

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal & Roost Assessment

Survey site:

Sandycroft, Chesworth Close, Horsham, West Sussex, RH135AL

Client:

Mark Bailey

Survey date:

05/05/2026

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with Horsham District Council. The demolition of the existing building for the construction of a new residential dwelling with associated access, parking and garden.

On the assumption that site conditions and habitats remain unchanged, the results of this assessment will remain valid for 18 months from the date of this survey i.e. until November 2027, in accordance with CIEEM guidance in the lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys. This survey and report should be updated if a planning application has not been submitted within this timeframe.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following is work you will need to commission to obtain planning permission and to comply with legislation. Further information, along with opportunities for biodiversity enhancement, are outlined in the proceeding sections of this report.

Table 1: Summary of key findings arising from this survey.

Key Findings
• The habitats on site are of no specific conservation value but have value at the local level. These are to be partially destroyed. Loss or damage will contribute to net losses of biodiversity locally. There are no specific concerns relating to Protected or otherwise Important Species or Assemblages of a scale warranting further investigation. • Due to the presence of a water course at the rear of the ownership boundary, a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be required. • A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during and post-development, which will be designed to incorporate the measures laid out in the latest (2023) bat lighting guide Guidance Note 8 Bats and Artificial Lighting¹. • Various precautionary working methods have been recommended which have been fully detailed within the fauna section of this report.

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of the PEA was to obtain data on existing ecological conditions, and to conduct a preliminary assessment of the likely significance of ecological impacts on the proposed development. The aim of the PRA was to determine the presence or evaluate the likelihood of the presence of roosting bats, and to gain an understanding of how bats could use the site for roosting, foraging or commuting.

Methodology

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2025](#).
PRA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PRA Methodology and Legislation - 2025](#).

Survey Details

The site survey was undertaken on 05/05/2026 by Miriam Anderson BSc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist, an ecologist with 5 years of experience.

Table 2: The weather conditions during the survey.

Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
15	60	40	20	None

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.

A biological records data search has not been undertaken. However, given the location of the site, the nature of the habitats present and the assessed suitability of the site for protected or notable species, it is not anticipated that the purchase of biological records data will add any significant weight or alter the conclusions and recommendations outlined in this report.

5. SITE LOCATION AND LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

2. SITE LOCATION AND LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

2.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Site Location & Context

The site is centred at National Grid reference TQ 17235 29993 and has an area of approximately 0.2ha.

The site is well-connected to nearby habitats via residential gardens, hedgerows and tree lines.

Priority Habitats

There are six priority habitats within 2km of the site. These comprise deciduous woodland, lowland meadows, priority ponds, wood pasture and parkland, ancient & semi-natural woodland and traditional orchard. The closest priority habitat comprises deciduous woodland, located 35m S from the site.

Designated Sites

Statutory Designations within 2km

There are no statutory designations within 2km of the site.

Statutory Designations within 10km

No national network sites (SAC, SPA, Ramsar) are located within 10km.

SSSI Risk Zone

The site does fall within the impact risk zone for St. Leonard's Park Ponds SSSI however, the proposed development type is not listed as possible high risk with regard to this designation.

Non-Designated Sites

The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from the local records centre. Whilst some habitats in the wider landscape may host designations, the immediate environs of the site do not host habitats likely to be of designatable quality.

2.2 Foreseen Impacts

No direct impacts to any designated sites will occur as a result of the proposed development, due to the small scale and low overall impact of the development from such sites (where known), alongside additional factors such as distance in combination with connectivity disrupting barriers.

2.3 Recommendations

No recommendations.

3. ONSITE HABITATS

This section 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.

3.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Developed land: sealed surface (u1b) - Residential building (818)

Sections of hard-standing surface are present in the form of a driveway and rear patio in the garden.

In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, this habitat is not subject to a condition assessment.

Built-up areas and gardens (u1) - Vegetated garden (828) - Introduced shrub (847)

An amenity lawn is present across the majority of the site. This grassland is actively managed via regular mowing, resulting in a short sward of ~5cm. No signs of compaction or damage are present, resulting in areas of bare ground totalling <10% of the site. Some areas of the site are planted with ornamental garden species including shrubs and flowerbeds.

Species present within this habitat include perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), dandelion (*Taraxacum*), clover sp. (*Trifolium sp.*), buttercup sp. (*Ranunculus sp.*) and nettle sp. (*Urtica sp.*).

In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, this habitat is not subject to a condition assessment.

Building (u1b5)

There are two buildings on site; one is a residential dwelling and one is a garage.

3.2 Foreseen Impacts

No direct impacts to any notable habitats will occur as a result of the proposed development. However, indirect effects such as pollution or habitat damage could occur during construction, whilst encroachment on the grassland and garden areas by contractors and machinery could result in plants and biodiversity value being dug up or trampled on.

3.3 Recommendations

Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution must be implemented during construction. This should include the following measures:

- Remove only the minimum of habitat required to facilitate the development
- Use of Heras or other appropriate fencing to prevent encroachment by contractors onto retained habitats.
- Protect retained turf and soil resource from destruction and compaction using plastic matting and wooden boarding. Do not store skips and other heavy materials on retained turf.
- Grasscrete, cell web or any other porous surface treatment facilitating recovery of vegetation is preferred to hard standing.

A Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEMP) will be required, outlining best practice measures delineate the construction zone and to minimise the possibility of pollution and habitat damage during construction.

The proposed development is unlikely to trigger the requirement for a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment, as it falls under one of the exemptions self-build.

4. INVASIVE SPECIES

This section 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.

4.1 Summary of Survey Findings

No non-native invasive or otherwise problematic plants were recorded on site or are considered likely to be on site, but, given seasonal limitations and the sites wider context, may be visible at other times of year.

4.2 Foreseen Impacts

None.

4.3 Recommendations

No further surveys but remain vigilant.

5. FAUNA: BATS

This section 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.

5.1 Summary of Survey Findings

EPSL data and local records

A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed. Displaced bats from licensed sites <2km away from the survey site will find alternative habitat either within the mitigation measures implemented as part of the licence or will relocate to other known roosts sites in close proximity to the licensed site. No EPSLs are present within a 2km radius of the site.

There are no Special Areas of Conservation designated for bats within 10km of the site.

Foraging and commuting habitat

Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of vegetated garden, and offsite within 2km including deciduous woodland, lowland meadows, priority ponds, wood pasture and parkland, ancient & semi-natural woodland and traditional orchard. These habitats are likely to provide micro-climatic conditions that support invertebrates that will in turn provide foraging opportunities for local bat populations. Most notably, the introduced shrubs extend beyond the site adding to the continuity of vegetated linear features present in the wider landscape.

Roosting habitat

Buildings to be impacted by the proposed development were assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats below. There are a total of two buildings on site; residential dwelling (B1) and garage (B2). All buildings were surveyed as they will be impacted by the proposed development. There was no evidence of roosting bats identified.

Buildings

B1 : Residential dwelling

Building B1 is a two-storey residential dwelling with brick elevations and a pitched and hipped clay tiled roof. During the survey, no potential access points for roosting bats were identified. The structure was found to be in good condition, with no gaps, lifted or missing tiles, or other features likely to provide suitable access opportunities for bats.



Building B1 - southwest aspect



Building B1 - northeast aspect



Building B1 - internal void

B2 : Garage

The building is a detached garage located on the site. Due to its construction, which appears to be solid and well-sealed with no obvious cracks, crevices, or internal voids, it offers no suitable roosting opportunities for bats. The building has negligible habitat value.



Building B2

5.2 Foreseen Impacts

Roosting habitat [Buildings]

Bats are very unlikely to be roosting within B1 and B2 and as such, there are not anticipated to be any impacts on bats in these locations as a result of the proposed development.

Roosting habitat [Trees]

There are no trees on site, therefore no impacts are foreseen.

Foraging and commuting habitat

The proposed development will not result in the removal of any habitats which could be used by foraging or commuting bats. However, the proposed development will include the use of lighting which could spill on to bat roosting, foraging or commuting habitat and deter bats from using these areas.

Artificial lighting

The proposed development may lead to an increase in the amount of current lighting of surrounding habitats or the retained building without mitigation. This may disturb commuting bats.

5.3 Recommendations

Roosting habitat [Buildings]

In the unlikely event that a bat or evidence of bats is discovered during the development all work must stop and a bat licensed ecologist contacted for further advice.

Roosting habitat [Trees]

None.

Foraging and commuting habitat

No further surveys are required.

Artificial lighting

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/news/2023/08/bats-and-artificial-lighting-at-night-ilp-guidance-note-update-released>

Suggested biodiversity enhancements

The installation of one bat box at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats.

The bat boxes will be erected on mature trees around the site. Suitable bat boxes include Habibat Bat Box, Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box or similar alternative brand.

Bat boxes should be positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance, away from artificial light.

6. FAUNA: BIRDS

This section 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.

6.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Buildings

No evidence of nesting birds was identified on or within B1 and B2. B1 and B2 are deemed to provide negligible habitat value for nesting birds due to a lack of suitable nesting sites or access points.

Trees and vegetation

No bird nests were identified within the vegetation on-site, however vegetated garden offers both nesting and foraging opportunities.

Due to the small size of the site and the extent and type of the habitats recorded, the site is not considered suitable to support a significant assemblage of protected and/or notable birds.

Barn Owls

The site does not appear to provide any suitable nesting sites for barn owls.

6.2 Foreseen Impacts

Buildings / trees

No impacts are anticipated on nesting birds as a result of the proposed development.

Trees and vegetation

None foreseen.

Barn Owls

None foreseen.

6.3 Recommendations

Buildings / trees

Precautions should be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any retained habitats so as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds during construction works.

Trees and vegetation

No additional surveys required.

Barn Owls

No further barn owl surveys required.

Suggested biodiversity enhancements

The installation of a minimum of two bird boxes on mature trees around the site boundaries will provide additional nesting habitat for birds Schwegler 1B Nest Boxes (trees), Schwegler 2H Robin Boxes (trees), Woodstone Nest Box (buildings or trees) or a similar alternative brand.

Tree boxes should be positioned approximately 3m above ground level where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight. Small-hole boxes are best placed approximately 1-3m above ground on an area of the tree trunk where foliage will not obscure the entrance hole.

7. FAUNA: REPTILES

This section 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.

7.1 Summary of Survey Findings

EPSL data and local records

A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site.

Habitat suitability

The dominant habitat onsite (grassland lawn) is considered unsuitable for reptiles due to the species content (common and widespread species with minimal diversity) and associated management regime, where at the time of the survey the grassland was recorded as being a relatively short sward. Given the management regime employed on the lawn, as well as the species composition, it is considered unlikely that this faunal group would be present within this habitat.

However, the introduced shrubs provide sheltering opportunities for reptiles. In any case, the shrubs are to be retained as part of the development proposals, albeit loss of bramble scrub to facilitate development.

Wider landscape

The adjacent sections of the ownership boundary to the southwest which includes areas of tussocky grassland and the River Arun are of elevated ecological value within the wider landscape and may represent important resources for local reptile populations. These adjacent habitats provide optimal foraging

commuting, and refuge opportunities for reptiles and are well-connected to further suitable habitat in the wider landscape. The presence of reptiles utilising these adjacent habitats cannot be discounted.



Adjacent area of grassland



River Arun located at the rear of the ownership boundary

7.2 Foreseen Impacts

Vegetated garden and buildings will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local reptile populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, site clearance could result in the death or injury of reptiles, if present.

7.3 Recommendations

A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures:

- Vegetation will be maintained at a short sward (5cm) to discourage reptiles. OR Grassland will be subject to a two-stage cut (if sward is >10cm) prior to removal in a directional manner, the first cut at 10cm and the second to ground level and maintained as a short sward (5cm) or bare ground throughout construction.
- Removal of any root systems / refugia will be undertaken outside the reptile hibernation season (November – February).
- 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.

Suggested biodiversity enhancements

The site could be enhanced for reptiles post-development with the creation of log piles (created from felled materials) within the ownership boundary.

8. FAUNA: AMPHIBIANS

This section 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.

8.1 Summary of Survey Findings

EPSL and survey data

A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for amphibians within 2km of the site. However, the MAGIC database did return evidence indicating the presence of great crested newts (GCN) resulting from historic pond surveys undertaken in 2017. These records are located 560m south. Great crested newts exist in metapopulations and are known to utilise ponds and their connecting terrestrial habitat during their life cycle; great crested newts are typically found within terrestrial habitats up to 500m from breeding ponds (Langton et al. 2001). As such, the great crested newt metapopulation known to be present 560m south are not suitably connected to the site.

Table 3: Great crested newt search results.

Record type	Distance from Site
GCN pond survey 2017-2019	560m south

GCN class survey licence return	940m southwest
GCN pond survey 2017-2019	1000m southeast
GCN class survey licence return	1300m south
GCN class survey licence return	1500m south
GCN class survey licence return	1500m south
GCN class survey licence return	1500m south

The site location falls within an Amber Risk Zone under the Natural England GCN District Level Licensing Scheme and therefore would qualify under the scheme.

Aquatic habitat suitability (including ponds within 500m)

Great crested newts (GCN) exist in metapopulations and are known to utilise ponds and their connecting terrestrial habitat during their life cycle; great crested newts are typically found within terrestrial habitats up to 500m from breeding ponds (Langton et al. 2001).

There are no ponds on the site, but a review of aerial imagery (MAGIC and OS Maps) indicates the presence of three ponds within 500m. The closest pond is located 40m N.

A pond map showing approximate pond and river locations is provided in Appendix 5.

Terrestrial habitat suitability

The site provides limited suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibians due to the lack of optimal habitat features such as scrub and rank grassland. Areas of hardstanding and amenity grassland offer sub-optimal habitat for terrestrial amphibians. Although the introduced shrubs may provide some limited refuge opportunities, the urban nature of the surrounding landscape - dominated by roads and hardstanding to the north and sides of the site - further reduces habitat suitability for amphibians.

In contrast, more suitable terrestrial habitats are located to the south of the site, where the nearby ponds are also situated. As such, it is considered unlikely that amphibians would migrate onto the site from these ponds. Therefore, although the presence of Great Crested Newts (GCN) cannot be entirely ruled out, it is considered highly unlikely that the site supports GCN due to the lack of suitable on-site habitat.

8.2 Foreseen Impacts

When georeferencing the proposed development plans over scaled mapping of the site, it is noted that the development area is likely to result in the loss or significant disturbance of unsuitable short sward amenity lawn. If great crested newts are present within the 3 ponds connected to 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 unlikely.

8.3 Recommendations

Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to great crested newts, further surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented for common amphibians during construction, including the following measures:

- Vegetation will be maintained at a short sward (5cm) to discourage reptiles. OR Grassland will be subject to a two-stage cut (if sward is >10cm) prior to removal in a directional manner, the first cut at 10cm and the second to ground level and maintained as a short sward (5cm) or bare ground throughout construction.
- Any rubble piles will be dismantled by hand outside the amphibian hibernation window and debris and brash will be stored on pallets or removed from the site to prevent amphibians from utilising these areas.
- Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby aquatic habitats that amphibians 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 common amphibians 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 great crested newt is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Suggested biodiversity enhancements

The site could be enhanced for amphibians post-development through creation of amphibian hibernacula using rubble and logs from site clearance. Information on how to construct a hibernaculum can be found here: <https://www.wiltshirewildlife.org/hibernaculum>

9. FAUNA: RIPARIAN ANIMALS

This section 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.

9.1 Summary of Survey Findings

A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed for riparian animals (otters, beaver and water voles). No EPSLs relating to riparian animals are present within a 2km radius of the site.

Habitat suitability

There are no watercourses within the site. However, the River Arun with vegetated banks is located to the rear of the ownership boundary and may provide suitable habitat for riparian mammals. No signs of riparian mammals were identified during the survey. Furthermore, the River Arun is situated over 10m from the proposed development area and, therefore, no direct impacts to the riparian habitat are anticipated.



River Arun located along the rear of the ownership boundary

9.2 Foreseen Impacts

The proposed development will not result in the loss of any riparian habitats, and no works will be undertaken within 10m of the watercourse (as per Environment Agency regulations). However, due to the presence of the watercourse within close proximity of the site, indirect effects such as pollution could occur during construction. Furthermore, construction activities could result in the death or injury of riparian mammals, if present.

9.3 Recommendations

Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to riparian mammals, further surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures:

- Heras fencing will be erected around the working area to prevent encroachment within 10m of the watercourse.
- 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 mammals could use.
- Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to the watercourse and any retained habitats that riparian mammals 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 any riparian mammal evidence is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

10. FAUNA: HAZEL DORMOUSE

This section 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.

10.1 Summary of Survey Findings

EPSL data and local records

A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed for hazel dormouse. No EPSLs relating to hazel dormouse are present within a 2km radius of the site.

Habitat suitability

Dormice typically utilise a three-dimensional habitat structure as to commute between feeding and breeding sites whilst avoiding predation. As such habitats on site are considered unsuitable for hazel dormice and therefore the likelihood of this species being present on site is considered acceptably low.

10.2 Foreseen Impacts

No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.

10.3 Recommendations

No further hazel dormouse surveys required.

11. FAUNA: [REDACTED]

This section 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.

11.1 Summary of Survey Findings

[REDACTED] were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. Further, no evidence of foraging badgers was noted within the development area. However, the site was considered suitable for badger sett excavation and foraging habitat.

11.2 Foreseen Impacts

No works will be undertaken within 30m of a [REDACTED]. Vegetated garden and buildings will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local [REDACTED] populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of [REDACTED] if present.

11.3 Recommendations

Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to [REDACTED] surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures:

- Heras fencing will be erected around the working area to prevent encroachment into retained habitats where [REDACTED] could be present.
- 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 [REDACTED] 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 a [REDACTED] is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Suggested biodiversity enhancements

Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich grassland to increase foraging opportunities for [REDACTED]

12. FAUNA: INVERTEBRATES

This section 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.

12.1 Summary of Survey Findings

The habitats present on-site, including vegetated garden, likely provide common invertebrates with opportunities to forage and shelter. The site contains no further notable habitats which may provide niches for specialised or protected invertebrates.

12.2 Foreseen Impacts

None foreseen.

12.3 Recommendations

No further surveys.

Suggested biodiversity enhancements

The incorporation of bee bricks (e.g. Ibstock BeeHabitat or similar alternative brand) into the fabric of the new buildings would provide sheltering opportunities for pollinators. These should be installed 0.5m above ground level on a south-facing elevation with no obscuring vegetation. The site could be further enhanced via the provision of native wildflowers or wildflower turf, which would provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates.

13. FAUNA: OTHER NOTABLE SPECIES

This section 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.

13.1 Summary of Survey Findings

The vegetated garden onsite provides limited foraging and commuting opportunities for hedgehogs, with woodland habitat nearby.

13.2 Foreseen Impacts

No impacts are anticipated on hedgehogs as a result of the proposed development.

13.3 Recommendations

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.

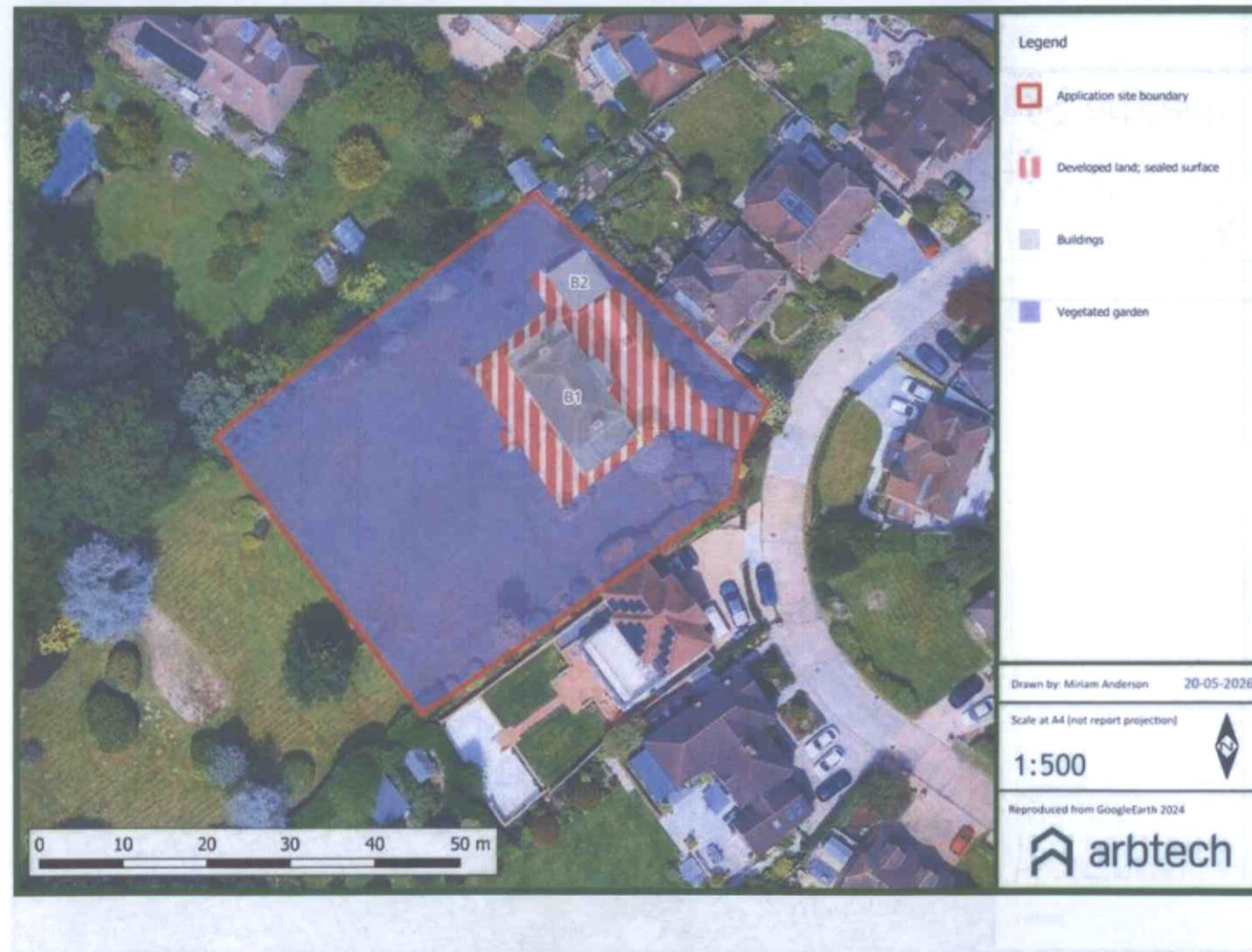
If any hedgehogs are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance.

13.4 Suggested Biodiversity Enhancements

The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs:

- Creation of brash piles or installation of hedgehog houses in shady areas.

APPENDIX 1: SURVEY/HABITAT MAP



APPENDIX 2: LOCATION MAP

APPENDIX 2: LOCATION MAP



APPENDIX 3: PROPOSED PLAN

No plans available.

APPENDIX 4: HABITAT IMAGES



Developed land; sealed surface



Developed land; sealed surface



Vegetated garden



Vegetated garden



Vegetated garden

APPENDIX 5: PONDS

Pond Map



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VERSION CONTROL

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