



## Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Starling House, Birks Lane, Millhouse Green, Sheffield, S36 9NB

Mrs J Creek

Status	Issue	Name	Date
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### Industry Guidelines and Standards

This report has been written with due consideration to:

- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. 2nd edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2018). Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine. Version 1.1. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017). Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2020). Guidelines for Accessing, Using and Sharing Biodiversity Data in the UK. 2nd Edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- British Standard 42020 (2013). Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development.
- British Standard 8683:2021 (2021). Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain.

### Proportionality

The work involved in preparing and implementing all ecological surveys, impact assessments and measures for avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement should be proportionate to the predicted degree of risk to biodiversity and to the nature and scale of the proposed development. Consequently, the decision-maker should only request supporting information and conservation measures that are relevant, necessary and material to the application in question. Similarly, the decision-maker and their consultees should ensure that any comments and advice made over an application are also proportionate.

This approach is enshrined in Government planning guidance, for example, paragraph 174 of the National Planning Policy Framework for England.

The desk studies and field surveys undertaken to provide a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) might in some cases be all that is necessary.

(BS 42020, 2013)

## Executive Summary

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Mrs J Creek to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) at Starling House, Birks Lane, Millhouse Green, Sheffield, S36 9NB (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The survey was required to inform a planning application for the reconstruction of a collapsed river bank wall (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”).

**The following is work you will need to commission to obtain planning permission and to comply with legislation. Further information, along with opportunities for biodiversity enhancement, are outlined in Table 5 of this report.**

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Foreseen impacts</b>	<b>Recommendations</b> <i>Measures required to adhere to guidance, legislation and planning policies.</i>
<p>There are no notable habitats within the site however semi-improved grassland, lowland meadows and deciduous woodland are present within 2km of the site.</p> <p>Habitats within the site are common and widespread and have low ecological value however the adjacent river is likely to provide suitable habitat for wildlife.</p>	<p>No direct impacts to any notable habitats will occur as a result of the proposed development. However, due to the proximity of the site to the River Don, indirect effects such as pollution or tree damage could occur during construction.</p>	<p>Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution and tree damage must be implemented during construction.</p>
<p>The adjacent river provides suitable otter habitat. A walkover survey concluded no evidence of otter activity within the immediate work area or within a 500m radius of the area.</p>	<p>The proposed development will not result in the loss of any riparian habitats however works will take place within the water course to allow for the reconstruction of the collapsed wall.</p>	<p>Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to otter, further otter surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction. See Table 5 for full details.</p>
<p>The adjacent river provides suitable water vole habitat however a walkover survey of the river concluded a lack of evidence of water voles within the immediate working area and within a 500m radius.</p>	<p>The proposed development will not result in the loss of any riparian habitats however works will take place within the water course to allow for the reconstruction of the collapsed wall.</p>	<p>Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to water voles, further water vole surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction. See Table 5 for full details.</p>

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## **1.0 Introduction and Context**

### **1.1 Background**

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Mrs J Creek to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) at Starling House, Birks Lane, Millhouse Green, Sheffield, S36 9NB (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The survey was required to inform a planning application for the reconstruction of a collapsed riverbank wall (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”).

A plan showing the proposed development will be provided in Appendix 1 when available.

The aim of the PEA was to obtain data on existing ecological conditions, and to conduct a preliminary assessment of the likely significance of ecological impacts on the proposed development. A Preliminary Roost Assessment of trees within the survey area was carried out by SLR Consulting in August 2020 (SLR 2022) which concluded that all trees have low or negligible habitat value for supporting roosting bats.

### **1.2 Site Context**

The site is located at National Grid Reference SE 22057 02994 and has an area of approximately 0.1ha comprising a tarmac driveway bordered by amenity grass and scattered trees, with the River Don immediately to the south. It is surrounded by dwelling to the north and agricultural fields and treelines to the south.

A site location plan is provided in Appendix 2.

### **1.3 Scope of the Report**

This report describes the baseline ecological conditions at the site, evaluates habitats within the survey area in the context of the wider environment and describes the suitability of those habitats for notable or protected species. It identifies possible ecological constraints as a result of the proposed development and summarises the requirements for further surveys and mitigation measures to inform subsequent mitigation proposals, achieve planning or other statutory consent and to comply with wildlife legislation.

To achieve this, the following steps have been taken:

- A desk study has been carried out.
- A field survey has been undertaken to record baseline information on the site and surrounding area including habitat types and their suitability for notable or protected species.
- Invasive plant and animal species (such as those listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act) have been identified.
- Potential impacts on features of value, as a result of the proposed development, have been identified.
- Recommendations for further surveys and mitigation have been made.
- Opportunities for the enhancement of the site for biodiversity have been set out.

## **2.0 Methodology**

### **2.1 Desk Study**

The desk study included a review of the magic.gov.uk database for statutory designated sites within a 2km radius of the site. Landscape value and the presence of notable habitats as well as granted European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) and notable species records held on magic.gov.uk database has also been considered where these are within influencing distance of the site.

### **2.2 Field Survey**

The survey was undertaken by Mel Reid BSc (Hons) MRes, Consultant (Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2019-43774-CLS-CLS; Natural England GCN Licence Number: 2022-10198-CL08-GCN) on 9<sup>th</sup> August 2022.

An extended habitat survey was undertaken, following the methodology set out in *Phase 1 Habitat Survey Methodology* (JNCC, 2010). All land parcels are described and mapped and, where appropriate, target notes provide supplementary information on habitat conditions, features too small to map to scale, species composition, structure and management. Botanical species lists were compiled with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).

During the survey, habitats were assessed for their suitability to support protected species, and field signs indicating their presence recorded. The assessment takes into consideration the findings of the desk study, the habitat conditions on site and in the context of the surrounding landscape, and the ecology of the protected species.

### **2.3 Limitations**

It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to describe the baseline conditions within the survey area, and evaluate these features, this report does not provide a complete characterisation of the site. This assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species being present. This is based on suitability of the habitats on the site and in the wider landscape and the ecology and biology of species as currently understood.

A biological records data search has not been undertaken. However, given the location of the site, the nature of the habitats present and the assessed suitability of the site for protected or notable species, it is not anticipated that the purchase of biological records data will add any significant weight or alter the conclusions and recommendations outlined in this report.

### 3.0 Results and Evaluation

#### 3.1 Designated Sites

Details of any statutory designated sites within a 2km radius of the site, including their reasons for notification, are provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Statutory designated sites within 2km radius of the site

Designated site name	Distance from site (approx.)	Reasons for notification from Natural England
Spring Meadows, Alderman's Head & Cow Croft Meadows Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1600m south	Spring Meadows, Alderman's Head and Cow Croft Meadows is nationally important for its areas of species-rich unimproved neutral grassland. The site comprises a fairly wet assemblage of grasses and herbs characterised by crested dog's tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> and common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> .

#### 3.2 Field Survey Results

The results of the field survey are illustrated in Appendix 3. The weather conditions recorded at the time of the survey are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Weather conditions during the survey

Date: 09/08/2022	
Temperature	18°C
Humidity	65%
Cloud Cover	10%
Wind	3mph
Rain	None

#### Habitats and Flora



The following habitats are present within and adjacent to the site:

- Hard standing
- Amenity grass
- Bare ground
- Scattered Trees
- Running water

A description and photograph of each habitat is provided in Table 3.

No protected or non-native invasive plant species (as listed under Schedules 8 or 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981) were identified on the site.

Table 3: Description and photographs of habitats within and adjacent to the site

Habitat type	Habitat description	Photograph
Hard standing	There is a tarmac driveway running through the survey area which forms the entrance driveway for the dwelling on site.	
Amenity grass	There is an area of amenity grass between the driveway and adjacent river. Species present include perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> (D), Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> (A), broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> (F), dandelion <i>Taraxacum sp.</i> (F), creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> (F), common ragwort <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> (O). This grassland will be retained as part of the proposed works.	

Bare ground

There are areas of bare ground where works to reconstruct the wall have already started. Some scattered vegetation is present with species present including broad-leaved dock, dandelion *Taraxacum sp.*, oxeye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*, wild camomile *Matricaria discoidea*, red shank *Persicaria maculosa* and nettle *Urtica dioica*.



Scattered trees	<p>There are scattered mature trees to the north and south of the driveway. Species present include ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> and cherry laurel <i>Prunus sp.</i></p>	
Running water	<p>The River Don lies immediately to the south of the site. The collapsed wall sits along the northern river bank adjacent to the client's site.</p>	

**Fauna**

An assessment of the suitability of the site for protected or notable species is provided in Table 4.

*Table 4: Assessment of the suitability of the site for protected or notable species*

<b>Species</b>	<b>Assessment of suitability</b>
Amphibians	There has been one granted European Protection Species Licence (EPSL) for GCN within a 2km radius of the site, however this is located over 500m from site. There are no ponds on site or within a 500m radius of the site. There is limited suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibians within the survey area.
Reptiles	There is no suitable habitat for reptiles within the survey area.
Badgers	There are no badger setts located within or adjacent to the survey area. There is no suitable badger foraging habitat within the survey area.
Bats	There has been one granted EPSL for bats within a 2km radius of the site, which involved the destruction of resting place for common pipistrelles. The trees within the survey have previously been surveyed and concluded to be low or negligible for roosting bats. An updated survey of the trees concludes the same result. The trees and adjacent river will provide suitable bat foraging and commuting habitat.
Hedgehog	There is no suitable hedgehog habitat within the survey area.
Otter	The adjacent river provides suitable otter habitat. A walkover of the river was carried out for evidence of otters. A 500m stretch of the river was walked (250m upstream and 250m downstream) and no evidence of otter activity was noted.
Water Vole	The adjacent river provides suitable water vole habitat, however a walkover survey of the river concluded no evidence of water vole.
Birds	The scattered trees on site will provide suitable bird nesting habitat.

## **4.0 Conclusions, Impacts and Recommendations**

### ***4.1 Informative Guidelines***

A summary of the relevant legislation and planning policies is provided in Appendix 4.

### **Likelihood of the Presence of Protected Species**

Where physical evidence of the presence of protected species is indeterminate during the survey, the habitats on site are evaluated as to their likelihood to provide sheltering, roosting, foraging, basking or nesting habitat.

Where this report supports a planning application, the ecological interest of the study area (i.e. the area covered by the desk study and field survey) and the proposed development has also been evaluated in terms of the planning policies relating to biodiversity.

### ***4.2 Evaluation***

Taking the desk study and field survey results into account, Table 5 presents an evaluation of the ecological value of the site and also details any ecological constraints identified in relation to the proposed development which will comprise the reconstruction of a collapsed riverbank wall.

Table 5: Evaluation of the site and any ecological constraints

<b>Ref</b>	<b>Summary of Survey Findings</b>	<b>Foreseen Impacts</b>	<b>Recommendations</b> <i>Measures required to adhere to guidance, legislation and planning policies.</i>	<b>Biodiversity Enhancements</b> <i>The Local Planning Authority has a duty to ask for enhancements under the NPPF (2021)</i>
Designated sites	<p>The site is not subject to any statutory or non-statutory designation.</p> <p>There is one statutory site within 2km of the site.</p> <p>The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from the Local Records Centre.</p>	No impacts to designated sites are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such sites (where known) as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.	None.	None.
Habitats and flora	<p>There are no notable habitats within the site however semi-improved grassland, lowland meadows and deciduous woodland are present within 2km of the site.</p> <p>Habitats within the site are common and widespread and have low ecological value however the adjacent river is likely to provide suitable habitat for wildlife.</p>	No direct impacts to any notable habitats will occur as a result of the proposed development. However, due to the proximity of the site to the River Don, indirect effects such as pollution or tree damage could occur during construction.	Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution and tree damage must be implemented during construction.	None.
Amphibians	Amphibians are considered to be likely absent from site.	No impacts are anticipated on amphibians, including great crested newt, as a result of the proposed development.	None.	None.

Reptiles	Reptiles are considered to be likely absent from site.	No impacts are anticipated on reptiles as a result of the proposed development.	None.	None.
Roosting bats (trees)	The trees on site offer limited suitable bat roosting habitat.	No trees will be removed as a result of the proposed works.	In the unlikely event that a bat or evidence of bats is discovered during the development all work must stop and a bat licensed ecologist contacted for further advice.	The installation of bat boxes on mature trees around the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats e.g. 2F Schwegler Bat Box 1FF Schwegler Bat Box 2FN Schwegler Bat Box Beaumaris Bat Box Vivara Pro Woodstone Bat Box Or a similar alternative brand. Bat boxes should be positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance, away from artificial light.
Foraging and commuting bats	The scattered trees and adjacent river could be used by local bat populations for foraging and commuting. These could also be used by bats dispersing from nearby roosts outside of the site.	The proposed development will not result in the removal of any habitats which could be used by foraging or commuting bats and no new lighting is to be installed.	None.	None.
Badger	Badgers are considered likely absent from site.	No impacts are anticipated on badgers as a result of the proposed development.	None.	None.
Hedgehog	Hedgehogs are considered likely absent from site.	No impacts are anticipated on hedgehogs as a result of the proposed development.	None.	None.

Otter	The adjacent river provides suitable otter habitat. A walkover survey concluded no evidence of otter activity within the immediate work area or within a 500m radius of the area.	The proposed development will not result in the loss of any riparian habitats however works will take place within the water course to allow for the reconstruction of the collapsed wall.	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to otter, further otter surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A toolbox talk will be given to contractors regarding the possible presence of otters at the site.</li> <li>• A pre-commencement inspection of the site will be undertaken for otters.</li> <li>• Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape.</li> <li>• The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to the watercourse and any retained habitats which otters could use.</li> <li>• Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to the watercourse and any retained habitats that otters could use.</li> <li>• Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations.</li> <li>• In the unlikely event that an otter holt or den is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.</li> </ul>	The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for otter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planting native trees and shrubs close to the watercourse to increase opportunities for shelter.</li> </ul>
Water vole	The adjacent river provides suitable water vole habitat however a walkover survey of the river concluded a lack of evidence of water voles within the immediate	The proposed development will not result in the loss of any riparian habitats however works will take place within the water course to allow for the reconstruction of the collapsed wall.	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to water voles, further water vole surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures:	The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for water vole:

	working area and within a 500m radius.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A toolbox talk will be given to contractors regarding the possible presence of water vole at the site.</li> <li>• Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape.</li> <li>• The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to the watercourse and any retained habitats which water voles could use.</li> <li>• Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to the watercourse and any retained habitats that water vole could use.</li> <li>• Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations.</li> <li>• In the unlikely event that water voles or evidence of water voles is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planting species rich grassland close to the watercourse to increase foraging opportunities.</li> </ul>
Birds	The scattered trees will provide suitable bird nesting habitat.	No trees will be removed and as such no impacts are anticipated on nesting birds as a result of the proposed development.	None.	The installation of bird boxes on mature trees around the site will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g. Schwegler 1B Nest Boxes Schwegler 2H Robin Boxes Woodstone Nest Box Or a similar alternative brand. Tree boxes should be positioned approximately 3m above ground level where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight. Small-hole boxes are best placed approximately 1-3m above ground on an area of the tree trunk where foliage will not obscure the entrance hole.

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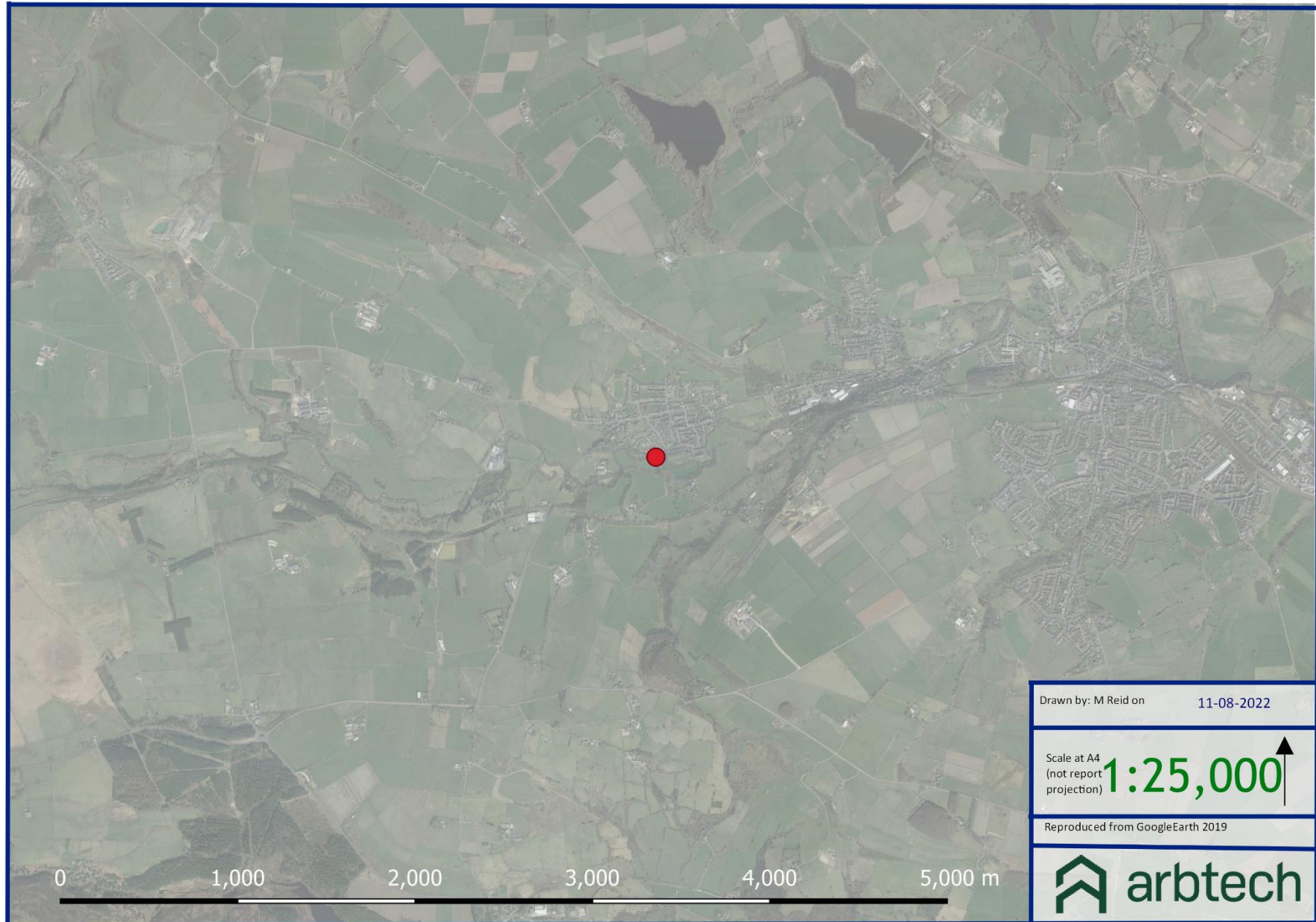
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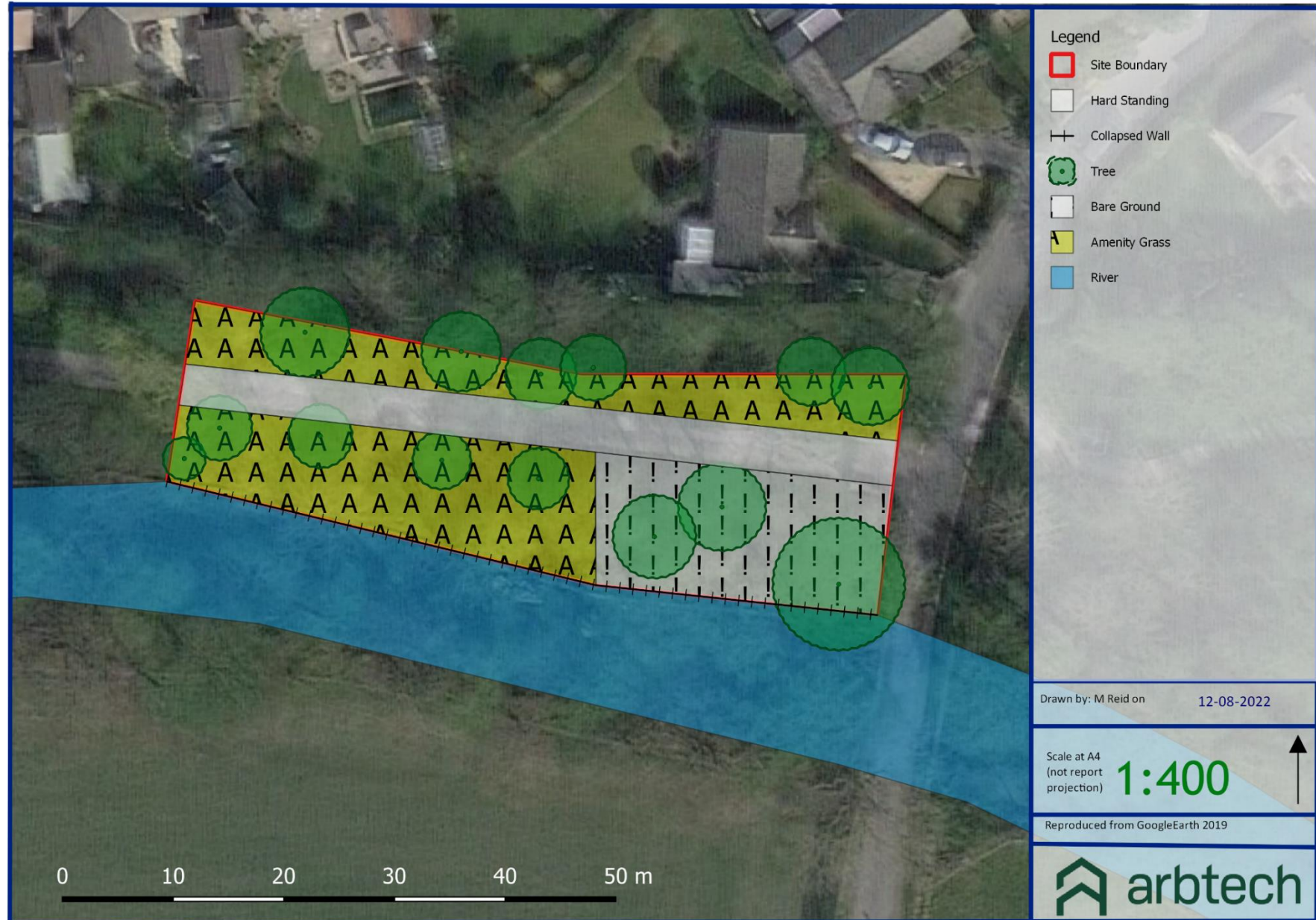
## **Appendix 1: Proposed Development Plan**

Not available at the time of writing this report.

### Appendix 2: Site Location Plan



### Appendix 3: Habitat Survey Plan



## Appendix 4: Legislation and Planning Policy

### LEGAL PROTECTION

#### National and European Legislation Afforded to Habitats

##### *International Statutory Designations*

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are sites of European importance and are designated under the EC Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive) and the EC Birds Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the Wild Birds Directive) respectively. Both form part of the wider Natura 2000 network across Europe.

Under the Habitats Directive Article 3 requires the establishment of a network of important conservation sites (SACs) across Europe. Over 1000 animal and plant species, as well as 200 habitat types, listed in the directive's annexes are protected in various ways:

**Annex II species** (about 900): core areas of their habitat are designated as Sites of Community importance (SCIs) and included in the Natura 2000 network. These sites must be managed in accordance with the ecological needs of the species.

**Annex IV species** (over 400, including many Annex II species): a strict protection regime must be applied across their entire natural range, both within and outside Natura 2000 sites.

**Annex V species** (over 90): their exploitation and taking in the wild is compatible with maintaining them in a favourable conservation status.

SPAs are classified under Article 2 of the Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds both for rare bird species (as listed on Annex I) and for important migratory species.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) form the legal basis for the implementation of the Habitats and Birds Directives in terrestrial areas and territorial waters out to 12 nautical miles in England and Wales (including the inshore marine area) and to a limited extent in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, agreed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971. The Convention covers all aspects of wetland conservation and recognises the importance of wetland ecosystems in relation to global biodiversity conservation. The Convention refers to wetlands as “*areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres*”. However, they may also include riparian and coastal zones. Ramsar sites are statutorily protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended 01.04.1996) with further protection provided by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000. Policy statements have been issued by the Government in England and Wales highlighting the special status of Ramsar sites. The Government in England and Wales has issued policy statements which ensure that Ramsar sites are afforded the same protection as areas designated under the EC Birds and Habitats Directives as part of the Natura 2000 network (e.g. SACs & SPAs). Further provisions for the protection and management of SSSIs have been introduced by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

***National Statutory Designations***

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are designated by nature conservation agencies in order to conserve key flora, fauna, geological or physio-geographical features within the UK. The original designations were under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 but SSSIs were then re-designated under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). As well as reinforcing other national designations (including National Nature Reserves), the system also provides statutory protection for terrestrial and coastal sites which are important within the European Natura 2000 network and globally.

***Local Statutory Designations***

Local authorities in consultation with the relevant nature conservation agency can declare Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. LNRs are designated for flora, fauna or geological interest and are managed locally to retain these features and provide research, education and recreational opportunities.

***Non- Statutory Designations***

All non-statutorily designated sites are referred to as Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and can be designated by the local authority for supporting local conservation interest. Combined with statutory designation, these sites are considered within Local Development Frameworks under the Town and Country Planning system and are a material consideration during the determination of planning applications. The protection afforded to these sites varies depending on the local authority involved.

Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGs) are the most important geological and geomorphological areas outside of statutory designations. These sites are also a material consideration during the determination of planning applications.

**The Hedgerow Regulations 1997**

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 are designed to protect 'important' countryside hedgerows. Importance is defined by whether the hedgerow (a) has existed for 30 years or more; or (b) satisfies at least one of the criteria listed in Part II of Schedule 1 of the Regulations.

Under the Regulations, it is against the law to remove or destroy hedgerows on or adjacent to common land, village greens, SSSIs (including all terrestrial SACs, NNRs and SPAs), LNRs, land used for agriculture or forestry and land used for the keeping or breeding of horses, ponies or donkeys without the permission of the local authority. Hedgerows 'within or marking the boundary of the curtilage of a dwelling-house' are excluded.

**National and European Legislation Afforded to Species**

***The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)***

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) aims to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring the Secretary of State to take measures to maintain or restore wild species listed within the Regulations at a favourable conservation status.

The Regulations make it an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. However, these actions can be made lawful through the granting of licenses by the appropriate authorities. Licenses may be granted for a number of purposes (such as science and education, conservation, preserving public health and safety), but only after the appropriate authority is satisfied that there are no satisfactory alternatives and that such actions will have no detrimental effect on wild population of the species concerned.

***The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended)***

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention 1979, implemented 1982) and implements the species protection requirements of EC Birds Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds in Great Britain (the birds Directive). The WCA 1981 has been subject to a number of amendments, the most important of which are through the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000).

Other legislative Acts affording protection to wildlife and their habitats include:

- Deer Act 1991
- Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

***Badgers***

Badgers *Meles meles* are protected under The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 which makes it an offence to:

- Wilfully kill, injure, take, or attempt to kill, injure or take a badger
- Cruelly ill-treat a badger, including use of tongs and digging
- Possess or control a dead badger or any part thereof
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a badger sett or any part thereof
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a badger when it is occupying a badger sett
- Intentionally or recklessly cause a dog to enter a badger sett
- Sell or offers for sale, possesses or has under his control, a live badger

Effects on development works:

A development licence will be required from the relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England, Natural Resources Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage) for any development works likely to affect an active badger sett, or to disturb badgers whilst they occupy a sett. Guidance has been issued by the countryside agencies to define what would constitute a licensable activity. It is no possible to obtain a licence to translocate badgers.

### ***Birds***

With certain exceptions, all birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Sections 1-8 of the WCA. Among other things, this makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) kill, injure or take any wild bird
- Intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) take, damage or destroy (or, in Scotland, otherwise interfere with) the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built
- Intentionally take or destroy an egg of any wild bird
- Sell, offer or expose for sale, have in his possession or transport for the purpose of sale any wild bird (dead or alive) or bird egg or part thereof.
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct or prevent any wild bird from using its nest (Scotland only)

Certain species of bird, for example the barn owl, bittern and kingfisher receive additional protection under Schedule 1 of the WCA and are commonly referred to as “Schedule 1” birds.

This affords them protection against:

- Intentional or reckless disturbance while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young
- Intentional or reckless disturbance of dependent young of such a bird
- In Scotland only, intentional or reckless disturbance whilst lekking
- In Scotland only, intentional or reckless harassment

Effects on development works:

Works should be planned to avoid the possibility of killing or injuring any wild bird or damaging or destroying their nests. The most effective way to reduce the likelihood of nest destruction in particular is to undertake work outside the main bird nesting season which typically runs from March to August. Where this is not feasible, it will be necessary to have any areas of suitable habitat thoroughly checked for nests prior to vegetation clearance.

Schedule 1 birds are additionally protected against disturbance during the nesting season. Thus, it will be necessary to ensure that no potentially disturbing works are undertaken in the vicinity of the nest. The most effective way to avoid disturbance is to postpone works until the young have fledged. If this is not feasible, it may be possible to maintain an appropriate buffer zone or standoff around the nest.

### ***Amphibians and Reptiles***

The sand lizard *Lacerta agilis*, smooth snake *Coronella austriaca*, natterjack toad *Epidalea calamita*, pool frog *Pelophylax lessonae* and great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* receive full protection under Habitats Regulations through their inclusion on Schedule 2. Regulation 41 prohibits:

- Deliberate killing, injuring or capturing of Schedule 2 species
- Deliberate disturbance of species in such a way as:
- To impair their ability to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young;
- To impair their ability to hibernate or migrate
- To affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species
- Damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place

With the exception of the pool frog, these species are also listed on Schedule 5 of the WCA and they are additionally protected from:

- Intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level)
- Intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection
- Selling, offering or exposing for sale, possession or transporting for purpose of sale.

Other native species of reptiles are protected solely under Schedule 5, Section 9(1) & (5) of the WCA, i.e. the adder *Vipera berus*, grass snake *Natrix natrix*, common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* and slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*. It is prohibited to:

- Intentionally or recklessly kill or injure these species.

Effects on development works:

A European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) issued by the relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England, Natural Resources Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage) will be required for works likely to affect the breeding sites or resting places amphibian and reptile species protected under Habitats Regulations. A licence will also be required for operations liable to result in a level of disturbance which might impair their ability to undertake those activities mentioned above (e.g. survive, breed, rear young and hibernate). The licences are to allow derogation from the relevant legislation, but also to enable appropriate mitigation measures to be put in place and their efficacy to be monitored.

Although not licensable, appropriate mitigation measures may also be required to prevent the intentional killing or injury of adder, grass snake, common lizard and slow worm, thus avoiding contravention of the WCA.

### **Water Voles**

The water vole *Arvicola terrestris* is fully protected under Schedule 5 of the WCA. This makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take (capture) water voles
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection

- Intentionally or recklessly disturb water voles while they are occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection

Effects on development works:

If development works are likely to affect habitats known to support water voles, the relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England, Natural Resources Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage) must be consulted. It must be shown that means by which the proposal can be re-designed to avoid contravening the legislation have been fully explored e.g. the use of alternative sites, appropriate timing of works to avoid times of the year in which water voles are most vulnerable, and measures to ensure minimal habitat loss. Conservation licences for the capture and translocation of water voles may be issued by the relevant countryside agency for the purpose of development activities if it can be shown that the activity has been properly planned and executed and thereby contributes to the conservation of the population. The licence will then only be granted to a suitably experienced person if it can be shown that adequate surveys have been undertaken to inform appropriate mitigation measures. Identification and preparation of a suitable receptor site will be necessary prior to the commencement of works.

### **Otters**

Otters *Lutra lutra* are fully protected under the Conservation Regulations through their inclusion on Schedule 2. Regulation 41 prohibits:

- Deliberate killing, injuring or capturing of Schedule 2 species
- Deliberate disturbance of species in such a way as:
  - To impair their ability to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young;
  - To impair their ability to hibernate or migrate
  - To affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species
  - Damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place

Otters are also currently protected under the WCA through their inclusion on Schedule 5. Under this Act, they are additionally protected from:

- Intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level)
- Intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection

Effects on development works:

A European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) issued by the relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England, Natural Resources Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage) will be required for works likely to affect otter breeding or resting places (often referred to as holts, couches or dens) or for operations likely to result in a level of disturbance which might impair their ability to undertake those activities mentioned above (e.g. survive, breed, and rear young). The licence is to allow derogation from the relevant legislation but also to enable appropriate mitigation measures to be put in place and their efficacy to be monitored

**Bats**

All species are fully protected by Habitats Regulations 2010 as they are listed on Schedule 2. Regulation 41 prohibits:

- Deliberate killing, injuring or capturing of Schedule 2 species (e.g. All bats)
- Deliberate disturbance of bat species in such a way as:
  - To impair their ability to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young;
  - To impair their ability to hibernate or migrate
  - To affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species
- Damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place

Bats are afforded the following additional protection through the WCA as they are included on Schedule 5:

- Intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level)
- Intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection

Effects on development works:

A European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) issued by the relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England, Natural Resources Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage) will be required for works are likely to affect a bat roost or an operation which are likely to result in an illegal level of disturbance to the species will require an EPSM licence. The licence is to allow derogation from the legislation through the application of appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring.

**Hazel Dormice**

Hazel dormice *Muscardinus avellanarius* are fully protected under Habitats Regulations through their inclusion on Schedule 2. Regulation 41 prohibits:

- Deliberate killing, injuring or capturing of Schedule 2 species
- Deliberate disturbance of species in such a way as:
  - To impair their ability to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young;
  - To impair their ability to hibernate or migrate
  - To affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species
- Damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place

Dormice are also protected under the WCA through their inclusion on Schedule 5. Under this Act, they are additionally protected from:

- Intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level)
- Intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection

Effects on development works:

Works which are liable to affect a dormice habitat or an operation which are likely to result in an illegal level of disturbance to the species will require a European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) issued by the relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England, Natural Resources Wales (NB: Hazel Dormouse are entirely absent from Scotland)). The licence is to allow derogation from the legislation through the application of appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring.

### **White Clawed Crayfish**

There is a considerable amount of legislation in place in an attempt to protect the White-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*. This species is listed under the European Union's (EU) Habitat and Species Directive and is listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981). This makes it an offence to:

- Protected against intentional or reckless taking
- Protected against selling, offering or advertising for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale

It is also classified as Endangered in the IUCN Red List of Endangered Species. As a result of this and other relevant crayfish legislation such as the Prohibition of Keeping of Live Fish (Crayfish) Order 1996, a series of licences are needed for working with White-clawed and non-native crayfish. These are:

- A licence to handle crayfish (therefore survey work) in England
- A licence for the keeping of crayfish in England and Wales with an exemption for Signal crayfish (England).
- People in the post-code areas listed with crayfish present prior to 1996 do not need to apply for consent for crayfish already established. It does not, however, allow any new stocking of non-native crayfish into waterbodies. Consent for trapping of non-native crayfish for control or consumption is most likely to be granted in Thames and Anglian regions in the areas with "go area" postcodes.
- Harvesting of crayfish is prohibited in much of England and in any part of Scotland and Wales.

Effects on development works:

The relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England, Natural Resources Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage) will need to be consulted about development which could impact on a watercourse or wetland known to support white clawed crayfish. Conservation licences for the capture and translocation of crayfish can be issued if it can be shown that the activity has been properly planned and executed and thereby contributes to the conservation of the population. The licence will only be granted to a suitably experienced person if it can be shown that adequate surveys have been undertaken to inform appropriate mitigation measures. Identification and preparation of a suitable receptor site will be necessary prior to the commencement of the works.

### **Wild Mammals (Protection Act) 1996**

All wild mammals are protected against intentional acts of cruelty under the above legislation. This makes it an offence to mutilate, kick, beat, nail or otherwise impale, stab, burn, stone, crush, drown, drag or asphyxiate any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.

To avoid possible contravention, due care and attention should be taken when carrying out works (for example operations near burrows or nests) with the potential to affect any wild mammal in this way, regardless of whether they are legally protected through other conservation legislation or not.

### **Legislation Afforded to Plants**

With certain exceptions, all wild plants are protected under the WCA. This makes it an offence for an 'unauthorised' person to intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) uproot wild plants. An authorised person can be the owner of the land on which the action is taken, or anybody authorised by them.

Certain rare species of plant, for example some species of orchid, are also fully protected under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This prohibits any person from:

- Intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) picking, uprooting or destruction of any wild Schedule 8 species (or seed or spore attached to any such wild plant in Scotland only)
- Selling, offering or exposing for sale, or possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale, any wild live or dead Schedule 8 plant species or part thereof
- In addition to the UK legislation outlined above, several plant species are fully protected under Schedule 5 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. These are species of European importance. Regulation 45 makes it an offence to:
  - Deliberately pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy a wild Schedule 5 species
  - Be in possession of, or control, transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange any wild live or dead Schedule 5 species or anything derived from such a plant.

Effects on development works:

A European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) will be required from the relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England, Natural Resources Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage) for works which are likely to affect species of planted listed on Schedule 5 of the Conservation or Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. The licence is to allow derogation from the legislation through the application of appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring.

### ***Invasive Species***

Part II of Schedule 9 of the WCA lists non-native invasive plant species for which it is a criminal offence in England and Wales to plant or cause to grow in the wild due to their impact on native wildlife. Species included (but not limited to):

- Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica*
- Giant hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum*
- Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*

Effects on development works:

It is not an offence for plants listed in Part II of Schedule 9 of the WCA 1981 to be present on the development site, however, it is an offence to cause them to spread. Therefore, if any of the species are present on site and construction activities may result in further spread (e.g. earthworks, vehicle movements) then it will be necessary to design and implement appropriate mitigation prior to construction commencing.

***Injurious weeds***

Under the Weeds Act 1959 any landowner or occupier may be required prevent the spread of certain 'injurious weeds' including (but not limited to):

- Spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*
- Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*
- Curled dock *Rumex crispus*
- Broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*
- Common ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*

Effects on development works:

It is a criminal offence to fail to comply with a notice requiring such action to be taken. The Ragwort Control Act 2003 establishes a ragwort control code of practice as common ragwort is poisonous to horses and other livestock. This code provides best practice guidelines and is not legally binding.

**NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY (ENGLAND)*****Environment Act 2021***

The Environment Act 2021 (EA 2021) received Royal Assent on 9 November 2021 and is expected to become fully mandated within the next couple of years. The Act principally creates a post Brexit framework to protect and enhance the natural environment. Through amendments to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, the Act will require all planning permissions in England (subject to exemptions which is likely to include householder applications) to be granted subject to a new general pre-commencement condition that requires approval of a biodiversity net gain plan. This will ensure the delivery of a minimum of 10% measurable biodiversity net gain. The principal tool to calculate this will be the Defra Biodiversity 3.0 Metric. Works to enhance habitats can be carried out either onsite or offsite or through the purchase of 'biodiversity credits' from the Secretary of State. However, this flexibility may be removed (subject to regulations) if the onsite habitat is 'irreplaceable'. Both onsite and offsite enhancements must be maintained for at least 30 years after completion of a development (which period may be amended).

***National Planning Policy Framework 2021***

The National Planning Policy Framework promotes sustainable development. The Framework specifies the need for protection of designated sites and priority habitats and species. An emphasis is also made on the need for ecological infrastructure through protection, restoration and re-creation. The protection and recovery of priority species (considered likely to be those listed as species of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006) is also listed as a requirement of planning policy.

In determining a planning application, planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by ensuring that: designated sites are protected from harm; there is appropriate mitigation or compensation where significant harm cannot be avoided; measurable gains in biodiversity in and around developments are incorporated; and planning permission is refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including aged or veteran trees and also ancient woodland.

***The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and the Biodiversity Duty***

Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, requires all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions. This is commonly referred to as the 'biodiversity duty'.

Section 41 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of 'principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity'. This list is intended to assist decision makers such as public bodies in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Act. Under the Act these habitats and species are regarded as a material consideration in determining planning applications. A developer must show that their protection has been adequately addressed within a development proposal.

**EUROPEAN PROTECTED SPECIES POLICIES**

In December 2016 Natural England officially introduced the four licensing policies throughout England. The four policies seek to achieve better outcomes for European Protected Species (EPS) and reduce unnecessary costs, delays and uncertainty that can be inherent in the current standard EPS licensing system. The policies are summarised as follows:

- Policy 1; provides greater flexibility in exclusion and relocation activities, where there is investment in habitat provision;
- Policy 2; provides greater flexibility in the location of compensatory habitat;
- Policy 3; provides greater flexibility on exclusion measures where this will allow EPS to use temporary habitat; and,
- Policy 4; provides a reduced survey effort in circumstances where the impacts of development can be confidently predicted.

The four policies have been designed to have a net benefit for EPS by improving populations overall and not just protecting individuals within development sites. Most notably Natural England now recognises that the Habitats Regulations legal framework now applies to 'local populations' of EPS and not individuals/site populations.