

06 February 2025

By Email Only (via chris-impact@live.co.uk)

Chris Jones
Holly Tree House
Cuckfield Road
Burgess Hill
West Sussex
RH15 8RE

Our ref: JK24/95

Holly Tree House, Burgess Hill: Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

JWK Wildlife Surveys Ltd was commissioned by Chris Jones to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment relating to the development of land at Holly Tree House, Burgess Hill, West Sussex (hereafter referred to as “the site”).

Proposals include the re-development the site for residential use with associated parking and landscaping proposed.

This report should be read in conjunction with the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (JWK Wildlife Surveys Ltd, 2025) and the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculator (DEFRA, July 2024).

Environment Act 2021

Schedule 14 of the Environment Act (2021) makes provision for biodiversity gain to be a condition of planning permission in England.

Overview

1 (1) This Schedule makes provision for grants of planning permission in England to be subject to a condition to secure that the biodiversity gain objective is met.

(2) Paragraphs 2 to 12 have effect for the purposes of this Schedule.

Biodiversity gain objective

2 (1) The biodiversity gain objective is met in relation to development for which planning permission is granted if the biodiversity value attributable to the development exceeds the pre-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat by at least the relevant percentage.

(2) The biodiversity value attributable to the development is the total of—

- (a) the post-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat,
- (b) the biodiversity value, in relation to the development, of any registered offsite biodiversity gain allocated to the development, and
- (c) the biodiversity value of any biodiversity credits purchased for the development.

(3) The relevant percentage is 10%.

Methodology

Habitats were classified following the methodology of the UK Habitat Classification system found in The UK Habitat Classification User Manual (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group V2, 2023). This involved mapping and describing the broad habitats and compiling a general plant species list to reflect the floristic assemblage of each habitat type.

A habitat condition assessment was undertaken of the existing onsite habitats using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessments. This involved assessing a series of attributes representing key physical characteristics to assess whether the habitat is in a favourable condition. The habitats present on site were assessed as in either poor, moderate or good condition. For any habitats which were being assessed retrospectively, due to clearance before the survey, these are assigned to good condition under a precautionary approach.

Similarly, a proposed habitat condition assessment based on the latest development proposals was undertaken. Proposed habitat conditions were assigned to newly created and enhanced habitats by reviewing the criteria characteristics for each habitat, set out in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessments and the proposed landscaping plans. As a precautionary measure all created habitat conditions were assigned to Poor to remove potential limitations with achieving a higher condition rating where the guarantee of meeting a higher condition was limited.

The metric converts the results of the habitat and condition assessments into measurable biodiversity units which assign a biodiversity value of each habitat based on the below three components for quality:

- Distinctiveness
- Condition
- Strategic Significance

The results of the metric then provide a baseline biodiversity score for each habitat parcel which combine to create an overall score for the site.

A similar calculation is carried out using proposed habitats that provide a post-development score, including retained, enhanced and created features including the associated risk factors:

- Difficulty of creating, enhancing or restoring habitat
- Temporal Risk
- Spatial Risk

The total net unit change is calculated by deducting the post-development units from the baseline units.

Where necessary, and there is a negative gain or an insufficient positive gain, offsite measures or a revision of proposed development plans would be required to ensure a minimum of 10% gain is achieved as a result of the proposals.

Results

It is acknowledged that the required gain is not possible within the onsite areas and therefore offsite sections within the wider Holly Tree House estate have been utilised to ensure the proposals result in a minimum 10% gain in biodiversity value. A total net % gain for the proposed development works at Holly Tree House, when applying the Statutory Metric, is **+10.10** (habitat units) which indicates biodiversity net gain as a result of the scheme. Refer to Fig 1 below for a summary of the biodiversity metric score.

Fig 1: Headlines Results Biodiversity Metric

FINAL RESULTS				
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)		Habitat units	0.15	
		Hedgerow units	0.00	
		Watercourse units	0.00	
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)		Habitat units	10.10%	
		Hedgerow units	0.00%	
		Watercourse units	0.00%	
Trading rules satisfied?			Yes ✓	
Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit
Habitat units	10.00%	1.53	1.69	0.00
Hedgerow units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00

The calculated gain is based on the below habitat retention, enhancement and creation:

- Retention onsite of five trees;
- Planting of 19 new trees onsite;
- Creation onsite of 0.055ha vegetated garden;
- Creation onsite of 0.01ha other neutral grassland;
- Creation onsite of 0.008ha mixed scrub;
- Enhancement of 0.01ha of offsite modified grassland; and
- Planting of 35 new trees offsite.

Should the development proposals change, or the above detailed habitat creation measures become impractical then the metric calculations should be re-assessed based on the latest design to ensure accurate results, which may include additional habitat creation and enhancement.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the proposals, the landscaping design has been devised to maximise onsite habitat retention, enhancement and creation, broadly following the Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy. The extent of residential elements of the proposed development and limited size of the site ultimately results in an overall net loss that cannot be achieved within the site boundaries. Therefore to achieve the required minimum 10% gain and ensure all trading rules are satisfied offsite enhancements and habitat creation have been utilised to meet the gains.

Based on the results of the completed metric calculations the proposed development will result in an overall biodiversity gain of 10.10% habitat units.

The above summary is based on the current site proposals and should any significant changes to the proposed development works be required, the metric calculation should be re-evaluated by the project ecologist to ensure results remain accurate. I trust the above summary relating to biodiversity net gain at the above site is satisfactory, however if you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



Jack Kellett
Ecologist