

Biodiversity Self-Assessment Form

To be completed by the Applicant

Has this checklist been completed or checked by a suitably qualified/experienced ecologist?

Yes / No

SECTION 1 – Sites and Habitats

| PROPOSAL DETAILS | | Y | N | If you have answered 'YES' to any of these, is it likely that the development would have an impact on the identified site? (see Note 2) Please explain why/why not, or state if further information is provided (see below*) |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Please answer all questions Yes (Y) or No (N) by marking the appropriate box against each question. | | | | |
| Legally Protected Sites for Nature Conservation | | | | |
| 1.1 | Is the application site on, adjacent to or within 200m of a SSSI, SAC, SPA or Ramsar site? (see Note 1) | | X | |
| 1.2 | Is the application for residential or tourism development within the zone of influence (8km) of the North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC? Note: if yes, the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Mitigation Strategy must be applied or a bespoke mitigation strategy put forward to compensate for recreational impacts. | | X | |
| 1.3 | Is the application for residential or tourism development within the zone of influence (15.4km) of the Cotswold Beechwoods SAC? Note: if yes, the HRA Mitigation Strategy must be applied or a bespoke mitigation strategy put forward to compensate for recreational impacts. | | X | |
| 1.4 | Is the application for residential or tourism development within the zone of influence (6.2km) (NB: zone of influence may be subject to change) of the Severn Estuary SPA, SAC and Ramsar? Note: if yes, the HRA Mitigation Strategy must be applied or a bespoke mitigation strategy put forward to compensate for recreational impacts. | | X | |
| 1.5 | Is the application located within a sensitive location for horseshoe bats in the Forest of Dean District Council area? | | X | |

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|--|--|---|---|--|
| | wv-fod-bat-sac-development-management-survey-and-assessment-guidance-vr-july-2021.pdf (fdean.gov.uk) | | | |
| 1.6 | Is the site within an SSSI impact risk zone (IRZ) and does it correspond to any of the development types listed in the results? <i>Note: if yes, the LPA would need to consult Natural England.</i> | | X | |
| Habitats and locally designated sites | | | | |
| 1.6 | Are any of the following present on or within 100m of the application site? <i>NB: If yes, there may be a Local Wildlife Site (see Note 1), Priority Habitat* or other important feature within or adjacent to the application site (please see Note 3 for further information on identifying these).</i> | | | |
| a) | Local Wildlife Site | | X | |
| b) | Estuary or saltmarsh | | X | |
| c) | Wetlands or marshes | | X | |
| d) | Watercourses (rivers or streams) | X | | |
| e) | Lakes or ponds | | X | |
| f) | Heathland | | X | |
| g) | Mixed / broadleaved woodland | | X | |
| h) | Veteran (particularly old/large) trees | | X | |
| i) | Hedgerows | | X | |
| j) | Flower-rich meadow / species-rich grassland | | X | |
| k) | Traditional or Old Orchard | | X | |
| l) | Mosaic habitats on previously developed land | | X | |
| m) | Arable field margins supporting assemblages of rare arable plants | | X | |

* This may simply be a brief explanation in the box provided within the table, for example stating that the identified feature is outside the development footprint/boundaries, or a biodiversity report has been submitted. Please note that the submitted information will be reviewed by the Local Planning Authority and you may be asked for further clarification if necessary either prior to validation or during the application process.

SECTION 2 – Species, including priority species (see Note 6)

| Please answer ALL questions yes (Y) or no (N) by marking the appropriate box against each question. | | Y | N | Species/Issue | Survey carried out and relevant report submitted (reference)? |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| 2.1 | Would the proposed works affect <u>existing</u> buildings with any of the following features: (see Note 2) | | | | |
| a) | Hanging tiles (see Note 5), timber cladding or weatherboarding, roof voids where the building is within 200m of woodland, hedgerow networks or water | | X | Bats and bat roosts Breeding birds Barn owls | |
| b) | Buildings or structures within 200m of woodland, hedgerow networks, and/or water | | X | | |
| c) | Pre-1914 buildings or structures within 400m of woodland, hedgerow networks and/or water | | X | | |
| d) | Pre-1914 buildings with gable ends, traditional clay tile roofs or slate roofs, hanging tiles or weatherboarding regardless of location | | X | | |
| e) | Any structure with open flying access within 200m of woodland, hedgerow network, or water | | X | | |
| f) | Any structure with gaps around roof structures such as flashing, ridge tiles, fascia and soffit boards within 200m of woodland, hedgerow network or water | | X | | |
| g) | Structures where there is known current or historic bat use | | X | | |
| h) | Agricultural buildings, particularly of traditional brick or stone construction and with/or with exposed wooden beams greater than 20cm thick | X | | Bats Barn owls Swallows Other breeding birds | |
| i) | Tunnels, mines, kilns, ice houses, adits, military fortifications, air raid shelters, cellars or similar underground ducts and structures | | X | Bats | |
| j) | Bridge structures, especially over water or wet ground | | X | Bats Breeding birds Otter Water vole | |
| k) | Gravel pits, quarries or natural cliff faces and rock outcrops with crevices, caves or swallets | | X | Bats Breeding birds Reptiles | |
| 2.2 | Would the proposal affect trees with any of the following features? (see Note 2) | | | | |
| a) | Old and veteran trees | | X | Bats and bat roosts Breeding birds Invertebrates | |
| b) | Trees with obvious holes, cracks, cavities or dense vegetation (e.g. ivy) | | X | | |
| c) | Trees with a circumference greater than 1m at chest height | | X | | |

| Please answer ALL questions yes (Y) or no (N) by marking the appropriate box against each question. | | Y | N | Species/Issue | Survey carried out and relevant report submitted (reference)? |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 2.3 | Are there streams, rivers or lakes on or within 10m of the application site that would be affected (including their banks and adjacent habitat) by the proposals? | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bat foraging habitat Otter Water vole White-clawed crayfish Breeding birds Over-wintering birds | |
| 2.4 | Would the proposals have an impact (see Note 2) on any of the following features? | | | | |
| a) | Deciduous (i.e. not mainly conifer) woodland? | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bat foraging habitat | |
| b) | Field hedgerows over 1m tall and over 0.5m thick? | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Dormice Breeding birds | |
| c) | Areas of scrub well-connected to woodland or hedgerows? | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Badger | |
| 2.5 | Does the proposal (see Note 2): | | | | |
| a) | Take place within 500m of any pond (major development) or 250m of a pond (minor development) and within the red, amber, green zones of the district level licensing scheme's modelled map (NatureSpace)? https://naturespaceuk.com/gismaps/impact-risk-map/ | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Amphibians - particularly great crested newts and common toads | |
| b) | Affect an area of land 0.01ha (100m ²) or greater within 100m of a pond? | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |
| c) | Affect an area of land 1ha or greater be affected within 500m of a pond? | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |
| d) | Damage or destroy a pond or located within 50m of a pond? | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |
| e) | Affect suitable habitat: refuges (e.g. log piles or rubble) grassland, scrub woodlands or hedgerows OR is connected to the pond by grassland, hedgerows, scrub, woodland, ditches? | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 2.6 | Would the proposal affect mature/overgrown gardens over 0.1ha, or any rough grassland, meadow, orchard, derelict/brownfield land, railway land or allotments (see Note 2)? | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Reptiles Breeding birds Hedgehogs | |
| 2.7 | Is the proposal for a wind turbine? | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bat Birds, including migratory | |
| 2.8 | Does the proposal involve lighting of churches, listed buildings or flood lighting of green space within 50 metres of woodland, water, hedgerows or lines of trees with obvious connectivity to woodland or water? | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bats Barn owls Breeding birds | |

| Please answer ALL questions yes (Y) or no (N) by marking the appropriate box against each question. | | Y | N | Species/Issue | Survey carried out and relevant report submitted (reference)? |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| 2.9 | Is the proposal for a solar farm? (see Note 7) | | X | Rare arable plants Badger Dormouse Reptiles Amphibians Breeding birds including ground-nesting birds | |

NOTES

Note 1: You can find out if your application site is on or near any of these sites from www.natureonthemap.org.uk, www.magic.gov.uk. The Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records (GCER) or the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC) can provide detailed maps showing boundaries of all site designations and priority habitats.

SSSI = Site of Special Scientific Interest (designated and protected under UK law); SAC = Special Area of Conservation; SPA = Special Protection Area (these are designated and protected under EU law and are also SSSIs); Ramsar site = internationally important wetland, designated under the Ramsar Convention – these will also be SPAs / SACs and SSSI.

Impact Risk Zones (IRZs) are a GIS tool developed by Natural England to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSI posed by development proposals. They define zones around each SSSI which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts. The SSSI IRZ Dataset can be downloaded from the Natural England Open Data Geoportal. It is also available to view on www.magic.gov.uk

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) are not legally protected, but are identified in the Local Plan as being of importance for biodiversity and are considered during the planning process.

Note 2: Impacts can be direct such as destruction, removal or modification, or indirect through disturbance such as run-off, noise, dust, lighting or increased recreational use. The impact risk mapping for GCN is available at <https://naturespaceuk.com/qismaps/impact-risk-map/>.

Note 3: Areas of designated Ancient Woodland and some Priority Habitats can be found on www.magic.gov.uk. The LPA's Local Plan Proposals Map for your local planning authority may identify the location of any Local Wildlife Sites. A biodiversity data search from the Local Environmental Records Centre (LERC) should be obtained to inform all biodiversity reports - refer to biodiversity guidance.

Priority Habitats are natural or semi-natural habitats that have been identified as being at risk (i.e. they are rare or in decline) or that are important for certain key species of plant or animal; previously known as UK BAP priority habitats, they are now referred to as 'Habitats of Principal Importance for Biodiversity' (as defined in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006); see <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-bap-priority-habitats/#list-of-uk-bap-priority-habitats>

Note 4: Avoidance (measures taken to avoid impacts) should be the first considerations; mitigation (measures which make unavoidable impacts less severe); compensation (measures which counterbalance remaining impacts, resulting in an overall no net loss of biodiversity). NB 'Mitigation' as a general term, or a 'mitigation strategy' is often used to cover all these processes; and then in addition to this, enhancement measures to provide a gain in biodiversity.

Note 5 (re. hanging tiles): This checklist, where relating to potential impacts on bats, is adapted from the Bat Conservation Trust's guidelines (see <http://www.bats.org.uk/pages/guidanceforprofessionals.html>) on where bats might reasonably be likely to be found. However, bats can be found in other locations, types or areas of buildings. It is particularly important to note that where a building has hanging tiles but is not within 200m of woodland or water, there is still potentially a reasonable likelihood of bats being present and a survey may be required in situations other than those specifically identified in the BIC.

Note 6: **Priority species** - Species that have been identified as being at risk (i.e. they are rare or in decline) or important for certain key species of plant or animal; previously referred to as UK BAP priority species, these are now known as "Species of Principal Importance for Biodiversity Conservation" under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 as listed at <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-bap-priority-species/#uk-bap-priority-species-list>