



PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT

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Site: Lower Broadbridge Farm, Horsham

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Survey Data	Survey data are valid for 12 to 18 months from the date the survey was undertaken.		

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The information which we have prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct.

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1. Summary

Site Details
- Site Address: Lower Broadbridge Farm, Horsham, RH12 3LR - OS grid reference: TQ 1427 3145 - Approximate Area of Site: 0.4359 ha (4,359 m²)
Scope of Works
aLyne Ecology Ltd was commissioned by John Coles of Bury Hill Landscape Supplies Ltd to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA), comprising an online data search and field survey to assess the baseline ecological conditions of the site and its potential to support protected species and species of conservation concern.
Development Proposals
- The development proposals include submitting a retrospective full planning application for an existing bund. - There will be no proposed further impacts to the bund through the retrospective application. The bund will be fully retained in its' current location with no amendments or changes proposed.
Evaluation and Potential Impacts Assessment
- The habitats recorded on site are as follows: modified grassland (see Figure 1). - There are no statutory European designated sites located within 5km of the site or no statutory national designated sites located within 1km of the site. SACs and SPAs are European designated sites protected in the UK by Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (HM Government, 2017). SSSIs are protected through national legislation and LNRs are afforded protection through local planning policy. - There are three types of Priority Habitats located within 1 km of the site, namely deciduous woodland, ponds and traditional orchards. Priority Habitats are listed on Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006 (HM Government, 2006). Under the NERC Act, 2006, Local Planning Authorities are required to give due regard to biodiversity. - Ponds are absent from the survey area, but one pond is located approximately 90 m to the west of the site. There are three great crested newt licence returns within 2km of the site and the site is likely located within a GCN Naturespace Horsham District Council Red Zone. The bund has established modified grassland which provides suitable terrestrial habitat for great crested newts. However, the bund will not to be impacted by any further proposed works through the retrospective application so great crested newts will not be impacted. The great crested newt and its habitats are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) (HM Government, 1981), and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (HM Government, 2017). The pond could also support the common toad, which is a Priority Species listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act, 2006 (HM Government, 2006).

- The established modified grassland habitat has the potential to support reptiles. However, the bund will not be impacted by any further proposed works through the retrospective application so reptiles will not be impacted. Reptiles are protected against killing and injury under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, as amended (HM Government, 1981). All reptile species are Priority Species as listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act, 2006 (HM Government, 2006).
 - The grassland and specimens of taller shrubs such as gorse could support nesting birds, including birds of conservation concern. Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) (HM Government, 1981), it is illegal to take, damage or destroy the nests of wild birds whilst being built or in use.
 - The habitat on site is exclusively modified grassland which are not suitable for foraging, commuting and roosting bats. Adjacent habitats off-site such as scattered trees and hedgerows have suitability to support foraging and commuting bats. However, as the proposal for the bund does not include any artificial lighting and will be retained through the retrospective application, therefore, foraging, commuting and roosting bats will not be impacted. Bats, their roosts, and their habitats are strictly protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended (HM Government, 1981) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (HM Government, 2017).
 - The areas of the site, which will be directly affected by the proposed works have negligible potential to support hazel dormice (modified grassland). Adjacent habitats off-site such as scattered trees and hedgerows have suitability to support hazel dormice, however, as the proposal for the bund does not include any artificial lighting and will be retained through the retrospective application, hazel dormice will not be impacted. The hazel dormouse and its habitats are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) (HM Government, 1981) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (HM Government, 2017).
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- The site has potential to support hedgehogs. However, the bund will not be impacted by any further proposed works through the retrospective application so hedgehogs will not be impacted. The hedgehog is a Priority Species, listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act, 2006 (HM Government, 2006).

Recommendations for Avoidance, Mitigation, and Enhancement

- As the development proposals are for the retrospective planning application of an existing bund which will not be amended or altered, no recommendations for avoidance/mitigation are required.
- Suitable enhancements for the site include:
 - Application of a wildflower mix suitable for the geology of the site can be overseeded. A suitable mix is available from Emorsgate Seeds (Emorsgate Seeds, 2024).
 - The installation of log piles along site boundaries, to provide habitat for invertebrates and reptiles.

Further Survey Requirements
• No further survey required

2. Introduction

2.1 Site Details

Table 1 provides details of the site, intended as a summary of key features, derived from the online data search using Magic (Natural England, 2025). The habitats recorded on site during the field survey are shown on Figure 1. Photographs of the site are provided in Appendix 1. A full species list is provided in Appendix 2.

Table 1. Site Details

Site Name	Lower Broadbridge Farm, Horsham
Site Address	Lower Broadbridge Farm, Horsham, RH12 3LR
OS Grid Reference	TQ 1427 3145
Approximate Total Area of Site	0.4359 ha (4,359 m ²)
Landowner and Local Authority	John Coles of Bury Hill Landscape Supplies Ltd, Horsham District Council
Geology and Soils	Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage
Hydrology	Slightly impeded drainage
Nature Conservation Designations	None on site
Other Designations	None on site
The Woodland Trust Ancient and Notable Tree Inventory	None on site
Biodiversity Opportunity Area	None on site
National Habitat Network	Network Expansion Zone: Land beyond the Network Enhancement Zones with potential for expanding, linking/joining networks across the landscape i.e. conditions such as soils are potentially suitable for habitat creation for the specific habitat in addition to Enhancement Zone 1. Action in this zone to improve connections between existing habitat networks can be targeted here. (Edwards J, Knight M, Taylor S & Crosher I.E, May 2020)
Current Land Use	Land associated with a landscaping supplies yard
Surrounding Habitats and Land Use	Rural location comprising mixed agricultural land adjacent to the northern and western boundaries of the site. The eastern boundary is bordered by residential dwellings on the opposite side of the A281. The southern boundary comprises the landscaping supplies yard. Numerous areas of deciduous woodland are located within 1km of the site. The wider landscape is characterised by scattered residential and agricultural fields.
Urban Context / Locality	The site is located off the A281, approximately 2km to the west of the town of Slinfold. Broadbridge Heath is located approximately 400m to the east of the site. The A24 is located approximately 1.4km to the east of the site.
Connectivity to Wider Landscape	The site has connectivity through hedgerows and scattered trees in the wider landscape. The site is not bordered by any deciduous woodland, and the nearest parcel of deciduous woodland is located approximately 150 m from the site.

An aerial plan showing the location of the site is provided below.



Site Location (© Google Earth Pro, accessed 22nd May 2026).

2.2 Proposed Development

The development proposals include submitting a retrospective full planning application for an existing bund.

There will be no proposed further impacts to the bund through the retrospective application. The bund will be fully retained in its' current location with no amendments or changes proposed.

2.3 Brief and Objectives

The purpose of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was to:

- Map and identify the existing habitats within the survey area, using the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) system (UK Habitat Working Group, 2023).
- Check for evidence of protected species and assess the potential for protected species to be present on site.
- Check for evidence of invasive species.
- Identify potential ecological impacts and constraints relating to the proposed works.
- Make recommendations for further survey work, as appropriate.
- Propose mitigation measures to avoid, mitigate or compensate for ecological impacts, as appropriate.

3. Relevant Legislation and Planning Policy

This section provides a summary of legislation and planning policy for designated sites, Priority Habitats, ancient woodland, trees, and protected species, which are assessed to be present or potentially present on site, as detailed in Table 6, Section 6.

The legislation and planning policy detailed in this section is intended to be a summary only. The relevant pieces of legislation and planning policy should be referred to for full information. Legislation and planning policy pertaining to protected habitats and species can be found at the following websites:

- The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC (European Commission, 2009):
https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/nature-and-biodiversity/birds-directive_en
- The Habitats Directive 1992/43/EEC (European Commission, 1992):
https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/nature-and-biodiversity/habitats-directive_en
- Water Framework Directive (European Commission, 2000):
https://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/info/intro_en.htm
- Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) (HM Government, 1981):
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69>
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2017 (as amended) (HM Government, 2017): http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/pdfs/uksi_20100490_en.pdf
- Countryside Rights of Way Act, 2000 (HM Government, 2000):
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents>
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006 (HM Government, 2006):
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>
- National Planning Policy Framework, 2024 (HM Government, 2024):
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf
- OPDM Circular 06/2005 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System (HM Government, 2005):
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7692/147570.pdf
- Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (DEFRA, 2020):
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69446/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf
- Horsham District Planning Framework (excluding South Downs National Park), Horsham District Council (adopted November 2015) (Horsham District Council, 2015):
https://www.horsham.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/60190/Horsham-District-Planning-Framework-November-2015.pdf

The valued ecological receptors, which could be impacted on by development are highlighted in blue in Table 2 and further details on relevant legislation and planning policy are provided in Appendix 3. A list of abbreviations is provided in Appendix 4.

3.1 Legislation and Planning Policy Relating to Valued Ecological Receptors

Table 2. Legislation and Planning Policy Relating to Valued Ecological Records

Legislation and Planning Policy											
Key Ecological Receptor	Annex I (Habitats) Habitats Directive, EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC	Annex II (Species) Habitats Directive, EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC	Annex I of Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)	The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended), Schedules 1, 5, 9	Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000		NERC Act, 2006	NPPF	Relevant Regional Planning Policy:	Relevant Local Planning Policy: Horsham District Planning Framework Policy 25 and Policy 31 (Horsham District Council, 2015)
Statutory Designated Sites – SACs and SPAs	✓	✓		✓					✓		✓
Statutory Designated Sites – SSSIs					✓	✓			✓		✓
Statutory Designated Sites – LNRs									✓		✓
Non-Statutory Designated								✓	✓		✓

Legislation and Planning Policy											
Key Ecological Receptor	Annex I (Habitats) Habitats Directive, EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC	Annex II (Species) Habitats Directive, EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC	Annex I of Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)	The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended), Schedules 1, 5, 9	Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000	██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████	NERC Act, 2006	NPPF	Relevant Regional Planning Policy:	Relevant Local Planning Policy: Horsham District Planning Framework Policy 25 and Policy 31 (Horsham District Council, 2015)
Sites – SINC							██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████				
Priority Habitats								✓	✓		✓
Ancient Woodland									✓		✓
Trees											✓
Priority Species – Plants								✓			✓
Invasive Plant Species					✓ (Schedule 9)						✓
Priority Species – Invertebrates								✓	✓		✓

Legislation and Planning Policy											
Key Ecological Receptor	Annex I (Habitats) Habitats Directive, EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC	Annex II (Species) Habitats Directive, EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC	Annex I of Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)	The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended), Schedules 1, 5, 9	Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000		NERC Act, 2006	NPPF	Relevant Regional Planning Policy:	Relevant Local Planning Policy: Horsham District Planning Framework Policy 25 and Policy 31 (Horsham District Council, 2015)
Great Crested Newts (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>)		✓		✓	✓ (Schedule 5)			✓	✓		✓
Common Toads (<i>Bufo bufo</i>)								✓	✓		✓
Reptiles					✓			✓	✓		✓
Breeding Birds					✓				✓		✓
Priority Species – Birds								✓	✓		✓
Protected Bird Species					✓ (Schedule 1)				✓		✓

Legislation and Planning Policy											
Key Ecological Receptor	Annex I (Habitats) Habitats Directive, EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC	Annex II (Species) Habitats Directive, EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC	Annex I of Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)	The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended), Schedules 1, 5, 9	Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000	■■■■■ ■■■■■ ■■■■■ ■■■■■	NERC Act, 2006	NPPF	Relevant Regional Planning Policy:	Relevant Local Planning Policy: Horsham District Planning Framework Policy 25 and Policy 31 (Horsham District Council, 2015)
Roosting, Foraging and Commuting Bats		✓		✓	✓ (Schedule 5)		■■■■■	✓	✓		✓
Hazel Dormouse (<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>)		✓		✓	✓ (Schedule 5)			✓	✓		✓
■■■■■ ■■■■■ ■■■■■	■■■■■										
European Hedgehog (<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>)								✓	✓		✓
Brown hare (<i>Lepus europaeus</i>)								✓			✓

Legislation and Planning Policy											
Key Ecological Receptor	Annex I (Habitats) Habitats Directive, EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC	Annex II (Species) Habitats Directive, EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC	Annex I of Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)	The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended), Schedules 1, 5, 9	Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000		NERC Act, 2006	NPPF	Relevant Regional Planning Policy:	Relevant Local Planning Policy: Horsham District Planning Framework Policy 25 and Policy 31 (Horsham District Council, 2015)
European Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)		✓		✓	✓ (Schedule 5)			✓	✓		✓
Water Vole (<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>)					✓ (Schedule 5)			✓	✓		✓

4. Survey Methods

This report has been produced with reference to current guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisals (CIEEM, 2017) and BS42020:2013: Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development.

4.1 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

4.1.1 Online Data Search

The following published materials were consulted:

- The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (Magic (Natural England, 2025)) (accessed 26th May 2026).
- Section 41: Priority Species in England (NERC Act, 2006) (HM Government, 2006) (accessed 26th May 2026).
- Horsham District Planning Framework (excluding South Downs National Park), Horsham District Council (Adopted November 2015) (Horsham District Council, 2015) (Accessed 26th May 2026)

4.1.2 Field Survey

A field survey, using the UKHab system was undertaken of the site by Charlie Gardiner BSc (Hons) ACIEEM and Tessa Blair BSc (Hons) on 23rd May 2026 (aLyne Ecology Limited, Senior Ecologist(s), Ecologist and Assistant Ecologist). The weather conditions during the survey were 25°C, wind force 1, and 100% sunny and dry. The site boundary and survey area are shown in Figure 1.

The field survey technique used is detailed in the UK Habitat Classification User Manual, Version 2.0 (UK Habitat Working Group, 2023). The principal aim of the UKHab system is to provide a rapid system for recording and classifying habitats, which can be used for both earth-based and field-based surveys. The system comprises a principal hierarchy (the Primary Habitats), which include ecosystems, broad habitats, Priority Habitats and Annex 1 habitats, and non-hierarchical Secondary Codes.

The UKHab 'Professional Edition' has been used, with the use of Level 5 Primary Habitats and Secondary Codes, as detailed in the UK Habitat Classification-V2.0 (UK Habitat Working Group, 2023) Excel workbook. Primary Habitats and Secondary Codes follow the UK Habitat Classification – Habitat Definitions – V2.0 (UK Habitat Working Group, 2023). The Secondary Codes selected are appropriate to the site and habitats recorded. The Minimum Mapping Unit used is 25 m² and 5 m in length.

Where possible, prior to carrying out the field survey, habitats on site were identified using www.magic.gov.uk, Google Earth Pro, 2020 and previous surveys reports, if available. Pre-survey maps were compiled using 3.28.13 'Firenze'. Evidence of habitat management was also noted.

During the field survey, habitat types were recorded using QField on a tablet (Samsung Galaxy Tab S6). GIS symbology used is as recommended in the UK Habitat Classification symbology files for QGIS, presented as Level 4 Primary Habitat, with Level 5 labelled as a code.

A full plant species-list is provided in Appendix 2. All plants have been assigned an assessment of abundance according to the DAFOR scale:

- D – Dominant.
- A – Abundant.
- F – Frequency.
- O – Occasional.

R – Rare.

4.1.3 Protected Species Assessment

As part of the PEA, the site was assessed for its potential to contain protected or notable species. The assessment was made based on the habitats present within the site and their suitability for protected species (information on the legislation of protected species can be found in Section 3 and Appendix 3). Protected species assessed for, but not limited to, were:

- Plants of conservation concern.
- Invertebrates of conservation concern.
- Great crested newts.
- Common toad.
- Reptiles.
- Breeding birds.
- Bats.
- Hazel dormice.
- [REDACTED]
- European hedgehog.
- Brown hare.
- Otters.
- Water voles.

In addition, a search was undertaken for evidence of non-native, invasive species.

4.2 Evaluation of Ecological Features

A valuation of ecological features (designated sites, species, and habitats) was undertaken in accordance with CIEEM guidance (CIEEM, 2024). Valuation is determined using the geographic framework provided in Table 3.

The value of an ecological feature is based on a professional ecologist's judgement and takes into consideration various characteristics including any site designations, species records, priority species and habitats, species rarity, the quality of the resources (e.g., habitat diversity, species population size), and location within the landscape context.

Sometimes it is not possible to provide a valuation of ecological features in the absence of data, which would have to be provided by further ecological surveys. Important ecological features, which may pose a constraint to the proposed development, are those with an ecological value which could be impacted by the development. These are the features which may require further survey work and mitigation.

Table 3. Framework for Assessing the Value of Ecological Features

Geographic Scale	Example of Ecological Feature
International	An internationally designated site, i.e., SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites. Regularly occurring populations of internationally important species.
National	Site of national importance, i.e., SSSIs, NNRs. Regularly occurring populations of nationally important species.

Geographic Scale	Example of Ecological Feature
Regional	Non-statutory site e.g., LWSs, Key Wildlife Site (KWS), Country Wildlife Site (CWS) supporting a regionally significant area of Priority Habitat or regionally significant population of legally protected/priority species.
County	Non-statutory site e.g., LWSs, KWSs, CWSs, ancient woodland, site supporting Priority Habitats, Priority Species, and/or legally protected species of significance for the county.
Local	Habitats which enhance the local habitat resource e.g., old species-rich hedgerow, deciduous woodland, ponds, small areas of Priority Habitat or areas supporting small populations of legally protected/Priority Species which are not rare within the region, county, or nationally.
Site	Habitats of limited ecological importance e.g., scattered trees, hedgerows, woodland plantations, small areas of non-priority habitats that are of value for wildlife. Species of limited ecological importance.
Negligible	Hardstanding, bare ground, built environment, and other areas with negligible biodiversity value, including for priority and legally protected species.

4.3 Survey Limitations

The data search should not be taken as a definitive list of the protected species and species of conservation concern that occur within the search area.

The site was visited over the period of one day, as such seasonal variations cannot be observed and only a selection of all species that potentially occur within the site have been noted. Therefore, the survey provides a general assessment of potential nature conservation value.

The field survey was undertaken at the optimal time of year. There were no limitations to the survey in terms of the following:

- The site could be fully accessed.
- Weather conditions (dry and sunny).
- Personal competence (qualifications, training, skills, and experience).
- Time spent surveying.

5. Baseline Ecological Conditions

5.1 Online Data Search

5.1.1 Statutory Designated Sites

There are no statutory nationally designated sites within 1km and there are no statutory European designated sites within 5km of the site.

5.1.2 Ancient Woodlands

There is no ancient woodland, plantation on ancient woodland or ancient woodpasture within 1km of the site.

5.1.3 Priority Habitats

Three types of Priority Habitats are located within 1 km of the site, as detailed in Table 4.

Table 4. Priority Habitats within 1 km of the Site

Habitat Type	Number of Land Parcels	Nearest Land Parcel to Site (m)
Pond	14	90
Deciduous woodland	13	230
Traditional orchards	2	720

5.1.4 Granted EPSLs within 2 km of the Site

The following EPSLs, were recorded within 2 km of the site:

- Destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), and soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) located approximately 560m to the south east.
- Three licences for the damage and destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*), Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri*) and soprano pipistrelle located approximately 890m to the south-west.
- Two licences for the destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, Nathusius' pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*) and soprano pipistrelle located approximately 1.4 km to the north-east.

5.1.5 Great Crested Newt Licence Returns and Pond Surveys within 2 km of the Site

The following great crested newt licence returns, and pond surveys were recorded within 2 km of the site:

- Destruction and damage to a resting place located approximately 980m to the north east.
- Destruction of a resting place located approximately 1.1 km to the north east.
- Destruction and damage of resting place and a breeding site located 1.6 km to the south west.

5.1.6 Great Crested Newt Risk Zones

The site is likely situated within the NatureSpace Horsham District Council Red Impact Risk Zone (NatureSpace, 2018).

5.2 Field Survey – Habitats

The results of the field survey undertaken on 23rd May 2026 are presented in map form on Figure 1 and described in Table 5. Priority Habitats are in bold, where applicable. Photographs of the site are provided in Appendix 1 and a full list of species, with scientific names, is provided in Appendix 2. The following habitats (Level 5 Primary Habitat labels and codes, where applicable) were recorded on site.

- Modified grassland – g4.

Table 5. Results of Field Survey - Habitats

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Modified grassland – g4	0.44	Large bund area which dominates the site.	Dandelion, broad-leaved dock, crested dog's-tail, borage, bramble, bristly oxtongue, dove's-foot cranesbill, grass vetchling, green alkanet	81 - Ruderal or ephemeral	N/A	None recorded

5.3 Field Survey – Species

The following fauna was recorded during the survey:

Invertebrates:

- Buff-tailed bumblebee
- Common white butterfly
- Holly blue
- Ladybird
- Speckled wood

Birds:

- Blackcap
- Blackbird
- Goldfinch
- Swallow

6. Evaluation and Potential Impacts Assessment

Table 6 sets out known and potential ecological constraints to development, and potential impacts assessment (in the absence of avoidance and mitigation measures), derived from the data search and field survey, including designated sites, ancient woodland, Priority Habitats, and protected species/species of conservation concern. Where a potential ecological constraint has been identified, further survey work and/or appropriate avoidance, mitigation, and compensation (as appropriate) is likely to be required to address the issue. **Further survey and/or mitigation measures are required for the valued ecological receptors highlighted in blue.**

Table 6. Evaluation and Potential Impacts Assessment

Ecological Receptor and Value	Potentially Present / Known to be Present on Site	Assessment and Justification for Potential/Likely Impacts of Development on Value Ecological Receptor
Designated Sites (N/A)	None on site	The site is not located within a designated site for nature conservation and is not located within 5 km of a SPA or SAC. There are no nationally protected sites for nature conservation within 1 km of the site. Therefore, avoidance/mitigation measures are not required in relation to the proposed development and statutory designated sites.
Priority Habitats (N/A)	None on site	Priority Habitats are located within 1 km of the site. The development should not result in significant adverse impacts on Priority Habitats within 1 km of the site for the following reasons: • The proposals are for a retrospective full planning application for an existing bund • The bund that borders the northern boundary of an active landscaping supplies yard and acts as protective barrier to an off-site hedgerow beside the site and the A281 road and scattered trees. • The site is separated from the nearest Priority Habitat by 90 m of an existing landscaping supplies yard. As the proposals are for a retrospective planning application, of which the works have already taken place, no recommendations for avoidance/mitigation are required in relation to the site and Priority Habitats as the bund will not to be impacted by any further proposed works.

Ecological Receptor and Value	Potentially Present / Known to be Present on Site	Assessment and Justification for Potential/Likely Impacts of Development on Value Ecological Receptor
Ancient woodland (N/A)	None present	The site is not located within an area of ancient woodland or plantation on ancient woodland and there are no areas of ancient woodland located within 1 km of the site. Therefore, further survey and avoidance/mitigation measures are not required in relation to the proposed development and ancient woodland.
Trees (N/A)	None on site	Mature native trees are not located on site. Therefore, recommendations for avoidance and mitigation measures relating to trees are not required.
Plants of conservation concern (N/A)	Negligible potential	No protected or notable rare plant species were noted during the survey. Therefore, plants of conservation concern are concluded to be absent from the site and further survey and avoidance/mitigation measures are not required in relation to the proposed development and plants of conservation concern.
Invasive plant species such as rhododendron, Japanese knotweed (<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>) and giant hogweed (<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>) (N/A)	None recorded	Plant species listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) (HM Government, 1981) were not recorded on site. Therefore, further survey and avoidance/mitigation measures are not required in relation to the proposed development and invasive plant species.
Invertebrates of conservation concern (N/A)	Low potential	No invertebrates of conservation concern were noted during the survey. The bund has low potential to support invertebrates of conservation concern such as grizzled skipper (<i>Pyrus malvae</i>) as the modified grassland has become established over the bund with varied floral composition. As the proposals are for a retrospective planning application, of which the works have already taken place, no recommendations for avoidance/mitigation are required in relation to the site and invertebrates of conservation concern as the bund will not to be impacted by any further proposed works.
Great crested newts (N/A)	Potentially present	There are no ponds on site. The nearest pond to the site (as shown on Magic (Natural England, 2025)) is 90m to the west of the site. There are three great crested newt licence returns within 2km of the site and the site is likely located within a GCN Naturespace Horsham District Council Red Zone. The bund has established modified grassland which provides suitable terrestrial habitat for great crested newts.

Ecological Receptor and Value	Potentially Present / Known to be Present on Site	Assessment and Justification for Potential/Likely Impacts of Development on Value Ecological Receptor
		As the proposals are for a retrospective planning application, of which the works have already taken place, no recommendations for avoidance/mitigation are required in relation to the site and great crested newts as the bund will not to be impacted by any further proposed works.
Common toads (N/A)	Potentially present	For the same reasons given for great crested newts, there is suitable habitat for common toads amongst the established modified grassland. However, as the proposals are for a retrospective planning application, of which the works have already taken place, no recommendations for avoidance/mitigation are required in relation to the site and common toads as the bund will not to be impacted by any further proposed works
Reptiles (such as slow worms- <i>Anguis fragilis</i> , common lizards - <i>Zootoca vivipara</i> , and grass snakes- <i>Natrix helvetica</i>) (N/A)	Potentially present	The site is comprised of established modified grassland on a south facing slope which has suitability to support reptiles for basking. As the proposals are for a retrospective planning application, of which the works have already taken place, no recommendations for avoidance/mitigation are required for reptiles as the bund will not to be impacted by any further proposed works
Nesting birds (N/A)	Potentially present	The site comprises established modified grassland with some larger shrubs such as gorse, which has suitability to support common species of nesting birds. As the proposals are for a retrospective planning application, of which the works have already taken place no recommendations for avoidance/mitigation are required in relation to the site and nesting birds as the bund will not to be impacted by any further proposed works.
Birds of conservation concern (such as barn owl – <i>Tyto alba</i> , peregrine falcon – <i>Falco peregrinus</i> and black redstart – <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>) (N/A)	Potentially present	Birds of conservation concern could potentially breed on site such as dunnoek. As the proposals are for a retrospective planning application, of which the works have already taken place no recommendations for avoidance/mitigation are required in relation to the site and birds of conservation concern as the bund will not to be impacted by any further proposed works.
Bats (N/A)	Negligible potential on-site	The habitats on site (modified grassland) are not considered suitable for foraging or commuting bats. Adjacent habitats off-site to the bund such as scattered trees and hedgerows offer suitable habitats for foraging and commuting bats. The proposal for the bund does not include any artificial lighting so there will be no impact to any foraging and commuting bats.

Ecological Receptor and Value	Potentially Present / Known to be Present on Site	Assessment and Justification for Potential/Likely Impacts of Development on Value Ecological Receptor
	Adjacent habitats suitable for foraging and commuting bats.	As the development proposals are for a retrospective planning application, of which the works have already taken place, no recommendations for avoidance/mitigation are required in relation to the site and bats as the bund will not to be impacted by any further proposed works.
Hazel dormouse (N/A)	Negligible potential on-site Adjacent habitats off-site such as scattered trees and hedgerows have suitability	The site has negligible potential to support hazel dormice (modified grassland). Adjacent habitats off-site such as scattered trees and hedgerows have suitability to support hazel dormice, however, as the proposal for the bund does not include any artificial lighting so there is no impact to any off-site hazel dormice. As the development proposals are for a retrospective planning application, of which the works have already taken place, no recommendations for avoidance/mitigation are required in relation to the site and bats as the bund will not to be impacted by any further proposed works.
Brown hare (N/A)	Negligible potential	The site does not contain any habitats, which could support the brown hare, i.e., agricultural fields and open pasture. Therefore, the brown hare is concluded to be absent from the site, and further survey and avoidance/mitigation measures are not required in relation to the proposed development and brown hares. As the development proposals are for a retrospective planning application, of which the works have already taken place, no recommendations for avoidance/mitigation are required in relation to the site and bats as the bund will not to be impacted by any further proposed works.
Water vole and otter (N/A)	Negligible potential	The site does not contain any habitats, which could support the water vole and otter, i.e., rivers and streams. Therefore, the water vole and otter are concluded to be absent from the site, and further survey and avoidance/mitigation measures are not required in relation to the proposed development and water voles and otters.

Ecological Receptor and Value	Potentially Present / Known to be Present on Site	Assessment and Justification for Potential/Likely Impacts of Development on Value Ecological Receptor
Hedgehog (N/A)	Low potential	The habitats on site (modified grassland) on site are suitable to support hedgehogs, which is a Priority Species. As the development proposals are for a retrospective planning application, of which the works have already taken place, no recommendations for avoidance/mitigation are required in relation to the site and bats as the bund will not to be impacted by any further proposed works.

7. Recommendations for Avoidance and Mitigation

As the development proposals are for the retrospective planning application of an existing bund which will not be amended or altered, no recommendations for avoidance/mitigation are required.

8. Recommendations for Further Ecological Surveys

No further survey required.

9. Biodiversity Enhancements

Below are a set of biodiversity enhancement measures, which should be implemented on site. These measures are in addition to avoidance measures for habitats, as detailed in Section 7.

- Application of a wildflower mix suitable for the geology of the site can be overseeded. A suitable mix is available from Emorsgate Seeds (Emorsgate Seeds, 2024).
- The installation of log piles along site boundaries, to provide habitat for invertebrates and reptiles.

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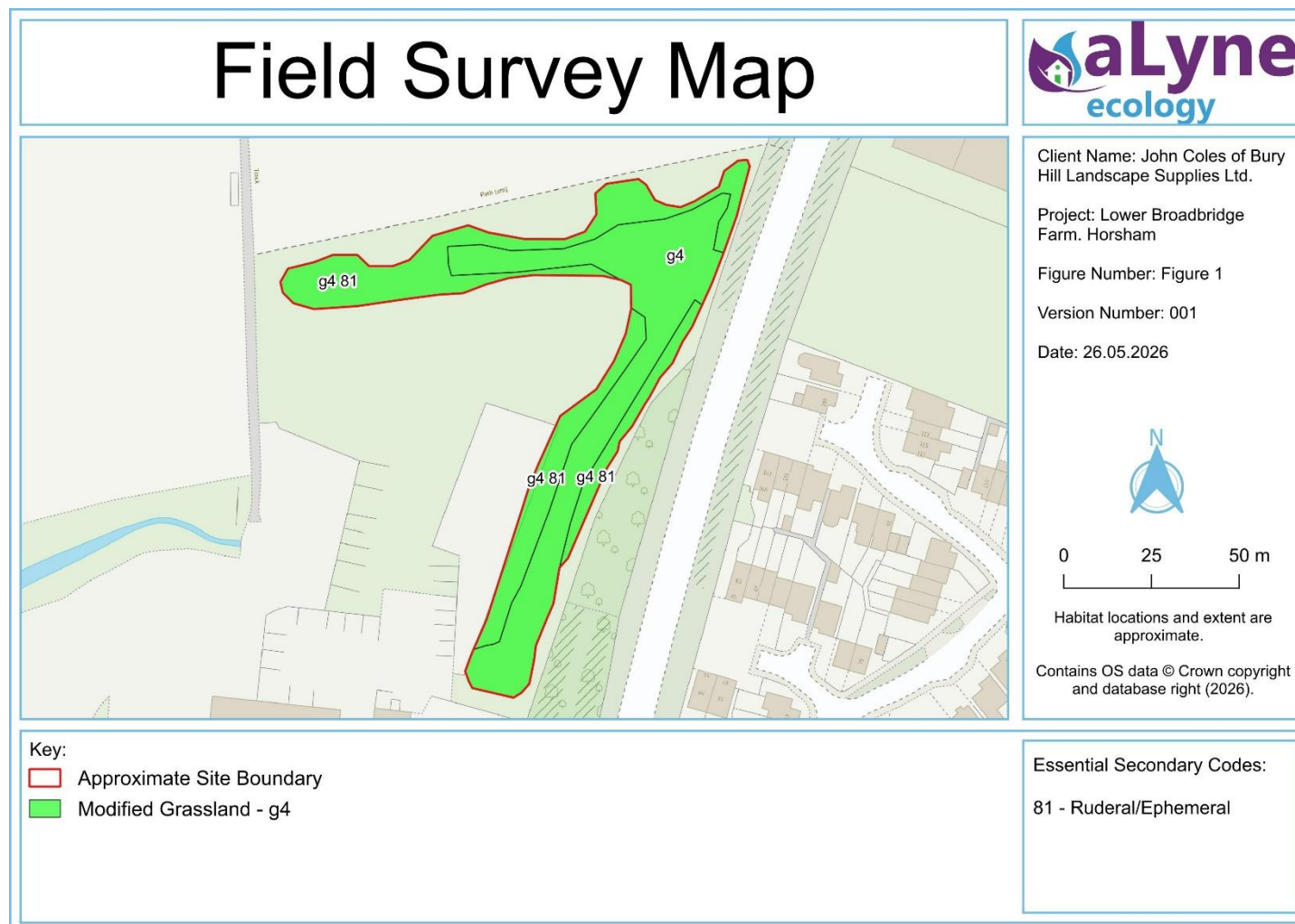
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11. Figures

11.1 Figure 1: Results of Field Survey



12. Appendix 1 – Site Photographs



Photograph 1. View looking towards the western boundary of the site. The bund is comprised of modified grassland along the centre, with ruderal areas of vegetation along the sides.



Photograph 2. View looking towards the eastern boundary of the site. The modified grassland continues along the centre of the bund.



Photograph 3. View showing the landscape supplies yard that lies adjacent to the site boundary.



Photograph 4. Shows the bund running along the south eastern boundary of the site.

13. Appendix 2 – Full Species List and Target Notes

Habitats	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
Modified Grassland – g4	Blackgrass	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	O
	Borage	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	O
	Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	R
	Bristly oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	O
	Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	O
	Buddleia	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	R
	Bulbous buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	O
	Burdock	<i>Arctium</i> spp.	O
	Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	O
	Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	O
	Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	A
	Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	O
	Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	O
	Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	O
	Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	A
	Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	O
	Creeping soft-rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	O
	Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	O
	Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	O
	Cut-leaved cranesbill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	O
	Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	O
	Dove's-foot cranesbill	<i>Geranium molle</i>	O
	European gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	R
	Grass vetchling	<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	O
	Green alkanet	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	O
	Hanging sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	O
	Lesser stitchwort	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	O
	Lesser trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	O
	Mallow	<i>Malva</i> spp.	R

Habitats	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	O
	Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	O
	Rabbit-foot grass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	O
	Ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	O
	Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	O
	Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O
	Rough meadow-grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	R
	Scentless mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	O
	Sisyrinchium sp.	<i>Sisyrinchium spp.</i>	O
	Soft brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	O
	Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus spp.</i>	O
	Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	O
	Tall fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	R
	Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	A
	White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	O
	White dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	R
	Willowherb	<i>Epilobium spp.</i>	O
	Wood dock	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	O
	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	O
	Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	O
	Wetted thistle	<i>Carduus crispus</i>	O
Invertebrates	Buff-tailed bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	N/A
	Common white butterfly	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	
	Holly blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	
	Ladybird	<i>Coccinellidae spp.</i>	
	Speckled wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	
Birds	Blackcap	<i>Blackcap</i>	N/A
	Blackbird	<i>Blackbird</i>	
	Goldfinch	<i>Goldfinch</i>	
	Swallow	<i>Swallow</i>	

14. Appendix 3 - Legislation and Planning Policy

14.1 Habitats Directive, EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC

The following information has been taken from ec.europa.eu.

Natura 2000 is a network of sites selected to ensure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. How a site is chosen depends on what it aims to protect.

Under the Habitats Directive (Art. 3 and 4), Member States designate Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) to ensure the favourable conservation status of each habitat type and species throughout their range in the EU. Under the Birds Directive (Art. 4), the network must include Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated for 194 particularly threatened species and all migratory bird species.

Member States designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) according to scientific criteria such as '1% of the population of listed vulnerable species' or 'wetlands of international importance for migratory waterfowl'.

The choice of sites is based on scientific criteria specified in the directive, to ensure that the natural habitat types listed in the directive's Annex I and the habitats of the species listed in its Annex II are maintained or, where appropriate, restored to a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

14.2 The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC

The following information has been taken from ec.europa.eu.

The Birds Directive aims to protect all of the 500 wild bird species naturally occurring in the European Union. The 500 wild bird species naturally occurring in the European Union are protected in various ways:

- **Annex 1:** 194 species and sub-species are particularly threatened. Member States must designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for their survival and all migratory bird species.
- **Annex 2:** 82 bird species can be hunted. However, the hunting periods are limited, and hunting is forbidden when birds are at their most vulnerable: during their return migration to nesting areas, reproduction, and the raising of their chicks.
- **Annex 3:** overall, activities that directly threaten birds, such as their deliberate killing, capture or trade, or the destruction of their nests, are banned. With certain restrictions, Member States can allow some of these activities for 26 species listed here.
- **Annex 4:** the directive provides for the sustainable management of hunting, but Member States must outlaw all forms of non-selective and large scale killing of birds, especially the methods listed in this annex.
- **Annex 5:** the directive promotes research to underpin the protection, management and use of all species of birds covered by the Directive, which are listed in this annex.

14.3 Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

Under these Regulations, the UK Government and Devolved Administrations are required to establish a network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the habitats and species identified in Annexes I and II, respectively, of European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, known as the Habitats Directive. The listed habitat types and species are those considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level (excluding birds). Of the Annex I habitat types, 78 are believed to occur in the UK. Of the Annex II species, 43 are native to, and normally resident in, the UK

(www.JNCC.gov.uk). Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), together with Special Protection Areas (SPAs), are the UK's contribution to the Bern Convention's Emerald Network of protected areas, known as Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCIs).

14.4 The 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act

Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949 provides discretionary powers to enable local authorities to establish and manage Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) 2019 Regulations, these powers have been extended from preserving flora and fauna to include enabling or facilitating its recovery or increase.

14.5 The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (As Amended)

The following information was taken from www.jncc.gov.uk and www.ukwildlife.com.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) is the primary national legislation, which protected animals, plants, and habitats in the UK. The act contains four parts and 17 schedules, which cover:

- Part 1: Wildlife (includes protection of birds, animals, and plants; and measures to prevent the establishment of non-native species which may be detrimental to native wildlife).
- Part 2: Nature conservation, the countryside, and National Parks (including the designation of protected areas).
- Part 3: Public rights of way.
- Part 4: Miscellaneous provisions of the act.

All naturally occurring wild birds in Great Britain are protected from persecution. It is illegal to kill, injure or 'take' any wild bird, take, or damage the nest of any wild bird whilst in use or being built. The eggs of all wild birds are also protected. If you have in your possession any live wild birds, egg(s) or any part of a wild bird you are committing an offence. The birds listed in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 are further protected by Special Penalties all year round for those in Part 1 and during a specified closed season for those listed in Part 2.

Schedule 5 lists Animals Species that are protected under Section 9. Section 9 prohibits the intentional killing, injuring, or taking of the species listed in Schedule 5 and also prohibits their possession and the trade in the wild animals listed. The species listed are also further protected from disturbance by prohibiting actions that affect places they use for shelter.

Animals listed in Schedule 6 are protected from being killed or taken by certain methods under Section 11(1) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The methods listed are: self-locking snares, bows, crossbows, explosives (other than ammunition for a firearm), or live decoys. The species listed are also protected from the following activities: trap, snare or net, electrical device for killing or stunning, poisonous, poisoned or stupefying substances or any other gas or smoke, automatic or semi-automatic weapon, device for illuminating a target or sighting device for night shooting, artificial light, mirror or other dazzling device, sound recording, and mechanically propelled vehicle in immediate pursuit.

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the country nature conservation bodies have a duty to notify any area of land which in their opinion is 'of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features' – these areas are known as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

14.6 Countryside & Rights of Way Act, 2000

The CROW Act gives a public right of access to land mapped as 'open country' (mountain, moor, heath and down) or registered common land. The protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) is strengthened in this legislation. The CROW Act also allows for the prosecution of third parties that damage or destroy a SSSI.

14.7 Hedgerow Regulations 1997

These regulations fall under the local authority and are intended to protect important hedgerows from removal. Owners and managers must request permission from their local authority before removing a hedgerow, and permission may not be granted if it supports a diverse range or protected species.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

14.9 Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006

The site comprises deciduous woodland, which is a Priority Habitat. Priority Habitats are listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006. Section 40 (1) of the NERC Act, 2006 imposes a duty to conserve biodiversity:

- *"Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity."*

Section 40(3) of the Act explains that:

- *"Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat".*

The duty applies to all local authorities and extends beyond just conserving what is already there to carrying out, supporting and requiring actions that may also restore or enhance biodiversity.

14.10 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced. So that sustainable development is pursued in a positive way, at the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

Section 15 of the NPPF (paragraphs 187 to 195) considers the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment including habitats and biodiversity. Paragraph 187 states that planning and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- "Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);

- Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; and
- Minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;.

Paragraph 188 states that plans should distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national, and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.

Paragraph 192 states that in order to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

- “Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and steppingstones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and
- Promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.”

When determining planning applications, Paragraph 193 states that local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles:

- If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- Development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- Development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.”

As stated in paragraph 194 the following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:

- Potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
- Listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
- Sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.”

Paragraph 195 states that the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the planned project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitat site (alone or in combination

with other plans or projects) unless an appropriate assessment has concluded the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site.

14.11 Water Framework Directive

The Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) became law in England and Wales in 2003 via the Water Environment (WFD) (England and Wales) Regulations. The Water Framework Directive has four main goals: (1) to prevent deterioration in water status, (2) all water bodies achieve good ecological status, good chemical status and good groundwater status (or potential), (3) reduce and eliminate sources of pollution and (4) contribute to achieving objectives of sites protected by other EU legislation.

14.12 Bern Convention

The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention) was ratified by the UK Government in 1982. The principal aims of the Convention are to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendices I and II of the Convention), to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species) listed in Appendix III. To this end, the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1,000 wild animal species.

15. Appendix 4 – List of Abbreviations

BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CSZ	Core Sustenance Zone
CWS	County Wildlife Site
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
EPSL	European Protected Species Licence
GCN	Great Crested Newt
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Importance
SPA	Special Protection Area
UKHab	UK Habitat Classification System