIs have also been introduced by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (in England and Wales).
- * National Nature Reserves: These sites are also designated by the countryside agencies under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Local Statutory Designations

- * 1949 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs): These sites are designated by local authorities under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. These are sites recognised for their wildlife or geological interest at a local level and are managed for nature conservation.

Non-Statutory Designations

- * Local Wildlife Sites: Areas of local conservation interest may be designated by local authorities. The terminology for these sites varies depending on the county. They can be called Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI's), Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), County Wildlife Sites (CWS), Listed Wildlife Sites (LWS), Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS), Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs). The designation criteria may vary between counties. Local Wildlife Sites are of material consideration when planning applications are being determined.
- * The Hedgerow Regulations 1997: These have been compiled to protect 'important' countryside hedgerows from damage or removal. A hedgerow is considered important if (a) has existed for 30 years or more; and (b) satisfies at least one of the criteria listed in Part II of Schedule 1 of the Regulations. Under the Regulations, it is against the law to remove or destroy certain hedgerows without permission from the local planning authority. Hedgerows covered by these regulations include those on or adjacent to common land, SSSIs (including all terrestrial SACs, NNRs and SPAs), LNRs, land used for agriculture or forestry and land used for the keeping or breeding of horses, ponies or donkeys.

National Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (2024) replaces former NPPF and PPS9 documents and emphasises the need for sustainable development. The Framework specifies the need for protection of designated sites and priority habitats and priority species. An emphasis is also made for the need for ecological networks through preservation, restoration and re-creation. The protection and recovery of priority species is also included as a requirement of planning policy. In determining a planning application, planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by ensuring that: designated sites are protected from adverse harm; appropriate mitigation or compensation measures are in place where significant harm cannot be avoided; opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments are encouraged; and planning permission is refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including aged or veteran trees and also ancient woodland.

Regional and Local Planning Policy

The Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031 and the Mid Sussex Local Plan 2004 (saved policies) contain the following Nature Conservation Policies that are relevant to the site.

Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031

- * DP37: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

'The District Council will support the protection and enhancement of trees, woodland and hedgerows, and encourage new planting. In particular, ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees will be protected. Development that will damage or lead to the loss of trees, woodland or hedgerows that contribute, either individually or as part of a group, to the visual amenity value or character of an area, and/ or that have landscape, historic or wildlife importance, will not normally be permitted. Proposals for new trees, woodland and hedgerows should be of suitable species, usually native, and where required for visual, noise or light screening purposes, trees, woodland and hedgerows should be of a size and species that will achieve this purpose.'

Trees, woodland and hedgerows will be protected and enhanced by ensuring development:

- * incorporates existing important trees, woodland and hedgerows into the design of new development and its landscape scheme;*
- * prevents damage to root systems and takes account of expected future growth;*
- * where possible, incorporates retained trees, woodland and hedgerows within public open space rather than private space to safeguard their long-term management;*
- * has appropriate protection measures throughout the development process;*
- * takes opportunities to plant new trees, woodland and hedgerows within the new development to enhance on-site green infrastructure and increase resilience to the effects of climate change;*
- * does not sever ecological corridors created by these assets.*

Proposals for works to trees will be considered taking into account:

- * the condition and health of the trees;*
- * the contribution of the trees to the character and visual amenity of the local area;*
- * the amenity and nature conservation value of the trees;*
- * the extent and impact of the works; and*
- * any replanting proposals.*

The felling of protected trees will only be permitted if there is no appropriate alternative. Where a protected tree or group of trees is felled, a replacement tree or group of trees, on a minimum of a 1:1 basis and of an appropriate size and type, will normally be required. The replanting should take place as close to the felled tree or trees as possible having regard to the proximity of adjacent properties.'

Development should be positioned as far as possible from ancient woodland with a minimum buffer of 15 metres maintained between ancient woodland and the development boundary.'

** DP38: Biodiversity*

'Biodiversity will be protected and enhanced by ensuring development:

- * *Contributes and takes opportunities to improve, enhance, manage and restore biodiversity and green infrastructure, so that there is a net gain in biodiversity, including through creating new designated sites and locally relevant habitats, and incorporating biodiversity features within developments; and*
- * *Protects existing biodiversity, so that there is no net loss of biodiversity. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid and reduce disturbance to sensitive habitats and species. Unavoidable damage to biodiversity must be offset through ecological enhancements and mitigation measures (or compensation measures in exceptional circumstances); and*
- * *Minimises habitat and species fragmentation and maximises opportunities to enhance and restore ecological corridors to connect natural habitats and increase coherence and resilience; and*
- * *Promotes the restoration, management and expansion of priority habitats in the District; and*
- * *Avoids damage to, protects and enhances the special characteristics of internationally designated Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation; nationally designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty; and locally designated Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, Local Nature Reserves and Ancient Woodland or to other areas identified as being of nature conservation or geological interest, including wildlife corridors, aged or veteran trees, Biodiversity Opportunity Areas, and Nature Improvement Areas.*

Designated sites will be given protection and appropriate weight according to their importance and the contribution they make to wider ecological networks.

Valued soils will be protected and enhanced, including the best and most versatile agricultural land, and development should not contribute to unacceptable levels of soil pollution.'

Local Plan- Saved Policies

- * C6
'Development resulting in the loss of woodlands, hedgerows and trees which are important in the landscape, or as natural habitats, or historically, will be resisted.'

Regional and Local BAPs

Many local authorities in the UK have produced a local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) at the County or District level and a series of Local Nature Recovery Strategies are also being devised for different counties/regions which will supersede the (LBAP). Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) are a statutory requirement from the Environment Act 2021. Their aim is to identify and protect the important places for nature that are left, and identify the opportunities to restore or create habitats, where this can have the most benefit for wildlife and people. The strategies will help to target future effort and funding.

Appendix D
Plant Species List

Scientific nomenclature follows Stace (2010) for vascular plant species and British Bryological Society (BBS) Special Volume No. 5 *English Names for British Bryophytes* for bryophyte species. Vascular plant common names follow the Botanical Society of the British Isles 2003 list, published on its web site, www.bsbi.org.uk. The plant species list was generated as part of a Phase 1 Habitat survey and does not constitute a full botanical survey.

Abundance was estimated using the DAFOR scale as follows:

D = dominant, A = abundant, F = frequent, O = occasional, R = rare.

Key to qualifiers: c=clumped, e=edge only, g=garden origin, p=planted, y = young, s=seedling or sucker, t=tree, h=hedge, w=water. L = locally i.e. LD=locally dominant.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ABUNDANCE	QUALIFIER
Annual meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	F	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	R	
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	O	
Clustered dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	O	
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	O	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	R	
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	R	
Corkscrew willow	<i>Salix matsudana</i>	R	T
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	O	
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	O	
Dock	<i>Rumex sp.</i>	O	
Fescues	<i>Festuca spp.</i>	F	
Field forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	R	
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	O	C
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	O	
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	O	
Hoary willowherb	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	R	
Horseshoe vetch	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	R	
Lesser stitchwort	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	R	

Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	O	T
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	O	
Perennial rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	F	
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O	C
Sheep's-fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	F	
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	O	
Spotted medick	<i>Medicago arabica</i>	R	
Tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	R	T
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	O	
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	O	

Appendix E
Suggested Compensatory Planting

This section provides a list of plants which are of proven value to wildlife. The list is not exhaustive and merely provides a guide for suggested planting for wildlife value. Planting should be tailored on a site by site basis. The list includes some native and ornamental species however the emphasis should always be on the use of predominantly native species.

N = Native, NN = Non-native.

This list includes species that may be harmful if handled or ingested. Schedule 9 (Part 2) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) includes a list of invasive plants, including aquatic species, that should always be avoided in planting schemes.

Large Shrubs

Hedge veronica/Hebe (*Veronica* spp.) NN

Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) N

Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) N

Rose: dog rose (*Rosa canina*), field rose (*R. arvensis*), burnet rose (*R. pimpinellifolia*) N

California lilac (*Ceanothus* spp.), (*C. arborea*) NN

Wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*) N

Common holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) N

Barberry (*Berberis* spp.) (*B. darwinii*), (*B. thunbergii*), (*B. x stenophylla*) NN

Daisy Bush (*Olearia* spp.), (*O. x hastii*), (*O. macrodonta*) and (*O. traversii*) NN

Firethorn (*Pyracantha coccinea*) NN

Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) N (*C. maxima*) NN

Viburnum (*Viburnum* spp.), wayfaring tree (*V. lantana*) N, guelder rose (*V. opulus*) N, laurustinus (*V. tinus*) E Note: *V. lantana* can become invasive in more open habitats.

Butterfly bush (*Buddleja* spp.), (*B. alternifolia*), (*B. globosa*) NN

Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) N

Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) N

Escallonia (*Escallonia macrantha*) NN

Hardy fuchsia (*Fuchsia magellanica*) NN

Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) N

Spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*) N

Tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*) N

Yew (*Taxus baccata*) N

Climbers

Jasmine (*Jasminum* spp.), summer jasmine (*J. officinale*), winter jasmine (*J. nodiflorum*) NN

Ivy (*Hedera helix*) N

Climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea anomala* ssp. *petiolaris*) NN

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera* spp.) (*L. periclymenum*) N

Clematis (*Clematis* spp.) NN

Hop (*Humulus lupulus*) N

Firethorn (*Pyracantha atalantioides*) NN

Nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*) NN

Bulbs

English bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) N

Squill species (*Scilla* spp.) N/NN

Snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*) N

Winter aconite (*Eranthis hyemalis*) E

Crocus species (*Crocus* spp.) NN

Wild Daffodil (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*) N

Onion species (*Allium* spp.) N/NN. N.B. *Allium triquetrum* (three cornered leek) and *Allium paradoxum* (few-flowered leek) are Schedule 9 invasive plant species.

Wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*) N

Lesser celandine (*Ficaria verna*) N