11 September 2024

Bethan Tinning
Horsham District Council
Parkside,
Chart Way,
Horsham,
West Sussex
RH12 1RL

By email only

Thank you for requesting advice on this application from Place Services' ecological advice service. This service provides advice to planning officers to inform Horsham District Council planning decisions with regard to potential ecological impacts from development. Any additional information, queries or comments on this advice that the applicant or other interested parties may have, must be directed to the Planning Officer who will seek further advice from us where appropriate and necessary.

Dear Bethan

Application: **DC/24/1003**
Location: **Hornshill House Guildford Road Rudgwick West Sussex RH12 3BH**
Proposal: **Change of use and conversion of existing stable block to residential annex and store**

Thank you for re-consulting Place Services on the above application.

a) No ecological harm/No objection	
b) Requires further information	
c) Recommend grant permission subject to conditions	Yes
d) Recommend refusal	
e) Subject to Natural England's formal comments on the conclusion of the Water Neutrality Appropriate Assessment	Yes
f) Subject to Natural England's formal comments on the conclusion of the Bat Appropriate Assessment	Yes
g) Discharge of condition	

Please note that following receipt of Natural England's position statement on developments in the Sussex North Water Supply Zone, decisions on planning applications should await the completion of a Sussex North water neutrality strategy unless they can demonstrate water neutrality.

Summary

We have reviewed the Supplementary Bat Report (AA Environmental Ltd., August 2024) and Ecological Survey (AA Environmental Ltd., June 2024), supplied by the applicant, relating to the likely impacts of development on protected & Priority species and habitats, and identification of proportionate mitigation.

We note from the Supplementary Bat Report (AA Environmental Ltd., August 2024) that a licence for bats will be required before commencement of any works and recommend that a copy of this is secured by a condition of any consent. This is because the two emergence surveys in May and July 2024 confirmed the presence of a Brown Long-eared bat day roost in the loft of the stables; a Common Pipistrelle bat day roost behind the cladding of the stables; and a Brown Long-eared bat transitional roost under ridge tiles of the barn. We support the outline mitigation measures in the Supplementary Bat Report (AA Environmental Ltd., August 2024), which should be secured by a condition of any consent.

We also understand from the Supplementary Bat Report (AA Environmental Ltd., August 2024) that the semi-mature willow due to be removed has no Potential Roost Features. We therefore agree that no further surveys for bats are required for this tree.

The site lies approximately 7.9km northeast of The Mens Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and 10.2km northeast of Ebernoe Common SAC for which the qualifying features are Barbastelle and Bechstein's bats. There are no records for Barbastelle bat within 2km of the site, but there is one record for Bechstein's bat 1.9km northeast of the site (Sussex Biodiversity Information Service (SxBIS) – accessed under licence).

A European Protected Species Mitigation Licence (EPSML) was granted in 2014 for Common Pipistrelle and Brown Long-eared bat 1.2km west of the site and a further EPSML was granted in 2017 for Common Pipistrelle 2.0km to the east of the site (MAGIC maps). There are approximately 24 records of bats within 2km of the site, including Soprano Pipistrelle, Common Pipistrelle, Brown Long-eared bat, Whiskered/Brandt's bat, Natterer's bat and Noctule/Serotine bat (Sussex Biodiversity Information Service (SxBIS) – accessed under licence). The site lies approximately 15.7km north of the Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar.

The majority of the site comprises an existing stable block, a dilapidated barn, an existing equestrian sand arena and hardstanding yard areas with the surrounding vegetation to be retained, with the exception of one tree (Ecological Survey (AA Environmental Ltd., June 2024)). The semi-mature Willow next to the barn is due to be removed, but it has no Potential Roost Features (Supplementary Bat Report (AA Environmental Ltd., August 2024)). An area of ancient woodland and semi-natural woodland lies approximately 180m to the south of the site (MAGIC maps).

We understand from the Ecological Survey (AA Environmental Ltd., June 2024) that no new lighting is proposed and there will be no change in current light level from the proposed works.

We therefore believe there will therefore be no Adverse Effect on Integrity of the bat SAC. We advise the LPA to prepare a project level HRA screening report to record its decision and retain on file.

We are now satisfied that there is sufficient ecological information available for determination. We have no objections on ecological matters excluding Great Crested Newt as we have been instructed to leave comments on this European Protected Species to the NatureSpace Partnership.

This provides certainty for the LPA of the likely impacts on protected and Priority species and, with appropriate mitigation measures secured, the development can be made acceptable.

The mitigation and enhancement measures identified in the Supplementary Bat Report (AA Environmental Ltd., August 2024) and Ecological Survey (AA Environmental Ltd., June 2024), should be secured by a condition of any consent and implemented in full. This is necessary to conserve and enhance protected and Priority species.

Please note that we have been instructed to provide no comments on Mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain. These comments will be provided by Horsham District Council in-house.

We also support the proposed reasonable biodiversity enhancements (including the provision of nest boxes for Priority bird species and nesting opportunities for Swallow in the re-built barn or in the stables), which have been recommended to secure net gains for biodiversity, as outlined under Paragraph 180[d] of the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023). The specifications of the enhancement measures should be outlined within a Biodiversity Enhancement Layout and should be secured by a condition of any consent and implemented in full.

Impacts will be minimised such that the proposal is acceptable subject to the conditions below based on BS42020:2013. In terms of biodiversity net gain, the enhancements proposed will contribute to this aim.

Submission for approval and implementation of the details below should be a condition of any planning consent:

Recommended conditions

1. **ACTION REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL RECOMMENDATIONS**
   "All mitigation and enhancement measures and/or works shall be carried out in accordance with the details contained in the Supplementary Bat Report (AA Environmental Ltd., August 2024) and Ecological Survey (AA Environmental Ltd., June 2024), as already submitted with the planning application and agreed in principle with the local planning authority prior to determination.

   This may include the appointment of an appropriately competent person e.g. an ecological clerk of works (ECoW) to provide on-site ecological expertise during construction. The appointed person shall undertake all activities, and works shall be carried out, in accordance with the approved details."

   Reason*:* To conserve and enhance protected and Priority species and allow the LPA to discharge its duties under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 as amended and s40 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended) and Policy 31 of the Horsham Development Framework.

2. **PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ANY WORKS WHICH WILL IMPACT THE BREEDING / RESTING PLACE OF BATS**
   "Any works which will impact the breeding / resting place of bats, shall not in in any circumstances commence *unless the local planning authority has been provided with either:*

   a) *a licence issued by Natural England pursuant to Regulation 55 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) authorizing the specified activity/development to go ahead; or*
   b) *evidence of site registration supplied by an individual registered to use a Bat Mitigation Class Licence; or*
   c) *a statement in writing from the Natural England to the effect that it does not consider that the specified activity/development will require a licence."*

   Reason: To conserve protected species and allow the LPA to discharge its duties under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and s17 Crime & Disorder Act 1998.

3. **PRIOR TO ANY WORKS ABOVE SLAB LEVEL: BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT LAYOUT**
   "A Biodiversity Enhancement Layout, providing the finalised details and locations of the enhancement measures contained within the Ecological Appraisal Report (Wychwood Environmental Ltd., January 2024), shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

   The enhancement measures shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details prior to occupation and all features shall be retained in that manner thereafter."

   Reason: To enhance protected and Priority species and allow the LPA to discharge its duties under the s40 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended).

Please contact us with any queries.

Yours sincerely

Genevieve Broad MCIEEM MSc BSc (Hons)
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Place Services provide ecological advice on behalf of Horsham District Council
Please note: This letter is advisory and should only be considered as the opinion formed by specialist staff in relation to this particular matter.

Horsham District Council
Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Record

Plan/project: DC/24/1003 | Change of use and conversion of existing stable block to residential annex and store | Hornshill House Guildford Road Rudgwick West Sussex RH12 3BH

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

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. European 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: Screening matrix

Stage 1 HRA screening	
Brief description of the Plan/Project	**Application:** DC/24/1003 **Planning Application:** Change of use and conversion of existing stable block to residential annex and store **Location:** Hornshill House Guildford Road Rudgwick West Sussex RH12 3BH
Brief description of the Habitats sites within scope of this assessment	The Mens SAC (Sussex bat SAC), The Ebernoe Common SAC lie within West Sussex and the Impact Risk Zones identified by Natural England includes Horsham District. The Mens Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is located approximately 7.9km southwest of the site and lists Barbastelle bats as a qualifying feature. A long and varied history of management has seen The Mens move from an open, wood pasture system with huge, spreading parkland trees and pollards to a high forest with closely spaced trees with narrow crowns. A lack of management in recent years has added to this silvicultural diversity. Ebernoe Common SAC is located approximately 10.2km to the southwest of the site and lists Barbastelle and Bechstein's bats as qualifying features. Ebernoe Common is dominated by old wood pasture where Commoners would have turned out their cattle or pigs to graze and browse on young trees and scrub, beech mast and acorns, or on the grassy meadows in glades and clearings. Grazing stopped by the middle of the 20th century and the wood pasture became more and more overgrown. Great effort has been put into opening up glades and rides and restoring grazing to this SAC. Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar is approximately 15.7km to the southwest, and lists 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.
Qualifying Features for SPA/SAC	**The Mens SAC** Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of the site: *9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus i*n the shrub layer (*Quercion robori-petraeae* or *Ilici-Fagenion*) The Mens is an extensive area of mature Beech Fagus sylvatica woodland rich in lichens, bryophytes, fungi and saproxylic invertebrates, and is one of the largest tracts of Atlantic acidophilous beech forests in the south-eastern part of the habitat's UK range. It is developing a near-natural high forest structure, in response to only limited silvicultural intervention over the 20th century, combined with the effects of natural events such as the 1987 great storm. Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection: 1308 Barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus* **Ebernoe Common SAC** Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site 9120 Atlantic acidophilous Beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrub layer (*Quercion robori-petraeae* or *Ilici-Fagenion*). Ebernoe Common has an extensive block of Beech high forest and former wood-pasture over dense Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, and has a very rich epiphytic lichen flora, including *Agonimia octospora* and *Catillaria atropurpurea.* It represents Atlantic acidophilous Beech forests in the south-eastern part of the habitat's UK range. The Beech woodland is associated with other woodland types, open glades and pools, which contribute to a high overall diversity. The woods are important for a number of bat species, in particular 1323 Bechstein's bat *Myotis bechsteinii* and 1308 Barbastelle. Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site: 1308 Barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus* A maternity colony of Barbastelles utilises a range of tree roosts in this area of 91A0 old sessile Oak woods with Ilex and *Blechnum* in the British Isles, which has a dense understorey of holly as well as open glades and open water. Maternity roost sites are usually in dead tree stumps, but the species appears to be present throughout the year, with individuals utilising a range of roost sites in tree holes and under bark. 1323 Bechstein`s bat *Myotis bechsteinii* A maternity colony of Bechstein's bat is associated with this area of 91A0 Old sessile Oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles. Roosts are mainly i*n old woodpecker holes in the stems of live mature oak* Quercus petraea trees. **Arun Valley SPA** A037 Bewick's swan, *Cygnus columbianus bewickii* (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). 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 *Anas clypeata*, Teal *Anas crecca*, Wigeon *Anas penelope,* Bewick's Swan *Cygnus columbianus bewickii.* **Arun Valley SAC** 4056 Little Whirlpool Ramshorn snail *Anisus vorticulus* *Anisus vorticulus* 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.
Qualifying Features for Ramsar	**Arun Valley Ramsar** **Ramsar criterion 2** The site holds seven wetland invertebrate species listed in the British Red Data Book as threatened. One of these, *Pseudamnicola confusa*, is considered to be endangered. The site also supports four nationally rare and four nationally scarce plant species **Ramsar criterion 3** 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 (*Lemna* species), all five water-cress (*Rorippa* species), and all three British water milfoils (*Myriophyllum* species), all but one of the seven British water dropworts (*Oenanthe* species), and two-thirds of the British pondweeds (*Potamogeton* species) can be found on site. **Ramsar criterion 5** Assemblages of international importance: Species with peak counts in winter: 13774 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003).
Conservation Status of the relevant Qualifying Features	**The Mens SAC** The Barbastelle is one of the UK's rarest mammals. Few maternity roost sites are known in the UK. While the SAC series makes a contribution to securing favourable conservation status for this Annex II species, wider measures are also necessary to support its conservation in the UK These are outlined in the Species Biodiversity Action Plan (DEFRA website). *It is likely that its low population density and slow population growth make it particularly vulnerable to:* *• further loss and fragmentation of ancient deciduous woodland habitat;* *• loss, destruction and disturbance of roosts in buildings, trees and underground sites;* *• a reduction in numbers of insect prey due to habitat simplification acting through factors such as fertiliser use and intensive grazing.* **Ebernoe Common SAC** Barbastelle as outlined for The Mens SAC. Bechstein's Bat Species Biodiversity Action Plan (DEFRA website): *The rarity of this species means that it is poorly understood, but according to the national species action plan, its low population density, exacting habitat requirements and low rates of reproduction make it particularly vulnerable to factors such as:* *• Further loss and fragmentation of open ancient deciduous woodland habitat.* *• Loss, destruction and disturbance of roosts or potential roosts (particularly in old trees).* **Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar**

	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. The Arun Valley is one of the remaining strongholds for the Little Whirlpool Ramshorn Snail.
Conservation Objectives (Only Relevant for SPA/SAC)	**The Mens SAC** Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and, • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. **Ebernoe Common SAC** Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and, • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. **Arun Valley SAC & SPA** 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; • 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.
Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity	Issues listed in the relevant Site Improvement Plan (SIP) are: **The Mens SAC** • Forestry and woodland management; • Habitat connectivity for barbastelle bats; • Invasive species; • Changes in land management, with reference to foraging and commuting routes; • Air pollution, risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition; • Public access / disturbance, with regards to light levels.

	The mechanism for addressing these issues within the SIP is investigation, research and monitoring; with the exception of appropriate management, and removal of, rhododendron, within The Mens SAC. **Ebernoe Common SAC** • Forestry and woodland management; • Off-site habitat availability / management; • Habitat fragmentation; • Change in land management, with reference to foraging and commuting routes for Barbastelles; • Hydrological changes; • Air pollution, risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition; • Public access / disturbance, with regards to light levels. Again, the mechanism for addressing all of these issues within the SIP is investigation, research, monitoring at this stage. **Arun Valley SAC and SPA** • Inappropriate water levels • Water pollution • Inappropriate ditch management • Disturbance Again, the mechanism for addressing all of these issues within the SIP is investigation, research, monitoring at this stage. However, 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 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). Natural England's substantive advice (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; • Arun Valley Special Area Conservation (SAC) • Arun Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) • Arun Valley Ramsar Site
Assessment Criteria	
The individual elements of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) likely to give rise to impacts on the Habitats site	There are no records for Barbastelle bats within 2km of the site and no European Protected Species Mitigation Licences have been granted for this species within 2km of the site (Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre – accessed under licence) and MAGIC maps https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx). There is one record for Bechstein's bat 1.9km northeast of the site (Sussex Biodiversity Information Service (SxBIS) – accessed under licence). The Sussex Bat Special Area of Conservation Planning and Landscape Scale Enhancement Protocol provides advice for developers and local Councils when assessing applications which fall within an identified 12 km Impact Zone for The Men's SAC, Ebernoe Common SAC. In line with this Protocol, this application is

located within the wider Conservation Area of The Mens SAC, and significant impacts or severance to flightlines need to be considered. This development does not occur along one of the identified flightlines.

From the submitted documents, it appears that only one tree on site will be removed, a semi-mature Willow, which has no Potential Roost Features. The site comprises an existing stable block, a dilapidated barn, an existing equestrian sand arena and hardstanding yard areas. Therefore there will be no loss of hedgerow or woodland.

Based on the threats listed in the SIPs, the following potential impact pathways are considered with reference to the development proposals regarding the need for further assessment:

Direct land take - The proposed development will not result in any direct land take from any designated sites. Direct land take does not therefore have the potential to result in likely significant effects (LSE) and can be screened out and will not be considered further.

Forestry and woodland management - This threat / issue is of relevance to the habitats within the designated sites themselves. There is no pathway for woodland management at these locations to be affected by the proposals. There is no potential for forestry and woodland management to be impacted by the proposals, so they have been screened out and will not be considered further.

Habitat connectivity and availability for foraging and commuting Barbastelle bats (functionally linked land) – Barbastelle bats are qualifying features for both SACs, and threats and issues relating to this species in the wider area have been identified in the relevant SIPs as:

- Off-site habitat availability / management;
- Habitat fragmentation / Habitat connectivity for barbastelle bats;
- Changes in land management, with reference to foraging and commuting routes.

The proposed development is within the 12km wider conservation area of The Mens SAC as set out in the Sussex Bat SAC planning and landscape scale enhancement protocol. It is therefore possible that bats from The Mens SAC use habitat within the site for foraging and/or commuting and all impacts need to be assessed.

As there is no potential for habitat fragmentation or loss of functionally linked land for Barbastelle bats as part of the proposal and therefore, this has been screened out and will not be considered further.

The proposed development is within the 12km wider conservation area of Ebernoe Common SAC as set out in the Sussex Bat SAC planning and landscape scale enhancement protocol. It is therefore possible that bats from Ebernoe Common SAC use habitat within the site for foraging and/or commuting and all impacts need to be assessed.

As there is no potential for habitat fragmentation or loss of functionally linked land for Barbastelle or Bechstein's bats as part of the proposal and therefore, this has been screened out and will not be considered further.

Invasive species

This threat concerns invasive rhododendron within The Mens SAC, and, as such there is no pathway for impacts due to the proposals. There is no potential for invasive species contained within in the proposals which would impact upon The Mens SAC, so they have been screened out and will not be considered further.

	Hydrological changes This threat / issue is of no relevance to The Mens SAC and Ebernoe Common SAC. The nearest area which would be affected by hydrological changes is the Arun Valley SAC/ SPA/ Ramsar site. Therefore, there is a predicted likely Significant Effects due to hydrological changes in combination with other plans and projects, so these have been screened in**. This is considered under a separate HRA Appropriate Assessment for water neutrality.** **Air pollution** The proposal will result in an increase in local residents and use of the SACs and Arun Valley SPA, and Ramsar are currently above their critical load for nitrogen deposition as noted in the HRA Screening Statement for Petworth Neighbourhood Development Plan (South Downs National Park Authority, 2017). Natural England Advice to Local Authorities when Considering Air Quality Impacts at HRA poses that air pollution impacts are predominately considered within 200m of a road. As the development is >200m from any Habitats site, the potential for LSE on the Habitats sites due to air pollution can be screened out and will not be considered further. **Public access / disturbance, with regards to light levels.** The HRA Screening Statement for Petworth Neighbourhood Development Plan (South Downs National Park Authority, 2017) notes that most visits to the Mens and Ebernoe Common SACs take place during daylight, with low levels of recreation at night. As such, they conclude that significant adverse effects due to lighting are unlikely. Recreation itself (i.e. during daylight hours) is not listed as threat within the SIPs. There is no potential for disturbance effects on Barbastelle and Bechstein's bats associated with increased lighting from the development as no new lighting is proposed. This impact pathway therefore needs to be screened out. We believe that there will therefore be no Likely Significant Effect on the Sussex bat SACs from the development alone. **In combination effects** As there is no potential for LSE from direct land take, forestry and woodland management, invasive species, hydrological connections or air pollution or habitat connectivity for commuting there is no potential for the development proposals to contribute to any likely significant effects along these pathways, in combination with other plans and projects. This impact pathway therefore can also be screened out.
Test 1 the significant test:	The development proposals will retain existing boundary features although there is no evidence that Barbastelle bats use these as linear foraging and commuting routes within the Impact Risk Zone of the SACs. No external lighting is proposed which would affect the boundary hedgerows. The LPA therefore anticipates that, it is possible to conclude no 'likely significant effect' (LSE) to The Mens SAC in terms of habitat connectivity and availability for foraging and commuting Barbastelle bats. Therefore, there is no need for this assessment to proceed to HRA Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment. **Conclusion:** Having considered the proposal, Horsham District Council concludes that, the project will not have a Likely Significant Effect on the designated features of The

	Mens SAC or Ebernoe Common SAC, either alone or in combination with other plan and projects. Having prepared this HRA screening of the implications of the project for The Mens SAC or Ebernoe Common SAC, in view of those sites' conservation objectives, the authority can agree to the project under regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

Approving Ecologist: Genevieve Broad, Ecological Consultant - Place Services
Date: 11th September 2024

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