

Date: 15 August 2025
Our ref: 523075
Your ref: DC/25/0986



Hannah Darley
Horsham District Council
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BY EMAIL ONLY

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Dear Hannah Darley

Planning consultation: Erection of 1no. detached self-build / custom-build dwelling.

Location: Land Opposite Codmore Field House, Plot 3 Hill Farm Lane Codmore Hill West Sussex RH20 1BJ

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 08 August 2025 which was received by Natural England on the same date.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

SUMMARY OF NATURAL ENGLAND'S ADVICE

FURTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IMPACTS ON DESIGNATED SITES

As submitted, the application could have potential significant effects on Arun Valley Ramsar site, Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), as well as Amberley Wild Brooks Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Pulborough Brooks SSSI.

Natural England requires further information in order to determine the significance of these impacts and the scope for mitigation.

In order to mitigate these adverse effects and make the development acceptable, the following mitigation measures are required / or the following mitigation options should be secured:

- Robust information demonstrating how the proposed development will not result in increased levels of abstraction within the Sussex North Water Supply Zone.

Without this information, Natural England may need to object to the proposal. Please re-consult Natural England once this information has been obtained.

Natural England's further advice on designated sites/landscapes and advice on other issues is set out below.

Further Advice on Mitigation

The proposed development falls within the [Sussex North water supply zone](#). As set out in Natural England's [Advice Note](#) regarding planning applications within the Sussex North Water Supply Zone, the existing water supply in the Sussex North water supply zone cannot be ruled out as contributing to the declines in wildlife within internationally protected sites in the Arun Valley SPA, SAC and Ramsar site. Ensuring that there is no net increase in water consumption is recognised as a suitable method to rule out potential adverse effects on the integrity of these sites arising from development.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

Natural England notes that your authority, as competent authority, has undertaken an appropriate assessment of the proposal, in accordance with regulation 63 of the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended). Natural England is a statutory consultee on the appropriate assessment stage of the Habitats Regulations Assessment process, and a competent authority should have regard to Natural England's advice.

Your appropriate assessment concludes that your authority is **unable to rule out an adverse effect** on the integrity of the Arun Valley designated sites, due to insufficient consideration as to how the proposed application will not result in a net increase in abstraction within the Sussex North Water Supply Zone. Having considered the assessment, Natural England concurs with the conclusion you have drawn. Natural England advises that the proposal does not provide enough information and/or certainty to enable adverse effects on site integrity to be ruled out.

Regulation 63 states that a competent authority may agree to a plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site, subject to the exceptional tests set out in regulation 64 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). As the conclusion of your Habitats Regulations Assessment states that it cannot be ascertained that the proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site, your authority cannot permit the proposal unless it passes the tests of regulation 64; that is that there are no alternatives and the proposal must be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

Your authority may now wish to consider the exceptional tests set out within regulation 64. Specific guidance about these tests can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/habitats-and-wild-birds-directives-guidance-on-the-application-of-article-6-4>.

Should the applicant provide additional information outlining how they intend to mitigate an adverse effect on the Arun Valley designated sites, Natural England would be happy to be reconsulted on the applicant's proposed approach to mitigation.

Final Comments

Please note that if your authority is minded to grant planning permission contrary to the advice in this letter, you are required under Section 281 (6) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) to notify Natural England of the permission, the terms on which it is proposed to grant it and how, if at all, your authority has taken account of Natural England's advice. You must also allow a further period of 21 days before the operation can commence.

Further general advice on consideration of protected species and other natural environment issues is provided at Annex A.

If you have any queries relating to the advice in this letter, please contact me [REDACTED]

Should the proposal change, please consult us again.

Yours sincerely,

Ruby Musgrove-Ward
Higher Officer – Sustainable Development
Area Team 14 – Sussex & Kent

Annex A – Natural England general advice

Protected Landscapes

Paragraph 189 of the [National Planning Policy Framework - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework) (NPPF) requires great weight to be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty within Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (known as National Landscapes), National Parks, and the Broads and states that the scale and extent of development within all these areas should be limited. Paragraph 190 requires exceptional circumstances to be demonstrated to justify major development within a designated landscape and sets out criteria which should be applied in considering relevant development proposals. Section 245 of the [Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/2023/10/1/levelling-up-and-regeneration-act-2023/contents) places a duty on relevant authorities (including local planning authorities) to seek to further the statutory purposes of a National Park, the Broads or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in England in exercising their functions. This duty also applies to proposals outside the designated area but impacting on its natural beauty.

The local planning authority should carefully consider any impacts on the statutory purposes of protected landscapes and their settings in line with the NPPF, relevant development plan policies and the Section 245 duty. The relevant National Landscape Partnership or Conservation Board may be able to offer advice on the impacts of the proposal on the natural beauty of the area and the aims and objectives of the statutory management plan, as well as environmental enhancement opportunities. Where available, a local Landscape Character Assessment can also be a helpful guide to the landscape's sensitivity to development and its capacity to accommodate proposed development.

Wider landscapes

Paragraph 187 of the NPPF highlights the need to protect and enhance valued landscapes through the planning system. This application may present opportunities to protect and enhance locally valued landscapes, including any local landscape designations. You may want to consider whether any local landscape features or characteristics (such as ponds, woodland, or dry-stone walls) could be incorporated into the development to respond to and enhance local landscape character and distinctiveness, in line with any local landscape character assessments. Where the impacts of development are likely to be significant, a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment should be provided with the proposal to inform decision making. We refer you to the [Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment \(GLVIA3\) - Landscape Institute](https://www.landscapeinstitute.org.uk/guidelines-for-landscape-and-visual-impact-assessment-glvia3) for further guidance.

Biodiversity duty

Section 40 of the [Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/2006/10/natural-environment-and-rural-communities-act-2006/contents) places a duty on the local planning authority to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of its decision making. We refer you to the [Complying with the biodiversity duty - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/complying-with-the-biodiversity-duty) for further information.

Designated nature conservation sites

Paragraphs 193-195 of the NPPF set out the principles for determining applications impacting on Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and habitats sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs)). Both the direct and indirect impacts of the development should be considered.

A Habitats Regulations Assessment is needed where a proposal might affect a habitat site (see [Habitats regulations assessments: protecting a European site - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/habitats-regulations-assessments-protecting-a-european-site) and Natural England must be consulted on 'appropriate assessments' (see [Appropriate assessment - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/appropriate-assessment) for more information for planning authorities).

Natural England must also be consulted where development is in or likely to affect a SSSI and provides advice on potential impacts on SSSIs either via the [SSSI Impact Risk Zones \(England\) \(arcgis.com\)](https://www.arcgis.com) or as standard or bespoke consultation responses. Section 28G of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 places a duty on all public bodies to take reasonable steps, consistent with the proper exercise of their functions, to further the conservation and enhancement of the features for which an SSSI has been notified ([Sites of special scientific interest: public body responsibilities - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sites-of-special-scientific-interest-public-body-responsibilities)).

Protected Species

Natural England has produced [Protected species and development: advice for local planning authorities - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protected-species-and-development-advice-for-local-planning-authorities) (standing advice) to help planning authorities understand the impact of particular developments on protected species.

Annex A – Natural England general advice

Natural England will only provide bespoke advice on protected species where they form part of a Site of Special Scientific Interest or in exceptional circumstances. A protected species licence may be required in certain cases. We refer you to [Wildlife licences: when you need to apply](#) (www.gov.uk) for more information.

Local sites and priority habitats and species

The local planning authority should consider the impacts of the proposed development on any local wildlife or geodiversity site, in line with paragraphs 187, 188 and 192 of the NPPF and any relevant development plan policy. There may also be opportunities to enhance local sites and improve their connectivity to help nature's recovery. Natural England does not hold locally specific information on local sites and recommends further information is obtained from appropriate bodies such as the local environmental records centre, wildlife trust, geoconservation groups or recording societies. Emerging [Local nature recovery strategies - GOV.UK](#) (www.gov.uk) may also provide further useful information.

Those habitats and species which are of particular importance for nature conservation are included as 'priority habitats and species' in the England Biodiversity List published under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Most priority habitats will be mapped either as Sites of Special Scientific Interest on the Magic website or as Local Wildlife Sites. We refer you to [Habitats and species of principal importance in England](#) (gov.uk) for a list of priority habitats and species in England. You should consider priority habitats and species when applying your 'biodiversity duty' to your policy or decision making

Natural England does not routinely hold priority species data. Such data should be collected when impacts on priority habitats or species are considered likely.

Consideration should also be given to the potential environmental value of brownfield sites, often found in urban areas and former industrial land. We refer you to the [Brownfield Hub - Buglife](#) for more information and Natural England's [Open Mosaic Habitat \(Draft\) - data.gov.uk](#) (Open Mosaic Habitat inventory), which can be used as the starting point for detailed brownfield land assessments.

Biodiversity and wider environmental gains

Development should provide net gains for biodiversity in line with the NPPF paragraphs 187(d), 192 and 193. Major development (defined in the [National Planning Policy Framework \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#) glossary) is required by law to deliver a biodiversity gain of at least 10% from 12 February 2024 and this requirement is also applied to small scale development from April 2024. For nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs), it is anticipated that the requirement for biodiversity net gain will be implemented from 2025.

[Biodiversity Net Gain](#) guidance (gov.uk) provides more information on biodiversity net gain and includes a link to the [Biodiversity Net Gain Planning Practice Guidance](#) (gov.uk).

The statutory biodiversity metric should be used to calculate biodiversity losses and gains for terrestrial and intertidal habitats and can be used to inform any development project. We refer you to [Calculate biodiversity value with the statutory biodiversity metric](#) for more information. For small development sites, [The Small Sites Metric](#) may be used. This is a simplified version of the statutory biodiversity metric and is designed for use where certain criteria are met.

The mitigation hierarchy as set out in paragraph 193 of the NPPF should be followed to firstly consider what existing habitats within the site can be retained or enhanced. Where on-site measures are not possible, provision off-site will need to be considered.

Where off-site delivery of biodiversity gain is proposed on a special site designated for nature (e.g. a SSSI or habitats site) prior consent or assent may be required from Natural England. More information is available on [Sites of Special Scientific Interest: managing your land](#)

Annex A – Natural England general advice

Development also provides opportunities to secure wider biodiversity enhancements and environmental gains, as outlined in the NPPF (paragraphs 8, 77, 109, 125, 187, 188, 192 and 193). Opportunities for enhancement might include incorporating features to support specific species within the design of new buildings such as swift or bat boxes or designing lighting to encourage wildlife.

[The Environmental Benefits from Nature Tool - Beta Test Version - JP038 \(naturalengland.org.uk\)](#) may be used to identify opportunities to enhance wider benefits from nature and to avoid and minimise any negative impacts. It is designed to work alongside the statutory biodiversity metric.

[Natural environment - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) provides further information on biodiversity net gain, the mitigation hierarchy and wider environmental net gain.

Ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees

The local planning authority should consider any impacts on ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees in line with paragraph 193 of the NPPF. The [Natural England Access to Evidence - Ancient woodlands Map](#) can help to identify ancient woodland. Natural England and the Forestry Commission have produced [Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) (standing advice) for planning authorities. It should be considered when determining relevant planning applications. Natural England will only provide bespoke advice on ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees where they form part of a Site of Special Scientific Interest or in exceptional circumstances.

Best and most versatile agricultural land and soils

Local planning authorities are responsible for ensuring that they have sufficient detailed agricultural land classification (ALC) information to apply NPPF policies (Paragraphs 187, 188). This is the case regardless of whether the proposed development is sufficiently large to consult Natural England. Further information is contained in the [Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#).

[Find open data - data.gov.uk](#) on Agricultural Land Classification or use the information available on [MAGIC \(defra.gov.uk\)](#).

The Defra [Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#) provides guidance on soil protection, and we recommend its use in the design and construction of development, including any planning conditions. For mineral working and landfilling, we refer you to [Reclaim minerals extraction and landfill sites to agriculture - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#), which provides guidance on soil protection for site restoration and aftercare. The [Soils Guidance \(quarrying.org\)](#) provides detailed guidance on soil handling for mineral sites.

Should the development proceed, we advise that the developer uses an appropriately experienced soil specialist to advise on, and supervise soil handling, including identifying when soils are dry enough to be handled and how to make the best use of soils on site.

Green Infrastructure

For evidence-based advice and tools on how to design, deliver and manage green and blue infrastructure (GI) we refer you to [Green Infrastructure Home \(naturalengland.org.uk\)](#) (the Green Infrastructure Framework). GI should create and maintain green liveable places that enable people to experience and connect with nature, and that offer everyone, wherever they live, access to good quality parks, greenspaces, recreational, walking and cycling routes that are inclusive, safe, welcoming, well-managed and accessible for all. GI provision should enhance ecological networks, support ecosystems services and connect as a living network at local, regional and national scales.

Development should be designed to meet the 15 [GI How Principles \(naturalengland.org.uk\)](#). The GI Standards can be used to inform the quality, quantity and type of GI to be provided. Major development should have a GI plan including a long-term delivery and management plan. Relevant aspects of local authority GI strategies should be delivered where appropriate.

Annex A – Natural England general advice

The [Green Infrastructure Map \(naturalengland.org.uk\)](http://naturalengland.org.uk) and [GI Mapping Analysis \(naturalengland.org.uk\)](http://naturalengland.org.uk) are GI mapping resources that can be used to help assess deficiencies in greenspace provision and identify priority locations for new GI provision.

Access and Recreation:

Natural England encourages any proposal to incorporate measures to help improve people's access to the natural environment. Measures such as reinstating existing footpaths, together with the creation of new footpaths and bridleways should be considered. Links to urban fringe areas should also be explored to strengthen access networks, reduce fragmentation, and promote wider green infrastructure.

Rights of Way, Access land, Coastal access and National Trails:

Paragraphs 105, 185, 187 and 193 of the NPPF highlight the important of public rights of way and access. Development should consider potential impacts on access land, common land, rights of way and coastal access routes in the vicinity of the development.

Consideration should also be given to the potential impacts on any nearby National Trails. We refer you to [Find your perfect trail, and discover the land of myths and legend - National Trails](http://www.nationaltrails.org.uk) for information including contact details for the National Trail Officer.

The King Charles III England Coast Path (KCIIIIECP) is a National Trail around the whole of the English Coast. It has an associated coastal margin subject to public access rights. Parts of the KCIIIIECP are not on Public Rights of Way but are subject to public access rights. Consideration should be given to the impact of any development on the KCIIIIECP and the benefits of maintaining a continuous coastal route.

Appropriate mitigation measures should be incorporated for any adverse impacts on Rights of Way, Access land, Coastal access, and National Trails.

Further information is set out in the Planning Practice Guidance on the [Natural environment - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk).

Horsham District Council
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Matrix and Appropriate Assessment

PLEASE NOTE: This screening relates only for potential impacts from water resources on the Arun Valley SAC/ SPA/Ramsar sites and does not consider impacts on any other designated habitat sites. A separate HRA screening will be required for development affecting other SPAs, SACs, or Ramsar sites.

It is the responsibility of the Competent Authority (in this case Horsham District Council) to prepare a HRA report and it is the responsibility of the applicant to provide information to support this process.

This HRA Appropriate Assessment template is for use where a planning application will result in additional demand for mains water being created in the Sussex North Water Supply Zone that is predicted to adversely impact the Arun Valley SAC/ SPA/Ramsar sites.

The purpose of this HRA screening record is to assess the need for appropriate assessment in relation to the project detailed below.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) requires that a Habitats Regulations Assessment screening is carried out in relation to any plan or project which is likely to have a significant effect on Habitats (European) sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Habitats sites are Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation. Ramsar sites should also be given the same level of protection, as stated within the National Planning Policy Framework.

In line with the Court judgement (CJEU *People Over Wind v Coillte Teoranta* C-323/17), mitigation measures cannot be taken into account when carrying out a screening assessment to decide whether a development is likely to result in significant effects on a Habitats site.

Where an Appropriate Assessment is carried out a project may only be authorised after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site(s) concerned.

Table 1: HRA Screening matrix for water neutrality

Stage 1 HRA screening	
Brief description of the development project	<p>Planning Application: DC/25/0986</p> <p>Development Description: Erection of one dwellinghouse</p> <p>Location: Land opposite Codmore field, hill farm lane, Codmore hill</p> <p>Type of application: Full</p>
Details of the development project	<p>Proximity to Arun Valley SAC / SPA / Ramsar: Is the application site:</p> <p>A) Within the Sussex North Water Supply Zone (WSZ) Yes</p> <p>B) Arun Valley SAC / SPA / Ramsar potentially impacted by the planning application:</p>

	<p>Yes there is credible evidence of a real risk that the proposal will, without measures to minimise water use and water offsetting, result in an increase in water demand.</p> <p>C) Is the planning application directly connected with or necessary to the management of the Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar site? No</p>
<p>Brief description of the Habitats sites within scope of this assessment</p>	<p>Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar site supports rare and diverse plant, invertebrate and bird assemblages as qualifying features. It consists of low-lying grazing marsh, largely on alluvial soils, but with an area of peat derived from a relict raised bog. Variation in soils and water supply lead to a wide range of ecological conditions and hence a rich flora and fauna.</p> <p>Further details are provided in Appendix 1.</p>
<p>Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity</p>	<p>For applications where increased demand for water resources is the only pathway for impacts, Natural England's substantive advice (Position Statement Interim Approach, September 2021) is that such applications - without mitigation - will result in a likely significant effect on the Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar site either alone or in combination with other developments in the Sussex North WSZ. As it cannot be concluded that the existing abstraction within Sussex North Water Supply Zone is not having an impact on the Arun Valley sites, developments within this zone must not add to this impact. Therefore, such applications, even where mitigation is proposed, must progress to Appropriate Assessment (AA).</p> <p>Natural England's Position Statement (September 2021) is that the Sussex North Water Supply Zone includes supplies from a groundwater abstraction which cannot, with certainty, conclude no adverse effect on the integrity of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arun Valley Special Area Conservation (SAC) • Arun Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) • Arun Valley Ramsar Site
<p>HRA Screening Assessment Criteria</p>	
<p>The individual elements of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) likely to give rise to impacts on the Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar site</p>	<p>Based on the threat from water demand identified by Natural England's Position Statement, the development proposals need assessment for hydrological changes to the Arun Valley SAC/ SPA/ Ramsar site.</p> <p>For applications, does the evidence show any likely significant effect on Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar site, without mitigation measures (either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects)? YES</p> <p>Test 1 the significance test below has been completed as the evidence shows a likely significant effect on Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar site, without mitigation measures (in-combination with other plans or projects).</p>

<p>Test 1 the significance test:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Can a judgement be made as to whether there could be any potential significant impacts of the development on the integrity of the Arun Valley SPA/SAC/Ramsar. 	<p>Following the CJEU ruling People over Wind, it is no longer lawful to take into account any avoidance and mitigation measures as part of the application at this stage of HRA.</p> <p>For applications where increased demand for water resources is the only mechanism of impact, Natural England's advice is that such applications - without mitigation - will have a likely significant effect on the Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar site in combination with other developments in the Sussex North WSZ. Yes.</p> <p>Therefore, such applications, even where mitigation measures (minimise water use and water offsetting) are proposed, will progress directly to Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment to consider, with mitigation, the impacts of the development on mains water usage on the above designated sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.</p> <p>Explanation: All development likely to increase the demand for mains water usage, is predicted to result an identifiable impact on the Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar sites.</p> <p>After mitigation has been embedded into the project design, Test 2 – the integrity test then needs to be applied.</p>
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Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment

<p>The above Stage 1 HRA screening has determined that a Likely Significant Effect is predicted at Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar site as a result of impacts on water quantity. This pathway has been screened in, and the potential for adverse effects on site integrity, either alone or in-combination will be assessed.</p> <p>Therefore, this section of the report to inform HRA Stage 2 only discusses the potential for impacts on water quantity as a result of the proposed development.</p>	<p>Potential for Adverse Effects On the Integrity (AEOI) of a Habitats site from the development alone or in combination.</p> <p>Supplementary advice on conserving and restoring site features for Arun Valley SAC/SPA sets a number of targets for the site under the supporting the Conservation Objectives in order that the integrity of the sites is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the sites contribute to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of the Qualifying Features.</p> <p>The targets cover hydrology and flow, water quantity, area depth and water quality. The hydrology of the river Arun is the major factor affecting these targets and this in turn is affected by the abstraction at Hardham for the supply of drinking water. Continued or increased levels of groundwater abstraction at Hardham reduces water quantity in the Arun Valley sites and adversely affects water levels and flow within the sites (in combination with other plans and projects in the Sussex North WRZ).</p> <p>Without an alternative sustainable water supply or mitigation measures, the hydrology of the sites will be unable to maintain the types and extents of habitats required to maintain the Qualifying Features.</p>
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<p>Details of Water usage for the development</p>	<p><u>Existing baseline water consumption</u></p> <p>Nil outlined</p> <p><u>Proposed water consumption (including onsite mitigation)</u></p> <p>Entirely mitigated against through rainwater harvesting. There are issues in the figures they have provided to work out the rainwater harvesting. They outline that the roof harvesting area would be 184sqm but this appears exaggerated and is only roughly 180sqm when including the terraced area and flat roof sections, which we can't include as a balcony is not a roof and they wouldn't be drawing rainwater from it. The next issue is the yield co-efficient being 0.9, this is very optimistic in all conditions and pitch is correct such that the harvesting is efficient, in this instance it is more likely to be 0.8 or less. In fact given that they appear to have included the flat roof areas within their calculations it is likely that these sections would be more akin to 0.6. Overall when considering an optimistic calculation of 180sqm x 0.8 x 858 x 0.9 / 365 = 304.6sqm per day. This is less yield than what they would require per person per day.</p> <p>4 bed house is 2.86 people x 109 = 311.74 needed per day so RWH doesn't quite cover the need. They could get the use per person down to around 90 litres then it would be sufficient if the fixtures were more efficient but what they have provided in the Water Neutrality report demonstrates that the need is greater than the yield from RWH.</p> <p>They have included a rainwater harvesting tank that they think would be a sufficient size of 10k but the actual tank size needed would be 10,910.9 which is the daily need for the development multiplied by 35 days for drought tolerance.</p>
<p>Proposed mitigation for the project to secure the mitigation as a condition of any consent e.g. alternative sustainable water supply, minimising water use in new development. Water offsetting for residual demand in existing buildings in the Sussex North WRZ. See Position Statement issued by Natural England (September 2021)</p>	<p>Summary of mitigation package</p> <p>Rainwater harvesting</p> <p><u>Is the mitigation sufficient?</u></p> <p>No, as above there is an absence of evidence to support their baseline and we have evidence to the contrary of what they are claiming to be what the baseline is based on. The mitigation is not sufficient to avoid adverse effects on the integrity of the interest features of the Arun Valley SPA, SAC & Ramsar site from the development either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.</p>

Test 2 – the integrity test	<p>Conclusion: Horsham District Council concludes that, with mitigation, the project will have an Adverse Effect on the Integrity of the Arun Valley SAC/ SPA /Ramsar site, either alone or in combination with other plan and projects.</p> <p>This development would therefore be in compliance with the conservation objectives for the Arun Valley SPA, SAC and Ramsar site which include 'maintaining or restoring the population of Qualifying Features'. See Appendix 1.</p> <p>As the mitigation has been considered after HRA screening, this HRA Appropriate Assessment is in line with the People over Wind CJEU Court ruling and, being beyond reasonable scientific doubt concerning the effects of the work envisaged on the site concerned, is also in line with the Holohan and Others v An Bord Pleanála court ruling.</p> <p>Having prepared this Appropriate Assessment of the implications of the project for the Arun Valley sites in view of their conservation objectives, subject to consultation with Natural England and fully considered any representation received where necessary, the authority can now agree to REFUSE the project under regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).</p>
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Approving Planner: Hannah Darley

Approving Ecologist: insert name & credentials

Date: 08.08.2025

Date:

DISCLAIMER: This information has been produced by Place Services's Ecology Team on behalf of Horsham District Council, at their request.

Appendix 1 – details of Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar site

Qualifying Features for SPA/SAC	<p>Arun Valley SPA</p> <p>A037 Bewick's swan, <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> (non-breeding). During the time of site notification, the SPA supported 115 individuals representing at least 1.6% of the wintering population in Great Britain (5 year peak mean 1992/93 - 1996/97).</p> <p>During the non-breeding season, the SPA regularly supports an assemblage of waterfowl with the area regularly supporting 27,241 individual waterfowl (5 year peak mean for 1992/93 to 1996/97) including: Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>, Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>, Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>, Bewick's Swan <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>.</p> <p>Arun Valley SAC</p> <p>4056 Little Whirlpool Ramshorn snail <i>Anisus vorticulus</i></p> <p><i>Anisus vorticulus</i> occurs across a range of sites in southern and eastern England. The Arun valley is one of the three main population centres for this species in the UK. This proposed site includes two of its core sites in the wash lands of the Arun floodplain (Pulborough Brooks and Amberley Wild Brooks SSSIs).</p>
Qualifying Features for Ramsar	<p>Arun Valley Ramsar</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 2</p>

	<p>The site holds seven wetland invertebrate species listed in the British Red Data Book as threatened. One of these, <i>Pseudamnicola confusa</i>, is considered to be endangered. The site also supports four nationally rare and four nationally scarce plant species</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 3</p> <p>In addition to the Red Data Book invertebrate and plant species, the ditches intersecting the site have a particularly diverse and rich flora. All five British duckweed (<i>Lemna</i> species), all five water-cress (<i>Rorippa</i> species), and all three British water milfoils (<i>Myriophyllum</i> species), all but one of the seven British water dropworts (<i>Oenanthe</i> species), and two-thirds of the British pondweeds (<i>Potamogeton</i> species) can be found on site.</p> <p>Ramsar criterion 5</p> <p>Assemblages of international importance: Species with peak counts in winter: 13774 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</p>
Conservation Status of the relevant Qualifying Features	<p>Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar</p> <p>In line with the national trend, the number of Bewick's swans wintering in the Arun Valley has declined since the time of designation and is now typically fewer than 50 birds. This may reflect an overall decline in the population of the species and/or be due to the effects of a milder climate in which more are able to winter in continental Europe (The Birds of Sussex, 2014). The waterfowl assemblage numbers fluctuate depending upon conditions in the valley but over the past five years have averaged 40,311, an increase from the five year mean of 27,241 at the time of designation.</p> <p>The Arun Valley is one of the remaining strongholds for the Little Whirlpool Ramshorn Snail.</p>
Conservation Objectives (Only Relevant for SPA/SAC)	<p>Arun Valley SAC & SPA</p> <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and, • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.