

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Roost Assessment

Survey site:

Dalesdown, Honeybridge Lane, Dial Post, Horsham, Chichester, RH13 8NX

Client:

Family Foundations Trust Ltd

Survey date:

9th May 2025

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the Horsham District Council. The proposal is described as:

The demolition of the static caravan and replacement construction of a storage building, with the creation of a new adventure play area

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.](#)

PRA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PRA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.](#)

The survey results and recommendations contained within this report are valid for 18 months. An updated site visit may be required if the report is to be used any longer than 18 months after completion.

Site Location and Context

The site is located in Horsham, Chichester at the National Grid Reference TQ 16387 17826 and has an area of approximately 0.83ha. The site comprises of a static caravan, small shed, storage containers, developed land, gravel surface, grassland, ditch, hedgerow and a line of trees along the north boundary and southern boundary. The immediate surrounding area consists of the occasional building, residential and commercial, and a collection of solar farms just south of the site. The wider landscape consists mainly of arable land, fields, watercourses, the occasional residential area and an ancient deciduous woodland to the west. A site location plan is provided in appendix 2.

Survey Details

The site survey was undertaken by Anna Dolby, BSc (Hons) (Accredited Agent: Natural England Protected Species Licence Numbers: [Bats] (2018-33540-CLS-CLS)

Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
09/05/2025	17	47	60	1.9	None

Executive Summary**Birds**

Any vegetation removal should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be undertaken immediately, by a qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged.

Survey limitations

It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to describe the baseline conditions within the survey area, and evaluate these features, this report does not provide a complete characterisation of the site. This assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species being present. This is based on suitability of the habitats on the site and in the wider landscape, the

ecology and biology of species as currently understood, and the known distribution of species as recovered during the searches of historical biological records.

A search of biological records has not been conducted for this report. However, prior to any additional required surveys at the site, a biological records search can be carried out, and this report subsequently updated to include the findings. However, due to the widespread nature of the habitats found, this is unlikely to change the outcome of the report.

Ecological Survey Factor Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations	Detailed using desk study and site survey (carried out under good weather conditions). Any specific limitations noted within relevant section. This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission or comply with legislation for other consent. All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.
Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, pond location map in appendix 3, proposal plan in appendix 4 and photos in appendix 5). Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i> <i>(UKHab codes used)</i>	The site does not contain any habitats listed as a habitat of principle importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006). <i>On Site Habitats</i> • Buildings (u1b5) • Developed land, sealed surface (u1b) • Other neutral grassland (g3c) • Native hedgerow (h2a) • Ditch (r1g-50) <i>Offsite Habitats</i> • Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (u1c) • Modified grassland (g4) • Scattered trees (32) • Line of trees (33)

	• Hedgerow with trees (h2a-32) • Ditch (r1g-50) <u>Buildings (shown in photos 1 and 3)</u> There is one static caravan onsite (B1) and a shed (B2), with four temporary storage containers present within the site boundary, currently used for storage. <u>Developed land, sealed surface (shown in photo 5)</u> There is a small area of hardstanding along the northern site boundary, between two shipping containers. <u>Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (shown in photos 4 and 12)</u> Gravel pathways and track is present within the offsite boundary, used for vehicle access and parking. <u>Other neutral grassland – western area (shown in photo 6)</u> There is an area of vegetated garden surrounding the B1, with a predominantly homogenous sward. The area along the northern boundary is subject to frequent management, with a short sward height (~7cm). Species include: D: Perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> F: Broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>, creeping jenny <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>, germander speedwell <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>, white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i>, common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> O: Common vetch <i>Vicia sativa</i>, nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, drooping sedge <i>Carex pendula</i>, daffodil <i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>, common primrose <i>Primula vulgaris</i>, daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i>, dandelion <i>Taraxacum</i>
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	<i>officinale</i>, ground ivy <i>Glechoma hederacea</i>, Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i>, cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i>, cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>. Grassland condition indication: Northern parcel The parcel does not represent a good example of its habitat type. It has a predominantly homogenous sward, with the cover of bare ground >10%. No bracken or invasive species were identified within the parcel. Species indicative of suboptimal condition account for >5%. ~4-5 vascular plant species were present per m². Therefore, the grassland is assessed to be in poor condition. Southern parcel The parcel does not represent a good example of its habitat type. It has a predominantly homogenous sward, with the cover of bare ground <10%. No bracken or invasive species were identified within the parcel. Species indicative of suboptimal condition account for >5%. ~3-4 vascular plant species were present per m². Therefore, the grassland is assessed to be in poor condition. <u>Modified grassland (shown in photo 8 and 12)</u> There is an area of species poor grassland with playground equipment within, with areas of bare ground. It is subject to frequent management with a short homogenous sward height (~7cm). Species include: D: Perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> F: Daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i>
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	O: Dandelion <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>, daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i>, bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>, common bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>, ground ivy <i>Glechoma hederacea</i>, Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i>, cocks foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>, white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i>, field horsetail <i>Equisetum arvense</i> Grassland condition indication: There are ~3-4 vascular plant species were present per m², with a homogenous sward height. The scrub present accounts for <20% of the total parcel. Physical damage and cover of bare ground accounts for >10%. No bracken or invasive species were identified within the sward. Therefore, the habitat is assessed to be in poor condition. <u>Other neutral grassland – eastern area (shown in photo 9)</u> There is an area of neutral grassland within the eastern area of site, with a mixed sward height and scattered saplings. Species include: A: Wood fescue <i>Festuca altissima</i>, common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> F: Common ivy <i>Hedera helix</i>, perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> O: Dandelion <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>, Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i>, germander speedwell <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>, bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>, greater stitchwort <i>Stellaria holostea</i>, cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i>, blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>, common bugle <i>Ajuga reptans</i>, broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>, hedge bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i>, creeping jenny <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>, common primrose <i>Primula vulgaris</i>, dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>, field horsetail <i>Equisetum arvense</i>, bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> Grassland condition indication:
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	The parcel does not represent a good example of its habitat type. It has a varied sward height, with the cover of bare ground >10%. <20% of bracken coverage was present. No invasive species were identified within the parcel. Species indicative of suboptimal condition account for >5%. ~4-5 vascular plant species were present per m². Therefore, the grassland is assessed to be in poor condition. <u>Scattered trees</u> There is one scattered Norway Spruce <i>Picea abies</i> towards the middle of the site, with several scattered saplings within the eastern area of other neutral grassland. Individual tree condition indication: The tree is not of native species and is semi-mature in age. There is little evidence of an adverse impact on tree health. No natural ecological niches are present. >20% of the tree canopy is oversailing vegetation beneath. Therefore, the tree is assessed to be in moderate condition. <u>Line of trees (shown in photo 10)</u> Along the southern, eastern and northern site boundaries there is a line of trees comprising oak <i>Quercus robur</i>, sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and Norway Spruce <i>Picea abies</i> trees. Line of trees condition indication: >70% of the trees are of native species, with a predominantly continuous canopy. Deadwood and ivy cladding is present on more than two of the trees. An undisturbed naturally vegetated strip of >6m is not
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	present. At least 95% of the trees are in healthy condition. Therefore, the tree lines are assessed to be in moderate condition. <u>Native hedgerow with trees (shown in photo 7)</u> A hedgerow with trees within is present just south of B1. It is >1.5m in height and width, with several canopy gaps, acting as pathways to the caravan. Species include oak trees <i>Quercus robur</i> (D), blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> (D), bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> (O), hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (O). Hedgerow condition indication: The gap between the ground and base of the canopy is <0.5m for the full hedgerow. Gaps make up >10% of the total length. >1m of undisturbed ground is present along the full length of hedgerow. Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment makes up >20% of the undisturbed ground, with >90% free from damage. No invasive species were found. There are semi-mature and mature trees present within the hedgerow. >95% of the hedgerow trees are in healthy condition. Therefore, the hedgerow is assessed to be in good condition. <u>Native hedgerow (shown in photo 6)</u> There is a native hedgerow along the northern site boundary, within the western area of site that is solely comprised of hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i>. Hedgerow condition indication:
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	The gap between the ground and base of the canopy is <0.5m for the full hedgerow. Gaps make up <10% of the total length. >1m of undisturbed ground is not present. Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment makes up >20% of the undisturbed ground, with >90% free from damage. No invasive species were found. Therefore, the hedgerow is assessed to be in moderate condition. <u>Ditch (shown in photo 11)</u> Along the southern boundary there is a drainage ditch, which is attached to pipeline. There was limited water found within the ditch, with areas of bare ground and little to no waterflow. There was sparse vegetation within, including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> (O), field horsetail <i>Equisetum arvense</i> (O) and bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (O). Ditch condition indication: The ditch had high turbidity, with murky water. Limited vegetation was present, with <10 species. No algae or duckweed was present. Aquatic marginal vegetation was present for ~10% of the ditch. Physical damage was evident for >5% of the ditch. >10% of the ditch is heavily shaded by the tree line. There is an absence of non-native plant and animal species. Therefore, the ditch is assessed to be poor condition. <i>Assessment of Conservation Value at the Geographical Level and Magnitude of Impact</i> The development contains habitats which are predicted to be of local importance to conservation. <i>The Wider Landscape</i>
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	Although there are no notable habitats on site, there are many notable habitats within a 2km radius of the site boundary, the closest being deciduous woodland 0.16km northwest of the site boundary and traditional orchard, 0.18km west. Other notable habitats within the 2km radius include coastal & floodplain grazing marsh (0.37km east) and ancient woodland (0.42km north).
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On Site Grassland and trees will be removed to facilitate the construction of a storage building and adventure play area, this is likely to contribute to net losses in biodiversity at the local level. The Wider Landscape Due to the small scale of the development and distance from notable habitats, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On Site The development will be required to demonstrate a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain through use of the latest Defra Biodiversity Metric as to comply with legislation (Environmental Act 2021). It is noted that the development is not exempt from demonstrating a biodiversity net gain, as per current Natural England Guidance: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-net-gain-exempt-developments Suggested biodiversity enhancements to help achieve a 10% net gain include: • Retain trees, where possible • Planting or enhancement of native hedgerow • Creation or enhancement of other neutral grassland (i.e. wildflower planting) • Creation of green roof

	<i>The Wider Landscape</i> Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution must be implemented during construction.
Locality and Designated Sites	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<i>On Site</i> The site is not subject to any statutory designation. <i>The Wider Landscape</i> There are no statutory sites within a 2km radius of the site. The site lies within the impact risk zone for Hurston Warren and Sullington Warren Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Proposed development type is not listed as a possible high risk with regard to this designation. The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km cannot be established without biological records data from the Local Biological Records Centre.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Due to the small scale of the proposal and distance from statutory sites, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution must be implemented during construction including dust control measures and suitable drainage plans to reduce surface run-off adversely impacting habitats outside of the site boundary.

	Retained trees should be protected in line with the measures outlined in the British Standard "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction - Recommendations" (BS 5837) (2012).
Invasive / Non-native species	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No problematic invasive and non-native species recorded on site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	N/A
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys but remain vigilant.
Invertebrates	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No habitat for protected or notable invertebrates is found on site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys. <u>Biodiversity Enhancement Opportunities:</u> The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for invertebrates: • Wildflower planting for pollinating species
Bats	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Desk Study A search of the magic database returned no European Protected Species Licences (EPSL) for bats within a 2km radius. On Site Foraging and commuting bats

	Habitats on site are assessed to provide foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of grassland and trees. These habitats are likely to attract invertebrate prey species. However, due to the general managed nature of habitats on site and presence of more extensive habitats locally, the site is not assessed to represent a significant resource for foraging and commuting bats. Buildings <u>B1 (shown in photos 1 and 2):</u> B1 is a derelict static caravan with vinyl sliding walls and a gable roof, comprising asphalt shingles. The asphalt shingles are tightly sealed to the roof. There are no features or evidence of bats found on or within this caravan. <u>B2 (shown in photo 3):</u> B2 is a small shed currently used for storage, it has wooden panel walls and a gable roof, comprised of roofing felt. There are no features or evidence of bats found on or within this building. Suitability assessment: B1 and B2 are assessed to provide negligible suitability for roosting bats, with no suitable features for bats present. Trees All of the trees, except T1, have a notable absence of structural features typically utilised by roosting bats, such as rot holes, linear faults, branch wounds, and woodpecker holes. Furthermore, due to the
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	size of the tree, the whole trunk could be visible observed. In accordance with current guidance (Collins, 2023), the trees on site, except T1, are categorised as PRF-None. As such, it is assessed to provide negligible value to support roosting bats. T1 is a mature oak tree within the native hedgerow, along the southern boundary. It has a large amount of deadwood, with a split branch. This provides potential suitability for roosting bats. In accordance with current guidance (Collins, 2023), T1 is categorised as FAR, further assessment will be required before removal. However, this tree is not set to be removed to facilitate the works.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Bats are very unlikely to be roosting within this B1 and as such, there are not anticipated to be any impacts on roosting bats as a result of the demolition of the static caravan. The proposed development may lead to an increase in the amount of current lighting of surrounding habitats. This may disturb commuting bats.
<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Foraging and Commuting Bats</i> No further surveys required. <i>Roosting Bats</i> No further surveys required. In the unlikely event that a bat is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

	A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during post-development which outlines the areas of the site that will be retained as dark corridors. Parameters can be found on the Bat Conservation Trust website: https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/buildings-planning-and-development/lighting <u>Biodiversity Enhancement Opportunities:</u> Two bat boxes are recommended to enhance roosting opportunities at the site for bats. Use of a bat brick integrated into the fabric of the building is favourable, but a surface mounted external bat box will also provide suitable enhancement. Bat box type will be confirmed post-planning approval and will be targeted at providing roost provision for priority species listed on Schedule 41 of the NERC Act. Bat boxes must be placed at least 4m from ground level, sheltered from strong winds and access to sunlight throughout the day, this is typically south, southeast or southwest.
Birds	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No evidence of nesting birds was found on site during the surveys; however, birds could use the scattered trees and hedgerow for nesting.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Any building or vegetation removal should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be undertaken immediately, by a qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged.

	Precautions should be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any retained nests so as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds during construction works. At least a 3-5m buffer should be created between any machinery and active nests until the young have fledged. <u>Biodiversity Enhancement Opportunities:</u> The installation of two bird boxes on mature trees or retained building will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g. Schwegler No 17 Swift Nest Box (buildings), Bark Boxes Blue Tit 25mm (trees), Woodstone Nest Box (buildings or trees), or a similar alternative brand.
Reptiles	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Desk Study A search of the magic database returned no EPSLs for reptiles within a 2km radius of site. On Site Habitats on site provide suitable opportunities for basking, hibernating and commuting reptiles in the form of grassland, and hedgerow. The other neutral grassland within the eastern site area is not frequently managed, with a mixed sward height, providing suitable habitat for reptiles. However, the majority of the grassland within the construction areas are subject to frequent management, with a short homogenous sward. This lacks suitable refuge habitat for commuting reptiles. The Wider Landscape

	The site has connection to dense woodland, arable fields and grassland, providing opportunities for dispersal.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Grassland will be removed to facilitate the construction of a new storage building and adventure play area. This is likely to be inconsequential to local reptile populations owing to the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of reptiles, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures: • Vegetation will be maintained at a short sward (7cm) to discourage reptiles. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby habitats. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • If any reptiles are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. • In the unlikely event that a reptile is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. <u>Biodiversity Enhancement Opportunities:</u>

	The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for reptiles: • Creation of native scrub • Planting native hedgerow • Creation of log piles
Amphibians	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Desk Study A search of the magic database returned no EPSLs for amphibians within a 2km radius of site. However, there were two great crested newt surveys, both of which came back absent. On Site There are no ponds on site, however aerial imagery and magic.gov.uk database indicates that there are 3 ponds within a 500m radius of site, the closest being ~224m southwest (P1). P2 is ~229m northwest and P3 is ~373m northeast from the site. All three ponds have suitable connection the site, with arable fields, hedgerows and woodland between the site and ponds. Habitats on site provide suitable terrestrial habitats for great crested newts and other common amphibians, with other suitable habitat in the locality (i.e. woodland).
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	<0.01ha of grassland is likely to be removed to facilitate the construction of a new storage building and adventure play area. If great crested newts are present within the ponds within 500m of the site, when completing the rapid risk assessment published by Natural England (Natural England 2015), the proposed development produces a Green risk score, which states: Offence Highly Unlikely.

<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys are required, however the precautionary working method for reptiles will be suitable mitigation for amphibians.
Badger	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging and commuting opportunities for badgers. The site is mostly flat with limited topography for sett building. The grassland across the site provides foraging and commuting habitat, however, no evidence indicating use of the site by badgers was recorded on or within 30m of the site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Grassland will be removed to facilitate the construction of a new storage building and adventure play area. This is likely to be inconsequential to local badger populations owing to the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of badgers, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Basic precautionary mitigation during works is recommended: - Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. - The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to habitats which badgers could use. South and west boundaries. - Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. - In the unlikely event that a badger sett is identified within 30m, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
Riparian animals	

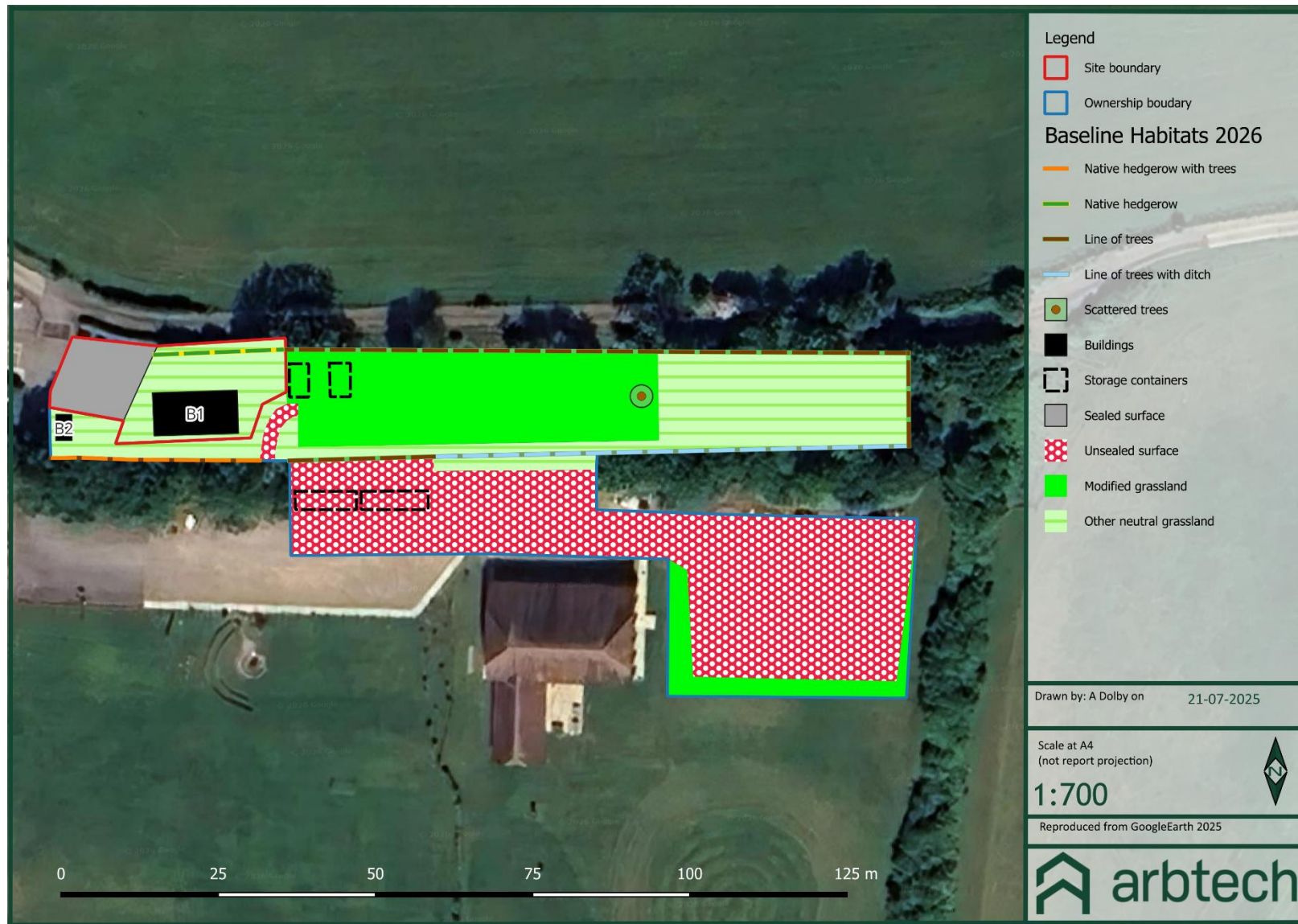
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	There is a ditch present within the site boundary, however this ditch is used for drainage and has very limited water within, this is likely to be suboptimal for riparian animals. However, there is a stream ~146m northwest with suitable connection to the site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Grassland will be removed to facilitate the construction of a new storage building and adventure play area. This is likely to be inconsequential to local riparian populations owing to the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of riparian animals, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to the watercourse and any retained habitats which riparian animals could use. • Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to the watercourse and any retained habitats that riparian animals could use. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • In the unlikely event that riparian animals or evidence of riparian animals is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
Hazel dormouse	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Desk Study A search of the magic database returned no EPSLs for hazel dormice within a 2km radius of site.

	On Site Habitats recorded on site provide suitable opportunities for nesting, commuting and foraging hazel dormice in the form of trees and hedgerow. The other neutral grassland could also provide suitable habitat for commuting dormice. Dormice typically utilise a three-dimensional habitat structure as to commute between feeding and breeding sites whilst avoiding predation; there is hedgerow or tree lines onsite to support this structure, which are connected to deciduous woodland and a network of hedgerows in the wider landscape.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Trees within the line of trees in the eastern area of site will be removed to within the eastern site area to facilitate the construction of a new building and adventure play area. The hedgerow will be retained. This is likely to be inconsequential to local dormice populations owing to the presence of more extensive habitat locally (e.g. woodland). However, due to the connection to the wider landscape, site clearance could result in the death or injury of dormice, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to dormice, further dormouse surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • Site clearance will be undertaken outside of the dormouse hibernation season (November to March) insofar as is possible. • A toolbox talk will be given to contractors regarding the possible presence of dormice at the site. • A 5m buffer will be retained between the hedgerow/trees and working area. • Heras fencing will be erected around the working area to prevent encroachment into retained habitats where dormice could be present (e.g. native hedgerow).

	- In the unlikely event that a dormouse or evidence of dormouse is identified, works must cease and advise must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. <u>Biodiversity Enhancement Opportunities:</u> The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hazel dormice: - Planting of native hedgerow with connection to the wider landscape
Other e.g. hedgehog	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Habitats on site provide suitable opportunities for hibernating, foraging and commuting hedgehogs, in the form of grassland and hedgerow, with other suitable habitat within the surrounding locality (i.e. woodland).
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Grassland will be removed to facilitate the construction of a new storage building and adventure play area. This is likely to be inconsequential to local hedgehog populations owing to the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Similar to the badgers, a precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: - Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. - The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which hedgehogs could use.

	• Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • If any hedgehogs are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance.
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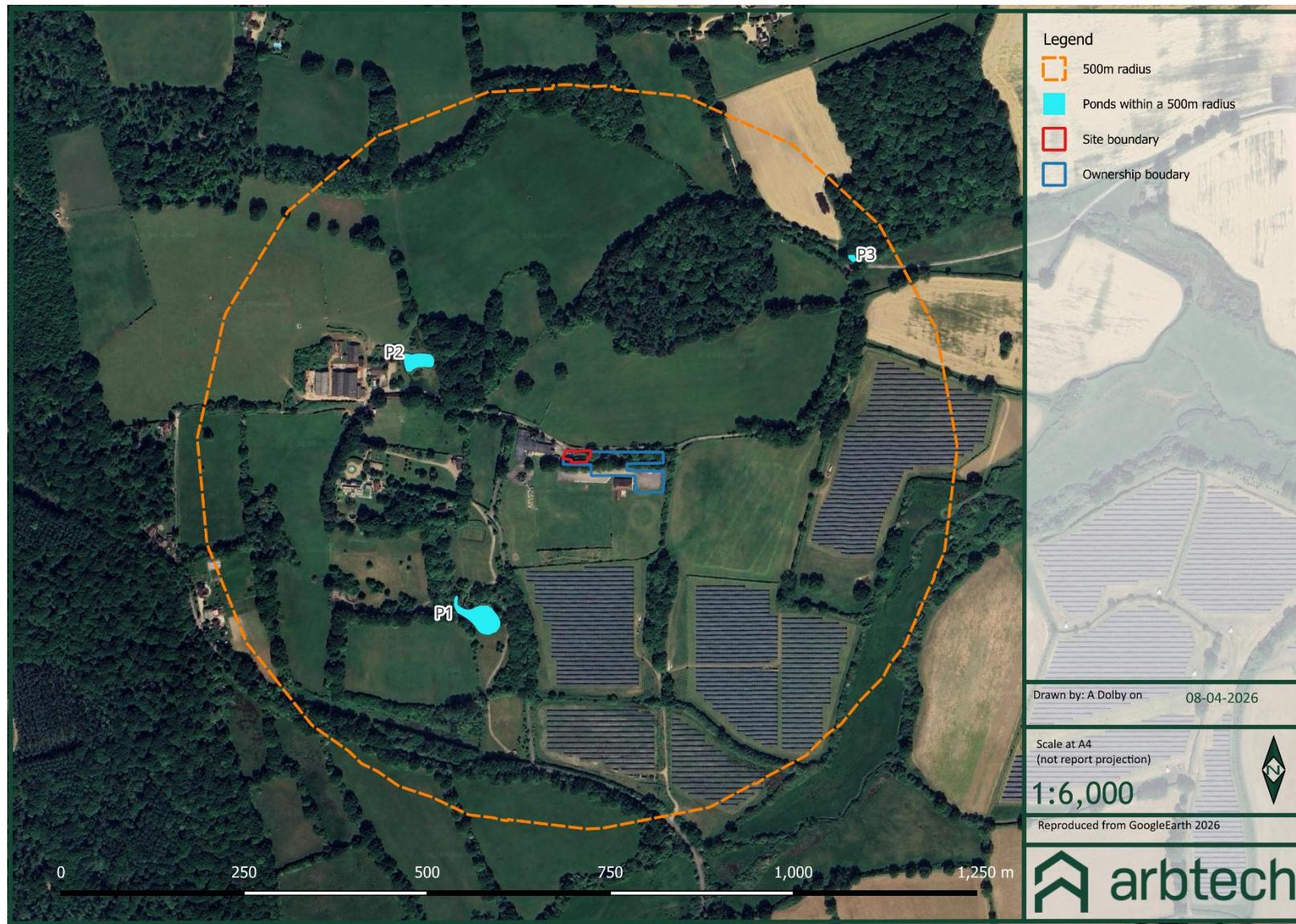
Appendix 1: Survey/Habitat map



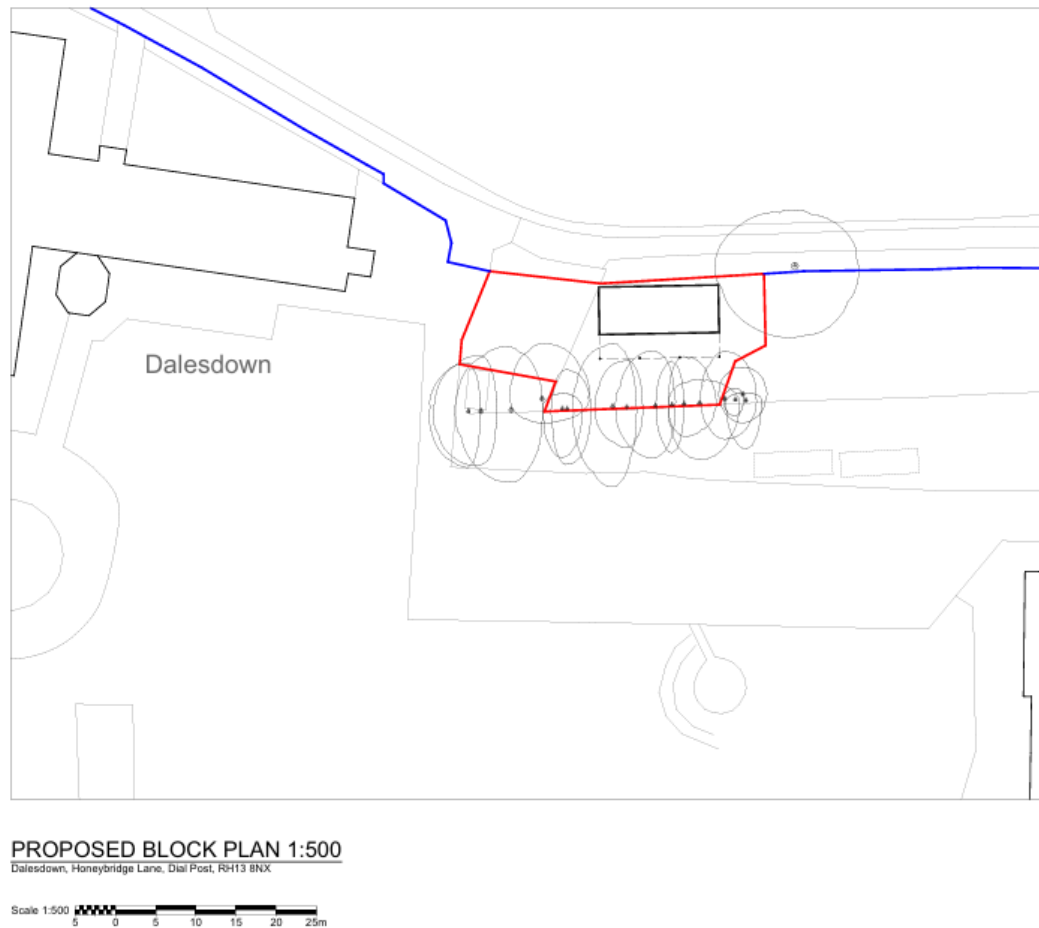
Appendix 2: Location map



Appendix 3: Pond location map



Appendix 4: Proposed plan



MGI
ARCHITECTURE

DALESDOWN
Honeybridge Lane, Dial Post, West Sussex, RH13 8NX

Notes
© This drawing remains the property of MGI Architecture Ltd and shall not be copied without prior written consent.
All dimensions to be checked on site and any discrepancies to be reported to the client immediately.

North

Client

FAMILY FOUNDATIONS TRUST LTD.

Drawing

Proposed Block Plan

Drawing Scale

1:500@A3

Drawing ID

PL-03

Project ID

1326

Rev

Appendix 5: Photos

Photo 1: Showing the southern and western elevations of B1.



Photo 2: Showing the northern and eastern elevations of B1.



Photo 3: Showing the western elevation of B2, with gravel track.



Photo 4: Showing storage containers and gravel surface.



Photo 5: Showing another storage container, with developed land.



Photo 6: Showing the western other neutral grassland, with native hedgerow.



Photo 7: Showing native hedgerow with trees.



Photo 8: Showing modified grassland.



Photo 9: Showing other neutral grassland, with scattered saplings.



Photo 10: Showing a line of trees.



Photo 11: Showing a ditch.



Photo 12: Showing the construction area for the new storage building, with modified grassland and unsealed surface.



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Version control			
Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Anna Dolby, BSc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist	15/05/2025
Final	1.0	Anna Dolby, BSc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist	19/05/2025
Amended	1.2	Anna Dolby, BSc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist	21/07/2025
Amended	2.0	Anna Dolby, BSc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist	08/04/2026