

GEOSPHERE ENVIRONMENTAL

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: 7242,EC,PEA,TA,AC,KL,27-03-23,V1

SITE: Land Adjacent Wolverton Health Centre, Milton
Keynes, MK12 5DY

DATE: 27/03/2023



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Executive Summary

Report Description	<p>This Preliminary Ecological Appraisal report has been prepared by Geosphere Environmental Limited for NHS Property Services Ltd and relates to the proposed residential development of the site at Land Adjacent Wolverton Health Centre, Milton Keynes, MK12 5DY.</p> <p>The purpose of this report is to identify potential ecological constraints to development, particularly in relation to potential legally protected species onsite, confirm the need for further survey work to confirm all baseline ecological conditions, if necessary, and highlight opportunities for ecological enhancement.</p>
Summary of Main Findings	<p>The site comprises grassland, scattered trees, scrub, woodland and hardstanding.</p> <p>The findings of the survey confirm that the habitats onsite have the potential to support great crested newt, reptiles, nesting birds, roosting and foraging bats, hedgehog and foraging badger.</p> <p>The site is not considered suitable for riparian species or hazel dormouse.</p>
Ecological Constraints	<p>The constraints to development will be the removal of habitats considered suitable for protected species, including trees suitable for foraging and roosting bats and breeding birds and terrestrial great crested newts.</p>
Avoidance measures & Timings of Works to reduce impact	<p>Birds, Reptiles Great Crested Newt and Hedgehog: Any above ground clearance of vegetation should be timed to avoid the bird breeding season (March-August inclusive). If this is not possible, these habitats can only be removed following confirmation by a suitably qualified Ecologist that they are not in active use by nesting birds. If ground disturbance is required during vegetation clearance, further restrictions apply for other species, so these works should be avoided between November and February inclusive.</p> <p>Badger: All open excavations should be covered overnight to prevent entrapment of badgers or other mammals during development.</p>
Further Work Required	<p>Great Crested Newt: A mitigation licence for great crested newts will be required for the scheme. The development may be undertaken as part of a District Level Licence for GCN, or alternatively under a traditional European Protected Species licence. If a traditional licence for GCN is sought, further surveys should be undertaken to determine current population of GCN in the school pond, and the presence/absence (and if present, population) of GCN in the pond to the north. Surveys can only be undertaken March to June. Mitigation and compensation proposals can then be proposed.</p>

	<p>Roosting Bats: Bat emergence surveys should be undertaken on trees T10, T11 and T13 to confirm roosting. Surveys can only be undertaken May to September inclusive.</p> <p>Foraging Bats: Foraging surveys in the form of transect and remote monitoring surveys should be carried out to determine the use of the site and the site boundaries by bats. Surveys will require a visit each season: one in spring (April or May), one in summer (June, July or August) and one in autumn (September or October).</p> <p>Once the further survey has been carried out and mitigation measures agreed, an ecological impact assessment report outlining the established baseline conditions and mitigation strategy should be prepared and submitted with the planning application.</p> <p>Badger: Pre-construction (post-planning) site check to ensure the site remains absent for badger.</p>
<p>Biodiversity Enhancement Opportunities</p>	<p>The following has been recommended for consideration within the final development scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help achieve biodiversity net gain on the site, areas of natural habitat would need to be included within the scheme. Metric calculations will likely be a requirement of planning, in order to show that net gain can be achieved. • Bat, insect, and bird boxes should be included within the final development design to improve the site for birds and bats. • Planting of native plant species beneficial to wildlife should be incorporated into the final design. This will provide additional habitat for invertebrates, which will in turn provide a food source for birds, bats, and hedgehog. • Log piles should be placed in connectivity to the boundary vegetation onsite, enhancing the habitats onsite for both reptiles and invertebrates' post-development.
<p>Conclusions</p>	<p>Provided the recommendations within this report are followed and the mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation, compensation, and enhancement is implemented throughout the detailed design process, potential negative effects from development upon important ecological features will be negligible.</p>

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This Preliminary Ecological Appraisal report has been prepared by Geosphere Environmental Limited for NHS Property Services Ltd and relates to the proposed residential development of the site at Land Adjacent Wolverton Health Centre, Milton Keynes, MK12 5DY for which detailed planning permission will be sought. The purpose of this report is to:

- Identify if important ecological features are present that may be affected by development proposals.
- Determine if further survey work is necessary, and if so, provide detailed scope for any further survey and assessment that may be required to support a planning application.
- Highlight opportunities for ecological enhancement.

Any limitations and conditions pertaining to the report are stated within Appendix 1, with a full list of technical references provided within Appendix 2.

1.2 Site Description

The site occupies an area of approximately 0.98 hectares (ha) and is located around National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 81286 40265. The indicative development boundary is shown on Figure 1 below:

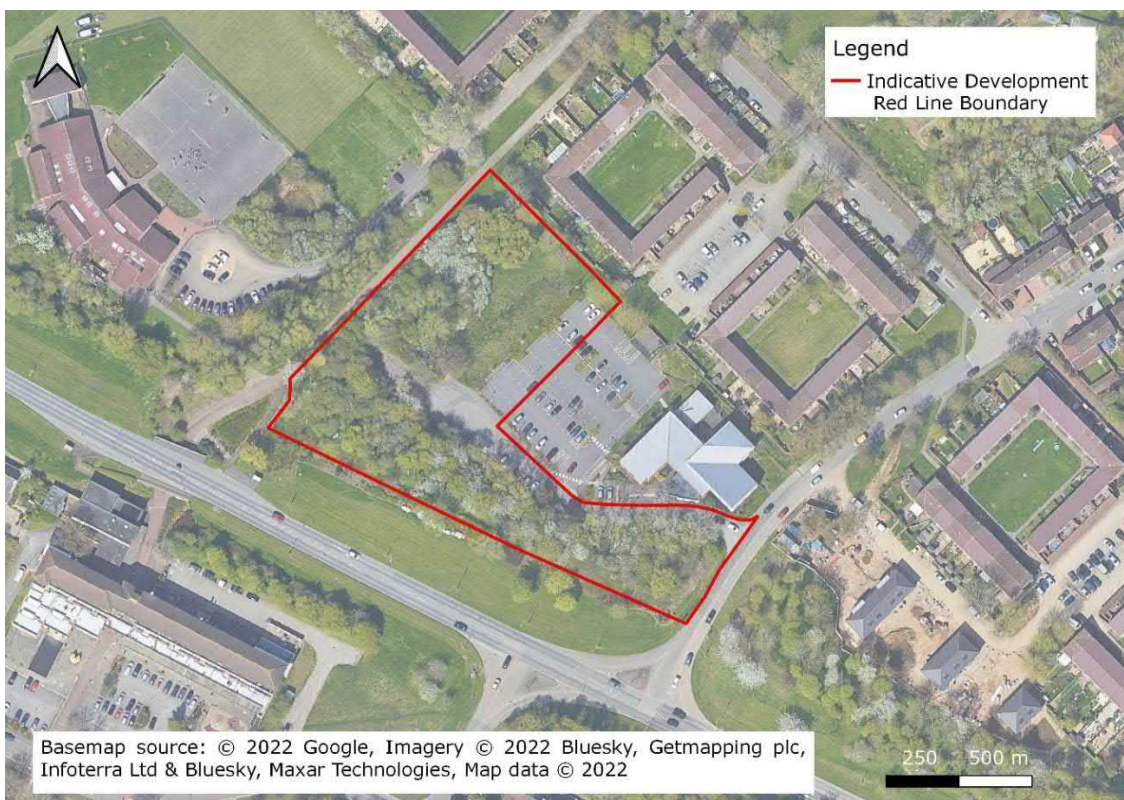


Figure 1 - Indicative Site Boundary

1.3 Proposed Development

The report relates to proposed residential development of the site as shown in Drawing ref. 20083_06_Wolverton NHS Proposed site layout 1_500_221122 included within Appendix 3.

The proposed plan is for 9 residential dwellings with associated gardens and parking.

2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 Current UK Legislation

The main legislation that applies to ecological issues within England and Wales is as follows:

- The Environment Act 2021 Act became law on 9 November 2021 and introduces a framework to improve and protect the natural environment, overseen by the newly created Office for Environmental Protection. The Act introduces new statutory requirements, including the duty for local authorities to create new local nature recovery strategies. The Act also introduces a new mandatory requirement for developments to achieve measurable biodiversity net gain. A two-year transition period for this requirement is included in the Act, with provision for secondary legislation to set a date for the requirement to come into force. It is likely this will be late 2023 or later. Once in force, all planning permissions in England (subject to exemptions) must be granted subject to a new general pre-commencement condition that requires approval of a biodiversity gain plan. The planning authority would only approve the biodiversity gain plan if the biodiversity value attributable to a development exceeds the pre-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat by 10%.
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) transposes European Union Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (formally the EC Habitats Directive) into national law. Under the regulations, public bodies have a duty in exercising their functions to provide for the protection of 'Habitats Sites' and 'European Protected Species' (EPS).
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, (WCA) (as amended) provides detail on a range of protection and offences relating to wild birds, other animals, and plants. The level of protection depends upon which Schedule of the Act the species is listed on. Licences are available for specific purposes to permit actions that would otherwise constitute an offence in relation to species.
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities, (NERC), Act 2006 imposes an obligation on all public bodies, including local authorities, to consider whether their activities can contribute to the protection of wildlife. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England and states that: "Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity."

Species-specific conservation legislation is detailed within Appendix 4.

The reader is referred to the original legislation for definitive interpretation.

2.2 Planning Policy

The recommendations of this report are in line with the key principles of the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2021) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (ref. **R.1**) and Government Circular 05/06: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ref. **R.2**).

Local planning policies relating to ecology are invariably based upon the conservation of species protected under the above legislation, including species and habitats of principal importance listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and the protection of designated sites.

All these features are considered within the scope of this Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, and therefore any recommendations made herein are likely to be in line with this policy.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Technical Approach

The PEA has been undertaken following guidelines provided by CIEEM's Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, (ref. **R.3**), and BS 42020: 2013 Biodiversity standards, (ref. **R.4**) to provide an indication of the ecological value of the site, and the potential for the site to be used by protected species.

Scientific names and common names of plant species identified are as they appear in Stace, (ref. **R.5**).

The conclusions and recommendations for further works are in accordance with current legislation and guidance.

3.2 Personnel

This report was produced by Tracy Amies BSc, who is experienced in ecological consultancy including surveys for a range of protected species and in producing preliminary ecological appraisals. The survey was undertaken by Alanna Cooper BSc (Hons) CEnv CSci C.WEM MCIEEM MCIWEM who is suitably qualified and experienced to carry out detailed habitat and protected species surveys and prepare preliminary ecological appraisals. This report was reviewed by Alanna Cooper and approved by Katie Linehan BSc (Hons) MSc FGS PIEMA MCIEEM (Technical Director), who is experienced in ecological consultancy including the production of preliminary ecological appraisals and impact assessments.

3.3 Ecological Desk Study

A data search was conducted of freely available biological records. The sources of information included:

- The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) online database (ref. **R.6**) was consulted to obtain geographic information on key statutory designated nature conservation sites and other ecological features of relevance to the site;
- Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre (BMERC) was contacted to provide details of legally protected species and non- statutory designated conservation sites within 2km of the site. Only records of protected species from within the last ten years are considered within this report;
- Ordnance survey maps were used to identify ponds/ditches within 500m of the site to assess the potential for great crested newt (GCN) (*Triturus cristatus*) within the immediate vicinity of the site.

A desk based search for ponds within 500m of the site was undertaken using the MAGIC online database basemaps (ref. **R.6**).

3.4 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

The surveys used to inform the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal comprise a habitat survey and protected species scoping survey. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal considers findings of the outcome of the survey work alongside any features highlighted by the desk study.

The site survey was undertaken on 27 February 2023 by Alanna Cooper. The weather conditions at the time of the survey were dry and breezy with 70% cloud cover and an approximate temperature of 8°C. The ground was wet from previous drizzle.

A list of plant species was compiled in accordance with methodology required to establish UK Habitat Classification types (ref. **R.7**) aiming to record to level 4, ensuring habitats were recorded to at least level 3 where it was not possible to record to level 4. Care was taken to accurately record all habitats of principal importance (if present). Secondary codes were added to polygons where deemed appropriate, taking special care to map mandatory codes for habitat mosaic, complex and origin. Survey was undertaken at the fine scale minimum mapping unit (MMU) of 25m² (polygons) and 1m width/5m long (lines).

The frequency and cover of each species identified as they are distributed in each habitat is estimated using the DAFOR scale, (ref. **R.8**), as follows:

- Dominant - >75% cover;
- Abundant – 51-75% cover;
- Frequent – 26-50% cover;
- Occasional – 11-25% cover;
- Rare – 1-10% cover;
- Locally dominant (LD), abundant (LA) and frequent (LF) is also used where the distribution is patchy.

The site was assessed for its suitability to support protected species and other species of conservation importance, which could pose a planning constraint. All signs and areas of habitat considered suitable for protected species or those of conservation interest, were recorded and photographed. These include burrows, droppings, footprints / paths, hairs, refuges and particular habitat types, such as ponds, known to be used by certain class of fauna. Sites are taken in the context of their surroundings and so include the immediate environs outside of site boundaries, where appropriate.

All ponds within 500m of the site were also assessed for their suitability for GCN.

All established trees that could be accessed onsite within the proposed development area were inspected and assessed in terms of their suitability (negligible, low, moderate or high) to support roosting bats, in line with the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) survey guidelines (ref. **R.9**).

3.5 Ecological Evaluation

The ecological evaluation detailed below is based upon CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom, (ref. **R.10**).

CIEEM Guidelines state that the value or potential value of an ecological resource or feature should be determined within a defined geographical context as follows:

- On an International scale, e.g. Ramsar, SAC or SPA site;
- On a UK scale, for example a SSSI or a National Nature Reserve, (NNR);
- On a National scale, e.g. a reserve of importance to England/Northern Ireland/Scotland/Wales;
- On a Regional scale, e.g. a local site with important regional habitats or UKBAP species;
- On a County scale, e.g. a local site with a habitat that is characteristic of the County or rare on a County scale, or with LBAP species;
- On a District scale, e.g. a site with wildlife corridors likely to improve the biodiversity of the area;
- Local or Parish, e.g. areas of green space in a predominantly urban environment;

The potential for protected species to use the habitats onsite contributes significantly towards the potential value of the habitats onsite.

3.6 Site-specific Limitations

Due to the time of year the survey was undertaken, many plant species are not identifiable. This does not affect classification of habitats present, but assessment of condition was not carried out due to the suboptimal time of year for botanical survey.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Designated Sites

All relevant desk study data relating to designated sites is attached in Appendix 5.

There are no designated sites within the site boundary.

Consultation of the MAGIC online interactive mapping tool confirms the presence of no internationally important statutory designations within 2km of the site boundary.

There are no nationally important or locally important statutory designations present within a 2km search radius of the site boundary.

BMERC has confirmed the presence of 19 non-statutory designations within the 2km search radius including three Local Wildlife Sites, three Wetland Wildlife Corridors and a Nature Reserve. A full list is in Appendix 5. The closest sites are:

- Pond at Abbey Hill Golf Course (Biological Notification Site) 894m south. The only description for this site in the records search is that this site is a small pond. Habitat connectivity is very limited with the dual carriageway (A5) and two other major roads providing barriers between Abbey Hill Golf Course and the site. However, there are areas of trees, scrub and grassland with the A5 (T) (Milton Keynes Road Wildlife Corridors) providing routes of limited connectivity.
- Main Line (Milton Keynes Rail Wildlife Corridors) 858m east. There is no description of this site in the record search. Limited habitat connectivity is available through the residential area along the A5 corridor.
- A5 (T) (Milton Keynes Road Wildlife Corridors) 432m south. There is no description of this site in the record search. Limited habitat connectivity is good through the residential areas with only two major roads as barriers.

The closest Local Wildlife Site (LWS) is at Manor Farm, 1222m to the northwest of the site. Connectivity is not good due to the density of the residential development and industrial areas separating this LWS from the site.

Although not statutory designated sites, the areas designated as Wildlife Corridors in Milton Keynes are locally given the same importance as Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) in the 'Plan:MK 2016-2031 (Adopted March 2019)', the local development plan.

The Strategic Urban Extension Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document (ref. **R.11**) includes a Wildlife Corridor designation directly adjacent to the woodland in the south of the site, which was not identified in the BMERC records search. This includes a verge of grassland and part of the woodland contained within the southern site boundary.

This site follows the route of the V5 Great Monks Street and connecting with the other major routes in Milton Keynes. The location of this site is indicated hatched with green horizontal lines in the screenshot of the Adopted Policies Map included as Figure 2 below. A description of the other hatching/designations shown on the screenshot are included in the legend of the "Adopted Policies Map – sheet 5," included in Appendix 5.

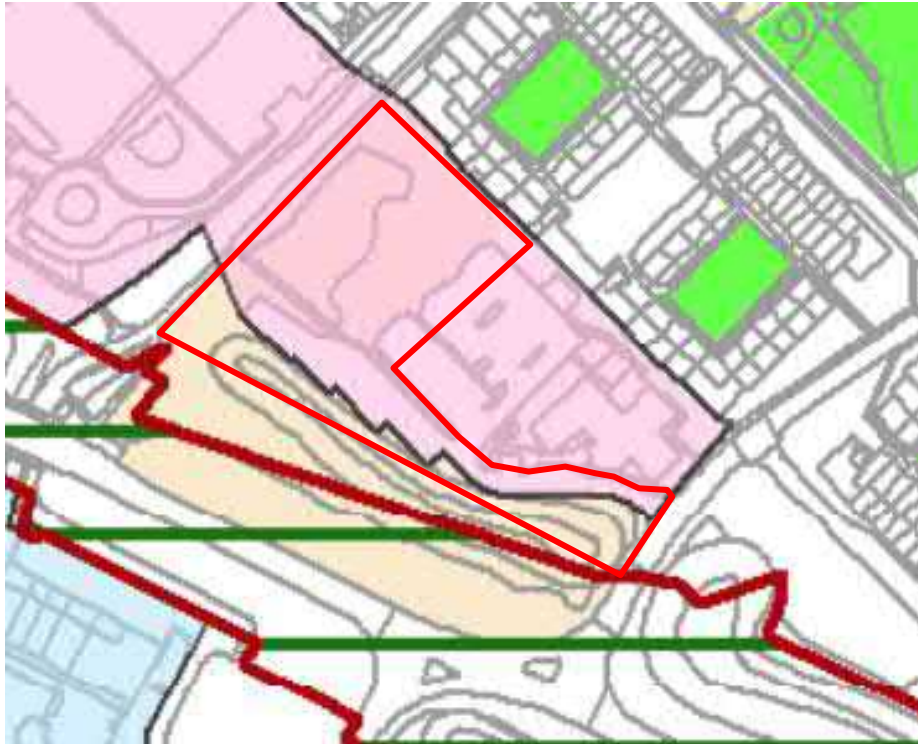


Figure 2 – Screenshot Showing Wildlife Corridor in Adopted Policies Map (Green Hatching)

4.2 Habitats

Selected photographs of habitats are included in Appendix 6.

A search of Magic Map (ref. **R.6**) did not identify any habitats of principal importance near the site within influencing distance of the proposals.

The results of the habitat survey are detailed below and annotated on Figure 3 overleaf:

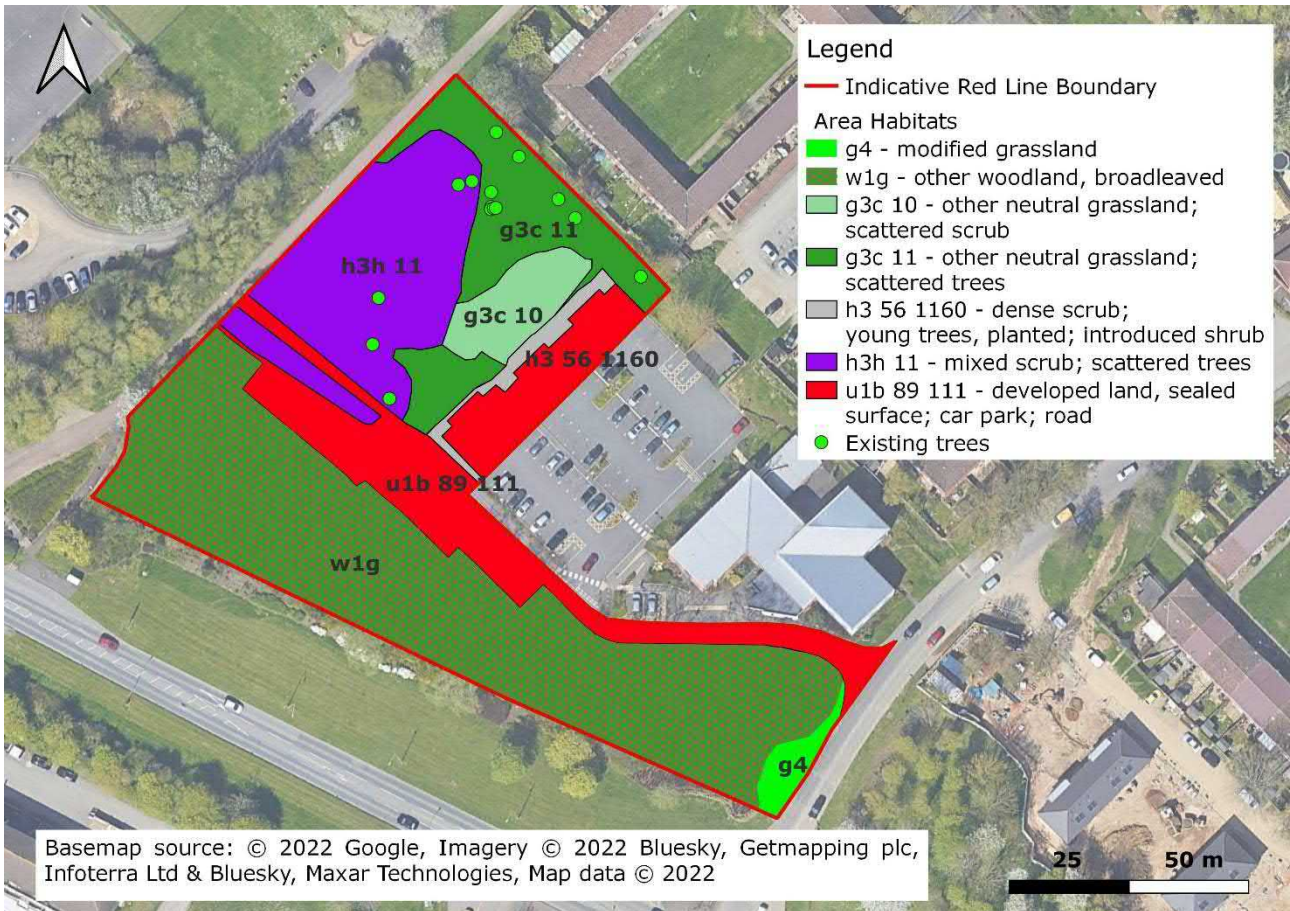


Figure 3 - Habitat Survey Plan

The following area-based habitat types were recorded within the survey area:

- Modified grassland – g4;
- Other woodland – broadleaved – w1g;
- Other neutral grassland with scattered scrub – g3c 10;
- Other neutral grassland with scattered trees – g3c 11;
- Introduced shrub (dense scrub with some planted young trees) – h3 56 1160;
- Mixed scrub with scattered trees – h3h 11;
- Developed land, sealed surface; car park; road – u1b 89 111.

Offsite habitats recorded include:

- Modified grassland – g4;
- Introduced shrub – h3 1160.

4.2.1 Modified grassland

A small area of grassland to the south of the site, adjacent to Gloucester Road, dominated by false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) and red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) with occasional cock's foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), annual meadow-grass (*Poa annua*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*) (Photograph 1).

4.2.2 Other neutral grassland; scattered scrub

The area of grassland central to the site is dominated by false oat-grass, red fescue and cock's-foot with abundant cleavers (*Galium aparine*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), mosses (*Bryophyta*), dock (*Rumex* sp) and common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*). The grassland is tussocky and unmanaged. There is also frequent bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) throughout. The scrub present is dominated by suckering willow (*Salix* sp) and is open enough to allow access. (Photographs 2 & 3).

4.2.3 Other neutral grassland; scattered trees

This area surrounds the grassland described in 4.2.2 and is comprised the same vegetation with the addition of maple (*Acer* sp) trees along the northern boundary (Photographs 5).

4.2.4 Dense scrub with planted young trees, introduced shrub

An area of planted and managed shrubs and young trees between the car park and the grassland, comprises alder (*Alnus* sp), birch (*Betula* sp), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and bramble throughout, as well as a number of non-native shrub species (Photograph 4).

4.2.5 Mixed scrub; scattered trees

The area of mixed scrub to the west is dominated by blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) with frequent dogwood, elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and bramble with rare occurrences of holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), yew (*Taxus baccata*) and privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*). The groundcover is dominated by ivy (*Hedera helix*) with frequent ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), moss and cleavers. Trees present are crack willow (*Salix fragilis*) (Photograph 6). Signs of human disturbance including significant amounts of litter were noted near the centre of the mixed scrub.

4.2.6 Developed land, sealed surface; car park; road

A roadway runs through the site from Gloucester Road in the east, providing access to the car parking areas for the Health Centre. (Photograph 7).

4.2.7 Other woodland, broadleaved

The area of woodland to the south is being retained as part of the proposed development. It borders the Wildlife Corridor designation along the route of the V5 Great Monks Street trunk road adjacent to the southern boundary of the site. Some of the boundary of this Wildlife Corridor designation falls within the southern edge of the woodland, particularly towards the southernmost part of the designated site.

The woodland is a mature planted woodland of cherry (*Prunus* sp), willow (*Salix* sp), field maple (*Acer campestre*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and poplar (*Populus* sp). The groundcover is cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and ivy (Photograph 8). The woodland is on a soil bund that is approximately 3m (or higher) above the existing ground level and was likely created when the road was first built.

Signs of human disturbance including some areas of litter in small clearings in the woodland were noted. At the time of the survey some children were noted playing within the woodland.

4.2.8 Habitats Outside the Development Zone

Bordering the site to the south is a Wildlife Corridor designation associated with the Great Monks Street Grid Wildlife Corridor. At this point it comprises a grass 'verge' dominated by false oat-grass and red fescue with occasional cock's foot, annual meadow-grass, creeping buttercup and creeping cinquefoil.

Between this area of grass and the site is a belt of introduced shrubs and trees, pine (*Pinus* sp), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), field maple, snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), oregon grape (*Mahonia* sp) and cotoneaster (Photographs 9 & 10).

To the north and east of the site is residential development and infrastructure. The western site boundary is bounded by a green lane style footpath and Greenleys Junior school. The footpath is bounded by trees and forms a green corridor connecting wildlife corridor along Great Monks Street, and the school to parkland to the north.

4.3 Species

4.3.1 Species Discounted from Further Consideration

Legally protected species for which there is no suitable habitat onsite include hazel dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), otter (*Lutra lutra*) and water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*).

These species are therefore not considered further in this report.

4.3.2 Plants

BMERC has returned 11 records of rare or otherwise notable plants recorded in the last 10 years within 2km of the site. This includes species such as *Plantago media* (hoary plantain) and *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (bluebell) that may be present in the grassland at the site.

All of the plant species recorded at the site are common and widespread native or naturalised species or else ornamental, non-native species, including a minority of invasive species.

Given the nature of the identified habitats (i.e., themselves common and widespread) within and immediately adjacent to the proposed works areas, no notable plant species are expected within the affected areas.

4.3.3 Invertebrates

BMERC has returned 27 records of invertebrates recorded in the last 10 years within 2km of the site. This includes species such as cinnabar moth (*Tyria jacobaeae*) that could make use of common ragwort onsite and large nutmeg (*Apamea anceps*) the larvae of which could feed on the cock's-foot and annual meadow grasses onsite.

The majority of areas that will be impacted are of low species diversity, including species-poor scrub and tall ruderal vegetation and are unlikely to support an assemblage of rare invertebrates.

4.3.4 Great Crested Newt

BMERC has returned 10 records of GCN recorded in the last 10 years within 2km of the site. The closest record is 79m from the site, associated with the pond in the grounds of Greenleys Junior School.

A search for European Protected Species on Magic (ref. **R.6**) returned one positive licence return for GCN within 500m of the site, 21.4m to the southwest (this record is likely to be in slightly the wrong place and is likely associated with the positive record for the school pond. The nearest granted European Protected Species (EPS) licence for amphibians (likely GCN) is approximately 1.7km southwest of the site.

The site is within a "red" impact zone for GCN (ref. **R.12**), as indicated in the screenshot of the Milton Keynes Council Impact Risk Zones map shown in Figure 4 overleaf. This means that the site is within highly suitable habitat for GCN, in other words one of the most important areas for GCN.



Figure 4 – NatureSpace GCN Risk Zones in Relation to the Site

Two ponds are located within 500m of the site, referenced ponds P1 and P2 and shown on Figure 5 below:

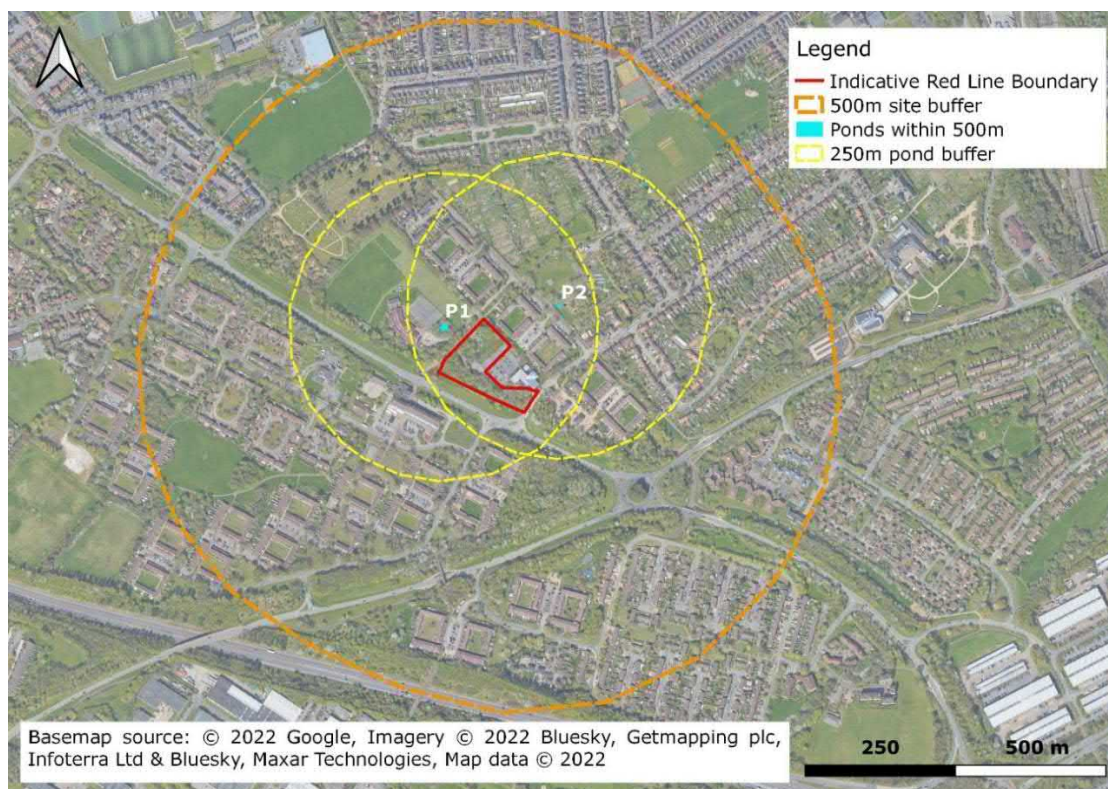


Figure 5 - Ponds within 500m of the Site Boundary

Neither pond was accessible at the time of the survey, but both ponds could be partially viewed through boundary fences and were noted to have mature emergent vegetation and although likely to both be shaded, they are both considered suitable for GCN. A Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) assessment was not completed for the ponds due to access restrictions. However, Pond 1 is recorded as positive for GCN, so, with the grassland scrub and woodland habitats onsite being suitable for terrestrial habitat for GCN, it is likely GCN are present onsite.

4.3.5 Reptiles

BMERC returned no records of reptiles within 2km in the last 10 years. Although the grassland is a small pocket of habitat, it is potentially suitable for reptiles. The site is too isolated to support a population of reptiles, but it is connected to habitat where reptiles might be.

4.3.6 Birds

BMERC has returned 112 records of birds recorded in the last 10 years within 2km of the site. This includes species of conservation concern such as song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) and cetti's warbler (*Cettia cetti*) that could make use of the woodland and grassland present onsite.

Table 1 below, shows the species of birds that were noted during the survey:

Table 1 – Birds Identified During the Survey			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Status*	Location Notes
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Green	Female in scrub; male in woodland
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Green	Calling from woodland
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber	4no roosting in woodland; 1no flying overhead
Status abbreviations: Red / Amber / Green: Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (BoCC 5) status SOPI: species of principal importance, listed on section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 Sch 1: protected species listed on schedule 1 of the WCA 1981 as amended			

The trees and scrub provide suitable nesting habitat for common and widespread species. These habitats and the grassland also provide suitable foraging habitat for birds.

4.3.7 Bats

BMERC has returned 26 records of bats recorded in the last 10 years within 2km of the site. Records include noctule bat (*Nyctalus noctula*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Nathusius's pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*), brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*) and Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*).

Some of the trees onsite are suitable for roosting bats; the scrub and woodland are suitable for foraging and commuting bats and are part of existing functional wildlife corridor linking habitats in the south, east and north. These features are discussed in further detail below.

4.3.7.1 Trees

The preliminary roost assessment of the established trees onsite identified three trees of low or higher suitability to support roosting bats. The location of these trees is shown on Figure 6 below. Tree reference numbers are as shown in the Arboricultural Survey report (ref. **R.13**).

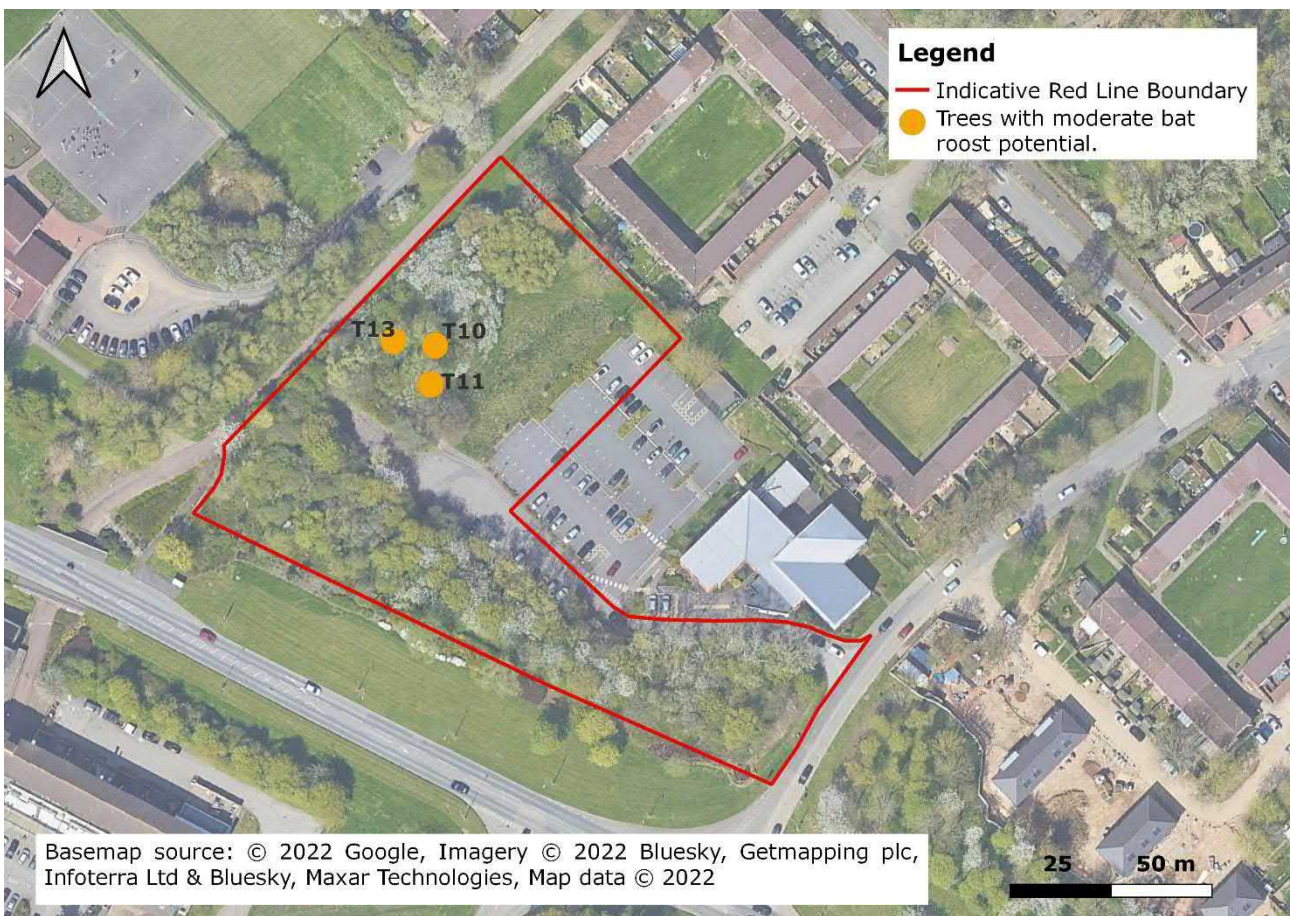


Figure 6 - Trees Identified as Having Bat Roost Potential

Selected photographs (photographs 15 & 16) of the scoping survey are included in Appendix 6, and details of the potential roost features identified in these trees and their suitability are provided in Table 2 – overleaf:

Table 2 – Bat Roost Suitability of Trees (Ground Level Assessment)

Ref. No.	Species	Potential Roost Feature/ direction and height on tree	Bat Roost Suitability
T10	Willow	A mature, apparently dead, tree with a 460mm DBH. Woodpecker holes and lifted bark.	Moderate
T11	Willow	A mature, apparently dead or dying, tree with a 641mm DBH. Woodpecker holes and lifted bark.	Moderate
T13	Willow	A mature, apparently dead or dying, tree with a 460mm DBH. Woodpecker holes and lifted bark.	Moderate

Some trees in the woodland that will remain unaffected by the proposed development in the south of the site may be suitable for potential bats. The trees in the woodland were not surveyed for bat roost suitability since this area will not be impacted by the proposed work.

4.3.7.2 Foraging and Commuting Habitat

Scattered trees and scrub offer suitable commuting routes and foraging habitat for bats. The connectivity of the site with surrounding suitable habitats is good with areas of woodland connected by hedgerows and Wildlife Corridors.

4.3.8 Hedgehog

BMERC returned 78 records of hedgehog within 2km of the site in the last 10 years. The site provides suitable foraging habitat for hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) in the grassland and scrub, and suitable nesting and hibernating habitat in the scrub. There is good connectivity with adjacent residential gardens, the school site, parkland to the north and areas of woodland and scrub.

4.3.9 Badger

If it is intended to submit this report with a planning application, this section should be redacted prior to uploading this report onto the public domain.

The site provides suitable habitat for foraging badger (*Meles meles*); however, no evidence of badger or badger setts was found onsite. The grassland provides good quality foraging habitat for this species if present in the wider area. Biological records confirm the presence of this species in the surrounding area with three recorded sightings within the last 10 years. The closest of which is 1.44km to the northwest.

5. EVALUATION, CONSTRAINTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Nature Conservation Sites

The desk study identified no nature conservation sites with statutory designation, and 19 non- statutory designated nature conservation sites within 2km radius of the site. No internationally protected sites were noted within 10km, and the site does not fall within the Zone of Influence (ZoI) of any internationally or nationally protected sites.

The development site does not contain any habitats which could support important species associated with any statutory or non-statutory sites.

The connectivity to Wildlife Corridors and other locally designated sites in the area is limited by road infrastructure, but there are routes of dispersal for commuting and foraging for bats and birds. The development proposals do not directly affect any of the area of the designated Wildlife Corridor adjacent to the southern boundary of the site and associated with the Great Monks Street Grid Wildlife Corridor, or any other locally designated sites.

In summary, the proposed residential development at the site will not likely have an effect on any statutory or non-statutory designated sites, and as such designated sites are removed from further consideration in this report.

5.2 Habitats

The proposed development should aim to deliver a biodiversity net gain, by including more habitat area, and better-quality habitat within the proposals, than are currently present onsite. This will require consideration of offsite compensation for loss of scrub and grassland habitats. Metric calculations in accordance with the most recent methodology (Biodiversity Metric 3.1, refs. **R.14** and **R.15** at time of writing) will likely be a requirement of planning in order to show how that net gain can be achieved. Offsite compensation for loss of habitats is not discussed further in this report.

The ecological constraints regarding general habitats onsite are detailed within Table 3 – overleaf, along with associated recommendations for avoidance and/or mitigation to reduce likely impact:

Table 3 – Habitat Constraints and Recommended Actions

Habitat	Value/Importance	Potential Impact/Effect	Recommended Actions (Avoidance Measures or Recommendations to Reduce Impact)
Mature Trees	Mature trees have intrinsic ecological value, in particular as foraging and roosting potential for birds and bats.	Loss of foraging and resting habitat suitable for notable and protected species.	Mature trees should be retained where possible. Any trees that are removed during development should be replaced within the landscaping of the final development using native species of local provenance. Protection measures should be implemented according to BS 5837: 2012 'trees in relation to design, demolition and construction' (ref. R.16).
Woodland	Woodland has intrinsic ecological value, in particular as dispersal routes for wildlife as well as foraging potential for birds and bats and nesting habitat for birds.	No areas of woodland are likely to be lost as part of the development proposals. However, the woodland could be indirectly affected.	Protection measures should be implemented according to BS 5837: 2012 'trees in relation to design, demolition and construction' (ref. R.16).

5.3 Legally Protected and Notable Species

The ecological evaluation for protected species is detailed Table 4 – below:

Table 4 – Protected Species - Ecological Constraints and Recommended Actions					
Ecological Constraint/Receptor	Biological Records Within 2km	Value of Supporting Feature	Potential Impact/Effect	Recommended Actions (Avoidance/mitigation/compensation Measures and Recommendations for Further Works)	Timing Restrictions
Notable Plants	Yes	Rare species listed on the county red list / UK red list / IUCN red list	Reduction of important population of rare plant	No rare species were noted onsite, no further survey required.	N/A
Invertebrates	Yes	The site habitat is likely to support an assemblage of common invertebrates, and possibly some species of principal importance such as cinnabar moth.	Loss of habitat for invertebrates Reduction of local population(s) of invertebrates	Inclusion of residential gardens and landscape planting should ensure that common species of invertebrates still use the site post development.	N/A
Great Crested Newt (GCN)	Yes	The grassland, scrub and woodland habitat onsite are considered suitable terrestrial and hibernation habitat for GCN. The ponds offsite and with habitat connectivity with the site are considered suitable breeding habitat for GCN. A positive GCN record was returned for the pond 79m north of the site, that has direct habitat connectivity with the site. The site is in a red impact zone for the DLL scheme. GCN are fully protected under the Habitat and Species Regulations 2017 as amended and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended and are species of principal importance.	Loss of GCN terrestrial / hibernation / breeding habitat Damage/destruction of a GCN breeding/resting place. Disturbance of GCN when in breeding/resting place Death or injury of GCN	It is possible that registering the site under the District Level Licence (DLL) scheme may be a good option the proposed development scheme. The site lies within a NatureSpace Red Impact Zone designation, which restricts some activities on a site-by-site basis. In this case, before this option is chosen, the Client should contact NatureSpace to determine if this is a suitable option by understanding what restrictions would apply to the site. DLL typically does not require capture and exclusion of GCN (but it is possible this may be requested by NatureSpace as the site is in a red zone), and if this is requested it may be more affordable to do the works under a traditional licence instead. If restrictions apply that amount to precautionary working practices during clearance only, the DLL option may be desirable for the client, since this mitigation licence does not require further surveys and requires less onsite mitigation effort (such as trapping, exclusion and translocation of GCN) that would be required under a traditional licence. If the DLL route is taken, the Client can appoint NatureSpace to provide for a certificate/report which will inform the mitigation requirements and can be submitted with the planning application. The Client will need to make a Conservation Payment to NatureSpace to fund a net increase in GCN habitat elsewhere. If the DLL route is not pursued further, the only other alternative for this site is a traditional European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence. This will require further surveys to determine current population of GCN in the school pond, and the presence/absence (and if present, population) of GCN in the pond to the north. The survey effort will determine up to date baseline conditions to inform the level of impact to GCN and allow a bespoke method statement for capture and exclusion of GCN under licence onsite, and potentially require offsite compensatory habitat. Surveys can only be undertaken March to June. Mitigation and compensation proposals can then be proposed.	Mid-March – mid June inclusive for traditional surveys and population assessment. Multiple survey visits are required (a minimum of four and a maximum of six), with at least half of these visits during the period between mid-April and mid-May. Vegetation clearance that required ground disturbance between March-October (outside hibernation period)
Reptiles	No	Habitats onsite are considered suitable to support incidental numbers of reptiles but are not considered large enough to contain a sustainable population of reptiles.	Reduction in foraging/hibernation habitat for reptiles Death or injury of reptiles	The removal of grassland and scrub should be done in a staged manner to allow any reptiles present to escape into surrounding habitats, and the hibernation period (November to February) should be avoided.	Vegetation clearance that requires ground disturbance should be undertaken outside the hibernation period (March to October)
Breeding Birds	Yes	Habitats including scrub and trees offer value to breeding birds for common passerine birds.	Loss of habitat for breeding and foraging birds Destruction of active nest sites	Avoidance measures such as habitat retention and protection should be designed into the scheme wherever possible to avoid negative impact. This should include retention and protection of the woodland. To ensure that no offences occur under the WCA, it is recommended that any vegetation above ground clearance work is undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive). If it is not possible to undertake clearance works outside of the breeding bird season, a suitably qualified ecologist should be employed to determine if nesting birds are using the site prior to works commencing, to avoid negative impact on protected species. Any active nests that are found would need to be provided with a minimum of a 10m no works buffer. Vegetation clearance that required ground disturbance between March-October (outside hibernation period). Clearance works within the area can recommence only once the young have fledged (typically up to four weeks from eggs being laid for the garden and woodland species likely to be present).	Above ground vegetation clearance during August to February inclusive only unless supervised by an Ecologist. If ground disturbance is required during vegetation clearance, further restrictions apply for other species, so these works should be avoided between November and February inclusive.

Table 4 – Protected Species - Ecological Constraints and Recommended Actions

Ecological Constraint/ Receptor	Biological Records Within 2km	Value of Supporting Feature	Potential Impact/Effect	Recommended Actions (Avoidance/mitigation/compensation Measures and Recommendations for Further Works)	Timing Restrictions
Bats: Roosting habitat- Trees T10, T11 and T13	Yes	Potential roost features on three trees.	Loss of roosting habitat Destruction of a resting place for bats Death or injury to bats	Bat emergence surveys should be undertaken on trees T10, T11 and T13 to confirm roosting. Tree climbing surveys are not recommended due to the trees being potentially unsafe to climb. The emergence surveys should include two repeat survey visits spaced a minimum of two weeks apart in the survey period between May and September inclusive, with a minimum of one survey event taking place in the optimal survey period between May and August inclusive.	Activity surveys are restricted to May to September inclusive.
Bats: Foraging and commuting habitat	Yes	Scrub and woodland and mature trees at the site are suitable habitat for foraging bats and provide connectivity for commuting bats with the wider landscape. Given the urban nature of the site, and likely low levels of artificial lighting present along the existing footpath, the foraging and commuting habitat is considered to be of low suitability to foraging bats. A significant amount of this habitat will be lost. There is currently no bat data for the site it is unknown how the proposed increase in artificial lighting associated with the development would affect these routes.	Loss of foraging and commuting habitat that is of importance. Severance of commuting routes for the local bat population Abandonment of roost sites Reduction in foraging availability reducing breeding success	Further survey will be required to determine a baseline of data to determine the level of importance of the boundary features to foraging and/or commuting bats. Transect and remote monitoring surveys should be carried out to determine the use of the site and the site boundaries by bats (i.e., whether any rare species or a large number of bats forage onsite). This will enable an ecological risk assessment to determine the level of effect, if any, additional artificial lighting will have on foraging and commuting bats, and design mitigation and/or compensation measures that may be necessary to address the effect. Based on the baseline data collected from the foraging and commuting assessment data, A sensitive lighting scheme should be designed in coordination between a qualified lighting engineer and a suitably qualified Ecologist, according to current best practice guidelines (ref. R.17). This should ensure that levels of artificial lighting for all existing foraging or commuting habitat for bats are not increased above the current baseline levels.	Activity surveys are restricted to April to October inclusive and will require one transect survey per season, i.e. one in spring (April or May), one in summer (June, July or August) and one in autumn (September or October), supported by static monitoring.
Hedgehog – foraging/hibernating	Yes	Scrub and grassland provide suitable foraging habitats for hedgehog. The denser scrub provides suitable hibernating habitat.	Loss of foraging/hibernating habitat.	Vegetation clearance that requires disturbance of hibernation features / ground disturbance during the hibernation period should (November to February) be avoided. Excavations during development or ground investigation works should be covered overnight to prevent entrapment of hedgehogs. Mitigation: Hedgehog friendly fencing should be incorporated into the final design to allow hedgehogs to continue to commute and forage in the local area. A 15cm diameter hole should be placed at the base of each fence, allowing all gardens and greenspace to be accessible to hedgehog.	Vegetation clearance that requires disturbance of hibernation features / ground disturbance between March-October (outside hibernation period).
If it is intended to submit this report with a planning application, the below section on badger should be redacted prior to uploading this report onto the public domain.					
Badger	Yes	No badger setts or foraging signs were identified within the site during the habitat survey; however, this species could move onto site at any time if badger are present in the local area.	N/A – at present	Prior to any construction works the site should be checked by an ecologist to ensure that badgers have not inhabited the site since the original survey visit. All open excavations should be covered overnight to prevent entrapment of badgers or other mammals during development.	None - Pre-construction check can be undertaken anytime.

6. OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENT

The following general enhancements have been recommended to be included within the final development Scheme:

- Planting of native plant species beneficial to wildlife should be incorporated into the final design. This will provide additional habitat for invertebrates, which will in turn provide a food source for birds, bats, and hedgehog.
- The final development plan should incorporate integrated bat and bird boxes in the proposed buildings and include erection of some bat and bird external boxes on mature trees within the retained woodland in the south of the site. This will provide additional roosting and nesting habitats for bats and birds post-development.
- Log piles created from felled trees onsite should be placed in connectivity to the boundary vegetation onsite, enhancing the habitats onsite for both reptiles and invertebrates' post-development.
- To help achieve biodiversity net gain on the site, areas of natural habitat would need to be included within the scheme. Metric calculations will likely be a requirement of planning, in order to show that net gain can be achieved. This will likely require offsite compensation for loss of scrub and grassland habitats.

Examples of potential onsite enhancement features are included as Appendix 7.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development will not adversely affect statutory or non-statutory designated nature conservation sites.

None of the habitats that occur within the survey area were considered to have high ecological importance on an international, national, regional or county scale. The habitats onsite are of local significance only.

The findings of the habitat survey and protected species scoping survey confirm that the habitats onsite have the potential to support nesting great crested newts, reptiles, nesting birds, foraging and roosting bats, hedgehog and other mammals. The recommendations within Section 6 of this report should be implemented to reduce the potential impact on protected species.

Additional surveys great crested newts (if District Licensing is not pursued/possible) and for roosting/foraging bats will be required to confirm baseline use of the site by protected species. If European protected species are present, a detailed mitigation strategy will be required to be provided to the Local Planning Authority prior to the determination of a planning application. A sensitive lighting scheme will be required to avoid effects on foraging bats. Recommendations for mitigation should be in-line with CIEEM guidance for ecological impact assessment.

To help achieve biodiversity net gain on the site, areas of natural habitat would need to be included within the scheme. Metric calculations will likely be a requirement of planning, in order to show that net gain can be achieved.

Opportunities exist for the provision of ecological enhancements in the form of integrated bat/bird/invertebrate boxes and the incorporation of locally sourced native plant species, or those of known wildlife benefit, into the landscape strategy.

Provided the recommendations within this report are followed and the mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement is implemented throughout the detailed design process, potential negative effects from development on important ecological features will be negligible.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Report Limitations and Conditions

General Limitations and Exceptions

This report was prepared solely for our Client for the stated purposes only and is not intended to be relied on by any other party or for any other use. No extended duty of care to any third party is implied or offered. Third parties should not rely on the facts, matters or opinions set out in this report without the express written permission of Geosphere Environmental Ltd.

Geosphere Environmental Ltd does not purport to provide specialist legal advice.

The Executive Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations sections of the report provide an overview and guidance only and should not be specifically relied upon until considered within the context of the whole report.

Interpretations and recommendations contained within the report represent our professional opinions, which were arrived at in accordance with currently accepted industry practices at the time of reporting and based upon current legislation in force at that time.

Ecology Limitations and Exceptions

Any limitations associated with the report will be stated. The consequences of any limitations, findings and/or recommendations in the report are made clear in line with CIEEM (2018) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine, Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester and BSI (2013) BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity – ‘Code of practice for planning and development’.

This report is prepared and written in the context of the proposals stated in the introduction to this report and should not be used in a differing context.

The wildlife and habitats present on any site are subject to change over time. Surveys of this kind can have limited validity, with the possibility of behaviour patterns and territory boundaries varying over time, due to the dynamics of adjacent populations.

New information, improved practices and legislation may necessitate an alteration to the report in whole or in part after its submission. Therefore, with any change in circumstances or after the expiry of one year from the date of the report, the report should be referred to us for re-assessment and, if necessary, re-appraisal.

It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no investigation can ensure the complete characterisation of the natural environment.

The scoping survey does not assess the presence or absence of a species but is used to assess the potential for habitat to support them. Additional surveys may be recommended if, on the basis of the preliminary assessment or during subsequent surveys, it is considered reasonably likely that protected species may be present.

If bats or any other European protected species are found to be present onsite, and the proposed activities will cause disturbance or destruction of a roost site then this report will only summarise the potential requirements. For works to continue a detailed mitigation plan with appropriate compensation measures would be required and a development licence would need to be sought from Natural England.

This survey does not constitute an invasive species survey and should not be treated as such.

Owing to seasonal variances and prevailing weather, conditions may sometimes be sub-optimal for surveying, and this may delay or disrupt planned survey programmes. If applicable, full details are given in the report.

Geosphere Environmental Ltd may not be aware of information that could be held by other organisations or individuals, and it is always possible for features of nature conservation interest to be unrecorded during surveys.

Scientific survey data will be shared with local biological records centre in accordance with the CIEEM professional code of conduct.

Appendix 2 – References

- R.1.** Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2021) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- R.2.** ODPM (2005) Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system.
- R.3.** CIEEM, (2017). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, 2nd edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- R.4.** BSI (2013) BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity – Code of practice for planning and development. BSI Standards Limited 2013.
- R.5.** Stace, C. A. (2010). New Flora of the British Isles (third edition), Cambridge University Press.
- R.6.** Magic 27/02/2023 Site Check Report. www.magic.gov.uk.
- R.7.** Butcher, B., Carey, P., Edmonds, R., Norton, L. and Treweek, J. (2020). The UK Habitat Classification User Manual Version 1.1. <http://www.ukhab.org/>
- R.8.** Goldsmith, B. (1991). Monitoring for Conservation and Ecology, Chapman & Hall.
- R.9.** BCT (2016). 'Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines' Bat Conservation Trust, London, 3rd Edition.
- R.10.** CIEEM (December 2018) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- R.11.** Milton Keynes Council (adopted March 2019). Plan:MK 2016-2031. <https://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/planning-and-building/developingmk/planmk>
- R.12.** NatureSpace Partnership (accessed 16 March 2023). The Scheme. <https://naturespaceuk.com/the-scheme/district-licensing-scheme/>
- R.13.** Geosphere Environmental Limited (13-07-20). Arboricultural Survey. Report ref. 4981,EC,AR,DS-ARB-TC,RF,KL-13-07-20.V1
- R.14.** Panks, Stephen et. al. (April 2022). Natural England Joint Publication JP039 Biodiversity Metric 3.1, Auditing and Accounting for Biodiversity: Technical Supplement. <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/6089603756064768>
- R.15.** Panks, Stephen et. al. (April 2022). Natural England Joint Publication JP039 Biodiversity Metric 3.1, Auditing and Accounting for Biodiversity: Technical Supplement. <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/6593707725029376>
- R.16.** BS 5837: (2012), 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.
- R.17.** Institution of Lighting Professionals (2018) Bats and artificial lighting in the UK, Bats and the Built Environment series – Guidance Note 08/18

Appendix 3 – Drawings

Proposed Development Plan - Drawing ref. 20083_06_Wolverton NHS Proposed site layout
1_500_221122



SCHEDULE

- 4 x 3 bed dwellings
- 5 x 4 bed dwellings
- Parking provision
- Residential - 18 parking spaces
+ 3 visitor spaces
- Wolverton Health Centre - 86 spaces
(including 6 disabled spaces)

- Site boundary
(ownership boundary)
- Extent of proposed
development

Drawn By	S.C.M.	Title	Land at Wolverton Health Centre PROPOSED LAYOUT	Drawing No	20.083/06
Approved By	J.I.H.	Scale	1:500 @ A3	<small>P and DG accept no responsibility for any unauthorised amendments to drawings and does not permit unauthorised copying of drawings in order that subsequent reproduction of drawings are internally controlled. Copyright P and DG</small> <small>This drawing should not be scaled for construction purposes</small>	
Revision Detail / Date		Date	11/2022		



Appendix 4 – Species Specific Legislation

Introduction

This is a summary only. The reader is referred to the original legislation for definitive interpretation.

Badger

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 exists for welfare reasons, to protect badgers from cruelty. Under the act it is a criminal offence to wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or to attempt to do so, or to intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett.

Bats

All bat species are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. It is illegal to kill or injure bats, cause disturbance at their resting places or to block access to, damage or destroy their roost sites.

Great Crested Newts

Great crested newts are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Section 5 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. It is illegal to intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture Great crested newts or intentionally, deliberately or recklessly damage or destroy their breeding and resting places or obstruct access to their place of shelter or protection.

Hazel Dormouse

Hazel dormice are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 5 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. It is illegal to intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture a Dormouse or intentionally, deliberately or recklessly disturb a Dormouse, or damage its breeding or resting place or obstruct its place of shelter or protection.

Otters and Water Voles

Otters are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 5 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. It is illegal to take, injure, kill or sell an otter, it is also an offence to damage, destroy or obstruct access to a resting place or disturb or harm an Otter at any time.

Water voles are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 5. It is illegal to deliberately kill, injure, capture or disturb them or to destroy, damage or obstruct access to any places used for shelter or protection.

White-clawed Crayfish

White-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 5, Sections 9(1) & 9 (5). It is an offence to intentionally take White-clawed Crayfish from the wild or to sell them. It is also a qualifying Annex II species for some Special Areas of Conservation under the Habitats Directive.

Birds

Wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is illegal to take or harm them, their nests (whilst in use or being built) or their eggs.

Additionally, for some species listed under Schedule 1 of the Act, it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb the adults while they are in and around their nest or intentionally or recklessly disturb their dependent young.

Reptiles

Common reptiles include slow-worm, adder, grass snake and common lizard. These are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 5, Sections 9 (1) & 9 (5) only. It is illegal to kill or injure them.

It is not illegal to capture, disturb or to damage their habitats. However, the reptiles themselves are protected so any works to damage their habitat could risk causing harm to reptiles and hence could be illegal.

Rare reptiles which include sand lizard and smooth snake are restricted to a few locations in Britain and are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 5, Section 9 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. It is illegal to kill, injure or intentionally disturb them whilst occupying a 'place used for shelter or protection' and destruction of these places.

Appendix 5 – Desk Study Data

Site Check Report Report generated on Mon Feb 27 2023

You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: SP81294022

The following features have been found in your search area:

Local Nature Reserves (England)

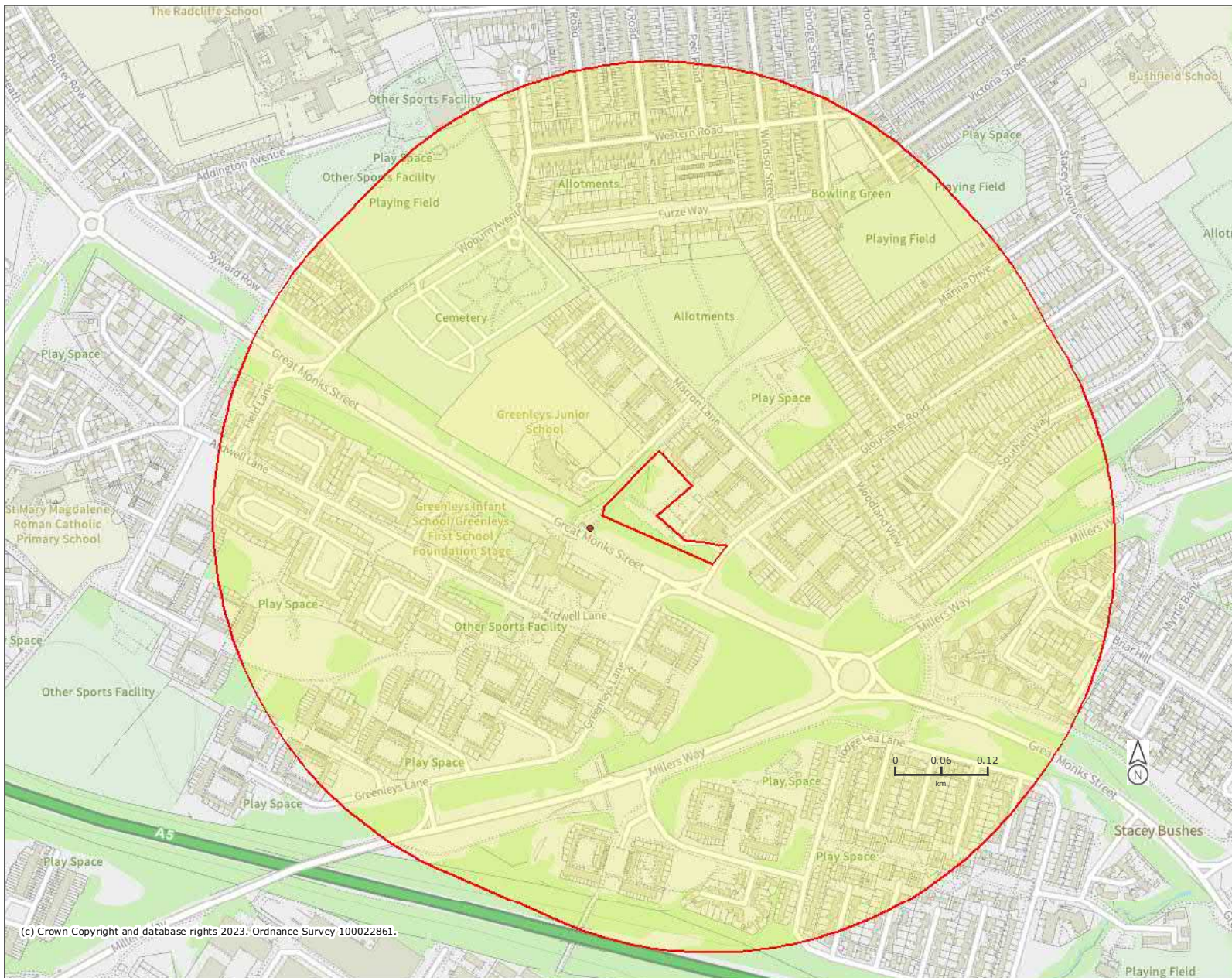
No Features found

National Nature Reserves (England)

No Features found

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)

No Features found



Legend

- Great Crested Newt Class Survey
- Licence Returns (England)

Great Crested Newt Pond Surveys 2017 - 2019

- 10 FIG present
- 10 FIG absent
- 10 FIG inconclusive
- 8 FIG present
- 6 FIG present
- 4 FIG present
- 4 FIG absent
- 4 FIG inconclusive

Projection = OSGB36
 xmin = 480000
 ymin = 239600
 xmax = 482500
 ymax = 240900

Map produced by MAGiC on 17 March, 2023.
 Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGiC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

Site Check Report Report generated on Fri Mar 17 2023

You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: SP81294022

The following features have been found in your search area:

Great Crested Newt Class Survey Licence Returns (England)

GCN Present

Y

Survey Date

09/05/2016

OS Grid Ref

SP812402

GCN Present

Y

Survey Date

06/06/2016

OS Grid Ref

SP812402

GCN Present

Y

Survey Date

14/04/2016

OS Grid Ref

SP812402

GCN Present

Y

Survey Date

18/04/2016

OS Grid Ref

SP812402

GCN Present

Y

Survey Date

03/05/2016

OS Grid Ref

SP812402

GCN Present

Y

Survey Date

25/05/2016

OS Grid Ref

SP812402

GCN Present

Y

Survey Date

23/03/2016

OS Grid Ref

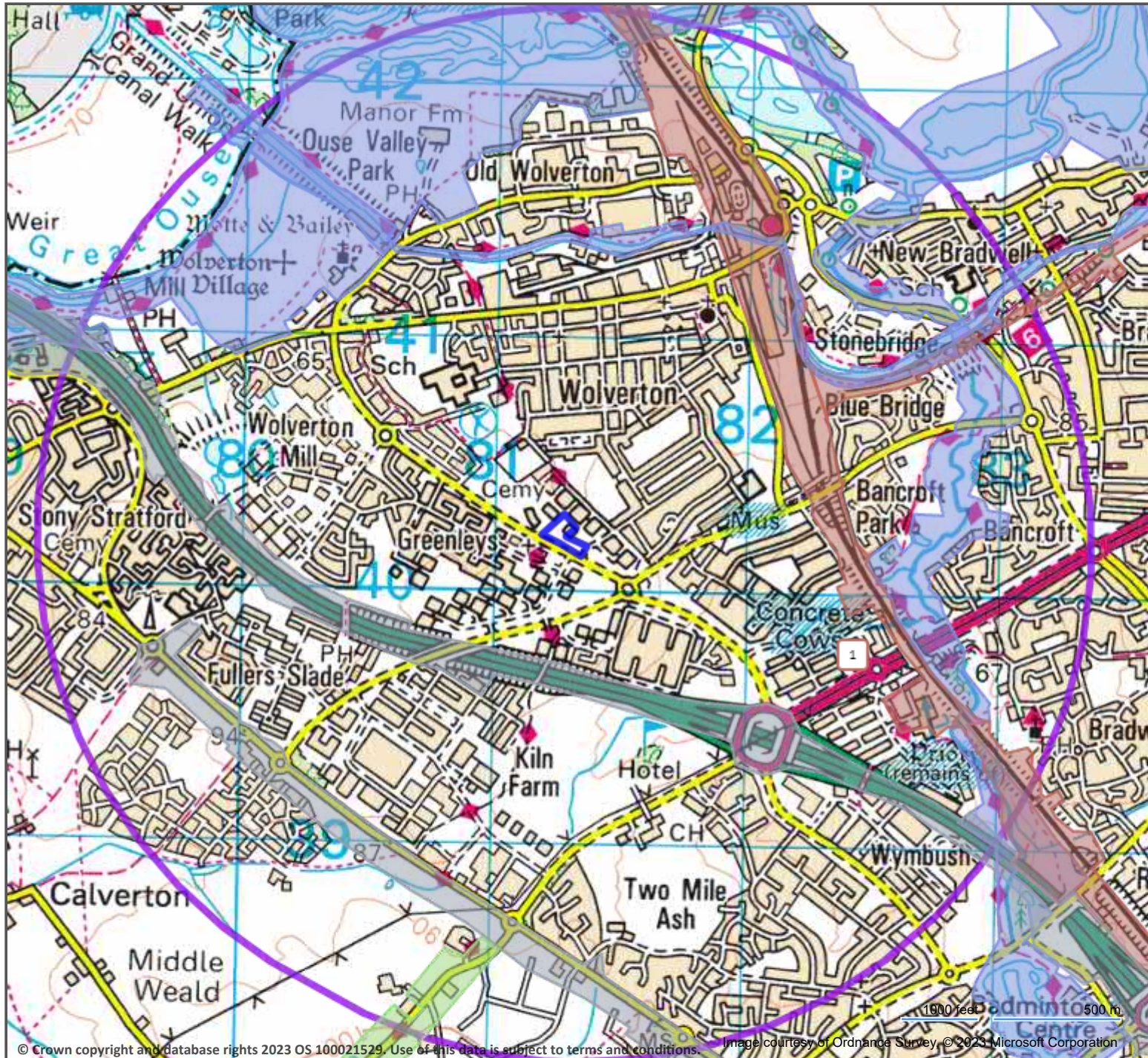
SP812402

Granted European Protected Species Applications (England)

No Features found

Great Crested Newt Pond Surveys 2017 - 2019

No Features found



Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes
Environmental Records Centre

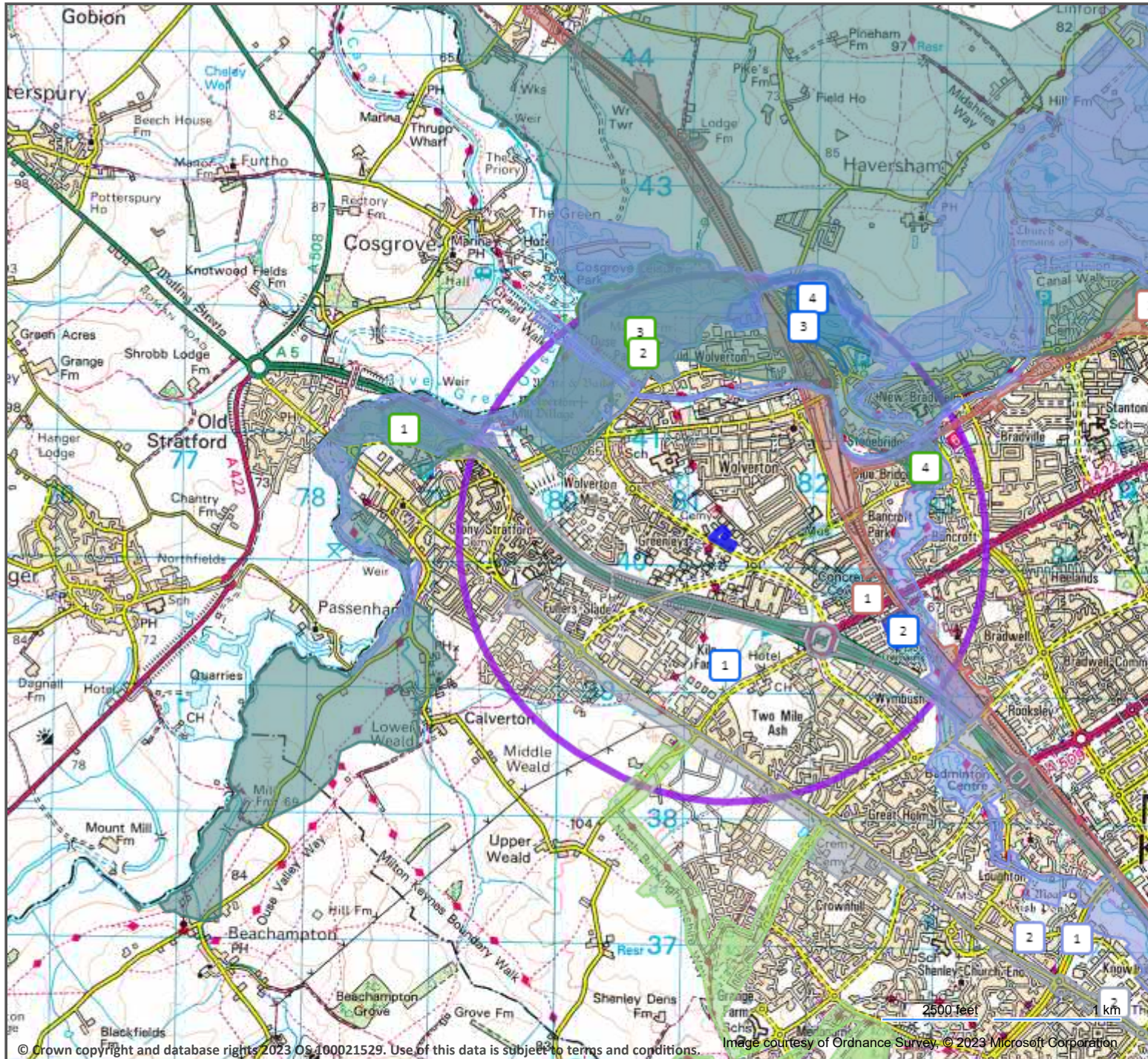
Printed from eMapper for BMERC on 15/03/2023
BM/E02071 | Wolverton Health Centre | 7242, Wolverton
Health Centre

This map is **Confidential**
and may not be released into the public domain
Milton Keynes Wildlife Corridors

- Search Location
- Search Buffer (2000m)

- Milton Keynes Rail Wildlife Corridors
- Milton Keynes Road Wildlife Corridors
- Milton Keynes Wetland Wildlife Corridors
- Milton Keynes Wood Wildlife Corridors
-

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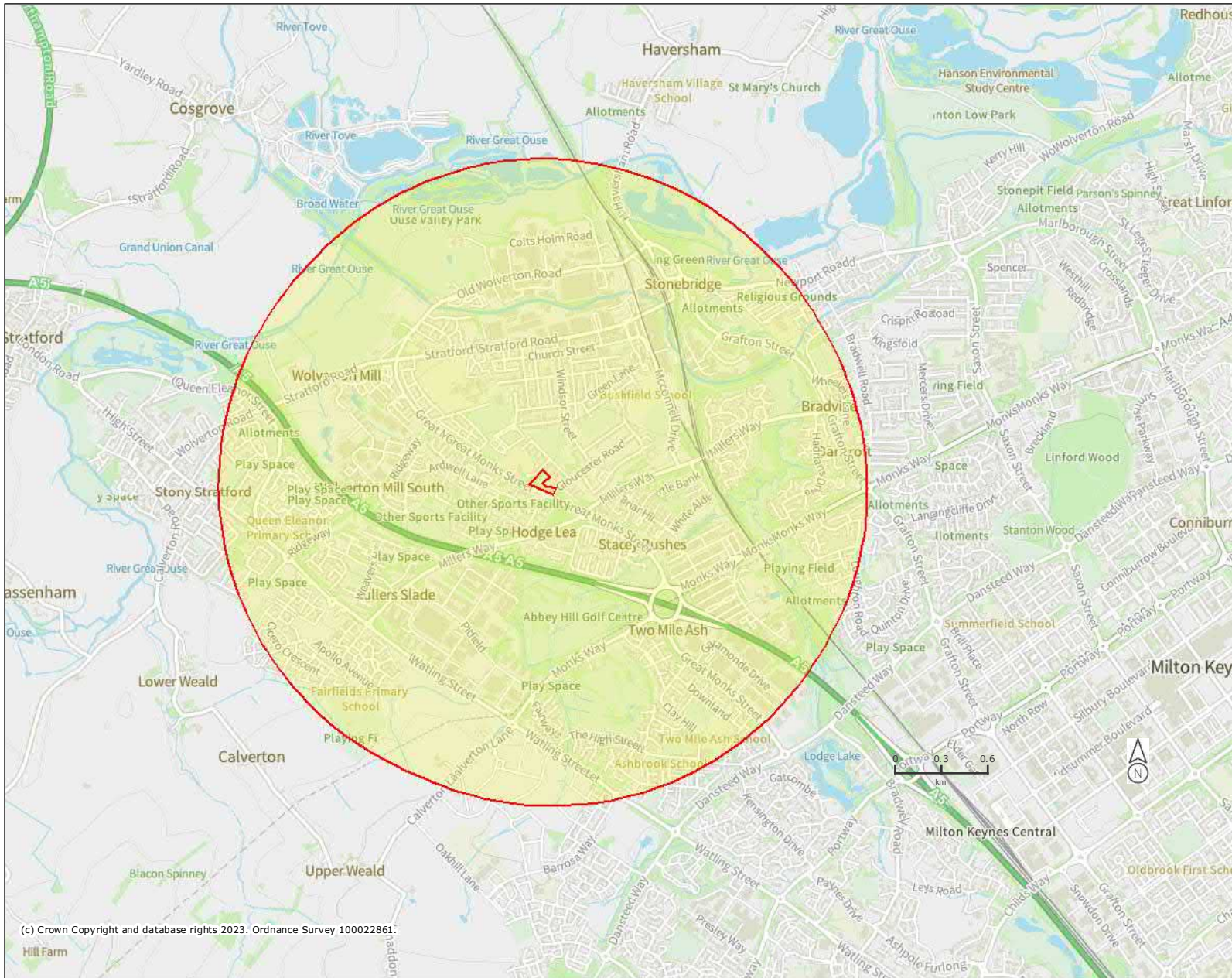
**Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes
Environmental Records Centre**

Printed from eMapper for BMERC on 15/03/2023
 BM/E02071 | Wolverton Helth Centre | 7242, Wolverton
 Health Centre
 This map is **Confidential**
 and may not be released into the public domain
Non-statutory sites 2km

- Search Location
- Search Buffer (2000m)
- Local Wildlife Sites
- Biological Notification Sites
- Biodiversity Opportunity Areas
- Milton Keynes Rail Wildlife Corridors
- Milton Keynes Road Wildlife Corridors
- Milton Keynes Wetland Wildlife Corridors
- Milton Keynes Wood Wildlife Corridors

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SAC,SPA,AONB RAMSR 2km map



Legend

- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (England)
- Ramsar Sites (England)
- Special Areas of Conservation (England)
- Special Protection Areas (England)
- Biosphere Reserves (England)

Projection = OSGB36
 xmin = 475500
 ymin = 237000
 xmax = 488200
 ymax = 243300

Map produced by MAGiC on 27 February, 2023.
 Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGiC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

Site Check Report Report generated on Mon Feb 27 2023
You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: SP81284021
The following features have been found in your search area:

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (England)

No Features found

Ramsar Sites (England)

No Features found

Special Areas of Conservation (England)

No Features found

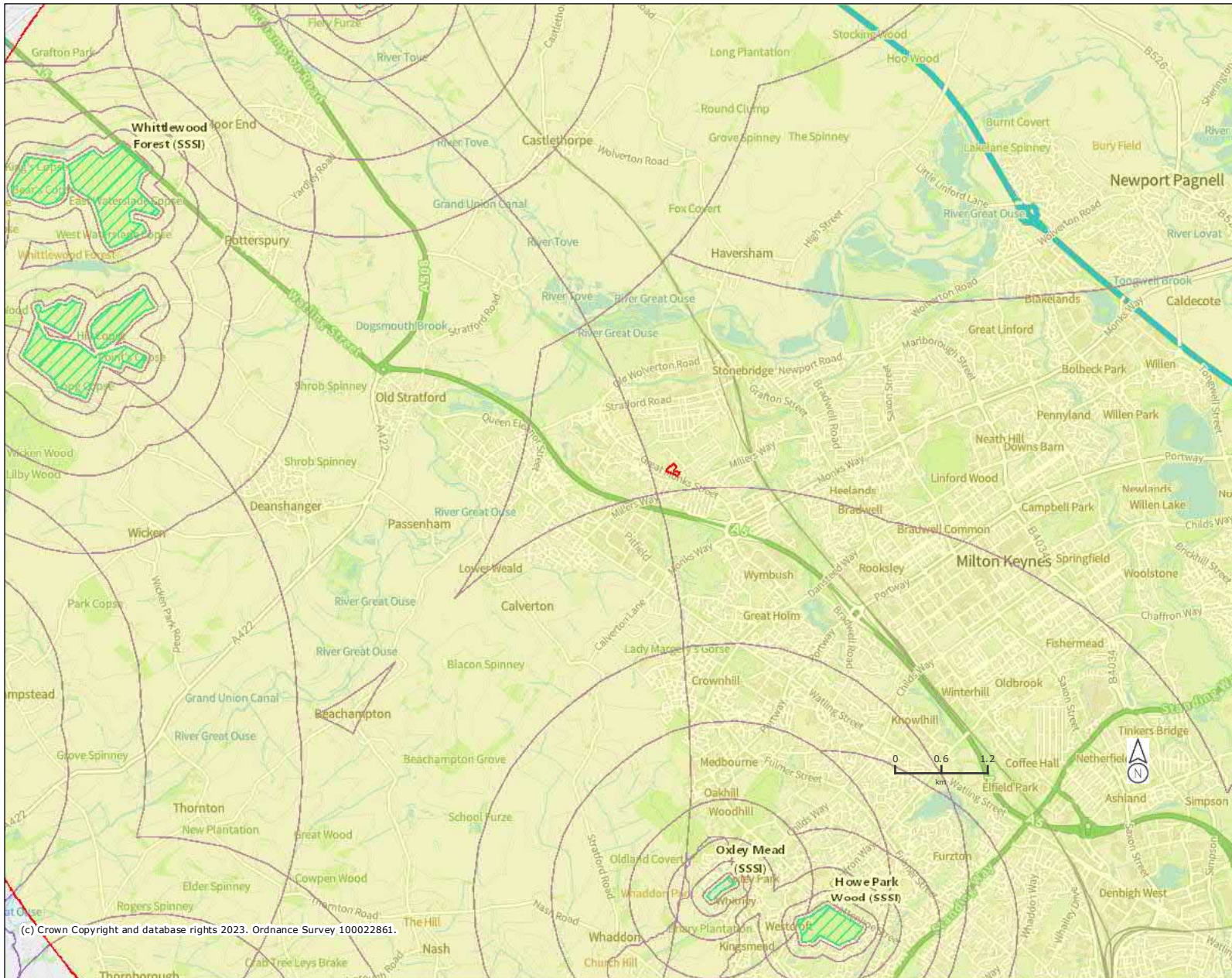
Special Protection Areas (England)

No Features found

Biosphere Reserves (England)

No Features found

SSSI ZOI 10km map



Legend

- ▣ Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)
- SSSI Impact Risk Zones - to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites (England)

Projection = OSGB36
 xmin = 468000
 ymin = 233700
 xmax = 493400
 ymax = 246200

Map produced by MAGiC on 27 February, 2023.
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Site Check Report Report generated on Mon Feb 27 2023
You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: SP81294021
 The following features have been found in your search area:

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)

Name Howe Park Wood SSSI
Reference 1000856
Natural England Contact Conservation Delivery Team
Natural England Phone Number 0845 600 3078
Hectares 24.19
Citation 1006067
Hyperlink <http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=s1006067>

Name Salcey Forest SSSI
Reference 1002699
Natural England Contact JOHN MINNEY
Natural England Phone Number 0845 600 3078
Hectares 159.57
Citation 1000479
Hyperlink <http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=s1000479>

Name Oxley Mead SSSI
Reference 1006202
Natural England Contact Sam Baker
Natural England Phone Number 0845 600 3078
Hectares 3.43
Citation 2000053
Hyperlink <http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=s2000053>

Name Whittlewood Forest SSSI
Reference 1003087
Natural England Contact JOHN MINNEY
Natural England Phone Number 0845 600 3078
Hectares 400.06
Citation 1004138
Hyperlink <http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=s1004138>

Name Mill Crook SSSI
Reference 1002879
Natural England Contact JOHN MINNEY
Natural England Phone Number 0845 600 3078
Hectares 5.85
Citation 1005498
Hyperlink <http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=s1005498>

SSSI Impact Risk Zones - to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites (England)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW? **2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:**

All Planning Applications ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS - EXCEPT HOUSEHOLDER APPLICATIONS.

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Combustion

Waste

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW? **2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:**

All Planning Applications ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS - EXCEPT HOUSEHOLDER APPLICATIONS.

Infrastructure
Wind & Solar Energy
Minerals, Oil & Gas
Rural Non Residential
Residential
Rural Residential
Air Pollution
Combustion
Waste
Composting
Discharges
Water Supply
Notes 1
Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

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All Planning Applications

ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS - EXCEPT HOUSEHOLDER APPLICATIONS.

Infrastructure
Wind & Solar Energy
Minerals, Oil & Gas
Rural Non Residential
Residential
Rural Residential
Air Pollution
Combustion
Waste
Composting
Discharges
Water Supply
Notes 1
Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

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All Planning Applications

ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS - EXCEPT HOUSEHOLDER APPLICATIONS.

Infrastructure
Wind & Solar Energy
Minerals, Oil & Gas
Rural Non Residential
Residential
Rural Residential
Air Pollution
Combustion
Waste
Composting
Discharges
Water Supply
Notes 1
Notes 2

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All Planning Applications

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Infrastructure
Wind & Solar Energy
Minerals, Oil & Gas
Rural Non Residential
Residential
Rural Residential
Air Pollution
Combustion
Waste
Composting
Discharges
Water Supply
Notes 1

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All Planning Applications

ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS - EXCEPT HOUSEHOLDER APPLICATIONS.

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Combustion

Waste

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

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ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS - EXCEPT HOUSEHOLDER APPLICATIONS.

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Combustion

Waste

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

Notes 1

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GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

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All Planning Applications

ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Combustion

Waste

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

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All Planning Applications

ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Combustion
Waste
Composting
Discharges
Water Supply
Notes 1
Notes 2

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All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Combustion

Waste

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

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ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Combustion

Waste

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

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ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

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1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Combustion

Waste

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

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ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)

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All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

Wind & Solar Energy
 Minerals, Oil & Gas
 Rural Non Residential
 Residential
 Rural Residential
 Air Pollution
 Combustion
 Waste
 Composting
 Discharges
 Water Supply
 Notes 1
 Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

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All Planning Applications

ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Combustion

Waste

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

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All Planning Applications

ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Combustion

Waste

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

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All Planning Applications

ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Combustion

Waste

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)**1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?**

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Combustion

Waste

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)**1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?**

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Combustion

Waste

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

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ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)**1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?**

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

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ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)**1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?**

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	
Notes 1	
Notes 2	
GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones	/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf

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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	
Notes 1	
Notes 2	
GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones	/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf

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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	
Notes 1	
Notes 2	
GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones	/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf

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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	

Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m ³ /day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water Supply	
Notes 1	
Notes 2	
GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones	/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf

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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m ² , manure stores > 3500t.
Combustion	
Waste	
Composting	
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m ³ /day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water Supply	
Notes 1	
Notes 2	
GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones	/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf

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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
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Minerals, Oil & Gas	
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	
Combustion	
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	
Discharges	
Water Supply	
Notes 1	
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GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones	/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf

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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

<p>Composting</p> <p>Discharges</p> <p>Water Supply</p> <p>Notes 1</p> <p>Notes 2</p> <p>GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones</p>	<p>Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.</p> <p>/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf</p>
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Discharges Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

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All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy

Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).

Combustion

General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Composting

Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges

Water Supply

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Notes 2

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Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.

Minerals, Oil & Gas

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Rural Non Residential

Residential

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Air Pollution

Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 350t.

Combustion

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Waste

Composting

Discharges

Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.

Water Supply

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Wind & Solar Energy
Minerals, Oil & Gas

Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential
Residential
Rural Residential
Air Pollution

Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t.

Combustion
Waste
Composting
Discharges
Water Supply

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Notes 1

Notes 2

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Infrastructure

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Minerals, Oil & Gas

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Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t.

Combustion

Waste

Composting

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Wind & Solar Energy

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Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).

Combustion

General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Composting

Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges

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Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution	Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m ² , manure stores > 3500t.
Combustion	
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Rural Non Residential	
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Rural Non Residential

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Air Pollution

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Air Pollution

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Combustion

All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

Composting

Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

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Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)**1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?**

2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy

Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t.

Combustion

Waste

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

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Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

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<p>1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?</p> <p>All Planning Applications</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Wind & Solar Energy</p> <p>Minerals, Oil & Gas</p> <p>Rural Non Residential</p> <p>Residential</p> <p>Rural Residential</p> <p>Air Pollution</p> <p>Combustion</p> <p>Waste</p> <p>Composting</p> <p>Discharges</p> <p>Water Supply</p> <p>Notes 1</p> <p>Notes 2</p> <p>GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones</p>	<p>2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:</p> <p>Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.</p> <p>Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).</p> <p>General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.</p> <p>Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</p> <p>Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.</p> <p>/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf</p>
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<p>1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?</p> <p>All Planning Applications</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Wind & Solar Energy</p> <p>Minerals, Oil & Gas</p> <p>Rural Non Residential</p> <p>Residential</p> <p>Rural Residential</p> <p>Air Pollution</p> <p>Combustion</p> <p>Waste</p> <p>Composting</p> <p>Discharges</p> <p>Water Supply</p> <p>Notes 1</p> <p>Notes 2</p> <p>GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones</p>	<p>2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:</p> <p>Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.</p> <p>Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 350t.</p> <p>/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf</p>
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Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	
Combustion	
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	
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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m ² , manure stores > 3500t.
Combustion	
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m ³ /day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water Supply	
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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	

Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
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Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m ² , manure stores > 3500t.
Combustion	
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
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Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m ³ /day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m ² or more.
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Wind & Solar Energy	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	Residential development of 100 units or more.

Rural Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution	Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).
Combustion	All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.
Composting	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
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Wind & Solar Energy	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha.
Residential	Residential development of 100 units or more.
Rural Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution	Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).
Combustion	All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.
Composting	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
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Infrastructure	Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha.
Residential	Residential development of 100 units or more.
Rural Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 2m ³ /day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
Notes 1	
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Infrastructure

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Wind & Solar Energy
Minerals, Oil & Gas

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential
Residential
Rural Residential
Air Pollution

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).

Combustion

General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste
Composting

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges
Water Supply

Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m² or more.

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Wind & Solar Energy
Minerals, Oil & Gas

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential
Residential
Rural Residential
Air Pollution

Residential development of 50 units or more.

Any residential development of 10 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).

Combustion

All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

Composting

Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges
Water Supply

Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or any development needing its own water supply .

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All Planning Applications
Infrastructure

Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy
Minerals, Oil & Gas

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential
Residential
Rural Residential
Air Pollution

Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha.

Residential development of 100 units or more.

Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).

Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 2m ³ /day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
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Wind & Solar Energy	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m ² or more.
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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
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Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).
Combustion	All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.
Composting	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	Residential development of 100 units or more.
Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Rural Residential	Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).
Air Pollution	All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Combustion	Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.
Waste	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Composting	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
Discharges	
Water Supply	
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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m ² or more.
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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha.
Residential	Residential development of 50 units or more.
Rural Residential	Any residential development of 10 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution	Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).
Combustion	All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.
Composting	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.

Water Supply Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or any development needing its own water supply .

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All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy

Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential

Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha.

Residential

Residential development of 100 units or more.

Rural Residential

Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Air Pollution

Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).

Combustion

All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

Composting

Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges

Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.

Water Supply

Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or any development needing its own water supply .

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Wind & Solar Energy

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential development of 100 units or more.

Residential

Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Rural Residential

Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).

Air Pollution

Combustion

All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

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Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

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Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

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Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

Rural Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution	Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).
Combustion	All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.
Composting	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries: new proposals or extensions, outside or extending outside existing settlements/urban areas affecting greenspace, farmland or semi natural habitats. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha.
Residential	
Rural Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution	Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m ² , manure stores > 3500t.
Combustion	
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	
Discharges	
Water Supply	
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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha.
Residential	Residential development of 100 units or more.
Rural Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
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All Planning Applications

Infrastructure	Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha.
Residential	
Rural Residential	Any residential development of 100 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m ³ /day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m ² or more.
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All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	Residential development of 100 units or more.
Rural Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
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Rural Non Residential	
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Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
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Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
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Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha.
Residential	Residential development of 100 units or more.
Rural Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution	Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).
Combustion	All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.
Composting	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
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Air Pollution	Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).
Combustion	All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.
Composting	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
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Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	

Residential**Rural Residential****Air Pollution**

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).

Combustion

General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Composting

Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges**Water Supply**

Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m² or more.

Notes 1**Notes 2****GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones**

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All Planning Applications**Infrastructure**

Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy

Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential**Residential**

Residential development of 50 units or more.

Rural Residential

Any residential development of 10 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Air Pollution

Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).

Combustion

All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

Composting

Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges**Water Supply**

Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or any development needing its own water supply .

Notes 1**Notes 2****GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones**

[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?

2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

All Planning Applications**Infrastructure**

Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy

Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential**Residential**

Residential development of 50 units or more.

Rural Residential

Any residential development of 10 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Air Pollution

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).

Combustion

General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Composting

Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges**Water Supply**

Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m² or more.

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Rural Non Residential

Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha.

Residential

Residential development of 50 units or more.

Rural Residential

Any residential development of 10 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Air Pollution

Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).

Combustion

All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

Composting

Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges

Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.

Water Supply

Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or any development needing its own water supply .

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Rural Non Residential

Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha.

Residential

Any residential development of 100 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Rural Residential

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).

Air Pollution

Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
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Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries: new proposals or extensions, outside or extending outside existing settlements/urban areas affecting greenspace, farmland or semi natural habitats. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha.
Residential	
Rural Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
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Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	Residential development of 100 units or more.
Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Rural Residential	Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).
Air Pollution	All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Combustion	Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.
Waste	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Composting	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
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Minerals, Oil & Gas	Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha.
Rural Non Residential	Residential development of 100 units or more.
Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Rural Residential	Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).
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Minerals, Oil & Gas	
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Residential	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Rural Residential	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Air Pollution	Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Combustion	
Waste	
Composting	
Discharges	

Water Supply

Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m² or more.

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Wind & Solar Energy

Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential**Residential****Rural Residential****Air Pollution**

Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).

Combustion

All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

Composting

Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges**Water Supply****Notes 1****Notes 2****GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones**

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Minerals, Oil & Gas

Planning applications for quarries: new proposals or extensions, outside or extending outside existing settlements/urban areas affecting greenspace, farmland or semi natural habitats. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential

Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha.

Residential**Rural Residential****Air Pollution**

Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).

Combustion

All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

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Rural Non Residential

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Residential

Residential development of 100 units or more.

Rural Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
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Rural Non Residential	Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha.
Residential	
Rural Residential	Any residential development of 100 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m ³ /day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m ² or more.
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Infrastructure	Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	Residential development of 100 units or more.
Rural Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution	Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).
Combustion	All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.
Composting	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
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Rural Non Residential	Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha.

Residential	Residential development of 100 units or more.
Rural Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
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Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 2m ³ /day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
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Combustion	All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.
Composting	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
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Wind & Solar Energy	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).
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Composting	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m ² or more.
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Rural Non Residential	Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha.
Residential	Residential development of 100 units or more.
Rural Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
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Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
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Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
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All Planning Applications**Infrastructure**

Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy**Minerals, Oil & Gas**

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential**Residential**

Residential development of 100 units or more.

Rural Residential

Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Air Pollution

Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).

Combustion

All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

Composting

Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges**Water Supply**

Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or any development needing its own water supply .

Notes 1**Notes 2****GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones**

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Rural Non Residential**Residential****Rural Residential****Air Pollution**

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).

Combustion

General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Composting

Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges**Water Supply**

Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m² or more.

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All Planning Applications**Infrastructure**

Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy**Minerals, Oil & Gas**

Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.

Planning applications for quarries: new proposals or extensions, outside or extending outside existing settlements/urban areas affecting greenspace, farmland or semi natural habitats. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential

Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha.

Residential**Rural Residential**

Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Air Pollution

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).

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General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

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Residential development of 100 units or more.

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Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

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Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).

Combustion

All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

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Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

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Rural Residential

Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Air PollutionAny industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).**Combustion**

General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Composting

Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

DischargesAny discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 2m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.**Water Supply**Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or any development needing its own water supply .**Notes 1****Notes 2****GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones**[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)**1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?****All Planning Applications****Infrastructure****2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:**

Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy**Minerals, Oil & Gas**

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential

Residential development of 100 units or more.

Residential

Rural Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply .
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Rural Residential	Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
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Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m ³ /day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water Supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m ² or more.
Notes 1	
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All Planning Applications**Infrastructure**

Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy

Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential

Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha.

Residential**Rural Residential**

Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Air Pollution

Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).

Combustion

All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

Composting

Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges**Water Supply****Notes 1****Notes 2****GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones**

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Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy

Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential

Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha.

Residential**Rural Residential**

Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Air Pollution

Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 350t.

Combustion

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Waste**Composting****Discharges****Water Supply****Notes 1****Notes 2****GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones**

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Wind & Solar Energy

Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential**Residential**

Residential development of 100 units or more.

Rural Residential

Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Air Pollution

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).

Combustion

General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Composting

Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges**Water Supply**

Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or any development needing its own water supply .

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**Wind & Solar Energy
Minerals, Oil & Gas**

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential

Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha.

Residential

Residential development of 50 units or more.

Rural Residential

Any residential development of 10 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

Air Pollution

Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).

Combustion

All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

Composting

Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges

Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.

Water Supply

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All Planning Applications

All planning applications (except householder) outside or extending outside existing settlements/urban areas affecting greenspace, farmland, semi natural habitats or landscape features such as trees, hedges, streams, rural buildings/structures.

Infrastructure

Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

**Wind & Solar Energy
Minerals, Oil & Gas**

Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.

Rural Non Residential

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Residential

Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha.

Rural Residential

Residential development of 50 units or more.

Air Pollution

Any residential developments outside of existing settlements/urban areas with a total net gain in residential units.

Combustion

Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).

Waste

All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

Composting

Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges

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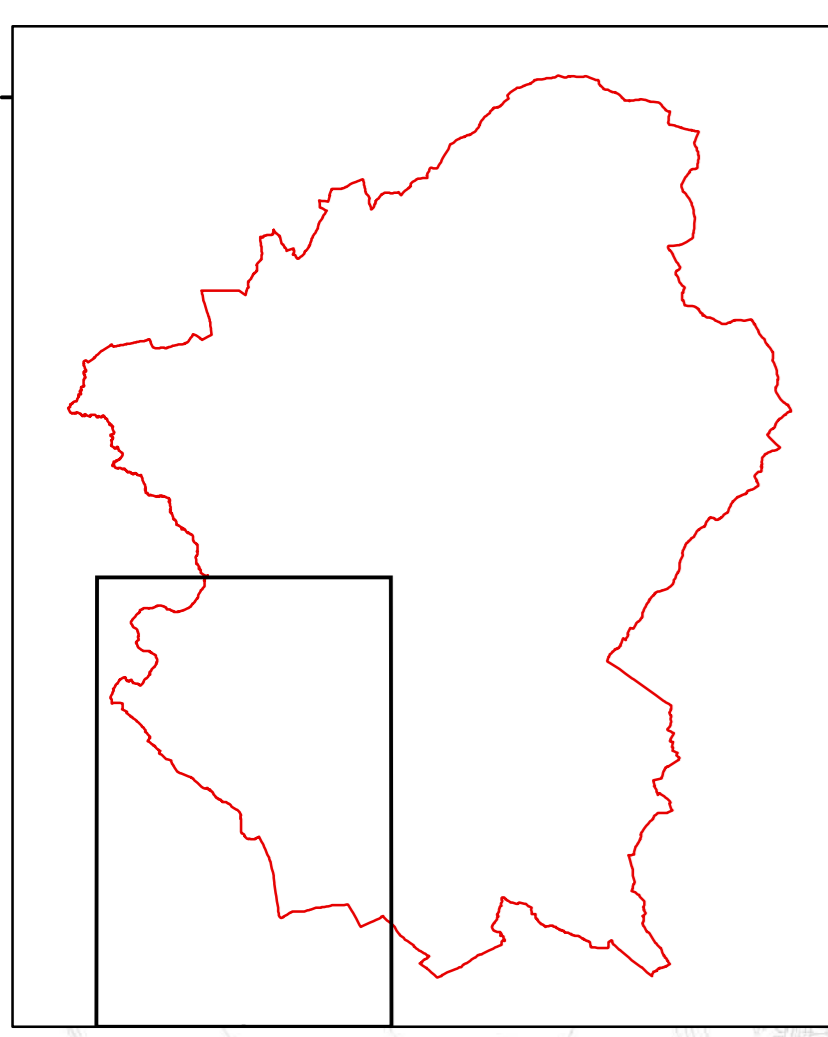
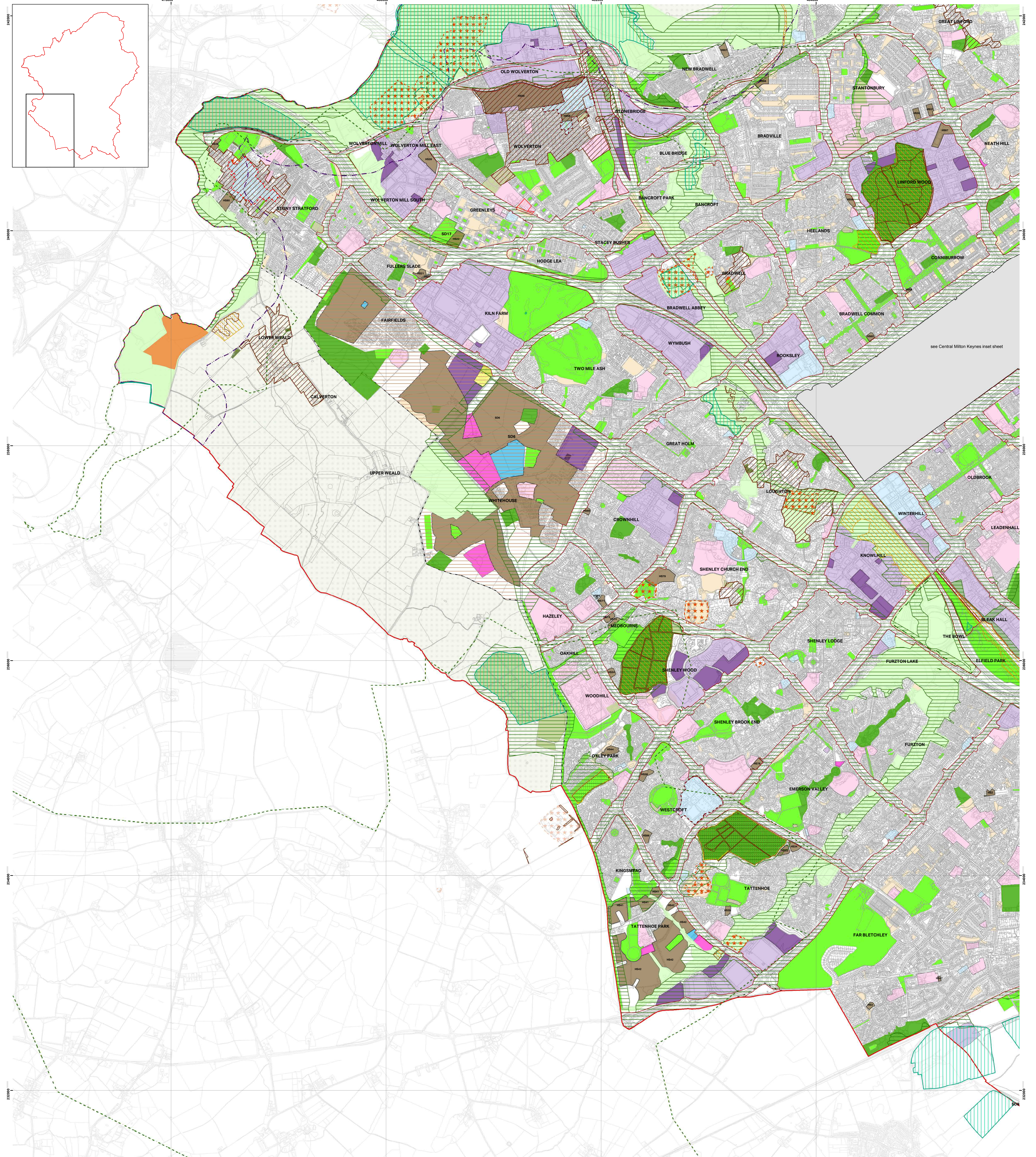
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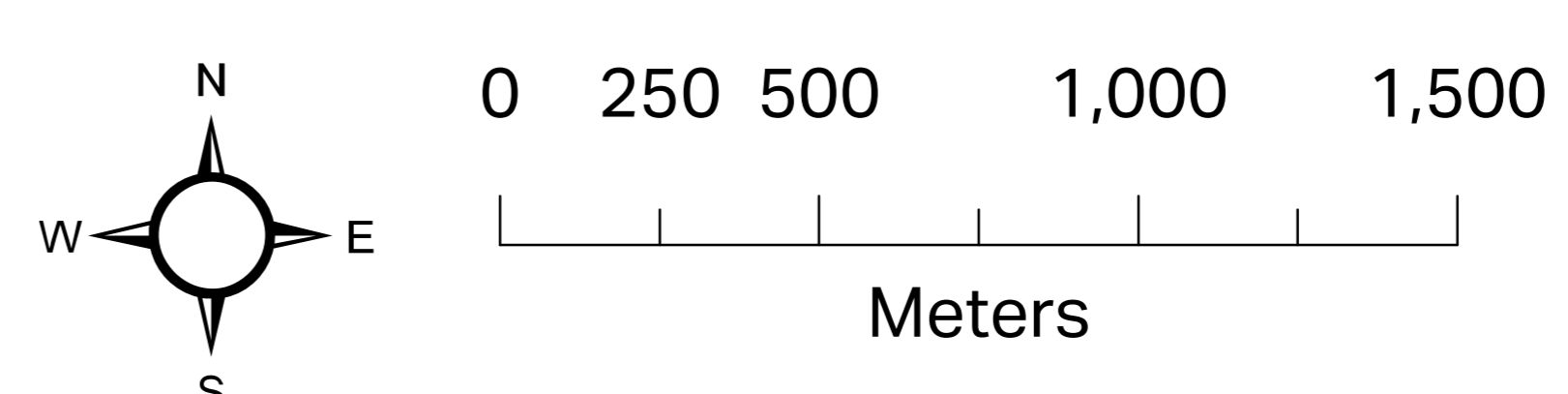
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Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t).
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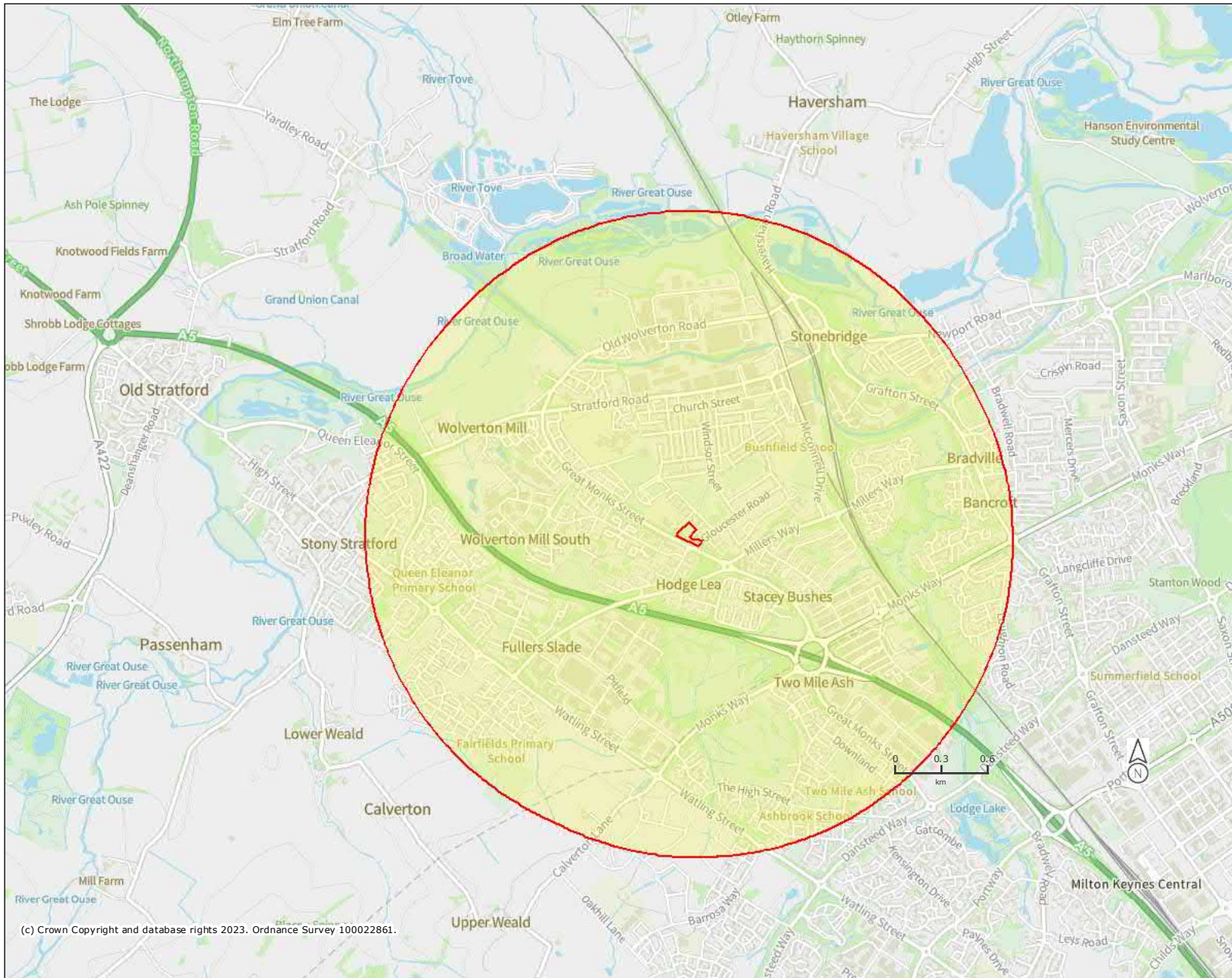


Legend

- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Milton Keynes Boundary | Green Buffer to Maintain Separation | Wildlife Corridor | Biodiversity Opportunity Area | Minerals Secondary Focus Areas |
| Development Boundary: Milton Keynes City | Canal Proposed Route Catchment | Conservation Area | Local Geological Site | District Centre |
| Development Boundary: Other Settlements | The Bowl | Scheduled Ancient Monument | Gypsy and Traveller Site - Existing | Town Centre |
| Housing Site - Proposed | Open Countryside | Traditional Orchards | Gypsy and Traveller Site - Proposed | Central Blechley Prospectus Area |
| Employment - Existing | Linear Parks | Ancient Woodland | Strategic Site Allocations | Proposed Further Higher Education |
| Employment - Proposed | District and Local Parks | Priority Habitats | Transport Corridor | |
| Shopping and Leisure - Existing | Recreation and Open Space | Local Wildlife Sites | Mineral Allocations Building Stone | |
| Shopping and Leisure - Proposed | Amenity Open Space | Local Nature Reserves | Mineral Allocations Sand and Gravel | |
| Community Facilities - Existing | Site of Special Scientific Interest | Biological Notification Site | Minerals Primary Focus Areas | |
| Community Facilities - Proposed | Historic Park and Garden | | | |



LNR, NNR, SSSI 2km map



Legend

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

Projection = OSGB36
 xmin = 474500
 ymin = 237400
 xmax = 487200
 ymax = 243600

Map produced by MAGiC on 27 February, 2023.
 Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGiC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

Appendix 6 – Photographs

Photograph 1



Photograph 2



DESCRIPTION

Photograph 1

Area of modified grassland adjacent to Gloucester Road.

Photograph 2

Other neutral grassland with willow scrub.

Photograph 3

Other neutral grassland with willow scrub.

Photograph 3



Photograph 4



Photograph 4

Introduced shrub planting between car park and area of grassland.

PROJECT

Land Adjacent Wolverton Health Centre, Milton Keynes, MK12 5DY

PROJECT NUMBER

7242,EC

TITLE

Selected Photographs Relating To Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

DATE

14/03/2023

PAGE NO.

1 of 3

Photograph 5



Photograph 6



DESCRIPTION

Photograph 5

Area of grassland with scattered trees.

Photograph 6

Mixed scrub with scattered trees.

Photograph 7

Car park.

Photograph 7



Photograph 8



Photograph 8

Woodland being retained.

PROJECT

Land Adjacent Wolverton Health Centre,
Milton Keynes, MK12 5DY

PROJECT NUMBER

7242,EC

TITLE

**Selected Photographs Relating To
Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey**

DATE

14/03/2023

PAGE NO.

2 of 3

Photograph 9



Photograph 10



DESCRIPTION

Photograph 9

Wildlife Corridor to south.

Photograph 10

Grassland between site and road.

PROJECT

Land Adjacent Wolverton Health Centre,
Milton Keynes, MK12 5DY

PROJECT NUMBER

7242,EC

TITLE

**Selected Photographs Relating To
Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey**

DATE

14/03/2023

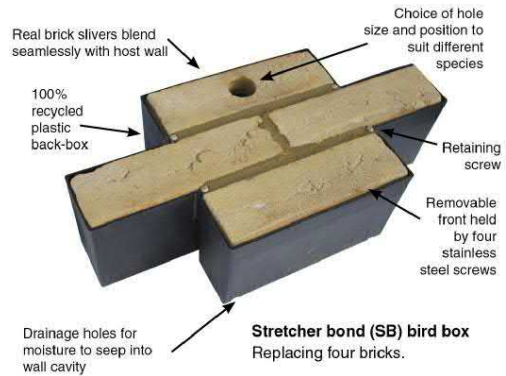
PAGE NO.

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Appendix 7 – Example Enhancement Features

EXAMPLE BIRD BRICKS & BOXES

Integrated Bird Brick House: The Standard Box

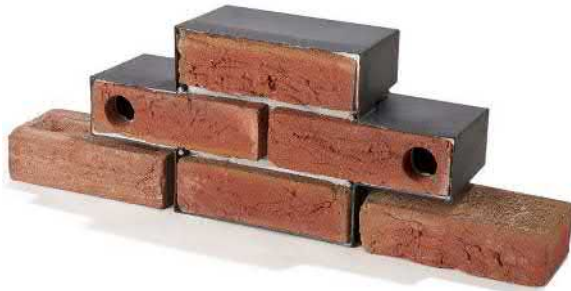


This standard nesting box is suitable for House Sparrows and members of the Tit family. The single entrance hole allows the entire internal area to be available for nesting and roosting. The aperture size will vary according to the target species. For example, a 48 mm entrance hole can be produced to accommodate Starlings. The ideal internal depth is 140 mm, however if cavity width is limited, boxes can be manufactured with a reduced depth (minimum 100 mm).

SOURCE

<http://www.birdbrickhouses.co.uk/brick-nesting-boxes/nesting-boxes/>

Integrated Bird Brick House: Sparrow terrace box



This has the same external dimensions as the standard box but has two entrance holes and two separate compartments – ideal for the sociable nature of house sparrows. The terrace box is also suitable for Redstarts, Black Redstarts and Wagtails.

SOURCE

<http://www.birdbrickhouses.co.uk/brick-nesting-boxes/nesting-boxes/>

Integrated Bird Brick House: Swift box



This box has a crescent shaped hole to one side of the box, allowing swifts access but restricting use by starlings. Inside, a rough floor makes it easier for the birds to move around. The centre of the floor has a raised nest cup to assist the birds' nest building. The ideal internal depth of a swift box is 140 mm, however if cavity width is limited, boxes can be manufactured with a reduced depth (minimum 100 mm).

SOURCE

<http://www.birdbrickhouses.co.uk/brick-nesting-boxes/nesting-boxes/>

TITLE

Example Bird Bricks and Boxes

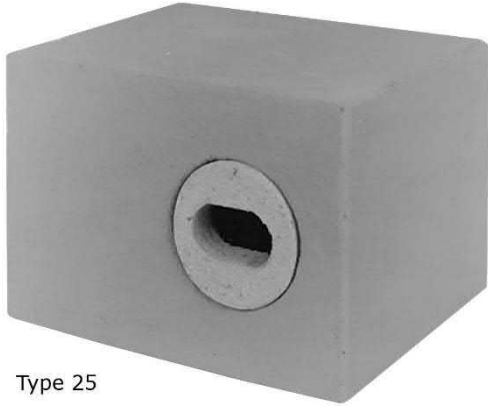
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Integrated Bird Brick House: Schwegler Brick Nest Box



Type 25

The box dimensions correspond to those of standard, commercially available bricks used in modern European construction. These dimensions allow for a 1cm layer of mortar enabling the nesting blocks to be inserted in any wall without the need to cut adjoining bricks. The box can be installed flush with the outside wall and can be rendered or covered so that only the entrance hole is visible.

The interior of the box resembles a natural woodpecker hole, with the same shallow, oval depression in the floor. The box is manufactured from virtually the same material as Schwegler's tried and tested wood-concrete; an exceedingly durable, rot-proof and breathable natural material designed to mimic the properties of natural nest sites. Features a wide box with removeable entrance hole at the right-hand side. With an entrance hole of 55 x 33mm this is the ideal box for attracting swifts.



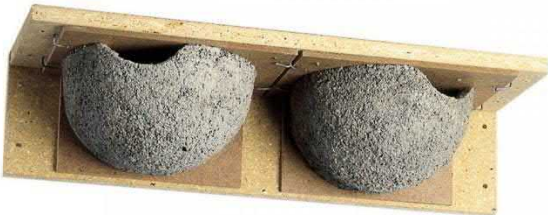
SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/schwegler-brick-nest-boxes>

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/9a-schwegler-house-martin-nest>

External Bird House: 9A Schwegler House Martin Nest



These boxes should be installed under eaves on the external walls of buildings. Install on the sheltered side (north facing) of the building at a minimum height of 2m above the ground.

These nests can be used for years without cleaning. However, if possible it is recommended to inspect them frequently and to clean them when necessary. These Woodcrete nest boxes are famous for their durability - lasting for at least 20-25 years.

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/vivara-pro-woodstone-house-sparrow-nest-box>

External Bird House: Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Box



This House Sparrow Nest Box is manufactured from WoodStone - a mix of concrete and FSC wood fibres. This material is strong and highly insulating which helps to provide a thermally stable environment within the box. It also protects against damage from predators such as cats, woodpeckers and squirrels. It is available with one or two breeding chambers, which can be particularly suitable for house sparrows as they prefer to nest in colonies.

The House Sparrow Nest Box can be integrated into the masonry of a new house or fixed onto an external wall using strong screws and wall plugs (not included). If possible, it should be positioned near to vegetation and at a minimum of 2m above ground.

TITLE

Example Bird Bricks and Boxes

DATE

24/03/2023

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External Bird House: WoodStone Swift Nest Box



The FSC certified WoodStone Swift Nest Box is constructed entirely out of WoodStone meaning it is long lasting and won't rot away like a traditional wooden nest box.

Swift numbers are declining, in part because of the loss of nesting sites. Installing a swift box is a great way to help these birds and to ensure their continued presence in our surroundings. There is an opening at the back of the box for easy cleaning with the nest entrance on the underside of the box.

This type of entrance is preferred by swifts but discourages house sparrows and starlings from occupying the box. This box should be installed at least five metres above the ground, ensuring that there is unobstructed access for birds entering and leaving. If possible, boxes should be sited under the shelter of eaves or overhanging roofs.



SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/woodstone-swift-nest-box>

External Bird House: 1B Schwegler Bird Nest Box (General)



These Woodcrete nest boxes last for at least 20-25 years. Woodcrete is a breathable blend of wood, concrete and clay which will not rot, leak, crack or warp, whilst preventing condensation and maintaining more constant temperatures inside than wooden boxes.

Schwegler bird boxes are backed by conservation organisations, government agencies and forestry experts and experiments have shown that the highest density of bird populations (i.e., breeding pairs per hectare) is achieved with Schwegler nest boxes.

They are carefully designed to provide a stable environment and to mimic natural nest and roost sites with internal brood chamber dimensions that are similar to natural woodpecker cavities. Schwegler have a patented method of installation on trees that prevents the tree trunk from growing over the hanger from which the box is suspended.

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/1b-schwegler-nest-box>

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External Bird House: Vivara Pro Barcelona WoodStone Open Nest Box



These attractive nestboxes are manufactured from WoodStone which is a mix of concrete and FSC certified wood fibres. Unlike a traditional wooden nest box, these boxes will not rot away or deteriorate and are guaranteed for 10 years. This robust material safeguards against attacks from predators such as woodpeckers, cats and squirrels, whilst also providing a well insulated interior with a more consistent internal temperature than an ordinary wooden box. This is especially important during the breeding season and ensures that young birds have a greater chance of survival. Nesting sites have become rare for cavity nesting birds due to changes in woodland management practices, so you can provide much-needed space for rearing chicks and birds that are roosting overwinter with these durable, long-lasting nest boxes.

These open nest boxes are suitable for wrens, robins, spotted flycatchers, pied and grey wagtails, song thrushes and blackbirds, and they are available in brown, green or grey to complement both natural woodland and garden settings.

The best height for your nest box is between 1.5m and 3m high, and open nest boxes should be sited in undergrowth such as ivy to provide cover for the nest.

These nest boxes have a removable front panel for easy cleaning.



SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/vivara-pro-barcelona-woodstone-open-nest-box?bkfno=234962>

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EXAMPLE ENHANCEMENTS FOR HEDGEHOG

1. Hedgehog habitat requirements (ref. 1)

- There are three main hedgehog habitat requirements to consider in a planning context: High quality feeding habitat - moist grassland, rotting wood and wildflowers to encourage invertebrates.
- A range of nesting opportunities – medium sized fallen leaves from deciduous trees such as oak and beech, as well as supporting structures for winter and breeding nesting e.g., log piles or bramble patches. Tussocky grassland and shrubbery in gardens is required for day nesting during the active season.
- The importance of well-connected habitat - hedgehogs roam on average ~2km a night and an urban population is thought to need at least ~1km² of well-connected habitat to remain viable.

2. Providing Connectivity with The Wider Area (ref. 2)

Eco Hedgehog Hole Fence Plate:



Hedgehog numbers have dramatically declined in recent years. Research suggests that this is partly because it is becoming harder for hedgehogs to move freely due to an increase in the number of solid walls and fences being erected around gardens.

This reduces the available foraging area and so restricts the amount of food that they can eat as well as reducing the possibility of meeting a mate. Creating a hole in a garden wall or fence will allow your local hedgehogs to pass through from garden to garden safely.

A hole measuring 13cm by 13cm is the right size for a hedgehog to pass through but too small for most pets. Once you have made your hole in the fence or wall, you can fix the Eco Hedgehog Hole Plate to the fence, ensuring that the hole does not get blocked or stretched.

REFERENCE

1. <https://www.suffolkwildlifetrust.org/planninghedgehogs>
2. <https://www.nhbs.com/eco-hedgehog-hole-fence-plate>
3. <https://www.nhbs.com/hedgehog-house-2>
4. <https://www.nhbs.com/hh7-hogilo-hedgehog-mammal-house>
5. <https://www.nhbs.com/hedgehog-house>

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3. Artificial Hedgehog Homes (refs. 3, 4 and 5)

Hedgehog Dome:



This sturdy WoodStone house features two entrances which act as predator defence tunnels leading into a central circular chamber, the lid of which can be removed for easy access. The house should be placed in a quiet location and covered with leaves for camouflage to encourage hedgehog use.

Protected under the VIVARA 10-year Guarantee.



HH7 Hogilo Hedgehog / Mammal House:



Locate within cover, out of prevailing wind. Pile leaves and short grass around the House plus two handfuls of short dry grass and leaves inside the box to start nest.

These products are for wild creatures and as such, you should not expect immediate habitation. We suggest you carefully read the supplied instructions for siting and provide this product in a suitable habitat for the target species. The product can then be revisited 6-12 months later, or in the appropriate season, to see if it is being used. If after 24 months the product has not been used, it may be worth choosing an alternative location to site it and/or look to see what improvements you can make to provide a suitable environment for your target species (flowers, woodpiles, rough areas of garden etc).

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Hedgehog House:



Underneath the textured brushwood finish there is a sturdy steel frame covered with a waterproof felt lining. The wooden entrance door is manufactured from FSC wood and forms a short predator defence tunnel, small enough to deter access by dogs or badgers. The edges of the house can be pegged down using tent pegs to provide extra security. To encourage hedgehogs to use the house site it in a quiet corner of the garden and cover with leaves for extra camouflage.

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GENERAL PLANTS CONSIDERED BENEFICIAL TO WILDLIFE

The lists of plants below are taken from current Natural England guidance (ref. **1**), a web-based data based managed on behalf of the RHS and the Wildlife Trusts (ref. **2**) and professional judgement. When buying native plants, ensure they are from a reputable source, as many wildflowers are illegally taken from the wild.



Large Trees

Common Name	Latin Name	Common Name	Latin Name
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	White Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	Small-leaved Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>		

Medium/Small Trees

Common Name	Latin Name	Common Name	Latin Name
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Apples	<i>Malus spp.</i>
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Pears	<i>Pyrus spp.</i>
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		

Other Shrubs for Nectar, Pollen or Fruits

Common Name	Latin Name	Common Name	Latin Name
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Himalayan Honeysuckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>
June Berry	<i>Amelanchier lamarkii</i>	Mahonia	<i>Mohonia spp.</i>
Californian lilac	<i>Ceanothus spp.</i>	Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus spp.</i>
Japanese quince	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>	Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha spp.</i>
Creeping Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster frigidus</i>	Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Daphne	<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Hebes	<i>Hebe spp.</i>	Bodant Viburnum	<i>Viburnum x bodnantense</i>
Lavenders	<i>Lavandula spp.</i>		

Drought-Tolerant Herbaceous Plants

Common Name	Latin Name	Common Name	Latin Name
Onion	<i>Allium christophii</i>	Giant dead-nettle	<i>Lamium orvala</i>
False dittany	<i>Ballota acetabulosa</i>	Lavender	<i>Lavandula augustifolia</i>
Calamint	<i>Calamintha nepeta</i>	Myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Giant scabious	<i>Cephalaria gigantean</i>	Honey garlic	<i>Nectaroscordum siculum</i>
Honeywort	<i>Cerinth major and C. purpurascens</i>	Golden drops	<i>Onosma spp.</i>
Sun-roses	<i>Cistus spp.</i>	Marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>
Large-flowered Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>	Jerusalem sage	<i>Phlomis russeliana</i>
Crocus	<i>Crocus tommasinianus</i>	Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>

REFERENCE

1. Natural England (2007). Plants for Wildlife-friendly Gardens: NE29.
2. RHS and the Wildlife Trusts (2015). Gardening with Wildlife in Mind. <http://www.joyofplants.com/wildlife/>.

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Cardoon	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Winter savoury	<i>Satureja montana</i>
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Chile black scabious	<i>Scabious atropurpurea</i>
Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Stonecrops	<i>Sedum acre, S. anglicum, S. forsterianum</i> and <i>S. album</i>
Giant Echium	<i>Echium pininana</i>	Lamb's lung/ears	<i>Stachys olympica</i> and <i>S. lanata</i>
Sea-hollies	<i>Eryngium</i> spp.	Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia</i> spp.	Crimson clover	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Hebe	<i>Hebe</i> sp.	Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> sp.
Rock-roses	<i>Helianthemum</i> spp.		



Native Wildflowers for Borders

Common Name	Latin Name	Common Name	Latin Name
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Corncockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	Common mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>
Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Common poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>
Greater knapweed	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
Chicory	<i>Chichorium intybus</i>	White campion	<i>Silene alba</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Goldenrod	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>
Sea hollies	<i>Eryngium</i> spp.	Devil's-bit scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Meadow crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Herb-robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Wild thyme	<i>Thymus drucei</i>
Dame's-violet	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Great mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Spiked speedwell	<i>Veronica spicata</i>

Cultivated Plants for Borders

Common Name	Latin Name	Common Name	Latin Name
Alliums	<i>Allium</i> spp.	California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Hollyhock	<i>Althaea rosea</i>	Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>
Yellow alyssum	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>	Sunflowers	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.
Grecian windflower	<i>Anemone blanda</i>	Christmas rose	<i>Helleborus niger</i>
Angelica	<i>Angelica archangelica</i>	Lenten rose	<i>Helleborus orientalis</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Alpine rock-cress	<i>Arabis alpina</i>	Poached-egg plant	<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i>
Michaelmas daisies	<i>Aster</i> spp.	Hybrids sweet alyssum	<i>Lobularia maritime</i>
Lilac bush	<i>Aubrieta deltoidea</i>	Honesty	<i>Lunaria rediviva</i> or <i>annua</i>
Borage	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Sweet bergamot	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Pot marigold	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Grape hyacinth	<i>Muscari botryoides</i>
Red valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis</i> spp.
Wallflower	<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i>	Tobacco plant	<i>Nicotiana sylvestris</i>

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Corn marigold	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Cosmos	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Phlox	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>
Spring crocus	<i>Crocus chrysanthus</i>	Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Scabious	<i>Scabiosa</i> spp.
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Ice plant	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>
Globe thistle	<i>Echinops ritro</i>	French marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Winter aconite	<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>	Mulleins	<i>Verbascum</i> spp.
Fleabane	<i>Erigeron</i> spp.		

Plants for Shady Areas

Common Name	Latin Name	Common Name	Latin Name
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
Lords and Ladies/ Cuckoopint	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Yellow archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>
Lilly of the Valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Daffodils	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
Wood avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Sweet Violet	<i>Viola odorata</i>

Plants for Wildflower Meadows/Intensive Green Roofs

Common Name	Latin Name	Common Name	Latin Name
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Poached-egg plant	<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i>
Corncockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	Toadflaxes	<i>Linaria</i> spp.
Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Flax	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
Yellow alyssum	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>	Hybrids sweet alyssum	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>
Grecian windflower	<i>Anemone blanda</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoils	<i>Lotus</i> spp.
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Honesty	<i>Lunaria rediviva</i>
Alpine rock-cress	<i>Arabis alpina</i>	Yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Michaelmas daisy	<i>Aster</i> spp.	Scentless Mayweed	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>
Red Orache	<i>Atriplex hortensis</i>	Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Purpletop vervain	<i>Berbenia bonariensis</i>	Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis</i> spp.
Fingered Sedge	<i>Carex digitata</i>	Tobacco plant	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i>
Glaucous Sedge	<i>Carex flacca</i>	Love-in-a-mist	<i>Nigella damascena</i>
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Oreganos	<i>Oreganum</i> spp.
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>
Greater knapweed	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Poppies	<i>Papaver</i> spp.
Red valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Tunicflower	<i>Petrorhagia saxifraga</i>
Wallflower	<i>Erysimum cheiri</i>	Phlox	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Meadow-grasses	<i>Poa</i> sp.
Rock-roses	<i>Cistus</i> spp.	Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>
Larkspur	<i>Consolida</i> spp.	Yellow Rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Cosmos	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Heath-grass	<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Ice plant	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>
Fleabane	<i>Erigeron</i> spp.	Stonecrops	<i>Sedum</i> spp.

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Stork's-bills	<i>Erodium</i> spp.	White campion	<i>Silene alba</i>
Wallflowers	<i>Erysimum</i> spp.	Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Goldenrod	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>
Spiky Fescue	<i>Festuca gautieri</i>	Devil's-bit scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	French marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Meadow crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Herb-robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Wild thyme	<i>Thymus drucei</i>
Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium arborescens</i>	Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Horseshoe Vetch	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Great mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Spiked speedwell	<i>Veronica spicata</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>		

Marginal Plants/Marshy Areas

Common Name	Latin Name	Common Name	Latin Name
Water plantain	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water mint	<i>Menthe aquatica</i>
Marsh marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Bogbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Cuckooflower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Water forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>
Lesser pond sedge	<i>Carex aucuparia</i>	Amphibious bistort	<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>
Water avens	<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Plantain	<i>Alisma Plantago-aquatica</i>
Water violet	<i>Hottonia palustris</i>	Lesser spearwort	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>
Rushes	<i>Juncus</i> spp.	Marsh woundwort	<i>Stachys palustris</i>
Ragged robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Brooklime	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>
Creeping Jenny	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>		

Submerged Plants

Common Name	Latin Name	Common Name	Latin Name
Water starwort	<i>Callitriche</i>	Curled pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Other pondweeds	<i>Potamogeton</i> spp.
Spiked water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Willow moss	<i>Fontinalis antipyretica</i>
Common water-crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	Water-violet	<i>Hottonia palustris</i>

Floating Plants

Common Name	Latin Name	Common Name	Latin Name
Frogbit	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	Broad-leaved pondweed	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>
Fringed water-lily	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Water crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>
Amphibious bistort	<i>Persicaria amphibian</i>	Yellow waterlily	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>

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LOG PYRAMID AND LOG PILE GUIDANCE

1. LOG PYRAMID

Establishing the Log Pyramid

Where space is limited and log piles are deemed unsuitable, log pyramids can be created as shown below.

- Drill holes into some of the logs. Drill holes to various depths.
- Dig holes into the ground ranging from 48cm deep to 60cm deep to give the pyramid shape. The final construction should be as shown below:

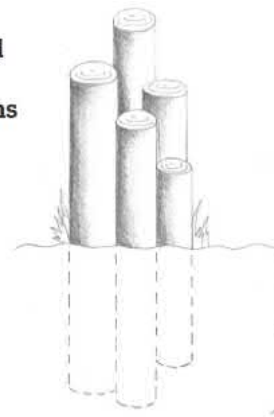
Large log pyramid suitable for parks and large gardens



Ground level

Approx. 50cm deep

Log pyramid suitable for small gardens



Approx. 50cm deep

2. STUMPERY

Taken and adapted from Dengarden: [How to Make a DIY Stumpery in Your Garden - Dengarden - Home and Garden](https://www.dengarden.com/2016/02/28/how-to-make-a-diy-stumpery-in-your-garden-dengarden-home-and-garden/))



Stumpery creation involves replicating a forest floor using a mix of different sized wood stumps, logs and even driftwood. They are similar to a rockery, but made with parts of dead trees such as stumps and logs.

Dig a hole in the ground. 'Plant' your logs in it, orientated vertically, so that half the log is in the hole. Pack soil in the gaps of the hole to bury the bases of the logs. This will support species like Stag beetle that like damp submerged dead wood. Interplant with ferns and other shade loving plants and bulbs. Stumperies are strongly recommended if you live in Stag beetle hotspots such as the New Forest, Home Counties and East Suffolk

SOURCE

Log pyramid drawing copyright of <https://ptes.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Build-a-log-pile-for-stag-beetles.pdf>

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3. LOG PILES

Resourcing Logs

Any logs created during tree works on the site should be collected and added to the piles, or used to create additional piles. If there are not enough logs created during vegetation clearance, additional logs will need to be imported to the site. Logs should be locally sourced, "green" logs (untreated or dried).

Which Wood to Use

Logs at least 100mm diameter, and 1m long, with the bark still attached provide the best wood. Hard wood trees such as ash, oak and beech are particularly good. Birch logs can look particularly attractive.

Be careful of freshly cut willow and poplar logs, as these can easily re-sprout if left lying on the ground.

Establishing the Log Pile

Leaving woody cuttings from trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants in piles within a shrub bed is an ideal way of attracting invertebrate to site. The damp conditions behind peeling bark are very inviting for woodlice, spiders and beetles, while butterflies and ladybirds take up residence in the drier parts over winter. Log piles should be created by piling large logs into approximately 2m x 1m x 1m piles. Logs should be placed in a shallow pit, approximately 150mm deep. The soil/turf removed to create the pit, should be placed on top of the logs to provide a light cover of soil/turf.



It is best to not cut the wood into small pieces. Leave it in direct contact with the ground, in compact piles to maintain humidity. Larger diameter pieces are of most value, but even small twigs and branches should not be discounted.

REFERENCE

Log pyramid drawing copyright of <https://ptes.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Build-a-log-pile-for-stag-beetles.pdf>

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EXAMPLE BAT BRICKS AND BOXES

Integrated Bat Box: Istock Enclosed Bat Box 'B'



Large 215 x 290mm



Large Bespoke
215 x 290 mm



Small Red
215 x 215 mm

The Istock Enclosed Bat Box 'B' is designed for integration into the wall of new buildings or conservation projects and is intended to provide summer roosting space for pipistrelles specifically. It provides a discrete home for bats, with several roosting chambers to provide zones of differing temperatures within the box. The bats are contained within the box itself and the entrance at the bottom allows droppings to fall out, meaning that the box is maintenance free.

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/ibstock-enclosed-bat-box-b>

Integrated Bat Box: Standard bat Box



Bat boxes can be supplied in brick fronted, half bond and quarter bond brickwork or alternatively with a stainless-steel mesh fitted to the front. The mesh is designed for optimum adhesion in render and stonework applications. A basic version can be fitted directly behind weatherboarding or into studwork.

SOURCE

<http://www.birdbrickhouses.co.uk/brick-nesting-boxes/bat-box/>

These bat boxes are best positioned in sunlit clusters, at a height of 3-6 metres and ideally facing a variety of aspects as bats will move around a building as the seasons change.

This product makes an ideal bat house for most of the UK's bat species, including Pipistrelles, who will use it for roosting, hibernating and (in maternity roosts) bringing up their young. The entrance hole and internal design can be tailored to suit different species of bat e.g. Bechstein's and Serotine.

The box is self-cleaning. The bat boxes are supplied with a non-removable front as standard.

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External Bat Box: Schwegler 1FQ bat box



The structure of the 1FQ has been designed with bat behaviour in mind. For example, the outside of the front panel has been roughened to enable the animals to land and hang onto it securely. Access is via a step-like recess which enables even young and inexperienced bats, to safely access the box. The inside of the box has rough pieces of wood incorporated which provide good insulation and are also used by the bats as perches. The internal layout provides three different areas from which bats can hang and which offer different levels of light and temperature. There are also non-slip areas, gaps ranging from 1.5 to 3.5cm in width and various places for individuals to hide.

Installation of the 1FQ is achieved using the four screws and plugs provided. The back panel is initially screwed onto the wall (using four screws) and then the front panel is attached to this. It can easily be attached to most types of external brick, timber or concrete and can also be placed inside a roof space. (If fixing to timber then the gaps between the wall and the box should be sealed with silicone to prevent moisture being trapped here). The box should be positioned a minimum of three metres above the ground and where there is a clear flight path for bats entering and leaving. If desired, the front panel can be painted to match your building using an air-permeable paint.

SOURCE

http://www.nhbs.com/title/16055_1

External Bat Box: 1FF Schwegler Bat Box with Built-in Wooden Rear Panel



The Schwegler 1FF bat box is spacious enough for bats to use as a summer roost or nursery site and is open at the bottom, allowing droppings to fall out so it does not need cleaning. The 1FF is, therefore, especially suitable for hanging in inaccessible places such as high in trees, or on steep slopes and house walls.

The 1FF is manufactured from long-lasting Woodcrete, which is a blend of wood, concrete and clay which will not rot, leak, crack or warp, and will last for at least 20 - 25 years, making it suitable for long-term mitigation projects.

The inner dimensions of the 1FF have a reducing width making it ideal for bat species which inhabit crevices such as pipistrelle and noctule bats. For conservation projects and studies, the entire front of the box can be easily swung open for inspection purposes.

The 1FF bat box can be sited in trees or on buildings and is best positioned at a height of between 4 to 6 metres.

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/1ff-schwegler-bat-box-with-built-in-wooden-rear-panel>

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External Bat Box: 2F Schwegler Bat Box with Double Front Panel



This box has a front panel and a second inner wooden panel fitted to it to create a cavity wall. This provides ideal quarters for bats that inhabit crevices, such as Nathusius' Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*), Daubenton's Bat (*Myotis daubetonii*) and the Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*).

It has been designed as a summer roosting space for bats and has a simple entrance hole at the front. The Schwegler 2F double front panel is removable and can be converted in to a bird nest box using a replacement 1B front panel if there is no evidence of bat activity after a couple of years. The 2F Double Front Panel is manufactured from long-lasting Woodcrete, which is a blend of wood, concrete and clay which will not rot, leak, crack or warp, and will last for at least 20 - 25 years, making it suitable for long-term mitigation projects. Woodcrete is breathable and maintains a stable temperature inside the box and the 2F is painted black to absorb warmth. It also provides a good rough surface for bats to cling on to and climb.

The 2F Double Front Panel bat box can be sited in trees or on buildings and is best positioned at a height of between 3 to 6 metres.

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/2f-schwegler-bat-box-with-double-front-panel>

External Bat Box: Vincent Pro Bat Box



This attractive bat box has been designed by leading bat researcher, Collin Morris, based on a tried and tested design from the Vincent Wildlife Trust.

The box features three vertical chambers of different sizes, providing ideal roosting space for a variety of species. Beneath the crevice entrances is a ladder which provides a rough surface for bats to land.

Proven with seven UK species: Barbastelle, Leisler's, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared, Natterer's and whiskered bat.

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/vincent-pro-bat-box>

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Please note that once bats have inhabited a roost (integrated or external box) they may only be disturbed by licensed bat workers.

External Bat Box: Heritage Clay Bat Access Tiles



Common and soprano pipistrelles, along with brown long-eared bats are commonly found in the UK and are often associated with man-made buildings. Pipistrelles are crevice-roosters and use confined spaces such as those beneath roof tiles. Brown long-eared bats often roost in roof timbers and ridges inside lofts. Providing these species with a roost space beneath your roof tiles or access into the loft space is a great way to encourage them. It may also be required by law as part a mitigation package during a development project.

This set of three bat access tiles provides a bat-friendly access point within your roof. The top tile features a raised tunnel and the two lower tiles have cutaway sections; in combination, these provide a roost space for bats to crawl into. If the underfelt is opened then the tiles will also provide access to the loft space. The tunnel formed by the tiles measures approximately 165mm in length and is 18mm high.



SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/2f-schwegler-bat-box-with-double-front-panel>

External Bat Box: Pole Mounted Large Colony Bat Box



A pole mounted box is ideal for siting in locations where there are no suitable trees and walls to attach a roost to. They also allow you to position your box or boxes where they can get the maximum amount of sunlight.

This large colony bat box has been specially designed to attract maternity colonies of crevice dwelling bats such as common and soprano pipistrelles. It provides a bigger roost space than the pole mounted maternity bat box. Treated externally with a black non-toxic preservative, the box will absorb and retain heat from the sun which is further retained by the three internal ceramic panels. These panels also divide the internal chamber into three crevices, which provide bats such as pipistrelles with the roosting environment that they prefer.

The pole mounted large colony box includes either one or two large colony bat boxes along with either a 4m, 5m or 6m pole. These large wooden boxes attach to the pole using fixing rails (fixings included). If using the two box option, the boxes are attached back to back which provides bats with a choice of environments and thermal conditions. The pole should be sunk around 1m into the ground for stability. However, as ground conditions vary, it is advised that a builder or structural engineer is consulted before installing this box. Apart from erecting the pole, the only tool needed is a spanner (or a screwdriver for the metal band version) to fix the boxes onto the pole.

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/vincent-pro-bat-box>

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