



Date: 30 June 2026

Our ref: 17082

Joanne Fisher  
Mid Sussex District Council  
Oaklands Road  
Haywards Heath  
RH16 1SS

By email only: Planning Department, [planninginfo@midsussex.gov.uk](mailto:planninginfo@midsussex.gov.uk)

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*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.*

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**Application:** DM/26/0946  
**Location:** Land To The R/o Central House 25 Perrymount Road Haywards Heath West Sussex RH16 3XL  
**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.  
**UPDATED ecology report received 26/5/2026.**

Thank you for re-consulting Place Services on the above application.

|                                                                                                           |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>No ecological objection</b>                                                                            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| <b>No ecological objection subject to attached conditions</b>                                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>Further information required/Temporary holding objection</b>                                           | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| <b>Recommend Refusal</b>                                                                                  | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| <b>Subject to Natural England's formal comments on the conclusion of the LPA's Appropriate Assessment</b> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

### **Summary**

We have reviewed the Landscape, Arboriculture and Ecology Report (Arborweald, updated May 2026) and 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, updated May 2026), 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, updated May 2026) contains Figure 3.2 Phase 1 Habitats, Figure 6.1 Proposals and Table 3.2 – Existing Baseline Habitat Conditions.

We note from the Landscape, Arboriculture and Ecology Report (Arborweald, updated May 2026) that tree T7 (dead) has Potential Roost Features for individual bats (PRF-I). We highlight that appropriate compensation will be required in advance of works to avoid loss of roost resource (Reason and Wray (2023) *UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines: a guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats. Version 1.1.* Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management). We also highlight that a non-licensed Precautionary Working Method Statement for bats will be required, which includes inspection of the affected tree by endoscope on the day and felling under the supervision of a licensed bat ecologist, as required in Table 6.3 of 4th Ed. Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Bat Conservation Trust (Collins ed., 2023).

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, updated May 2026). This should be secured by a condition of any consent and implemented in full.

We are now satisfied that there is sufficient ecological information available to support determination of this application. However, 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](#).

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.

The mitigation measures identified in the Landscape, Arboriculture and Ecology Report (Arborweald, updated May 2026) should be secured by a condition of any consent and implemented in full. This is necessary to conserve and enhance protected and Priority species particularly those recorded in the locality, including bats, reptiles and mobile protected and Priority species.

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.

With regard to mandatory biodiversity net gains, it is highlighted that we support the submitted Landscape, Arboriculture and Ecology Report (Arborweald, updated May 2026) and Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Calculation Tool (March 2026). 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 the submitted documents provide sufficient information at application stage.

Where mandatory biodiversity net gains applies, 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 Plan 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, based on the submitted post-intervention values as they are currently indicated and Government Guidance on what constitutes a significant on-site enhancement, it is suggested that there are no significant on-site enhancements.

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, updated May 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 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, updated May 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.

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. ACTION REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

*“All mitigation measures and/or works shall be carried out in accordance with the details contained in the Landscape, Arboriculture and Ecology Report (Arborweald, updated May 2026) as already submitted with the planning application and agreed in principle with the local planning authority prior to determination.*

*This may include the appointment of an appropriately competent person e.g. an ecological clerk of works (ECoW) to provide on-site ecological expertise during construction. The appointed person shall undertake all activities, and works shall be carried out, in accordance with the approved details.”*

**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 COMMENCEMENT: PRECAUTIONARY METHOD STATEMENT FOR MOBILE PROTECTED AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

*“A Precautionary Method Statement for protected and Priority species shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. This will contain precautionary mitigation measures and/or works to reduce potential impacts to protected and Priority species during the construction phase.*

*The measures and/works shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the approved details and shall be retained in that manner thereafter.”*

**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).

### **3. PRIOR TO ANY WORKS ABOVE SLAB LEVEL: BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT LAYOUT**

*“A Biodiversity Enhancement Layout for biodiversity enhancements listed in the Landscape, Arboriculture and Ecology Report (Arborweald, updated May 2026) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.*

*The content of the Biodiversity Enhancement Layout shall include the following:*  
*a) detailed designs or product descriptions for biodiversity enhancements; and*

- b) locations, orientations and heights for biodiversity enhancements on appropriate drawings.*

*The enhancement measures shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details prior to occupation and all features shall be retained in that manner thereafter.”*

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

#### **4. 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 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.

**Sue Hooton CEnv MCIEEM BSc (Hons)**  
**Principal 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.*