Householder Self-Assessment Form

To be completed by the Applicant						
Has this checklist been completed or checked by a suitably qualified/experienced ecologist?			☐ Yes ☐ No			
SEC	SECTION 1 – Sites and Habitats					
PROPOSAL DETAILS Please answer all questions Yes or No by marking the appropriate box against each question		Υ	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*)		
Leg	ally Protected Sites for Nature Conservation					
1.1	Is the application site on or within 50m of a SSSI, SAC, SPA or Ramsar site? (see Note 1)		Ø	Click or tap here to enter text.		
Hab	itats and Locally Designated Sites					
1.2	1.2 Are any of the following present on or within 50m of the application site? 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.					
a)	Local Wildlife Site		Ø	Click or tap here to enter text.		
b)	Estuary or saltmarsh			Click or tap here to enter text.		
c)	Wetlands or marshes		4	Click or tap here to enter text.		
d)	Water courses (rivers or streams)		Ø	Click or tap here to enter text.		
e)	Lakes or ponds		4	Click or tap here to enter text.		
f)	Heathland			Click or tap here to enter text.		
g)	Mixed / Broad-leaved woodland			Click or tap here to enter text.		
h)	Veteran (particularly old/large) trees		d	Click or tap here to enter text.		
i)	Hedgerows		d	Click or tap here to enter text.		
j)	Flower-rich meadow/grassland		d	Click or tap here to enter text.		
k)	Traditional or Old Orchard			Click or tap here to enter text.		
1)	Mosaic habitats on previously developed land		4	Click or tap here to enter text.		

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.		Υ	N	Species / Issue	Survey carried out and relevant report submitted attached (reference)?	
2.1 Would the proposed works affect existing buildings with any of the following: (see Note 2)						
a)	Hanging tiles (see note 5), timber cladding/weatherboarding, roof voids where the building is within 200m of woodland, hedgerow network or water		3		Click or tap here to enter text.	
b)	Buildings or structures within 200m of woodland, hedgerow network and/or water		3		Click or tap here to enter text.	
c)	Pre-1914 buildings or structures within 400m of woodland, hedgerow network and/or water		B		Click or tap here to enter text.	
d)	Pre-1914 buildings with gable ends, traditional clay tile roofs or slate roofs, hanging tiles or weatherboarding regardless of location		3	Bats and bat roosts Breeding birds Barn owls	Click or tap here to enter text.	
e)	Any structure with open flying access within 200m of woodland, hedgerow network or water		4		Click or tap here to enter text.	
f)	Any structure with gaps around roof structures such as flashing, ridge tiles, facia and soffit boards within 200m of woodland, hedgerow network or water		ß		Click or tap here to enter text.	
g)	Structures where there is known current or historic bat use		ď		Click or tap here to enter text.	
h)	Cellar, ice-house or other stone-built structure		ß	Bats	Click or tap here to enter text.	
2.2	Would the proposal affect trees with ANV of the following features? (see note?)					
a)	Old and veteran trees		d		Click or tap here to enter text.	
b)	Trees with obvious holes, cracks, cavities or heavy vegetation (e.g. ivy)		Ø	Bats and bat roosts Breeding birds Invertebrates	Click or tap here to enter text.	
c)	Trees with a circumference greater than 1m at chest height			/ wertebrates	Click or tap here to enter text.	
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 development?		D	Bats – foraging habitat Otter Water vole White-clawed crayfish Breeding birds	Click or tap here to enter text.	
2.4	Would the proposals affect (see <i>note 2</i>) any of the following features?					
a)	Deciduous (i.e. not mainly conifer) woodland?		d	Bat foraging habitat Dormice	Click or tap here to enter text.	
b)	Field hedgerows over 1m tall and over 0.5m thick?		d	Breeding birds Badger	Click or tap here to enter text.	

c)	Areas of scrub well-connected to woodland or hedgerows?	2		Click or tap here to enter text.
2.5	Do the proposed works (see Note 2):			to chief text.
a)	Take place within 50m of any pond and within the red or amber zones of the district level licensing scheme's modelled map https://naturespaceuk.com/the-scheme/impact-map/	2	Amphibians – particularly great crested newts and common toads	Click or tap here to enter text.
b)	Damage or destroy a pond or habitat within close proximity to a pond (c. 10m)?	•		Click or tap here to enter text.
c)	Affect suitable habitat: refuges (e.g. log piles or rubble) grassland, scrub woodlands or hedgerows OR is connected to the pond by grassland, hedgerows etc?	<u> </u>		Click or tap here to enter text.
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 <i>note 2</i>)	ď	Reptiles Breeding birds Hedgehogs	Click or tap here to enter text.
2.7	Does the proposal involve flood lighting or a significant increase in external lighting?	d	Bats	Click or tap here to enter text.
2.8	Is the proposal for a wind turbine?	Ø	Bats Birds	Click or tap here to enter text.

NOTES

Note 1: You can find out if your application site is on or near any of these sites from www.magic.gov.uk or the Cotswold District Council Local Plan Allocations Map, Forest of Dean District Council Local Plan Allocations Map, West Oxfordshire District Council Local Plan Allocations Map.

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 fea tures 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:

- Cotswold District Council Local Plan
- Forest of Dean Local Plan
- West Oxfordshire District Council Local Plan

Note 2: Impacts can be <u>direct</u> such as destruction, removal or modification, or <u>indirect</u> through disturbance such as run-off, noise, dust, lighting or increased recreational use.

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 Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records (GCER) or the Thames Valley Environmental Records (TVERC) should be obtained if necessary - refer to biodiversity guidance.

Priority Habitat – 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, these 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://incc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-bap-priority-habitats

Note 4: <u>Avoidance</u> (measures taken to avoid impacts) should be the first considerations; <u>mitigation</u> (measures which make unavoidable impacts less severe); <u>compensation</u> (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, <u>enhancement</u> 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/quidanceforprofessionals.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://incc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-bap-priority-species/#uk-bap-priority-species-list

The Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records (GCER) or the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC) hold data on the known locations of millions of protected, notable and priority species. However, the absence of a record does not necessarily mean that the species is absent from an area – it is entirely dependent on recording effort.

Important: this checklist cannot include all protected species and all circumstances where they may be affected. Legislation relating to protected species applies in all circumstances and it is the responsibility of the developer to ensure that protected species and habitats are not impacted as a result of development. If protected species are found during the course of development, work must stop and advice sought from a competent (suitably qualified and/or experienced) ecologist and/or Natural England on any special precautions before continuing, including the need for a derogation licence.

For office use only – to be completed by the Validation Team:

1	Have ALL questions on ALL sections been completed?	□ Yes □ No	If Yes, go to 2	If NO, application should not be validated
2	Have any questions been answered 'Yes'?	□ Yes	If YES, go to 3	If NO, application can be validated
3	Does the applicant's completed checklist conclude that, although there may be some biodiversity-related issues, no impacts are likely to occur and no mitigation is required?	□ Yes □ No	If YES, application can be validated	If NO, go to 4
4	Has an appropriate biodiversity report* been submitted to address all the potential impacts and recommend mitigation and enhancement measures?	□ Yes □ No	If YES, application can be validated	If NO, application should not be validated

^{*}Note: Appropriate reports are: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (where no further surveys or only precautionary mitigation measures are required) or Ecological Impact Assessment in most cases.