

NatureSpace Great Crested Newt District Licensing Scheme

Certificate

A CERTIFICATE DOES NOT PERMIT LICENSABLE WORKS TO COMMENCE. A FORMAL AUTHORISATION FROM HORSHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL TO WORK UNDER THEIR DISTRICT LICENCE MUST BE OBTAINED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT.

Date of certificate issue: 10th July 2025

Development title: The Lodge, Wineham Place

Developer name: Mr James Nugent

Development location (8 figure grid reference): TQ 2363 2091

Development address: The Lodge, Wineham Place, Wineham Lane, Wineham, BN5 9AZ

Planning application reference: DC/25/0117

Development plan reference: "The Lodge, Wineham Place: Impact plan for great crested newt District Licensing (Version 1)" dated 10th July 2025

This certificate confirms that the above development (as proposed in the assessed development proposals on plan "The Lodge, Wineham Place: Impact plan for great crested newt District Licensing (Version 1)" dated 10th July 2025) has been evaluated by NatureSpace Partnership and (if/when planning approval has been granted) can be covered under the District Licence (WML-OR136, or a 'Further Licence').

This proposed development has been evaluated in relation to the terms and conditions of the District Licence and to the NatureSpace great crested newt strategy and no further compensation actions are required by the developer.

Once the planning authority has granted the developer an authorisation to cover works under their District Licence for great crested newts, licensable works may proceed at the site. The authorisation is a written letter, signed by the planning authority's signatory, and it forms a separate document to the planning permission Decision Notice.

Under the requirements of the District Licence, the planning permission must include the following planning conditions and informatics:

Planning condition: No development hereby permitted shall take place except in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Council's Organisational Licence (WML- OR136, or a 'Further Licence') and with the proposals detailed on plan "The Lodge, Wineham Place: Impact plan for great crested newt District Licensing (Version 1)" dated 10th July 2025.

Reason: In order to ensure that adverse impacts on great crested newts are adequately mitigated and to ensure that site works are delivered in full compliance with the organisational licence (WML- OR136, or a 'Further Licence'), section 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework, Circular 06/2005 and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

Informative: It is recommended that the NatureSpace Best Practice Principles are taken into account and implemented where possible and appropriate.

Informative: It is essential to note that any works or activities whatsoever undertaken on site (including ground investigations, site preparatory works or ground clearance) prior to receipt of the written authorisation from the planning authority which permits the development to proceed under the District Licence (WML- OR136, or a 'Further Licence') are not licensed under the great crested newt District Licence. Any such works or activities have no legal protection under the great crested newt District Licence and if offences against great crested newt are thereby committed then criminal investigation and prosecution by the police may follow.

The licence requires authorisations to specify which activities and operations are permitted from the list in Annex B of WML- OR136.

In this case, the licensed activities and operations will be as follows: A5, A6, A7, A8, A11

The following Protocol conditions will apply: P2, P3, P4, P5, P8, P11

Please see Annex 1 for full details of these activities and operations.

Once authorised, developers working under the District Licence also should note:

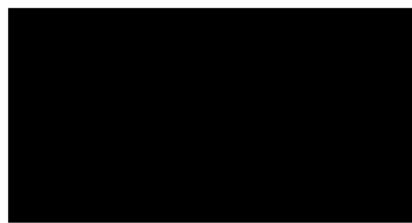
- 'Authorised developers' authorise (in writing) additional persons (e.g., employees, contractors) to act as 'Accredited Agents' under the District Licence;
- Authorised developers must ensure that all persons using the licence (including any Accredited Agents) must possess appropriate knowledge, training and experience to undertake licensed activities in accordance with the District Licence and accepted best practice;
- Developers must maintain a record of activities carried out under the District Licence and a list of any persons you authorise to act as 'Accredited Agents' - and provide a record of these activities and persons to Horsham District Council or NatureSpace Partnership in a timely manner;
- It is a condition of any authorisation under the District Licence that reasonable requests for permission to access the site will be granted to employees and representatives of the Planning Authority and or Natural England for monitoring purposes;
- It is recommended that the attached Best Practice Principles are followed for all works on site.

Licisable acts which will be made lawful when an authorisation for the proposed development is issued under the District Licence:

Capture; Possess; Transport; Disturb; Killing & injuring; Damage & destroy resting places.

NATURESPACE PARTNERSHIP**SIGNED (on behalf of Nature Space Partnership)**

by

**PROJECT OFFICER****SENIOR OFFICER****Important:**

This certificate is not an authorisation to work under a District Licence. Authorisations are issued separately by the Licensee (Horsham District Council), in writing once the development has been granted a valid planning permission.

District Licence expiry date note:

The District Licence (WML- OR136) is held by the Planning Authority, which is able to issue authorisations to developers with planning approval. All references to WML-OR136 within this document refer to the latest version of the licence as issued by Natural England. At the time of writing, this is referenced WML- OR136 (Version 1) issued on 22nd October 2023. The current District Licence is set to expire on 21st October 2028, at which point it will be renewed. The current 5-year limit on licence duration means that authorising documents will need to be amended as and when the licence is reissued by Natural England. The licence conditions expressly provide for 'Further Licences', and NatureSpace will manage the updating of this certificate and any authorisation documents at the appropriate time.

Planning Appeals:

In the event that the proposed development is refused, and a subsequent appeal made to the Planning Inspectorate, the District Licence documents will need to be reconfirmed by NatureSpace and then submitted to PINs as part of the appeal documentation. The applicant should contact NatureSpace in the event of an appeal to expedite this. Failure to do so could mean that the development would not be able to receive authorisation under the District Licence if approved at appeal.

Enquiries:

For any enquiries relating to this report please contact NatureSpace Partnership:

Email: info@naturespaceuk.com

Tel: 01865 688307

Website: <https://naturespaceuk.com/>

For any enquiries relating to District Licensing, please contact either NatureSpace Partnership, your planning authority or Natural England - gcn.dll@naturalengland.org.uk

Annex 1. Activities, Operations and Protocols under a District Licence

The District Licence contains a 'Protocol for activities and operations affecting great crested newts within the licensed area' (see Annex B of the licence) – which contains a list of activities, operations, and licensable acts. The full list in the District Licence does not apply in every authorisation under the District Licence. This report details the activities, methods and acts which would be permitted for the proposed development, based on the impacts as assessed.

Permitted activities and operations under the District Licence (subject to receiving planning approval and written authorisation from the planning authority):

- A5 Capture, exclusion, and relocation of great crested newts from terrestrial habitat (by hand, hand searches of suitable features and/or destructive searches, night/torch searching, exclusion fencing (including upright and one-way temporary amphibian fencing)). NB: This includes fence installation and removal.
- A6 Relocating great crested newts at imminent risk of harm on Development Land (by hand, hand searches and/or destructive searches)
- A7 Site clearance - including removal of vegetation, hard- standing, buildings and landscaping
- A8 Removal of rubble and log piles and other potential hibernacula
- A11 Construction activities

Note that in this case, the activities and operations referenced A5 are not required under the licence, but will be included in the authorisation, to legally permit those activities should you have need for them (e.g., if you wish to install temporary amphibian fencing at any location to reduce risks to great crested newts during works).

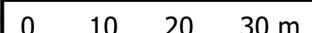
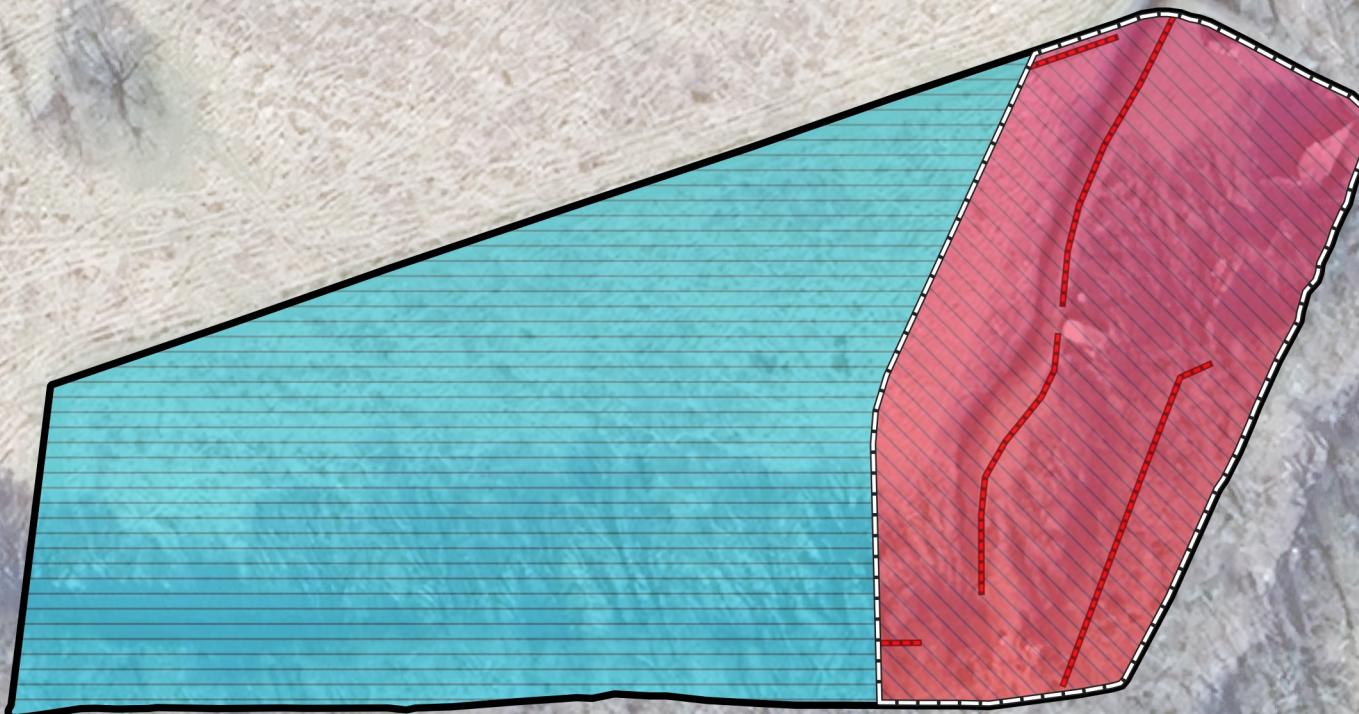
Protocols

Annex B of the District Licence is a 'Protocol for activities and operations affecting great crested newts within the licensed area' and includes a number of additional 'Protocol conditions'. The full list does not apply in every authorisation under the District Licence. This report details the 'Protocol conditions' which would apply to this site, based on the impacts as assessed.

Protocol conditions (which would apply upon authorisation):

- P2 Certain activities permitted by this licence require ecological expertise. Activities subject to this condition can only be carried out by an ecologist with an appropriate Great Crested Newt Survey Licence or under the direct supervision of such a person.
- P3 Where licence or protocol conditions refer to publications, licence users are expected to refer to the most up to date iteration available. Natural England can direct users to the relevant iterations.
- P4 The biosecurity guidelines in Amphibian Disease Precautions: A guide for UK fieldworkers, Advice Note 4 (available from www.arguk.org) must be observed by all licence users.
- P5 Great crested newts must not be relocated outside the Licensed Area, over a distance greater than 1 kilometre or beyond a significant physical barrier to dispersal without the permission of Natural England.
- P8 Persons capturing newts under this licence are expected to follow the advice on welfare considerations for capture programmes in the 'Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines' available from Natural England.
- P11 Great crested newts are not to be translocated to Compensation Land or other locations within the Licensed Area unless the terrestrial and/or aquatic habitats are suitable for great crested newts. The suitability of the site is to be confirmed by a suitably qualified person (e.g., an ecologist with a great crested newt survey licence).

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LEGEND:**Linear Habitat Impacts** Proposed Development Boundary Licence Cover Area**Terrestrial Habitat Impacts** Permanent Impacts Permitted Impacts Prohibited ***Aquatic Habitat Impacts** Impacts Prohibited**Linear Habitat Impacts** Permanent Impacts Permitted 0 10 20 30 m

1:1000 at A4



Central GR: TQ 2363 2091

Projection: OSGB 36 BNG - ESPG 27700

**NATURESPACE**
PARTNERSHIP

TITLE: The Lodge, Wineham Place:
Impact Plan for great crested newt
District Licensing

10th July 2025

VERSION 1

* No licence cover shall be provided outside of the 'Licence Cover Area' boundary. No impacts are permitted to any area denoted with 'Impacts Prohibited' - this includes the storage of machinery and materials.

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Best Practice Principles

This advice note sets out best practice principles recommended for use on any development site authorised under one of the district licences issued under the NatureSpace District Licensing Scheme and are in respect of great crested newts only. There may be other ecological considerations which should also be taken into account when planning works.

All works must be carried out in accordance with ANNEX B of the licence (Protocol for activities and operations affecting great crested newts within the Licensed Area). Individual authorisations will specify which sections of the ANNEX B Protocol apply to a specific development site.

Further guidance can be found in the most up-to-date version of the Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines (English Nature, 2001), the great crested newt mitigation licence method statement template (Natural England 2017), the Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook (Langton et al, 2001) and the Amphibian Habitat Management Handbook (Baker et al, 2011).

Any captured newts also become protected under the Animal Welfare Act 2006 and the requirements under this legislation must also be complied with.

Any capture/relocation of great crested newts must be carried out by or under supervision of a licenced great crested newt ecologist.

BEST PRACTICE MEASURES RECOMMENDED UNDER THE DISTRICT LICENCES

1. Before any works commence:

- **advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist:**
 - (i) on the requirements of the licence and any recommendations to apply at the development site any of the measures listed at 3. Below; or
 - (ii) any other measures (leaving aside those listed at 2. below which should be followed at every development site) to reduce the risks of harm to great crested newts.

When providing this advice, the qualified ecologist should consider what is reasonable and proportionate, taking into account the relevant impact risk zone of the development site, the suitability of habitats at the development site, the proximity of the development site to ponds and the nature of the development works)¹;

¹ In NatureSpace's view, obtaining and following such ecological advice and following the reasonable avoidance measures listed in paragraph 2, is likely to assist in avoiding liability for offences which protect GCN under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

- A site induction **tool box talk** should be arranged for site personnel, to be provided by a suitably experienced newt ecologist to include great crested newt identification and what to do if newts are found, the legislative protection and the reasonable avoidance measures to be adopted on site.

2. **The following reasonable avoidance measures** should be employed at every development site to reduce the risks to great crested newts during works (both development works, and any habitat creation/enhancement works):

- a) In advance of works, vegetation should be managed to reduce suitability for newts, to discourage newts from areas which will be soon stripped:
 - i. Cut scrub and tall grass no lower than 150mm; carefully remove arisings and leave habitat undisturbed for 48 hours
 - ii. To be followed by directional vegetation clearance (avoiding wet weather during the active period) and soil stripping – the direction of working to be determined by the location of good newt habitat to be retained (starting furthest away from the favourable habitat and working towards it, to encourage newts to disperse towards safe areas)
- b) Vegetation management should be undertaken at the appropriate time of the year and in appropriate weather conditions, to avoid killing/injuring newts
- c) Working areas should avoid any retained habitat
- d) Measures should be implemented to avoid indirect impacts on retained or off-site habitats, such as run-off or accidental encroachment from working vehicles, material or operatives
- e) Machinery, materials etc should be stored on areas of hardstanding or raised off the ground on pallets where possible
- f) Waste materials should be removed off site immediately or stored in skips where possible
- g) Excavations should be backfilled, covered overnight, or ramps placed in to allow any animals to escape
- h) Excavations and working areas should be managed so as not to create temporary waterbodies which may attract newts onto site
- i) Access roads should use existing roads and tracks and keep habitat disturbance to a minimum, avoiding any areas of sensitive or potentially valuable habitat

3. **The following further avoidance measures (licensed activities)** should be carried out under the district licence (by or under the supervision of a suitably experienced and licensed great crested newt ecologist) where (as above) advised by a suitably qualified ecologist:

- a) Hand searches, destructive searches and/or night searches may be undertaken ahead of site works, to reduce the risk of newts being on the site during works (see further below regarding these methods).

- b) If it is suspected or known that great crested newts are using a pond, any works to the pond should take place during the autumn/winter (normally mid-September to early February). This can include, where necessary, pond drain down during using a fine mesh filter, and followed by hand/destructive searches of the pond bed and immediate surroundings to capture any animals present.

If it is essential that a known great crested newt pond is drained down in the spring or summer, it may be recommended that a trapping exercise at the pond should be undertaken before drain-down. This should be in accordance with the requirements in section 8.3.2.3 of the Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines (except that a minimum 60 days of (bottle) trapping is acceptable (rather than 90 days) when undertaken in conjunction with the use of netting and a high density of traps, to supplement the trapping). If the pond holds insufficient water for bottle trapping, or has a hard substrate with little vegetation, the use of netting alone instead of bottle trapping is acceptable.

- c) Where suitable habitat will remain on site or adjacent to a development site, temporary amphibian fencing (TAF) may be installed, to assist with reasonable avoidance measures and prevent newts moving onto the development site during works. This must be removed promptly at the end of the construction works.

Newt capture

Captured newts are subject to the protection of the Animal Welfare Act 2006, which means that it is an offence to cause any unnecessary suffering to an animal under the control of man.

Newt capture may only take place during the active season, which is generally February to October. The season is dependent upon weather (very cold late springs can delay the active season, and early or late onset of frosts in the autumn will bring forward or delay the hibernation season). Attempts to capture newts should avoid cold conditions (<6°C air temperature) and extended periods of very dry weather (particularly during June – mid-August).

Any captured newts should be kept in suitable lidded, ventilated containers and released as soon as possible after capture. Newts should be released in sheltered areas in sufficient good quality habitat and close to a suitable refuge, with landowner permission if required. Release sites should ideally be as close as possible to the site of capture but within a maximum 1km of the site from which they were captured, with no barriers to newt movement. If there is no suitable release site within 1km, NatureSpace Partnership can advise on any alternatives which may be available under the district licence.

Under the district licence, records must be kept of any movement of newts, with dates, sites of capture and release, sex and ages of all captured and released newts. Any injury or mortality must also be recorded. All records must be submitted to NatureSpace or the local planning authority.

Hand searches

This refers to the careful searching, by hand, of potential refuges and suitable habitat features, and under the licence, this does allow for the removal of checked features. Hand searching may be done throughout the active season, providing weather conditions are suitable (e.g. not during very hot dry weather). Hand searches are ineffective on large expanses of habitat and are suited to searching of distinct habitat features, such as log piles. The time it takes to complete hand searches is dependent upon the extent and complexity of the features to be searched. Hand searching often requires less than 1 day where only small, simple features are present. Where there are large and complex features across the works area it may require 1-5 days.

Night searches

This refers to searches by torchlight of suitable habitat where newts will be visible above ground. Night searches are best carried out during dispersal periods (March-June for adults and August-September particularly for juveniles) and during suitable weather conditions conducive to newt movements – i.e. warm, wet nights. Night searching along drift fences can be particularly effective. The method is only effective in habitats that allow the surveyor to easily see newts as they disperse, and so areas with long vegetation or complex topography are not suitable. Typically night searching is carried out for at least 25 days.

Destructive searches

This is the careful dismantling of features (such as hedgerows, rubble piles), with ongoing supervision to check for animals as works progress. Destructive searching may be done throughout the active season, providing weather conditions are suitable (e.g. not during very hot dry weather) and is usually combined with hand searches (and is similarly not suitable for large expanses of habitat). The time it takes to complete destructive searches is dependent upon the extent and complexity of the features to be searched and dismantled. In typical cases, destructive searches can be completed within 1-5 days.

Amphibian fencing

Where suitable habitat will remain on site or off site, temporary amphibian fencing (TAF) may be installed at the ecologist's discretion, under the district licence, to assist with reasonable avoidance measures and prevent newts moving onto the development site during works. Temporary amphibian fencing includes exclusion fencing and one-way fencing. Amphibian fencing design, installation and maintenance requirements are outlined in section 8.4.2.1 of the Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines. Fencing may be installed year-round (unless in hibernation habitat, in which case fencing

must not be installed during the hibernation season, unless this may be done without disturbing potential hibernation features). Temporary amphibian fencing must be removed promptly upon completion of the development works, at the appropriate time of year to avoid disturbing hibernating animals.

Refugia

Reptile capture programmes using fencing and/or artificial refugia may also capture newts. If a site is covered by a district licence, great crested newts may also be moved if found during the course of a reptile translocation programme. Also see notes above on newt capture.

Relocating great crested newts at imminent risk of harm

Great crested newts should only be handled by a suitably experienced and licensed newt ecologist, and any capture exercise must be undertaken by or under the direct supervision of, a suitably licensed ecologist. However, if a great crested newt is at imminent risk of harm, a non-licensed person may 'rescue' and release the newt. See notes above on newt capture, regarding how to move newts and record keeping.

Biosecurity

The biosecurity guidelines in Amphibian Disease Precautions: A guide for UK fieldworkers, Advice Note 4 (available from www.arguk.org) must be observed by all licence users.

Experience requirements

The supervising ecologist should as a minimum hold a great crested newt survey licence, as this demonstrates the licence holder has experience in handling newts and has appropriate understanding of welfare and biosecurity issues. Supervising ecologists should also have appropriate knowledge and relevant previous licence experience for the techniques and methods being used under the district licence.

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