



Date: 3 August 2026
Our ref: 19495

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

By email only: 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/26/1560
Location: The Byre The Street Bolney Haywards Heath
Proposal: Erection of 5 detached dwellinghouses and outbuildings, including new garage to serve The Byre

Thank you for consulting Place Services on the above planning application.

No ecological objection	☐
No ecological objection subject to attached conditions	☒
Further information required/Temporary holding objection	☐
Recommend refusal	☐
Subject to Natural England's formal comments on the conclusion of the LPA's Appropriate Assessment	☐

Summary

We have reviewed the submitted documents for this application, including the Ecological Impact Assessment (The Ecology Co-op Ltd, July 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. This includes the Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Calculation Tool and the Biodiversity Impact Calculations (The Ecology Co-op Ltd, June 2026)

We are satisfied that there is sufficient ecological information available to support determination of this application.

This provides certainty for the LPA of the likely impacts on designated sites, protected and Priority species & habitats and, with appropriate mitigation measures secured, the development can be made acceptable.

Please note that we have no comments to make on Great Crested Newt, as we have instructed to leave all comments on the European Protected Species to the [NatureSpace Partnership](#).

The mitigation measures identified in the Ecological Impact Assessment (The Ecology Co-op Ltd, July 2026) should be secured and implemented in full. This is necessary to conserve and enhance protected and Priority species particularly those recorded in the locality. As a result, we recommend that the finalised measures are secured via a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP: Biodiversity) to be secured as a pre-commencement condition of any consent.

We support the Ecological Impact Assessment's conclusions that the site is important to bats at a 'Local Level', based on the Bat Activity Surveys completed. Nevertheless, we recommend that any external lighting is sensitive to wildlife and secured by a condition of any consent to avoid impacts to foraging and commuting bats. This must follow the [Guidance Note 8 Bats and artificial lighting](#) (The Institute of Lighting Professionals & Bat Conservation Trust). In summary, it is highlighted that the following measures should be implemented for the lighting design, which could be informed by a professional ecologist:

- 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.

With regard to mandatory biodiversity net gains, it is highlighted that we support the submitted BNG information. Biodiversity net gains is a statutory requirement set out under [Schedule 7A \(Biodiversity Gain in England\) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#) and we are satisfied that submitted information provides sufficient information at application stage.

As a result, a Biodiversity Gain Plan should be submitted prior to commencement as part of the discharge of the statutory Biodiversity Gain Condition. This should include the following information for non-phased development:

- Biodiversity Gain Plan form, using the Government's template: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-gain-plan>.
- The completed metric calculation tool showing the calculations of the pre-development and post-intervention biodiversity values.
- Completed pre-development and post-development habitat maps.
- Information regarding [Habitat degradation](#) (where required).
- Information regarding [Irreplaceable habitat](#) (where required).

In addition, the following information may also be required depending on whether the development contains significant on-site enhancements or whether off-site options or Statutory Biodiversity Credits are required:

- A [Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan](#) (HMMP) for significant on-site enhancements or offsite measures in blue line boundary land.
- Legal agreement for monitoring and management of significant on-site enhancements or off-site measures in blue line boundary land.
- Evidence of off-site units being allocated to a Biodiversity Gain Site on the [Biodiversity Gain Site Register](#).
- Evidence of proof of purchase of Statutory Biodiversity Credits.

It is indicated that Mid Sussex is currently adopting the approach that no minor development will contain significant on-site enhancements. As a result, we are satisfied that a HMMP and legal agreement will be required to manage and monitoring the site for a period of 30 years from the completion of development.

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:

- We note that the post-intervention values contain individual trees with private gardens. This approach is not in line with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric – User Guide. Therefore, the post-intervention values will need to be updated as part of the Biodiversity Gain Condition. It is considered likely that a 10% measurable biodiversity net gain will not be achieved on-site with this changes, so the applicant will be required to seek off-site units from a Biodiversity Gain Site registered on the Biodiversity Gain Site Register.

We also support the proposed reasonable biodiversity enhancements for protected, Priority and threatened species, which have been recommended within the Ecological Impact Assessment to secure net gains for biodiversity, as outlined under Paragraph 187d and 193d of the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024). Reasonable biodiversity enhancement measures are a separate matter to mandatory biodiversity net gains and the finalised details should be outlined within a separate Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy to be secured as a condition of any consent. However, it is suggested that general management recommendations for non-significant habitat enhancements could also be included as part of this finalised enhancement strategy.

This will enable LPA to demonstrate its compliance with its statutory duties including its biodiversity duty under s40 NERC Act 2006 (as amended) and delivery of mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain.

Impacts will be minimised such that the proposal is acceptable, subject to the conditions below based on BS42020:2013. We recommend that submission for approval and implementation of the details below should be a condition of any planning consent.

Recommended conditions

1. PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT: CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY

“A construction environmental management plan (CEMP: Biodiversity) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority, in line with approved Ecological Impact Assessment (The Ecology Co-op Ltd, July 2026).

The CEMP (Biodiversity) shall include the following.

- Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities.*
- Identification of “biodiversity protection zones”.*

- c) *Practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid or reduce impacts during construction (may be provided as a set of method statements).*
- d) *The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features.*
- e) *The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site to oversee works.*
- f) *Responsible persons and lines of communication.*
- g) *The role and responsibilities on site of an ecological clerk of works (ECoW) or similarly competent person.*
- h) *Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.*

The approved CEMP shall be adhered to and implemented throughout the construction period strictly in accordance with the approved details, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the local planning authority”

Reason: To conserve protected and Priority species and allow the LPA to discharge its duties under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and s40 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended).

2. PRIOR TO ANY WORKS ABOVE SLAB LEVEL: BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT STRATEGY

“Prior to any works above slab level, a Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy for protected, Priority and threatened species, prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist in line with the recommendations of the Ecological Impact Assessment (The Ecology Co-op Ltd, July 2026), shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

The content of the Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy shall include the following:

- a) *Purpose and conservation objectives for the proposed enhancement measures;*
- b) *detailed designs or product descriptions to achieve stated objectives;*
- c) *locations of proposed enhancement measures by appropriate maps and plans (where relevant);*
- d) *persons responsible for implementing the enhancement measures; and*
- e) *details of initial aftercare and long-term maintenance (where relevant).*

The works shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details shall be retained in that manner thereafter.”

Reason: To enhance protected, Priority and threatened species and allow the LPA to discharge its duties under paragraph 187d of NPPF 2024 and s40 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended).

3. **PRIOR TO OCCUPATION: WILDLIFE SENSITIVE LIGHTING DESIGN SCHEME**

“Prior to occupation, a “lighting design strategy for biodiversity” in accordance with Guidance Note 08/23 (Institute of Lighting Professionals) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The strategy shall:

- a) identify those areas/features on site that are particularly sensitive for bats and that are likely to cause disturbance in or around their breeding sites and resting places or along important routes used to access key areas of their territory, for example, for foraging; and*
- b) show how and where external lighting will be installed (through provision of lighting layout plans, isolux contour plans, luminaire specifications, mounting heights, aiming angles, shielding measures, and lighting control strategies) so that it can be clearly demonstrated that areas to be lit will not disturb or prevent the above species using their territory or having access to their breeding sites and resting places.*

All external lighting shall be installed in accordance with the specifications and locations set out in the scheme and maintained thereafter in accordance with the scheme. Under no circumstances should any other external lighting be installed without prior consent from the local planning authority.”

Reason: To allow the LPA to discharge its duties under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and s40 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended).

Biodiversity Gain condition

Natural England advises that 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](#). The condition is deemed to apply to every planning permission granted for the development of land in England (unless exemptions or transitional provisions apply), and there are separate provisions governing the Biodiversity Gain Plan.

The local planning authority is strongly encouraged to not include the biodiversity gain condition, or the reasons for applying this, in the list of conditions imposed in the written notice when granting planning permission. However, it is highlighted that biodiversity gain condition could be added as an informative, using [draft text](#) provided by the Secretary of State:

“Biodiversity Net Gain

The effect of paragraph 13 of Schedule 7A to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is that planning permission granted for the development of land in England is deemed to have been granted subject to the condition “(the biodiversity gain condition)” that development may not begin unless:

- (a) Biodiversity Gain Plan has been submitted to the planning authority, and*
- (b) the planning authority has approved the plan.*

The planning authority, for the purposes of determining whether to approve a Biodiversity Gain Plan if one is required in respect of this permission would be Mid Sussex District Council.

There are statutory exemptions and transitional arrangements which mean that the biodiversity gain condition does not always apply. These are listed in paragraph 17 of Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Exemptions) Regulations 2024.

Based on the information available this permission is considered to be one which will require the approval of a biodiversity gain plan before development is begun because none of the statutory exemptions or transitional arrangements are considered to apply.”

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any queries in relation to this advice.

Yours sincerely,

Hamish Jackson ACIEEM BSc (Hons)

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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.

AI may have been used in the preparation of this response, but its use will be limited to basic proof-reading, grammar, and spelling correction. This response has been reviewed by the author(s). If you have any queries, please [contact us](#) for information about our AI guidance.