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By email only: Planning Department, planninginfo@midsussex.gov.uk

Our ref: 13092
Date: 26 January 2026

Thank you for requesting advice on this application from Place Services' ecological advice service. This service provides advice to planning officers to inform Mid Sussex District Council planning decisions with regard to potential ecological impacts from development.

Application: DM/25/3176
Location: Land Adj To The Meadows Little Park Farm Marchants Close
Hurstpierpoint
Proposal: Proposed dwelling, detached three bedroom chalet bungalow.

Thank you for consulting Place Services on the above application.

No ecological objection	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recommend approval subject to attached conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further information required/Temporary holding objection: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mandatory Biodiversity Net Gains	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Recommend Refusal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Subject to Natural England's formal comments on the conclusion of the LPA's Appropriate Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>

Summary

We have reviewed the Update Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Ecology Partnership, November 2025) relating to the likely impacts of development on designated sites, protected and Priority species & habitats and identification of appropriate mitigation measures and mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain.

We have also reviewed the information submitted relating to mandatory biodiversity net gains, including the Biodiversity Net Gain Feasibility Assessment Issue 1 (Ecology Partnership, November 2025), Biodiversity Net Gain Feasibility Assessment Issue 2 (Ecology Partnership, November 2025) and Statutory Biodiversity Metric (November 2025). We note that the Biodiversity Net Gain Feasibility Assessment Issue 2 (Ecology Partnership, November 2025) contains Figure 3: On-site Habitat Baseline; Figure 4: Proposed Habitats; and Tables 1 and 2 contain the habitat condition assessments.

We are not satisfied that appropriate information with regard to mandatory biodiversity net gains has been supplied for the application prior to determination. The reasons for this are outlined below:

Mandatory Biodiversity Net Gains:

Applications are required to deliver a mandatory 10% measurable biodiversity net gain, unless exempt under [paragraph 17 of Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#) and the [Biodiversity Gain Requirements \(Exemptions\) Regulations 2024](#).

Biodiversity net gains is a statutory requirement set out under [Schedule 7A \(Biodiversity Gain in England\) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#). This legislation was inserted into the 1990 Act by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021, and was amended by the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023. The Biodiversity Gain (Town and Country Planning) (Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2024 made consequential amendments to other parts of the 1990 Act.

The [Biodiversity Net Gain Planning Practice Guidance \(PPG\)](#) sets out how mandatory biodiversity net gains should be applied through the planning process and Paragraph: 011 Reference ID: 74-011-20240214 sets out what information should be submitted as part of a planning application if the statutory biodiversity gain condition applies.

As a result, we have reviewed the Biodiversity Net Gain Feasibility Assessment Issue 1 (Ecology Partnership, November 2025), Biodiversity Net Gain Feasibility Assessment Issue 2 (Ecology Partnership, November 2025) and Statutory Biodiversity Metric (November 2025) and are not satisfied that appropriate information has been provided prior to determination. This is because of the reasons set out below:

- The habitat maps do not match the location plan, which includes the site access. This is unlikely to affect the overall units score if this area is classified as 'developed land; sealed surface'. However, the metric values should be taken from the entire red line boundary.

Where mandatory biodiversity net gains apply, the planning authority will be required to secure a biodiversity gain condition as a pre-commencement requirement. The biodiversity gain condition has its own separate statutory basis, as a planning condition

under [paragraph 13 of Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#) and should be included as an informative within the decision notice. The biodiversity gain condition should secure the provision of a Biodiversity Gain Plan prior to commencement, which includes the following:

- a) A Biodiversity Gain Plan form (Ideally using the Government's template: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-gain-plan>)
- b) The completed metric calculation tool showing the calculations of the pre-development and post-intervention biodiversity values.
- c) Pre and post development habitat plans.
- d) Legal agreement(s)
- e) Biodiversity Gain Site Register reference numbers (if using off-site units).
- f) Proof of purchase (if buying statutory biodiversity credits at a last resort).

In addition, a [Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan](#) (HMMP) should be secured for all [significant on-site enhancements](#). However, we note that the post-intervention values have been provided and that no significant on-site enhancements are proposed in the proposals. As a result, we are satisfied that HMMP is not likely to be required by legal obligation or a condition of any consent for a period of up to 30 years.

Additional Comments:

We note from the Update Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Ecology Partnership, November 2025) that there are no buildings present onsite. In addition, although the Sweet Chestnut on the north east corner of the site has Potential Roost Features for Multiple bats (PRFs-M), we understand that this tree, and the other trees onsite, will be retained. We therefore agree that no further surveys for bats are required.

We understand from the Update Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Ecology Partnership, November 2025) that there is potential for Hazel Dormouse to be present in the boundary features, although the species has not been recorded within 2km of the site and it was not recorded during surveys. Therefore, we support the non-licensed Precautionary Method Statement for Hazel Dormouse in Sections 4.19 of the Update Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Ecology Partnership, November 2025). This needs to be secured by a condition of any consent and implemented in full.

We also support the Precautionary Method Statement for reptiles and mobile protected and Priority species (including Hedgehog, which is a Priority and threatened species) in Sections 4.16, 4.21 and 4.24 of the Update Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Ecology Partnership, November 2025). This needs to be secured by a condition of any consent and implemented in full.

If external lighting is required, we support the recommendation that a Wildlife Friendly Lighting Strategy is implemented for this application (Update Preliminary Ecological

Appraisal (Ecology Partnership, November 2025)) to avoid impacts from light disturbance. This should be secured by a condition of any consent and implemented in full. Therefore, technical specification should be submitted prior to occupation, which demonstrates measures to avoid lighting impacts to foraging / commuting bats, which are likely to be present within the local area. This should summarise the following measures recommended by Guidance Note:08/23 (Institute of Lighting Professionals) will be implemented:

- Do not provide excessive lighting. Light levels should be as low as possible as required to fulfil the lighting need.
- All luminaires should lack UV elements when manufactured. Metal halide, compact fluorescent sources should not be used.
- Warm White lights should be used at <2700k. This is necessary as lighting which emits an ultraviolet component or that has a blue spectral content has a high attraction effect on insects. This may lead in a reduction in prey availability for some light sensitive bat species.
- Where appropriate, external security lighting should be set on motion-sensors and set to as short a possible a timer as the risk assessment will allow.
- Luminaires should always be mounted horizontally, with no light output above 90° and/or no upward tilt.
- Only if all other options have been explored, accessories such as baffles, hoods or louvres can be used to reduce light spill and direct it only to where it is needed. However, due to the lensing and fine cut-off control of the beam inherent in modern LED luminaires, the effect of cowls and baffles is often far less than anticipated and so should not be relied upon solely.

We also recommend that reasonable biodiversity enhancements for protected, Priority and threatened species should be identified by a suitably qualified ecologist and implemented to secure net gains for biodiversity, as outlined under Paragraph 187d and 193d of the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024). The reasonable biodiversity enhancement measures need to be outlined within a separate Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy and secured by a condition of any consent.

Please note that we have no comments on Great Crested Newt as we have been instructed to leave comments on this European Protected Species to the [NatureSpace Partnership](#). We recommend that the NatureSpace Partnership is consulted on this application.

We look forward to working with the LPA and the applicant to receive the additional information required to support a lawful decision and overcome our holding objection.

Please contact us if you have any queries in relation to this advice.

Yours sincerely,

Hamish Jackson ACIEEM BSc (Hons)
Senior Ecological Consultant
 Place Services at Essex County Council



Place Services provide ecological advice on behalf of Mid Sussex District Council.

Please note:

This letter is advisory and should only be considered as the opinion formed by specialist staff in relation to this particular matter.

We are unable to respond directly to applicants/agents or other interested parties. Any additional information, queries or comments on this advice that the applicant/agent or other interested parties may have, must be directed to the Planning Officer at the relevant LPA, who will seek further advice from us where appropriate.