APPENDIX 3

CONTACT DETAILS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

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USEFUL WEB SITES

- Online information on internationally and nationally designated sites can be found at www.natureonthemap.org.uk
- Association of Local Government Ecologists: www.alge.org.uk
- Department of Communities and Local Government: www.communities.gov.uk
- Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs: www.defra.gov.uk
- Environment Agency: www.environment-agency.gov.uk
- Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management: www.ieem.org.uk
- National Biodiversity Network www.nbn.org.uk
- Natural England: www.naturalengland.org.uk
- Planning Officers Society: www.planningofficers.org.uk
- Planning Portal: www.planningportal.gov.uk
- Royal Town Planning Institute: www.rtpi.org.uk
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds: www.rspb.org.uk
- The Wildlife Trusts: www.wildlifetrusts.org
- Town and Country Planning Association: www.tcpa.org.uk
- Wildlife and Countryside Link: www.wcl.org.uk

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- *The New Rivers and Wildlife Handbook*
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  English Nature, 2002

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  English Nature, 2002

- *Validation of Planning Applications: planning applications (local) (pilot draft)*
  Association of Local Government Ecologists, 2007

- *Water Vole Conservation Handbook*
  English Nature, Environment Agency and Wildlife Conservation Research Unit,1998)

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APPENDIX 4

PROTECTED SPECIES AND ECOLOGICAL SURVEY SEASONS

Table 4 - Protected Species and Ecological Survey Seasons

Key:

Optimal survey time = Extending into ||

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Badgers		=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Bats (hibernation roosts)	=	=	=								=	=
Bats (summer roosts)				=	=	=	=	=	= |			
Bats (foraging/commuting)				=	=	=	=	=	=	=		
Birds (breeding)			=	=	=	=	=	=				
Birds (over wintering, non-protected)	=	=									=	=
Great–crested newts			=	=	=	TERRESTRIAL		=	=	=		
		=	AQUATIC		=							
Invertebrates (mostly non-protected)				=	=	=	=	=	=			
Otters	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Reptiles				=	=	=			=			
Water voles		=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=		
White-clawed crayfish							=	=	=			
Habitats/vegetation (mostly non-protected)				=	=	=	=	=	=			

Table adapted from version produced by ALGE 2007, Validation of Planning Applications

Points to note regarding surveys are as follows:

- For certain species and habitats surveys can be carried out at any time of year, but for other species, particular times of year are required to give the most reliable results, as indicated in the above table.

- Surveys conducted outside of optimal times (identified above) may be unreliable. For certain species (e.g. great crested newt) surveys over the winter period are unlikely to yield any useful information. Similarly negative results gained outside the optimal period should not be interpreted as absence of a species and further

survey work maybe required during the optimal survey season. This is especially important where existing surveys and records show the species has been found previously on site or in the surrounding area. An application may not be valid until survey information is gathered from an optimum time of year.

- Species surveys are also very weather dependent so it may be necessary to delay a survey or to carry out more than one survey if the weather is not suitable, e.g. heavy rain is not good for surveying for water voles as it washes away their droppings. Likewise bat surveys carried out in wet or cold weather may not yield accurate results.

- Absence of evidence of a species does not necessarily mean that the species is not there, nor that its habitat is not protected (e.g. a bat roost is protected whether bats are present or not).

- The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biological Records Centre may have useful existing information and records.

- Competent ecologists should carry out surveys. Where surveys involve disturbance, capture or handling of a protected species, then only a licensed person (as issued by Natural England) can undertake such surveys. Surveys should follow published national or local methodologies. Further details may be found on the following web sites:

  IEEM: www.ieem.org.uk

  Natural England: www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/

APPENDIX 5

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL BAP PRIORITY SPECIES AND HABITATS

Table 5 - South Cambridgeshire District Council Bap Priority Species

Priority Species	Reason
Otter	Otters are widespread along the Upper Cam and its tributaries. Work must be undertaken to ensure that the local environment continues to have the capacity to support otters.
Water vole	Water voles are widespread in some parishes. The species has the ability to live in close proximity to people if suitable habitat is maintained.
Skylark	The skylark was chosen as a national indicator of sustainability and skylarks are still widespread in South Cambridgeshire.
Great crested newt	The great crested newt receives full protection in law. It may often be encountered at smaller development sites within villages.
House sparrow	Rapid decline since the 1970's. For example, in Coton the species was considered too numerous to record until 1978, but none have been recorded from the parish's farmland in recent survey work. The species' recovery can be assisted by nest box erection and sensitive planting and the phasing of activities that might cause disturbance. DEFRA leaflet produced in 2004 to explain reasons for the decline.
Barn owl	The RSPB currently lists the barn owl upon its Amber List believing the decline to range between 25-49% over the last 25 years. The loss in South Cambridgeshire may have been higher due to the drive for intensive farming and the high number of barn conversions. However, barn owl numbers are now increasing but the species needs to be the focus of further conservation effort as a flagship species for positive land management.
White-clawed crayfish	The white-clawed crayfish is the UK's only native crayfish. Populations were formally widespread in the River Rhee and its tributaries. Disease passed on from the American signal crayfish has wiped out all but one population of the white-clawed crayfish for the whole of Cambridgeshire. However, undiscovered populations may still remain.
Native black poplar tree	A nationally scarce tree formerly of floodplains. Only 57 adult trees occur within the district following survey in 2007. The national black poplar BAP should also be used as a guide document.

Table 6 - South Cambridgeshire District Council Bap Priority Habitats

Priority Habitat	Reason
Rivers and streams (inc chalk rivers)	Rivers and river valleys have been the focus of policies in Local Plans for many years. It is widely recognised that rivers and streams represent a major habitat resource within the landscape of the district. The high water quality and dependant species of the chalk rivers, such as the Shep and Mel, make their habitats particularly worthy of conservation.
Woodland	Woodland provides a diverse habitat for many different species. The protection and creation of woodlands has previously been the focus of Local Plan policies. South Cambridgeshire is relatively poorly wooded.
Scrub	Changes in farming practice over the last forty years has resulted in some small fields becoming over-grown with scrub. Scrub can provide an important habitat for many different species, especially birds, and should not be looked upon as over-grown wasteland.
Old orchards	Changes in farming practice over the last forty years has resulted in the loss of many orchards, particularly in the Fen edge villages.
Hedgerows	Changes in farming practice, and land use generally, has resulted in the loss of extensive lengths of hedgerows. Many of the remaining and newly planted hedges are not particularly species rich, however as landscape features and as a biodiversity resource they are important.
Farmland (arable)	South Cambridgeshire is dominated by an arable landscape. Within this habitat important and declining species remain.
Ponds	Many farm and village ponds have been lost. This has negatively impacted upon biodiversity. However, ponds can be relatively straightforward to recreate and can bring back wildlife with suitable management.
Churchyards and cemeteries	The tranquil environment of these sites offer important greenspaces. If sensitively managed they can be a place for people to quietly enjoy wildlife.
Lowland calcareous grassland	Grasslands were once extensive within the district. Maintaining the diversity of wild flowers contained within chalk grasslands is of particular conservation interest.
Meadows and pastures	Small meadows were once common within villages. Grazing upon nutrient rich soils created diversity within grass swards rather than dominance by weed species.

Chalk grassland can contain a high diversity of plants. At Litlington Chalk Pit wild thyme, milkwort and squinancywort are of special interest.

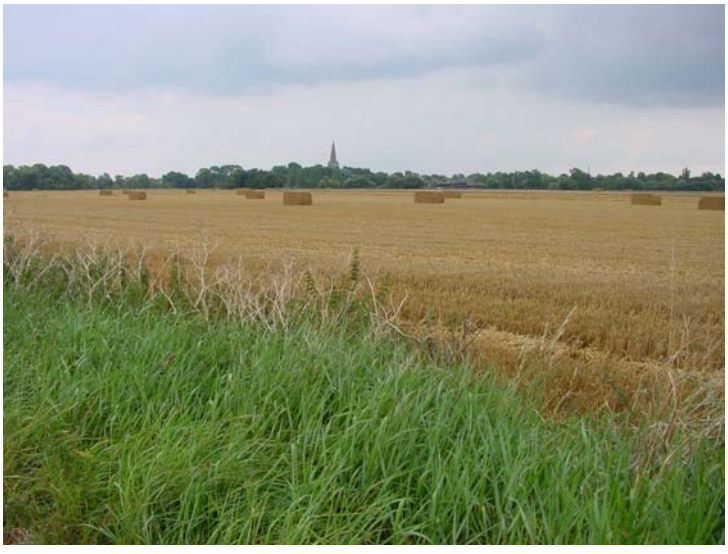
APPENDIX 6

NATURAL AREA PROFILES FOR THE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

Table 7 - Natural Area Profiles

Natural Area	Characteristic flora and fauna	Parishes
The East Anglian Chalk	Scattered chalk grassland, beechwood plantations on dry hill tops, willow and alder in wetter vallies, scrub of hawthorn and blackthorn with ivy or bramble beneath. Spring-fed fens, mires and marshy ground with reed, sedge and hemp agrimony. Spring-fed flowing water supporting water crowfoots and pondweeds with reed sweet-grass at the margins. Large open arable fields may support rare arable plants such as grass poly or Venus's looking-glass. Brown hare and typical farmland birds, such as linnet, yellow hammer and corn bunting also occur.	Abington Pigotts, Babraham, Balsham, Barrington, Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, Carlton, Duxford, Fen Ditton, Folwmere, Foxton, Fulbourn, Granchester, Gt & Lt Abington, Gt & Lt Chishill, Gt & Lt Shelford, Gt & Lt Wilbraham, Guilden Morden, Harlton, Harston, Haslingfield, Hauxton, Heydon, Hildersham, Hinxton, Horningsea, Ickleton, Linton, Litlington, Melbourn, Meldreth, Newton, Orwell, Pampisford, Sawston, Shepreth, Shingay-cum-Wendy, Stapleford, Steeple Morden, Stow-cum-Quy, Teversham, Thriplow, Weston Colville, West Wratting, West Wickham, Whaddon, Whittlesford.
The East Anglian Plain	Hedges, isolated trees and woods can give a wooded feel and provide habitat for song thrush, bullfinch and corn bunting. Hay meadows with knapweeds and crested dog's-tail grasses. Relict parkland and large hedgerow trees particularly of oak with associated bats, lichens and turtle doves. Arable farming dominants the landuse and provides habitat for skylarks, grey partridge and brown hare.	Balsham, Bartlow, Carlton, Castle Camps, Horseheath, Linton, Shudy Camps, Weston Colville, West Wickham, West Wratting.

Natural Area	Characteristic flora and fauna	Parishes
The Bedfordshire Greensand Ridge	Arable land and agriculturally improved pasture comprise a major proportion of the habitats within the area. Skylark and grey partridge are both still found in the area, as are a number of rare arable plants including broad-leaved spurge, fine-leaved sandwort and toothed medick. Important ancient woodland containing oak, ash and holly occurs. Ground flora may contain bluebell, oxlip and wood sorrel. Fungi and invertebrates are also of note.	Gamlingay.
The Fens	Agriculture is very important in the area due to the high quality soil. This has restricted biodiversity in some parts. However, drains, hedges and field margins provide refuge for species such as barn owl, corn bunting and skylark. Washlands provide temporary areas of flooded grassland that are important for plants such as the marsh foxtail, tufted hair-grass and narrow-leaved water dropwort.	Cottenham, Fen Ditton, Horningsea, Milton, Over, Stow-cum-Quy, Waterbeach, Willingham.



The Fens Natural Area looking towards Over.

Natural Area	Characteristic flora and fauna	Parishes
The West Anglian Plain	Hedgerows, mature trees, ponds, small watercourses, and rough grassland are all typical of the area and support species such as skylark and grey partridge. Flooded gravel and clay pits diversify the semi-natural habitats and provide habitat for various waterfowl and the great crested newt.	Abington Pigotts, Arrington, Bar Hill, Barton, Bourn, Boxworth, Caldecote, Caxton, Childerley Comberton, Conington, Coton, Cottenham, Croydon, Croxton, Dry Drayton, Elsworth, Eltisley, Fen Ditton, Fen Drayton, Gamlingay, Girton, Granchester, Gransden, Graveley, Gt & Lt Eversden, Guilden Morden, Hardwick, Harlton, Haslingfield, Hatley, Histon, Horningsea, Impington, Kingston, Knapwell, Landbeach, Lolworth, Longstanton, Longstowe, Madingley, Milton, Oakington, Orwell, Over, Papworth Everard, Papworth St Agnes, Rampton, Shingay-cum-Wendy, Steeple Morden, Swavesey, Teversham, Tadlow, Toft, Waterbeach, Westwick, Whaddon, Willingham, Wimpole.

The West Anglian Plain Natural Area contains a number of ancient woodlands such as Hayley Wood.

GLOSSARY

Appropriate Assessment	This is an assessment carried out under Regulation 48 of the Habitats Regulations.
Area Action Plan	A planning document that provides a statutory framework for an area of land-use change.
Biodiversity	The biological diversity of the earth's living resources. Encompasses the total range of variability among ecosystems and organisms from the lowest level to the highest level.
Biodiversity Action Plan	A plan that lists habitats and species considered to be priorities for conservation (either local or national). The action plan will usually contained a series of agreed targets and actions.
Biodiversity Feature	Habitats, structures (natural or Man-made) or landscape features as listed in column 1 of tables 1and 2.
Brownfield site	Previously developed land that is or was occupied by a permanent structure and is associated with fixed surface infrastructure. The definition covers the curtilage of development. Previously developed land can occur in both rural and urban settings and may contain Priority Habitats. A precise definition can be found in PPS3.
Compensation	Measures taken to make up for the loss of, or permanent damage to, biological resources through the provision of replacement areas. Any replacement area should be similar to or, with appropriate management, have the ability to reproduce the ecological functions and conditions of those biological resources that have been lost or damaged.
Conservation	The act of maintaining species and habitats at their current distribution and abundance levels across an area (such as a parish).
Designated site	Are sites noteworthy for their biodiversity interest. Such sites may be Statutory sites (Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area, Site of Special Scientific Interest) or Non-statutory sites (County Wildlife Site, Local Nature Reserve, Village Green Space or Pocket Park).
Diffuse pollution	Pollution arising from a series of points such as agricultural run-off.
Enhancement	A new benefit to biodiversity, unrelated to any negative impact.
Fragmentation	The breaking up of a habitat, ecosystem or land-use type into smaller parcels.

Green Infrastructure	The sub-regional network of protected sites, nature reserves, green spaces, and greenway linkages. The linkages includes river corridors and floodplains, migration routes and features of the landscape which are of importance as wildlife corridors. Additionally, green infrastructure should provide for mulit-functional uses such as wildlife and recreation
Greenfield site	Land which has not been previously developed or which has returned to greenfield status over time.
Habitat	A place in which a particular plant or animal lives. Often used in the wider sense referring to major assemblages of plants and animals found together.
Impact	The way in which an ecological receptor or resource is affected by a project.
Infill development	Development within a village of a gap in an otherwise built-up frontage, or the redevelopment or sub-division of an existing residential curtilage, or the sub-division of an existing dwelling, or the conversion or redevelopment of a non-residential building.
Local Development Framework	Comprises a number of Development Plan Documents that set out policies and proposals for the development and use of land in the district.
Microclimate	Local climatic conditions that may result through semi-natural or Man-made features such as shading and / or wind funnelling due to tall buildings. Microclimates may provide specific conditions such as warmth on an embankment for invertebrates and reptiles.
Mitigation	Measures taken to avoid or reduce negative impacts. Measures may include: locating the development and its working areas and access routes away from areas of high ecological interest, fencing-off sensitive areas during a construction period, or timing works to avoid sensitive periods. An example of a mitigation measure is a reedbed silt trap that is designed to minimise the potential for polluted water to enter into an ecologically important watercourse. See also compensation (which is separate from mitigation).
Net gain	The point at which the quality and quantity of habitats or species improves compared to their original condition, i.e. improvements over and above those required for mitigation and compensation.
Network	An interconnected system of corridors.

Preservation	The act of maintaining a species and/or habitat at their current distribution and abundance level at a particular site. Preservation will often favour (but not to the exclusion of others) one species or habitat.
Priority Habitat	Priority Habitats are those identified within a BAP and / or the NERC Act, Section 41.
Priority Species	Priority Species are those identified within a BAP and/or the NERC Act, Section 41.
Restoration	The re-establishment of a damaged or degraded system or habitat to a close approximation of its pre-degraded condition.
Species	A group of organisms that can interbreed within their group but cannot breed (exchange genetic material) outside of it in order to produce fertile offspring.
Supplementary Planning Document	Informal policy that has been the subject of public participation. It replaces any previous Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG).
Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS)	The control of water, usually rainfall, by means of swales, lagoons, permeable paving, green roofs and sensitively re-engineered channels or reed beds.
Watercourse	Any river, brook, stream, ditch, drain, lode or dyke that conveys water from one location to another.
Wildlife corridor	A site, feature or combination of features within the landscape that form linkages between protected sites, or have been identified as a regularly used route or flight path for a Priority Species.

Where necessary glossary definitions have been collated or adapted from:

IEEM website www.ieem.net/ecia/glossary.html
SCDC LDF Development Control Policies DPD
SCDC Biodiversity Strategy