

Case Ref: DC/24/1538	Date: 12/11/2024
From: NatureSpace	Response: More information required
Recommendations:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The applicant has provided an ecological report with details of eDNA surveys undertaken in 2022. These results return a negative result, however, due to the length of time since the surveys are undertaken, it is recommended (following CIEEM guidelines) that these eDNA surveys are repeated in the 2025 survey season to confirm a negative great crested newt presence. - Should the applicant not wish to wait until the 2025 survey season, the applicant can utilise the District Licence scheme without the need to undertake further surveys and therefore reduce any associated delays. 	
<p>These comments are in relation to DC/24/1538 Erection of 29 dwellings with associated landscaping, open space, parking and creation of new vehicular access Land To The South of Furners Lane Henfield West Sussex</p> <p>Ecological Summary:</p> <p>The development is situated in the red impact risk zone indicating that highly suitable habitat is present in the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Site context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eight ponds have been identified within 500m of the site. The closest of these is less than 50m east of the proposed development boundary. - There are 1 positive record within 500m of the site. - There is some connectivity in the wider landscape, including woodland pockets, hedgerows, pond networks and grassland and scrub. - The applicant undertook eDNA surveys in 2022 with a negative result. <p>Conclusion:</p> <p>The applicant has provided an ecological report [Ecological Impact Assessment and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment, Sam Watson Ecology, September 2024] in which they have included eDNA survey results undertaken on one pond to the east of the development boundary. These results returned a negative result for great crested newts. However, the eDNA survey results are over 2 years old and considered to be out of date and will need to be updated in line with the CIEEM Advice Note on the Lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys (CIEEM, 2019). Survey data that are more than a few years old normally cannot be relied upon for details on which to base mitigation schemes, as populations and sites may change in nature and extent (Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines, page 21, English Nature, 2001). Therefore, it is recommended that these surveys are repeated in the 2025 survey season to ascertain whether there has been a change in the presence/absence of great crested newts in the nearby ponds.</p> <p>Alternatively, should the applicant not wish to wait until the next survey season, Horsham District Council hold a District Licence and have a scheme available for developers. Use of the District Licence can negate the need for further surveys to be undertaken and can be applied for outside of the</p>	

survey season, providing certainty through planning, if the applicant chooses to use this route, a valid NatureSpace report or certificate must be submitted to planning. An enquiry can be made at www.naturespaceuk.com.

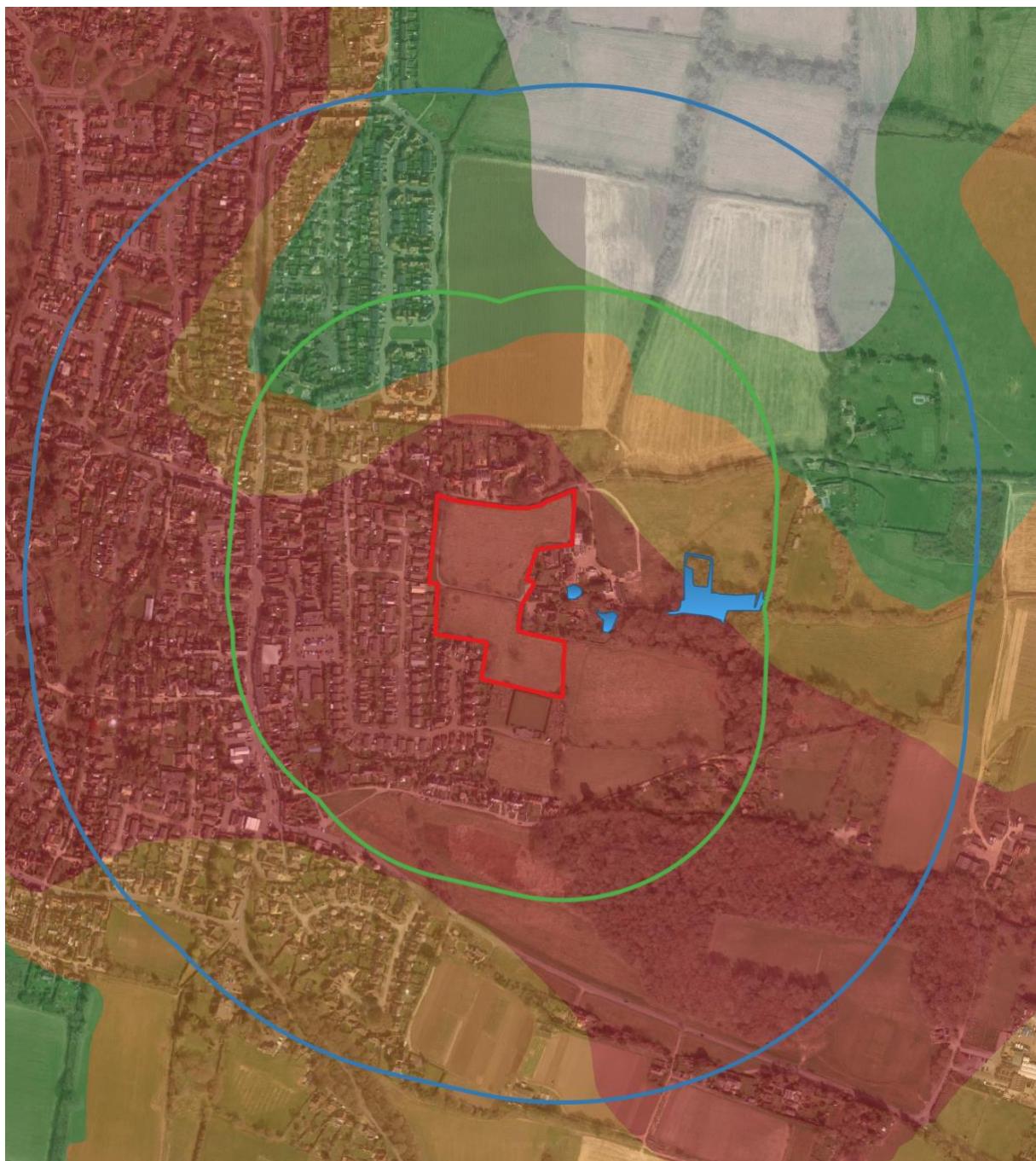


Figure above: Outline of the site (red) in the context of the surrounding landscape, including the Impact Risk Zones for great crested newt. Ponds are shown in light blue – not all ponds are visible on this map. A 250m buffer is shown around the site in green and a 500m buffer in blue. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Contact details: info@naturespaceuk.com

Relationship between NatureSpace and the Planning Authority

Horsham District Council holds a Great Crested Newt Organisational (or “District”) Licence granted by Natural England. This is administered by NatureSpace Partnership through their District Licensing Scheme as the council’s delivery partner. A dedicated District Licence Officer is employed by NatureSpace to provide impartial advice to the council and help guide them and planning applicants through the process. All services and arrangements are facilitated in an unbiased, independent, and transparent manner. You can find out more at www.naturespaceuk.com

Legislation, Policy and Guidance

Reasonable Likelihood of Protected Species

Permission can be refused if adequate information on protected species is not provided by an applicant, as it will be unable to assess the impacts on the species and thus meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (2021), ODPM Circular 06/2005 or the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). The Council has the power to request information under Article 4 of the Town and Country (Planning Applications) Regulations 1988 (SI1988.1812) (S3) which covers general information for full applications. CLG 2007 ‘The validation of planning applications’ states that applications should not be registered if there is a requirement for an assessment of the impacts of a development on biodiversity interests.

Section 99 of ODPM Circular 06/2005 states:

“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. The need to ensure ecological surveys are carried out should therefore only be left to coverage under planning conditions in exceptional circumstances, with the result that the surveys are carried out after planning permission has been granted. However, bearing in mind the delay and cost that may be involved, developers should not be required to undertake surveys for protected species unless there is a reasonable likelihood of the species being present and affected by development. Where this is the case, the survey should be completed and any necessary measures to protect the species should be in place, through conditions and / or planning obligations before permission is granted.”

Great crested newts

Great crested newts and their habitats are fully protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Therefore, it is illegal to deliberately capture, injure, kill, disturb or take great crested newts or to damage or destroy breeding sites or resting places. Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) it is illegal to intentionally or recklessly disturb any great crested newts occupying a place of shelter or protection, or to obstruct access to any place of shelter or protection (see the legislation or seek legal advice for full details). Local planning authorities have a statutory duty in exercising of all their functions to ‘have regard, so far is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving and

enhancing biodiversity,' as stated under section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (as amended), as well as a duty under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to have regard to the requirements of the Habitats Directive. As a result, great crested newt and their habitats are a material consideration in the planning process.

Lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys

Validity of ecological reports and surveys can become compromised overtime due to being out-of-date. CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing (CIEEM, 2017) states, if the age of data is between 12-18 months, "*the report authors should highlight whether they consider it likely to be necessary to update surveys*". If the age of the data is between 18 months to 3 years an updated survey and report will be required and anything more than 3 years old "*The report is unlikely to still be valid and most, if not all, of the surveys are likely to need to be updated*".