

CONSULTATION TEMPLATE RESPONSE FROM LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL:

ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY PLANNING ADVICE

COUNTY, DISTRICT OR BOROUGH	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	
APPLICATION NUMBER	25/00902/FUL (Reconsultation)	
ADDRESS	Pinehollow Barn Stoke Lane Higham On The Hill Nuneaton Leicestershire	
DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT	Siting of four static caravans and two touring caravans for residential use and conversion of the existing barn into a day room	
PLANNING CASE OFFICER	Sullevan Archer	
DEPARTMENT	Ecology	
PLANNING ECOLOGY OFFICER	Olivia Larter	
DATE OF COMMENTS	23 January 2026	
ECOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS REVIEWED:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary Roost Assessment (Oak Ecology, November 2025) • BNG Feasibility Report (Oak Ecology, November 2025) • The Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Calculation Tool (February 2025) 		
SUMMARY RECOMMENDATION:		
No comment		<input type="checkbox"/>
No objection (for recommended conditions or informatives- see below)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Recommend Refusal		<input type="checkbox"/>
Holding Objection - Further information required		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) 		
REASON FOR RECOMMENDATION:		
<p>We have reviewed the documents supplied by the applicant and we are still not satisfied that appropriate information with regard to mandatory biodiversity net gains has been supplied for the application prior to determination. The reasons for this are outlined below:</p> <p>Mandatory Biodiversity Net Gains: Applications are required to deliver a mandatory 10% measurable biodiversity net gain, unless exempt under paragraph 17 of Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Exemptions) Regulations 2024.</p> <p>Biodiversity net gains is a statutory requirement set out under Schedule 7A (Biodiversity Gain in England) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This legislation was inserted into the 1990 Act by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021 and was amended by the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023. The Biodiversity Gain (Town and Country Planning) (Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2024 made consequential amendments to other parts of the 1990 Act.</p>		

The [Biodiversity Net Gain Planning Practice Guidance \(PPG\)](#) sets out how mandatory biodiversity net gains should be applied through the planning process and Paragraph: 011 Reference ID: 74-011-20240214 sets out what information should be submitted as part of a planning application if the statutory biodiversity gain condition applies.

As a result, we have reviewed the submitted Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Calculation Tool (February 2025) and the BNG Feasibility Report (Oak Ecology, November 2025) and are not satisfied that appropriate information has been provided prior to determination. This is because of the reasons set out below:

- The condition assessment sheets for the baseline habitats on site have not been provided. With reference to the metric, these are required for the following baseline habitats: Rural tree and Line of trees.
- It is also highlighted that the metric shows as completed in February 2025 which is seven months prior to the submission of the application and refers to a different site name. We believe that this is likely a mistake and therefore the metric should be updated to reflect the actual date of the metric completion and the correct details for the application site.

Additional Comments – BNG:

Since mandatory biodiversity net gains applies, the planning authority will be required to secure a biodiversity gain condition as a pre-commencement requirement. The biodiversity gain condition has its own separate statutory basis, as a planning condition under [paragraph 13 of Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#) and should be included as an informative within the decision notice. The biodiversity gain condition should secure the provision of a Biodiversity Gain Plan prior to commencement, which includes the following:

- a) A Biodiversity Gain Plan form (Ideally using the Government’s template: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-gain-plan>)
- b) The completed metric calculation tool showing the calculations of the pre-development and post-intervention biodiversity values.
- c) Pre and post development habitat plans.
- d) Legal agreement(s)
- e) Biodiversity Gain Site Register reference numbers (if using off-site units).
- f) Proof of purchase (if buying statutory biodiversity credits at a last resort).

In addition, a [Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan](#) (HMMP) should be secured for all [significant on-site enhancements](#). Based on the submitted post-intervention values as they are currently submitted and Government Guidance on what constitutes a significant on-site enhancement, recommendations on the habitats that should be classified as a significant on-site enhancement have been outlined in the BNG tables below.

The decision on whether significant on-site enhancements are present is ultimately up to the Council. Where present, the maintenance and monitoring of significant on-site enhancements should be secured via planning obligation for a period of up to 30 years from the completion of development. This will be required to be submitted concurrent with the discharge of the biodiversity gain condition. Therefore, the LPA is encouraged to secure draft heads of terms for this planning obligation at application stage, to be finalised as part of the biodiversity gain condition. Alternatively, the management and monitoring of significant on-site enhancements could be secured as a condition of any consent. The monitoring of the post-development habitat creation / enhancement will need be provided to the LPA at years 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, unless otherwise specified by the LPA. Any remedial action or adaptive management will then be agreed with the

LPA during the monitoring period to ensure the aims and objectives of the Biodiversity Gain Plan are achieved.

We note that post-intervention values have also been provided. As a result, it is recommended that the following matters will also need to be addressed as part of the biodiversity gain condition:

- The trading rules are currently not met for the on-site hedgerow enhancements proposed. This is due to a loss of line of trees habitat which is not replaced with the same distinctiveness habitat (low) or better. We recommend therefore that the proposed new hedgerow is a native hedgerow which provides greater biodiversity value and would satisfy the trading rules.
- It should be considered whether ‘Urban tree’ is a more appropriate classification for newly planted trees as part of the development as these will be located within an urban setting.

Additional Comments – European Protected Species (Bats):

Building B1 on site which is proposed to be impacted by the development was assessed as offering negligible suitability to roosting bats. Since there are known bat roosts and well-connected foraging and commuting habitat in the surrounding landscape, we consider the precautionary measures outlined to be appropriate to mitigate any residual risk to bats during and post construction.

Therefore, the mitigation measures identified in Section 5 Preliminary Roost Assessment (Oak Ecology, November 2025) should be secured by a condition of any consent and implemented in full. This is necessary to conserve and enhance protected and Priority species particularly those recorded in the locality.

Additional comments – Biodiversity Enhancements:

Reasonable biodiversity enhancements for protected, Priority and threatened species will be required to secure net gains for biodiversity, as outlined under Paragraph 187d and 193d of the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024). Reasonable biodiversity enhancement measures are a separate matter to mandatory biodiversity net gains, and the details should be outlined within a separate Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy to be secured as a condition of any consent.

We look forward to working with the LPA and the applicant to receive the additional information required to support a lawful decision and overcome our holding objection.

ANY RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS TO BE APPLIED:

N/A

ANY RECOMMENDED INFORMATIVES TO BE APPLIED:

N/A

PRE-DEVELOPMENT HABITAT BASELINE FOR BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN (BNG)

THIS IS THE MINIMUM NATIONAL ESSENTIAL INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS (PPG paragraph 11) AND MUST BE SATISFIED PRIOR TO DETERMINATION:

Confirmation that development is subject to statutory biodiversity gain condition	Y
Pre-development Habitat Plan of existing onsite habitat (to scale)	Y
Pre-development Habitat Value (on date of application or earlier)	TBC
Completed Metric Calculation Tool	Y
Statement of Habitat Degradation where present (with dates and details)	N/A
Reason for proposing an earlier date if applicable (ie. degradation)	TBC

Description of Irreplaceable Habitat where present	N/A
SMALL SITES METRIC ONLY: "Competent person" information (ie. qualifications, skills, experience)	N/A
BNG METRIC INFORMATION missing or incorrect:	
Incomplete or incorrect cells are shown in metric (eg. habitat quantity, type or condition, strategic significance)	TBC

POST DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN (BNG)	
PLEASE NOTE: THIS IS NOT ESSENTIAL INFORMATION PRIOR TO DETERMINATION. Post-development information is indicative only ; final proposals must be confirmed at Biodiversity Gain Plan statutory condition stage.	
ON-SITE SIGNIFICANT* BNG is proposed (If Y, please see later table)	Y
OFF-SITE APPLICANT-OWNED BNG is proposed (ie. Land shown on plan within the "blue line" boundary and inserted in "offsite" tab of statutory metric)	N
PLEASE NOTE: Where applicant-owned off-site or significant on-site BNG proposals are present, these should be secured and monitored for 30 years. The determining authority is responsible for monitoring for compliance.	
OFF-SITE PURCHASE** of BNG	
BNG units purchase from a third party to achieve 10% BNG uplift	TBC
Statutory biodiversity credits	TBC
PLEASE NOTE**: Where purchased BNG units are proposed, any purchased units from the national register are secured and monitored for 30 years by conservation covenant, separately from this planning application process.	

POST DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS: *TYPE OF SIGNIFICANT ON-SITE HABITAT PROPOSED: (using the current government definition ¹)		
SIGNIFICANCE AS DEFINED IN PPG	POST DEVELOPMENT HABITAT TYPE PROPOSED	NUMBER OF UNITS
Medium or High Distinctiveness	Rural tree	0.02
Large number of units at Low Distinctiveness	N/A	N/A
Significant increase in Distinctiveness, Condition or Area	N/A	N/A

Note for applicants: Please be aware that this advice is provided to the Local Planning Authority through a Service Level Agreement between the Local Planning Authority and Leicestershire County Council Ecology Team. Its purpose is to discharge the legal duties of the determining authority under The Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) Regulations (2000), Regulations 4.

If you have any queries about the content, please correspond directly with the Planning Officer assigned to the planning application or discharge of condition application. We are unable to respond

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/make-on-site-biodiversity-gains-as-a-developer#significant-on-site-enhancements>

directly to applicant enquiries regarding the advice that we have provided to the determining authority.

The following legislation is used to assist in the assessment of planning applications:

Legislation source	Reference
National Planning Policy Framework	Paragraphs relevant to biodiversity, biodiversity net gain, ecological connectivity and protected species
Environment Act 2021	Mandatory Net Gain Biodiversity Duty Local Nature Recovery Strategy
District or Borough Local Plan and supporting SPD's	Local Plan policy
ODPM circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	Requirement for species survey work and mitigation recommendations to be carried out prior to the determination of a planning application. Paras. 98 and 99
NERC Act 2006	Biodiversity Duty (see also Environment Act 2021) Section 41, habitats and species of Principal Importance (previously BAP)
Various International, European and National laws in relation to the protection of species and habitats	International and national site protection: Ramsar sites (from Ramsar Convention), Habitat and Birds Directives (Natura 2000 sites include SAC's and SPA's), SSSI's, National Nature Reserves, Local Wildlife Sites, Local Nature Reserves. Habitats and Species protection: Habitat and Species Regulations (protected sites and species). Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended including special Schedule 1), Natural England Standing Advice. Badger Act.