



Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Report Land off Vilner Lane

Quattro Design
October 2015

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Quality Assurance

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Executive Summary

IES Consulting were instructed by Quattro Design to undertake an extended Phase 1 habitat survey at Land off Vilner Lane, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire, BS35 3JA.

The aim of this study was to provide a description of the existing habitat types, to determine the existence and location of any ecologically valuable areas and to identify the presence or potential presence of any protected species. This information will serve to assess the ecological value of the habitats present within the redevelopment proposals, identify any ecological constraints and/or mitigation measures required and also identify any enhancement measures that may be available.

The site is a former tree nursery, and is currently mature woodland. It is being used as a wood store and sales outlet. To the east and north are industrial units, to the west is residential housing and Thornbury Leisure Centre is to the south.

It is proposed to clear the woodland and construct a nursing home.

There is only one protected site within 5km of the development, and this is significantly isolated from the development. The proposed works will not have any impact on the features for which the SPA/SAC is designated, and as such it is not considered further in this report.

The mature woodland is of medium ecological value. Whilst some of it will be cleared to make way for the development, the majority of the large mature specimen trees will be retained.

The site is suitable to support breeding birds, bats, reptiles, amphibians and hedgehog. Recommendations to protect these groups have been made in Section 4.2.

There are several stands of Himalayan balsam on the site. It is recommended this is treated by a specialist contractor with BASIS certification prior to the commencement of the development.

The survey work has identified the site as being of medium ecological value.

Recommendations have been made to ensure that the development does not affect any protected species during either the construction or the operational phase.

If the recommendations made in section 4 above are followed, it is considered that the development will comply with local and national planning policy.

The baseline conditions described in this report are true for the time at which the survey was undertaken. If no works are undertaken within the next 12 months then an update survey may need to be undertaken to ensure the baseline conditions described are accurate.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 IES Consulting were instructed by Quattro Design to undertake an extended Phase 1 habitat survey at Land off Vilner Lane, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire, BS35 3JA, and centred on Grid Reference ST636893. A site location plan can be seen in **Figure 1**.

1.1.2 The aim of this study was to provide a description of the existing habitat types, to determine the existence and location of any ecologically valuable areas and to identify the presence or potential presence of any protected species. This information will serve to assess the ecological value of the habitats present within the redevelopment proposals, identify any ecological constraints and/or mitigation measures required and also identify any enhancement measures that may be available.

1.1.3 The site is a former tree nursery, and is currently mature woodland. It is being used as a wood store and sales outlet. To the east and north are industrial units, to the west is residential housing and Thornbury Leisure Centre is to the south.

1.2 Development Proposals

1.2.1 It is proposed to clear the woodland and construct a nursing home.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The study has been carried out as an extended Phase 1 Habitat survey following the methods laid out by Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC, 1993 updated in 2007, reprint 2010). The study comprised two phases: a desk study consultation exercise and a walkover field survey. By combining the two phases it is possible to identify and evaluate the ecological value of the Site in order to determine the potential impacts of the proposals. **Appendix A** gives any notes and limitations to the survey work.

2.2 Desk Study

2.2.1 The purpose of the desk study is to review information available in the public domain. Information was obtained for the Site and an area within a 2km radius of the sites as recommended in the Institute of Environmental Assessment's '*Guidelines for Baseline Ecological Assessment*' (1997). The survey radius was increased to 5km for Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), which are a European level designation which may trigger the requirement for an Appropriate Assessment, because the designating feature for SPAs/SACs may be mobile enough to travel these distances.

2.2.2 Due to the small size of the site, and the fact that it is owned by South Gloucestershire Council, a reduced desk study was undertaken which utilised publicly available information from MAGIC. This was because it was assumed the client would have free access to the BRERC data so there was no requirement to duplicate this.

2.3 Planning Framework

2.3.1 In addition to the consultation process, a desk study has been carried out to review the local, regional and national planning framework including:

Legislative Framework

- ❖ The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010;
- ❖ The National Planning Policy Framework; and
- ❖ The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP).

Regional and Local Planning Policy

Regional Policy

- ❖ The Regional Biodiversity Implementation Plan for the South West.

Local Policy

- ❖ The South Gloucestershire Core Strategy; and
- ❖ The Gloucestershire LBAP.

2.3.2 Full details of the planning policy relevant to the site can be found in **Appendix B**.

2.4 Field Survey

2.4.1 The walkover field survey of the entire site was conducted on 4th September 2015. The dominant plant species were recorded and habitats classified according to their vegetation types and presented in the standard Phase 1 habitat survey format. Target notes (TN) were made on species and habitats of conservation interest.

2.4.2 The ecological value of existing habitats has been determined using the four-point evaluation scale below, whereby habitats are assessed for their importance. This is an arbitrary scale, which is effective at this level of assessment. Recommendations for more detailed survey and evaluation are made for features that are identified as significant:

- ❖ High ecological importance;
- ❖ Medium ecological importance;
- ❖ Low ecological importance; and
- ❖ Not ecologically important/negligible ecological importance.

2.4.3 Evidence of any species protected by law was recorded where it was found during the field surveys. Because of the habitats present on site and the site location, special attention was paid to the potential suitability for the following species:

Bat

2.4.4 All species of bat (*Chiroptera* spp.) and their place of rest or shelter more generally known as 'roosts' are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) which is the implementation of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Flora and Fauna, 1992 (the Habitats Directive). This makes it illegal to kill, injure, capture or disturb bats or obstruct access to, damage or destroy bat roosts. Under the law, a roost in any structure or place used for rest or shelter is protected. As bats tend to reuse roosts, the roost is fully protected whether the bats are present or not.

2.4.5 Evidence of bat activity and the potential for any structures such as buildings and trees to support a bat roost was searched for during the walkover survey. Any suitable roosting, foraging and commuting habitat were also recorded during the survey.

2.4.6 Evidence of bat activity is usually detected by the following signs:

- ❖ bat droppings (these will accumulate under an established roost);
- ❖ insect wings (from feeding);
- ❖ oil (from fur) and urine stains;
- ❖ scratch marks;
- ❖ holes, apertures and other opportunities for bats to roost; and
- ❖ actual sightings (including corpses).

Birds

2.4.7 All species of wild bird and their nests are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000). This makes it illegal to:

- ❖ Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;

- ❖ Intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; and
- ❖ Intentionally take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

2.4.8 There are also additional penalties for birds listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

2.4.9 Bird species seen or heard during the survey were recorded and their activity noted. This does not constitute a full breeding bird survey although the results are indicative of the birds which could be expected to breed in the habitats present. Any habitats suitable for nesting birds were recorded during the survey.

2.4.10 Particular attention was paid to looking for signs of owls, particularly barn owl (*Tyto alba*). This includes nests, piles of droppings and pellets.

Badger

2.4.11 Badgers (*Meles meles*) and their setts are protected by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, under which it is an offence to either harm badgers or disturb or damage their setts. Records of badgers exist within 500m of the site and therefore the survey recorded any evidence of this species.

2.4.12 Evidence of badger activity is usually detected by the following signs:

- ❖ presence of holes with evidence of badgers such as footprints, discarded hair, etc;
- ❖ presence of dung pits or latrines;
- ❖ presence of well used runs with subsidiary evidence of badger activity; and
- ❖ presence of other indications of badger activity, such as signs of foraging and footprints.

Reptiles

2.4.13 The common reptile species are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000). The species that are most likely to occur on this Site are grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), common lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*), adder (*Vipera berus*) and slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*). This means that they are protected against killing and injuring (but not 'taking') and against sale and transporting for sale.

2.4.14 All reptiles are ectothermic (cold-blooded) and although activity is dependent upon weather and temperature they are usually active between April and September inclusive. The presence of breeding and wintering habitat suitable for reptiles was recorded during the survey. A search of any suitable refugia within the study area, including logs, rocks and other discarded debris, was undertaken during the survey to search for the presence of reptiles. Any species recorded through direct observation were also noted.

Amphibians

2.4.15 Great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*) are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and are listed under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.

2.4.16 Great crested newts breed in ponds and associated wetlands features and hibernate in surrounding suitable terrestrial habitat such as hedgerows, rubble piles, log piles and wooded areas. Breeding ponds, routes to and from hibernating areas, terrestrial foraging areas and the hibernating areas are protected (as places of shelter) and must be identified through survey work.

2.4.17 Common toad is now included as a priority species within the UK BAP (August 2007) and as such is now a material consideration in planning.

2.4.18 Habitat on site was assessed for its suitability to support amphibians, and where appropriate, a Habitat Suitability Index assessment was carried out on waterbodies. Additionally, natural and artificial refugia were inspected for amphibians where possible.

Dormouse

2.4.19 Dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. This makes it illegal to intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture dormice, or damage destroy or obstruct any structure or place used for shelter or protection by a dormouse, and to disturb a dormouse while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

2.4.20 Legal protection requires that due attention is paid to the presence of dormice, and that appropriate actions are taken to safeguard the places they use for shelter and protection. Licences are required from Natural England for any activities arising from development projects which may affect dormice or their habitats.

2.4.21 Any habitats were assessed for their suitability to support dormice – historically this species was thought to be confined to hedgerows and woodland, but more recently breeding populations have been found in stands of willowherb and reedbeds, thus all potentially suitable habitat was assessed. Field signs including nuts and nests were looked for during the habitat assessment.

Invertebrates

2.4.22 Habitat suitable to support notable invertebrates was recorded. This included habitat suitable to support stag beetle (*Lucanus cervus*). Stag beetle is a national Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority species and is listed on section 9.5a and b of schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), making it illegal to sell or advertise it for sale. It is not offered any further protection under the act.

Other

2.4.23 Presence of any other more common species on the site e.g. foxes, deer and rabbits were also recorded where found.

2.4.24 West European hedgehog is now included as a priority species within the UK BAP (August 2007) and as such is now a material consideration in planning. Therefore the

presence or absence of suitable foraging and hibernating areas for this species were noted during the field survey.

Invasive weeds

2.4.25 The presence of invasive weeds such as Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) or giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) were searched for during the survey and marked on the figures where present. British legislation applies to a number of invasive weed species that are listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This makes it an offence to plant, spread or otherwise cause these listed species to grow in the wild.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 The data available on the meta-databases varies, and should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of species. MAGIC was accessed on 5th October 2015.

Protected Sites

3.1.2 The results of the MAGIC search can be seen in **Appendix C**. It should be noted that this search only encompasses sites with a statutory designation. Non-statutory designated sites such as County Wildlife Sites are not available electronically on the MAGIC meta-database.

International/National

3.1.3 Within 5km of the site there is one SPA and SAC, the Severn Estuary, which is approximately 4.9km northwest of the site.

Regional/Local

3.1.4 There are no regionally or locally designated sites within 2km of the site.

Protected and Otherwise Important Species

3.1.5 A data search was not undertaken for protected or otherwise important species due to the small size of the site, its location, and the fact that it is assumed the client has free access to this information.

Planning Framework

3.1.6 **Appendix B** gives details of the local, regional and national planning policies applicable to the site.

3.2 Field Survey

Habitat Descriptions

Woodland

3.2.1 The whole site is covered in mature planted broadleaf woodland. The southern half of the site has little understory vegetation, whilst the northern half is a more typical woodland site. Because this was formerly a tree nursery, the majority of the specimens are planted, though there are some semi-mature self-seeded trees present.

3.2.2 Species present included ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), English elm (*Ulmus minor*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), walnut (*Jugulans regia*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), apple (*Malus* sp.) and bird cherry (*Prunus padus*).

3.2.3 Understory species included lords and ladies (*Arum maculatum*), currant (*Ribes* sp.), stinking iris (*Iris foetidissima*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*), ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), burdock (*Arctium lappa*), fern, clematis (*Cleatis vitalba*), pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), Russian vine (*Fallopia baldschuanica*), and nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

3.2.4 There are several trees on the site which have some limited potential to support roosting bats, however the current layout shows that these will be retained. Mature woodland such as this is difficult to replace because of the length of time it takes to mature. It provides shelter and foraging habitat for a variety of species including birds, bats, small mammals and invertebrates. It is considered to be of **medium** ecological value, with any trees which are shown to support bats being of **high** ecological value.

Dry Ditch

3.2.5 Along the southern boundary of the site is a dry ditch. This contains species such as harts tongue fern (*Asplenium scolopendrium*), dog's mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*), herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), nettle, false brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), rumex sp, wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), ash, creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), ivy (*Hedera helix*), red campion (*Silene dioica*) and privet (*Ligustrum* sp.).

3.2.6 These are more typical woodland understory species, and it is likely to be seasonally wet. There were no obvious mammal runs or holes, and it did not seem suitable to support amphibians. It is considered to be of **low** ecological value.

Other

3.2.7 There are several large habitat piles consisting of logs and brash within the site. These provide good shelter for reptiles, amphibians and small mammals. They are several metres in length, and due to their size are not easily replicated. They are considered to be of **medium** ecological value. (See TN1).

Species

3.2.8 The site has the potential to support a number of protected or otherwise important species including hedgehogs, reptiles, bats and breeding birds.

3.2.9 There are several patches of the invasive species Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*). This is a Schedule 9 species in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Section 14 of which prohibits its introduction into the wild. This means that it is an offence to cause it to spread, and it will need to be controlled prior to the start of the development. (See TN2).

4 EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Evaluation

Protected Sites

4.1.1 There is only one protected site within 5km of the development, and this is significantly isolated from the development. The proposed works will not have any impact on the features for which the SPA/SAC is designated, and as such it is not considered further in this report.

Habitats

4.1.2 The mature woodland is of medium ecological value. Whilst some of it will be cleared to make way for the development, the majority of the large mature specimen trees will be retained.

Species

4.1.3 The site is suitable to support breeding birds, bats, reptiles, amphibians and hedgehog. Recommendations to protect these groups have been made in Section 4.2.

4.1.4 There are several stands of Himalayan balsam on the site. It is recommended this is treated by a specialist contractor with BASIS certification prior to the commencement of the development.

4.2 Further Survey Work

4.2.1 A breeding bird check should be carried out if the vegetation is to be cleared between March and August inclusive. If any active nests are present, then these must be protected from disturbance by a 5m buffer zone until an ecologist has confirmed that the young have fledged naturally.

4.2.2 If any trees to be removed have features suitable to support roosting bats, then it is recommended that a pre-removal inspection is undertaken by a suitably experienced and licenced ecologist, using an endoscope and thermal imaging camera where appropriate to inspect potential roost sites. Should the tree be considered likely to support roosting bats, then it should be subject to further survey work following the BCT guidelines. If it is shown to support roosting bats, then a licence may be required from Natural England in order to remove it.

4.2.3 Currently there is no evidence of badgers using the site. However, suitable habitat for this species is present, and badgers are naturally very mobile creatures. If the development has not commenced within 6 months of the date of this report, a check for badger activity on the site should be undertaken to ensure no new setts have been created.

4.3 Recommendations

4.3.1 In order to ensure that breeding birds are not disturbed during the works, it is recommended that any vegetation is cleared outside of the breeding bird season (March-August inclusive).

4.3.2 The habitat piles provide suitable shelter opportunities for a variety of species. In order to ensure these are not adversely affected, the following approach should be taken to their removal:

- ❖ Surrounding understory vegetation should be cleared over the winter months to ground level, and arisings removed;
- ❖ The habitat piles should be dismantled by hand under the supervision of an ecologist during the summer. This should not begin until reptiles are known to be active (day time temperatures are consistently above 9C, and overnight temperatures do not drop below 5C). Any reptiles or amphibians should either be allowed to disperse naturally to a safe place, or should be moved by hand to an area of safety. In the unlikely event of a great crested newt being found, work should stop and advice sought from Natural England.

4.4 Mitigation and Enhancements

4.4.1 Any lighting scheme on the site should look to minimize light spill and to preserve dark corridors through the site, particularly at the perimeter. No uplighting should be used.

4.4.2 Soft landscaping should use native species of local provenance where possible.

4.4.3 Habitat piles should be incorporated into the soft landscaping to mitigate for the loss of the habitat piles currently on the site.

4.4.4 Two hedgehog boxes should be incorporated into the development. Fences should allow for the free movement of this species onto and off the site – if close board fencing is to be used, tunnels should be used to ensure they can still move across the site.

4.4.5 Three bat boxes and three bird boxes should be incorporated into the development.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1.1 The survey work has identified the site as being of medium ecological value.

5.1.2 Recommendations have been made to ensure that the development does not affect any protected species during either the construction or the operational phase.

5.1.3 If the recommendations made in section 4 above are followed, it is considered that the development will comply with local and national planning policy.

5.1.4 The baseline conditions described in this report are true for the time at which the survey was undertaken. If no works are undertaken within the next 12 months then an update survey may need to be undertaken to ensure the baseline conditions described are accurate.

IES Consulting Ltd

6 REFERENCES

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Devon Biodiversity Action Plan

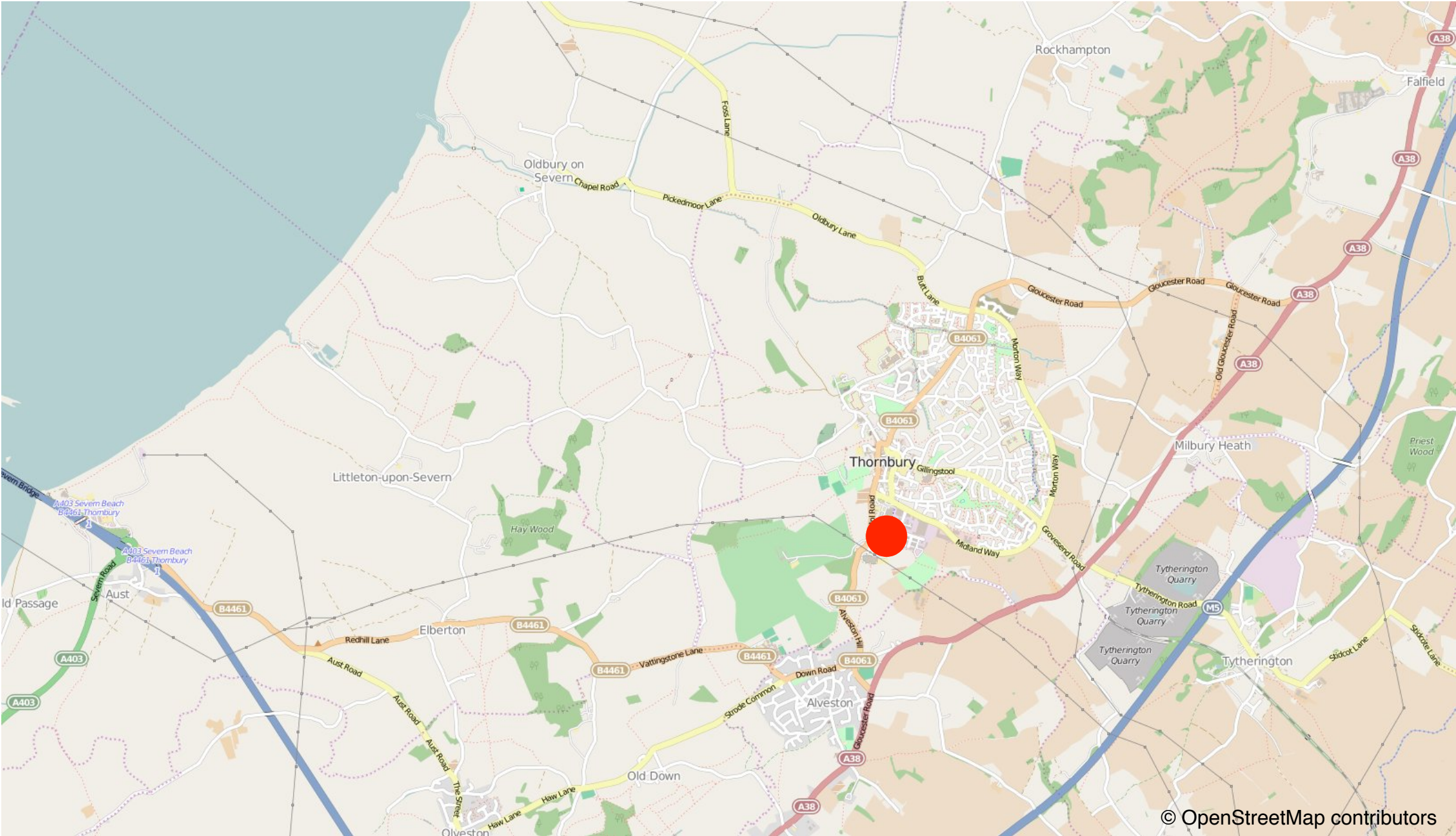
Stace, C. (1997) New Flora of the British Isles. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University Press.

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION

Figure 1: Site Location

Key

 Site Location



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Project	Vilner Lane		
Client	Quattro Design		
Date	Oct 2015	Scale	NTS
Drawn	TT	Job #	IES/2015/065

FIGURE 2: PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY

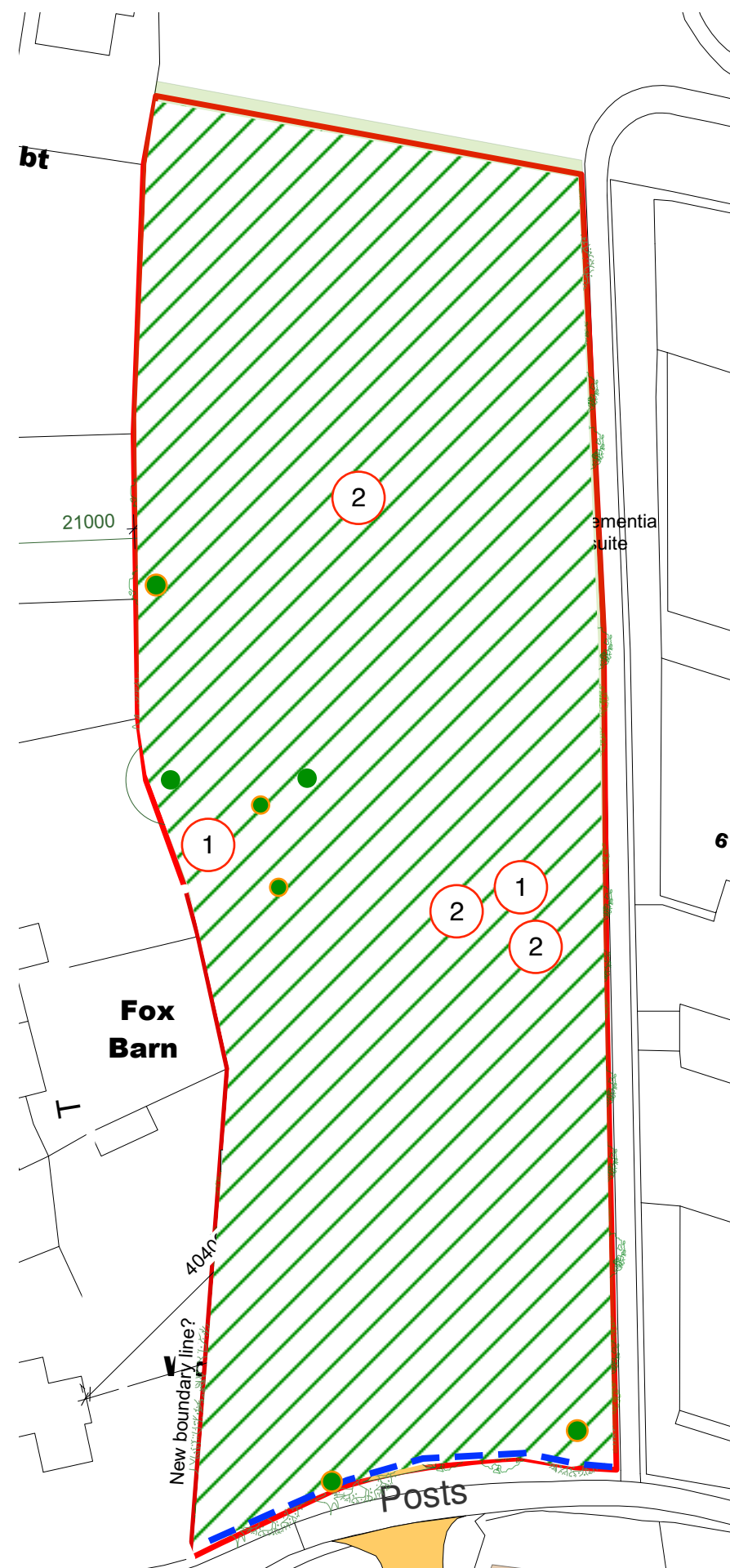


Figure 2: Phase 1 Survey

Key

- Site Boundary
- Planted Broadleaf Woodland
- Dry Ditch
- Target Note
- Mature Tree (No Bat Potential)
- Mature Tree (Low/Medium Bat Potential)

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APPENDIX A: NOTES AND LIMITATIONS

IES Consulting staff and their sub-consultants have endeavoured to identify the presence of protected species wherever possible on site, where this falls within the agreed scope of works.

Up to date standard methodologies have been used, which are accepted by Natural England (previously English Nature) and other statutory conservation bodies. No responsibility will be accepted where these methodologies fail to identify all species on site. IES cannot take responsibility where Government, national bodies or industry subsequently modify standards.

The results of the survey and assessment work undertaken by IES Consulting were representative at the time of surveying.

IES Consulting have advised on the optimum survey season for a particular habitat/species prior to undertaking the survey work. However, IES Consulting cannot accept responsibility for the accuracy of surveys undertaken outside this period.

IES Consulting cannot accept responsibility for data collected from third parties.

APPENDIX B: PLANNING POLICY

National Policy

National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012

In March 2012, the Government released their new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This replaced all the Planning Policy Statements (PPS) including PPS9. The aim of the NPPF is to simplify the planning system. Under Section 11, Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment, the vision is to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;
- recognizing the wider benefits of ecosystem services;
- minimizing impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
- preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and
- remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

The planning system has an important role to play in order for the Government's objectives to be met. The NPPF supplies key principles for the planning system to adhere to, including:

- how local planning authorities should prepare plans and policies to take into account the natural environment;
- ensuring that great weight is given to conserving biodiversity, landscape and scenic beauty in certain designated sites, including through a presumption against major development; and
- how to minimize impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity through the use of planning policies.

Additionally, the NPPF gives a set of principles which should be used when determining planning applications in order to aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity:

- if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- proposed development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (either individually or in combination with other developments) should not normally be permitted. Where an adverse effect on the site's notified special interest features is likely, an exception should only be made where the benefits of the development, at this site, clearly outweigh both the impacts that it is likely to have on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

- development proposals where the primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be permitted;
- opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged;
- planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss; and
- the following wildlife sites should be given the same protection as European sites:
 - potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
 - listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
 - sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.
- The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where development requiring appropriate assessment under the Birds or Habitats Directives is being considered, planned or determined.

UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP).

The UK BAP is the government's response to the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity, and encompasses the following aspects:

- It describes the UK's biological resources;
- It commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources; and
- It has 1150 Species, 65 Habitats and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions

The UK BAP is implemented through Local BAPs (LBAPs), such as the BANES LBAP, which reflect the biological diversity of different areas of the country.

Regional Policy

Following the demise of the regions with the change of government, regional planning policy is no longer applicable at this point in time.

Local Policy

The South Gloucestershire Core Strategy Policy CS9.2:

New development will be expected to conserve and enhance the natural environment, avoiding or minimizing impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity.

The South Gloucestershire BAP contains 10 Priority Habitats and 15 Priority Species, of which the following are applicable to the site:

- ❖ Broadleaf Woodlands;
- ❖ Bullfinch;

- ❖ Song Thrush;
- ❖ Hedgehog;
- ❖ Slow Worm.

APPENDIX C: MAGIC DATA

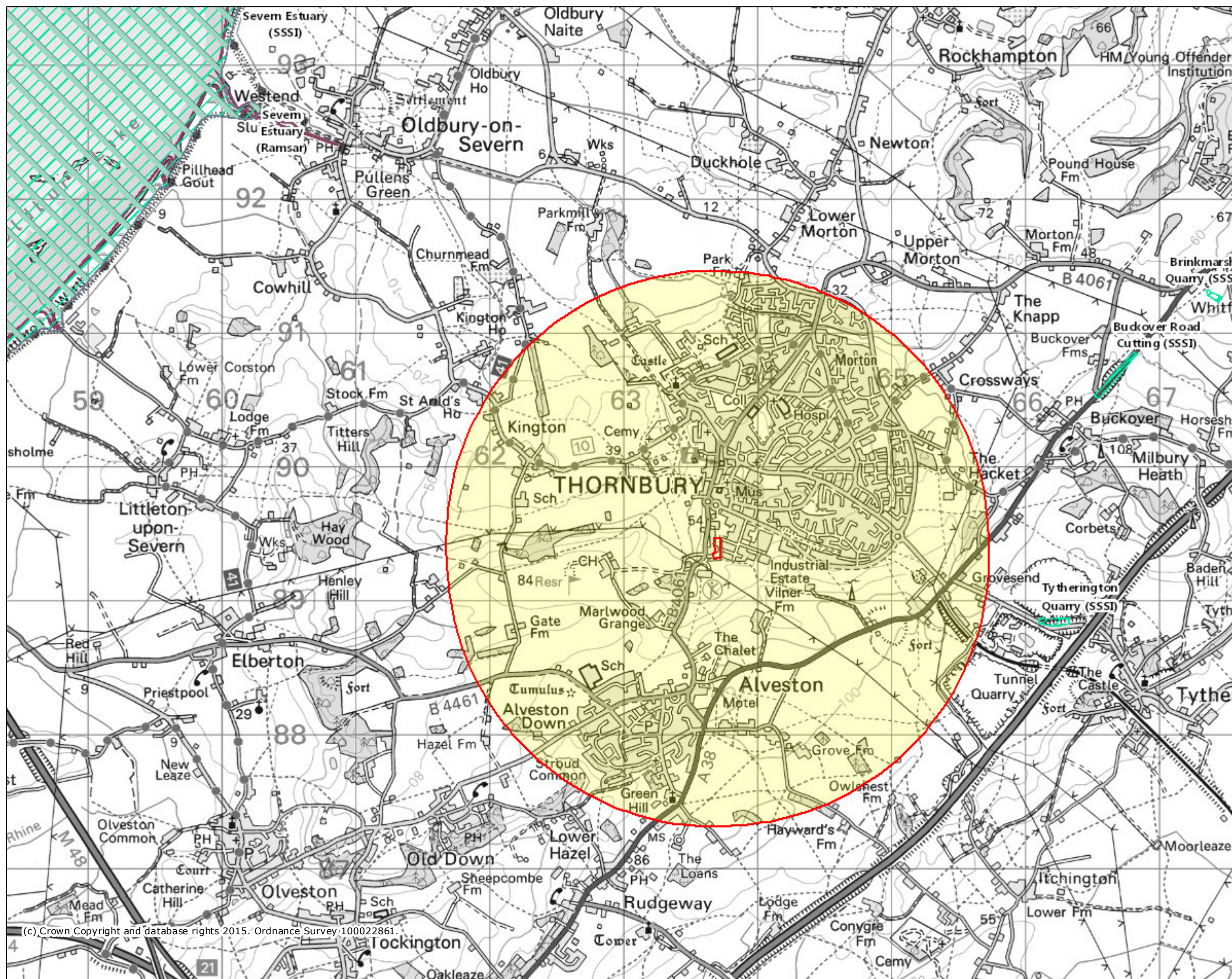
Site Check Report Report generated on Mon Oct 05 2015
You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: ST636893
The following features have been found in your search area:

Local Nature Reserves (England)
No Features found

National Nature Reserves (England)
No Features found

Ramsar Sites (England)
No Features found

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)
No Features found



Legend

-  Local Nature Reserves (England)
-  National Nature Reserves (England)
-  Ramsar Sites (England)
-  Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)

Projection = OSGB36

xmin = 358200

ymin = 187300

xmax = 367900

ymax = 192300

Map produced by MAGIC on 5 October, 2015.

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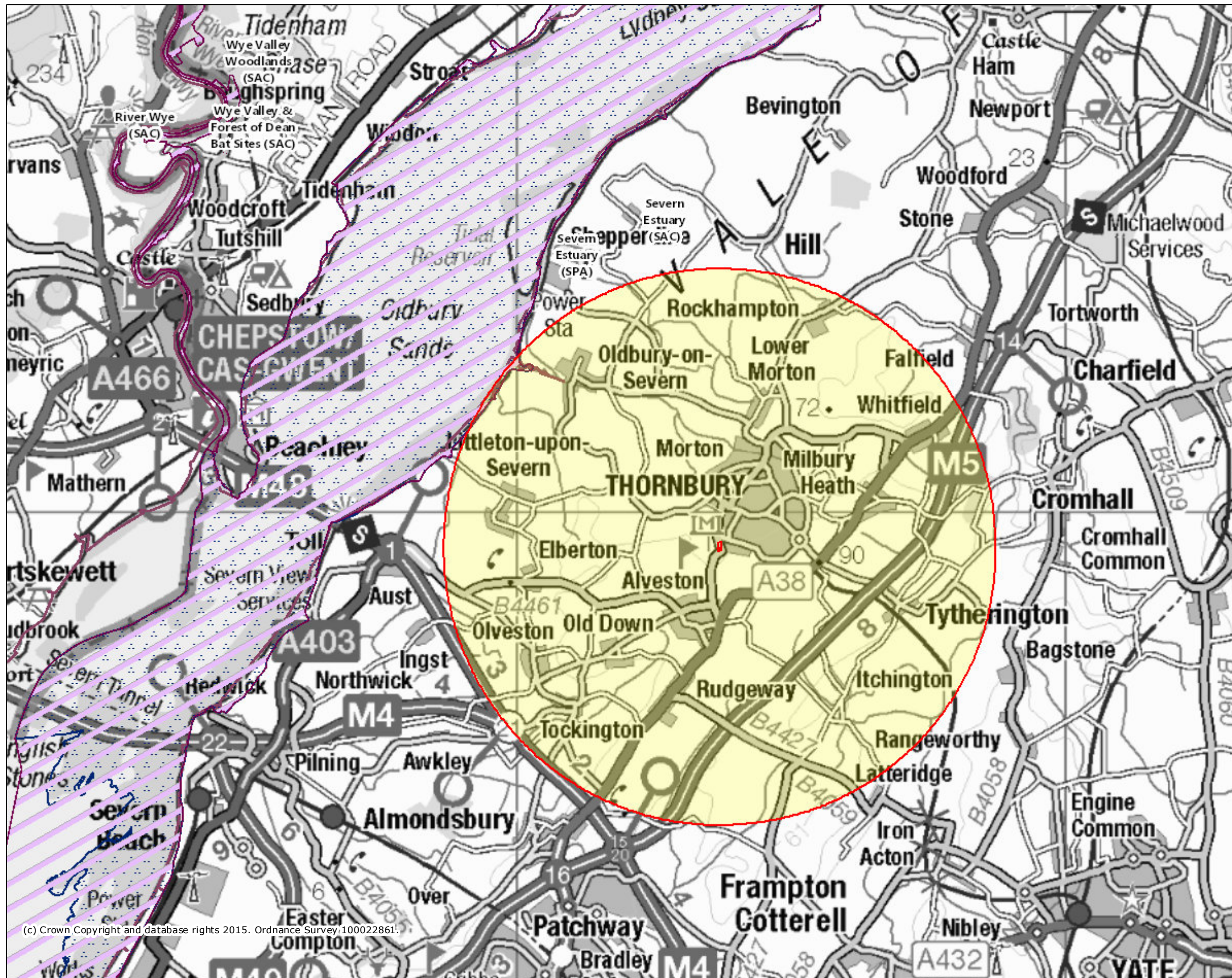
Site Check Report Report generated on Mon Oct 05 2015
You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: ST636893
The following features have been found in your search area:

Special Areas of Conservation (England)

Name	SEVERN ESTUARY
Reference	UK0013030
Hectares	46945.11
Hyperlink	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?eucode=UK0013030

Special Protection Areas (England)

Name	SEVERN ESTUARY
Reference	UK9015022
Hectares	17600.51



Legend

- Special Areas of Conservation (England)
- Special Protection Areas (England)

Projection = OSGB36
 xmin = 350100
 ymin = 184300
 xmax = 373900
 ymax = 196400

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