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Mid Sussex District Council
Oaklands Road
Haywards Heath
West Sussex
RH16 1SS

Our ref: 17082
Date: 18 May 2026

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

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/26/0946
Location: Land To The R/o Central House 25 Perrymount Road Haywards Heath West Sussex
Proposal: Erection of a 7- storey building comprising 30 flats (18 x 1 bed and 12 x 2 bed) with associated landscaping, parking and refuse stores.

Thank you for consulting Place Services on the above application.

No ecological objection	☐
Recommend approval subject to attached conditions	☐
Further information required/Temporary holding objection: European Protected Species - Bats	☒
Recommend Refusal	☐
Subject to Natural England's formal comments on the conclusion of the LPA's Appropriate Assessment	☐

Summary

We have reviewed the Landscape, Arboriculture and Ecology Report (Arborweald, March 2026), relating to the likely impacts of development on designated sites, protected and Priority species & habitats and identification of appropriate mitigation measures.

We have also reviewed the information submitted relating to mandatory biodiversity net gains, including the Landscape, Arboriculture and Ecology Report (Arborweald, March 2026) and Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Calculation Tool (March 2026). We note that the Landscape, Arboriculture and Ecology Report (Arborweald, March 2026) contains Figure 3.2 Phase 1 Habitats, Figure 6.1 Proposals and Table 3.2 – Existing Baseline Habitat Conditions.

We are not satisfied that there is sufficient ecological information available for determination of this application and recommend that details of survey results, mitigation & enhancement measures for bats are required to make this proposal acceptable. The reasons for this are outlined below:

European Protected Species – Bats:

We understand from the Landscape, Arboriculture and Ecology Report (Arborweald, March 2026) that all individual trees will be retained. However, Section 6.3.4 of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Open Spaces Landscape Architects, August 2022) indicates that eight trees will be pruned/ undergo crown reduction (tree numbers and species unspecified). Therefore, a Ground Level Tree Assessment for Potential Roost Features (PRFs) for bats and / or further clarification on the likely impacts upon roosting bats will be required from a suitably qualified ecologist prior to determination to inform the need for further assessment and mitigation measures. We note from the Landscape, Arboriculture and Ecology Report (Arborweald, March 2026) that there are no buildings within the red line boundary.

To fully assess the impacts of the proposal the LPA needs ecological information for the site, particularly for bats, which are European Protected Species. These surveys are required prior to determination because [Government Standing Advice](#) indicates that you should “*Survey for bats if the area includes buildings or other structures that bats tend to use or there are trees with features that bats tend to use nearby*”.

The results of these surveys are required prior to determination because paragraph 99 of the ODPM Circular 06/2005 highlights that: “*It is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development, is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision.*”

This information is therefore required to provide the LPA with certainty of likely impacts on legally protected species and be able to secure appropriate mitigation either by a mitigation licence from Natural England or a condition of any consent. This will enable the LPA to demonstrate compliance with its statutory duties, including its biodiversity duty under s40 NERC Act 2006 (as amended) and prevent wildlife crime under s17 Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

Furthermore, the Local Planning Authority, as a competent authority, should have regard to the requirements of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) when reaching planning decisions and must not leave this until the licence application stage. Therefore, if a European Protected Species Mitigation Licence is required for this application, appropriate mitigation measures to support the provision of the licence must also be outlined prior to determination to allow certainty to the LPA that a licence will likely be granted.

This is needed to enable the LPA to demonstrate its compliance with its statutory duties including its biodiversity duty under s40 NERC Act 2006 (as amended).

Additional Comments – Protected and Priority Species:

We support the implementation of a Precautionary Method Statement for reptiles and mobile protected and Priority species (including Hedgehog, which is a Priority and threatened species) as recommended in Section 5.7 of the Landscape, Arboriculture and Ecology Report (Arborweald, March 2026). This needs to be secured by a condition of any consent.

We also recommend that a Wildlife Friendly Lighting Strategy is implemented for this application 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 support the proposed reasonable biodiversity enhancements for protected, Priority and threatened species, which have been recommended in the Landscape, Arboriculture and Ecology Report (Arborweald, March 2026) 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 should be outlined within a separate Biodiversity Enhancement Layout and should be secured by a condition of any consent.

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 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](#).

Additional Comments - 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 submitted Landscape, Arboriculture and Ecology Report (Arborweald, March 2026) and Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Calculation Tool (March 2026) and are satisfied that appropriate information has been provided prior to determination.

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](#).

The decision on whether significant on-site enhancements are present is ultimately up to the Council. Where present, the maintenance and monitoring of significant on-site enhancements should be secured via planning obligation for a period of up to 30 years from the completion of development. This will be required at application stage or to be submitted concurrent with the discharge of the biodiversity gain condition. Alternatively, the management and monitoring of significant on-site enhancements could be secured as a condition of any consent. The monitoring of the post-development habitat creation / enhancement will need be provided to the LPA at years 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, unless otherwise specified by the LPA. Any remedial action or adaptive management will then be agreed with the LPA during the monitoring period to ensure the aims and objectives of the Biodiversity Gain Plan are achieved.

We are generally satisfied that the post-intervention values are realistic and deliverable. However, it is recommended that the following matters will need to be considered by the applicant as part of the biodiversity gain condition:

- The current calculations indicate there will be a loss of onsite habitat units which is contrary to the Mid Sussex District Plan 2021-2039 DPN2, current legislation and national policy which all require an increase of 10% BNG. Therefore, we support the recommendation in the Landscape, Arboriculture and Ecology Report (Arborweald, March 2026) for the purchase of offsite biodiversity units from a habitat bank registered on the Biodiversity Gain Site Register to achieve a net gain of at least 10% and satisfy trading rules. Evidence that the offsite units have been allocated to the relevant habitat bank will be required prior to the discharge of the Biodiversity Gain Condition. Alternatively, the applicant could secure Statutory Biodiversity Credits via the Government at a last resort.

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.

