



Useful supporting information – application for prior notification of proposed agricultural development – proposed fish tank

NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- A completed form or written description of the proposed development and the materials to be used
- A block plan indicating the site
- The appropriate fee

LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

Additional Mandatory Documents	None
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Conditional Documents Required	Document Type	Circumstances when document should be submitted
	Existing site sections and finished floor and site levels (e.g. at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100)	<p>In all cases where a proposal involves a change in ground levels or is on a sloping site. All plans to clearly and consistently show existing and proposed works.</p> <p>All plans to have a scale bar, key dimensions (distance of the development from the boundaries of the site and size of the building) original paper size and a north point .</p>

	Biodiversity survey and report	Any development likely to affect a local or national designated nature conservation habitat or one which would have impact on a designated protected species. Please refer to list of relevant circumstances by clicking here . You are strongly recommended to consult this list of circumstances before making ANY application. ADD HCC Details
	Environmental Impact Assessment	Required for all Schedule 1 and some Schedule 2 projects as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999. (Link) To be provided in the form set out in Schedule 4. (link) If an EIA is not required the LPA may still require environmental information to be provided.
	Land Contamination Assessment	Where contamination is known or suspected to exist or the proposed use is vulnerable and is included on the list of contaminated sites. Within 250 metres of a currently licensed or historic landfill site.
	Tree survey and arboricultural implications.	Required for all applications where trees or hedgerows are proposed to be lost or would be affected by the development.

Biodiversity survey and report

Where a proposed development may have possible impacts on wildlife and biodiversity, information should be provided on existing biodiversity interests and possible impacts on them to allow full consideration of those impacts. Where proposals are being made for mitigation and/or compensation measures information to support those proposals will be needed. Where appropriate, accompanying plans should indicate any significant wildlife habitats or features and the location of habitats of any species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations 1994 or the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. Applications for development in the countryside that will affect areas designated for their biodiversity interests are likely to need to include assessments of impacts and proposals for long term maintenance and management. This information might form part of an Environmental Statement, where one is necessary. Certain proposals which include work such as the demolition of older buildings or roof spaces, removal of trees, scrub, hedgerows or alterations to water courses may affect protected species and will need to provide information on them, any potential impacts for them and any mitigation proposals for such impacts. Government planning policies for biodiversity are set out in **Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (PPS9)** (August 2005), PPS9 is accompanied by a Government Circular: *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system* (ODPM Circular 06/2005, Defra Circular 01/2005 and *Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice*. Material produced by other organisations may also provide a useful reference resource for local planning authorities when developing local lists¹.

¹ The British Standards Institute has produced a Publicly Available Standard, PAS 2010 *Planning to halt the loss of Biodiversity* which takes the form of recommendations on standard procedures for taking account of biodiversity in the planning process, and the Association of Local Government Ecologists has developed a good practice template (available at <http://www.alge.org.uk>) which gives detailed validation requirements for biodiversity and geological conservation. Local authorities may wish to draw on this material when preparing their own local validation requirements

- **Environmental Statement**

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (SI 1999/293), as amended, set out the circumstances in which an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required. EIA may obviate the need for other more specific assessments.

Where an EIA is required, Schedule 4 to the regulations sets out the information that should be included in an Environmental Statement. The information in the Environmental Statement has to be taken into consideration when the local planning authority decides whether to grant planning consent. It may be helpful for a developer to request a 'screening opinion' (i.e. to determine whether EIA is required) from the local planning authority before submitting a planning application. In cases, where a full EIA is not required, the local planning authority may still require environmental information to be provided.

Land Contamination assessment

Applications may also need to be accompanied by a land contamination assessment which should include an extended assessment of contamination in line with ***Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (November 2004)***. Sufficient information should be required to determine the existence or otherwise of contamination, its nature and the risks it may pose and whether these can be satisfactorily reduced to an acceptable level. Where contamination is known or suspected or the proposed use would be particularly vulnerable, the applicant should provide such information with the application as is necessary to determine whether the proposed development can proceed.

- **Tree survey/Arboricultural implications**

Where there are trees within the application site, or on land adjacent to it that could influence or be affected by the development (including street trees), information will be required on which trees are to be retained and on the means of protecting these trees during construction works. This information should be prepared by a qualified arboriculturist.

Full guidance on the survey information, protection plan and method statement that should be provided with an application is set out in the current BS5837 'Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations'. Using the methodology set out in the BS should help to ensure that development is suitably integrated with trees and that potential conflicts are avoided.