

Biodiveristy Site Survey Guide

For applicants and developers

Notes:

- In the first instance a **Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)**¹ should be carried out to determine which species or habitats may be impacted by the proposal. In some cases, further surveys or assessments may be required as recommended by the surveyor, Council staff and/or NatureScot.
- Surveys for protected species **cannot** be covered by planning condition(s).
- Some surveys can only be carried out at specific times of the year Please refer to the survey calendar at the end of this document for more information.
- The Council advise that The Wildlife Information Centre (TWIC) are consulted on species records before surveys are carried out.

Consideration	Tick if it applies	It YFS, then:					
Does the development site include any designated sites?							
Does the site include all or part of a statutory site e.g. SPA, SAC, SSSI? ²		An Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) is likely required. Consult NatureScot or SBC for advice					
Is there a nearby statutory site e.g. SPA, SAC, SSSI that may be impacted by the development?		Site specific surveys are likely required. Consult NatureScot and/or SBC for more information					
Does all or part of the site affect a non-statutory site, i.e. a Local Biodiversity Site (LBS) ³ ?		Consult SBC to determine under which circumstances, if any, development might be acceptable, and the ecological data required					
Does all, or part of the site, form a wildlife corridor or 'stepping stone' linking areas of ecological value though a Nature Network?		Assess ecological impact of development on site and adjacent area of habitat, and identify possible mitigation					
		If NO, then:	Completed				
Has a Phase 1 Habitat Survey been undertaken to help define the key habitats on site?		Consider undertaking a Phase 1 Habitat Survey at the earliest opportunity					

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Consideration	Tick if it applies	If YES, then:	Completed			
Does the site include any of the following habitats (based on a Phase 1 Habitat Survey)?						
Buildings/barns?		Survey for:	 Bats Barn Owls Breeding birds Amphibians and reptiles LBAP Species 			
Brownfield?		Survey for:	BirdsBadgersAmphibians and reptilesInvertebrates			
Trees?]	Survey for:	BatsBirdsLBAP Species			
(individuals or small stands)		Check for:	1.Tree Preservation Orders 2.Conservation designations			
		Undertake:	> Tree survey to standard BS5837:2012			
Woodlands or woodland edges?		Survey for:	 Bats Birds Red Squirrel Pine Marten Badgers LBAP Species 			
			Undertake:	 Phase II Habitat Survey or NVC survey Tree survey to standard BS5837:2012 		
Hedges?		Survey for:	 Determine if the hedge is species rich Breeding birds Badgers LBAP Species 			
Scrub? (Vegetation dominated by shrubs sometimes with few		Survey for:	BatsBadgersBirdsLBAP Species			
scattered trees)		Undertake:	 Phase II Habitat Survey Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) 			
Grassland		Survey for:	BirdsInvertebratesLBAP Species			
(semi-improved or unimproved)?		Undertake:	 Phase II Habitat Survey or NVC survey Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) 			



Consideration	Tick if it applies	If YES, then:	Completed			
Does the site include any of the following habitats (based on a Phase 1 Habitat Survey)?						
Heath (heather)?		Survey for:	BirdsReptilesLBAP SpeciesInvertebrates			
		Undertake:	➤ Phase II Habitat survey or NVC survey			
Rivers, streams or wet ditches?		Survey for:	 Otters Atlantic Salmon and Sea Trout Freshwater Pearl Mussels Water voles LBAP Species 			
		Undertake:	Ecological Impact Assessment			
Ponds, pools or lochs?		Survey for:	 Otters Water Voles Amphibians LBAP Species Freshwater Invertebrates 			
		Undertake:	> Ecological Impact Assessment			
		Survey for:	 Birds Amphibians LBAP Species Freshwater Invertebrates (particularly dragnonflies) Peat (distribution, depth and condition) 			
Wetland or bog?		Undertake:	 Phase II Habitat Survey or NVC survey Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) 			
		Check with:	NatureScot and SBC to determine possible development constraints			
Coastal sand, mudflats, lagoons?		Survey for:	BirdsLBAP SpeciesInvertebrates			
		Undertake:	Phase II Habitat SurveyEcological Impact Assessment			
Bings/ spoil tips/rock faces?		Survey for:	BirdsReptilesLBAP Species			
		Undertake:	➤ Phase II Habitat Survey ➤ Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA)]		



Glossary of Terms	
Ecological impact Assessment (EcIA)	Is an assessment of the likely significant ecological effects of a project, irrespective of its scale or type. An EcIA can be part of the ecological component of an <i>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</i> .
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan is a time-limited plan of actions and objectives developed by SBC in collaboration with a wide range of local stakeholders. The aims and objectives are specific to the Scottish Borders and the challenges and threats the habitats, species and land in the Borders faces. The document is available from the SBC website.
LBS	Local Biodiversity Site is a non-statutory designation for sites which are at least of local importance to biodiversity but which may be important for nationally or internationally protected species and/or habitats. The sites were identified by the SBC as part of the Local Development Plan process and are available at: LBS Scottish Borders Council
NVC survey	National Vegetation Classification is a standard classification system for British vegetation. It is based solely on plant species composition and categorises vegetated habitats into a series of plant communities using standard field methods and data analysis/classification techniques.
Phase I survey	A habitat classification system created by the UK Joint Nature Conservation Committee. Habitats are assigned to a specified category, and maps are produced using standard colour and/or letter codes
Phase II survey	Describes further surveys - usually undertaken after a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal - required to inform an EcIA or planning conditions. The surveys vary depending on the location, nature and scale of the proposed development, the habitats present on site, and the likely or potential impacts.
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)	A PEA is a quick assessment of the ecological features present or potentially present within a site or in the surrounding area (within the Zone of Influence for a proposal) to determine the likely impacts of a development. It usually consists of a desk study and a walkover survey.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation - A statutory designation for special and internationally protected habitats and/or species, listed in the Habitats Directive. Together with SPAs, they are known as European Site. European Sites require not just the avoidance of impacts on species and habitats but also that all species and habitats covered under the designation maintain a favourable conservation status.
SPA	Special Protection Area - a statutory designation specifically for more rare, threatened or vulnerable bird species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive, or certain regularly occurring migratory species.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interests is a statutory designation made by NatureScot under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004. They are areas of land considered to best represent natural heritage in terms of flora, fauna, geology or geomorphology. Many SSSIs are also European sites.



Survey Calendar (Adapted from NatureScot⁴)

This survey calendar should be used as a reference guide only with advice being sought from a qualified ecologist as site and project specific circumstances may alter seasonal windows

N - Surveys not possible; L - Limited survey period; O - Optimal survey period

Habitats/Vegetation						
Jan Feb Mar – L	Apr May June Jul Aug Sep – O	Oct Nov Dec -L				
Phase I sub-optimal. Mosses and Lichen	Detailed assessment surveys, National Vegetation Classification	Phase I sub-optimal. No other detailed				
only	Surveys for higher plants and ferns, mosses and lichens in April, May	plant surveys. Mosses and lichens only				
	and September only					

Badgers						
Jan – L	Feb Mar Apr – O	May Jun Jul Aug – L	Sep Oct Nov - O	Dec - L		
Limited sett/bait	Limited Activity	Limited bait marking and sett surveys	Sett surveys	Limited sett/bait surveys		
surveys						

Bats						
Jan Feb Mar – O	Apr – L	May Jun Jul Aug Sep – O	Oct – L	Nov Dec - O		
Inspection of	Limited Activity	Summer roost emergence and activity surveys	Limited Activity	Inspection of hibernation,		
hibernation, tree and		(Maternity roosts start to form in May, females give		tree and building roosts		
building roosts		birth in June, Mating starts in September)				

Birds						
Jan Feb – O	Mar Apr – O	May Jun - O	Jul Aug – L	Sep Oct - O	Nov Dec - O	
Winter species	Breeding Migrant	Breeding birds	Low activity	Migrant species	Winter species	
	species					

Otters

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec - O

Limited by vegetation cover and weather conditions rather than seasons



Water Voles						
Jan - N	Feb – L	Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct - O	Nov - L	Dec - N		
Low activity	Initial habitat	Habitat and field signs / activity surveys May be	Initial habitat survey	Low activity		
	survey	limited by vegetation cover and weather				

Great Crested Newts						
Jan Feb - N	Mar Apr May Jun – O	Jul Aug – L	Sep Oct – L	Nov Dec - N		
Newts hibernating	Pond surveys for adults / Terrestrial surveys Newts hibernating /	Terrestrial habitat	Terrestrial	Newts hibernating		
	Egg surveys April to mid-June / Larvae surveys from mid-May	and larvae surveys	habitat survey			

Pine Martins

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec - O

Surveys may be conducted all year-round weather permitting. Optimum time is spring and summer. Surveys for breeding dens from March to May

Red Squirrel

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec - O

Surveys may be conducted all year-round weather permitting. Optimum time is spring and summer. Surveys for breeding females from December to September

Reptiles							
Jan Feb - N	Mar Apr May Jun – O	Jul Aug - L	Sep - O	Oct – L	Nov Dec - N		
Reptiles	Peak survey months	Reduced basking time	Peak survey	Limited activity	Reptiles hibernating		
hibernating	are April and May	reduces effectiveness of	month				
		refugia survey					

Fish

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec - O

For coastal, river and stream dwelling species, the timing of the surveys will depend on the migration pattern of the species concerned. Where surveys require information on breeding, the timing of surveys will need to coincide with the breeding period, which may be summer or winter months, depending on the

⁴ Ecological survey calendar | NatureScot