

Apt.Ecology

61 Upper Wraxall, South Wraxall, Wiltshire

Preliminary Ecological Assessment

Planning authority	Wiltshire Council
Site	61 Upper Wraxall, South Wraxall, Wiltshire
Client	Mr J Charles-Jones
Date	04.03.26
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Quality Assurance

Prepared by	Ben Mitchell BSc (Hons) MCIEEM
On behalf of	Mr J Charles-Jones
Date	04.03.26
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Client approval	Pending

This report has been prepared in accordance with the CIEEM Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing (2019) and the CIEEM Code of Professional Conduct. The author declares compliance with relevant codes of professional practice. Survey methodologies follow Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 4th Edition (BCT, 2024) and the Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines (English Nature, 2001).

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Non-Technical Summary

This Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA) has been prepared by Ben Mitchell BSc (Hons) MCIEEM of Apt Ecology to inform a planning application for the demolition and replacement of a detached garage at 61 Upper Wraxall, South Wraxall, Wiltshire. Bat and great crested newt surveys were undertaken in accordance with BCT (2024) and English Nature (2001) respectively.

The site comprises a detached outbuilding (Building 1) within a residential garden curtilage of amenity grassland, gravelled hardstanding, ornamental planting and three ornamental ponds. It lies in a dispersed rural settlement in an agricultural landscape of high ecological value for bats, and within the consultation zone of the Bath & Bradford on Avon Bats SAC.

Building 1 is assessed as having moderate suitability for roosting bats. No evidence of bat use was recorded but the traditional stone construction and gap between the fascia and wall head represent potential roost features. Two emergence/re-entry surveys are required before works commence.

A small breeding population of great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*) was confirmed in all three ponds during eight survey visits in April 2026. The maximum adult count on any single survey night was 10 individuals in Pond 1, where eggs were recorded on every visit. A European Protected Species Mitigation Licence (EPSML) from Natural England is required before any works affecting the ponds or surrounding soft landscape commence.

Required surveys and actions

- Building 1 — Two emergence/re-entry surveys during the active bat season (May–September) by a licensed bat worker, prior to any works affecting the building.
- No works to the roof or walls of Building 1 until surveys are complete and any necessary EPSML obtained.
- Emergency works prior to survey completion must be supervised directly by a licensed bat worker.
- Vegetation clearance on or adjacent to buildings outside the main bird nesting season (March–August inclusive) or following a pre-clearance check.
- EPSML required before any works affecting the ponds or surrounding terrestrial habitat.
- Phased programme under licence: directional vegetation clearance, GCN exclusion fencing, drawdown and hand-search of Pond 1, translocation, infill.
- New wildlife pond (minimum 16.5 m²) and three log pile hibernacula to be established in advance of translocation works.
- External lighting kept to the minimum necessary and directed away from roost entry/exit points and bat commuting routes.

1. Introduction

1.1 Summary of Proposals

1. The proposals comprise the replacement and relocation of existing detached single-storey garage building, including roof mounted photovoltaics and associated external landscaping.
2. The site location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Competency Statement

3. Ben Mitchell BSc(Hons) MCIEEM has been a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecologists and Environmental Managers since 2013 and has worked as a professional consultant ecologist since 2012. He holds bat, great crested newt and Schedule 1 bird survey licences in England, Wales and Scotland (Scotland from 2010) and has acted as named ecologist on 14 Natural England Bat Mitigation Licences. He presented at the National Bat Conference in 2019 on bats and the planning system.

1.3 Purpose of this Report

4. This PEA provides an assessment of the potential effects of the proposed works on habitats and species associated with the site. It describes the ecological baseline, considers potential impacts, and sets out recommendations for mitigation, compensation and enhancement.

1.4 Legislation and Planning Policy — Summary

5. This report has been prepared in accordance with current UK wildlife legislation and planning policy. The confirmed presence of bats with roosting potential and a breeding GCN population engages the European Protected Species licensing framework under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Full details of relevant legislation and planning policy are provided in Section 5.

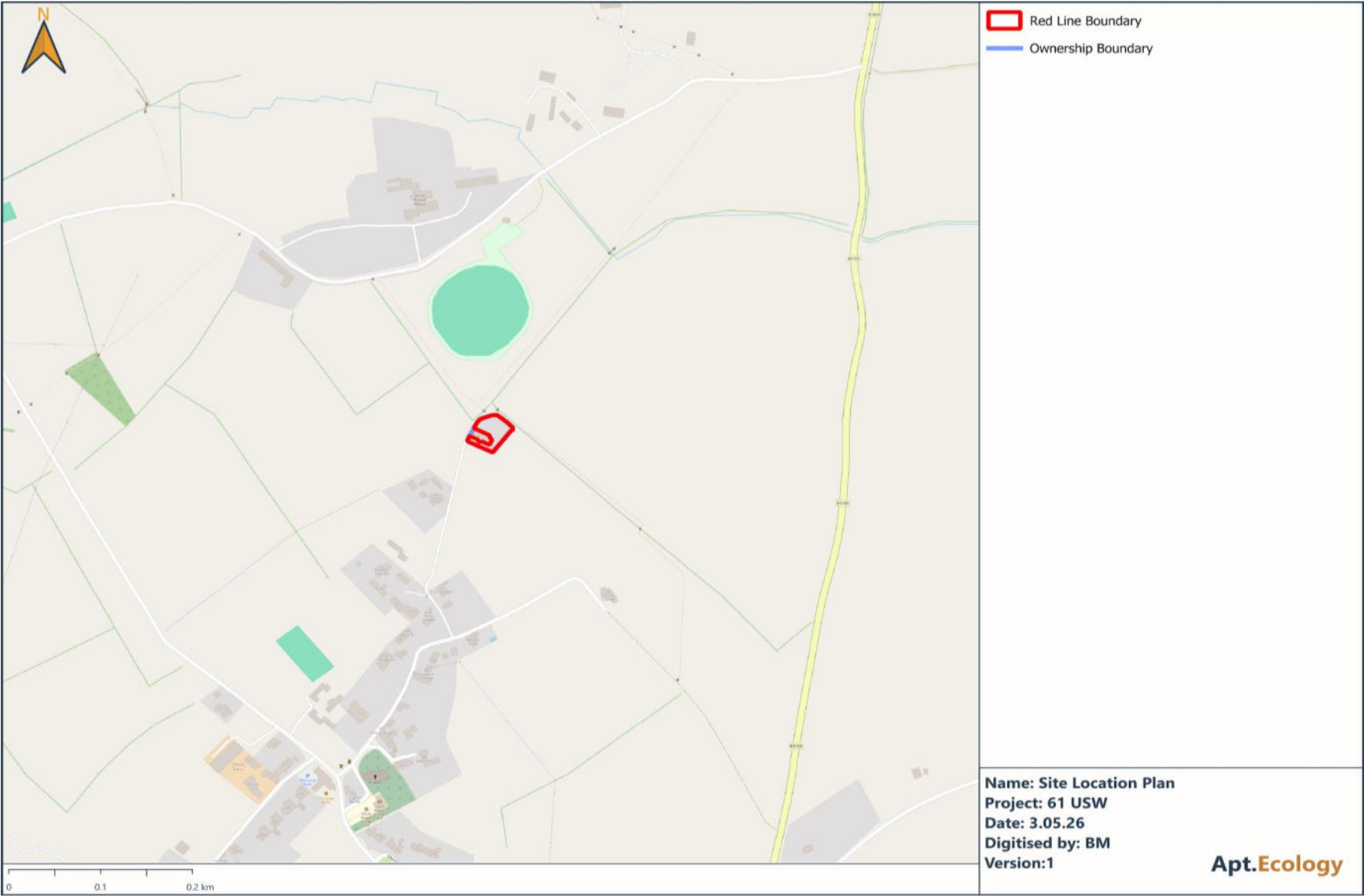


Figure 1 Site Location

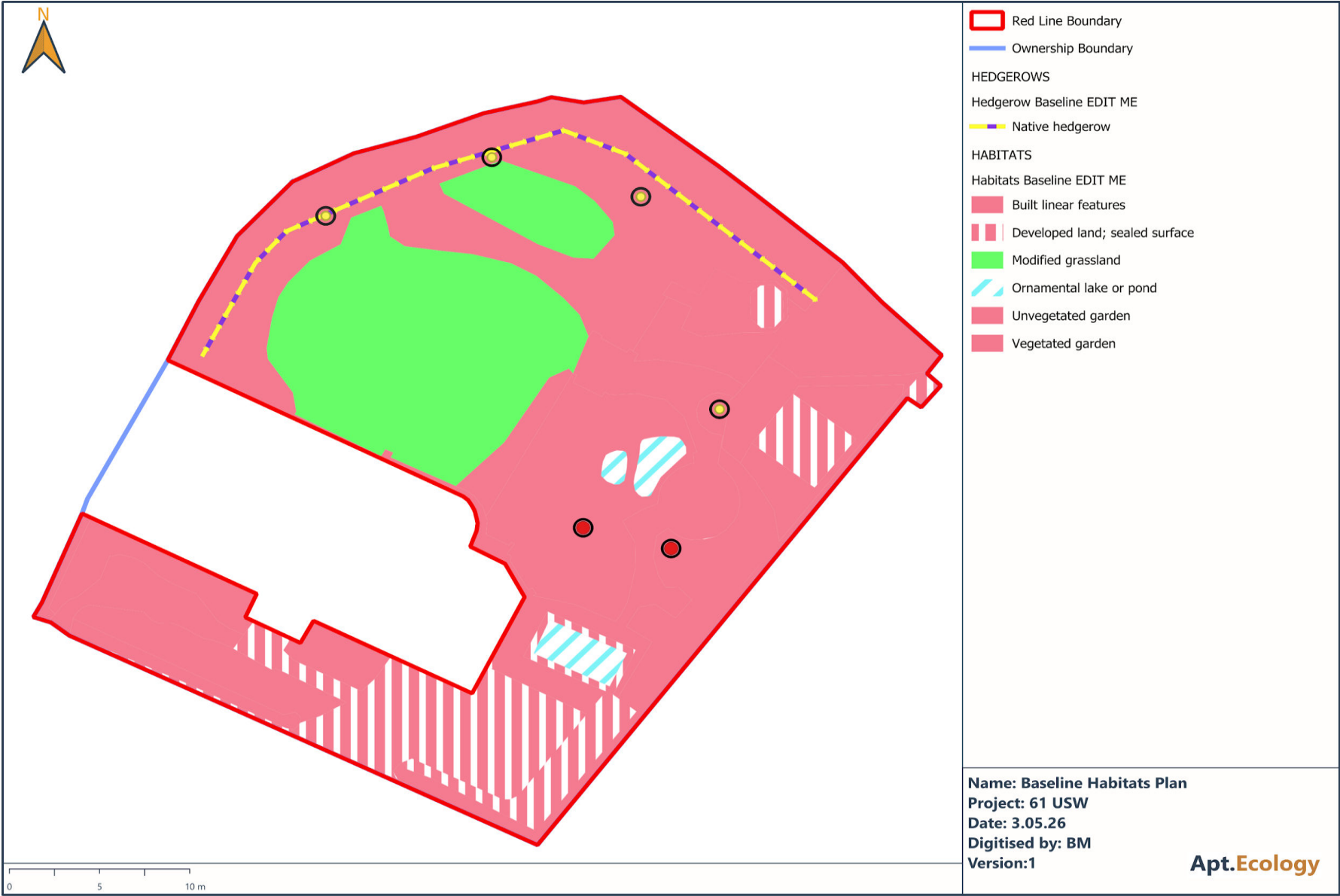


Figure 2 Baseline Habitats Plan

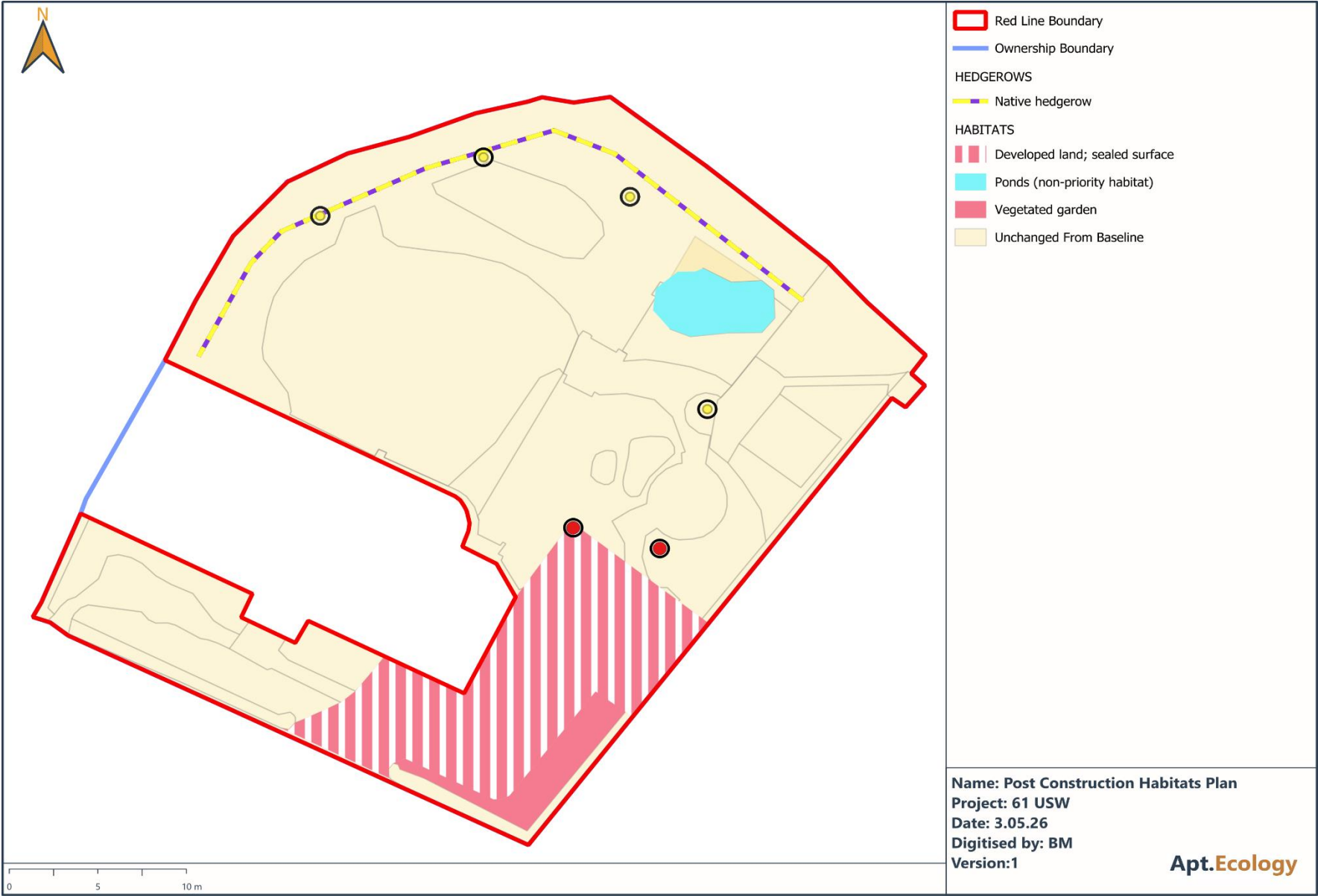


Figure 3 Post Construction Habitats Plan

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk Study

6. A review was conducted of all relevant existing information within the zone of influence of the site. The following sources were consulted:
 - MAGIC website (<https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>)
 - Google Earth (<https://earth.google.com/web/>)
 - Wildlife Assessment Check Tool (<https://www.biodiversityinplanning.org/wildlife-assessment-check/>)

2.2 Preliminary Roost Assessment Survey

7. A Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) of the site was undertaken on 21 March 2026 by Ben Mitchell MCIEEM. The survey was completed in accordance with Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 4th Edition (BCT, 2024), Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2017), and BS 42020:2013 (BSI, 2013).

2.3 Great Crested Newt Population Surveys

2.3.1 Survey design and compliance

8. All GCN surveys were carried out by Ben Mitchell BSc (Hons) MCIEEM under a Natural England Class Survey Licence for great crested newts. Surveys were designed to fulfil the requirements for a population size class assessment in accordance with the Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines (English Nature, 2001), requiring a minimum of six survey visits between mid-March and mid-June, with at least three visits within the optimal window of mid-April to mid-May. Eight visits were completed, exceeding the minimum standard.

2.3.2 Survey timing and weather conditions

9. All surveys were undertaken at night, commencing no earlier than 30 minutes after sunset, in suitable conditions: air temperature above 5°C, no precipitation, and low to moderate wind speeds. No visits were aborted or classified as sub-optimal. Survey dates, weather and methods are recorded in the results tables in Section 3.3.

2.3.3 Survey methods

10. Three complementary methods were employed on each visit, consistent with best practice for population size class assessment (English Nature, 2001):
11. Torchlight search (lamping). Each pond was examined systematically from the margins. Water clarity was high on all visits, with low turbidity and water levels facilitating good visibility across the full water column. Detection probability is considered to have been high, and the counts are considered to represent a close approximation of the active breeding population.

12. Egg search. Submerged and emergent aquatic vegetation was examined systematically for characteristic GCN eggs — individually wrapped in folded vegetation, pale cream-yellow with a dark embryo — around the full margins of each pond on each visit.
13. Hand netting. A standard pond net (mesh size ≤ 1 mm) was swept through the water column and marginal vegetation at regular intervals around each pond. All captured amphibians were identified, counted and released at the point of capture, handled as briefly as possible in accordance with licence conditions.

2.3.4 Ponds surveyed

14. Three ponds within the site curtilage were subject to GCN survey: Pond 1 (large formal rectangular pond to the front of the outbuilding), Pond 2 (small informal garden pond in the south-eastern garden area), and Pond 3 (small stone-edged feature pond, largely dry or very shallow at time of survey). All three ponds were assessed on each visit.

2.3.5 Habitat Suitability Index

15. A Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) score was calculated for each pond using the standard ten-variable calculator (Oldham et al., 2000), as implemented by the Amphibian and Reptile Groups of the UK (ARG UK). HSI scores are presented in Table 3 in Section 3.2.

2.3.6 Population size class determination

16. Population size class (PSC) was determined from the maximum adult count recorded across all visits: Small (1–10 adults), Medium (11–100 adults), Large (>100 adults). PSC determines the regulatory pathway and the appropriate level of mitigation and compensation.

2.4 Survey Limitations

17. Bottle trapping was not employed due to low water levels and the absence of suitable anchor points in the ornamental ponds. Survey effort was increased to eight visits (above the six-visit minimum) to account for the absence of bottle trapping and to increase confidence in the population size class determination.

3. Survey Results

3.1 Desk Study

Designated Sites

18. A review of MAGIC identified the following statutory designations within 5 km of the site. The site does not fall within any statutory designated site boundary but lies within the consultation zone of the Bath & Bradford on Avon Bats SAC, which is of direct relevance to this assessment.

Table 1 Designated Sites

Site	Designation	Distance	Direction
Bath & Bradford on Avon Bats SAC (Box Mines SSSI)	SAC / SSSI	3.38 km	North

3.2 Habitat Survey

Site Context

19. The site comprises a detached outbuilding (Building 1) within a residential garden curtilage of mown amenity grassland, gravelled hardstanding, ornamental beds and three ornamental ponds. It is situated in a dispersed rural settlement in an agricultural landscape of high ecological value for bats, characterised by an extensive hedgerow network, mature trees, pastoral grassland and standing water.
20. A pond is present approximately 270 m to the north and a country house estate approximately 270 m to the north-north-west, both representing high-quality bat habitat in close proximity. No confirmed GCN records exist within the immediate area, though a record exists approximately 1 km to the north-west (Magic maps landscape GCN surveys)

Habitats

21. Habitats on site comprise a mature garden surrounded by mature trees and hedgerows forming part of the wider connective landscape network. Three ornamental ponds are present in various states of disrepair.

Built Linear Features

22. Dry stone walls surround the property, presenting potential habitat for reptiles, amphibians, small mammals and invertebrates.

Developed Land

23. This comprises Building 1, associated tarmac and patio slabs, a large greenhouse and a small prefabricated summer house. Neither the greenhouse nor the summer house has bat roosting suitability.

		
<i>Plate 1 – Building 1 from n</i>	<i>Plate 2 – Building 1 from SW</i>	<i>Plate 3 – Building 1 along rear</i>
		
<i>Plate 4 – Rear Garden facing east with greenhouse beyond</i>	<i>Plate 5 – rear garden</i>	<i>Plate 6 – Prefab summer house</i>
		
<i>Plate 7 - Vegetated garden, hornbeam hedge and summerhouse</i>	<i>Plate 8 – Ornamental plating and apple tree</i>	<i>Plate 9 – Building 1 Front facing W</i>

Modified Grassland

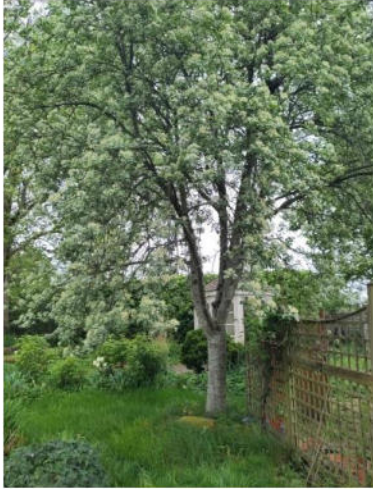
24. Two areas of species-poor modified grassland are present in the rear garden and are of very low ecological value.

Ornamental Ponds

25. Three interconnected ornamental ponds are present, linked by a pump system that is no longer functional. Pond 1 holds very little water due to a significant leak and is being artificially topped up by the new owner, who has also installed a makeshift ramp to assist amphibian escape. Pond descriptions and HSI scores are presented in Tables 2 and 3.

Pond	Size (area * depth)	Description	HSI Score	Photo
1	10m2 * 0.2m	Medium sized sump pond, plastic lined with steep edges edged with concrete slabs presenting a significant barrier to exit for amphibians. Holding very little water at time of survey. Large stands of water lilies and some aquatic vegetation present.	Below Average (0.53)	
2	5m2 * 0.4m	Small lined ornamental pond devoid of emergent vegetation but containing a significant volume of duckweed and aquatic vegetation. One very small clear area suitable for GCN breeding display.	Below Average (0.59)	
3	2m2 * 0.3m	Small lined ornamental pond devoid of emergent or aquatic vegetation besides duckweed.	Below Average (0.55)	

Tree Ref	Species	Description	Condition	Suitability	Retained?	Photo
T1	Apple	A mature apple tree	Moderate	Nesting birds	No	
T2	Silver Birch	A small birch tree	Good	Nesting birds	No	

Tree Ref	Species	Description	Condition	Suitability	Retained?	Photo
T3	Swedish Whitebeam	Early mature whitebeam	Good	Nesting birds	Yes	
T4	Plane sp.	A medium mature, spreading plane tree	Good	Nesting birds	Yes	

Tree Ref	Species	Description	Condition	Suitability	Retained?	Photo
T5	Palm	A large palm tree	Good	None	No	
T6	Copper Beech	A very large mature copper beech tree with spreading canopy.	Good	Nesting birds	Yes	

Table 2 Pond Descriptions

Pond	Size	Description	HSI Score	Photo ref
1	10 m ² × 0.2 m	Medium-sized sump pond, plastic lined, steep sides and concrete overhanging slab edges presenting a significant barrier to amphibian exit. Very little water due to a significant leak. Water lilies and some aquatic vegetation present.	Below Average (0.55)	Plates X–X
2	5 m ² × 0.4 m	Small lined ornamental pond. Devoid of emergent vegetation but containing duckweed and aquatic vegetation. One small clear area suitable for GCN display.	Below Average (0.59)	Plates X–X
3	2 m ² × 0.3 m	Small lined ornamental pond. Devoid of emergent or aquatic vegetation besides duckweed. Largely dry or very shallow at time of survey.	Below Average (0.53)	Plates X–X

Table 3 Habitat Suitability Index — ARG UK Calculator

SI No.	SI Description	Pond 1	Pond 2	Pond 3
1	Geographic location	1	1	1
2	Pond area	0.1	0.1	0.1
3	Pond permanence	0.9	0.9	0.9
4	Water quality	0.33	0.33	0.33
5	Shade	1	1	1
6	Waterfowl effect	1	1	1
7	Fish presence	1	1	1
8	Pond density	0.3	0.3	0.3
9	Terrestrial habitat	0.67	0.67	0.67
10	Macrophyte cover	0.4	0.8	0.3
HSI Score		0.55	0.59	0.53
Pond suitability		Below Average	Below Average	Below Average

Vegetated Garden

26. The garden is a mature landscaped garden with beds of ornamental exotic planting of limited ecological value, providing some foraging resource for bats and invertebrates.

Trees

Table 4 Tree Survey Summary

Ref	Species	Description	Condition	Suitability	Retained?	Photo
T1	Apple	Mature apple tree	Moderate	Nesting birds	No	Plate X
T2	Silver Birch	Small birch tree	Good	Nesting birds	No	Plate X
T3	Swedish Whitebeam	Early mature whitebeam	Good	Nesting birds	Yes	Plate X

Ref	Species	Description	Condition	Suitability	Retained?	Photo
T4	Plane sp.	Medium mature spreading plane tree	Good	Nesting birds	Yes	Plate X
T5	Palm	Large palm tree	Good	None	No	Plate X
T6	Copper Beech	Very large mature copper beech with spreading canopy	Good	Nesting birds	Yes	Plate X

Native Hedgerow

27. A 60 m mature hornbeam hedge forms the boundary on the northern and eastern edges of the rear garden. It is dense, well-maintained and provides good suitability for foraging bats, invertebrates and nesting birds.

3.3 Species

Bats — Buildings and Structures

28. Table 5 summarises the bat roost suitability assessment for each structure surveyed.

Table 5 Bat Roost Suitability Assessment Summary

Building	Description	Roost features noted	Suitability	Recommendation
Building 1	Single-storey detached outbuilding; coursed rubble stone beneath pantile roof. Good condition, regularly used as a garage.	No droppings, staining or foraging remains. Gap between fascia boards and wall head. Traditional stone walls with potential void spaces.	Moderate	Two emergence/re-entry surveys required (May–September).
Trees	No trees on site with suitable roosting features.	None	None	None

Building 1 — Detached Outbuilding (Garage)

29. Building 1 is a single-storey detached outbuilding of coursed rubble stone construction beneath a pantile roof. The front elevation features a casement window with a top-light opener and a single painted timber door. A bat and bird box is fixed to the east gable wall. The building is in good condition, regularly used.
30. The pantile roof is well-fitted with no visible gaps at the verges or ridge. A gap is present between the fascia boards and wall head that could allow bat access. Internal inspection revealed no evidence of bat activity. Building 1 is assessed as having moderate overall suitability. Two emergence/re-entry surveys are required prior to any works affecting the building (BCT, 2024).

Great Crested Newts

Pond 1

Date	Weather	Time	Results	Notes
20/04/26	Dry, clear, 12°C	21:30	4F, 3M — eggs	
21/04/26	Dry, clear, 11°C	21:30	2F, 2M — eggs	
22/04/26	Dry, overcast, 11°C	21:30	2F, 1M — eggs	
23/04/26	Dry, overcast, 13°C	21:30	5F, 4M — eggs	Maximum count night
25/04/26	Dry, clear, 12°C	21:30	5F, 3M — eggs	
27/04/26	Dry, clear, 13°C	21:30	4F, 3M — eggs	
28/04/26	Dry, clear, 12°C	21:30	4F, 2M — eggs	
30/04/26	Dry, overcast, 14°C	21:30	6F, 3M — eggs	Maximum count night

Pond 2

Date	Weather	Time	Results	Notes
20/04/26	Dry, clear, 12°C	21:30	1F	
21/04/26	Dry, clear, 11°C	21:30	0	
22/04/26	Dry, overcast, 11°C	21:30	0	
23/04/26	Dry, overcast, 13°C	21:30	1F	
25/04/26	Dry, clear, 12°C	21:30	0	
27/04/26	Dry, clear, 13°C	21:30	0	
28/04/26	Dry, clear, 12°C	21:30	0	
30/04/26	Dry, overcast, 14°C	21:30	0	

Pond 3

Date	Weather	Time	Results	Notes
20/04/26	Dry, clear, 12°C	21:30	1M	
21/04/26	Dry, clear, 11°C	21:30	1M	
22/04/26	Dry, overcast, 11°C	21:30	1M	
23/04/26	Dry, overcast, 13°C	21:30	0	
25/04/26	Dry, clear, 12°C	21:30	0	
27/04/26	Dry, clear, 13°C	21:30	0	
28/04/26	Dry, clear, 12°C	21:30	0	
30/04/26	Dry, overcast, 14°C	21:30	0	

Summary Assessment

31. Great crested newts were confirmed present in all three ponds. Maximum adult counts were 10 in Pond 1 (eggs on every visit), 2 in Pond 2, and 1 in Pond 3. Although the combined maximum across ponds is 13, this does not represent 13 discrete individuals. Movement of individual animals between ponds is evident from the data; the maximum count across all ponds simultaneously on any single night is 10 adults (23 and 30 April). This is the appropriate figure for population size class determination.
32. Water clarity was high throughout, giving high detection confidence. The counts are considered to represent a close approximation of the active breeding population. The population is assessed as Small. There is also good reason to consider that Pond 1 is functioning as an ecological trap, with steep lined sides and overhanging concrete edges preventing exit.

4. Conclusions

4.1 Further Surveys

Bats

33. Two emergence/re-entry surveys are required for Building 1 during the active bat season (May to September), by a licensed bat worker, covering all potential roost entry and exit points simultaneously.

Great Crested Newts

34. No further GCN surveys are required. The population size class assessment is complete and sufficient to support an EPSML application.

4.2 Mitigation

35. A European Protected Species Mitigation Licence from Natural England is required before any works affecting the ponds or surrounding terrestrial habitat can commence. The following measures are proposed:
- All works identified as high risk in the method statement will require direct supervision by the named licensed ecologist.
 - Directional vegetation clearance to reduce the risk of GCN encounter, under direct supervision, limited to September and October.
 - GCN exclusion fencing to segregate retained ponds from the construction area. No pitfall trapping given the small captive population and ornamental pond context.
 - Pond 1 permitted to draw down to leak level (approximately 100 mm), timed for September–October to allow juveniles to develop before translocation.
 - Captured or observed GCN translocated to retained ponds or the prepared hibernaculum area adjacent to the woodland.
 - Three log pile hibernacula constructed during summer, well in advance of translocation, to allow naturalisation.
 - Pond substrate and plant material relocated to retained ponds following full drawdown.
 - Pond 1 infilled during winter. Works programmed for completion by March.
 - GCN exclusion fencing to remain in situ until works are completed.

4.3 Compensation

36. A new wildlife pond will be created adjacent to Ponds 2 and 3, on the footprint of the existing circular paved patio area around the summer house (removed) — no net loss of vegetated habitat. The failing Pond 1, which is functioning as a sink and trapping animals with no exit route, will be replaced by a purpose-built breeding resource of substantially higher quality.
37. The new pond specification is as follows:

- Minimum area 16.5 m²
- Irregular perimeter with bays and varied margins; not a formal geometric shape
- Marginal shelving with shallow margins grading to maximum depth exceeding 1 m
- Native submerged and marginal planting with open water areas retained for display behaviour
- Fish exclusion critical; management to prevent vegetation dominating the surface
- Native planting from specialist supplier — INNS must be excluded
- Constructed well in advance of first breeding season to allow stabilisation
- Post-construction inspection to verify water retention

4.4 Enhancement

- Bat boxes or integrated bat bricks incorporated into any new or refurbished structures, on elevations replicating the thermal and access characteristics of the confirmed roost features.
- Bird nesting boxes for house sparrow, starling and swift incorporated into the building fabric where practicable.
- New planting to include native species of value to pollinators and foraging bats, including night-scented species.

5. Legislation & Planning Policy

Bath & Bradford on Avon Bats Special Area of Conservation

38. The SAC is designated under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 for greater horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*), lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) and Bechstein's bat (*Myotis bechsteinii*). The SAC comprises abandoned limestone mines within four SSSIs used for hibernation, mating and seasonal staging. It supports hibernation sites associated with approximately 15% of the UK greater horseshoe bat population.
39. All three qualifying species are highly mobile and dependent on linear features as navigational and foraging corridors. They are sensitive to ALAN, habitat loss and disturbance to roost sites. The pastoral and hedgerow landscape surrounding the site is consistent with their foraging and commuting habitat.
40. Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, the LPA as competent authority must undertake HRA screening for any proposal likely to have a significant effect on the SAC. Where a likely significant effect cannot be excluded, an Appropriate Assessment is required before consent can be granted. The applicant is strongly advised to engage with the LPA and Natural England at pre-application stage.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

41. Provides protection for all wild birds, their nests and eggs (s.1); protects certain wild animals listed on Schedule 5 — including great crested newt — and plants listed on Schedule 8 (ss.9, 13); and makes it an offence to release or allow the spread of invasive non-native species listed on Schedule 9.

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

42. Implements strict protection for European Protected Species (EPS), including all UK bat species and great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*), both listed on Schedule 2. Offences include deliberate capture, killing, injury or disturbance, and damage or destruction of breeding sites or resting places (Reg. 43). A European Protected Species Mitigation Licence (EPSML) from Natural England is required before any works likely to affect an EPS or its breeding site can be undertaken lawfully.

National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024; amended February 2025)

43. Chapter 15 requires planning decisions to minimise impacts on and secure measurable net gains for biodiversity (paras. 186–187), apply the mitigation hierarchy, and protect SSSIs and irreplaceable habitats (para. 193). Where a development site lies within or adjacent to a European designated site, the LPA must consider whether HRA is required before granting consent (para. 191).

Biodiversity Net Gain

44. The proposed development constitutes a householder development as defined within Article 2(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.

Householder development is a named exempt category under the Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Exemptions) Regulations 2024. The mandatory 10% net gain condition does not apply. No biodiversity gain plan or statutory metric calculation is required.

45. The compensatory and enhancement measures proposed — the new wildlife pond, hibernacula and roosting features — are required to satisfy EPS licence conditions and Core Policy 50, not to meet a BNG target. They are nonetheless likely to generate a net biodiversity gain on site, which is a material benefit of the scheme.

Local Planning Policy

46. Core Policy 50 of the Wiltshire Core Strategy requires development proposals to conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, demonstrate no net loss, and apply the mitigation hierarchy. The application of Core Policy 50 requires that: the bat roosting potential of Building 1 is fully assessed through two emergence/re-entry surveys; the confirmed breeding GCN population is addressed through an EPSML prior to any works affecting the ponds or surrounding terrestrial habitat; the proximity of the site to the Bath & Bradford on Avon Bats SAC is addressed through the HRA screening process; and opportunities for biodiversity enhancement are incorporated into the development.

6. References

6.1 Methodology and Best Practice References

Bat Conservation Trust (2024) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th Edition (Amended March 2024). BCT, London.

British Standards Institution (2013) BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity — Code of practice for planning and development. BSI Standards Limited, London.

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HM Government (2024) National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024, amended February 2025). Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, London.

Oldham, R.S., Keeble, J., Roberts, M.J. & Bhatt, M. (2000) Evaluating the Suitability of Habitat for the Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*). English Nature Research Report No. 399. English Nature, Peterborough.

6.2 Legislation and Policy References

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). SI 2017/1012. London: HMSO.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. London: The Stationery Office.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). London: The Stationery Office.

Wiltshire Council (2015) Wiltshire Core Strategy incorporating the Site Allocations DPD. Wiltshire Council, Trowbridge. Core Policy 50: Biodiversity and Geodiversity, pp. 209–211.