Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)

Land to the rear of 21 Greencourt Drive, Bognor Regis

For

Sherfield Homes Ltd

Report Ref.: NC025/013

April 2025

Date of Issue	Author:	Report Ref:
16/04/2025	Grace Cousins MSc BSc Hons MCIEEM	NC025/013

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Development Background

1.1.1 Nature's Cousins were commissioned in April 2025 to complete Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) on land to the rear of 21 Greencourt Drive, Bognor Regis, PO21 5EU.

1.1.2 The proposals include the construction of two bungalows, two gardens and four new parking spaces. The proposed development is set on a 0.07 hectare site. The site location is shown on Figure 1. The site was cleared of nearly all vegetation prior to the survey being commissioned, therefore pre-baseline biodiversity calculations have been estimated based on the remaining vegetation and piles of cleared vegetative matter. The Site previously comprised dense scrub, ornamental planted shrubs and a small area of modified grassland. There is a large hardstanding driveway with a single dilapidated outbuilding to the north.

1.1.3 During the PEA survey, a Biodiversity baseline value was calculated retrospectively as the site had already been cleared prior to the survey. Therefore, BNG requirements for 10% net gain were calculated based on this assessment. A Landscape Plan was later included as part of the planning application (REFERENCE). This Landscape and Ecological Management Plan details the current habitats on Site (based on the original PEA report, July 2024) and provides details for the site and habitats post-construction of the proposed development.

1.1.4 During the habitat survey the main habitats found were modified grassland (g4), developed land (u1b) and buildings (u1b5) and mixed bramble scrub (h3h); mapped on Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Habitats on site pre-development

1.2 Ecology Background

1.2.1 An ecological desk study, identified some nearby designated sites and priority habitats, as well as protected species records which could potentially be impacted by the proposals. None of the nearby sites were thought to be impacted by the proposed works due to the small-scale nature of the works and no significant change of land use (PEA report, Natures Cousins, 2024).

1.2.2 Within the PEA survey, the habitats identified that the site was used by the previous owners to dump rubbish, it had been left for a period of time and scrub vegetation had colonised. In order to remove the rubbish and allow safe access to the site, the area was cleared of all rubbish and vegetation prior to the survey being commissioned. Therefore, previous habitat types have been estimated based on the remaining vegetation piles (located on site at the time of survey) and any bordering plant species remaining. The Site did comprise a small parcel of modified grassland (g4), but mostly bramble scrub; hd3 (dominated by bramble (*Rubus fruiticosus)* and common nettle (*Urtica diotica*) with some ornamental shrubs such as arrow bamboo (*Pseudosassa japonica*) and butterfly bush *(Buddleia davidii)*, a hardstanding driveway (u1b) and an old derelict outbuilding, previously used as a garage and workshop. There were no trees or hedgerows on site. Recommendations were made to provide ecological enhancements for target species, including reptiles, nesting birds and hedgehogs.

1.2.3 The on-site baseline biodiversity unit value is currently 0.28 habitat units, therefore a total of 0.308 offsite units will be required in order to achieve the 10% biodiversity net gain.

1.3 The Brief and Objectives

1.3.1 Nature's Cousins was commissioned on 10th April 2025 to produce a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) which is required in order to protect the existing biodiversity and enhance the site for wildlife post development and confirm biodiversity net gain requirements.

1.3.2 Off-site mitigation will be secured prior to first occupation of the new dwelling, this will include **0.308 habitat units in order to achieve the minimum 10% net gain.** Offsite mitigation is being sought through "Wild Capital" BNG credit provider for off-site scrub planting and enhancement.

2. Planning Policy and Legislation

2.1.1 National legislation and planning policy relating to ecology and biodiversity, relevant to the proposed works, is summarised below. Local policies relevant to the project are also described below.

2.1.2 This report refers to "ecological features" which include:

- Statutory designated sites for nature conservation;
- Non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation;
- Priority habitats for nature conservation, including ancient woodland;
- Protected species;
- Species of conservation concern; and
- Invasive non-native species.

Designated Sites

2.1.3 Designated sites for nature conservation are protected under UK legislation. Sites can be classified according to their levels of conservation importance. Sites may be considered of international, national or local conservation importance. Internationally important sites receive the highest level of protection.

2.1.4 Paragraph 180 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 2023 (NPPF) states that: "Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan)". In this guidance, which sets out the government's planning policies for England and how they should be applied, "sites of biodiversity" are taken to include designated sites for conservation.

2.1.5 Paragraph 187 of the NPPF states that "The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites[1]:

> a) potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
>
> b) listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
>
> c) sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites."

2.1.6 Statutory designated sites of national importance include Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) which are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1984 (WCA), Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act) and Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act

[1] Any site which would be included within the definition at regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 for the purpose of those regulations, including candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and any relevant Marine Sites.

2006 (NERC Act). National Nature Reserves (NNRs) are a selection of the very best parts of England's SSSIs, protected under the WCA and CRoW Act.

2.1.7 Natural England's Impact Risk Zones (IRZ) for SSSIs (Natural England, 2021) is a GIS tool developed by Natural England to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals. They define zones around each SSSI which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts. The IRZs also cover the interest features and sensitivities of European sites, which are underpinned by the SSSI designation and "Compensation Sites", which have been secured as compensation for impacts on European and Ramsar sites.

2.1.8 Development proposals situated within IRZs may require consultation between the Local Planning Authority and Natural England to discuss the potential impacts of a proposal upon the designated site.

2.1.9 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are statutory designated sites of local importance that receive protection under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. Local Planning Authorities are required to consult Natural England about all new proposals. An LNR can be given protection against damaging operations. It also has protection against development on and around it. This protection is usually given via the Local Plan[2] (produced by the planning authority), and often supplemented by local bylaws. Unlike national designations, the level and type of protection afforded an LNR is decided locally and varies from site to site.

2.1.10 Non-statutory designated sites, such as Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI), Sites of Interest to Nature Conservation (SINC) and Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) are of local importance. These sites are not protected under legislation. However, local authorities take account of local sites when formulating local plans and when considering planning applications.

Priority Habitats

2.1.11 In this report priority habitats for nature conservation include:

- Habitats of Principal Importance listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act;
- Habitats listed under Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs); and
- Ancient woodland.

2.1.12 Habitats of Principal Importance are listed under the NERC Act. Under Section 41 of the NERC Act, the Secretary of State must, as respects England, publish a list of the types of habitat which in the Secretary of State's opinion are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity.

2.1.13 Section 40 of the Act places a duty on all public bodies, including planning authorities, to have regard for biodiversity in exercising their functions. Planning authorities should have particular

[2] A plan for the future development of a local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. A local plan can consist of either strategic or non-strategic policies, or a combination of the two.

regard to the Habitats of Principal Importance (priority habitats) listed under Section 41 of the Act which should be treated as a material consideration in the planning process.

2.1.14 Paragraph 185 of the NPPF states that to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should "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." The NPPF defines "priority habitats and species" as "Species and Habitats of Principal Importance included in the England Biodiversity List published by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006".

Protected Species

2.1.15 Rare and declining plant and animal species in the UK are generally protected under national legislation. Such protection and species can be found in Appendix 2.

2.1.16 Species protected under the Habitat Regulations[3] receive the highest level of protection in the UK. These species are considered to be of international importance because they are rare or declining in Europe as well as in the UK. These species are not only protected from killing and injury, but their breeding sites and resting places are also protected. These species include:

- Great-crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*),
- All bat species;
- Hazel dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) and otter (*Lutra lutra*);

2.1.17 For the species listed above, the Habitats Regulations makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately kill, injure, disturb or capture them;
- Deliberately take or destroy their eggs;
- Damage or destroy their breeding sites and resting places[4]; and
- Possess, control or transport them (alive or dead).

2.1.18 The WCA also offers protections. In addition to the species listed above, which also receive some protection under the WCA (Section 9 (1)), protection under this legislation is given to prevent intentional (or reckless in Scotland) killing and injury[5] of:

- Common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*), adder (*Vipera berus*) and grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*);
- All wild birds; and
- Water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*).

2.1.19 The WCA also provides additional protection for some species also protected under the Habitats Regulations. These species include great-crested newt, sand lizard, smooth snake,

[3] These species are often referred to as European Protected Species (EPS) because the requirement to protect them under national legislation originally derives from the fact that these species are listed under the European Habitats Directive

[4] This applies even if the species is not present at the time when the damage or destruction occurs.

[5] The WCA also protects many species from activities related to their sale, including: Selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of the sale or publishing advertisements to buy or sell a protected species (WCA Section 9 (5)).

bats, dormouse, otter, large blue butterfly, Fisher's estuarine moths, and little ramshorn whirlpool snails, whereby it is also an offence under the WCA to intentionally or recklessly:

- Disturb while they occupy a structure or place used for shelter or protection; and
- Obstruct access to a place of shelter or protection.

Species of Conservation Concern

2.1.20 Other rare or declining species may not receive strict legal protection but may be recognised on published lists as species of conservation concern that should be protected as a matter of best practice.

2.1.21 Under Section 41 of the NERC Act, the Secretary of State must, publish a list of the living organisms which in the Secretary of State's opinion are species of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity. Planning authorities are required to have particular regard to these species and treat them as a material consideration in the planning process. Consideration of species of conservation concern during development projects is a requirement of the NERC Act which states that any "public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard … to the purpose of conserving biodiversity" and "conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat."

2.1.22 Further information can be found in Appendix 2.

Invasive Non-Native Plant Species

2.1.23 Invasive non-native plants are those listed as species of special concern because they cause severe problems for native UK plants and the environment.

2.1.24 The relevant legislation on invasive plant species is:

- Schedule 9 of the WCA; and
- Schedule 2 of the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019, which gives effect to EU regulations on the prevention and management of the spread of invasive alien species.

2.1.25 Both make it an offence to "plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild" any plant species listed.

Local Planning Policy

2.1.26 The NPPF is enacted locally through local borough plans, **Arun District Council Local Plan** (Adopted 2011- 2031); Local Planning Policy DM5 on Development and Biodiversity states: "

Policy ENV DM5

Development and biodiversity

Development schemes shall, in the first instance, seek to achieve a net gain in biodiversity and protect existing habitats on site. They shall also however incorporate elements of biodiversity including green walls, roofs, bat and bird boxes as well as landscape features minimising adverse impacts on existing habitats (whether designated or not). Development schemes shall also be appropriately designed to facilitate the emergence of new habitats through the creation of links between habitat areas and open spaces. Together, these provide a network of green spaces which serve to reconnect isolated sites and facilitate species movement.

Where there is evidence of a protected species on a proposed development site, planning applications shall include a detailed survey of the subject species, with details of measures to be incorporated into the development scheme to avoid loss of the species. This involves consideration of any impacts that will affect the species directly or indirectly, whether within the application site or in an area outside of the site, which may be indirectly affected by the proposals. All surveys shall be carried out at an appropriate time of year and shall be undertaken by a qualified and, where appropriate, suitably licensed person.

All developments shall have regard to Natural England's standing advice for protected species.

3. Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

3.1 Retained habitat

3.1.1 None of the previous recorded habitats shown on Figure 1 have been retained. All were removed prior to the BNG survey taking place in 2024

3.2 Proposed new habitat types

3.2.1 The following UKHab habitat types will be present post-construction; their requirements are detailed below :

- u1b5 – Buildings
- g3 – Neutral Grassland, Species rich lawns
- U 203 - Urban trees
- H2a native hedgerow

3.2.2 These proposed habitats are described below and their distribution is shown in the LEMP figure within Appendix 1.

U 1b5 Buildings

3.2.3 The two new buildings on site could be enhanced for wildlife by the installation of a bird box on each roof; one style which would likely be appropriate for the residential setting would be a sparrow terrace nesting box, suitable for communal nesters, such as house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). No additional street lighting is proposed as a result of the development, therefore there is no additional requirement for a sensitive lighting strategy with regards to local commuting and foraging bats.

Urban trees

3.2.4 There is some capacity for planting four urban trees on the site. These include two silver birch (*Betula pendula)* and two rowan trees (*Sorbus sp.*) which will provide berries and catkins. Planting additional trees will support a range of different wildlife species and support the local bird assemblage and encourage invertebrates and hedgehogs.

3.2.5 All new tree planting to be planned and implemented in accordance with BS8545:2014 “Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – recommendations”.

Tree Management

3.2.6 To achieve poor condition within 10 years, the trees must:

- Have little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity);
- No regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height; and
- Be immediately adjacent to other vegetation, with the canopy over sailing vegetation.

Table 1: Initial and ongoing management for Individual urban trees

Years 0 -5	Watering in periods of drought for Years 1 – 3 until satisfactory establishment. Trees are to be inspected by a qualified arboriculturist every 6 months for the first two years after planting to ensure that trees are healthy, not diseased, damaged, or dead. Inspections should be carried out to identify any dead limbs or other parts of a tree that may cause harm to the tree or member of the public. Arboriculturist to advise remedial actions. Inspections after the first 2 years can be reduced to yearly if the trees are establishing well. Remedial pruning to be conducted between January and March based on findings of inspections. Emergency pruning to be conducted immediately when a critical fault is noticed. Any failed trees during the first 5 years after planting will be replaced and maintained for a subsequent 5 years. To be undertaken in optimum tree planting in early spring or late autumn Trees are to be fertilised in the first two years of establishment using a liquid based organic fertiliser as per the manufacturer's recommendations. Weed removal to occur fortnightly from spring to autumn and then monthly during the winter months. Herbicides and weed strimmers are not to be used to control weeds in plant beds. Other material such as litter, debris and other harmful material is to be removed.
Year 5+	Any failed trees during the first 5 years after planting will be replaced and maintained as above for a subsequent 5 years. Subject to the outcome of the regular monitoring during years 1-5, the frequency of maintenance and monitoring will then be reduced to once every two years. As required, further reinstatement or remedial action may be undertaken and / or changes made to the maintenance schedule in light of this monitoring.

H2a Native Hedgerow

3.2.8 The current boundary comprises hoarding or residential close-boarded fencing. However, it is recommended this border is replaced by native hedgerow species planting along the east and western elevations. Whips will planted five trees per meter, and will be protected by biodegradable type spiral guards. Any dead or diseased specimens will be replaced on an annual basis. Sherfield Homes Ltd will be responsible for the management and maintenance (including survival) of the native hedgerow, and promoting the young trees growth. Proposed hedgerow includes seven different species (Appendix 2).

Hedgerow management

3.2.9 Management of hedgerow- detailed in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Initial and ongoing management for hedgerow management

Years 0 -5	Bark mulch hedgerows to help retain moisture. Watering in periods of drought for Years 1 – 3 until satisfactory establishment. Trees are to be inspected annually after planting to ensure that trees are healthy, not diseased, damaged, or dead. Inspections after the first 2 years can be reduced to yearly if the young trees are establishing well. Any failed trees during the first 5 years after planting will be replaced and maintained for a subsequent 5 years. To be undertaken in optimum tree planting in early spring or late autumn Weed removal to occur fortnightly from spring to autumn and then monthly during the winter months. Herbicides and weed strimmers are not to be used to control weeds in plant beds. Other material such as litter, debris and other harmful material is to be removed.
Year 5+	Any failed trees during the first 5 years after planting will be replaced and maintained as above for a subsequent 5 years. Regular monitoring during years 1-5, the frequency of maintenance and monitoring will then be reduced to once every two years. As required, further reinstatement or remedial action may be undertaken and / or changes made to the maintenance schedule in light of this monitoring. Remove spiral guards once trees outgrown them to avoid restricting growth.

Species Rich Lawn

3.2.10 The existing patch of G4 (Modified grassland) lawn is to be removed to allow for construction phase of the new dwelling. However, the new dwelling will require a small garden area which will comprise of a species rich lawn. This can be seeded using suitable seed such Emorsgate EL1. Which would include species listed in Appendix 3.

Ground Preparation

3.2.11 Good preparation of ground is essential to success so aim to control weeds and produce a good quality seed bed before sowing.

3.2.12 To prepare a seed bed first remove weeds using repeated cultivation. Then plough or dig to bury the surface vegetation, harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth, and roll or tread to produce a level firm surface**.**

Seed sowing

3.2.13 Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out, divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed, but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact (Emorsgate, 2025).

First Year Management

3.2.14 The wild flower and grass species in this mix are perennial; they will be slow to germinate and grow and will not usually flower in their first growing season. There will often be a flush of annual weeds from the soil in the first growing season. This annual weed growth is easily controlled by repeated mowing.

3.2.15 Mow newly sown flowering lawns regularly (every 7 -10 days during growing season) throughout the first year of establishment. Cut to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings if dense. This will gradually develop a good sward structure, help maintain balance between faster growing grasses and slower developing wild flowers, and control annual weeds. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks.

Management Once Established

3.2.16 Mow regularly as a lawn but not too short (25-40mm). To permit flowering, mowing can be relaxed from late June. Cut again when the sward gets untidy (after 4-8 weeks). Mowing may be suspended earlier in the year to allow cowslips to flower. Heavy quantities of cuttings should be collected and removed from site.

3.3 Biodiversity Net Gain Summary

3.3.1 Despite the above site enhancements which are recommended and conditioned under this LEMP report, as the site remains two additional residential dwellings and gardens with parking, there is no guarantee that the habitats proposed within this LEMP will stay in situ for a period of

30 years. Based on the current proposed plans (April, 2025) and the space available on site, it is unlikely that the 10% net gain can be achieved on site, as the habitat areas will largely comprise of garden and parking and the new dwellings.

3.3.2 It is unlikely that habitat retention will be conditioned within the new home owners' property purchase therefore off-site mitigation has been proposed in addition to the on site planting and enhancements detailed in this report.

3.3.3 **The on-site baseline biodiversity unit value is currently 0.28 habitat units, therefore 0.308 off - site habitat units will be required in order to achieve the minimum 10% net gain. These are to be secured via Wild Capital and report updated to reflect these off-site enhancements, once agreed.**

4. Enhancements for Protected Species

4.1 Hedgehogs

4.1.1 In order to further enhance the site for hedgehogs, it is recommended that hedgehog access holes (of approximately 13cm) are installed on the following perimeter fences (N/E/W elevations); these can be buried into the new garden fences to allow free movement of hedgehogs across the site from neighbouring properties. They will benefit from the re-instated grassland habitat and the native hedgerow will provide enhanced foraging opportunities than the previous hoarding / residential fencing boundaries.

4.2 Birds

4.2.1 The loss of short term nesting opportunities from the removal of scrub in 2024will be compensated for by the installation of a sparrow terrace nest box onto the new residential properties, once constructed. The proposed location (southern elevation) is shown on Figure 2, Appendix 1; LEMP drawing. The species rich lawn and native hedgerow boundary planting will also provide additional foraging and eventually nesting opportunities for common garden birds.

4.3 Reptiles

4.3.1 A small hibernacula pile is also recommended to support slow worm, to be incorporated into the landscape plans, to encourage slow worm by providing hibernating opportunities. The new gardens and hedgerows and native tree planting will further encourage species such as slow worm to use the site, post establishment of the new habitat types. Proposed / suggested location is shown on Figure 2.

4.4 Bats

4.4.1 Three bat species records were found within the 1km study area, these included flight records for common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus)* and soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmeaus*) and a barbastelle bat (*Barbastella barbastellus)*. There were no suitable trees with potential to support roosting bats, however it is likely the site is used for foraging and commuting bats. So long as no additional lighting is proposed, then there will be no predicted impacts on bats. In order to offset for the loss of previous habitat once the site has been cleared, it is recommended that flowering species be incorporated into the native hedgerow border that will attract moths and other night-flying invertebrates. These include species listed in Appendix 4, examples include honeysuckle.

4.5 Invertebrates

4.5.1 Bee bricks could be installed within the new property to enhance the site for bees, and encourage other crevice dwelling invertebrates. Along with the proposed native hedgerow and

species rich lawns within the garden will provide some opportunities for invertebrates post-development.

5. Summary of Enhancements and Monitoring

5.1 Enhancements

5.1.1 A summary of the proposed enhancements include a native hedgerow planted along the eastern and western borders, the hedgerow will include native flowering species and nectar rich species which will in turn encourage birds and invertebrates. Two sparrow terrace nesting boxes have been proposed to be planted on the new residential dwellings. Three hedgehog access holes will be created within the perimeter fencing of the site on the N/E and W elevations, a reptile hibernacula to benefit local species such as slow worm has also been proposed on Figure 2. A species rich lawn seed mix will be sown within the new garden of the new property, this will also encourage invertebrates and birds and support other wildlife such as hedgehogs.

5.2 Monitoring

5.2.1 This LEMP and Appendix 3 covers the first five years of establishment, however, continued maintenance is required to the trees for a further 25 years in order to maintain the habitat types and reach appropriate condition scores and Biodiversity Net Gain aims, and the time required for urban trees to reach their target condition.

5.2.2 An annual monitoring visit should be conducted by Sherfield Homes (or suitable agent) during growing season in order to assess whether the targeted condition is being met and plants are thriving. Ecologist to provide recommendations for remedial action where this is not the case.

5.2.3 Sherfield Homes will be responsible to adhere to the prescriptions within this document and landscaping on site to ensure the maintenance and preservation of the habitats and enhancement features long-term after completion of the development.

5.3 BNG Summary

5.3.1 In order to achieve the 10% net gain score, it is recommended that the existing boundary fence is replaced and planted with native hedgerow species and the gardens of proposed new property are seeded with a species rich grassland seed mix of local provenance to the area. Additional urban trees are also recommended to be planted such as English oak and hazel trees which will benefit local wildlife. Off-site credits in the form of grassland and scrub enhancement can be purchased through “Wild Capital” in order to conform with the 10% biodiversity net gain.

6. References

6.1.1 Arun District Council (Accessed 2024) Local Planning Policy : https://www.arun.gov.uk/download.cfm?doc=docm93jijm4n12863.pdf&ver=13003

6.1.2 Butcher, B., Carey, P., Edmonds, R., Norton, L. and Treweek, J. (2023) UK Habitat Classification – Habitat Definitions V2.0 at https://ukhab.org/.

6.1.3 CIEEM (2017) Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. 2nd Edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester, England.

6.1.4 Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (2023) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). London.

6.1.5 Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs. (DEFRA(2023)). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity – Metric Calculation Tool. Natural England

6.1.6 Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs. (DEFRA(2023a)). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (draft). Natural England.

6.1.7 Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs. (DEFRA (2023b)) The Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Statutory Biodiversity Condition Assessment. Natural England

6.1.8 Emorsgate seed: Species rich lawn mix – EL1 https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/special-habitat-mixtures/flowering-lawn-mixture/ (Accessed March, 2025).

6.1.9 Stace, C. (2019) New Flora of the British Isles (fourth edition). C&M Floristics, Middlewood Green, Suffolk.

6.1.10 The Wildlife Trusts - Wild About Gardens - Stars of the Night guide (Accessed March 2025).

Figure 2: LEMP plan

Appendix 1: LEMP Plan

Appendix 2: Proposed species to Plant

Table 1: Native hedgerow to plant (5 whips per meter).

Common Name	Scientific Name
Hazel	*Corylus avellana*
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera periclymenum*
English Oak	*Quercus robur*
Hawthorn	*Cratageous monogyna*
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*
Field maple	*Acer campestre*
Yew	*Taxus bacatta*
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*

Table 2: Urban trees to plant on site, including the following:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size to plant
Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	Small x2
Rowan tree	*Sorbus "sheerwater"*	Small x2

Table 3: Species rich lawn mix to include Emorsgate EL1 Seed or similar type mix with 20% flowers and 80% grasses including the following herb and grass species:

Suggested Sowing Rates
40kg/ha 16kg/acre 4g/m^2
Description
Mixture EL1 contains slow growing grasses with a selection of wild flowers that respond well to regular short mowing (Emorsgate, 2025).

Common Name	Scientific Name	% composition in seed mix
Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	1%
Kidney Vetch	*Anthyllis vulneraria*	1%
Betony	*Betonica officinalis*	0.4%
Common Knapweed	*Centurea nigra*	1.50%
Hedge Bedstraw	Galium album	0.4%
Lady's Bedstraw	*Galium verum*	1.50%
Field Scabious	*Knautia arvensis*	0.4%
Rough Hawkbit	*Leontodon hispidus*	0.5%
Oxeye Daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	1%
Black Medick	*Medicago lupulina*	1%
Ribwort Plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	0.4%
Hoary plantain	*Plantago media*	2%
Cowslip	*Primula veris*	2%
Meadow Buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*	0.4%
Selfheal	*Prunella vulgaris*	0.4%
Bulbous Buttercup	*Ranunculus bulbosus*	1.6%
White clover	*Trifolium repens*	4%
Grasses		
Common Bent	*Agrostis capillaris*	8%

Crested Dogstail	*Cynosurus cristatus*	28%
Red Fescue	*Festuca rubra*	24%
Smaller Cat's-tail	*Phleum bertolonii*	4%
Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass	*Poa pratensis*	16%

Appendix 3: Maintenance Activity Schedule

Table 4: Suitable months for completion of key maintenance activities for habitats on site

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
General												
INNS, weed, pest, and disease control	■			■			■			■		
Watering					■	■	■	■	■			
Replacement planting	■	■	■								■	■
Fertiliser and Mulching (trees and shrubs)			■						■			
Grassland												
Inspection						■						
Cutting							■	■	■	■	■	
Trees												
Inspection			■			■			■			■
Tree pruning	■	■	■			■			■			■
Tree replacement			■	■					■	■		