

Consultee Response

Case Ref: DM/26/1377	Date: 29 June 2026
From: NatureSpace	Response: Further Information Required

This planning application is for: **Proposal for 9 new build homes.**

Summary

- The development falls within the amber impact risk zone for great crested newts. Impact risk zones have been derived through advanced modelling to create a species distribution map which predicts likely presence. In the amber impact zone, there is suitable habitat and a high likelihood of great crested newt presence.
- There are 12 ponds within 500m of the development proposal, the closest of which are located 166m north and 177m southwest.
- There is a recent great crested newt records within 250m.
- There is connectivity between the development and surrounding features in the landscape.



Figure above: Outline of the site (red) in the context of the surrounding landscape, including the Impact Risk Zones for GCN. Ponds are shown in light blue. 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.

Ecological Information

The applicant has provided an ecological report, *Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Land at Mill Lane, Sayers Common, West Sussex, BN6 9JA, arbtech, March 2026*. Within this report it states that:

- *"The site provides foraging and commuting opportunities for great crested newts in the form of the felled other broadleaved woodland and dry ditch. The site is surrounded by woodland which may offer foraging, commuting and refuge opportunities for great crested*

newts. The dry ditches extend offsite which may represent important commuting routes in the wider landscape for great crested newts."

- *"Is it noted that the development area is likely to result in the loss or significant disturbance of 0.50ha of felled other broadleaved woodland."*
- *"Environmental DNA (eDNA) surveys will be required of any ponds within 250m (P1-P5) (where accessible) to determine the presence or absence of great crested newts."*
- *"The cost of which is relative to the scale of the impacts. As a general recommendation, if no ponds are being removed to facilitate the development, entering the DLL scheme is likely to be the most cost-effective licensing option if great crested newts are present within any of the ponds P1-P5."*

Conclusion and recommendations

The above report has highlighted that due to the suitable GCN habitat which is to be impacted by proposals, there is a risk to the species should they be present in the nearby waterbodies. It has therefore been recommended that further surveys are undertaken in order to confirm the status of these waterbodies and identify the need for mitigation and/or licensing. As GCN are a material consideration of the planning process, this information must be received prior to determination.

Alternatively, as stated above, if the applicant does not wish to undertake further survey work, they have the option of enquiring for the council's District Licence. This method of licensing removes the need for further seasonally constrained survey effort as it provides compensation habitat offsite.

Therefore, in summary and in line with the guidance from Natural England ([Great crested newts: District Level Licensing for development projects, Natural England, March 2021](#)), there is a reasonable likelihood that great crested newts will be impacted by the development proposals and therefore, the applicant must either:

- Submit a NatureSpace Report or Certificate to demonstrate that the impacts of the proposed development can be addressed through Mid Sussex Council's District Licence. This method of licensing often removes the need for survey work and onsite mitigation for great crested newts as it provides compensation habitats off site (more details can be found at www.naturespaceuk.com); or
- Provide further information (assessment on ponds with ecological connectivity to the development site), in line with Natural England's [Standing Advice](#), to rule out impacts to great crested newts*, or demonstrate how any impacts can be addressed through appropriate mitigation/compensation proposals**; or

*i.e., to show that any ponds within 500m are not suitable for great crested newts and/or show how any potential impacts can be avoided.

*To do so, surveys to determine presence/likely absence and population size class assessments may need to be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist in accordance with Natural England's Standing (Great crested newts: advice for making planning decisions – GOV.UK) (and if using eDNA surveys, the Great Crested Newt Environmental eDNA Technical Advice Note (Natural England 2014)). If GCN are identified, appropriate mitigation and compensatory measures will need to be identified to satisfy planning requirements and a site-based mitigation licence may be required. Surveys are seasonally constrained.

Please note that Naturespace can be contacted at any time for a quote to enter the District Licensing scheme, which does not require further seasonally constrained newt survey work. More details on the District Licensing Scheme operated by the council can be found at www.naturespaceuk.com

Contact details: info@naturespaceuk.com

Relationship between NatureSpace and Mid Sussex District Council

Mid Sussex 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 Licensing 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, December 2024, section 15, 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 as 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, GCN 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"*.