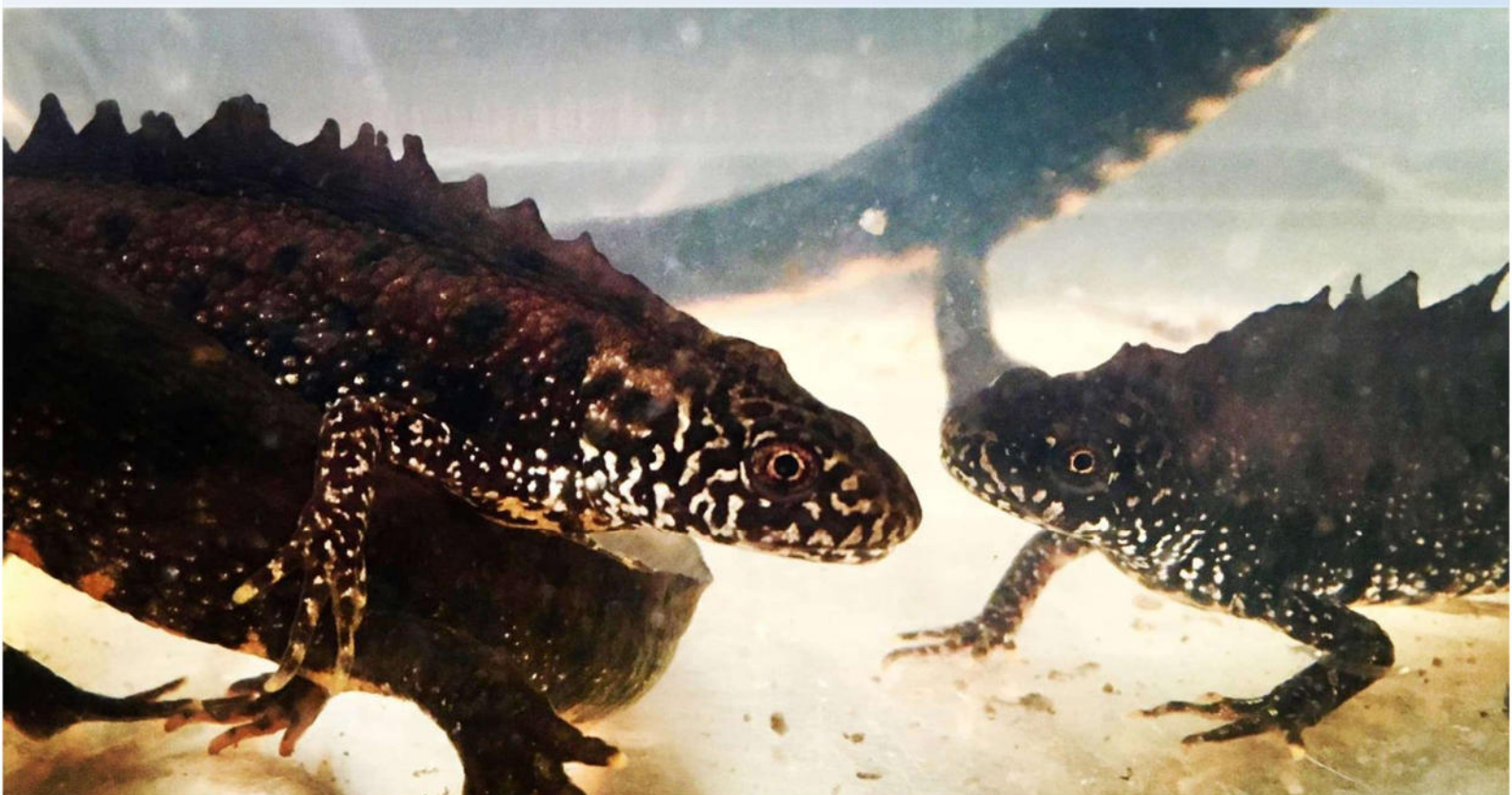


Defence Infrastructure Organisation

BULFORD SERVICES FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION SITE – BULFORD CAMP, SLING ROAD

Great Crested Newt Report



Defence Infrastructure Organisation

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Great Crested Newt Report

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

NATURE METRICS DETECTION RESULTS

APPENDIX B

LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. WSP UK Limited (WSP) has been commissioned by the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) (hereafter referred to as the 'Client') to carry out a great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* (GCN) survey in advance of a 'Proposed Development' at Sling Road, Bulford near Salisbury, Wiltshire (National Grid Reference/NGR 418895, 144419). The proposals entail the construction of eight houses as well as associated garages, hard landscaping, soft landscaping and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). The area subject to the Proposed Development is approximately 1.13 ha of neutral grassland with scattered trees, hereafter referred to as the 'Site', as shown on Figure 1.
- 1.1.2. Full planning permission is being sought for the Proposed Development from Wiltshire Council.

1.2. ECOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1. The Site is in a semi-rural location approximately 0.5 km north of Bulford Camp and barracks. Salisbury Plain Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) all lie 100 m to the north and east of the Site. In the wider landscape, the town of Salisbury is located 15 km to the south and Andover 17.5 km to the east of the Site.
- 1.2.2. WSP carried out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of the Site in February 2026 (WSP, 2026a) during which three records of GCN within 2 km of the Site were returned by the desk study, with the closest record found 1.1 km northeast of the Site and the most recent being in 2020. Due to an absence of waterbodies on the Site, GCN are not considered to be using the Site for breeding (ARC, 2010). However, the Site could be used by GCN in their terrestrial phase due to the presence of neutral grassland with dense scrub surrounding the Site. The desk study identified two waterbodies/ watercourses within 500 m of the Site: the Nine Mile River and Sheep Bridge Pond, located approximately 330 m to the north (Figure 2). Although Salisbury Plain SSSI is designated in part for GCN, which are known to use ponds associated with the Nine Mile River, rivers are generally unsuitable for GCN breeding due to flowing water and their potential to act as barriers to dispersal. In contrast, ponds provide suitable still-water conditions for egg laying. If Sheep Bridge Pond supports a breeding population of GCN, individuals may disperse from this pond to the Site during their terrestrial phase.
- 1.2.3. Given the presence of suitable terrestrial habitats within the Site, connectivity to suitable habitat within the wider area, and the known populations of GCN within the wider locale, the Site is considered suitable to support GCN in their terrestrial phase, and further surveys for GCN were recommended.

1.3. BRIEF AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.3.1. The Client commissioned WSP to:
- complete a Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) assessment of Sheep Bridge Pond to assess its suitability as aquatic habitat for GCN; and

- complete an Environmental deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) (eDNA) survey to determine the presence or likely absence of this species from Sheep Bridge Pond and as such the potential for them to utilise suitable terrestrial habitat on the Site.

1.3.2. The results of the survey and implications for the Proposed Development are detailed in this report. The evaluation of GCN and other amphibian populations present and assessment of impacts upon the populations resulting from the Proposed Development will be set out in the forthcoming Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA).

2. METHODS

2.1. HABITAT SUITABILITY INDEX ASSESSMENT

- 2.1.1. One water body was identified within a 500m buffer from the Site with the potential to support breeding GCN (Sheep Bridge Pond), as shown in Figure 2 (the Nine Mile River is also present within a 500m Search Area but discounted from further survey as unsuitable to support GCN). This pond was assessed for its suitability to support GCN, using standard HSI assessment method (ARG UK, 2010, based on Oldham *et al.* (2000)). Water bodies were identified using 1:25,000 OS mapping. This was also cross referenced against aerial photography.
- 2.1.2. The water body was assessed and scored on ten key variables which are known to influence breeding populations of GCN, in accordance with standard methods. These variables are:
- geographic location;
 - water body area;
 - water body permanence;
 - water quality;
 - water body shading;
 - impact of waterfowl;
 - fish stocks;
 - number of water bodies within 1km;
 - terrestrial habitat around the water body; and
 - macrophyte cover of the water body.
- 2.1.3. Scores for each of the above variables were used to calculate an overall HSI value for the water body. This was then cross referenced with the guidelines (ARG UK, 2010) to assign the pond to one of five categories, as shown in Table 2-1 below. Index calculation is not a failsafe method of identifying whether a water body supports GCN or not; therefore, professional judgement and availability of records of GCN in the locality has also been used to inform the requirement for further survey.

Table 2-1 - HSI Categories

Pond Suitability	HSI Score
Excellent	greater than 0.80
Good	0.70- 0.79
Average	0.60- 0.69
Below Average	0.50- 0.59
Poor	less than 0.50

2.2. ENVIRONMENTAL DNA SURVEY

- 2.2.1. Collecting eDNA through water sampling is an industry-standard technique to indicate presence or absence of GCN based on the presence or absence of genetic material in the water throughout the breeding season (mid-April to end of June).

- 2.2.2. Guidance provided by the Freshwater Habitats Trust for the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) was followed during the survey (Biggs et al, 2014). This involved water samples being collected at 20 points around the perimeter of the water body. These samples were then mixed and divided into six vials containing an ethanol preservative before being sent to a laboratory for quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) amplification to determine presence or absence of GCN DNA. Clean gloves were worn between both the collection of samples and preparing samples for analysis to prevent cross-contamination of DNA.

2.3. DATES OF SURVEY AND PERSONNEL

- 2.3.1. The HSI and eDNA surveys were undertaken on 18 May 2026 on a warm, dry day with some cloud and a light breeze.
- 2.3.2. The lead surveyor had two years of experience of surveying GCN and holds a Natural England survey licence (2025-80535-SCI-CL08) for this species.

2.4. NOTES AND LIMITATIONS

- 2.4.1. Ecological survey data is typically valid for 18 months unless otherwise specified, for example if conditions are likely to change more quickly due to ecological processes, mobile species or anticipated changes in management (CIEEM, 2019).

3. RESULTS

3.1. HABITAT SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT

3.1.1. The habitat suitability survey indicated that the Sheep Bridge Pond provides suitable habitat for GCN, categorised as 'excellent' (0.96). Table 3-1 below provides a summary description and photographs of the waterbody.

Table 3-1- Pond description and Photographs from the HSI survey

Pond	Description	Photographs
Sheep Bridge Pond	Sheep Bridge Pond is located in an optimal geographic location for GCN and has an area of approximately 750m². The terrestrial habitat surrounding the pond consists of woodland, with an abundance of refugia, providing shelter for GCN in their terrestrial phase. Macrophytes are present in both the middle and edges of the pond, providing suitable shelter for egg laying GCN. The pond has good connectivity to other ponds, including four ponds within proximity to the Nine Mile River that supplies Sheep Bridge Pond. The pond has a continuous supply of water for the whole year and likely never dries. Tadpoles were identified in the pond, indicating good water quality. Approximately 70% of the pond's banks are shaded. No indication of a significant effect of waterfowl or fish was identified.	 

3.1.2. The HSI calculation table is included in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2- HSI calculations

Pond Ref.	S1: Geographic location	S2: Water body area	S3: Water body permanence	S4: Water quality	S5: % Shade (1m from bank)	S6: Impact of waterfowl	S7: Fish stocks	S8: Number of water bodies <1km	S9: Terrestrial habitat	S10: Macrophyte cover (%cover)	HSI SCORE	HSI CATEGORY
Sheep Bridge Pond	1	1	0.9	1	0.8	1	1	1	1	0.9	0.96	Excellent

3.2. ENVIRONMENTAL DNA SURVEY

- 3.2.1. The eDNA testing returned a negative result for GCN DNA, indicating that GCN are likely absent in Sheep Bridge Pond. The full results from the eDNA survey are detailed in Appendix A.

4. IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

4.1. OVERVIEW

- 4.1.1. GCN and their habitat are afforded strict protection under UK and European legislation. Planning policy affords further protection within the planning system. As the eDNA survey has indicated that this species is likely absent from the Site, there are no known legal or planning constraints in relation to GCN. For information of the legislation and planning policies, see Appendix B. However, absence of GCN from the Site cannot be conclusively proven due to the mobility of this species. As a precaution, good practice construction methods are recommended to minimise the effects of construction on this species.
- 4.1.2. Good practice construction methods recommended to minimise effects on any amphibians that could use the Site include:
- all machinery, materials and chemicals will be stored safely and securely to prevent foraging and commuting animals coming into contact with these, and to prevent spillage of chemicals;
 - avoid storing equipment or materials on areas of potential foraging habitat (such as retained vegetation);
 - standard pollution prevention measures including controlling dust and air borne pollution will be employed to avoid impacts on the retained habitats.
 - fencing dangerous areas (e.g. deep excavations) or providing a means of egress from shallow excavations.
- 4.1.3. In the unlikely event that a GCN is encountered during the works, all works must pause and further advice sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
- 4.1.4. These measures are recommended to minimise the effects of construction onto GCN due to the excellent HSI result of Sheep Bridge Pond and the mobility of this species in their terrestrial phase.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1. One pond was identified within 500m of the Site (Sheep Bridge Pond) and was found to have 'excellent' suitability to support GCN during a HSI assessment. However, results from the eDNA survey were negative, indicating a likely absence of GCN within this waterbody at the time of survey. Notwithstanding this, as the HSI assessment for this pond was excellent and it is surrounded by suitable terrestrial habitat, it could support GCN populations in future years.
- 5.1.2. As absence of GCN from the Site cannot be conclusively proven due to the mobility of this species and the presence of a pond with an excellent HSI result in proximity to the Site, good practice construction methods are recommended to minimise the effects of construction on this species.
- 5.1.3. In the unlikely event that a GCN is encountered during the works, all works must pause and further advice sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

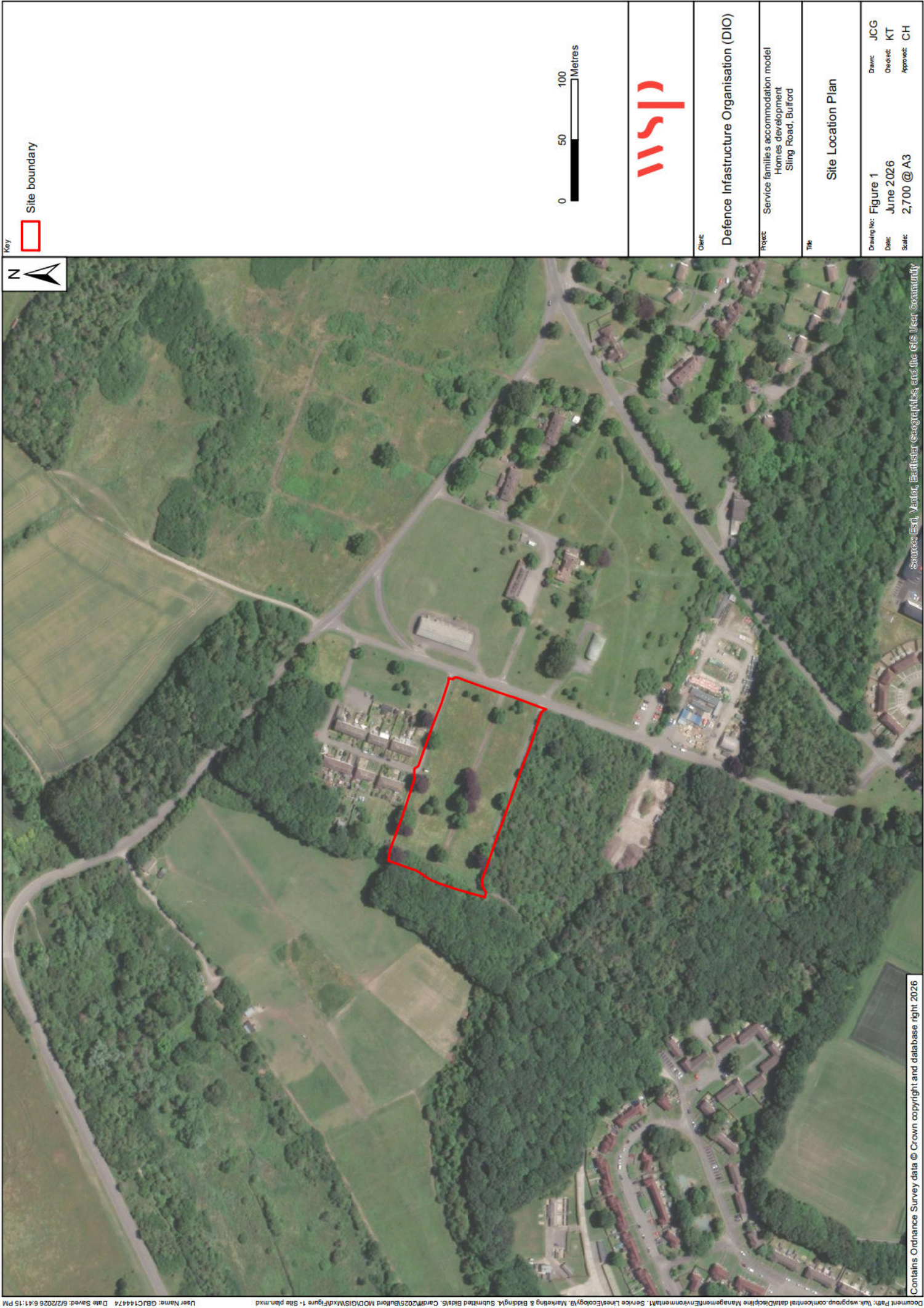
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FIGURES

Figure -1 – Site Location Plan

Figure -2 – Waterbodies within 500m of the Site

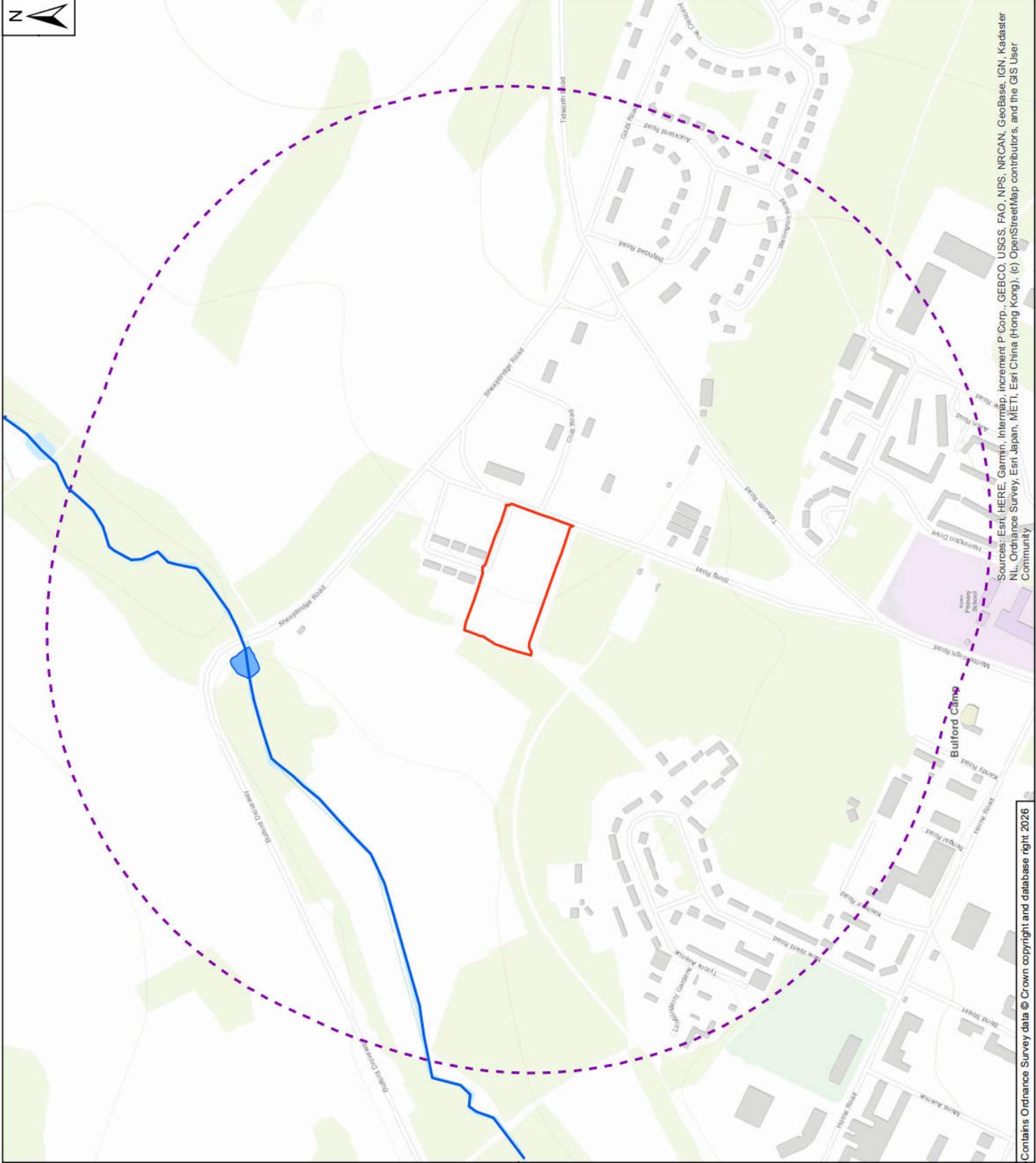


Key
Site boundary

0 50 100 Metres



Client:	Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)
Project:	Service families accommodation model Homes development Sling Road, Bulford
Title:	Site Location Plan
Drawing No:	Figure 1
Date:	June 2026
Scale:	2,700 @ A3
Drawn:	JCG
Checked:	KT
Approved:	CH



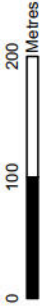
Key

Nine Mile River

Sheep Bridge Pond

500m Search

Site boundary



A map of the Bulford Camp area. A dashed purple line runs diagonally from the bottom left towards the top right. The map shows several roads: Kings Road,

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Appendix A

NATURE METRICS DETECTION RESULTS



Folio No: 1695-2026
Purchase Order: SCIN-2914
Contact: WSP Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd Limited
Issue Date: 28.05.2026
Received Date: 19.05.2026

GCN Report

Technical Report



SureScreen Scientifics

Folio No: 1695-2026
Purchase Order: SCIN-2914
Contact: WSP Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd Limited
Issue Date: 28.05.2026
Received Date: 19.05.2026

GCN eDNA Analysis

Summary

When great crested newts (GCN), *Triturus cristatus*, inhabit a pond, they continuously release small amounts of their DNA into the environment. By collecting and analyzing water samples, we can detect these small traces of environmental DNA (eDNA) to confirm GCN habitation or establish GCN absence.

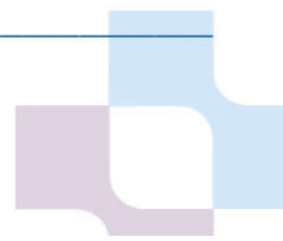
Results

Lab ID	Site Name	OS Reference	Degradation Check	Inhibition Check	Result	Positive Replicates
GCN26 05834	Bulford - P1	SU 18778 44739	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12

Matters affecting result: none

Reported by: Ruby Fielding

Approved by: Alice Cunningham



Methodology

The samples detailed above have been analyzed for the presence of GCN eDNA following the protocol stated in DEFRA WC1067 'Analytical and methodological development for improved surveillance of the Great Crested Newt, Appendix 5.' (Biggs et al. 2014). Each of the 6 sub-sample tubes are first centrifuged and pooled together into a single sample tube which then undergoes DNA extraction. The extracted sample is then analyzed using real-time PCR (qPCR), which uses species-specific molecular markers to amplify GCN DNA within a sample. These markers are unique to GCN DNA, meaning that there should be no detection of closely related species.

If GCN DNA is present, the DNA is amplified up to a detectable level, resulting in positive species detection. If GCN DNA is not present then amplification does not occur, and a negative result is recorded. Analysis of eDNA requires attention to detail to prevent the risk of contamination. True positive controls, negative controls, and spiked synthetic DNA are included in every analysis and these have to be correct before any result is declared and reported. Stages of the DNA analysis are also conducted in different buildings at our premises for added analytical security.

SureScreen Scientifics Ltd is ISO9001 accredited and participates in Natural England's proficiency testing scheme for GCN eDNA testing.

Interpretation of Results

Sample Integrity Check:

When samples are received in the laboratory, they are inspected for any tube leakage, suitability of sample (not too much mud or weed etc.) and absence of any factors that could potentially lead to inconclusive results. Any samples which fail this test are rejected and eliminated before analysis.

Degradation Check:

Pass/Fail. Analysis of the spiked DNA marker to see if there has been degradation of the kit or sample between the date it was made to the date of analysis. Degradation of the spiked DNA marker may lead indicate a risk of false negative results.

Inhibition Check:

Pass/Fail. The presence of inhibitors within a sample is assessed using a DNA marker. If inhibition is detected, samples are purified and re-analyzed. Inhibitors cannot always be removed, if the inhibition check fails, the sample should be re-collected.

Result:

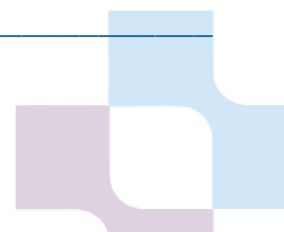
Presence of GCN eDNA (Positive/Negative/Inconclusive)

Positive: GCN DNA was identified within the sample, indicative of GCN presence within the sampling location at the time the sample was taken or within the recent past at the sampling location.

Positive Replicates: Number of positive qPCR replicates out of a series of 12. If one or more of these are found to be positive the pond is declared positive for GCN presence. It may be assumed that small fractions of positive analyses suggest low level presence, but this cannot currently be used for population studies. In accordance with the WC1067 Natural England protocol, even a score of 1/12 is declared positive. 0/12 indicates negative GCN presence.

Negative: GCN eDNA was not detected or is below the threshold detection level and the test result should be considered as evidence of GCN absence, however, does not exclude the potential for GCN presence below the limit of detection.

Inconclusive: Controls indicate inhibition or degradation of the sample, resulting in the inability to provide conclusive evidence for GCN presence or absence.



Appendix B

LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY



LEGAL COMPLIANCE

GREAT CRESTED NEWTS

GCN are afforded a high level of protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the Habitat Regulations). The legislation means that it is an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill a wild great crested newt;
 - deliberately disturb wild great crested newts; '*disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely:*
 - (a) *to impair their ability;*
 - (i) *to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or*
 - (ii) *in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or*
 - (b) *to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.*
- and
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place used by this species.

Protection is also afforded under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) with respect to disturbance of animals when using places of shelter, and obstruction of access to places of shelter.

Due to the high level of protection afforded to GCN and their habitat, mitigation for this species is governed by a strict licensing procedure administered by Natural England (normally, planning permission must be obtained before a licence can be sought). Licencing is subject to three tests, as defined under the Habitats Regulations. These must also be applied by the planning authority before granting permission for activities affecting GCN. For permission to be granted, the following criteria must be satisfied:

- the proposal is necessary '*to preserve public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment*';
- '*there is no satisfactory alternative*'; and
- the proposals '*will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range*'.

GCN is also listed as a Species of Principal Importance (SPI) for the Conservation of Biodiversity in England in accordance with Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Under Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006, public bodies (including local planning authorities) have a duty to have regard for the conservation of SPI when carrying out their functions, including determining planning applications.

OTHER AMPHIBIANS

The common toad is also listed as a SPI in accordance with Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006. Therefore, public bodies, including local planning authorities, have a duty to have regard for the conservation of this species when carrying out their functions.

PLANNING POLICY COMPLIANCE

At the national level the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2024) forms the basis for planning system decisions with respect to conserving and enhancing the natural environment; the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) circular 06/2005 also provides supplementary guidance, including confirmation that *‘the presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal’*.

The updated NPPF (2024) made clear the expectations for development to achieve biodiversity net gain, including references to net gains in biodiversity in the following sections:

- *‘Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by...(d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs’* (paragraph 187);
- *‘To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:(b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity* (paragraph 192); and
- *‘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.’* (paragraph 193).

At a local level, the revised copy of Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for Wiltshire and Swindon (Wiltshire Council, 2025) provides a clear framework to reverse biodiversity decline to build resilience across the county’s landscapes. The LNRS identifies priorities for nature recovery, maps the most valuable areas for nature and specific proposals for creating or improving habitat for nature and wider environmental goals. The LNRS sets out 24 priorities for recovery:

- nine strategically mapped habitat priorities
- nine species priorities
- six countryside priorities that apply across all landscapes

While the LNRS for Wiltshire and Swindon does not categorise GCN as a “Priority Species”, Wiltshire Council have committed to “habitat protection, pond restoration, and species monitoring” with the intention of safeguarding amphibian populations.

Other key principles of the LNRS include:

- “Public Authority Duty: Under the Environment Act 2021, all public authorities must conserve and enhance biodiversity, with the LNRS providing spatial guidance.
- Planning Integration: The LNRS informs Local Plans and planning decisions, supporting sustainable development and safeguarding key ecological areas.”

At a local policy level, within the Wiltshire Core Strategy, Core Policy 50 - Biodiversity and geodiversity provides guidance on the protection of biodiversity within the county (Wiltshire Council,

2015). 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.



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