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Biodiversity Management Plan

M T Baines

Stanton Under Bardon

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REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Description of change	Date	Initials
1	Original report	10/07/2023	NHL

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DISCLAIMER

It should be noted that the information above provides details of the Site's current ecological situation. In the event that the proposed development does not commence within 12 months of the date of this report, further advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist as to whether the information provided requires updating in light of changing ecological conditions.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Terms of Instruction

- 1.1 Nicholsons has been commissioned by M T Baines to produce a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) for land at Stanton Under Bardon, Coalville, Leicestershire in respect of the proposed development of new residential and commercial buildings associated with the relocation of the existing farm business.
- 1.2 The BMP will address Condition 43 of the Decision Notice (APP/K2420/W/21/3279939);

“No development shall commence, including works of site clearance and preparation, unless and until a Biodiversity Management Plan for the site, including a timetable for implementation, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority that reflects the mitigation measures set out at Table 10 of the Lockhart Garratt Ecology Summary Report (Ref: 19-2105v4). The Plan shall set out a site-wide strategy for protecting and enhancing biodiversity, containing detailed design of proposed biodiversity enhancements, including a biodiversity net gain assessment using a standard metric, and their subsequent management once the development is completed, including all retained and created habitats (including SuDS) and bat and bird boxes. Development shall be implemented and thereafter maintained in accordance with the approved Management Plan”.

Proposed Development

- 1.3 A hybrid planning application comprising: Main Site - outline permission for erection of buildings for B2 and/or B8 employment, with a maximum floor area of 89,200 sq. m, served by new site access off West Lane and Stanton Lane and incorporating parking, landscaping, drainage, highways and other infrastructure. This will include demolition of existing structures, earthworks and diversion of the Grange Walk footpath (all matters other than access reserved).
- 1.4 The New Farm Site - full permission for the erection of two replacement farm manager dwellings with the replacement of associated agricultural buildings and structures incorporating access, landscaping, drainage and other engineering works. (hereafter referred to as the “Proposed Development”).
- 1.5 For the purpose of this document all recommendations refer to the New Farm Site only.

Site Description

- 1.6 The New Farm Site is located off Ellistown Lane, Standon Under Bardon, Leicestershire. The assessment covered the main areas of development, (centred grid reference SK 46060) (hereafter referred to as “the Site”), which is approximately 2.88ha in area.
- 1.7 At the time of the assessment the Site mostly comprised of two fields of semi improved grassland bounded by hedgerows and scattered trees. One hedgerow intersects the two fields and there was small area of scrub adjacent to Stanton Lane at the south of the site. The Site was surrounded by semi-improved grazing pasture to the east, south and west with a belt of woodland and quarry to the north.
- 1.8 The Site location plan is provided at **Figure 1** and Site Boundary Plan at **Figure 2**.

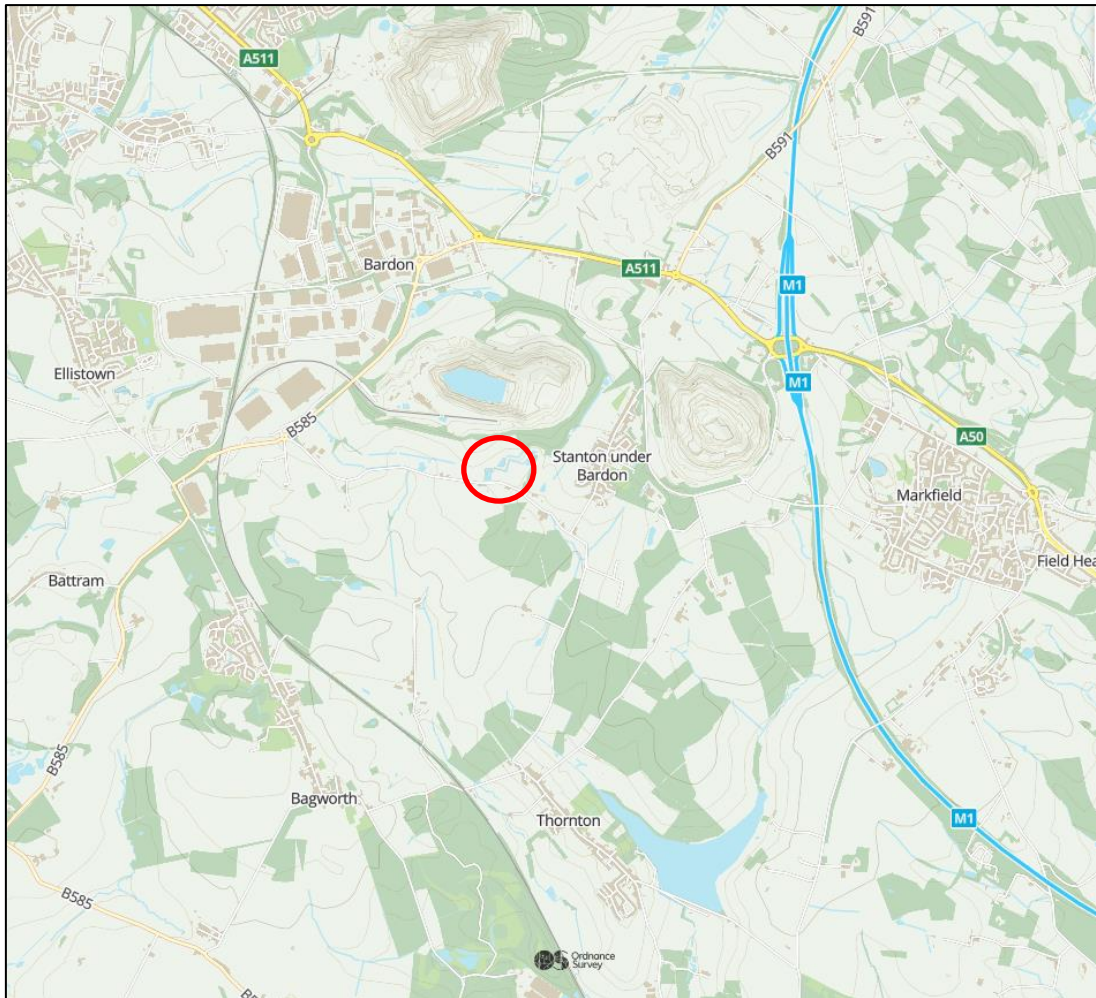


Figure 1: Site Location Plan



Figure 2: Site Boundary Plan

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2. ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Habitats

- 2.1 The majority of the habitat on the Site was of low ecological value (improved grassland formed from grass leys) and, as such, the removal of this habitat will have a limited ecological impact.
- 2.2 There are additional habitats on the Site that are of higher ecological value (scattered scrub and hedgerows). Impacts on these habitats will lead to a higher ecological impact.
- 2.3 There are also offsite habitats in close proximity of the Site that are of higher ecological value; including the bodies of standing water and mixed woodland.

Grassland

- 2.4 The majority of the Site consisted of improved grassland formed from grass leys which was used as cattle pasture.
- 2.5 All of the improved grassland on the Site is to be lost.

Hedgerows

- 2.6 There is a network of hedgerows forming the boundaries of the fields across the Site and intersecting the two existing fields.
- 2.7 The hedgerows along the external boundaries of the Site will be retained apart from small sections to allow access into and across the Site.

Scattered Scrub

- 2.8 A small area of scattered scrub was identified adjacent to the most southern boundary hedgerow.
- 2.9 The scattered scrub will be lost in its entirety.

Species

Badgers

- 2.10 No badger setts were recorded on the Site. An active badger sett was identified in 2019 in the area of scrub and woodland to the north of the Site approximately 50m north of the Site boundary. A low number of snuffle holes were also recorded along the Site's northern boundary as part of follow-up surveys.
- 2.11 The offsite scrub and woodland habitats in addition to the northern hedgerow will be retained with a small grassland buffer on the Site. In the south section of the Site the grassland will be improved and managed as a species rich grassland with a number of translocated trees and an attenuation pond.

Bats

- 2.12 The Proposed Development will lead to a small loss in existing hedgerows to facilitate access into and across the Site. The hedgerows and adjacent woodland habitats are of value to foraging and commuting bats. The shelterbelt along the eastern boundary is to be retained.

Birds

- 2.13 The hedgerows, offsite woodland and areas of dense and scattered scrub are of value to foraging and nesting birds. The offsite woodland and the majority of the existing hedgerows will be retained, apart from sections of hedgerow to allow access. This will lead to the loss of suitable nesting habitat.

Amphibians

- 2.14 Great Crested Newts *Triturus cristatus* (GCN) were not recorded on the Site but were recorded within the three waterbodies closest to the Site (P9, P10 and P11 from the GCN Report; Lockhart Garratt 18-3147) located 0.4km west, 0.1km north and 0.7km respectively from the north of the Site.
- 2.15 Small populations of common amphibians were also recorded within the same waterbodies and two further waterbodies located 0.2km west of the south of the Site.
- 2.16 All of the offsite ponds will be retained as part of the Proposed Development. Loss to suitable terrestrial habitat will be subject to both temporary and permanent losses.

Reptiles

- 2.17 No reptiles were recorded on the Site as part of the ecological survey work.

3. PROPOSED BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENTS

Habitats

Hedgerows

- 3.1 Replacement hedgerow planting will be required to mitigate for this loss of existing hedgerows. New hedgerow planting is proposed along the new access road and bin store.
- 3.2 Locally abundant, native plants will be used for all newly planted hedgerows; planted in double staggered rows.

Woodland and Trees

- 3.3 Areas of new woodland planting will be created parallel to the southern hedgerow which will provide additional habitat, landscape connectivity and variation in habitat.
- 3.4 It is also the intention that, if possible, some of the existing semi-mature trees located on the 'Main Site' will be translocated into areas as identified on the Plant Schedule (Reference 11432_FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0003).

Attenuation Pond

- 3.5 The attenuation pond and associated reedbed on the Site are to be designed to consistently hold water or at least be wet enough to sustain the associated reedbed habitat.
- 3.6 The banks of the pond are also to be planted up with suitable wet grassland species to provide additional biodiversity resource for invertebrates and amphibians.

Grassland

- 3.7 Rough, species rich grassland habitat is to be created in areas of open space to provide compensatory habitat for the lost semi-improved grassland.
- 3.8 All created grassland habitats will be subject to low intensity grazing management (where appropriate) with no fertiliser input.

Species

Bats

- 3.9 Replacement newly planted hedgerows and areas of new woodland planting are included as part of the landscape design for the Site to maintain commuting links across the wider landscape. A minimum 3-5m grassland buffer is to be kept from all retained hedgerows with a minimum 10m buffer around areas of offsite woodland to the east of the Site to protect bats foraging and commuting along these features.
- 3.10 Sensitive working practices such as no night working and no artificial lighting of the woodland and hedgerows will act to safeguard any bats commuting or foraging around or near the Site during construction. Essential lighting incorporated into the Proposed Development should include directional, baffled lighting and motion sensors alongside other methods of installation to reduce disruptive light spill. A warm white light spectrum should be adopted to reduce blue light component with 'dark areas' incorporated around the boundary hedgerows and woodland

to minimise disruption to bat foraging and commuting routes. Guidance in regards of bats and artificial lighting can be obtained from the Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK (ILP, 2018)¹.

Birds

- 3.11 Replacement native hedgerows and translocated scattered trees are included in the Soft Landscape Proposals (Reference: 11432-FDPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0001). I
- 3.12 Hedgerows sections to be removed are to be removed outside of the bird nesting season (March – August inclusive).
- 3.13 Swallows have been identified as nesting in the buildings on the 'Main Site' which will be lost as part of the proposal for the neighbouring site and mitigation nests will need to be created. As the buildings to be erected on the 'Main Site' are not suitable for use by swallows it is recommended that replacement nests are incorporated into the design of the bespoke bat house to be created on the 'Main Site', however there is also opportunity to provide mitigation habitat within the proposed new buildings to be constructed within the Site.

Amphibians

- 3.14 Due to the close proximity of confirmed GCN populations to the Site, a Natural England Protected Species Mitigation Licence will be required prior to construction works commencing. Due to the age of the current survey data, updated survey data will be required to support such an application. Alternatively the Site can be entered into the Natural England District Level Licensing Scheme for GCN. As part of the licence application and subsequent works trapping out of the Site may be required to minimise risks to any GCN that may be present within the Site.
- 3.15 In addition; sensitive working practices such as phased vegetation clearance and destructive searches by hand will safeguard any amphibians should they be present within the improved grassland, hedgerows, scrub and woodland habitats within or close to the Site.
- 3.16 Habitat improvements for GCN include rough, species rich grassland creation, woodland planting and the creation of an attenuation pond and features suitable for wildlife. Log piles and hibernacula should also be incorporated into woodland and grassland habitats.

Reptiles

- 3.17 Habitat creation in the form of woodland planting, waterbody and grassland creation will provide suitable habitat for this group of species.
- 3.18 The retention and buffering of the Site boundaries will retain dispersal corridors into the wider local area which will allow potential colonisation of the Site by reptiles from existing local populations.
- 3.19 Sensitive working practices such as phased vegetation clearance and destructive searches via hand to safeguard any amphibians will also protect reptiles should they be present on the Site.

¹ Institution of Lighting Professionals. (2018). Bats and artificial lighting in the UK. London: Bat Conservation Trust.

4. BIODIVERSITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Methodology

- 4.1 The DEFRA Biodiversity Metric 4.0 (“the Metric”) provides a way of measuring and accounting for biodiversity losses and gains resulting from development or land management change.
- 4.2 Following a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) site survey and habitat mapping, the areas of habitats within a site are input into the Metric using the UK Habitat Classification methodology converted from the standard JNCC Phase 1 habitat survey classifications. Each habitat has a predetermined distinctiveness score, which is inputted once the habitat is selected. The distinctiveness score reflects how rare that habitat is across England and whether the habitat is considered a Priority Habitat in accordance with S.41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006. Distinctiveness scores range from ‘Low’ to ‘Very High’.
- 4.3 Once the classification and distinctiveness of the habitat has been determined, the condition of the habitat has to be assessed. These condition assessments are defined within the technical supplement to the Metric and provide a set of criteria against which differing habitats are assessed. Depending on how many of the criteria the habitat passes, the condition can then be classified on a scale ranging from ‘Poor’ to ‘Good’ with a corresponding score of 1-3.
- 4.4 In addition to the habitats present within a site, the strategic significance of a site within the wider landscape is also considered. The Metric will add additional value to habitats within a preferred location for biodiversity i.e. within an area formally identified within local strategy. This may include Biodiversity Action Plans, Nature Recovery Areas and green infrastructure strategies.
- 4.5 Habitats outside of these areas are assigned a low strategic significance, which is not penalised, but adds no further value to the habitat score.
- 4.6 Once all of this information is provided, the Metric will calculate a total baseline biodiversity value for a site taking into account all of the aforementioned features (“the Metric Calculation”).

Biodiversity Baseline Calculation

- 4.7 The PEA for the Site confirms that it comprises semi-improved grassland, hedgerows and scattered scrub. The baseline habitat map is presented at **Appendix 1**.
- 4.8 Using the condition sheets as set out within Technical Annex 1² the conditions of the habitats within the Site were assessed, the full condition assessment tables and site notes are presented at **Appendix 2**.
- 4.9 The majority of the habitats within the Site will be lost as part of the Proposed Development. The majority of the boundary hedgerows will be retained with only small sections lost to allow access. A summary of the baseline assessment for the area habitats is presented at **Table 1** and the baseline assessment for linear habitats at **Table 2**. The results of the metric calculation are set out in **Appendix 3**.

² <http://nepubprod.appspot.com/publication/6049804846366720>

- 4.10 It should be noted that 'Bramble Scrub' is not subject to a condition assessment with condition allocated as 'Poor'.

Strategic Significance

- 4.11 For the purposes of the Metric Calculation, the area habitats within the Site have been classified as having Low Strategic Significance as they are an '*Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy*'. The hedgerow habitats have been classified as having a High Strategic Significance as they are a priority habitat and recognised within the local Biodiversity Action Plan ("the LBAP").

Table 1: Baseline Area Habitats, Condition and Units

Phase 1 Habitat Type	Metric Habitat	Condition sheet used	Condition	Area (ha)	Biodiversity Units
Semi-improved grassland	Grassland; modified grassland	Grassland (Low distinctiveness)	Moderate	2.90	11.60
Scattered scrub	Heathland and scrub: Bramble scrub	N/A	Poor	0.02	0.08
Total baseline biodiversity units for area habitats					11.68

Table 2: Baseline Linear habitat Condition and Units

Phase 1 Habitat Type	Metric Habitat	Condition sheet used	Condition	Length (km)	Biodiversity Units
Hedgerow 1	Native hedgerow	Hedgerow	Moderate	0.152	1.05
Hedgerow 2	Native hedgerow	Hedgerow	Moderate	0.085	0.59
Hedgerow 3	Native hedgerow	Hedgerow	Poor	0.218	1.00
Hedgerow 4	Native hedgerow	Hedgerow	Moderate	0.083	0.57
Hedgerow 5	Native hedgerow	Hedgerow	Moderate	0.218	1.50
Total baseline biodiversity units for linear habitats					4.72

Biodiversity Post-development Assessment

- 4.12 The Post-Development Calculation has been undertaken using the Soft Landscape Proposals (11432-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0001, Sheet 1 of 1, Revision P02), Hard Landscape Proposals (11432-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0002, Revision P03) and Plant Schedule (11432-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-003, Revision P02) produced by FPCR Environmental and Design Ltd. A post-development habitat plan is provided at **Appendix 4**.
- 4.13 A summary of the post-development habitat assessment within the Metric is presented in **Table 3** and linear habitat assessment is presented in **Table 4**. Target condition have been based on

the details provided in the hard and soft landscape proposals and planting schedule. Post-Development Condition Sheets are presented at **Appendix 5**.

Strategic Significance

- 4.14 For the purposes of the Metric Calculation, the habitats within the Site have been classified as having Low Strategic Significance as they are an '*Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy*'. Habitats that are considered to contribute to the National Forest Strategy are awarded a higher Strategic Significance³ as well the better quality grassland.

Table 3: Post-Development Area habitats, Condition and Units

Proposed Habitat (landscape plan descriptions)	Metric Habitat	Condition Sheet Used	Condition	Area (ha)	Biodiversity Units
Buildings	Developed land; sealed surface	N/A	N/A	0.447	0.00
Hardstanding	Developed land; sealed surface	N/A	N/A	0.751	0.00
Translocated scattered trees	Individual trees	Individual trees	Moderate	0.5537	1.95
Translocated scattered trees	Individual trees	Individual trees	Good	0.4031	1.78
Proposed woodland planting	Woodland; other woodland, broadleaved	Woodland	Moderate	0.089	0.48
Existing damaged grassland	Grassland; other neutral grassland	Grassland; medium, high & v.high	Moderate	1.246	9.18
Proposed wetland grassland	Grassland; other neutral grassland	Grassland; medium, high & v.high	Moderate	0.102	0.75
Reedbed	Wetland; reedbed	Wetland	Moderate	0.012	0.09
SUDs	Sustainable urban drainage feature	Urban	Moderate	0.058	0.14
Total post-development biodiversity units for area habitats					14.37

³ It should be noted that in discussion with Phil Metcalfe from The National Forest Company, he supports the idea that in line with the National Forest strategy the strategic significance of certain habitats (woodland and scattered trees) should be upgraded to a higher strategic significance.

Table 4: Post-Development Linear habitats, Condition and Units

Proposed Habitat (landscape plan descriptions)	Metric Habitat	Condition	Length (km)	Biodiversity Units
Habitat Retention				
Hedgerow 1	Native hedgerow	Moderate	0.152	1.05
Hedgerow 2	Native hedgerow	Moderate	0.085	0.59
Hedgerow 3	Native hedgerow	Poor	0.211	0.97
Hedgerow 4	Native hedgerow	Moderate	0.083	0.57
Hedgerow 5	Native hedgerow	Moderate	0.211	1.46
Habitat Creation				
Hedgerow 6	Native species rich hedgerow	Moderate	0.02	0.15
Hedgerow 7	Native species rich hedgerow	Moderate	0.015	0.12
Total post-development biodiversity units for linear habitats				4.90

Conclusion

4.15 Based on the assessment within the Metric, there will be;

- **a gain of 3.55 area habitat units giving a 30.36% net gain.**
- **a gain of 0.19 hedgerow habitat units giving a 4.01% net gain.**

4.16 The calculation takes into account the retained linear features along with the habitats to be created at the Site. A biodiversity net gain of over 10% has been achieved for habitat unit areas of the calculation but not for hedgerow units.

5. HABITAT MANAGEMENT

- 5.1 This section will set out the methods by which the existing habitats identified in Section 2.4 - 2.9 will need to be protected and managed throughout the duration of the Proposed Development. Post development management of newly created habitats will also be detailed.
- 5.2 For each habitat, details are given for three stages; pre-construction, during construction and post construction. The post construction management for all habitats retained and created will be undertaken in line with the FPCR Plant Schedule and General Landscape Management Proposals outlined at **Appendix 6**.

Existing / Retained Habitats

Scrub

Pre-Construction

- 5.3 All areas of scrub to be removed should be undertaken outside the breeding bird season (March – August) inclusive). If removal cannot be facilitated outside of this period than a nesting bird check must be undertaken by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) no more than 24 hours prior to removal.
- 5.4 If evidence of nesting birds is found then the habitat cannot be removed until it has been confirmed that the nest is no longer in active use. A SQE will outline a suitable buffer area to minimise the level of disturbance to any nesting birds until the nest is found to be no longer in use.

During Construction

- 5.5 No recommendations during construction as no scrub habitat is to be retained.

Post-Construction

- 5.6 No scrub habitat is to be retained or created as part of the Proposed Development so no recommendations or management details are provided.

Hedgerows

Pre-Construction

- 5.7 Retained hedgerows on the boundary of the Site will be protected using fencing during the construction phase. Prior to any construction works commencing, the lengths of retained hedgerows along the boundary of the Site are to be identified. A physical boundary such as HERAS fencing should be used to demarcate the retained habitat and prevent any construction creep.
- 5.8 Implementation of the Tree Protection Plan (TPP; Nicholsons. 2023, Reference: 22-1892) and Root Protection Areas (RPA) presented within the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) (Nicholsons, 2023 Reference: 22-1889) must be completed prior to the commencement of construction. Measures presented in this document will assist in minimising direct or indirect impacts on retained lengths of hedgerow through the installation of physical barriers and ground protection ahead of the main Site clearance works commencing.

- 5.9 Prior to the commencement of the Proposed Development a lighting strategy should be approved by a SQE to reduce impacts on this habitat post-development.
- 5.10 All sections of hedgerow to be removed should be undertaken outside the breeding bird season (March – August) inclusive). If removal cannot be facilitated outside of this period than a nesting bird check must be undertaken by a SQE no more than 24 hours prior to removal.
- 5.11 If evidence of nesting birds is found then the habitat cannot be removed until it has been confirmed that the nest is no longer in active use. An SQE will outline a suitable buffer area to minimise the level of disturbance to any nesting birds until the nest is found to be no longer in use.

During Construction

- 5.12 During construction mitigation measures must be followed by operatives to minimise potential impacts upon the retained hedgerows including avoidance of trampling, littering or the storage or placement of materials within close proximity of these habitats.
- 5.13 Standard construction pollution and dust control measures should be implemented.
- 5.14 Physical boundaries demarcating the RPA's must be regularly checked by the Site Manager to ensure they have not become damaged or moved as part of the construction works.
- 5.15 Construction lighting should be directed away from retained hedgerows.

Post-Construction

- 5.16 Hedgerow creation will be undertaken.
- 5.17 Fruiting species known to be attractive to locally important species (e.g. Red and Amber List hedgerow bird species and hedgehog) should be incorporated in the planting mix, along with new native hedgerow trees where appropriate to provide additional nesting and roosting opportunities for birds and bats in the long-term.
- 5.18 The hedgerow management detailed in the FPCR Plant Schedule and General Landscape Management Proposals outlined at **Appendix 6** will maximise value for wildlife including birds and small mammals. Ideally pruning works should be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season .

Grassland

Pre-Construction

- 5.19 Areas of the existing improved grassland will be retained within the buffer and RPA's of the retained hedgerows. The areas of retained grassland (and the retained hedgerows) will be protected using fencing during the construction phase. Prior to any construction works commencing, the retained areas of grassland are to be identified. A physical boundary such as HERAS fencing should be used to demarcate the retained habitat and prevent any construction creep.

- 5.20 The existing programme of intensive agricultural management is to be maintained, so as to maintain the low suitability of this habitat for these species (e.g. amphibians, ground nesting birds and reptiles).

During Construction

- 5.21 The areas of grassland do however surround or are within close proximity to a number of offsite waterbodies that were found to support GCN and common amphibians and as such, sensitive working practices have been recommended to minimise the potential risks. Phased vegetation clearance and destructive hand searches should be undertaken to minimise potential impacts upon potential amphibian and reptile species present within the Site. It is likely that habitat manipulation and methods to remove amphibians from the Site will be detailed a part of the required GCN licence or district licence application.

Post-Construction

- 5.22 All grassland creation will be undertaken using a species rich grassland mix; Emorsgate EM1-General Purpose Meadow Mix. Some areas of close mown grassland areas will be created determined by location and visual importance across the Site; likely to be in areas of close proximity to the proposed residential properties.
- 5.23 The remaining areas of species rich grassland will be allowed to set seed prior to the single annual cut. All arisings should be removed from the Site to prevent nutrient enrichment. It is possible to utilise arisings to create a grass cutting pile within the 'wilder' area to the east of the Site providing suitable habitat for nesting grass snake *Natrix helvetica* and reduce the need for arisings to be removed from Site.
- 5.24 The long term management of the area of the species rich grassland detailed in the FPCR Plant Schedule and General Landscape Management Proposals outlined at **Appendix 6** aims to maximise this habitat for botanical interest and to maintain this habitat for potential foraging and breeding habitat for ground nesting birds, amphibians, reptiles, brown hare and small mammals.

Post Development Created Habitats

Waterbodies

Post-Construction

- 5.25 The creation of a new waterbodies (Attenuation Pond) within the area of species rich grassland should be carried out in line with approved design plans. Associate habitats (detailed below) will also require to be included in the construction.
- 5.26 Management of emergent and marginal vegetation is to be maintained to ensure the retained and newly created waterbodies do not become choked by vegetation and maintain the original design objectives for wildlife and flood attenuation capacity.
- 5.27 The long term management of the area of the created waterbody detailed in the FPCR Plant Schedule and General Landscape Management Proposals outlined at **Appendix 6** aims to maximise this habitat for potential foraging and breeding habitat for amphibians and reptiles.

Wet Grassland**Post-Construction**

- 5.28 New areas of wet grassland will be created as part of the overall landscape design for the Site adjacent to the Attenuation Pond. The grassland habitat should be created in line with the planting specification provided in the Plant Schedule produced by FPCR and avoid the deposit of topsoil on the newly profiled banks; allowing some natural regeneration from the seed bank alongside the proposed seed application.
- 5.29 Management of this grassland should be undertaken to ensure the habitat matches the proposed habitat type and prevent undesirable species becoming dominant by targeted removal by hand or herbicide application.
- 5.30 The long term management of the area of the species rich grassland detailed in the General Landscape Management Proposals outlined at **Appendix 6** aims to maximise this habitat for botanical interest and to maintain this habitat for potential foraging and breeding habitat for ground nesting birds, amphibians, reptiles, brown hare and small mammals.

Reedbed**Post-Construction**

- 5.31 New areas of reedbed creation will be undertaken in association with the new attenuation pond and as part of the overall landscape design for the Site. The habitat should be created in line with the planting specification provided in the Plant Schedule produced by FPCR.
- 5.32 Management of emergent and marginal vegetation is to be maintained to ensure the retained and newly created waterbodies do not become choked by vegetation and maintain the original design objectives for wildlife and flood attenuation capacity.
- 5.33 The long term management of the area of the species rich grassland detailed in the FPCR Plant Schedule and General Landscape Management Proposals outlined at **Appendix 6** aims to maximise this habitat for potential foraging and breeding habitat for nesting birds, amphibians, and small mammals.

Buildings**Post Construction**

- 5.34 Two new residential buildings will be constructed within the Site with associated access road, workshop and parking. Four new cattle sheds and agricultural barns will also be created in the northern parcel with associated hardstanding and grassland buffer.
- 5.35 No specific post-construction management is outlined for the residential buildings or proposed cattle and agricultural barns.

Broadleaved Woodland***Post-Construction***

- 5.36 New areas of woodland planting will be created as part of the overall landscape design for the Site. The woodland habitat should be created in line with the planting specification provided in the Plant Schedule produced by FPCR.
- 5.37 The long-term management of the retained and created woodland onsite is detailed within the FPCR Plant Schedule and General Landscape Management Proposals outlined at **Appendix 6** and will maximise the benefit of these habitats for wildlife with management works that involve pruning, thinning and coppicing to be undertaken outside the nesting bird season.

All Habitats***Post-Construction***

- 5.38 Management post-construction will be undertaken by the appointed maintenance contractors appointed by the facilities manager on an annual basis. The maintenance of the habitats created will be undertaken by landscape contractor responsible for the implementation of the works for the first year after practical completion.
- 5.39 The maintenance and management schedule outlined in the FPCR Plant Schedule and General Landscape Management Proposals outlined at **Appendix 6** should be followed.
- 5.40 The Management Plan will be reviewed prior to the end of the 10 year management term outlined in the current document and a new maintenance and management plan produced for the next ten years of entire remaining management term (20years) in line with the habitat conditions at that time and in line with expected condition assumptions as part of the Metric.

6. SPECIES MANAGEMENT

- 6.1 This section will set out the methods by which the notable protected species identified in Section 2.10 - 2.17 will be protected and managed throughout the duration of the Proposed Development.
- 6.2 A toolbox talk is to be given to the contractors undertaking the works by the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) prior to works starting on Site. The toolbox talk will include a briefing on the species that may be present within the area to be worked, their habitat preferences and also a set of instructions to follow if any are encountered as part of the works.
- 6.3 For each species, details will be given for three stages: pre-construction, during construction and post-construction.

Amphibians

Pre-Construction

- 6.4 Evidence of GCN and common amphibians have been recorded within 0.1km of the Site. Ahead of the Site clearance commencing the existing management of grazing across the grassland habitats within the Site should be maintained so as to maintain the low suitability of these features for amphibians.
- 6.5 Registration of the Site under the District Licence Scheme or a Full Mitigation Licence Application to Natural must be secured.

During Construction

- 6.6 Removal of suitable habitat (e.g. hedgerows, scrub, tall grassland) or works to existing ditches should preferably be completed outside of the hibernation period (mid-Nov to Feb inclusive) and with overnight temperature consistently above 5°C and be subject to a pre-works check by a SQE.
- 6.7 Suitable refugia (e.g. rubble piles) present within the proposed works area is to be searched and removed by the ECoW. Any amphibians captured as part of this will be relocated outside the construction zone or to an agreed receptor site agreed as part of the licenced application. All works should be undertaken by a suitably licensed and qualified ecologist.
- 6.8 Any areas of tall grassland (e.g. 0.5m above), scrub and tall ruderal habitat to be lost are to be cut/strimmed/brush cut or flailed initially to a height of 150mm.
- 6.9 After a 5 day period this area is then to be strimmed to a height of 50mm before being soil stripped.
- 6.10 Any sections of hedgerow, or individual mature trees are to be cut to ground level and then left for 5 days before the roots belonging to these features are removed. Root removal or disturbance of roots should not take place during the hibernation period (mid-Nov to Feb inclusive).

Post-Construction

- 6.11 Habitat improvements and creation include rough grassland, woodland planting and attenuation pond features. Log piles and hibernaculum are to be installed within the grassland or hedgerow habitats to the east and north of the Site to compensate for any terrestrial refugia to be lost. At least one hibernaculum and two log piles should be created in association with each newly created attenuation pond).
- 6.12 Log piles should be checked annually and topped up with logs when required to maintain a permanent refugia.

Badgers

Pre-Construction

- 6.13 No setts were recorded on the Site. An active badger sett was identified within 50m of the Site boundary to the north with snuffling seen along the northern boundary. A pre-commencement walkover of the Site is recommended ahead of any construction works.
- 6.14 The retained boundary hedgerows are to be protected following RPA guidelines outlined in the AMS; these boundary features could offer possible commuting routes for badgers in the wider landscape.

During Construction

- 6.15 Retained boundary features protected as part of the AMS will be maintained throughout construction.
- 6.16 The construction phase will avoid night working and lighting. Where essential lighting is required, it will incorporate directional and baffled lighting and motion sensors and other methods of reducing disruptive light spill. All essential lighting should still aim to avoid any light spill on habitats considered suitable for foraging badgers including hedgerows, offsite scrub and woodland.

Post-Construction

- 6.17 Habitat creation includes species rich grassland, woodland and hedgerow planting that will be managed according to the FPCR Plant Schedule and General Landscape Management Proposals outlined at **Appendix 6**. Management will allow for areas of short and longer grassland that will support foraging opportunities for badgers.

Bats

Pre-Construction

- 6.18 Prior to the commencement of the Proposed Development the lighting strategy must have been approved by a SQE to ensure that it will not impact adversely upon bats that may be using the Site.

During Construction

- 6.19 The construction phase will avoid night working and lighting. Where essential lighting is required, it will incorporate directional and baffled lighting and motion sensors and other

methods of reducing disruptive light spill. All essential lighting should still aim to avoid any light spill on habitats considered suitable for foraging and roosting bats including hedgerows, mature trees and waterbodies.

Post-Construction

- 6.20 Habitat creation will include areas of woodland creation, species rich grassland, hedgerows and tree planting and will be managed in line with the FPCR Plant Schedule and General Landscape Management Proposals outlined at **Appendix 6**.
- 6.21 It is recommended that at least one bat box (such as a Greenwood Ecohabitats single or two crevice bat box or Schwegler 1FF) is installed within the area of retained offsite woodland in the west of the Site. Boxes should be as high as possible, at least 4-5m of the ground and allow free flight access within the woodland to the entry holes. Lighting should be minimised in areas where boxes are installed.
- 6.22 The location, height and orientation of all new wildlife boxes within the Site will be advised by a SQE.
- 6.23 All installed bat boxes will need to be checked annually for signs of damage; ideally during the winter months to minimise disturbance. Boxes can be checked from ground level and any missing or damaged boxes should be replaced like for like.

Birds

Pre-Construction

- 6.24 Prior to the commencement of the Proposed Development the lighting strategy must have been approved by a SQE to limit disturbance to suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
- 6.25 Suitable nesting and foraging habitat (woodland and hedgerows) to be retained within, and around the boundaries of the Site will be protected through implementation of the appropriate tree protection measures outlined in the AMS.

During Construction

- 6.26 All areas of habitat that have the potential to support nesting birds that are to be removed should be undertaken outside the breeding bird season (March – August) inclusive). If removal cannot be facilitated outside of this period than a nesting bird check must be undertaken by a SQE no more than 24 hours prior to removal.
- 6.27 If evidence of nesting birds is found then the habitat cannot be removed until it has been confirmed that the nest is no longer in active use. An SQE will outline a suitable buffer area to minimise the level of disturbance to any nesting birds until the nest is found to be no longer in use.
- 6.28 The construction phase will avoid night working and lighting. Where essential lighting is required, it will incorporate directional and baffled lighting and motion sensors and other methods of reducing disruptive light spill. All essential lighting should still aim to avoid any light

spill on habitats considered suitable for nesting and foraging birds including hedgerows, woodland and mature trees.

Post-Construction

- 6.29 Habitat creation includes hedgerow planting, grassland and woodland, with proposed management outlined in the FPCR Plant Schedule and General Landscape Management Proposals at **Appendix 6** that maximises value for wildlife including, annual grassland cutting and woodland maintenance outside of the bird nesting season and minimising hedgerow trimming.
- 6.30 The installation of a selection of bird boxes should be undertaken across the Site within areas of mature retained hedgerow, the translocated scattered trees or the adjacent offsite woodland where appropriate. At least two woodcrete (or similar) open fronted nest boxes and two nest boxes with a mix of 28mm and 32mm entrance holes should be provided.
- 6.31 Boxes should be installed at least 3m above ground level but the location, height and orientation of all new wildlife boxes within the Site will be advised by the SQE.
- 6.32 Boxes should be checked annually for signs of damage; ideally during the winter months to minimise disturbance. Boxes can be checked from ground level and any missing or damaged boxes should be replaced like for like.

Reptile

Pre-Construction

- 6.33 No evidence of reptiles were recorded at the Site. Ahead of the Site clearance commencing the existing intensive management of arable, improved and semi-improved grassland habitats within the Site should be maintained so as to maintain the low suitability of these features for reptiles.

During Construction

- 6.34 The phased vegetation clearance outlined for amphibians at 6.6 - 6.10 above will also protect any reptiles that may be using the Site on occasion.
- 6.35 Suitable refugia (e.g. rubble piles) present within the proposed works area is to be searched and removed by the Ecological Clerk of Works. Any reptiles captured as part of this will be relocated into suitable habitat outside of the construction zone.

Post-Construction

- 6.36 Long term management of these habitats outlined in the FPCR Plant schedule and General Landscape Management Proposals at **Appendix 6** is designed to maximise the habitat value to a range of wildlife including reptiles.
- 6.37 Log piles and hibernaculum installed as per the recommendations for amphibians will also offer areas of refugia for reptiles.

7. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

- 7.1 Management post-construction will be undertaken by the appointed maintenance contractors appointed by the facilities manager on an annual basis. The maintenance of the habitats created will be undertaken by landscape contractor responsible for the implementation of the works for the first year after practical completion.
- 7.2 The maintenance and management schedule outlined in the FPCR Plant Schedule and General Landscape Management Proposals at **Appendix 6** should be followed.
- 7.3 The General Landscape Management Proposals outlined at **Appendix 6** will be reviewed prior to the end of the 10 year management term outlined in the current document and a new maintenance and management plan produced for the next ten years of entire remaining management term (20years).
- 7.4 Enhancements installed in regard to birds, bats reptiles and amphibians should be checked from the ground annually for damage. Any boxes that are missing or damaged should be replaced on a like for like basis during the winter months (December-February).

8. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Baseline) Habitat Map

Ref: 22-1870 (V1)



LEGEND:

Site Boundary = 2.92ha

Scattered Tree

Scattered Scrub

SI

Semi-improved Grassland
- 2.92ha

Mixed Woodland (Off Site)
- 0.543ha

Pond (Off Site) - 0.639ha

Hedgerow
H1 - 0.152km
H2 - 0.085km
H3 - 0.218km
H4 - 0.083km
H5 - 0.218km
0.756km

Wet Ditch - 0.224km

Dry Ditch - 0.091km

Target Note:
T1 - Snuffle holes
T2 - Mammal trails
T3 - Badger sett

NICHOLSONS

Leading solutions for the natural environment

TITLE:
Ecological Phase 1 Habitat Survey

PROJECT/SITE:
Ellistown Lane, Stanton Under Bardon

CLIENT:
M T Baines and Sons

MAP REF:
5988/01/22-1870

VERSION:
v1

DATE:
02/02/23

SCALE:
1:1,500@A3

APPROVED BY:
SH

PRODUCED BY:
SM

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Appendix 2: Baseline Habitat Condition Sheets

Ref: 22-2928 (V1)

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type(s)			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
Site name and location	Stanton Under Bardon / Bardon 3 - New Farm	On-site or off-site	Onsite
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description			
Area of cattle grazed grassland; 2 field parcels intersected by H3; Poor SI			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classific			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs (this may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	Y	
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	N	
C	Some scattered scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area. Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y	
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	N	
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Y	
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Y	
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Y	
		Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)	Yes
		Number of criteria passed	5
Condition Assessment	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)	Moderate	
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnotes			
Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i>, spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>, curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i>, broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>, common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>, greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i>, white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>. Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover. Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement. Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types													
Habitat Type													
Native hedgerow Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Native hedgerow with trees Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch Species-rich native hedgerow Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Species-rich native hedgerow with trees Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch													
Habitat Description													
Arable field hedgerows on boundaries of field parcels. H4 and H5 Just outside site red line boundary.													
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide Section 9. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria.													
Site name and location	Stanton Under Bardon / Bardon 3 - New Farm			On-site or off-site	Onsite (H4 and H5 offsite)								
Limitations (if applicable)				Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)									
Condition Assessment Criteria													
A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook ¹ and Favourable Conservation Status document ² . For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria.													
Hedgerow favourable condition attributes													
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)	Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'	Criteria description	Habitat parcel reference										
			H1	H2	H3	H4	H5						
			Grid reference										
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types			Criterion passed (Yes or No)										Notes (such as justification)
A1.	Height	> 1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length	The average width of woody growth estimated at the	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	> 1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length; · Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and · Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.	Y	Y	N	Y	N					
C2.	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettles <i>Urtica</i> spp., cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> and docks <i>Rumex</i> spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	Y	N	N	Y	Y					
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ³) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website ⁴ , as well as the BSBI website ⁵ where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora ⁶ ' contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website ⁷ .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (e.g., excessive hedgerow cutting).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only													
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient ⁸), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.										
E3.	Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.										
The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1 - 3, which is used within the metric. The scores for each are set out in the tables below.													
Condition categories for hedgerows without trees													
Category	Category Requirements			Metric Score									
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.			3									
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; AND Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).			2									

Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; OR Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Score achieved:		Poor to Good
Condition categories for hedgerows with trees		
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (e.g., fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; OR Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Score achieved:		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score		
Footnotes		
Footnote 1 – DEFRA (2007) <i>Hedgerow Survey Handbook. A standard procedure for local surveys in the UK.</i> [online] Available on: layout (hedgelink.org.uk) Footnote 2 – STALEY, J.T. ET AL. (2020) <i>Definition of Favourable Conservation Status for Hedgerows.</i> [online] Available on: Definition of Favourable Conservation Status for Hedgerows - RP2943 (naturalengland.org.uk) Footnote 3 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Footnote 4 – CHEFFINGS, C. M. et al. (2005) <i>The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain.</i> Species Status 7: 1-116. [online] Available on: The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain (Species Status No. 7) JNCC Resource Hub Footnote 5 – BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND (BSBI). <i>Definitions: wild, native or alien?</i> [online] Available on: Definitions: wild, native or alien? – Botanical Society of Britain & Ireland (bsbi.org) Footnote 6 – BSBI and Biological Records Centre (BRC) (2022) <i>Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora.</i> [online] Available on: Acknowledgements Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora (brc.ac.uk) Footnote 7 – GB NON-NATIVE SPECIES SECRETARIAT (GBNNS) (2022) Available on: Home » NNS (nonnativespecies.org) Footnote 8 – See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran trees. Available from: Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk) and Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)		

Appendix 3: Metric Calculation

Ref: 22-2929 (V1)

Stanton Under Bardon / Bardon 3 - New Farm
Headline Results
Scroll down for final results ▲

Return to
results menu

On-site baseline	Habitat units	11.68
	Hedgerow units	4.72
	Watercourse units	0.00

On-site post-intervention (including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	15.23
	Hedgerow units	4.90
	Watercourse units	0.00

On-site net change (units & percentage)	Habitat units	3.55	30.36%
	Hedgerow units	0.19	4.01%
	Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%

On-site net gain is less than target set ▲

Off-site baseline	Habitat units	0.00
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Watercourse units	0.00

Off-site post-intervention (including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	0.00
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Watercourse units	0.00

Off-site net change (units & percentage)	Habitat units	0.00	0.00%
	Hedgerow units	0.00	0.00%
	Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%

Combined net unit change (including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	3.55
	Hedgerow units	0.19
	Watercourse units	0.00

Spatial risk multiplier (SRM) deductions	Habitat units	0.00
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Watercourse units	0.00

FINAL RESULTS

Total net unit change (including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	3.55
	Hedgerow units	0.19
	Watercourse units	0.00

Total net % change (including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	30.36%
	Hedgerow units	4.01%
	Watercourse units	0.00%

Total net gain achieved is less than target set ▲

Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓
--------------------------	-------

Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit
Habitat units	10.00%	11.68	12.85	0.00
Hedgerow units	10.00%	4.72	5.19	0.28
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00

Unit requirement met or surpassed ✓

Unit requirement met or surpassed ✓

Project Name: Stanton Under Barton / Barton 3 - New Farm Map Reference:
A-1 On-Site Habitat Baseline

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Instructions

Area habitat summary	
Total Net Unit Change	8.88
Total Net % Change	30.38%
Trading Rules Met/Not Met	Yes ✓

Existing area habitats				Disturbances		Condition		Strategic significance			Required Action to Meet Trading Rules	Ecological baseline
Ref	Broad Habitat	Habitat Type	Area (hectares)	Disturbances	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic Significance multiplier		
1	Grassland	Modified grassland	2.9	Low	2	Moderate	2	Area compensation not in local strategy no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness or better habitat retained 2	11.60
2	Heathland and shrub	Bracken scrub	0.02	Medium	4	Condition Assessment NR	1	Area compensation not in local strategy no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness or better habitat retained 2	0.08
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
Total habitat area			3.92									11.68
Site Area (Excluding area of individual trees and Green walls)			2.92									

M² to hectares conversion tool:

Select a unit

Hectares

M²

Retention category biodiversity values						Baseline compensation agreed for unacceptible losses	Comments		
Area retained	Area enhanced	Baseline units retained	Baseline units enhanced	Area habitat lost	Units lost		Other comments	Compensating body comments	OD reference number
0.235		0.86	0.00	2.69	10.74		Area retained around backpore to provide buffer		
0.22	0.00	0.86	0.00	2.71	10.83				

Total area lost (excluding area of individual trees and Green walls)	2.71
--	------

Object Name: Stanton Under Bardon / Bardon 3 - New Farm Map Reference

B-1 On-Site Hedge Baseline

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Instructions

Hedge row summary	
Total Net Unit Change	0.18
Total Net % Change	4.01%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

Existing hedgerow habitats				Distinctiveness		Condition		Strategic significance			Required Action to Meet Trading Rules	Ecological baseline Total hedgerow units	
Baseline ref	Hedge number	Hedgerow type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance		Strategic position multiplier			
1	H1	Native hedgerow	0.152	Low	2	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness band or better	1.05	
2	H2	Native hedgerow	0.088	Low	2	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.59	
3	H3	Native hedgerow	0.218	Low	2	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness band or better	1.00	
4	H4	Native hedgerow	0.083	Low	2	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.57	
5	H5	Native hedgerow	0.219	Low	2	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness band or better	1.50	
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
			0.78										4.78

Retention category biodiversity value						Comments	
Length retained	Length enhanced	Units retained	Units enhanced	Length lost	Units lost	User comments	Consenting body comments
0.152		1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00		
0.088		0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00		
0.211		0.97	0.00	0.01	0.03		
0.083		0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00		
0.211		1.46	0.00	0.01	0.05		
0.74	0.00	4.83	0.00	0.01	0.08		

Project Name: Stanton Under Bardon / Bardon 3 - New Farm Map Reference

B-2 On-Site Hedge Creation

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Instructions

Hedgerow summary	
Total Net Unit Change	0.19
Total Net % Change	4.01%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

		Proposed habitats		Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Temporal multiplier		Difficulty risk multipliers	Hedge units delivered	Comments		GIS reference number
Baseline ref	New hedge number	Habitat type	Length (m)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition (years)	Final difficulty of creation		User comments	Consenting body comments	
1	6	Species-rich native hedgerow	0.02	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	0.15			
2	7	Species-rich native hedgerow	0.015	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	0.12			
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
				0.04						0.27			

Appendix 4: Development (Post Development) Plan

Ref: 22-2690 (V1)



LEGEND:

Site Boundary = 2.92ha

Scattered Tree = 20

Dry Ditch = 0.091km

Hedgerow = 0.749km
H1 - 0.152km
H2 - 0.085km
H3 - 0.211km
H4 - 0.083km
H5 - 0.211km
0.749km

Proposed Hedgerow
H6 - 0.02km
H7 - 0.015km
0.035km

Wet Ditch = 0.224km

Building = 0.447ha

Retained Grassland = 0.215ha

Hardstanding = 0.751ha

Pond = 0.058ha

Reed Bed = 0.012ha

SI

Semi-improved Grassland = 1.246ha

Wetland Grassland = 0.102ha

Woodland = 0.089ha

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Leading solutions for the natural environment

TITLE:

Post Development Habitat Plan

PROJECT/SITE:

Ellistown Lane, Stanton Under Bardon

CLIENT:

M T Baines and Sons

MAP REF:

5988/01/22-2690

VERSION:

v1

DATE:

13/07/23

SCALE:

1:1,500@A3

APPROVED BY:

NHL

PRODUCED BY:

SM

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Appendix 5: Post-Development Habitat Condition Sheets

Ref: 22-2930 (V1)

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type(s)			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
Site name and location	Stanton Under Bardon / Bardon 3 - New Farm	On-site or off-site	Onsite
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description			
RETAINED Area of cattle grazed grassland; Poor SI. Surrounding new farm buildings			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classific			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs (this may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	Y	
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	N	
C	Some scattered scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area. Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y	
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	N	
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Y	
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Y	
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Y	
		Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)	Yes
		Number of criteria passed	5
Condition Assessment	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ✕/✓	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)	Moderate	
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnotes			
Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i>, spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>, curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i>, broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>, common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>, greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i>, white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>. Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover. Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement. Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			

Condition Sheet: WETLAND Habitat Type			
Habitat Type(s)			
Grassland - Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM - See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide. Wetland - Blanket bog Wetland - Depression on peat substrates (H7150) Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland) Wetland - Lowland raised bog Wetland - Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1) Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures Wetland - Reedbeds Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)			
Habitat Description			
Small area of reedbed created as part of the SUDS creation			
For Oceanic valley mires - see EUNIS			
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide for Floodplain wetland mosaic and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh (CFGM). For CFGM also see the below:			
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh UK BAP Priority Habitat description Priority Habitat Inventory (England) - data.gov.uk			
All other wetland habitats - see UK Habitat Classification (UKHab):			
UKHab			
Site name and location	Stanton Under Bardon / Bardon 3 - New Farm	On-site or off-site	Onsite
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Core Criteria - must be assessed for all wetland habitat types :			
A	The water table is at, or near the surface throughout the year - this could be open water or saturation of soil at the surface. There is no artificial drainage, unless specifically to maintain water levels as specified above. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.	Y	
B	The parcel is a good representation of the wetland habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description - as in, the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific habitat type. Indicator species for the specific wetland habitat type ¹ listed by UKHab are consistently present.	Y	
C	The water supplies (groundwater, surface water and or rainwater) to the wetland are of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution.	N	Storm water/surface water likely to include pollution from vehicles and cattle
D	Cover of scrub and scattered trees are less than 10%.	Y	
E	Cover of bare ground is less than 5%.	Y	
F	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ² (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ³) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition ⁴ make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Y	
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Fen and Purple moor grass and rush pasture habitats only:			
G	No more than 25% of the habitat area has a continuous cover of litter (such as dead vegetation) preventing regeneration.		
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Bog habitats only:			
H	Sphagnum moss <i>Sphagnum</i> spp. and cottongrasses <i>Eriophorum</i> spp. are at least Frequent ⁵ . Cover of ericaceous dwarf shrubs ⁶ is less than 75%.		
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Reedbed habitats only:			
I	The reedbed has a diverse structure with between 60 and 80% reeds <i>Phragmites australis</i> . Other areas may include open water (at least 10%), species-rich fen and or wet woodland.	Y	
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM only:			
J	All ditches recorded within the habitat achieve Good condition as assessed using the Ditch condition sheet. Note - do not record ditches which are part of the floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM within the Watercourse module.		
Essential criterion achieved (required for Good condition) Yes or No:			Yes
Number of criteria passed:			6
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 6 criteria (Depression on peat substrates (H7150) and Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1)):			
•Passes 5 or 6 core criteria, including criterion A.	Good (3)		
•Passes 3 or 4 core criteria; OR •Passes 5 core criteria but fails criterion A.	Moderate (2)		
•Passes 2 or fewer core criteria.	Poor (1)		
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 7 criteria - core criteria and additional criterion specified for habitat type (all habitat types except Depression			
•Passes 5 or 6 core criteria including criterion A; AND •Passes additional criterion G, H, I or J (choose the one specified for the habitat type).	Good (3)	Good	
•Passes 4 or 5 of 7 criteria; OR •Passes 6 of 7 criteria but fails criterion A or additional criterion G, H, I or J (choose the one specified for the habitat type).	Moderate (2)		
•Passes 3 or fewer criteria.	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			

Footnotes
Footnote 1 - For fens, specify what fen type is present using base-status and trophic status - alkaline, neutral, or acidic; eutrophic, mesotrophic or oligotrophic. Footnote 2 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement. Footnote 3 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Footnote 4 - Species indicative of sub-optimal condition for this habitat type include: creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> , common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> , docks <i>Rumex</i> spp., and common ragwort <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> . There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site. Footnote 5 – According to the relative abundance DAFOR scale – Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional or Rare. Footnote 6 - Ericaceous dwarf shrubs include: crowberry <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> , cowberry <i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> , bilberry <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> , cranberry <i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i> , heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> , cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i> , and bell heather <i>Erica cinerea</i> . There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type						
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type(s)						
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland Woodland and forest - Other Scot's pine woodland Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood Woodland and forest - Wet woodland						
Habitat Description						
Small linear strip of proposed woodland planting						
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: Woodland Wildlife Toolkit (sylva.org.uk)						
IMPORTANT: This biodiversity metric woodland condition assessment must be used to assess woodland being input into the biodiversity metric. The outputs of this condition						
Site name and location	Stanton Under Bardon / Bardon 3 - New Farm	On-site or off-site	Onsite			
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)				
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference				
Condition Assessment Criteria						
Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator	Notes (such as justification)
A	Age distribution of trees	Three age-classes ¹ present.	Two age-classes ¹ present.	One age-class ¹ present.	1	
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland ² .	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland ² .	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland ² .	2	
C	Invasive plant species	No invasive species ³ present in woodland.	Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> not present, other invasive species ³ <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species ³ >10% cover.	2	
D	Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species ⁴ found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species ⁴ found across woodland parcel.	Two or less native tree or shrub species ⁴ across woodland parcel.	3	
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native ⁵ .	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native ⁵ .	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native ⁵ .	3	
F	Open space within woodland	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ . Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted ⁷ .	21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ .	<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ . But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category ⁷ .	3	
G	Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland ⁸ ; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.	One or two classes only present in woodland ⁸ .	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland ⁸ .	1	
H	Tree health	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback ⁹ .	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present ⁹ .	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present ⁹ .	3	
I	Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	Recognisable woodland NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present.	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present.	2	
J	Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland ¹¹ .	Two storeys across all survey plots ¹¹ .	One or less storey across all survey plots ¹¹ .	1	
K	Veteran trees	Two or more veteran trees ¹² per hectare.	One veteran tree ¹² per hectare.	No veteran trees ¹² present in woodland.	1	

L	Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities ¹³ .	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities ¹³ .	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities ¹³ .	1	
M	Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident ¹⁴ .	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground ¹⁴ .	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground ¹⁴ .	3	
Total Score (out of a possible 39)					26	
Condition Assessment Result				Condition Assessment Score	Result Achieved	
Total score >32 (33 to 39)				Good (3)	Moderate	
Total score 26 to 32				Moderate (2)		
Total score <26 (13 to 25)				Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score						
Footnotes						
Footnotes below refer to the EWBG woodland condition assessment methodology: EWBG (No date). <i>Assessing your Woodland's Condition</i> [online]. Available from: Woodland Wildlife Toolkit (sylva.org.uk) When applying this condition sheet, good practice would be to use the methodology associated with the EWBG toolkit. Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch <i>Betula</i> sp., cherry <i>Prunus</i> sp. or <i>Sorbus</i> sp.: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). For birch, cherry or <i>Sorbus</i> species; 0 - 20 years = Young; 21 - 60 years = Intermediate; >60 years = Old. A recognisable age-class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age-class' of young trees. Footnote 2 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 2 for more information. Browsing pressure is considered to be significant where >20% of vegetation visible within each survey plot shows damage from any type of browsing pressure listed. Footnote 3 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly. Check for the presence of all plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), particularly the following invasive non-native species: American skunk cabbage <i>Lysichiton americanus</i>; Himalayan balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>; Japanese knotweed <i>Reynoutria japonica</i>; cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>; shallon <i>Gaultheria shallon</i>; snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>; variegated yellow archangel <i>Lamium galeobdolon subsp. argentatum</i>; rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>; and tree-of-heaven <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>. Footnote 6 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 6 for more information. Open space within woodland in this context is temporary open space in which trees can be expected to regenerate (for example, glades, rides, footpaths, areas of clear-fell). This differs from permanent open space where tree regeneration is not possible or desirable (for example, tarmac, buildings, rivers). Area is at least 10 m wide with less than 20% covered by shrubs or trees. Footnote 7 – Given the increased ratio of edge habitat to woodland where the woodland is <10ha. Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings; saplings; and young trees of 4-7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, but the regeneration indicator gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential - if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening. Footnote 9 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 9 for more information and Table 3 for a list of diseases and pests and their risk level. Footnote 10 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 10 directing to NVC key for more information. The 'UKHab to NVC translation table' in the UK Habitat Classification resources may Footnote 11 – This criterion looks at structural diversity and is useful to understand in conjunction with the age of trees in a woodland. Vertical structure is defined as the number of canopy storeys present. Possible storey values are: 1) Upper; 2) Complex: recorded when the stand is composed of multiple tree heights that cannot easily be stratified into broad height bands (such as upper, middle or lower); 3) Middle; 4) Lower; and 5) Shrub layer. There might be no storeys where the woodland has been felled. See EWBG INDICATOR 11 for more information. Keypers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk) and: Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Footnote 13 – See EWBG method INDICATOR 13 for more information. This includes logs, large dead branches on the forest floor and stumps (<1 m tall) >20 cm diameter at narrowest point and >50 cm long. Also includes standing dead trees (>1 m tall) and also deadwood on standing live trees. Diameter is measured at the narrowest point on the stem. Minimum diameter of 20 cm. Footnote 14 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery, animal poaching or litter.						

Condition Sheet: URBAN Habitat Type			
Habitat Type			
Where a parcel contains areas of higher distinctiveness habitats within it, then the area of higher distinctiveness habitat must be separated and recorded and assessed as such.			
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral			
Sparsely vegetated land – Tall forbs			
Urban – Allotments			
Urban – Biodiverse green roof			
Urban - Bioswale			
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards			
Urban - Facade-bound green wall			
Urban - Ground based green wall			
Urban - Intensive green roof			
Urban - Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land			
Urban - Rain garden			
Urban - Sustainable drainage system (SuDS)			
Urban - Vacant or derelict land			
Urban – Bare ground			
Habitat Description			
Proposed Attenuation Pond			
See Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide for green roofs and UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) for other habitats:			UKHab – UK Habitat Classification
Site name and location	Stanton Under Bardon / Bardon 3 - New Farm	On-site or off-site	Onsite
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Core Criteria - must be assessed for all urban habitat types :			
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	Y	
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	N	
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ¹) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) ² cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area ³ . Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Y	
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land only:			
D1	The parcel shows spatial variation and forms a mosaic of at least four early successional communities (a) to (h) PLUS bare substrate.		
D2	The parcel contains pools of water such as permanent and ephemeral waterbodies.		
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for Bioswale and SuDS habitat types only:			
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife ⁴ .	Y	
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.	Y	
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Intensive green roofs only:			
F	The roof has a minimum of 50% native and non-native wildflowers. 70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation (including water features).		
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Biodiverse green roofs only:			
G	The roof has a varied depth of 80 – 150 mm; at least 50% is at 150 mm and is planted and seeded with wildflowers and sedums or is pre-prepared with sedums and wildflowers. Note – to achieve Good condition some additional habitat, such as sand piles, stones, logs etc are present.		
Essential criteria relevant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No)			Y
Number of criteria passed			4
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√	
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 3 core criteria only (all listed urban habitats except Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale, SuDS and Green roofs):			
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Good (3)		
• Passes 2 of 3 core criteria; OR • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)	X	
• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.	Poor (1)		
Results for Green roofs (requiring assessment of 4 criteria only - core criteria plus additional criterion specified for habitat type):			

• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; AND • Passes additional criterion relevant to specific habitat type (F or G).	Good (3)	
• Passes 2 or 3 of 4 criteria; OR • Passes 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)	
• Passes 0 or 1 of 4 criteria.	Poor (1)	
Results for Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale or SuDS (requiring assessment of 5 criteria - core criteria plus additional criteria specified for habitat type):		
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; AND • Passes all additional criteria relevant to specific habitat type (Group D or Group E)	Good (3)	
• Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria; OR • Passes 5 of 5 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)	Moderate
• Passes 2 or fewer of 5 criteria.	Poor (1)	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score		
Footnotes		
Footnote 1 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).		
Footnote 2 – Sources of information about detrimental non-native species can be found on the GB Non-native Species Secretariat (GBNNSS) website: Home » NNSS (nonnativespecies.org) and Natural England Access to Evidence page should also be checked for up-to-date information: Horizon-scanning for invasive non-native plants in Great Britain - NECR053 (naturalengland.org.uk)		
For criterion C – For green roof habitat types only – buddleia <i>Buddleja davidii</i> should be assessed alongside Schedule 9 species. This species impairs the health of the local ecosystem and reduces the biodiversity potential of the roof. It is also a sign that a roof has not been planted and seeded correctly in subsequent years.		
Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement.		
Footnote 4 – Use professional judgement. Sources of information about non-native species that are not detrimental to native wildlife can be found on the GBNNSS website: Alternative plants » NNSS (nonnativespecies.org)		

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type												
Habitat Type(s)												
Individual trees – Urban trees Individual trees – Rural trees Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.												
Please see separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of Rural trees.												
Habitat Description												
Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment): Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.												
Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only): Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies must overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.												
Site name and location		On-site or off-site										
		Survey reference (if relating to a										
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitat parcel reference										
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	
		Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)										Notes (such as justification)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Number of criteria passed		4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	5	
Condition	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓										
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Good	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)											
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)											
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.												
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score												
Footnotes												
Footnote 1 - See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran trees. Available from: Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service) and: Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)												

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type												
Habitat Type(s)												
Individual trees – Urban trees Individual trees – Rural trees Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.												
Please see separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of Rural trees.												
Habitat Description												
Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment): Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.												
Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only): Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies must overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.												
Site name and location		On-site or off-site										
		Survey reference (if relating										
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitat parcel reference										
		T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17	T18	T19	T20	
		Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)										Notes (such as justification)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Number of criteria passed		5	5	4	3	3	3	5	4	4	5	
Condition	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓										
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)	Good	Good					Good			Good	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)			Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate		Moderate	Moderate		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)											
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.												
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score												
Footnotes												
Footnote 1 - See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran trees. Available from: Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.se and: Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk												

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type												
Habitat Type(s)												
Individual trees – Urban trees Individual trees – Rural trees Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.												
Please see separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of Rural trees.												
Habitat Description												
Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment): Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.												
Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only): Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies must overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.												
Site name and location		On-site or off-site										
		Survey reference (if relating)										
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitat parcel reference										
		T21	T22	T23	T24	T25	T26	T27				
		Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)										Notes (such as justification)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Number of criteria passed		4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
Condition	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓										
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)		Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good			
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	Moderate										
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)											
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.												
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score												
Footnotes												
Footnote 1 - See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran trees. Available from: Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.s and: Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.go												

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type(s)			
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland Grassland - Lowland meadows Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland Grassland - Other neutral grassland Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430) [Note Tall herb habitat that does not meet the Annex 1 definition should be recorded as 'Other neutral grassland'] [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] Grassland - Upland acid grassland Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland Grassland - Upland hay meadows Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland			
Site name and location	Stanton Under Bardon / Bardon 3 - New Farm	On-site or off-site	Onsite
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The grassland is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific grassland habitat type. Indicator species listed by UKHab for the specific grassland habitat type are consistently present. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Y	
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	N	
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ¹ .	Y	
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Y	
E	Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition ² and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Y	
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types			
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 2 and 4 cannot contribute towards this count). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	N	
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		Yes	
Number of criteria passed		4	
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Acid Grassland Types (Result out of 5 criteria)			
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Non-acid grassland Types (Result out of 6 criteria)			
Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.	Good (3)		
Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.	Moderate (2)	Moderate	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Notes			
Footnote 1 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover. Footnote 2 - Species indicative of sub-optimal condition for this habitat type include: creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> , curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i> , broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> , common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> , creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i> , white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> . There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site. Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, by applying professional judgement. Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type(s)			
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland Grassland - Lowland meadows Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland Grassland - Other neutral grassland Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430) [Note Tall herb habitat that does not meet the Annex 1 definition should be recorded as 'Other neutral grassland'] [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] Grassland - Upland acid grassland Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland Grassland - Upland hay meadows Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland			
Site name and location	Stanton Under Bardon / Bardon 3 - New Farm	On-site or off-site	Onsite
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The grassland is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific grassland habitat type. Indicator species listed by UKHab for the specific grassland habitat type are consistently present. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Y	
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	N	
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ¹ .	Y	
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Y	
E	Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition ² and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Y	
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types			
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 2 and 4 cannot contribute towards this count). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	N	
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		Yes	
Number of criteria passed		4	
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Acid Grassland Types (Result out of 5 criteria)			
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Non-acid grassland Types (Result out of 6 criteria)			
Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.	Good (3)		
Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.	Moderate (2)	Moderate	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Notes			
Footnote 1 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover. Footnote 2 - Species indicative of sub-optimal condition for this habitat type include: creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> , curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i> , broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> , common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> , creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i> , white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> . There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site. Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, by applying professional judgement. Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			

Appendix 6: General Landscape Management Proposals (10 years)

Ref: 22-2933 (V1)

General Landscape Management Proposals – Stanton under Bardon**Year 1****Description:**

The initial 12 month period after completion of all construction and landscaping works. Visits should be carried out across the growing and dormant seasons. Each visit should allow for all required tasks to be completed in relation to the schedule of work detailed below. It is recommended that at least 16 visits during the growing season is undertaken and four visits during the dormant season.

Table 1: Year 1 Landscape Maintenance Schedule - Schedule of Works

General Tasks	Frequency
Check that all plant material including the double staggered hedgerows and woodland whip planting remain firmly planted and where required firm back.	6 times across the year; particularly in periods of adverse weather.
Identify and address any signs of pests and diseases	As necessary
Woodland Planting	Frequency
Keep areas between the woodland planting free of undesirable weed growth by hand pulling or targeted herbicide treatment as appropriate during the active growing season ensuring overspray does not damage the planted whips.	Minimum of four times during the trees active growing season.
Check tree guards, replacing or re-firming where necessary and remove any weed growth from within.	Minimum of four times during the trees active growing season.
Translocated Tree Planting	Frequency
Check, adjust and replace tree guards, stakes and ties if and when required. Remove any weed growth from within tree guards	Minimum of four times during the trees active growing season.
Prune, water and feed where and when required.	As necessary
Hedgerow Planting	Frequency
Keep areas between the hedgerow planting free of undesirable weed growth by hand pulling or targeted herbicide treatment as appropriate during the active growing season ensuring overspray does not damage the planted whips.	Minimum of four times during the trees active growing season.
Check, adjust and replace guards if and when required. Remove any weed growth from within.	Minimum of four times during the trees active growing season.
Prune to maintain health or to prevent damage to the plants growth.	As necessary
Species Rich Grassland Areas	Frequency
If the grassland is autumn sown then the resulting sward shall be cut three times in the first year, once in March, once in May and once in September.	Once or twice per annum dependant on success of establishment and

General Tasks	Frequency
If the grassland is spring sown then the resulting sward shall be cut once after six weeks (if sufficient material) and then twice more, once in May and once in September. Maintenance thereafter to be cut once to twice per annum, once in March/ April and once in September / October, once the vegetation has had chance to set seed. All cuts to be to a length of 40-70mm and to the recommendations of the seed supplier. (NOTE: at each cut excessive arisings shall be removed from Site and no pesticides or fertilisers will be used). Hand pulling of non-desirable species should be undertaken as and when required. (NOTE: If large areas of non-desirable plant species establish than considerations to the use of a herbicide application in isolated areas and re-seeding of these areas should be considered).	establishment of non-desirable plant species.
Attenuation Pond	Frequency
Attenuation area should be maintained to achieve the original design objectives of water retention. Where necessary remove aggressive or competitive shrubs and weeds.	As necessary
Reedbed	Frequency
Check the establishment of plugs and re-firm/replace as needed.	Minimum of four times in the growing season following planting.
Wet Grassland	Frequency
If the grassland is autumn sown then the resulting sward shall be cut three times in the first year, once in March, once in May and once in September. If the grassland is spring sown then the resulting sward shall be cut once after six weeks (if sufficient material) and then twice more, once in May and once in September. Maintenance thereafter to be cut once to twice per annum, once in March/ April and once in September / October, once the vegetation has had chance to set seed. All cuts to be to a length of 40-70mm and to the recommendations of the seed supplier. (NOTE: at each cut excessive arisings shall be removed from Site and no pesticides or fertilisers will be used). Hand pulling of non-desirable species should be undertaken as and when required. (NOTE: If large areas of non-desirable plant species establish than considerations to the use of a herbicide application in isolated areas and re-seeding of these areas should be considered).	Once to three times per annum depending on sowing period and establishment rate.

Years 2-10

Description:

Subsequent years of management after the initial 12 months habitat establishment period.

Table 2: Years 2-10 Landscape Maintenance Schedule - Schedule of Works

Item of Work	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
General									
Check that all plant material remain firmly planted and where required firm back.	✓	✓	✓						
Water all plant material and grass as necessary to require health establishment and growth	✓	✓	✓						
Woodland Planting									
Check, adjust and replace tree stakes and guards as required. Water and feed as appropriate. Remove stakes at around Year 5 if appropriate.	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Maintain competitive weed growth from around whip planting.	✓ 4 times	✓ 4 times	✓ 4 times	✓ 4 times	✓ 2 times	✓ 2 times	✓ 2 times	✓ once	✓ once
Treat signs of pest, disease and damage as necessary.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dead, dangerous, damaged or diseased wood pruned out. Any diseased or dead plants identified beyond remediation by pruning to be removed and replaced like for like.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Habitat to be monitored in accordance with Metric Ecological Condition Assessments.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Translocated Tree Planting									
Check, adjust and replace tree stakes and guards as required. Water and application of slow	✓	✓	✓	✓					

Item of Work	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
release fertiliser as appropriate. Remove stakes (if used) at around Year 5 if appropriate.									
Maintain competitive weed growth from the immediate area around translocated planting to aid establishment.	✓ 4 times	✓ 4 times	✓ 4 times	✓ 4 times	✓ 2 times	✓ 2 times	✓ 2 times	✓ once	✓ once
Treat signs of pest, disease and damage as necessary.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dead, dangerous, damaged or diseased wood pruned out. Any diseased or dead plants identified beyond remediation by pruning to be removed and replaced like for like.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Habitat to be monitored in accordance with Metric Ecological Condition Assessments.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hedgerow Planting									
Check, adjust and replace tree stakes and guards as required. Water and application of slow release fertiliser as appropriate. Remove stakes at around Year 5 if appropriate.	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Maintain competitive weed growth from around whip planting.	✓ 4 times	✓ 4 times	✓ 4 times	✓ 4 times	✓ 2 times	✓ 2 times	✓ 2 times	✓ once	✓ once
Treat signs of pest, disease and damage as necessary.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pruning to encourage even growth and prevent smothering of adjacent habitats.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Habitat to be monitored in accordance with Metric Ecological Condition Assessments.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Species Rich Grassland – Meadow Mix									

Item of Work	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Single cut each year; ideally in Autumn to maximise seed dispersal.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Treat and removal pernicious weed growth where it becomes detrimental to establishment and maintenance of the condition of the grassland.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Habitats to be monitored in accordance with Metric Ecological Condition Assessments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Attenuation Pond									
Attenuation areas shall be managed to achieve the original water retention objectives. Where necessary remove pernicious scrub and weed growth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Habitats to be monitored in accordance with Metric Ecological Condition Assessments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reedbed									
Once established; the habitat should be managed to ensure that it does not impact on the original objectives of water attenuation. If required rotational removal or 25% or the reedbed can be undertaken.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Habitats to be monitored in accordance with Metric Ecological Condition Assessments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wet Grassland									
Single cut each year; ideally in Autumn to maximise seed dispersal.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Treat and removal pernicious weed growth where it becomes detrimental to establishment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Item of Work	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
and maintenance of the condition of the grassland.									
Habitats to be monitored in accordance with Metric Ecological Condition Assessments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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