



Date: 6 November 2025

Our ref: 09721

Stefan Galyas  
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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. Any additional information, queries or comments on this advice that the applicant or other interested parties may have, must be directed to the Planning Officer who will seek further advice from us where appropriate and necessary.*

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**Application:** DM/25/1050  
**Location:** Land Adj. To Barn Cottage Cuckfield Road Ansty Haywards Heath  
**Proposal:** Proposal to erect a single four-bedroom house in land adjoining Barn Cottage (Certificate B and Amended Plans Received 26.09.2025 and )

Thank you for consulting Place Services on the above application.

<b>No ecological objection</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Recommend approval subject to attached conditions</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Further information required/Temporary holding objection:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• European Protected Species (Bats)</li><li>• Mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain</li></ul>	<input checked="" 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 documents supplied by the applicant, relating to the likely impacts of development on designated sites, protected & Priority species and habitats and identification of proportionate mitigation. Unfortunately, no information has been submitted in relation to ecology.

We have also reviewed the information submitted to meet the requirements of mandatory biodiversity net gains (BNG), but unfortunately, no information has been submitted with regard to BNG.

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 are required to make this proposal acceptable. In addition, 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:

**Protected Species:**

We note from the Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement (Paul Davids Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd., October 2025) states that tree T002 (Goat Willow) will be removed, tree T001 (Common lime) requires the removal of basal growth and epicormic growth as well as a crown lift, tree T010 (Sycamore) will undergo crown reduction, group G006 (Sycamore x 8) will undergo works to reduce lateral branches and group G003 (mixed broadleaves x 5) will undergo crown lift. Therefore, there may be impacts to roosting bats. Government Standing Advice advises that you should ask for a survey if:

- distribution and historical records suggest bats may be present
- the development site includes or is close to trees, shrubs, rock formations, quarries, natural cliff faces or water bodies that provide commuting, foraging or roosting opportunities for bats

Therefore, we recommend that a Ground Level Tree Assessment is undertaken to assess Potential Roost Features as required in 4th Ed. Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Bat Conservation Trust (Collins ed., 2023). If trees are found to have PRFs for individual bats (PRF-Is), 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 the works need to be undertaken under a non-licensed Precautionary Working Method Statement, which includes inspection of any affected trees 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).

To fully assess the impacts of the proposal the LPA needs ecological information for the site, particularly for bats, which are European Protected Species under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

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.

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).

### **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 documents and are not satisfied that appropriate information has been provided prior to determination. This is because of the reasons set out below:

- The application is not supported by a Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Calculation Tool (Excel version) or accompanying condition assessment. This is required to ensure that ensure that the habitats within the pre-development baseline have been recorded appropriately.
- A habitat map of the pre-development baseline has not been supplied in line with the Biodiversity Net Gain PPG. This should ideally be in line with UK Habitats Classification v2 criteria.

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 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).

**Additional comments:**

We recommend that an assessment should be made of the protected and Priority species & habitats on site and submitted to the LPA prior to determination.

We also recommend that reasonable biodiversity enhancements for protected, Priority and threatened species should be identified 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 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 do not hesitate to 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  
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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.*