

## **Exmoor Biodiversity Trigger List**

Бедвея	Trees	statidaH	Buildings/structures	Designations	əzi2	
Will the proposal involve removal or moving of any section of hedgerow or line of trees (excluding non-native garden hedges unless >10m being removed)	Will the proposal involve impacts* on old or veteran trees, or any trees with obvious holes, cracks, cavities, dense ivy or deadwood or a bird or bat box?	Will the proposal involve impacts* on any of the following?  - An area of woodland  - An area of scrub connected to woodland or hedgerow  - An area of heathland, species-rich grassland, rough grassland or marshy (wet) grassland  - Derelict land, quarries, railway land or allotments	Will the proposal involve any of the following?  - Demolition of (all or part of) building or structure  - Renovation or conversion of a building or structure  - Work to a roof, roof space, barge boards/fascias/soffits or chimney  - Work to walls with crevices, wooden cladding, hanging tiles or climbing plants  - Work to underground structures such as cellars, ice-houses, tunnels, mines, kilns or adits  - Work to a bridge structure	Will the proposal involve impacts* on a designated site (see Natural Environment Record)?  - Special Area of Conservation (SAC)  - Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)  - National Nature Reserve  - County/Local Wildlife Site (CWS/LWS)	Is the application site (red line boundary) greater than 0.1ha?	Triggers for a wildlife report Yes
						S
7		7		\	1	No No



## **Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)**

exemptions listed below, the applicant must provide a statement setting out why they believe this is the case. development. Where applicants consider that the development would not be subject to the general biodiversity gain condition, as outlined by the planning permission has been granted, a Biodiversity Gain Plan must be submitted and approved by the planning authority before commencement of the development biodiversity value of the development granted permission. The general biodiversity gain condition is a pre-commencement condition: once to a general biodiversity gain condition to secure the biodiversity gain objective. This objective is to deliver at least a 10% increase in relation to the pre-From February 2024, under the statutory framework for Biodiversity Net Gain, every grant of planning permission is deemed to have been granted subject

BNG exemptions Yes	No
Is it a householder application?	7
Is the application for retrospective planning permission (made under section 73A)?	7.
Is the application a variation/removal of condition application (section 73 permissions) where the original permission was either applied for or granted before statutory BNG (12 February for most applications/2 April for 'small sites')?	7
Development granted planning permission by a development order under section 59 (this includes permitted development rights)	
Is the development proposed impacting an area habitat less than 25 square metres (e.g. 5m by 5m) or 5m of linear habitats such as hedgerows, that is not a priority habitat? These would be subject to the de minimis exemption.	
Self-build and custom build development which:	
<ul> <li>consists of no more than 9 dwellings, and</li> <li>is carried out on a site which has an area no larger than 0.5 hectares, and</li> </ul>	
- consists exclusively of dwellings which are self-build or custom housebuilding as defined in section 1(A1) of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015	
Is the application urgent Crown development (granted under s293A TCPA 1990)?	7
Does the application relate to the development/creation of a biodiversity gain site ("habitat bank")? Defined as development which is undertaken solely or mainly for the purpose of fulfilling, in whole or in part, the biodiversity gain planning condition which applies in relation to another development	

If YES to any of the above, then the development is likely exempt from BNG. The agent/applicant must submit a statement setting out why they believe they are exempt from BNG.



g. an area	*Impacts can be direct or indirect and you may be advised on this by your ecologist. Direct impacts are where there would be a loss of habitat e.g. an area	<u>*</u>
	If YES to the above, then an air quality assessment may be required – please seek advice pre-app.	lfγ
7	Will the proposal result in new or replacement housing for animals and/or slurry/manure management?	<u>×:</u>
	Agricultural development	Agr
	If YES to the above, then an invasive species management plan will be required.	IfΥ
7	Work near a known invasive non-native species e.g. Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam, montbretia?	Wo
	Invasive non-native species	lnv
be	If YES to any of the above, then an Ecological Impact Assessment <b>must</b> be submitted alongside any planning application. The application will not be validated without it and surveys to support it cannot be conditioned.	If Y.
7	Will the proposal result in the generation of renewable energy, for example wind turbines, hydro-powered schemes or photo-voltaic arrays?	Other
7	Will the proposal result in either of the following?  - Illumination or light spill onto mature trees, hedgerow, woodland, pasture, water course, waterbody or known bat roost?  - Lighting or impacts on woodland, tree line, hedgerow within the Exmoor and Quantock Oakwoods SAC Consultation Zones (link to document on website)?	BnithBiJ
	Are there known records of protected/priority species on site which will be affected by the proposal?	Species
7	Will the proposal involve impacts* on a river, stream, intertidal area or pond (consider all ponds within 500m of the proposal, excluding ornamental garden fishponds, and any proposal within 10m of either side of a watercourse)	Water

negative but we are principally looking at negative impacts here.

Signed (Applicant/agent) Z Z C

of grassland removed, indirect impacts may occur through root compaction, via a water course or as run-off for example. Impacts can be both positive and

Print name

ところと

Date

148/2024