

# BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN ASSESSMENT

18 HONEY GARSTON  
CALNE  
SN11 8BL

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Date: May 2026



|                             |                                              |            |        |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------|--------|
| Site Address                | 18 Honey Garston, Calne, Wiltshire, SN11 8BL |            |        |
| Site central grid reference | SU 00194 71450                               |            |        |
| Client Name                 | Mr George Fowler                             |            |        |
| Survey Date/s               | 13.05.2026                                   |            |        |
| Report Date                 | 18.05.2026                                   |            |        |
| Revision                    | Date                                         | Author     | Action |
| Final                       | 18.05.2026                                   | L. Gilbert |        |
|                             |                                              |            |        |
|                             |                                              |            |        |

## Quality Assurance

The information that we have prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct.

We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional opinions. Every reasonable attempt has been made to comply with BS 42020 (Biodiversity: Code of practice for planning and development); the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing (CIEEM, 2017), The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: User Guide (DEFRA, 2025) and the Bat Conservation Trust's Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good practice guidelines 4th edition (Collins, 2023).

If compliance has not been achieved, justification/explanation has been given.

## Validity Of Report

The results and recommendations of this assessment are valid for up to two years from the date the most recent site visit was carried out (May 2028). The evaluation and recommendations within this report are based on the details of the proposed works provided by the client. If the proposals change, the report will need to be reviewed to ensure all recommendations remain appropriate.

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

|                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Brief Description of Project: | Planning permission is being sought for a two-storey detached dwelling on land to the rear of 18 Honey Garston, Calne.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Key Habitats                  | <p>The proposed development area comprises part of the garden of 18 Honey Garston, which includes areas of grassland, hardstanding, bare ground, log and rubble piles, a mature silver birch tree and a lean-to building. The wider site includes the house, a grass lawn, areas of hardstanding and a wooden shed.</p> <p>The proposals will lead to the loss of the silver birch tree and part of the vegetated garden, clearance of the lean-to and areas of hardstanding.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Key Species                   | <p>The site has limited suitability to support protected species, and no evidence of protected species was recorded.</p> <p>The lean-to building and tree are suitable to support nesting birds, and the log/rubble piles are suitable to support sheltering hedgehogs. The tree has very low suitability to support roosting bats beneath an area of latticed ivy.</p> <p>There is a very low likelihood that reptiles and amphibians could shelter within the log/ rubble piles.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Mitigation                    | <p>Reasonable avoidance measures will be followed during the clearance of the log/rubble piles, felling of the tree and demolition of the lean-to. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timing restrictions for felling the tree and clearing the lean-to to avoid the nesting bird season, or a nesting bird check by a suitably experienced ecologist.</li> <li>• Following a soft felling methodology to protect bats.</li> <li>• Maintaining the habitats on-site so they don't become more suitable for protected species prior to commencement.</li> <li>• Hand clearance of the log and rubble piles within the active season for hedgehogs, reptiles and amphibians.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                        |
| Compensation                  | Two new native trees will be included within the garden of the new property, and a new vegetated garden, including areas of grass and introduced shrubs, will be established.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Biodiversity Net Gain         | <p>The proposals are subject to mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain, and a Statutory Biodiversity Metric has been completed to demonstrate how the proposals will deliver a 10% net gain in habitat units.</p> <p>The proposals would lead to a -0.23 loss in habitat units, which equates to a -80.75% loss, and the Metrics Trading Rules have not been satisfied due to the loss of the tree.</p> <p>A minimum of 0.25 habitat units will need to be purchased from an off-site offsetting provider, ensuring that the trading rules are met. Alternatively, Statutory Credits could be purchased. Further details will need to be provided pre-commencement as part of the Biodiversity Gain Plan and final Biodiversity Metric.</p> <p>Integrated bat and bird boxes will be installed on the proposed building to enhance the site.</p> |

## 2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1. LG Ecology was commissioned to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment to support a planning application submission for 18 Honey Garston, Calne (hereafter referred to as the site).
- 2.2. The site has a central grid reference of SU 00194 71450, and the location of the site is shown in Image 1 below.
- 2.3. The proposal involves the creation of a two-storey detached building to provide a three-bedroom, six-person dwelling with associated car and cycle parking, refuse and recycling provision and private garden.



Image 1: Site location plan showing red line boundary.

### Personnel

- 2.4. This BNG Assessment has been carried out by Lily Gilbert. Lily has over 13 years of experience in ecological consultancy. She holds licenses for bats (level 2), hazel dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius*, barn owl *Tyto alba* and great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* and has significant experience of EcIA. She is accredited to undertake MoRPH River condition assessment surveys and is experienced in the use of the Biodiversity Metric to demonstrate Biodiversity Net Gain. Lily is a Full

Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (MCIEEM) and is the author of this report.

#### Objective

2.5. The objective of this Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment is to demonstrate how the proposals will deliver a 10% net gain in biodiversity as required under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Environment Act 2021).

### 3. PLANNING POLICY AND LEGISLATION

#### **Legislation**

3.1. The following pieces of legislation are of specific relevance to this assessment:

- The Environment Act 2021. This piece of legislation is of relevance because all planning permissions granted in England are mandated to deliver at least 10% Biodiversity Net Gain from 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2024 (unless exemptions apply).
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981<sup>1</sup> (as amended, including by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000). This piece of legislation is relevant because the site has the potential to support nesting birds.

3.2. The following pieces of legislation have been considered, but are not considered to be of specific relevance in this case:

- Hedgerows Regulations 1997 were introduced to protect hedgerows of importance from destruction. For the Regulations to be applicable, the hedgerow must be at least 20m in length or, if less than 20m, it must meet another hedgerow at each end. A hedgerow is deemed to be important if it is more than thirty years old and meets at least one of the criteria listed in Part II of Schedule 1 of the Regulations.
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (no badger setts are present within the site or sufficiently close to be affected).
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019<sup>2</sup>.
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006<sup>3</sup>. Section 41 includes lists of habitats and species recognised as of 'principal importance' for the conservation of biodiversity. Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006 requires all public bodies to have regard for biodiversity conservation when carrying out their function. This is commonly referred to as the 'biodiversity duty'.

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<sup>1</sup> Great Britain. *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* [online]. Available from: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/contents>

<sup>2</sup> Great Britain. *The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019* No.579 [online]. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/9780111179512/contents>

<sup>3</sup> Great Britain. *Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006* [online]. Available from: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>

## National Planning Policy Framework 2023<sup>4</sup>

3.3. Paragraph 180-184 of the NPPF relates to ‘Conserving and enhancing the natural environment’ and Paragraphs 185-188 relates to ‘Habitats and Biodiversity’.

3.4. Paragraph 180 of the NPPF states the following:

*“When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:*

*“a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;*

*b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;*

*c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons<sup>67</sup> and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and*

*d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.”*

## Local Planning Policy

### Wiltshire Core Strategy <sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> HM Government. *National Planning Policy Framework December 2023*. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a11af7e8f5ec00f1f8c46/NPPF\\_December\\_2023.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a11af7e8f5ec00f1f8c46/NPPF_December_2023.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> [untitled \(wiltshire.gov.uk\)](#)

3.5. The Wiltshire Core Strategy Development Plan Document was formally adopted on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2015 and provides the overarching planning policy framework for Wiltshire for the period up to 2026. Relevant policies have been included below.

***“Core Policy 50: Biodiversity and geodiversity.***

*Protection Development proposals must demonstrate how they protect features of nature conservation and geological value as part of the design rationale. There is an expectation that such features shall be retained, buffered, and managed favourably in order to maintain their ecological value, connectivity and functionality in the long-term.*

*Where it has been demonstrated that such features cannot be retained, removal or damage shall only be acceptable in circumstances where the anticipated ecological impacts have been mitigated as far as possible and appropriate compensatory measures can be secured to ensure no net loss of the local biodiversity resource, and secure the integrity of local ecological networks and provision of ecosystem services. All development proposals shall incorporate appropriate measures to avoid and reduce disturbance of sensitive wildlife species and habitats throughout the lifetime of the development.*

*Any development potentially affecting a Natura 2000 site must provide avoidance measures in accordance with the strategic plans or guidance ... otherwise bespoke measures must be provided to demonstrate that the proposals would have no adverse effect upon the Natura 2000 network. Any development that would have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European nature conservation site will not be in accordance with the Core Strategy.*

*All development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity. Major development in particular must include measures to deliver biodiversity gains through opportunities to restore, enhance and create valuable habitats, ecological networks and ecosystem services. Such enhancement measures will contribute to the objectives and targets of the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) or River Basin/Catchment Management Plan, particularly through landscape scale projects, and be relevant to the local landscape character.*

*Sustainable development will avoid direct and indirect impacts upon local sites through sensitive site location and layout, and by maintaining sufficient buffers and ecological connectivity with the wider*

*environment. Damage or disturbance to local sites will generally be unacceptable, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that such impacts:*

- i. cannot reasonably be avoided*
- ii. are reduced as far as possible*
- iii. are outweighed by other planning considerations in the public interest*
- iv. where appropriate compensation measures can be secured through planning obligations or agreements.*

*Development proposals affecting local sites must make a reasonable contribution to their favourable management in the long-term.”*

### **Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan<sup>6</sup>**

3.6. Wiltshire BAP provides Habitat Action Plans and Species Action Plans, which contain objectives, targets and actions and set out the priorities for the County.

### **Wiltshire and Swindon Local Nature Recovery Strategy<sup>7</sup>**

3.7. The Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) has been formally adopted and published. The LNRS is a roadmap designed to guide nature recovery initiatives throughout Wiltshire. The LNRS has informed the BNG assessment and the assignment of strategic significance within the Biodiversity Metric.

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<sup>6</sup> [Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan \(BAP\) 2008 \(wiltshirewildlife.org\)](https://www.wiltshirewildlife.org/)

<sup>7</sup> [wiltshire.gov.uk/media/18289/Local-Nature-Recovery-Strategy-for-Wiltshire-and-Swindon/pdf/Revised\\_Copy\\_of\\_Local\\_Nature\\_Recovery\\_Strategy\\_for\\_Wiltshire\\_and\\_Swindon\\_landscape-compressed\\_1.pdf?m=1762355778637](https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/media/18289/Local-Nature-Recovery-Strategy-for-Wiltshire-and-Swindon/pdf/Revised_Copy_of_Local_Nature_Recovery_Strategy_for_Wiltshire_and_Swindon_landscape-compressed_1.pdf?m=1762355778637)

## 4. METHODS

### **Extended UK Hab**

- 4.1. A UK Hab survey was carried out on 13<sup>th</sup> May 2026. Habitats within the site were mapped using the UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0<sup>8</sup>. Habitats were mapped to the fine-scale minimum mappable unit of 25m<sup>2</sup> area or 5m length and were classified to at least level 3, with level 4 and 5 classifications assigned where possible.

### **Biodiversity Metric**

- 4.2. Post-intervention habitats have been taken from a plan of the proposals provided by the applicant, which has then been georeferenced using QGIS. Habitat typologies have been applied and translated into the most appropriate typology for the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.
- 4.3. The Statutory Biodiversity Metric automatically assigns a distinctiveness category based on habitat type.
- 4.4. A baseline condition assessment was undertaken for the tree on-site. All other habitats did not require a condition assessment.
- 4.5. The site is situated within the Wiltshire and Swindon Local Nature Recovery Strategy. As such, all baseline habitats have been assigned a 'low' strategic significance in accordance with the User Guide.
- 4.6. The site is not located within any strategically significant areas; therefore, all proposed habitats have also been assigned 'low' strategic significance.

### **Limitations**

- 4.7. It must be noted that even in situations where the survey evidence suggests the likely absence of species, it is still possible for species to be encountered on-site due to undetected or unpredicted changes in species movements.

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<sup>8</sup> UKHab Ktd (2023). UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0 (at <http://www.ukhab.org>)

## 5. RESULTS

### **Habitats**

#### Developed land; hardstanding

- 5.1. The site includes small areas of hardstanding to the front and rear of the existing house and in the north of the site, adjacent to the tree. The hardstanding around the existing house will be unaffected by the proposed works.
- 5.2. A Habitat Condition Assessment is not required for this habitat type.

#### Developed land; buildings

- 5.3. The site includes the existing house (18 Honey Garston) and a lean-to, which is attached to an extension of the house. The lean-to is open-sided to the north west and north east and is partially enclosed by a wooden fence panel to the south east. It has a shallow-pitched, corrugated metal roof with wooden beams, and a small section of the gable end is covered with bitumen roofing felt, which has peeled away.
- 5.4. Ivy *Hedera helix* and bramble *Rubus fruticosus* have overgrown much of the north-east side of the lean-to, and ivy is also growing inside the lean-to (Appendix 1, TN5).
- 5.5. A wooden shed is present along the fenceline in the north western corner of the site.
- 5.6. A Habitat Condition Assessment is not required for this habitat type.
- 5.7. No signs of protected species were recorded within the lean-to, and it was considered to have negligible suitability for roosting bats due to the lack of suitable crevices and the draughty, exposed, well-lit conditions.
- 5.8. The lean-to will be removed to facilitate the development. All other buildings will be unaffected.

#### Vegetated garden

- 5.9. The majority of the site has been classified as vegetated garden, comprising areas of grassland, bare ground, log piles and rubble piles, enclosed by a wooden boundary fence. The area of garden that will be lost to the development has been subject to regular disturbance and is used for parking vehicles and trailers. The grassland in this area includes perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne*, Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera*, annual meadow grass *Poa annua*, creeping cinquefoil

*Potentilla reptans*, and couch grass *Elymus repens*. The sward is uneven, with areas of bare ground throughout. A more consistent amenity grassland lawn is present in the west of the site but this will be unaffected by the proposed works.

- 5.10. Two tree stumps (Appendix 1, TN3 and TN4), are present along the south-eastern boundary fenceline. The trees would have been mature specimens, with a stump diameter of between 60cm and 90cm. Both trees are visible on historical aerial imagery from 2019 but were felled in 2021. Therefore, they have not been included in the BNG assessment. A large pile of logs is present between the two stumps (Appendix 1, TN2).
- 5.11. There are piles and sacks of building materials throughout the garden and a large rubble pile covered with ruderal vegetation in the north of the site (Appendix 1, TN1), close to the tree.
- 5.12. A Habitat Condition Assessment is not required for this habitat type.

#### Urban tree

- 5.13. A single silver birch *Betula pendula* tree is present in the north of the site. It is a mature specimen with a diameter at breast height of 43.6cm. Part of the trunk is covered in dense latticed ivy, which has been severed and is coming away from the trunk. The tree is considered to have very low suitability for individual or low numbers of roosting bats (PRF-I) beneath the ivy.
- 5.14. The tree is considered to be a 'medium' sized tree with respect to BNG, and therefore has been included separately in the Biodiversity Metric. The tree was subject to a habitat condition assessment to enable completion of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The results of the condition assessment are shown below.

| Attribute | Criteria                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Passed |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| <b>A</b>  | The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).                                                                                                                                                  | Yes    |
| <b>B</b>  | The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).                                      | Yes    |
| <b>C</b>  | The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) <sup>1</sup> .                                                                                                                                                     | Yes    |
| <b>D</b>  | There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% | Yes    |

| Attribute | Criteria                                                                                                                            | Passed                                    |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | of expected canopy for their age range and height.                                                                                  |                                           |
| <b>E</b>  | Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark. | Yes                                       |
| <b>F</b>  | More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.                                                            | Yes                                       |
|           |                                                                                                                                     | Passes 6 criteria – <b>good condition</b> |

## Species

5.15. The site was not subject to an extensive assessment for protected species and is generally thought to have low suitability for protected species as it is dominated by buildings, hardstanding and a regularly used garden. However, the following features were noted during the UK Hab survey:

- The tree and lean-to are suitable to support nesting birds.
- The tree has very low suitability for individual or low numbers of roosting bats beneath the area of dense latticed ivy. No evidence of bats was recorded, and the ivy was inspected with a torch.
- The log pile is suitable to support sheltering hedgehogs.
- The log pile and rubble pile could support reptiles and amphibians if present.

5.16. Suitable precautionary measures have been outlined to protect wildlife during the works.

## 6. MITIGATION & COMPENSATION MEASURES

### Habitats

- 6.1. The proposals will lead to the removal of the silver birch tree and an area of vegetated garden dominated by disturbed grassland and bare ground. The proposals will include the planting of two new native trees and a new vegetated grassland comprising a grass lawn, and areas of introduced shrubs will be established. The planting scheme should include plants of value to pollinators.

### Species

- 6.2. Reasonable avoidance measures will be implemented to avoid impacts on protected species during the felling of the tree, clearance of the lean-to and log/ rubble piles. These will include:
- Felling the tree/ clearing the lean-to outside of the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive). If this is not possible, clearance will need to be preceded by a check for active birds' nests undertaken by an ecologist. If no birds' nests are found, works can proceed within 48 hours, however, if an active birds nest is found, then works must stop and an appropriate buffer installed around the nest (usually 5m). The buffer must remain in place until the ecologist confirms the young have fledged.
  - The tree on-site has very low suitability for roosting bats beneath the area of latticed ivy. As a precaution, a soft-felling methodology will be implemented. This will include removing the ivy by hand, checking for roosting bats throughout the process, and lowering the ivy carefully to the ground once removed so that, in the very unlikely event that a bat is present, it is able to fly away. If at any point a bat is discovered, an ecologist will be contacted in the first instance.
  - A precautionary approach to the clearance of the log/ rubble piles will be followed to protect reptiles, amphibians and small mammals that could be present. All clearance will take place outside of winter when reptiles, amphibians and small mammals are more active and can move out of the way more freely. The piles will be cleared by hand to ensure any wildlife present is able to move out of harm's way into the adjacent areas of retained habitat. If a great

crested newt or an unexpected number of reptiles or common amphibians are found, work should stop and an ecologist contacted for advice.

- Building materials which could be used by reptiles, amphibians or hedgehogs for shelter should be stored above ground level (e.g. on pallets), so they are less accessible.
- Trenches will be covered at the end of each working day and any temporarily exposed pipes will be capped to prevent hedgehogs and badgers gaining access during the night; and
- Any trenches/pits will be inspected each morning to ensure no animals have become trapped overnight.

## 7. BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN

- 7.1. The Statutory Biodiversity Metric has been used to demonstrate how the proposals will deliver a 10% net gain in habitat units. The Biodiversity Metric has been submitted separately in Excel format.
- 7.2. The proposal includes the clearance of an area of vegetated garden, the removal of the silver birch tree and the loss of some hardstanding and the lean-to.
- 7.3. The headline results of the Biodiversity Metric are as follows:

|                                  |               |                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <b>On-site baseline</b>          | Habitat Units | 0.28            |
| <b>On-site post-intervention</b> | Habitat Units | 0.05            |
| <b>On-site net change</b>        | Habitat Units | -0.23 (-80.75%) |

- 7.4. The trading rules of the Biodiversity Metric have not been satisfied due to the loss of the tree.
- 7.5. To achieve the minimum of 10% net gain, at least 0.25 habitat units of an appropriate habitat group and distinctiveness will need to be purchased from an offsite offsetting provider.
- 7.6. Local habitat providers or habitat banks should first be sought to provide biodiversity units within the local area to ensure biodiversity net gain remains local to the site, with the advantage of such local units having greater value than those outside the local area. This is because the metric applies a spatial risk multiplier: 25% penalty on units in neighbouring local planning authority (LPA) areas, and 50% penalty on units outside of neighbouring LPA areas.
- 7.7. Where local biodiversity units are not available, Statutory Credits may be used as a last resort. Please note where Statutory Credits are used, a 'spatial risk multiplier' (SRM) will apply. This means that a credit is worth 0.5 biodiversity units.
- 7.8. Further information, including details of the offsetting provider, evidence that the required units have been allocated on the Gain Site Register, and a completed Biodiversity Metric with the offsite tabs filled in, will need to be submitted as part of/ alongside the Biodiversity Gain Plan pre-commencement.

- 7.9. No habitat creation or enhancement works are proposed outside of the private curtilage; therefore, it is unlikely that a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan or Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan will be required.
- 7.10. The applicant has committed to providing the following ecological enhancements, which will provide additional bat roosting and bird nesting opportunities on-site:
- 1 x Habibat 001 integrated bat box
  - 2 x Habibat swift nest boxes.
- 7.11. Bat boxes will be installed between 3m and 6m above ground level in a southerly-facing direction.
- 7.12. The swift boxes should be installed at least 5 metres high, preferably under the eaves on a north/ north east facing wall.

## APPENDIX 1: BASELINE HABITAT PLAN



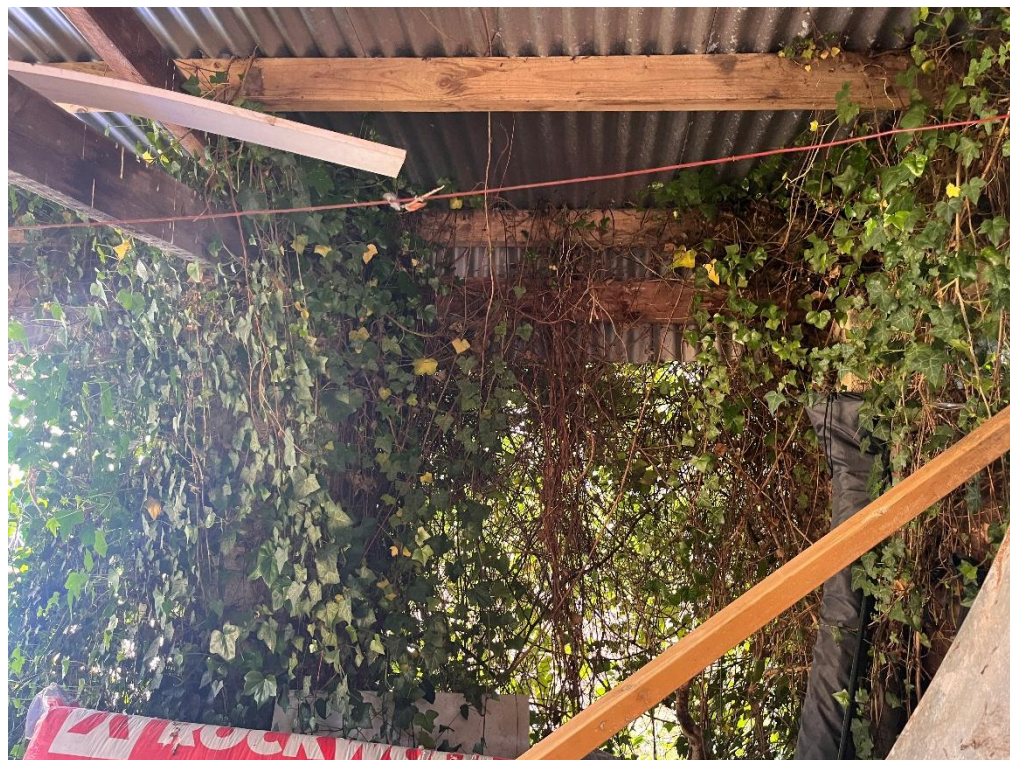
## APPENDIX 2: POST INTERVENTION PLAN



## APPENDIX 3: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1: Patch of bare ground in south of site



Photograph 2: Ivy growing in lean-to



Photograph 3: Ivy and bramble growing on outside of lean-to



Photograph 4: North west elevation of lean-to



Photograph 5: Garden with sacks/ piles of materials



Photograph 6: Garden including bare ground



Photograph 7: Tree stump in eastern corner of site



Photograph 7: Log pile in south east of site



Photograph 9: Tree stump on south eastern boundary fence line



Photograph 10: Silver birch tree