



PADDOCK ROAD, STAINCROSS.

OS REF: SE 33411 10311.

**ON-SITE BIODIVERSITY AND
ENHANCEMENTS MANAGEMENT PLAN.**

Ref No: 200748/BEMP/ON-SITE.

Date: 10th May 2024.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. An application has been submitted and approved for a residential development on the land off and adjacent to Woodview Farm on Paddock Lane in Staincross.

1.2. Condition 25 of the planning permission requires the need for a Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (BEMP) to show how biodiversity units will be delivered on site within the red line boundary.

1.3. This document includes the following information:

- Plans detailing the location of mitigation works;
- A plan of the areas to be maintained, enhanced and/or created;
- A schedule of actions to create or enhance and maintain each habitat at the required quality for a period of 30 years;
- A schedule of ecological monitoring for the 30 year period
- A schedule of actions to be undertaken in case signs of failing are identified;

2. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.

2.1. The development site is Woodview Farm and adjacent land off Paddock Road in Staincross.

2.2. The aerial photograph below shows the site. The area outlined in red (Area 1) is the area surveyed during 2020. The areas outlined in yellow (Area 2) were surveyed during 2021. The aerial map below shows a number of buildings on the site but there were only two buildings remaining, the main house and the outbuilding to the south of the house, on the eastern boundary. All others had been demolished prior to the second survey.



2.3. The site is bordered by residential houses on the north, east and west with an area of playing fields to the south and residential houses beyond this. The aerial photograph below shows the approximate location of the survey area, circled in red, and the wider surrounding area.



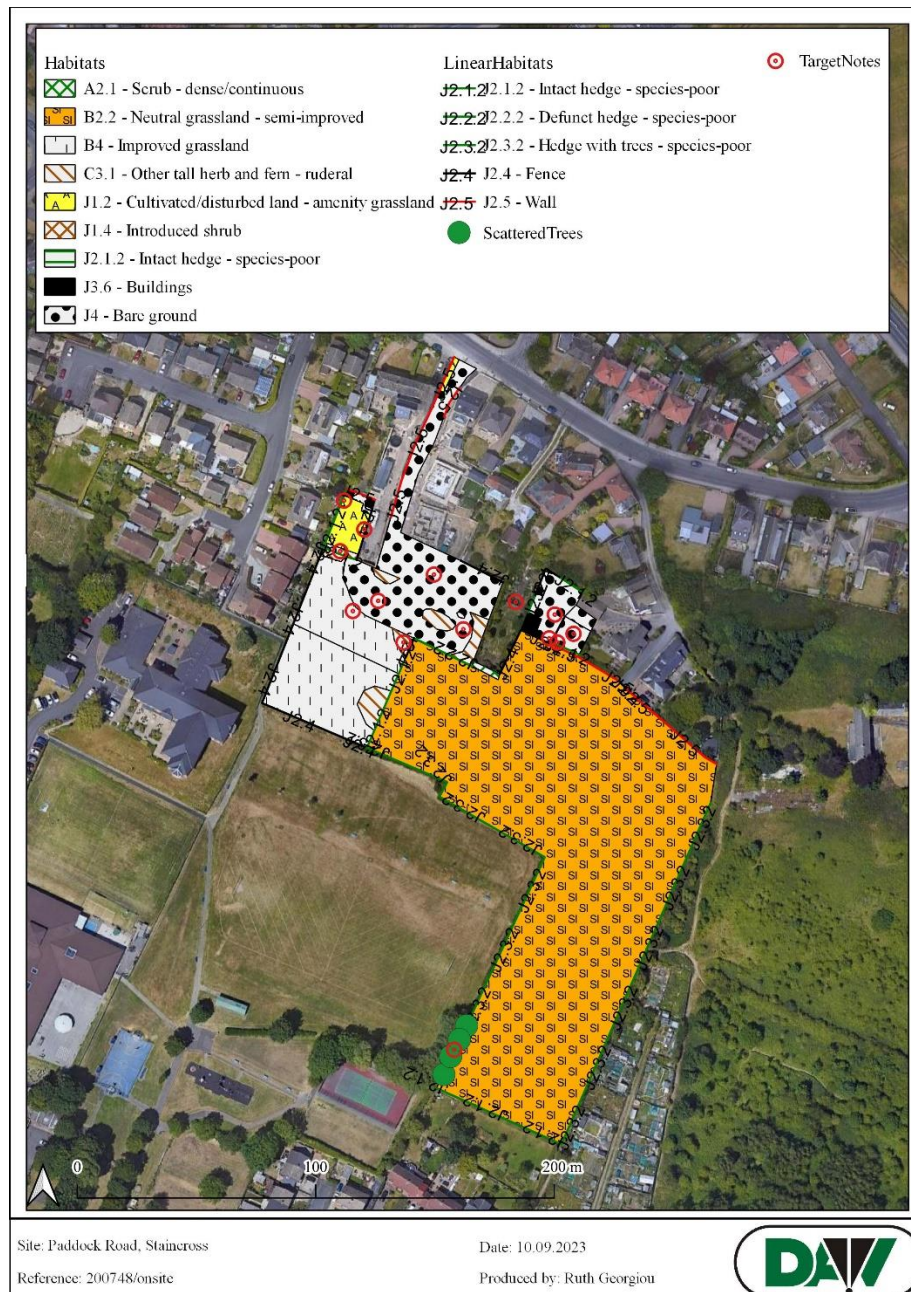
2.3. Preliminary Ecological Appraisals (PEA) were carried out of the site by Whitcher Wildlife Ltd during August 2020 and March 2021, and a bat dusk emergence survey was carried out during August 2020. Below is an overview of the findings of those survey.

2.4. The most part of the site was found to have been cleared during the second survey, therefore, as agreed with BMBC ecologist during the pre-app consultation stage, the original habitats on the site have been assessed in retrospect using local knowledge, historical maps and an ecological report provided by Barnsley MBC. This only applies to the large part of the bare ground in Area 2.

2.5. Therefore, the baseline habitats for the development site are predominantly semi-improved neutral grassland, with some areas of improved grassland and bare ground. The site also includes the grounds of two private dwellings, which are garden habitats with soft and hard landscaping.

2.6. There are hedgerow boundaries around much of the site, including a short length of tree line at the southern end.

2.7. The map below shows the baseline habitats on the development site.



2.8. An off-site area of land will be utilised to offset the biodiversity units lost on the development site. This is currently an arable field, near Cudworth in the Barnsley borough.

2.9. Central grid reference for the arable field is SE 3877 1034. The location of the arable field in a wider context is shown in the aerial map below. It is surrounded by

additional arable fields, rough grassland, residential areas and the main Cudworth Parkway extends along one side.

2.10. The aerial map below shows the location of the offsite area, outlined in red and the surrounding habitats.



2.11. The aerial map below shows the boundaries of the area of the arable field to be used for biodiversity offsetting. The boundary hedgerows and margins will be left untouched.



2.12. Biodiversity calculations for the development site were initially carried out using the DEFRA Metric 2.0. These calculations have been upgraded in line with the biodiversity metric 4.0, including the condition assessments provided in the habitat descriptions. The baseline for the site was calculated at 13.40 habitat Biodiversity Units (Bu) and 2.52 hedgerow Bu as shown in the tables below.

Habitat Type	Extent (ha)	Distinctiveness	Condition Assessment	Biodiversity units
Other neutral grassland	1.55	Medium	Moderate	12.40
Vacant or derelict land	0.15	Low	Poor	0.30
Developed land; sealed surface	0.16	V.Low	N/A - Other	0.00
Vegetated garden	0.05	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	0.10
Modified grassland	0.26	Low	Poor	0.52
Urban tree	0.01	Medium	Poor	0.04
Mixed scrub	0.01	Medium	Poor	0.04
Total (excl. trees)	2.18			13.40

	Hedgerow Type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition Assessment	Biodiversity units
H1	Native Hedgerow with Trees	0.16	Medium	Poor	0.64
H2	Native Hedgerow with Trees	0.15	Medium	Moderate	1.20
H3	Native Hedgerow	0.06	Low	Moderate	0.24
TL 1	Line of Trees	0.03	Low	Moderate	0.12
H4	Hedge Ornamental Non-native	0.05	V.Low	Poor	0.05
H5	Hedge Ornamental Non-native	0.01	V.Low	Poor	0.01

H6	Hedge Ornamental Non-native	0.01	V.Low	Poor	0.01
H7	Native Hedgerow	0.01	Low	Poor	0.02
H8	Native Hedgerow	0.05	Low	Moderate	0.20
H9	Hedge Ornamental Non-native	0.03	V.Low	Poor	0.03
	Total	0.56			2.52

2.13. The baseline habitat units for this off-site area are 2.60 Bu. This is demonstrated in the table below.

Habitat Type	Extent (ha)	Distinctiveness	Condition Assessment	Biodiversity units
Cereal crops	1.3	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	2.60
Total	1.3			2.60

3.1. The plan below shows the proposed landscaping plan for the development site.

Paddock Road Phase 2-3

landscape plan

Key

- House Type A (2)
- House Type B (2)
- House Type C (2)
- House Type D (2)
- House Type E (2)
- House Type F (2)
- House Type G (2)
- House Type H (2)
- House Type I (2)
- House Type J (2)
- House Type K (2)
- House Type L (2)
- House Type M (2)
- House Type N (2)
- House Type O (2)
- House Type P (2)
- House Type Q (2)
- House Type R (2)
- House Type S (2)
- House Type T (2)
- House Type U (2)
- House Type V (2)
- House Type W (2)
- House Type X (2)
- House Type Y (2)
- House Type Z (2)
- House Type AA (2)
- House Type BB (2)

(2) indicates number of dwellings

0 5 10m

North Arrow

DATE: 10/10/2019

PROJECT: Paddock Road Phase 2-3

DESIGNER: [Redacted]

CLIENT: [Redacted]

SCALE: 1:500

STATUS: [Redacted]

REVISIONS:

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	Issue for client review	10/10/2019
2	Issue for client review	10/10/2019
3	Issue for client review	10/10/2019
4	Issue for client review	10/10/2019
5	Issue for client review	10/10/2019
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96	Issue for client review	10/10/2019
97	Issue for client review	10/10/2019
98	Issue for client review	10/10/2019
99	Issue for client review	10/10/2019
100	Issue for client review	10/10/2019

3.3. The landscaping proposals, including the planting of hedgerows where feasible and enhancement of one of the retained hedgerows, maintain connectivity across the site between adjacent grassland and scrub habitat to the east and the green open space to the west.

3.4. The total number of habitat units that will be delivered on the development site will be 3.86 Bu. This equates to an overall loss of 9.52 (-71.06%) Bu. 0.32km of the existing hedgerows will be retained and 0.15km of the existing hedgerows will be enhanced. The hedgerow Bu that will be delivered is 3.80 Bu. This will provide a gain of 1.28 (+50.97%) Bu. The tables below demonstrate the retained / enhanced / created habitats and hedgerow provided on the site.

Habitat Type	Extent (ha)	Distinctiveness	Condition Assessment	Biodiversity units
Developed land; sealed surface	1.28	V.Low	N/A - Other	0.00
Vegetated garden	0.58	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	1.12
Other neutral grassland	0.18	Medium	Good	1.51
Modified grassland	0.10	Low	Good	0.47
Traditional orchards	0.03	High	Moderate	0.18
Mixed scrub	0.003	Medium	Poor	0.01
Urban tree	0.18	Medium	Moderate	0.55
Rain garden	0.01	Low	Poor	0.02
Total (excl. trees)	2.18			3.86

Hedgerow Type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition Assessment	Biodiversity units
Retained:				
H1 Native Hedgerow with Trees	0.16	Medium	Poor	0.64
H3 Native Hedgerow	0.06	Low	Moderate	0.24
Line of Trees	0.03	Low	Moderate	0.12
H4 Hedge Ornamental Non-native	0.05	V.Low	Poor	0.05
H5 Hedge Ornamental Non-native	0.01	V.Low	Poor	0.01
H7 Native Hedgerow	0.01	Low	Poor	0.02
Enhanced:				
H2 Native Hedgerow with Trees	0.15	Medium – Medium	Moderate – Good	1.72

Created:				
Native Hedgerow	0.02	Low	Moderate	0.07
Native Hedgerow	0.02	Low	Moderate	0.07
Native Hedgerow	0.02	Low	Moderate	0.07
Native Hedgerow	0.05	Low	Moderate	0.17
Native Hedgerow	0.02	Low	Moderate	0.07
Native Hedgerow	0.03	Low	Moderate	0.10
Native Hedgerow	0.03	Low	Moderate	0.10
Native Hedgerow	0.03	Low	Moderate	0.10
Native Hedgerow	0.01	Low	Moderate	0.03
Native Hedgerow	0.03	Low	Moderate	0.10
Native Hedgerow	0.01	Low	Moderate	0.03
Native Hedgerow	0.02	Low	Moderate	0.07
Native Hedgerow	0.01	Low	Moderate	0.03
Total	0.30			3.80

3.5. The net biodiversity loss on the site will be offset in the off-site mitigation area to achieve an overall no net loss of biodiversity units.

3.6. An ‘other neutral grassland’ will be created through grass and wildflower seeding and a robust management regime, with an aim for the habitat to reach ‘good’ condition.

3.7. In addition to this, ten oak trees will be planted, with an aim to reach a ‘medium’ size in ‘moderate’ condition. These will be planted so that they are spread out across the area to avoid any overshadowing.

3.8. These proposed habitats are shown in the plan below.



3.9. These measures will deliver an additional 12.17 Bu. This is demonstrated in the table below.

Change in Habitat	Extent (ha)	Distinctiveness	Condition Assessment	Biodiversity units
Urban Tree	0.37	Medium	Moderate	1.24
Other Neutral Grassland	1.30	Medium	Good	10.92
Total (Exc. trees)	1.30			12.17

3.10. With the above mitigation measures in place, there will be residual biodiversity net gain of 0.03 habitat Bu and 1.28 hedgerow Bu, which is equivalent to a net gain of 0.19% in area habitats and 50.97% in hedgerow habitats.

3.11. An off-site BEMP has been prepared separately and formed part of the S106 agreement for the planning application. This document focuses solely on the on-site habitats.

4. ON-SITE BIODIVERSITY AND ENHANCEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN DETAIL.

4.1. Target Conditions.

4.1.1. Developed Land.

This habitat comprises all areas of hard landscaping and buildings on the site and will not contribute any biodiversity units to the site therefore there is no requirement for a management plan to cover this habitat.

4.1.2. Vegetated Garden.

4.1.2.1. The gardens for the new properties will either be turfed with a standard garden lawn turf or seeded with a standard lawn seed mix. No condition assessment is required for this habitat as it is fixed at 'Poor' and no management plan is required.

4.1.2.2. There will be no control over the future maintenance of the garden habitats once the properties are sold, and although there is a possibility that some homeowners may remove the soft landscaping features, there is also high probability of some homeowners planting their own shrubs and plants as well as install features to attract wildlife species such as birds and insects, which will enhance the value of the garden habitat. Overall, it is assessed that this will balance out and these garden habitats will be retained long term.

4.1.3. Other Neutral Grassland.

Some areas of grassland will be created around the site. This grassland will be managed with an aim to reach a 'Good' condition within 30 years, in accordance with the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 habitat condition criteria for grasslands with moderate, high or very high distinctiveness. This will be achieved by targeting five of the six condition criteria. The table below addresses how each of the criteria will be targeted to achieve this:

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
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	Yes. This area will be seeded with a BFS1 seed mix or similar, that will contain a species rich mix of grass and wildflower. A relaxed management regime will then

	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.	ensure that this achieves the UK Hab definition of 'other neutral grassland'.
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.	Yes. During each cut, approximately 20% of the sward will be left uncut to maintain a longer sward. This will be rotational around the area, to achieve variations across the whole grassland habitat.
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ¹ .	Yes. The monitoring of the grassland will identify any areas of bare ground that appear, and appropriate remedial measures will be taken to rectify this. This may vary from re-seeding the area to rabbit control measures.
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%.	Yes. The monitoring of the grassland will identify any growth of bracken or scrub. These will be eradicated immediately using an appropriate method of eradication. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis and the details incorporated into each monitoring report. Initially this may be by the digging out of the plants and re-seeding followed by regular monitoring to remove any new growth. Where any new growth is persistent, a more regular mowing regime in that area may be required for the short term.
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.	No. An effort will be made to achieve this condition, but it can be difficult to manage some of the undesirable species and in this case the management of these is not proportionate to the grassland type. Some of the undesirable species may provide some benefit to invertebrates in the area. During any maintenance works, any damage to the grassland habitat will be reported and rectified immediately using measures appropriate to the damage occurred. Any damage identified during the monitoring visits will also be reported. During the first full growing season it is anticipated that a lot of undesirable species will grow, therefore regular mowing will initially be carried out to suppress these species. The monitoring surveys will also identify any Schedule 9 invasive species. These will be included in the monitoring report and the appropriate remedial measures will be implemented to rectify or eradicate the undesired species.
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	Yes. This area will be seeded with a BFS1 seed mix or similar, that will contain a

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.		species rich mix of grass and wildflower, with at least 10 vascular species per square metres.
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		Yes
Number of criteria passed		5
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓
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)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)	

4.1.4. Modified Grassland.

Small areas of Public Open Space (POS) across the site. This grassland will be managed with an aim to reach a 'Good' condition within 30 years, in accordance with the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 habitat condition criteria for grasslands with low distinctiveness. This will be achieved by targeting six of the seven condition criteria. The table below addresses how each of the criteria will be targeted to achieve this:

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² 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 m² (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.	Yes. The areas of this habitat will be seeded with Emorsgate EL1 'Flowering Lawn Mixture' or similar. The seed mix will ensure a minimum of 6-8 vascular plant species per square metre, with at least two forbs.
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.	Yes. At least 20% of these areas of grassland will be left to grow in excess of 7cm in height.
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.	Yes. The monitoring of the grassland will identify any growth of scrub. Any growth will be eradicated immediately using an appropriate method of eradication. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis and the details incorporated into each monitoring report. Initially this may be by the digging out of the plants and re-seeding followed by regular monitoring to remove any new growth. Where any new growth is persistent, a more regular

		mowing regime in that area may be required for the short term.
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.	No. These areas of the site will be utilised as part of the public open space and therefore will potentially be used on a regular basis by members of the public for recreational purposes and will be susceptible to damage. For this reason, this criteria cannot be met.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Yes. The monitoring of the grassland will identify any areas of bare ground that appear, and appropriate remedial measures will be taken to rectify this. This may vary from re-seeding the area to rabbit control measures.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Yes. The monitoring of the grassland will identify any growth of bracken. Any growth will be eradicated immediately using an appropriate method of eradication. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis and the details incorporated into each monitoring report. Initially this may be by the digging out of the plants and re-seeding followed by regular monitoring to remove any new growth. Where any new growth is persistent, a more regular mowing regime in that area may be required for the short term.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Yes. The monitoring surveys will identify any Schedule 9 invasive species. If any are identified, these will be included in the monitoring report and the appropriate remedial measures will be implemented to rectify or eradicate the undesired species.
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		Yes
Number of criteria passed		6
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	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)	
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	

4.1.5. Traditional Orchard.

A small community orchard will be planted on the site. This will be managed with an aim to reach a ‘moderate’ condition within 30 years, in accordance with the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 habitat condition criteria for orchards. This will be achieved by targeting five of the eight condition criteria. The table below addresses how each of the criteria will be targeted to achieve this:

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	Presence of ancient¹ and or veteran¹ trees. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.	No. 30 years does not allow enough time for the fruit trees to be categorised as ancient, and it cannot be guaranteed that veteran trees will be present.
B	Presence of deadwood in or on trees, or on the ground: at least 20% of mature trees have deadwood associated with them. Some examples of deadwood are: standing, attached and fallen trees or limbs; dead stems; branches and branch stubs greater than 10 cm diameter; and internal cavities. The types and distribution of deadwood provide a range of habitats suitable to support a wide assemblage of saproxylic invertebrates. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.	No. This is more reliant on natural processes. Whilst dead wood could be introduced on to the ground in this area, there is no guarantee that any mature trees will have dead wood associated with them.
C	Less than 5% of fruit trees are smothered by scrub. Small patches of dense scrub and or scattered scrub growing between trees can be beneficial to biodiversity, however these occupy less than 10% of ground cover.	Yes. The monitoring of the habitat will identify any growth of scrub. Any growth that exceeds 10% ground cover will be reduced to less than 10% immediately using an appropriate method of eradication. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis and the details incorporated into each monitoring report. Initially this may be by the digging out of the plants and re-seeding followed by regular monitoring to remove any new growth. Where any new growth is persistent, a more regular mowing regime in that area may be required for the short term.
D	There is evidence of formative and or restorative pruning to maintain longevity of trees.	Yes. Formative pruning will be undertaken in the early stages, with restorative pruning undertaken where the monitoring surveys indicate that that this will be of benefit to the trees.
E	At least 95% of the trees are free from damage caused by humans or animals, for example browsing, bark stripping or rubbing on non-adjusted ties.	No. As the orchard will be publicly accessible, there is a risk of damage or excessive fruit picking.
F	Grassland is not overgrazed, poaching is not evident around the trees, with no more than 10% of trees poached under the canopy.	Yes. There will be no grazing in this area and machinery will not access this area during wet ground conditions.
G	Species richness of the grassland is equivalent to a medium, high, or very high distinctiveness grassland.	Yes. This area will be seeded with a BFS1 seed mix or similar, that will contain a species rich mix of grass and wildflower, with at least 10 vascular species per square metres.
H	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species² (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA³) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition⁴ make up less than 10% of ground cover.	Yes. The monitoring surveys will identify any Schedule 9 invasive species. If any are identified, these will be included in the monitoring report and the appropriate remedial measures will be implemented to rectify or eradicate the undesired species.
Essential criteria achieved (required for good condition - Yes or No)		No
Number of criteria passed		5
Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)		Score Achieved x/✓
Passes 6- 8 criteria, including essential criteria A and B.		Good (3)
Passes 4 or 5 criteria; OR Passes 6 or 7 criteria but fails an essential criterion.		Moderate (2)
Passes 3 or fewer criteria.		Poor (1)

4.1.6. Mixed Scrub.

A small area of mixed native scrub will be planted in an area of POS on the site. Due to the small size of the area of this habitat, the targeted condition for this habitat is ‘poor’, in accordance with the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 habitat condition criteria for scrub. There is no guarantee that any of the condition criteria will be met. The table below addresses this:

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	The scrub is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description (where in its natural range). The appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific scrub type. At least 80% of scrub is native, and there are at least three native woody species¹, with no single species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i>, sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i>, which can be up to 100% cover).	No. Only two native woody species will be planted.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran ²) shrubs are all present.	No. Due to the small area this cannot be achieved.
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition ⁵ make up less than 5% of ground cover.	No. Whilst any non-native plant species identified will be eradicated, there will be limited control over the species indicative of sub-optimal conditions.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	No. The area dedicated to this habitat will not allow space for this.
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No. The area dedicated to this habitat will not allow space for this.
Number of criteria passed		
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)		Condition Assessment Score
Passes 5 criteria		Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 criteria		Moderate (2)
Passes 2 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)
		✓

4.1.7. Urban Tree.

Forty-five trees will be planted across the site. These will be managed with an aim to reach a ‘moderate’ condition within 30 years, in accordance with the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 habitat condition criteria for urban trees. This will be achieved by targeting three of the six condition criteria. The table below addresses how each of the criteria will be targeted to achieve this:

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Yes. All trees planted will be native species.
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).	Yes. The trees will be planted strategically to contribute towards green connectivity across the site and most will be planted so that they are connected to the higher value grassland habitats on the site and so that there are continuous canopies.
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No. This cannot be guaranteed.
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.	No. As the trees are publicly accessible, there is no guarantee that there will be no damage to the trees.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No. There is no guarantee this can be achieved in the 30 years.
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes. The trees will be planted strategically to contribute towards green connectivity across the site and most will be planted so that they are connected to the higher value grassland habitats on the site and so that there are continuous canopies.
Number of criteria passed		3
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)		Score Achieved ×/✓
Passes 5 or 6 criteria		Good (3)
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.		

4.1.8. Rain Garden.

Rain gardens will be created in associated with street trees throughout the survey area. These will contribute very little towards the biodiversity of the site due to the small site, and therefore the targeted condition for this habitat is 'poor', in accordance with the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 habitat condition criteria for scrub. There is no guarantee that any of the condition criteria will be met. The table below addresses this:

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
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.	No. Due to the small sizes of these areas this cannot be guaranteed.
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.	No. Due to the small sizes of these areas this cannot be guaranteed.
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).	No. Whilst this criteria is likely to be achieved, there will be no management of these areas to ensure this.
Essential criteria relevant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No)		No
Number of criteria passed		0

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	
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)		
OR • Passes 2 of 3 core criteria; • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)		
• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.	Poor (1)	✓	

4.2. Timetable for habitat implementation, management and monitoring.

4.2.1. The timetable overleaf incorporates in chronological order all habitat implementation, management and monitoring.

4.2.2. This timetable covers a 30 year period. It is subject to change as a result of any findings from the monitoring surveys.

Year	Month	Responsibility	Activity
1	Any	Developer	Creation of rain gardens.
	March/April (or the previous September)	Developer	Sowing of BFS1 seed mix (or similar) in areas of other neutral grassland and orchard. Sowing of Emorsgate EL1 'Flowering Lawn Mixture' (or similar) in areas of Public Open Space (POS).
	May to August	Developer/Ecologist	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and to undertake condition assessments of habitats. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. The BEMP will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1 st November.
	May/June	Developer	Regular mowing (every 7 to 10 days) of other neutral grassland, orchard and POS grassland to a minimum height of 40-60mm. Once more established this will be reduced to a minimum height of 25mm. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Any perennial weeds that grow will be dug out by hand.
	Late June - September		Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland, orchard and POS, reduced to once every 4 – 8 weeks. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site.
	October/November	Developer	Forty-five urban trees and five orchard fruit trees planted spaced out as much as possible, each secured to a stake that does not exceed one third of height of the tree and shelter guards fitted around trees. Ground below mulched. Scrub species planted. Soils below mulched with coarse grade forest mulch.

2	March/April to September/October	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland and orchard, once every 4 – 8 weeks to minimum of 40 – 60mm. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Areas of POS mown once every 2 to 4 weeks. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site.
	April	Developer	Formative/restorative pruning of orchard fruit trees (where necessary).
	May to August	Developer	Irrigation of newly planted trees – 50 litres of water per week.
	May to August	Developer/Ecologist	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and establishment and to undertake condition assessment. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. This document will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.
3	March/April	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland and orchard, once every 4 – 8 weeks to minimum of 40 – 60mm. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Areas of POS mown once every 2 to 4 weeks. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site.
	April	Developer	Formative/restorative pruning of orchard fruit trees (where necessary).
	May to August	Developer	Irrigation of newly planted trees – 50 litres of water per week.

	May to August	Developer/Ecologist	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and to undertake condition assessments of habitats. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. The BEMP will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.
4	March/April	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland and orchard, once every 4 – 8 weeks to minimum of 40 – 60mm. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Areas of POS mown once every 2 to 4 weeks. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site.
	April	Developer	Formative/restorative pruning of orchard fruit trees (where necessary).
	May to August	Developer	Irrigation of newly planted trees – 50 litres of water per week.
5	March/April to September/October	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland and orchard, once every 4 – 8 weeks to minimum of 40 – 60mm. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Areas of POS mown once every 2 to 4 weeks. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site.
	April	Developer	Formative/restorative pruning of orchard fruit trees (where necessary).

	May to August	Developer/Ecologist	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and establishment and to undertake condition assessment. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. This document will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.
6 - 9	March/April	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland and orchard, once every 4 – 8 weeks to minimum of 40 – 60mm. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Areas of POS mown once every 2 to 4 weeks. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site.
	April	Developer	Formative/restorative pruning of orchard fruit trees (where necessary).
10	March/April to September/October	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland and orchard, once every 4 – 8 weeks to minimum of 40 – 60mm. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Areas of POS mown once every 2 to 4 weeks. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site.
	April	Developer	Formative/restorative pruning of orchard fruit trees (where necessary).

	May to August	Developer/Ecologist	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and establishment and to undertake condition assessment. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. This document will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.
11 - 19	March/April	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland and orchard, once every 4 – 8 weeks to minimum of 40 – 60mm. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Areas of POS mown once every 2 to 4 weeks. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site.
	April	Developer	Formative/restorative pruning of orchard fruit trees (where necessary).
20	March/April to September/October	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland and orchard, once every 4 – 8 weeks to minimum of 40 – 60mm. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Areas of POS mown once every 2 to 4 weeks. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site.
	April	Developer	Formative/restorative pruning of orchard fruit trees (where necessary).

	May to August	Developer/Ecologist	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and establishment and to undertake condition assessment. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. This document will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.
21 - 29	March/April	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland and orchard, once every 4 – 8 weeks to minimum of 40 – 60mm. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Areas of POS mown once every 2 to 4 weeks. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site.
	April	Developer	Formative/restorative pruning of orchard fruit trees (where necessary).
30	March/April to September/October	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland and orchard, once every 4 – 8 weeks to minimum of 40 – 60mm. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Areas of POS mown once every 2 to 4 weeks. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site.
	April	Developer	Formative/restorative pruning of orchard fruit trees (where necessary).

	May to August	Developer/Ecologist	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and establishment and to undertake condition assessment. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. This document will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1 st November.
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Prepared by:	
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