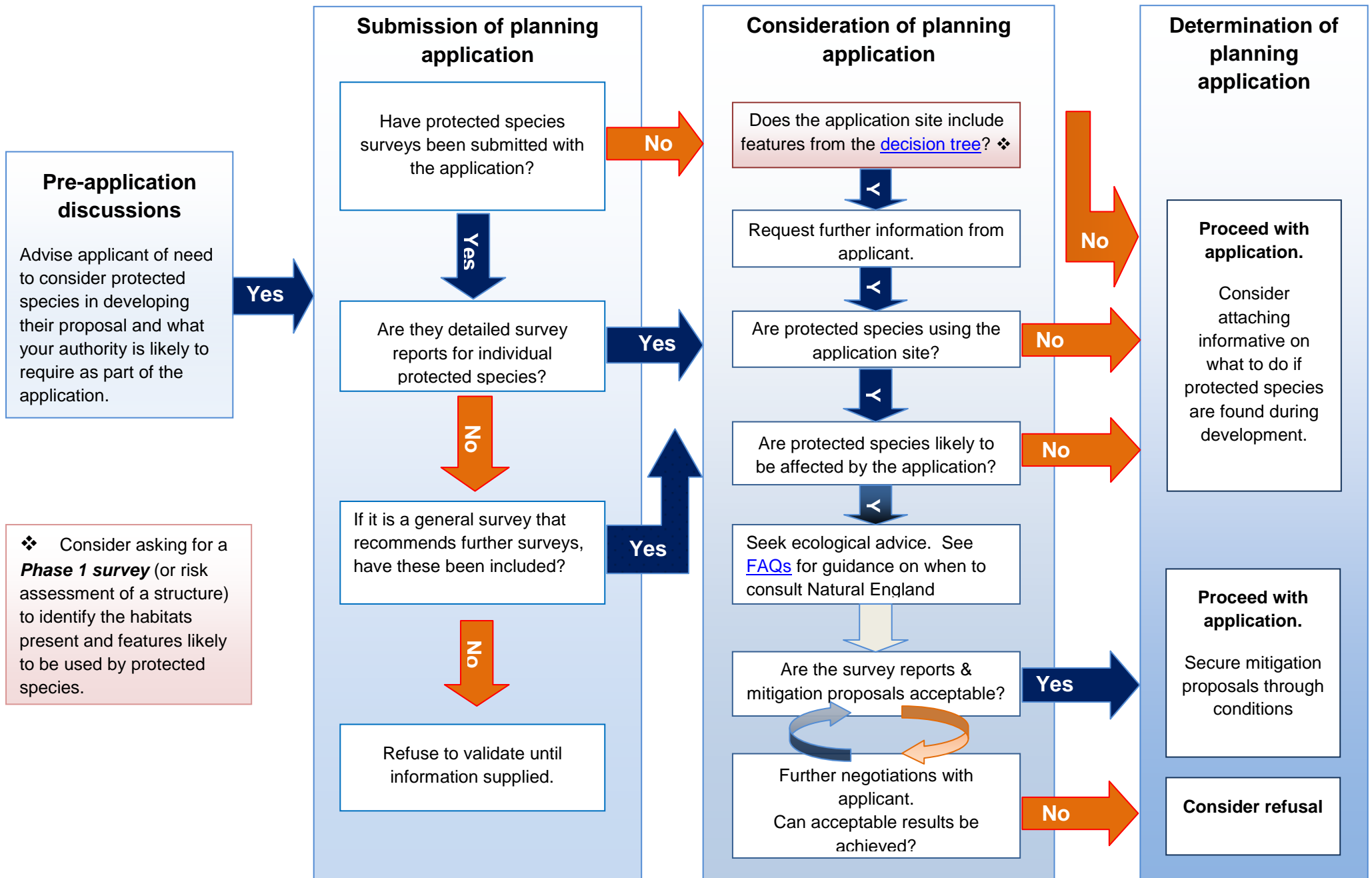


Dealing with Protected Species in the Planning Process



Are there any existing records of protected species within two kilometres of the application site or area where works are proposed (for example from local residents or the Local Records Centre)?

AND/OR

Are any of the features or habitats listed to the right present on site or within two kilometres of the site (this applies to both urban and rural areas)? (xiv)



No protected species surveys are required but works should proceed with caution. For planning applications, an [informative](#) should be appended to the consent stating that if a protected species is encountered during the course of the development, then works should cease and advice sought from an ecological consultant. Additionally, opportunities for biodiversity enhancements should be sought and secured from the applicant.

END



Site Address:

BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE CHECKLIST

PROTECTED SPECIES

YES

NO

Bats

Has the site been surveyed for bats?*

Are there any structures on site which have the potential to support roosting bats?*

Structures with high potential include all agricultural buildings, buildings with weather boarding, tunnels, mines, ice houses, bridges, cliff faces with crevices and woodland. Further guidance can be found in 'Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines' available from www.bats.org.uk and the Bat Mitigation Guidelines available from www.naturalengland.org.uk

Are there any trees on the site which have the potential to support roosting bats?*

Trees with high potential to support roosting bats include old and veteran trees and any tree with cracks or crevices. Where appropriate, foraging and commuting routes should be incorporated into the design of the scheme Further guidance can be found in 'Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines'

Barn Owls

Has the site been surveyed for barn owls?*

Is there any evidence of barn owls nesting on or near the site or are there suitable nesting areas on the development site?*

Barn owls often nest in farm buildings, dovecotes, bale stacks, hollow trees and a wide variety of derelict buildings. Barn owls require habitat which supports high number of small mammals including pasture, hedgerows and woodland. Further information can be found in 'Barn Owls On Site: A guide for developers' available from www.naturalengland.org.uk

Breeding birds

Has the site been surveyed for breeding birds?*

Will areas of hedgerow/scrub/woodland/trees or other features likely to be used by nesting birds be affected by the proposal?*

If 'Yes' then mitigation measures to ensure occupied nests are protected should be included with the application.

Badgers

Has the site been surveyed for badgers?*

Is there any evidence of badgers on or near the application site?*

Are badgers commuting through the site to foraging areas?*

Badgers use a wide variety of habitats and setts can be found in hedgerows, woodlands, scrub and field margins. Where appropriate, safe routes to foraging areas should be incorporated into the development proposals. Further information can be found in 'Badgers and Development' available from www.naturalengland.org.uk

Dormice

Has the site been surveyed for dormice?*

Is there suitable habitat for dormice on, or close to the application site?*

Dormice are found in a variety of habitats including ancient semi-natural woodland, scrub, young plantations (both broadleaved and coniferous) and hedgerows. Occasionally they are recorded in gorse scrub, heathland and alder trees in reedbeds. Further information can be found in The Dormouse Conservation Handbook available from www.naturalengland.org.uk

Great crested newts

Has the site been surveyed for great crested newts?*

Is there suitable habitat for great crested newts on, or close to the application site?*

Great crested newts are often recorded in ponds, reedbeds, ditches and mineral workings. Terrestrial habitat used by newts is varied and includes semi-natural grassland, woodland, hedgerows and pasture and are often found in urban sites including gardens. Further guidance on great crested newts can be found in the Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines available from www.naturalengland.org.uk and the Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook available from www.froglife.org

Reptiles

Has the site been surveyed for reptiles?*

Is there suitable habitat on the site for reptiles?*

Reptiles use a variety of habitats including rough grassland, heathland, allotments, scrub, brownfield sites, field margins and abandoned gardens. Further information can be found in 'Reptiles: Guidelines for Developers' available from www.naturalengland.org.uk

YES NO

Other protected species (e.g. otters, water voles, white-clawed crayfish)#**

Has the site been surveyed for (Species Name).....?*

Is there suitable habitat on the site for (Species Name).....?*

*If 'Yes' then the survey report should include details of the species concerned, the population level at the site, the direct and indirect effects of the development upon that species, full details of any mitigation or compensation required and whether the impact is acceptable and/or licensable

A current list of protected species is available from <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1377> and http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1994/Uksi_19942716_en_8.htm

DESIGNATED NATURE CONSERVATION SITES

Is the development... On
Adjacent to
Within 400 metres of

A Designated Nature Conservation Site (e.g. a Site of Special Scientific Interest[§], Special Area of Conservation[§], Special Protection Area[§], Ramsar Site[§], Local Nature Reserve[§] or Local Wildlife Site)

[§]Details of designated sites can be found at www.natureonthemap.org.uk and www.magic.gov.uk

If 'Yes' which one(s)?.....
.....

If 'Yes' the application should include a full assessment of the direct and indirect effects of this proposal on the features for which the site is notified and should identify such mitigation measures as may be required in order to avoid, minimise or reduce any adverse impacts

Please note: Certain types of development may have effects on designated nature conservation sites at a distance greater than 400 metres, due to impacts on air quality, water quality, hydrology, recreation and noise disturbance. In such cases, a full assessment of impacts is needed

OTHER FEATURES OF NATURE CONSERVATION INTEREST

Does the application site support Habitats of Principal Importance or Local Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats?

Details of Habitats of Principal Importance can be found at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/cl/habitats/habitats-list.pdf> and BAP Habitats can be found at www.natureonthemap.org.uk. Where such habitats are present on site, the application should include details of the habitat, the significance and recommendations for mitigation and compensation

If 'Yes' list types of habitat.....

Does the application site support Species of Principal Importance or Local Biodiversity Action Plan Species?

If 'Yes' list species.....

Details of Species of Principal Importance can be found at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/cl/habitats/habitats-list.pdf>. Where such species are present, the application should include details of the species, the significance and recommendations for mitigation and compensation

Have details of biodiversity enhancements been included with the application?

LANDSCAPE DESIGNATIONS

Is the application within, or adjacent to:

- An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)?.....
- A National Park?.....
- A Heritage Coast?.....

If 'Yes' which one(s)?.....
.....

Full regard should be paid to the AONB Management Plan for detailed guidance on ways in which landscape character and local distinctiveness can be preserved. For developments likely to impact upon nationally important landscapes, the application should include a full assessment of the potential impacts of the development on local landscape character using landscape assessment methodologies following good practice guidelines for Landscape Character Assessment