

**CONSULTATION RESPONSE:
COUNTRYSIDE AND ENVIRONMENT (ECOLOGY)**



To / I:	Operational Manager Development & Building Control	From / Oddi Wrth:	Ecology, Countryside Services Planning Section
FAO	Ceiri Rowlands		Mr Colin Cheesman
Date / Dyddiad:	17 th July 2023	Tel / Ffôn:	(01446) 704855 07514 623147
Your Ref / Eich Cyf:	2023/00622/FUL	My Ref / Fy Cyf:	
Location	Land adjacent Littlemoor Farm, Squire Street, Llysworney		
Proposal	Erection of a single dwelling house, single storey detached garage, landscaping, and associated works		

ECOLOGY RESPONSE	
<input type="checkbox"/> No comment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notes for applicant
<input type="checkbox"/> Object (holding objection)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Request for further information
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object and recommend refusal	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommend planning conditions
	<input type="checkbox"/> Approve

Summary

Current status: 2021/01242/FUL - Refused

Previous status: New planning application submitted

Comments

This new application for this site differs from the previous application in the siting of the garage but not the main house.

Loss of trees

Given the comments that were made during the previous application, which was refused, it is disappointing that with over 580m² of amenity grassland and garden that this proposal is still removing a number of Class B and C trees.

It is important to bear in mind that arboricultural surveys are concerned wholly with tree health and form and not with the value of trees for biodiversity, the landscape and the climate services they provide.

Planning Policy Wales states in paragraphs 6.4.24 and 6.4.25 of **Planning Policy Wales Edition 11 (February 2021)**

“Trees, woodlands, copses and hedgerows are of great importance for biodiversity. They are important connecting habitats for resilient ecological networks and make a valuable wider contribution to landscape character, sense of place, air quality, recreation and local climate moderation. They also play a vital role in tackling the climate emergency by locking up carbon, and can provide shade and shelter, a sustainable energy source and building materials.

Planning authorities should protect trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland where they have ecological value, contribute to the character or amenity of a particular locality, or perform a beneficial and identified green infrastructure function.”

Within the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan, Objective 2 states

To ensure that development within the Vale of Glamorgan makes a positive contribution towards reducing the impact of and mitigating the adverse effects of climate change.

Therefore, there needs to be some explanation as to why the proposed development has been sited in the location chosen and not away from the mature trees on site, especially when there is the space available.

At a time when both the Welsh Government and the Vale of Glamorgan Council have declared a climate and biodiversity emergency then there needs to be a strong reason for the loss of so many mature trees.

In addition, the Supplementary Planning Guidance for Trees, Woodlands, Hedgerows and Development (July 2018) is clear in Section 9.1.2 in setting out that for every tree lost to development, that two trees will be planted as a replacement. Planning Policy Wales is proposing to increase this to three trees in the near future.

Planting trees should be seen as the least desirable option when there are opportunities to retain mature trees. It will take many decades before planted trees start to provide the ecosystem services of a lost mature tree.

Finally, it should be pointed out that all trees in a Conservation Area are protected by Section 211 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the council needs to be informed through the proper channel, a section 211 notice of any works to trees in the conservation area. All trees on site are therefore protected to a similar level as a TPO.

Bats

In the last iteration of this planning application, I requested a flight survey for bats to determine use, species using the site and for what purpose. None has been submitted in support of this application. In order to mitigate and provide meaningful biodiversity benefits then we do need to know more about how these protected species use this site.

Conclusion

The loss of trees remains a key issue here especially when there is space elsewhere on this plot to locate the proposed property and garage with almost no loss of trees.

The applicant was advised to ask the ecological consultants to undertake a flight survey for bats. It would appear that this has not been done and so the use of the site and the species using it are unknown which hinders useful mitigation and enhancement.

A refusal is requested as there is no explanation for retaining the current layout which is deleterious to the trees on site.

RELEVANT POLICIES FOR INFORMATION

MG21 - SITES OF IMPORTANCE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION, REGIONALLY IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL SITES AND PRIORITY HABITATS AND SPECIES.

Development proposals likely to have an adverse impact on sites of importance for nature conservation or priority habitats and species will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:

1. The need for the development clearly outweighs the nature conservation value of the site;
2. Adverse impacts on nature conservation and geological features can be avoided;
3. Appropriate and proportionate mitigation and compensation measures can be provided; and
4. The development conserves and where possible enhances biodiversity

MD9 – PROMOTING BIODIVERSITY

New development proposals will be required to conserve and where appropriate enhance biodiversity interests unless it can be demonstrated that:

1. The need for the development clearly outweighs the biodiversity value of the site; and
2. The impacts of the development can be satisfactorily mitigated and acceptably managed through appropriate future management regimes.

ANNEX 1 – SUPPORTING INFORMATION (Legislation, planning policy and case law)

CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES REGULATIONS 2017

Known as the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 “Habitats Regulations” transpose the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive) instrument transposes the into UK law. The Directive is the means by which the European Union meets its obligations under the [Bern Convention](#). The most vulnerable and rarest of species internationally (in the European context) are afforded protection under this legislation. The species listed on Schedule 2 of the Habitats Regulations are termed “European Protected Species” and are afforded the highest levels of protection and command strict licensing requirements for any works which may affect them. The species include all British bats, Otter, Dormouse and Great Crested Newt. They are fully protected against disturbance, killing, injury or taking. In addition, any site regarded as their “breeding site or resting place” is also protected. It is generally regarded that the site is protected whether the animals are present or not.

The Habitats Regulations clearly outline the role of Planning Authorities in the implementation of the Habitats and Birds Directives; by stating [Section 10]

10.— (1)a competent authority must take such steps in the exercise of their functions as they consider appropriate to secure the objective in paragraph (3), so far as lies within their powers.

(3) The objective is the preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of a sufficient diversity and area of habitat for wild birds in the United Kingdom, including by means of the upkeep, management and creation of such habitat, as appropriate, having regard to the requirements of Article 2 of the new Wild Birds Directive (measures to maintain the population of bird species).

Habitats Regulations Licensing

Where works will affect an EPS, then the developer must seek a derogation (licence) prior to undertaking the works. The licence can only be issue once the “3 tests” are satisfied, that is:

- Test 1 – the purposes of “preserving public health or safety, or for reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment”.
- Test 2 – there must be “no satisfactory alternative”; and
- Test 3 – the derogation is “not detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range”.

Licences are issued by Natural Resources Wales (NRW), with NRW assessing Test 3, and the LPA assessing tests 1 & 2 (where proposals are not subject to planning, then NRW alone will assess all three tests). Where Planning regulations apply, the NRW will only issue a licence after determination of the planning application. Planners failing to do so will be in breach of the Habitats Regulations (see also Case Law, Morge Case and Woolley Ruling below).

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (AS AMENDED)

The WCA protects the UK's most vulnerable and rare species as outlined below.

Section 1 – breeding birds. The basic protection afforded to all birds is:

- Protection from killing, injury or taking of any wild bird
- Protection from taking, damaging or destroying the nest of any wild bird
- Protection from taking or destroying the egg of any wild bird

Further, some species, specifically those listed on Schedule 1 of the Act are afforded extra levels of protection to include:

- Protection from disturbance whilst it is nest building; or is at or near a nest with eggs or young or disturb the dependant young of such a bird.

There are exemptions from this basic protection for, for example: sale, control of pest species and sporting e.g., game birds outside of the close season.

Section 9 (Schedule 5) - protected animals (other than birds) All animals listed on Schedule 5 are protected against killing, injury or taking. Any structure/place used for shelter or protection is protected against damage, destruction or obstructing access to. And it is an offence to disturb an animal whilst using such a structure / place. Some species are afforded "Part Protection" meaning that they enjoy only some of the protection outlined above – e.g., the animals may be protected, but not their structure used for shelter/protection (such as slow worm).

Section 13 (Schedule 8) – protected plants. Protected plants are afforded protection against being picked, uprooted or destroyed. They are also protected against sale (or advertising for sale) – this is particularly relevant with respect to bluebells.

THE PROTECTION OF BADGERS ACT 1992

This protects badgers from killing, injury and taking; or attempting to kill, injure or take. Badger setts are also afforded protection and it is an offence to:

- Damage a badger sett or any part of it
- Destroy a badger sett
- Obstruct access to any entrance of a badger sett
- Disturb a badger when it is occupying a badger sett

Development which will destroy or disturb a badger sett (within 30m) is subject to licensing. The licensing body is NRW. However, badgers are considered a species protected under UK legislation (see PPW) and are therefore a material consideration during the planning decision.

ENVIRONMENT (WALES) ACT 2016

The Environment (Wales) Act became law in March 2016 and replaces the earlier Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. It puts in place legislation to enable Wales' resources to be managed in a more proactive, sustainable and joined up manner and to form part of the legislative framework necessary to tackle climate change. The Act supports the Welsh Governments wider remit under the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 so that Wales may benefit from a prosperous economy, a healthy and resilient environment and vibrant, cohesive communities.

Section 6 of the Environment Act requires all that public authorities “***must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of functions in relation to Wales, and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems, so far as consistent with the proper exercise of those functions***”. The intention of this duty is to ensure biodiversity becomes an integral part of decision making in public authorities.

Welsh Government, with consultation with NRW must prepare and publish a list of habitats and species which, in their opinion, are of principal importance for maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in Wales (“Section 7 list”). Public bodies must take all reasonable steps to maintain and enhance the living organisms and types of habitat on this list. At the current time, this list directly replaces the list created under the now defunct Section 42 of the Natural Environment of Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (Habitats and Species of Principal Importance for Conservation in Wales).

PLANNING POLICY WALES SEPTEMBER 2009 (TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE 5: NATURE CONSERVATION AND PLANNING)

Section 6.2.1 – the presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a local planning authority is considering a development proposal, that, if carried out, would be likely to result in disturbance or harm to the species or its habitat.

Section 6.2.2 – It is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development, is established before the planning permission is granted.

Section 6.3.5 – any step in the planning or implementation of a development likely to affect a European Protected Species could be subject to a licence to permit or the survey or implement the proposal are under a duty to have regard to the requirements of the Habitats Directive in exercising their functions.

PLANNING POLICY WALES (EDITION 10, DECEMBER 2018)

Planning Policy Wales, Section 6.4 places a duty on local authorities to ensure that biodiversity and resilience are fully considered by Local authorities.

Particular reference is made to The Section 6 Duty (Environment Act) to ensure that planning authorities demonstrate that they have sought to fulfil the duties and requirements of Section 6 of the Environment Act by taking all reasonable steps to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of their functions.

Protected Species under European or UK legislation, or under section 7 of the Environment Act are a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal which, if carried out, would be likely to result in disturbance or

harm to the species or its habitat and to ensure that the range and population of the species is sustained. (Section 6.4.22)

Paragraph 6.4.23 outlines the process whereby European Protected Species are considered in Planning.

VALE OF GLAMORGAN COUNCIL - SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE

Supplementary Planning Guidance – Biodiversity and Development

WOOLLEY RULING

This case confirmed that local planning authorities must apply the same three tests as Natural England (in Wales, CCW) when deciding whether to grant planning permission when one or more of the European protected species offences under the Habitats Regulations may be committed.

This judgment clarifies a legal duty which was already in existence although many planning authorities were not applying it correctly. His Honour Judge Waksman QC, in the High Court in June 2010, handed down this ruling in the case of R (on the application of Simon Woolley) v Cheshire East Borough Council concerning a development with a bat roost. **This judgment makes it clear that the local planning authority must apply the “3 tests” when determining a planning application.**

MORGE CASE (SUPREME COURT CASE 19 JANUARY 2011)

The case gives clarification to deliberate disturbance and to the interpretation of “damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place”. It also gives guidance on how LPA should discharge their duties with respect to the Habitats Directive.

CORNWALL RULING

Judgement that a planning authority had acted unlawfully by granting planning permission without sufficient information on flora and fauna.

Sometimes planning authorities grant planning permission before some or all ecological surveys have been carried out, making ecological surveys a planning condition, or Section 106 Agreement, under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

For development that requires an Environmental Impact Assessment this practice was subject to judicial review proceedings in the High Court and it was determined that the planning authority had acted unlawfully by granting planning permission without sufficient information on flora and fauna (known as the Cornwall Ruling because the planning authority in this case was Cornwall County Council). Requiring surveys as a condition of the Section 106 Agreement was not sufficient, as this would exclude the consultation process that is required under the Town and Country Planning (EIA) Regulations (1999).