



Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ecosupport Ltd. were commissioned by Doswell to undertake a report for the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment of a parcel of land at to the west of Yapton Lane, Walberton and detail the results of this assessment within a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan.

The purpose of the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment is to quantify the biodiversity value of the site prior to its development, and the predicted value post development. This is measured in biodiversity units, calculated according to the habitats present based on their size, distinctiveness and condition. This enables the quantitative calculation of the predicted change in biodiversity value as a result of the proposed development, with the objective of achieving a net gain in biodiversity.

This report will also address how habitats will be enhanced and created to achieve a net gain in biodiversity units and how these habitats will be managed and monitored for at least 30 years. The following points will be covered (DEFRA, 2023a, updated 2024):

- How off-site gains and / or significant on-site enhancements will be managed, taking into account any legal restrictions and requirements
- When and how habitats will be monitored
- When and how monitoring results will be reported
- When and how management proposals will be reviewed
- How habitats will be restored if the management plan is not working

This report should be read in conjunction with the associated EclA (Ecosupport Ltd., 2022).

Planning permission has been granted for the construction of 48 residential dwellings (under planning application reference WA/2/22/OUT). This report is to address Condition 16 from Arun District Council:

Condition 16: A Biodiversity Net Gain Design Stage Report, in line with Table 2 of CIEEM Biodiversity Net Gain report and audit templates (July 2021), shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority which provides a minimum of 10% measurable biodiversity net gain, using the DEFRA Biodiversity Metric 3.1 or any successor. The content of the Biodiversity Net Gain Design Stage Report should include the following:

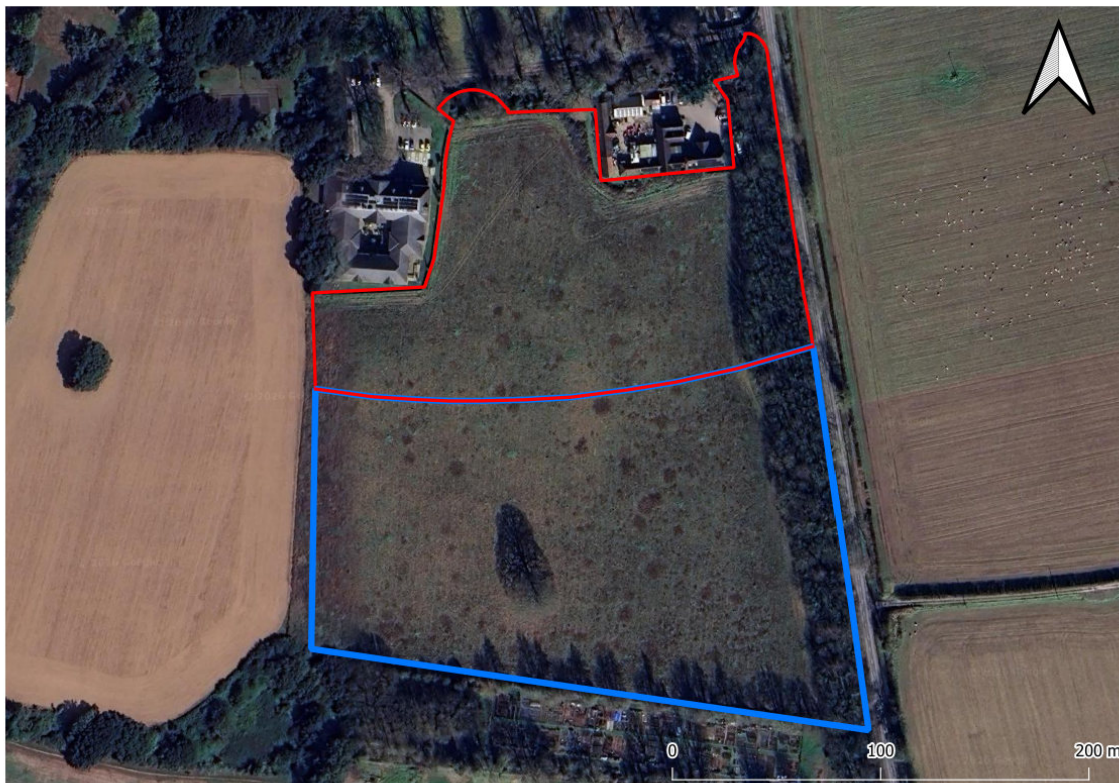
- a. Baseline data collection and assessment of current conditions on site;*
- b. A commitment to measures in line with the Mitigation Hierarchy and evidence of how BNG Principles have been applied to maximise benefits to biodiversity;*
- c. Provision of the full BNG calculations, with plans for pre- and post-development and detailed justifications for the choice of habitat types, distinctiveness and condition, connectivity and ecological functionality;*
- d. Details of the implementation measures and management of proposals;*
- e. Details of any off-site provision to be secured by a planning obligation;*
- f. Details of the monitoring and auditing measures.*

The proposed enhancement measures shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details and shall be retained in that manner thereafter.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site comprises an arable field with bounding hedgerow, treelines and woodland strip located to the west of Yapton Lane, Walberton, Arundel, BN18 0PQ (centred on OS grid reference SU975 055) (**Fig 1**). The north of the site is bounded in part by the buildings associated with DM Chainsaws, the east by Yapton Lane, the south by a tree line / allotment and the west by arable land. The immediate wider environment is predominantly rural being largely dominated by arable fields with woodland blocks and connecting hedgerows.

Figure 1. Redline boundary of the site and wider site boundary (blue line) (Google Satellite 2026)



1.3 Development Proposals

The proposals entail an outline planning application with all matters reserved, other than means of access, for the construction of up to 48 dwellings (30% affordable homes) and dental /doctors' surgery (Use Class E (e)).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the assessment follows the Natural England Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment protocols and uses the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation tool to calculate biodiversity losses and gains (DEFRA, 2023b, updated 2024).

2.1 Habitat Assessment

Habitats on site pre-development were identified in accordance with the categories specified for a UK Habitats survey using Habitat Definitions Version 2.01 (UKHab Ltd., 2023). This was chosen as an appropriate habitat categorisation system, as it fits within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation. Walkovers of the site were carried out on the 12th January 2021 and 14th September 2022. The habitat definitions used were based on those identified during the updated walkover on 14th September 2022.

During the initial walkover, the Phase 1 Habitat survey (JNCC, 2010) methodology was adopted which is a method of classifying and mapping wildlife habitats in Great Britain. It was originally intended to provide “...*relatively rapidly, a record of semi-natural vegetation and wildlife habitat over large areas of the countryside*”. The standard Phase 1 Habitat survey methodology has been ‘extended’ in this report to include the following:

- Floral species lists for each identified habitat;
- Descriptions of habitat structure, the evidence of management and a broad assessment of habitat condition;
- Mapping of additional habitat types (e.g. hardstanding);
- Identification of Priority Habitats under Section 41 of the NERC Act;
- Evidence of, or potential for, the presence of certain species/groups

Habitats on site pre-development were then updated to be identified in accordance with the categories specified UK Habitats survey using Habitat Definitions Version 2.01 (UKHab Ltd., 2023). This was chosen as an appropriate habitat categorisation system as it fits within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation. Where appropriate primary habitat codes were used although for some habitat types, the use of secondary habitat codes was necessary as well.

The area of identified habitats is calculated in hectares (ha), ignoring linear features or ditches (the area is measured to the centre line of such features). The length of linear features is measured separately in kilometres (km). The dominant habitat type was selected, according to those defined by UKHab Ltd (2023). Where there was disparity between the UK classification for habitat type and those present within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculator tool, this was noted within the condition assessment tables.

2.2 Habitat Distinctiveness

Each habitat was assigned a score for distinctiveness, according to the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculator tool (DEFRA, 2023b, updated 2024). This ranged from Poor - High for most habitats, or Not Applicable (e.g. Developed Land – Sealed Surface). Using the tool, habitats were assigned a score based on their distinctiveness.

2.3 Habitat Condition

The condition of each habitat was assessed following criteria set out in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 1 (DEFRA, 2023b, updated 2024), which includes detailed assessment criteria for different habitats. Full results of the condition assessments can be found within **Section 3.0**. The condition of each habitat was assessed individually on site but, where the condition was found to be the same across several parcels, these were grouped together.

2.4 Strategic Significance

Each habitat was assigned a strategic significance in line with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (DEFRA, 2023b, updated 2024).

2.5 Mitigation Hierarchy

The proposed development has been designed to follow the biodiversity gain hierarchy as described in paragraph 186 (a) of the National Planning Policy Framework (DLUHC) which sets out a list of priority actions when achieving a net gain on site:

- avoiding adverse effects of the development on onsite habitat with a habitat distinctiveness score, applied in the biodiversity metric, equal to or higher than six;
- so far as those adverse effects cannot be avoided, mitigating those effects;
- so far as those adverse effects cannot be mitigated, habitat enhancement of onsite habitat;
- so far as there cannot be that enhancement, creation of onsite habitat;
- so far as there cannot be that creation, the availability of registered offsite biodiversity gain;
- so far as that offsite habitat enhancement cannot be secured, purchasing biodiversity credits.

2.6 Limitations

The initial walkover survey was conducted during January 2021 which is outside of the optimum time period for undertaking habitat surveys. Notwithstanding this, as the dominant habitat on-site was arable land, it was not considered that this would have posed a limitation / constraint on the survey's findings. Alongside that during September 2022, an updated walkover was undertaken which concluded the habitats on site have not significantly changed.

3.0 EXISTING HABITATS AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

3.1 Habitats Present

The habitats on site were categorised according to UK Hab Ltd. The below species noted should not be considered an exhaustive list and instead refer to dominant, characteristic and other noteworthy species associated with each community within the survey area. Habitat Definitions Version 2.01 (2023) as listed below (please refer to the **Baseline Habitats map appended** for information on the locations of these habitats on site):

- *Cereal crops (c1c)*
- Other woodland; broadleaved (w1g)
- Bramble scrub (h3d) - *with tall herb (Secondary code: 16)*

3.1.1 Cereal crops (c1c)

The dominant habitat on-site was an arable field with cereal crop growing the time of the initial walkover survey. The field was subject to a fire as a result of the extreme temperatures, visible damage in Fig 2.

Figure 2. View of the arable field and oak tree on-site (taken September 2022).



3.1.2 Other broadleaved woodland (w1g)

The eastern boundary of the site was marked by a strip of broadleaved semi natural woodland. This was dominated by self-seeded Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) with occasional Lime (*Tilia* spp), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), Oak (*Quercus* spp), and Holly (*Illex aquifolium*). The understorey was dominated by Ivy (*Hedera helix*), due to the dense shading the canopy provided, with the following species also noted; Laurel (*Prunus* sp.), Wild Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), Butchers Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*), Common Nettle (*Urtica dioica*), Pendulous Sedge (*Carex pendula*) and Cow Parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) (**Fig 4**).

Figure 4. View of the broadleaved semi-natural woodland on-site (taken September 2022)



3.1.3 Bramble scrub (h3d) – with tall herb (16)

A mound supporting low growing areas of Bramble dominated scrub was present along the northern boundary, around the edge of the buildings associated with DM Chainsaws, of the site with tall herb. Species noted included Nettle (*Urtica dioica*), *Crisium* spp and Cow Parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) (**Fig 5**).

Figure 5. View of the Bramble scrub and tall herb along the northern boundary of the site (taken September 2022)



3.2 Baseline Condition Assessment

The following table provides details of the condition assessments undertaken of the non-linear (**Table 1**) habitats present on site with reference to the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 1 (Defra, 2023b, updated 2024).

NB. Bramble scrub was not subject to a condition assessment; as it has a predetermined condition of 'Condition Assessment N/A' under current guidance within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Table 1. Existing habitats present on site including details as to their condition and the condition assessment criteria that have been met / failed as per the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 1 (Defra, 2023b, updated 2024).

Habitat Type	Area (ha)	Condition	Condition Assessment Notes	Strategic Significance	Location Notes
Cropland (c1c)	1.95	N/A	-	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	Present across the majority of the site
Other woodland; broadleaved (w1g)	0.329	Poor	At least five native tree species were present within the woodland and invasive species were not noted. Open space was created by the pathways formed within the woodland and tree health was regarded to be high. The ground flora was mainly ivy and thereby there was not a recognisable NVC community. Veteran trees were not noted, however some deadwood was present. Specifically, the following Criteria were met: A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F1, G2, H3, I1, J2, K1, L2, M2.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	Present to the east of the site
Bramble scrub (h3d)	0.102	Condition Assessment N/A	-	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	Present across the northern boundary

4.0 PROPOSED CREATED HABITATS & NET GAIN ASSESSMENT

4.1 On-Site Proposals

Following consultation with Doswell, in order to minimise the loss of biodiversity on site, the following habitats are being *retained, enhanced and/or created* (please refer to the **Post-Development Layout appended** for information on the locations of these habitats). Tables have been provided as appropriate to indicate the targeted condition for each of the habitat types and which criteria will need to be met, in order to achieve the desired condition.

Section 5.0 details the proposed planting and ongoing management required to ensure the stated condition criteria are met for each habitat type.

4.1.1 Habitats

Table 2 indicates those habitats due to be *retained, enhanced and/or created* on site with details provided, where appropriate, as to how the necessary condition criteria will be met.

Table 2. Non-linear habitats to be *retained, enhanced and/or created* on site including details as to the condition assessment criteria that must be met in order to achieve the targeted condition (the necessary planting and management required to achieve the stated condition criteria is detailed in **Section 5.0**).

Habitat Type	Action	Area (ha)	Target Condition	Condition Assessment Notes	Strategic Significance	Location Notes
Other woodland; broadleaved (w1g)	Retained	0.065	Poor	There will continue to be at least five native tree species present within the woodland and any invasive species that establish will be removed. The open space created by the pathways will remain and tree health will remain high. Some deadwood will continue to be present. Specifically, the following Criteria will continue to be met: A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F1, G2, H3, I1, J2, K1, L2, M2.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be retained to the south of the proposed access road
	Enhanced	0.25	Moderate	The woodland to the north of the access road will be enhanced for the benefit of Dormice and BNG. This will involve selective thinning of the canopy to provide increased open areas (targeting an improve from F1 to F2) to benefit the ground flora (increase from I1 to I2), and supplementary planting of the understorey for Dormice (increase from G2 to G3).	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	Area to be enhanced north of the proposed access road
Building (u1b5)	Created	0.337	Condition Assessment N/A	-	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created across the site

Developed land; sealed surface (u1b)	Created	0.71	Condition Assessment N/A	-	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created across the site
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface (u1c)	Created	0.001	Condition Assessment N/A	-	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created to the south of the site as paths around the green space
Modified Grassland (g4)	Created	0.035	Poor	Due to heavy foot traffic, bare ground and physical damage are likely and the sward height is likely to be kept low. Scrub and bracken that begin to cover more than 20% of the grassland will be cut back and any invasive non-native species that begin to establish will be removed. Specifically, Criteria C, F and G will be met.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created across the site
Mixed scrub (h3h)	Created	0.002	Poor	Any invasive non-native species that begin to establish on-site will be removed. Native species will be utilised to create the mixed scrub and three native woody species will be included. Specifically, Criteria A and C will be met.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created behind the building and parking lot on-site

Built-up areas and gardens (u1)	Created	0.552	Condition Assessment N/A	-	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created across the site
Other neutral grassland (g3c)	Created	0.008	Moderate	Emorsgate EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture (or similar) will be seeded to create a parcel of other neutral grassland that contains a high proportion of indicator species. If bracken covers more than 20% and bramble more than 5% of the grassland cover, these will be cut back. If any invasive, non-native species begin to establish, these will be removed. Any bare ground that develops will be re-seeded. Specifically, Criteria A, C, D and E have been met.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created to the south of the site
Individual tree (32)	Created	0.0489	Moderate	The tree species planted will be native. It will be ensured that no human activities cause damage to these trees. The trees will be planted over vegetation. Specifically, Criteria A, B, D and F will be met.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be planted in the main body of the site.

Pond (non-priority) (41)	Created	0.022	Moderate	The pond will not be covered with duckweed or algae and these will be gently removed if they begin to establish. Similarly, any non-native species that begin to establish will be removed. The pond will not be stocked with fish and planting will occur in such a way as to allow 50% of the pond to be covered by emerging, submerged or floating plants. The pond's water quality will be kept good. Specifically, Criteria A, C, F, G, H and I will be met.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created to the south-west of the site.
Sustainable Drainage System (848)	Created	0.031	Moderate	The basins and margins of the SuDS will be seeded with EM8 Meadow Mixture for Wetlands, providing different plant species that provide opportunities for invertebrates and vertebrates. Any invasive non-native species that establish will be gently removed. Specifically, Criteria B, C, E1 and E2 will be met.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created to the south-west of the site.
Mixed scrub (h3h)	Created	0.138	Moderate	Any invasive non-native species that begin to establish on-site will be removed. Native species will be utilised to create the mixed scrub and three native woody species will be included. Glades will be incorporated into the scrub to create sheltered edges.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created to the south and around the boundaries of the site.

				Specifically, Criteria A, C and E will be met.		
Other neutral grassland (g3c)	Created	0.085	Moderate	Emorsgate EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture (or similar) will be seeded to create a parcel of other neutral grassland that contains a high proportion of indicator species. If bracken covers more than 20% and bramble more than 5% of the grassland cover, these will be cut back. If any invasive, non-native species begin to establish, these will be removed. Any bare ground that develops will be re-seeded. Specifically, Criteria A, C, D and E have been met.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created to the south of the site.
Individual tree (32)	Created	0.3176	Moderate	The tree species planted will be native. It will be ensured that no human activities cause damage to these trees. The trees will be planted over vegetation. Specifically, Criteria A, B, D and F will be met.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be planted in the mitigation areas of the site.

Modified grassland (g4)	Created	0.002	Poor	Due to heavy foot traffic, bare ground and physical damage are likely and the sward height is likely to be kept low. Scrub and bracken that begin to cover more than 20% of the grassland will be cut back and any invasive non-native species that begin to establish will be removed. Specifically, Criteria C, F and G will be met.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created within the mitigation area.
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface (u1c)	Created	0.089	Condition Assessment N/A	-	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created in the southern parcel of the mitigation area.
Ground level planters (845)	Created	0.003	Condition Assessment N/A	-	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created to the south within the mitigation area.
Modified grassland (g4)	Created	0.117	Moderate	EL1 Flowering Lawn Mixture will be planted and will ensure 6-8 vascular plant species thrive per m ² . This includes two forb species. No scrub will be present amongst the grassland patches, nor bracken. Management will ensure invasive species do not dominate. No physical damage will be caused through management, nor machinery.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created within the mitigation area.

				Specifically, Criteria A, C, D, F and G will be met.		
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4.1.2 Linear Habitats

Table 2 indicates those linear habitats due to be *retained, enhanced and/or created* on site with details provided, where appropriate, as to how the necessary condition criteria will be met.

Habitat Type	Action	Area (ha)	Target Condition	Condition Assessment Notes	Strategic Significance	Location Notes
Native hedgerow (h2a)	Created	0.015	Moderate	A hedgerow with a height and width of at least 1.5m will be planted, all with other neutral grassland on one side of the hedgerow. Any invasive species that begin to establish will be removed. The grassland at the base of the hedgerow will not be impacted by nutrient enrichment. Specifically, Criteria A1, A2, B1, B2, C2, D1 and D2 will be met.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created to the north-east of the site.
Native hedgerow (h2a)	Created	0.282	Moderate	A hedgerow with a height and width of at least 1.5m will be planted, all with other neutral grassland on one side of the hedgerow. Any invasive species that begin to establish will be removed. The grassland at the base of the hedgerow will not be impacted by nutrient enrichment. Specifically, Criteria A1, A2, B1, B2, C2, D1 and D2 will be met.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be planted within the mitigation area.
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow (h2b)	Created	0.031	Poor	No assessment required – condition fixed at Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy	To be created across the site

4.2 Metric Calculation

Following the incorporation of the above measures into the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric, **on site there is a net loss of +3.85% in habitats (or +0.24 habitat units) and +0.08 hedgerow units) and the trading rules are satisfied (Fig 6)**. As the targeted 10% net gain for habitat units has not been achieved on site, further compensation will be required.

Figure 6. Screenshot of the 'headline results' output from the BNG assessment undertaken for the site using the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

FINAL RESULTS			
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Area habitat units	0.24	
	Hedgerow units	0.08	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Area habitat units	3.85%	Total net gain achieved is less than target set A
	Hedgerow units	N/A	0 baseline units - % cannot be calculated
	Watercourse units	0.00%	
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓		

4.2.1 Compensation

To provide additional enhancement to reach a 10% net gain, BNG credits will be purchased from an external provider. Currently the site requires an additional 0.38 units to achieve a 10% gain in habitat units.

4.3 Mitigation Hierarchy

The proposed habitat enhancement, retention and creation described in the above sections follows the Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy as detailed within paragraph 186 (a) of the National Planning Policy Framework (DLUHC, 2023). The below sections cover each of the elements of the hierarchy and how we have sought to address them:

- Avoid:** The other broadleaved woodland is the most valuable habitat on-site. 0.315ha of the 0.329ha other broadleaved woodland within the mitigation area is proposed to be retained. This is important as it reduces disturbance to the wildlife utilising the woodland for nesting and foraging and retains connectivity between surrounding habitats for commuting purposes.
- Mitigate:** To mitigate for the loss of a small section of other broadleaved woodland, individual trees are proposed to be created within the main site and within the mitigation area. Once established, these trees will provide further nesting and foraging opportunities for invertebrates and vertebrates and will allow connectivity across the site. The loss of bramble scrub is proposed to be mitigated by the creation of mixed scrub, which is more species diverse and thereby is likely to encourage a wider diversity of invertebrates to the site for foraging and could support more nesting species. Modified and other neutral grassland are also proposed to be planted on-site, aiding to mitigate for the loss of ruderal species. The other neutral grassland will aid create microclimates for a multitude of wildlife, as well as providing foraging and commuting opportunities. Linear features and a non-priority pond will also be created, the boundary linear features greatly contributing to site connectivity and the pond providing wetland plant species and a water source, encouraging a wider invertebrate diversity and subsequently bat species to site.

- **Offset:** The Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy has been followed when addressing the BNG requirements for the site, however, an offset has not been achieved in habitat units.

5.0 HABITAT MANAGEMENT

5.1 Protection of Retained Habitats

All of the habitats to be retained, namely the other broadleaved woodland, will be protected from damage during the works. Any large mature trees that are present will be protected using standard arboricultural tree protection measures, which include protection of the canopy and prevention of root compaction.

No vehicles will enter the protective ring fencing, and no materials will be stored within their circumference. All protective fencing must be in place prior to any construction machinery arriving on site, before any works on site get underway, and will remain in place until all work is completed. This will minimise the level of disturbance within the ecological buffer zones during the works and ensure the habitats, and any wildlife species that may be using them, are protected.

Any invasive species that establish on the site will be removed. Examples of invasive species include; Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*), Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) and Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*). These species can be removed by cutting them back, removing cut material from the site and treating any stumps, roots or regrowing plants using glyphosate (an approved systemic herbicide). This can be repeated as necessary. The removal of these species will allow natural regeneration. It is important that contractors are shown and that they mark the exact locations of invasive species, preventing the loss of native species through accidental targeting. If removal results in the creation of bare ground, this will be left to regenerate naturally.

5.2 Modified Grassland

The amenity areas within the development will be sown with Emorsgate EL1- Flowering Lawn Mixture. This seed mixture includes, but is not limited to Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), Oxeye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago media*), Cowslip (*Primula veris*), Lady's Bedstraw (*Galium verum*), Meadow Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) and White Clover (*Trifolium repens*), as well as grass species such as; Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), Crested Dogtail (*Cynosurus cristatus*), Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Smooth-stalked Meadow grass (*Poa pratensis*) and Smaller Cat's-tail (*Phleum bertolonii*).

5.2.1 Planting

Weeds must be removed using repeated cultivation. Following this, ploughing and subsequently raking should be carried out to form a medium tilth. Tread to produce a level firm surface. These seeds will be sown during the spring or autumn when the temperatures are suitable (warm, not too hot, nor freezing), and when the ground is dry. The seed must be surface sown at an even distribution throughout the entire landscaped area. It is recommended to divide the seed into two or more parts

and sow them in overlapping sections, to achieve this desired distribution. Tread to ensure good soil to seed contact.

5.2.2 Management

Year 1: The grassland will be maintained at a height of 40-60mm, every 3-4 weeks throughout the growing season, suppressing weeds. To reduce nutrient saturation, arisings must be removed from the site. Glyphosate-based weed killer may be used, if necessary, to remove dense patches of nettles and bramble.

After Year 1: Following seed establishment, mowing will be relaxed from late June for 4-8 weeks. This will allow flowering and the grassland to be of higher ecological value. When mowing, the grass must not be cut lower than 25-40mm and any arisings must be removed from the site, preventing nutrient build-up.

5.3 Other Neutral Grassland Creation

5.3.1 Planting

Other neutral grassland has been proposed to be planted to the south of the site. It is recommended that these areas are planted with a native seed mix, such as the Emorsgate EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture (or similar), which includes 15% native wildflower species and 85% slow-growing grasses. This mix includes species such as Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), Common Knapweed (*Centurea nigra*), Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota*), Common Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), Lady's Bedstraw (*Galium verum*), Oxeye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), Cowslip (*Primula veris*), Meadow Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), Crested Dogtail (*Cynosurus cristatus*), Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Smaller Cat's-tail (*Phleum bertolonii*), Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass (*Poa pratensis*).

Weeds must be removed using repeated cultivation. Following this, ploughing and subsequently raking should be carried out to form a medium tilth. Tread to produce a level firm surface. The seed should be sown in the autumn or spring, providing there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed should be surface sown at an even distribution, which is achieved by dividing the seed into multiple parts and sowing them in overlapping sections. Firm the seed by treading.

5.3.2 Management

Wildflower areas do not require any additional watering or fertilizer. Cutting a meadow and removing the clippings retains low nutrient levels in the soil and suppresses coarse grasses, which would otherwise out-compete the wildflowers. It is recommended that the wildflower grassland undergoes two annual cuts. The growth should be cut back to a height of 50-75mm. The cut grass should be dried on site. Cuttings should be left in situ for approximately one week, after this the arisings are to be removed from site.

First year management: Perennial species take at least a full year to establish. For newly sown areas, the first summer will be dominated by annual weeds arising from the soil seed bank and by grass growth. These weeds should not be cut until late summer as they provide shelter to the seedlings

This should be controlled by mowing throughout the first year to minimise competition and weed seed production.

Management Once Established: During the second year, it is recommended that the wildflower areas are left to flower, and will be cut after August. Mowing in spring until mid-June brings a premature end to the flowers and can compromise nesting birds, which do not fledge until late July, insects and other wildlife. If some mowing has to take place at this time, sections should be cut at different dates to prolong the overall flowering season and give wildlife a chance to move. The second annual cut should be undertaken during late Autumn.

Grassland which is consistently cut late in the season, in August and September, year on year reduces species diversity, as late cutting gives more time for coarse grasses and other dominant plants to grow unchecked. Varying the mowing times from year to year is the best way to maintain a diverse balanced sward.

5.4 Native Hedgerow Creation

5.4.1 Proposed Planting

Two native hedgerows and several non-native and ornamental hedgerows will be planted on-site. Recommended species to be planted include Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Alder Buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Butcher's-broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*). These are recommended to be interwoven with climbers, such as Traveller's-joy (*Clematis vitalba*) and Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*).

5.4.2 Management

There are three important factors to consider when managing hedgerows in terms of the impact on resident mammal populations, and the basis of management recommendations. These are outlined by The *Hedgerow Management and Wildlife* (Barr et al., undated) and are as follows:

1. The type and amount of food available within the hedgerow. Favourable conditions are a large invertebrate population or a prolific annual seed and berry crop.
2. The vegetation structure and composition of the hedgerow. Several species favour a dense, herb-rich basal layer, or a continuous line of hedgerow trees.
3. The continuity and connectivity of the hedge within the landscape. A hedgerow connecting patches of small farm woodlands will have greater value as a corridor for mammal dispersal.

5.4.3 Monitoring

Annual monitoring of the newly planted hedge will be undertaken for the first 3 years and bi-annual monitoring between 4-10 years. This will be undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist during late winter – early spring. These monitoring visits will assess the general health of the hedgerows and determine if any remedial action is required.

5.4.4 Replacement

Any plants that are removed, die or become seriously damaged during the 10-year monitoring period of planting shall be replaced with the same species in the next planting season.

If hedgerows become very thin, coppicing of selected plants / laying of short lengths of hedgerow may be required and will promote vigorous, dense regrowth. This must be done between October and February, outside of the breeding bird season.

5.4.5 Hedge Trimming Regime

To benefit small mammals, minimal interference is recommended, and cutting should be done after autumn fruiting (e.g. in late winter). The key points of the management prescriptions will therefore be as follows (adopting recommendations as outlined within Bright and MacPherson 2002):

- Cutting will be done on a 3-year cycle (part of the hedge will be cut during the first year, another part of the hedge will be cut during the second year and no cutting will be done during the third year), to provide sustained foraging opportunities across the site every active season. Hedgerows will be allowed to develop into a tall, dense, bushy structure and maintained at a height of 3 – (preferably 4) meters.
- At least 30% of the hedge should be left to grow for at least 7 – 10 years.
- Not all hedgerows should be cut in any one year, so some heavy fruiting hedges are always present.
- Flails should not be used, if possible. Therefore, management will require hand tools.
- Coppicing or laying should be used to manage any of the hedgerows on site which become gappy or sparse
- If the size of the hedgerow needs to be reduced, avoid cutting the top and cut one side.

5.5 Individual Tree Creation

Ninety native trees will be planted across the site. Species that are recommended to be planted include Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Oak (*Quercus robur*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Aspen (*Populus tremula*), and Bird Cherry (*Prunus avium*). In order to suppress the growth of undesirable species, wood chips can be placed around the base of the trees. Any trees which bare fruit should not be cut, encouraging the growth of healthy fruit bodies.

5.5.1 Planting

Planting should be carried out in late autumn under suitable weather conditions (not extreme heat, nor freezing). Applying Bonemeal or Rootgrow will enable healthy root growth.

5.5.2 Management

Monitoring assessments will be undertaken annually, these assessing tree health and deciphering whether remedial action is required. These inspections will be carried out by a suitably experienced arborist **during late winter – early spring of each year when required**. As part of these monitoring visits, the arborist will produce a monitoring report which will be sent to the LPA outlining the results and appropriate recommendations (i.e. remedial works, removal /replacement). Trees that die or are removed must be replaced like-for-like in the following planting season. Light pruning will be carried out in October, as required, to encourage healthy growth forms. If weeds begin to develop at the base of the trees, these will be removed through cutting.

Any invasive species, such as Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*), Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) and Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum*

mantegazzianum), will be removed from the site, as these could have deleterious effects on native species. The removal of such species would open-up ground for restoration for natural re-generation. Invasive species will generally be removed by a combination of cutting back and removal of cut material from the site, followed by treatment of stumps, roots or regrowth using an approved systemic herbicide (such as glyphosate). This process may need to be repeated over the course of several years.

Contractors will need to be shown the locations of the species and mark these where needed to help avoid native species being removed accidentally. Areas of bare ground created by this work will be left for natural regeneration (described below).

NB Please note, all mature trees recommended for removal, remedial works or selective thinning will need to be surveyed for (potential roost features PRFs) that may be suitable for roosting bats. If any trees have PRFs, it is recommended they are retained if possible and alternative trees are selected where possible. This will be conducted by a suitably qualified ecologist.

5.6 Mixed Scrub

5.6.1 Proposed Planning

Scrub planting has been proposed to be created across the site. It is recommended to include species such as, Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), and climbers such as, Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*) and Guelder Rose (*Viburnum opulus*). There should be 1 per linear metre.

Planting should be carried out in late autumn, to reduce the impact of very high or low temperatures and large spaces must be left between plants to allow space for tighter growth, without clustering.

5.6.2 Management

Annual management is important to ensure a suitable matrix is maintained between the grassland, scrub and any other habitats. This requires manual or mechanical (during the winter) cutting to ensure it does not become overgrown.

Watering will be carried out when needed throughout the first growing season, weeding after first planting and then thinning every five years. Bramble that begins to grow naturally should be reduced and should be kept at 15% density throughout the scrub. Regular management will be needed to ensure successional scrub does not begin growing within the other neutral grassland and modified grassland areas. Scrub should be limited to a total site coverage that does not exceed 10% of the total area of the site and in blocks not exceeding 10 x 10m, to maintain the site's current habitat status. When required, the scrub should be replaced.

All management must occur outside of the bird nesting season, this spanning February – August (Natural England, 2015). This management must ensure habitat connectivity is retained and if any vegetation is to be lost or become sparse, it must be replaced with the same type of vegetation.

5.7 Pond (non-priority) & Sustainable Drainage System

A Sustainable Urban Drainage System and a non-priority pond will be created. This will be created within the south-west corner of the site.

5.7.1 Planting

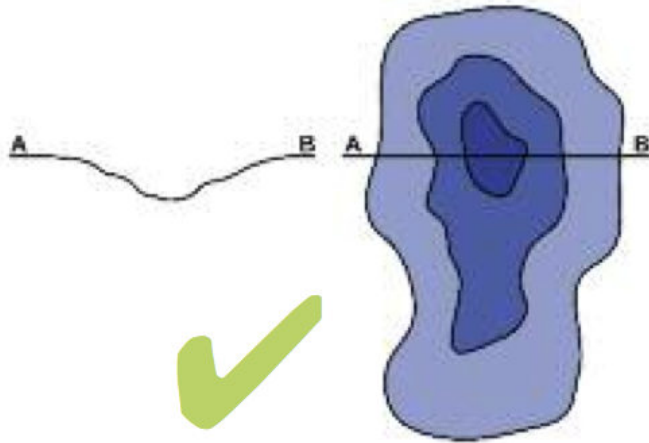
The basin and margins of the pond will be seeded with an appropriate wetland seed mix, such as EM8 Meadow Mixture for Wetlands, to support variations in water levels. The following wetland species are recommended to encourage establishment of a wetland area:

- ☐ Greater Pond-sedge (*Carex riparia*)
- ☐ Sharp-flowered Rush (*Juncus acutiflorus*)
- ☐ Meadow Foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*)
- ☐ Marsh Foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*)
- ☐ Creeping Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*)
- ☐ Rough Meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*)
- ☐ Marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*)
- ☐ Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)
- ☐ Ragged-robin (*Silene flos-cuculi*)
- ☐ Cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*)
- ☐ Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*)
- ☐ Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus pedunculatus*)
- ☐ Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*)

The variety of plant species planted and supported will encourage invertebrate diversity and enhance foraging and sheltering opportunities for amphibians on site. A maintenance regime will be undertaken to establish a varied structure in vegetation and discourage invasive non-native species establishment and overshadowing.

The margins of the SUDs and the pond should be shallow, since the best ecologically valuable ponds have 'gentle shelving edges'. Therefore, the creation of sloping edges is vital whilst excavating the SUDs, to ensure there is a shallow water environment at less than 1:5 (12°) and preferably less than 1:20 (3°) (Freshwater Habitats 2013) (**Fig 8**). It is recommended the SUDs are an approximate maximum depth of 0.9m, but the depth should vary across the pond. Creating shelves aids varying depths to be obtained.

Figure 8. Design of SUDs showing varying depths at a gently sloping level (Freshwater Habitats 2013)



5.7.2 Management

The SUDs and pond will be planted up with a suitable grassland seed mix, such as EM8, and selective plug planting to encourage the establishment of a wetland area. Planting beyond this is not recommended as per Freshwater Habitats (2013), as the new-pond stage within a pond/SUDs is relatively short, and they will colonise naturally. Further, the new-pond stage can be important for some species, such as certain species of dragonflies. Therefore, no planting will occur, but management will be required within 2-5 years after establishment.

In the early years, blanket weed will be pulled out carefully. However, once the waterbody has settled, blanket weed will usually be kept in check by animals and thereby this may not be needed in the future. Any plant that starts to dominate will be thinned out. Only one third of a waterbody should be cleared per year.

Once cleared, plants or debris must be left along the edge of the pond for a few days to allow any trapped wildlife to return to the water.

Frog (*Rana temporaria*) spawning can begin as early as January. From February adult Newts emerge from hibernation and commute to aquatic habitat to breed. Common Toads (*Bufo Bufo*) also congregate in waterbodies in early spring, often shortly after Frogs. All three amphibians then lay eggs in early Spring. Common Toads then move away from waterbodies into terrestrial habitat. In summer metamorphosis takes place.

As a result, the best time for waterbody management is late September and October. Tadpoles would have left the SUDs/pond and adult amphibians have not yet gone into hibernation at this time. Ponds should not be disturbed in mid-winter, as this might expose hibernating amphibians to severe cold, for example Newts will be hibernating in damp areas nearby to the pond and Frogs are known to hibernate at the bottom of waterbodies.

Dense emergent vegetation and scrub should not exceed 30% of the pond. If this does become the case, this should be removed using hand tools between September and October.

The priority pond will be created and managed in the same way, in order to encourage wildlife. Deadwood will be added to the base of the pond and planting will ensure emerging and submerged vegetation covers 50% of the pond. This will enhance the pond for GCN, providing vegetation for egg laying and both sheltering and hibernation spots.

5.8 Compliance Check

A compliance visit will be completed by a suitably qualified ecologist once the construction phase of the development has been completed. The check will be conducted annually for the first 5 years post-completion, and every 5-years thereafter until year 30. The compliance check will be carried out between April and September and when it is relatively dry, although not within a drought. The ecologist will check the condition of all of the habitats on site to assess if they have been achieved and make an assessment if any recommended changes are required to management.

On completion of the visit, a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) monitoring report will be compiled, including the following:

- Assessment of habitats against the objectives defined in this management plan
- Any presence of target species noted during the compliance check
- Date stamped photographic evidence taken from fixed monitoring points, of which will be the central point of each land parcel per habitat type as listed in **Section 4.0**, during the first compliance check after the construction phase
- Detailed site notes including a condition assessment for each habitat type listed in **Section 4.0** (where appropriate) using the condition criteria within the Technical Annex 1 (DEFRA, 2023b, updated 2024).
- Detailed specific recommendations on management actions to promote growth and establishment of target species / habitats including timescales for undertaking actions (if required) and marked site plans to show the actions
- Management of the above recommended actions must be carried out in the next phase and report of any details
- Each BNG monitoring report will be written up in accordance with the BNG Habitat Monitoring Report template provided by Natural England (2023) and will be sent to the LPA.

5.9 Safeguarding

The developer and project manager will be responsible for briefing all site personnel of the ecological sensitivities of the site and implementing the habitat enhancement, creation and management measures outlined within **Sections 4.0 & 5.0**. If any protected species are encountered during the construction works, it will be the responsibility of the project manager to cease works and immediately contact an ecologist for advice.

5.10 Post-Construction Habitat Creation

Table 3 below depicts the indicative timings associated with the habitat creation and enhancements to be undertaken after all construction works on site have been completed. This is considered to be year 1 of the management plan. For those activities that can be undertaken at any time of year, the earliest possible time is recommended.

5.11 Management Responsibilities

Vivid Housing (affordable home provider) will assume responsibility for the management and maintenance of the newly created and retained habitats once construction has been completed. When required, responsibility will include ensuring all management works are completed and qualified ecologists, arborists or landscape managers are contracted, etc. If the land is to be transferred, the new landlords shall bear responsibility for the management and maintenance of habitats within their curtilage. If not, the responsibility shall remain with Doswell. All management works as described above will need to be secured by a Section 106 agreement for the site that will legally oblige Doswell or other agreed party to carry out the works. An annual management timeline of all habitats has been provided in **Table 4** and management works should continue in perpetuity.

A formal review process will be implemented when objectives and management recommendations are not reached / roles and responsibilities are not fulfilled as agreed. The details of this formal review process are as below:

- A suitably qualified ecologist will visit the site to conduct the compliance check (detailed in **Section 5.8**).
- The compliance check will include the write up and submission of a BNG Habitat Monitoring report
- The ecologist will review the success for BNG that the previous recommendations or management actions have for the target species / habitats
- The project manager is contacted by the ecologist and is informed of the recommendations or management actions which have not been fulfilled to identify what or who is responsible
- The BNG Habitat Monitoring report will include a section addressing any raised issues identified during the compliance check
- The BNG Habitat Monitoring report is submitted to the LPA for review and comment

Table 3. Schedule of habitat *retention, enhancement and/or creation* works to be carried out in first year (as per **Sections 4.0 and 5.0**).

General Activity	Specific Activity	Dates / Timing	Description
Habitat Retention (Section 5.1)	Installation of Heras fencing for protection	Anytime	• Heras fencing to be erected along all linear features to be retained. This will be erected prior to work commencement and will prevent any damage during the works. • Large, mature trees to be retained will be protected using standard Arboricultural tree protection measures. • No vehicles will enter the protective ring fencing • Invasive species that establish will be removed.
Habitat Creation Modified Grassland (g4) (Section 5.2)	Planting	Spring or Autumn (when temperatures are suitable)	• Remove weeds, plough, rake, tread to allow a medium tilth, firm surface to be created. • Emorsgate EL1- Flowering Lawn Mixture will be sown. • Sow at an even distribution.
	Year 1-2 Management	Routinely as required, between October and February	• Maintain at a height of 40-60mm every 3-4 weeks. • Remove arisings from the site.
Habitat Creation Other neutral Grassland (g3c) (Section 5.3)	Planting	Autumn or spring (when temperatures are suitable)	• Remove weeds, plough, rake and tread to create a medium tilth, firm surface. • Establish EM2 Emorsgate Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture. • Sow at an even distribution.

	Year 1-2 Management	Between March and October	- Two annual cuts should be carried out, at the end of August and in Autumn. - Cut to a height of 50-75mm. - Dry grass on-site and remove cuttings after one week.
Habitat Creation Native Hedgerow (h2a) (Section 5.4)	Planting	Autumn	Recommended species to be planted include Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Alder Buckthorn (<i>Frangula alnus</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Dog Rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>), Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Butcher's-broom (<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>). These are recommended to be interwoven with climbers, such as Traveller's-joy (<i>Clematis vitalba</i>) and Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>).
	Management	Late winter	- Part of the hedge is cut, using hand tools. - Maintain the height at 3-4m and cut at one side if the size needs to be reduced. - Replace like-for-like if vegetation dies, becomes sparse or is seriously damaged. - Not all hedgerows should be cut in any one year. - Coppice or lay to manage sparse hedgerows.
	Monitoring	Late winter- early spring	Annual monitoring will take place in the first 3 years by a suitably qualified ecologist.
Habitat Creation Individual trees (32) (Section 5.5)	Planting	Late Autumn (when the temperature is suitable)	- Recommended species to plant include: Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), and Bird Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>). - Wood chips can be placed around the tree base. - Rootgrow will be used to encourage healthy root growth.
	Year 1 Management	Monitoring: Late winter –	Weed at the tree base when necessary.

		early spring. Light pruning: October	• Wood chips can be placed around tree bases to suppress weed growth. • Trees with fruiting bodies are not to be cut. • Annual assessments to check tree health and the need for remedial action by a qualified arborist. • Like-for-like replacement of dead, removed or seriously damaged trees must be carried out in the next planting season. • Light pruning where required. • Invasive species that establish will be removed.
Habitat Creation Mixed scrub (h3h) (Section 5.6)	Planting	Late Autumn	• Allow establishment following the planting of recommended plants.
	Weeding	Annually, outside of February to August.	• Cut the scrub back to prevent it becoming overgrown. Keep the bramble at a density of 15%. • Weeding should occur following the first planting. • Water when required.
Habitat Creation Pond (non-priority) (41) and SuDS (Section 5.7)	Planting	Early autumn or spring	• EM8 Meadow Mixture for Wetlands will seed the basin and margins of the pond. • Create gentle shelving edges with a shallow water environment less than 1:5 (12°) and preferably less than 1:20 (3°). • The pond should be created at a maximum depth of 0.9m. • Selective plug planting.
	Management	Late September and October	• Pull blanket weed out carefully. • Thin out any dominating plants, however only one third of a waterbody can be cleared in any one year. • Cleared vegetation must be left at the side of the pond for a few days before being removed. • Dense vegetation and scrub that exceeds 30% of the

			pond cover must be removed.
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5.12 Years 2 – 30 Management / Monitoring Table

Once the initial works covering the first year of management / monitoring have been completed as outlined in **Table 3**, the longer-term management objectives for the ecological features on site will need to be implemented (which have been outlined in detail in the above sections). **Table 4** below provides an overview of the actions required and the timings of when they should be complete (covering years 2– 30 post construction)

Table 4. Schedule of monitoring and management in Years 2 – 30 for all habitats (as per Sections 4.0 and 5.0)

General Activity	Specific Activity	Dates / Timing	Description
Habitat Creation Modified grassland (g4) (Section 5.2)	Years 2-30 Management	As required	- Relax mowing from late June for 4-8 weeks. - Cut no lower than 25-40mm. - Remove all arisings from the site.
	Removal of undesirable species	Winter i.e. October - February (outside of bird nesting season)	Targeted scrub, Bracken and invasive species removal will be carried out as necessary.
Habitat Creation Other neutral Grassland (g3c) (Section 5.3)	Years 2-30 Management	After August and in Autumn	- Two annual cuts should be undertaken: after August and in Autumn. - Cut to a height of 50-75mm. - Leave cuttings on-site for a week prior to removal. - Glyphosate-based weed killer can be used to treat dense nettle and bramble patches.
Habitat Creation Native Hedgerow (h2a) (Section 5.4)	Years 2-30 Management	Monitoring checks: Late winter – early spring Replacement: As necessary Pruning: October	- Weed as necessary. 3-year cycle: Part of the hedge cut in the first year, another part cut in the second year and no cutting in the third year. - Maintain hedgerow at a height of 3-4m. - Cut on one side to reduce width, using hand tools only. - Annual monitoring checks will continue for the first 3 years and bi-annual checks between years 4 and 10 by a qualified ecologist. - Plants that become seriously damaged, sparse or that die will be replaced like-for-like. - Annual pruning to promote healthy growth. - Ensure no human activities impact tree health.

			30% of the hedgerow should be left to grow for 7-10 years. - Not all hedgerows should be cut in one year. - Coppicing or laying can be used to manage sparse hedgerows.
	Removal of undesirable species	Winter i.e. October - February (outside of bird nesting season)	Targeted scrub, Bracken and invasive species removal will be carried out as necessary.
Habitat Creation Individual Tree (32) (Section 5.5)	Management	Thinning between October and February Inspection during late winter – early spring	- Any trees that die, become seriously damaged or that are removed will be replaced like-for-like in the next planting season. - Light pruning will be needed to encourage healthy growth forms. - Annual inspections by a qualified arborist to determine tree health and the need for remedial action.
	Removal of undesirable species	Late September - October	Invasive species will be removed by cutting back and removing them from site. Glyphosates can be used if absolutely necessary.
Habitat Creation Mixed scrub (h3h) (Section 5.7)	Cutting	Annually, outside of February to August	- Cut back to prevent the scrub from becoming overgrown and keep the bramble density at 15%. - No successional scrub should grow on the adjacent grassland. Scrub coverage should be maintained to 10% of the total site area and 10 x 10m per block.
	Thinning	Every 5 years	Selective thinning as recommended by an ecologist or arborist.

Habitat Creation Pond (non-priority) (41) & SuDS (Section 5.7)	Years 2-30 Management	Late September - October	- Any vegetation that is cleared must be left by the pond for a few days before being removed. - Vegetation and scrub that exceeds 30% of the pond must be cut back using hand tools.
	Removal of undesirable species	Late September – October	Any invasive species will be cut and removed from the site. Glyphosate can be used if absolutely necessary.
Compliance Check (Section 5.7)	Monitoring report	Annually for the first 5 years, then every 5 years until year 30 Must be conducted during a suitable time of year and weather conditions	- A report will be produced detailing assessment of habitats against criteria stipulated in Section 4.0 and any necessary remedial actions or adjustments to ongoing management. - The report will be submitted to the LPA. - Any necessary actions must then be completed prior to the next compliance check.

6.0 CONCLUSION

A Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment was carried out by Ecosupport Ltd to the west of Yapton Lane, Walberton, Arundel, BN18 0PQ with regards to the proposal to construct 48 new residential dwellings. This concluded that there is a net loss of +3.85% for habitats following the retention of the majority of the other broadleaved woodland and the creation of individual trees, mixed scrub, other neutral and modified grassland and a pond. Therefore, the purchase of credits is required to meet a 10% gain on-site for habitats. The manner in which the habitats should be managed is detailed within this report, this including how frequently and at what time of year this should be carried out.

7.0 REFERENCES

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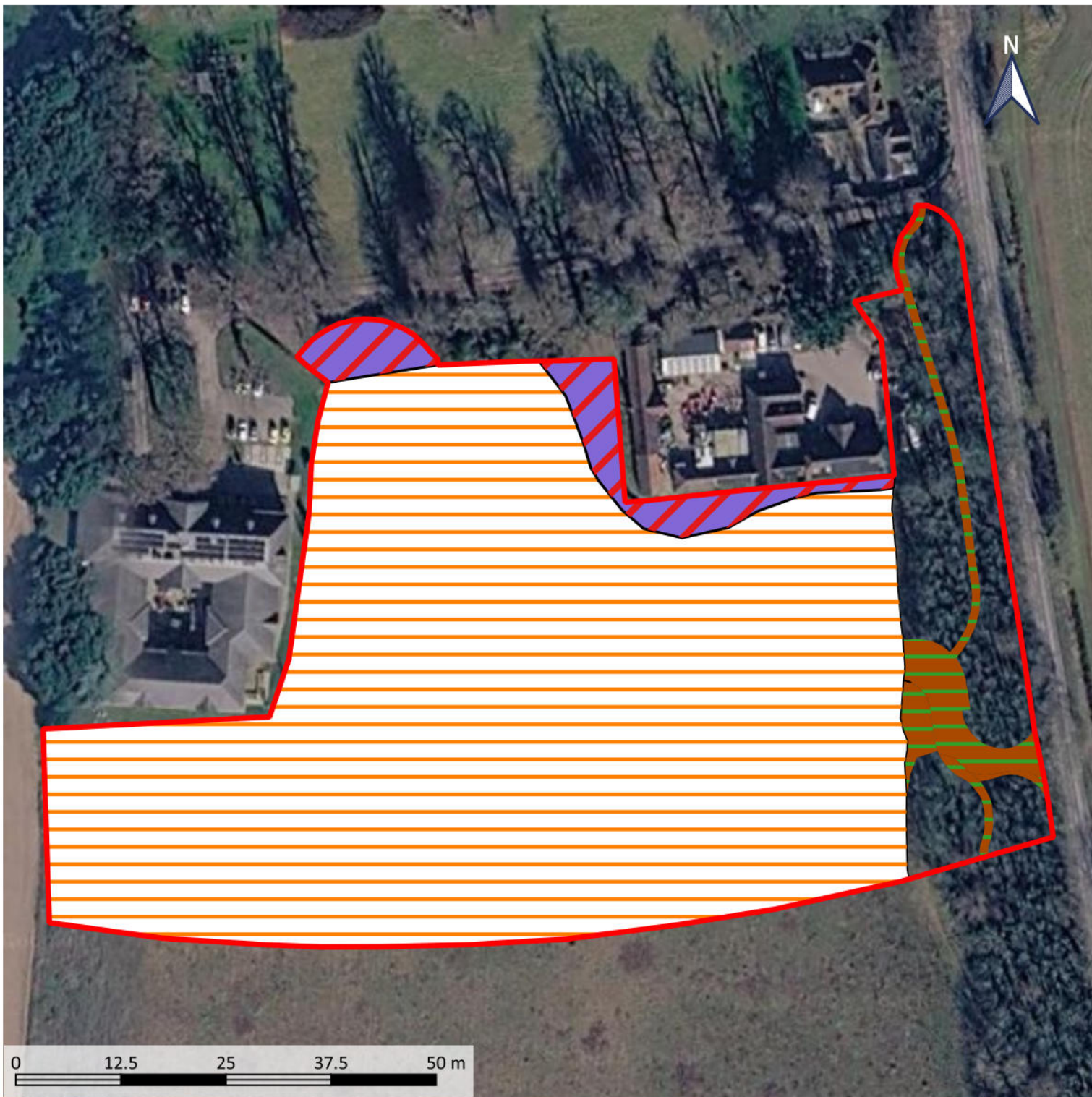
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APPENDIX 1- Baseline Habitats Map



Legend

— Site Boundary

Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (w1f)

Bramble scrub (h3)

Cropland (c1c)



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Map	Pre development Habitats Map
Site	Yapton Lane, Walberton
Client	LandQuest
Date	23/07/2026

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APPENDIX II- Post-development Habitats Map



Legend

- Dormouse and GCN Mitigation Zone
- Site Boundary
- Tree (outside Mitigation Zone)
- Tree (inside Mitigation Zone)
- Native Hedgerow
- Non-Native Hedgerow
- Building
- Vegetated Garden
- Developed Land; Sealed Surface
- Artificial Unvegetated; Unsealed Surface
- Mixed Scrub
- Other Woodland, Broadleaved
- Wildflower Meadow
- SuDS (Sustainable Drainage System)
- Pond (Non-Priority)
- Bulb Planting (Listed as Ground-Level Planter in BNG Metric)



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Map	Post-Dev
Site	Yapton Lane, Walberton
Client	LandQuest
Date	04/07/2024

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