





Background

Producing biodiversity reports that meet required professional standards reduces the risks of delay with associated planning applications through the planning process.

In our experience the quality and adequacy of biodiversity reports submitted to local planning authorities to support planning applications is — across the whole of the UK - extremely varied and inconsistent. Where reports are inadequate, this can lead to failure to achieve desired outcomes for biodiversity conservation as well as running the risk of delays, increased costs and uncertainty for applicants over whether planning consent will be granted. In the worst case, a planning consent that is granted based upon inadequate information may be open to legal challenge.

Purpose

The purpose of this form is to ensure a competent review of the biodiversity information provided to support a planning application by the applicant has been undertaken. The form is designed to encourage those responsible for providing biodiversity reports to ensure they follow good professional practice and are fit for their intended purpose, i.e. is in accordance with Clauses 6 and 8.1 of BS42020:2013 and therefore adequate to enable determination by the relevant competent authority. This is based on the Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) Checklist available on the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) website https://cieem.net/resource/ecological-impact-assessment-ecia-checklist/

Use

This form shall be used for all full and outline applications where there are likely to be implications for biodiversity. Consequently, the form shall be used for all types of development, whether the proposed development is listed on Schedule 2 of the EIA Regulations or not. In line with the Validation Checklist, biodiversity information would be submitted in the form of either a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal or an Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) Report (in accordance with CIEEM guidelines; see Endnote vii).

The Local Planning Authority will only accept biodiversity information in the form of a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report (PEA) Report where all 3 of the following apply:

- 1. No further surveys* beyond those that are complete and reported fully in the PEA Report are required;
- *A PEA Report will normally be based on a desk study and extended Phase 1 habitat survey (or equivalent), but may also include the results of Phase 2 surveys.
- 2. And either:
- a. The report provides an adequate assessment of biodiversity impacts; or
- b. The report is able to conclude robustly that there would be no significant residual biodiversity impacts.
- 3. And the report provides adequate information about the biodiversity mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures proposed; and these are capable of being secured through a planning condition, obligation and/or protected species licence.







The terms 'Ecological Impact Assessment' (EcIA), 'EcIA Report', 'Preliminary Ecological Appraisal' (PEA), 'PEA Report', 'Extended Phase 1 habitat survey' and 'Phase 2 surveys' are defined by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) in the 'Guide to Ecological Surveys and Their Purpose' (December 2017), available at https://cieem.net/resource/guide-to-ecological-surveys-and-their-purpose/

How to complete this form

Part A of this form provides general background information and a signed declaration. It should be completed by the Ecologist representing the Applicant.

Part B of this form is a declaration that should be completed by the Applicant to demonstrate that they have read and understood the content of the biodiversity report and also agree to any recommendations that have implications for the proposed development, i.e. implementation of necessary biodiversity mitigation measures.

Part C should be completed by the Ecologist representing the Applicant (it is expected that, in most cases, this will be the lead author of the biodiversity report). Part C shall act as a checklist of the issues which should be addressed in the biodiversity report. The Ecologist should confirm that the information requested has been provided in the report and provide the appropriate paragraph reference numbers to allow the Local Planning Authority to quickly confirm that each criterion has been met.

Where the Ecologist finds that they cannot justifiably answer 'Yes' or 'Not applicable', or where they cannot cross-refer to a paragraph of the report which demonstrates that they have complied with a given criterion, they should revisit the work undertaken and revise the report accordingly, prior to its submission.

Part D of the form is to be completed by the Local Planning Authority's 'nominated person with biodiversity expertise' (i.e. a qualified ecologist or a planner with responsibility/expertise for biodiversity matters) during the Local Planning Authority's determination of the planning application.







PART A – GENERAL INFORMATION AND ECOLOG	SIST'S DECLARATION		
Name of Applicant: Mr J Fagge	Site Name: Ampney E	Brook House	
Site Learning (Deat Code (Crid Defended)) CD 074 C4 0400			
Site Location (Post Code/Grid Reference): SP 07161 0190			
Brief Description of Proposed Development: Installation o	of solar panels to the r	oot of an outbuilding	
For instance: Conversion of stone built agricultural barn w Biodiversity features likely to be affected include bats, bar	•		
Details of Biodiversity Report			
Report title: Ampney Brook House, Bat Activity Survey Report	Name and Qualification MCIEEM FLS	ns of Lead Author: Daniel	Ahern CEnv
Date: July 2022 Reference Number: 4479	-		
Type of Biodiversity Report Submitted with the Planning Ap • Full Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) • A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report (PEAR)	oplication (see Sections 3	B and 4 in Purpose above) Y□ Y□	N⊠ N⊠
Summary and Recommendations: Brief description of key biodiversity features likely to be a None	ffected and mitigation r	equired.	
Is a Protected Species Licence from Natural England requi If so, what species and which type of licence? Click or tap here to enter text.	red?	Υ□	N⊠
Are planning conditions required to secure proposed mitigulars, what for? Click or tap here to enter text.	gation?	Υ□	N⊠
Ecologist's Professional Declaration (lead author or person	n responsible for final Q	A of the report).	
Are full details of professional memberships, qualification	s and experience for all	staff involved in the prepa	ration of this
biodiversity report, provided in the EcIA / PEAR?		Y□ N□	
I hereby confirm that the information provided in this form	n is accurate and is a tru	e record of the work under	taken.
Name of Ecologist: Signe		Date:	_
Daniel Ahern DAN	IEL AHERN	15/12	2/23
Qualifications and Experience of the above Ecologist (if diff Click or tap here to enter text.	erent from Lead Author	identified above):	

PART B – APPLICANT'S DECLARATION

I hereby confirm that I have read and understand the findings, implications and recommendations for impact avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement set out in the report referred to in Part A above. I understand that the mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures set out in the report may be secured through a licence from the appropriate statutory conservation body and/or through condition(s) or obligations imposed by the Local Planning Authority, or other decision making authority.

Name of Applicant (or Agent):	Signed: JULIAN FAGGE	Date: 15/12/23

Julian Fagge







PAR	ГС-	- BIODIVERSITY REPORT FORM (checklist)		
	Cho	ecklist to ensure decisions are based on adequate information in accordance with Clauses	Y, N,	Report Ref
		6.2 and 8.1 of BS42020:2013	N/A? □Yes	para no.(s)
Pre-app	1.	Where pre-app advice has been received from the LPA and/or an NGO and/or statutory		Click or tap
		body (e.g. NE DAS) ⁱ , it has been fully accounted for in the report.	□No	here to
			⊠N/A	enter text.
	2.	The scope, structure and content of the report is in accordance with published good	⊠Yes	Click or tap
		practice ^{ii, iii and iv} .	□No	here to
			□N/A	enter text.
	3.	Adequate ^v and up-to-date ^{vi} :	⊠Yes	Click or tap
	a. Desk study has been undertaken ^{vii} ;		□No □N/A	here to
		 b. Phase 1 habitat survey has been undertaken⁷; and c. Phase 2 surveys have been undertaken (where necessary)^{viii}. 		enter text.
	4.	All statutory and non-statutory sites likely to be significantly affected are clearly and	⊠Yes	Click or tap
itats		correctly identified.		here to
Чар		·	□N/A	enter text.
Surveys, Species & Habitats	5.	All protected or priority species and priority habitats ^{ix} likely to be significantly affected are	⊠Yes	Click or tap
scies	•	clearly and correctly identified, and adequate surveys have been undertaken to inform the	□No □N/A	here to
Spe		baseline.		enter text.
eys,	6.	Any invasive non-native plant species present are clearly and correctly identified.	□Yes	Click or tap
urv	•	The second secon	□No ⊠N/A	here to
01				enter text.
	7.	Where a separate preliminary ecological appraisal (phase 1) report states that Phase 2	□Yes	Click or tap
		surveys are required, these have been undertaken in full and results submitted with the		here to
		application (or lack of such surveys is justified).	⊠N/A	enter text.
	8.	The assessment is based on clearly defined development proposals along with relevant	⊠Yes	Click or tap
	_	drawings/plans (and any plans used are the same version number as those submitted with	□No	here to
ts		the application); OR		enter text.
:tte	9.			Click or tap
8				here to
Impacts & Effects				enter text.
<u>m</u>	10.	The report describes and assesses all likely significant biodiversity effects (including	⊠Yes	Click or tap
		cumulative effects) clearly stating the geographical scale of significance (where relevant).		here to
			□N/A	enter text.
	11.	The mitigation hierarchy has been clearly followed ^x .	⊠Yes	Click or tap
			□No	here to
			□N/A	enter text.
int	12.	The report:	⊠Yes	Click or tap
eme		a. Clearly identifies the proposed mitigation and compensation measures, and explains	□No	here to
Enhancement		how these will adequately address all likely significant adverse effects;	□N/A	enter text.
Enh		b. Includes, where necessary, proposals for post-construction monitoring; and		
		 Recommends how proposed measures may be secured through planning conditions/obligations and/or necessary licences. 		
tion	13	A summary table of proposed mitigation and compensation measures has been provided.	⊠Yes	Click or tap
ensa	13.	7. Sammary table of proposed imagation and compensation measures has been provided.	□No	here to
npe			□N/A	enter text.
Mitigation, Compensation $\&$	14. The need for any mitigation licences identified in relation to protected species is clearly			Click or tap
ion,	17.	identified.	⊠Yes □No	here to
igat			□N/A	enter text.
Σ	15	A Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment has been provided where required	□Yes	Click or tap
	15.		□No	here to
			⊠N/A	enter text.
				J







d)	16. Limitations ^{xi} of the biodiversity surveys and assessments have been correctly identified and the implications explained.		⊠Yes □No □N/A	Click or tap here to enter text.
ood Practice	-	ng issues (e.g. site vegetation clearance or roof removal) that may ely affect the proposed timing of development have been identified.	⊠Yes □No □N/A	Click or tap here to enter text.
Competence / Good Practice	methods and guidel	eys and mitigation measures accord with published good practice ines OR deviation from such guidelines is made clear and fully plications for subsequent conclusions and recommendations made	⊠Yes □No □N/A	Click or tap here to enter text.
3	19. All ecologists and surveyors hold appropriate species licences (where relevant) and/or have all necessary competencies to carry out the work undertaken.		⊠Yes □No □N/A	Click or tap here to enter text.
S	legislation and polic circumstances wher	entifies where the proposed development complies with relevant y, highlighting any possible non-compliant issues, and highlighting e a conclusion cannot be drawn as it requires an assessment of non-such as socio-economic ones).	⊠Yes □No □N/A	Click or tap here to enter text.
Conclusions	21. The report provides	a clear summary of losses and gains for biodiversity and a justifies I net gain for biodiversity	⊠Yes □No □N/A	Click or tap here to enter text.
	the significance of e	ns ^{xiii} based on sound professional judgement ^{xiv} have been drawn as to ffects on any designated site, protected or priority habitat/species or ature, and a justified scale of significance has been stated.	⊠Yes □No □N/A	Click or tap here to enter text.
PART D – CONCLUSIONS OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY'S REVIEW OF THE BIODIVERSITY REPORT The scope, structure and content of the biodiversity report submitted is fit and adequate to inform the determination of the planning application. Use the table below to identify the implications for the grant or refusal of planning consent.				
Cont	rmination of the planning	application.	ne	□Yes □No
	rmination of the planning	the implications for the grant or refusal of planning consent. necessary. Comments – including reference to any corresponding criteria from S Click or tap here to enter text.	Section C	2
	rmination of the planning the table below to identify inue on a separate sheet if	application. the implications for the grant or refusal of planning consent. necessary. Comments – including reference to any corresponding criteria from S	Section C	2
2.	rmination of the planning the table below to identify inue on a separate sheet if ning Recommendation Approval (no biodiversity	the implications for the grant or refusal of planning consent. necessary. Comments – including reference to any corresponding criteria from Society or tap here to enter text. Where adequacy of information provided dictates what recommendate — No outstanding ecological issues	Section C tion can I nce n, etc. (i.	be made below.
2. /	rmination of the planning the table below to identify inue on a separate sheet if ning Recommendation Approval (no biodiversity issues) Approval (conditional with no likely delays to	the implications for the grant or refusal of planning consent. necessary. Comments – including reference to any corresponding criteria from S Click or tap here to enter text. Where adequacy of information provided dictates what recommendat -	Section C tion can I nce n, etc. (i.	be made below. e. no pre- ssues







5.	Deferral (pending submission of further essential information)	 □ Biodiversity report currently does not meet good praction inadequate □ Further information must be submitted prior to determ □ Application cannot yet be conditioned □ Potential substantial delays and/or costs inevitable 	•	
6.	Refusal – insufficient information, inadequate biodiversity report	 □ Biodiversity report very poor and provides inadequate indetermination of the application □ Not capable of being conditioned to secure necessary in 		
7.	Refusal – other biodiversity reasons for refusal	 Biodiversity report is sufficient, but there are other reas biodiversity (e.g. objection in principle to the proposal) 	sons for refusal based on	
		ng the biodiversity report on behalf of the Local Planning Auth	ority	
tex	me: Click or tap here to en t.	er Role: Click or tap here to enter text.		
Qualifications and Experience: Click or tap here to enter text.				
Sig	nature: Click or tap here to	enter text.	Date: Click or tap here to enter text.	







ENDNOTES

- ¹ Natural England's Discretionary Advice Service
- "CIEEM (2017) Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing.
- iii CIEEM (2018) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment.
- iv BS42020:2013 Biodiversity Code of Conduct for Planning and Development.
- ^v Adequate ecological information is defined as being Appropriate (i.e. the right type of surveys for the site and the receptors likely to be found) and Sufficient (i.e. there is sufficient effort in view of the time, size, complexity etc of the site to ensure all likely receptors are adequately accounted for such as abundance and distribution) (refer to BS42020:2013 Clause 6.2).
- vi BS42020:2013 states up-to-date normally means not more than 2/3 years although this may be longer if environmental conditions and features have remained the same and there has been minimal change on site. NOTE: CIEEM currently producing guidance on this
- vii Based on the approach described in Section 2 of CIEEM's Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (2018).
- viii See Section 3, Box 4 and Appendix 5 of CIEEM's Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (2018).
- ix See Section 1 Box 1 of CIEEM's Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (2018).
- * In accordance with Paragraph 118 of the National Planning Policy Framework (England; 2018).
- xi An explicit understanding of any limitations for the ecological work should be provided in accordance with Clause 6.7 of BS42020:2013 (including limitations associated with: survey methods, adequacy of equipment, reference to relevant desk top data, interpretation and analysis of results, competency of all ecological surveyors and personnel undertaking the impact assessment and design of mitigation).
- xii Deviation from standard methods and guidance must be reported in accordance with BS42020:2013 (Clauses 4.4, 6.3.6 to 6.3.9 and 6.7) (see also Endnote 9 below). NOTE: CIEEM has a published list of relevant guidance on its website can this be referred to?
- xiii In accordance with CIEEM's Guidelines on Ecological Impact Assessment (2018).
- xiv Further information on how to provide robust justification for any deviation in methods used from those published in good practice guidance is provided in CIEEM (2016) *Pragmatism, Proportionality and Professional Judgement*. In Practice. Issue 91; page 57.