

<p>BATS</p> <p>All species of bat in the UK have full protection at all times under Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994.</p> <p>Full protection at all times means any disturbance from roosting, blockage of access to roost sites, photography etc.</p> <p>If present an ecological survey should be carried out by a surveyor licensed by English Nature.</p> <p>A mitigation report should be submitted to the Planning Authority in consultation with English nature.</p> <p>Further developments involving bats will require a Development Licence from Defra following planning approval.</p>	<p>BADGERS</p> <p>The protection of Badgers Act 1992 makes it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> illegal to wilfully kill, take, possess, ill-treat or attempt to do so intentionally or recklessly interfere with a badger sett <p>Developments within 30 metres of a badger sett are likely to result in interference as the term includes disturbance whilst the sett is occupied.</p> <p>Works involving hedgerows, trees or woodland disturbance may affect badgers.</p> <p>In the event of badgers being present within 30 metres of a development no works excepting ecological survey should be carried out. Licenses for work within 30 metres may be granted by English Nature for operations outside the breeding season which takes place between December and June.</p>	<p>NESTING BIRDS</p> <p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and amendments) gives full protection to all wild nesting birds, their eggs and nests. Nesting birds are likely to be found within any building or surrounding area during March to September.</p> <p>Unoccupied houses, barns or other constructions with wall holes, accessible roof voids and eaves spaces will provide nesting opportunity for a variety of species.</p> <p>Surrounding vegetation including hedgerows, grassland and trees may also harbour nesting birds.</p> <p>Three bird species with full protection at all times (Kingfisher, Black redstart and Barn owls) are not likely to be found in or near occupied houses but may be encountered near road verges (barn owl), watercourses (kingfisher) and urban developments on brownfield sites (black redstart but rarely).</p> <p>No works excepting ecological survey should be carried out between March and September. Licenses for mitigation may be granted by English Nature for works outside this period.</p>
<p>WILD PLANTS</p> <p>All plants under schedule 8 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act may be affected by development involving terrestrial and aquatic habitat. A mitigation report should be submitted to the Planning Authority in consultation with English nature.</p>		

Is the development a buildings renovation involving any of the following? **YES**

Demolition

Annex, outbuilding or loft conversion

Extension of an existing structure (particularly roof spaces)

Change of use of buildings

Refurbishment of all or part of unoccupied dwelling

Re-roofing or complete roof replacements

Renovation or gaining access to follies, dovecotes, ice-houses, orangeries etc.

Is the development a new development? **YES**

If yes indicate the current land use of the site and surrounding area. **YES**

Garden

Arable

Agriculturally improved grassland

Semi-improved/unimproved grassland

Brownfield site

Lowland heath

Woodland

Marshlands

Other (please specify)

Does the development involve restorations or alterations of any of the following? **YES**

Tunnels

Mines

Natural caves

Gullies

Rock faces in gardens

Old brick and stone walls

Industrial archaeology such as kilns, chimneys etc.

Geological features

In the course of the development is there likely to be any of the following: **YES**

Soil compaction

Water table/watercourse flow alterations

Removal of vegetation (including hedgerows and trees) for landscaping

Construction/reconstruction of ponds

Reinstatements of bridges, paths, stiles, walkways, culverts, lawns and terraces

Construction of permanent or temporary access roads

In the course of the development will any of the following be undertaken? **YES**

Aerial construction and wire erection

Renewable energy technology assemblies

Permanent or temporary installation of fuel and chemical storage facilities

Underground energy, water and telecommunication conduits

Effluent and rainwater drainage systems

CONSULT THE SPG RE-USE AND ADAPTATION OF TRADITIONAL RURAL BUILDINGS

GRASS SNAKES, ADDERS, SLOW WORMS AND COMMON LIZARDS

Protection from intentional killing, sale and injury is given by The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. If present an ecological survey should be carried out by a surveyor licensed by English Nature. A mitigation report should be submitted to the Planning Authority in consultation with English nature.

DORMICE

Full protection is given under the Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994. If present an ecological survey should be carried out by a surveyor licensed by English Nature. A mitigation report should be submitted to the Planning Authority in consultation with English nature. Further developments involving dormice will require a Development Licence from Defra following planning approval.

GREAT CRESTED NEWT

Full protection at all times under Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994. If development is within 500 metres of a pond an ecological survey should be carried out by a surveyor licensed by English Nature. A mitigation report should be submitted to the Planning Authority in consultation with English nature. Further developments involving great crested newt will require a Development Licence from Defra following planning approval. **NB.** Species not found in flowing waters but may be hibernating in walls and

OTTER

Full protection at all times under Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994. If present an ecological survey should be carried out by a surveyor licensed by English Nature. A mitigation report should be submitted to the Planning Authority in consultation with English nature. Further developments involving otter will require a Development Licence from Defra following planning approval.

WATER VOLE

Protection against damage to places of shelter and protection for water vole when in places of shelter is afforded by The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is likely that this protection will be strengthened. If present an ecological survey should be carried out by a surveyor licensed by English Nature. A mitigation report should be submitted to the Planning Authority in consultation with English nature

ATLANTIC STREAM (WHITE-CLAWED) CRAYFISH

Protection from intentional taking and sale is given by The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. If present an ecological survey should be carried out by a surveyor licensed by English Nature. A mitigation report should be submitted to the Planning Authority in consultation with English nature.

*** It is recommended that with all development the local authority ecologist is contacted if doubt exists concerning the presence of protected species OR an ecological consultant is engaged to make a judgement.**

Appendix I : Table of guidance to the necessity for ecological survey and appraisal *