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ADVISORY

Homes by Honey
Lee Lane, Royston
South Yorkshire
Biodiversity Net Gain Statement

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Notice

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Statement has been undertaken on behalf of Homes by Honey (the Client) in respect of the Site at Lee Lane, Royston. It has been produced to provide the results and an overview of a baseline biodiversity net gain assessment undertaken at the Site using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

The Site is located at land south of Lee Lane, on the outskirts of Royston, in South Yorkshire, and comprised a single grassland field which was formerly arable, with scattered trees within, and bounded by hedgerows and trees. The Site is approximately 8.68 hectares (ha) in extent and is centred on grid reference SE 34860 11040.

The habitats within the Site include modified grassland and rural trees. Furthermore, there were hedgerows, on all boundaries of the Site, some with trees and some with ditches. The Site baseline provides a total of 19.12 habitat units, and 19.37 hedgerow units.

Based on the above plans, the development of the Site would result in a post-development score of 6.98 habitat units (-63.50%), and 18.34 hedgerow units (-5.32%).

In order to achieve a 10% net gain in habitat units, a total of 21.03 units will be required post-development, which could include retention / enhancement, new landscaping or offsetting, in line with the mitigation hierarchy. Furthermore, 21.31 hedgerow units will be required to achieve a 10% gain.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Instruction

1.1 This Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Statement has been undertaken on behalf of Homes by Honey (the Client) in respect of the Site at Lee Lane, Royston. It has been produced to provide the results and an overview of a baseline biodiversity net gain assessment undertaken at the Site using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Site Description

1.2 The Site is located at land south of Lee Lane, on the outskirts of Royston, in South Yorkshire, and comprised a single grassland field which was formerly arable, with scattered trees within, and bounded by hedgerows and trees. The Site is approximately 25.59 hectares (ha) in extent and is centred on grid reference SE 34860 11040. The location of the Site is shown below in **Figure 1.1**.

Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan

The Project

1.3 It is understood that a residential development is proposed for the Site with associated hard and soft landscaping.

Objectives

1.4 The primary purpose of the BNG Statement is to provide an overview as to the existing habitats present at the Site and the value assigned to these habitats using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

1.5 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric is the latest tool for measuring and assigning numerical values to the habitats present within a Site and the changes which will occur as a result of development or land management. The Statutory Biodiversity Metric provides the value of habitats as a 'baseline' score.

1.6 The three outputs of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric for terrestrial and aquatic habitats are:

- Area Habitat Biodiversity Units - Habitat area such as grassland, woodland or other areas of habitats which are measured in hectares (ha);
- Hedgerow Biodiversity Units - Linear features such as hedgerows or lines of trees which are measured in kilometres (km); and,
- Watercourse Biodiversity Units – Features containing water such as rivers, streams and ditches which are measured in kilometres (km).

Scope of Works

1.7 The biodiversity metric and assessment was informed by a desk-based study and a site survey undertaken by BWB in December 2025. A specific habitat condition assessment survey was undertaken on the 4th December 2025.

Legislation and Planning Policy

<u>The Environment Act 2021</u>

1.8 This legislation was revised in response to the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill: reforms to national planning policy consultation on 19 December 2023 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The Act mandates the requirement of 10% net gains for biodiversity and as such should be the aim of all new developments.

<u>The National Planning Policy Framework</u>

1.9 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) guides Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) when developing their planning policies and considering planning applications affecting protected habitats, sites and species.

1.10 In respect of the natural environment, the NPPF states under Paragraph 187 that:

"Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

a) Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);

b) Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;

c) Maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;

d) Minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;

e) Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and

f) Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate."

1.11 The NPPF Paragraph 192 states that:

"To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and

b) Promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity."

1.12 The NPPF Paragraph 193 also states that:

"When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

a) *if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;*

b) *development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;*

c) *development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons 67 and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and*

d) *development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate."*

1.13 Additionally, the Barnsley Local Plan 2019 outlines several policies relating to biodiversity and greenspace, including the following which should be considered pertinent to the Site and proposed development:

- *Policy GI1: Green Infrastructure;*
- *Policy BIO1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity*
- *Policy GB1: Protection of Green Belt*
- *Policy GS1: Greenspace*
- *Policy GS2: Green Ways and Public Rights of Way*

1.14 The draft Local Nature Recovery Strategy for South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority is not yet available to the public to review.

2. METHODS

Desk Based Study

2.1 A desk-based study of the Site was undertaken to establish the habitats recorded within the Site. This involved a review of the PEA undertaken by BWB in December 2025.

Habitat Condition Assessment

2.2 A Site survey was undertaken on the 4th December 2025 by Craig Dickson MSc BSc (Hons). Craig has extensive experience of BNG Site assessments and has attained FISC Level 3 Botany Accreditation. During the surveys, data was collected on the habitats' conditions using the habitat condition assessment criteria for the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The condition assessment criteria are dependent on the habitats present on-Site, with each assessment containing sets of criteria which are either passed or failed. Criteria include things such as species composition, presence of undesirable species and percentage cover.

2.3 This approach is standard practice to calculate the biodiversity value of the Site.

Biodiversity Net Gain Good Practice Principles

2.4 CIRIA, CIEEM and IEMA developed The Biodiversity Net Gain Good Practice Principles in 2016 which has then been used to produce a more in-depth document (Baker, Hoskin & Butterworth, 2019) detailing the ten main good practice principles for achieving biodiversity net gain. In order for net gain to be achieved, these principles must be met.

2.5 The ten good practice principles are summarised in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: The Good Practice Principles

Principle	In Practice
1. Apply the mitigation hierarchy	Do everything possible to first avoid and then minimise impacts on biodiversity. Only as a last resort, and in agreement with external decision makers where possible, compensate for losses that cannot be avoided. If compensating for losses within the development footprint is not possible or does not generate the most benefits for nature conservation, then offset biodiversity losses by gains elsewhere.
2. Avoid losing biodiversity that cannot be offset elsewhere	Avoid impacts on irreplaceable biodiversity i.e. statutory designated sites such as SSSI's – these impacts cannot be offset to achieve net gain.
3. Be inclusive and equitable	Engage stakeholders early and involve them in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the approach to net gain. Achieve net gain in partnership with stakeholders where possible.

Principle	In Practice
4. Address risk	Mitigate difficulty, uncertainty and other risk to achieving net gain. Apply well accepted ways to add contingency when calculating biodiversity losses and gains in order to account for any remaining risk, as well as to compensate for the time between the losses occurring and the gains being fully realised.
5. Make a measurable net gain contribution	Achieve a measurable, overall gain for biodiversity and the services ecosystems provide while directly contributing towards nature conservation priorities.
6. Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity	Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity by using robust, credible evidence and local knowledge to make clearly justified choices when: • Delivering compensation that is ecologically equivalent in type, amount, and condition and that accounts for the location and timing of biodiversity losses. • Compensating for losses of one type of biodiversity by providing a different type that delivers greater benefits for nature conservation. • Achieving net gain locally to the development while also contributing towards nature conversation priorities at local, regional and national levels. • Enhancing existing or creating new habitat. • Enhancing ecological connectivity by creating more bigger, better and joined areas for biodiversity.
7. Be additional	Achieve nature conservation outcomes that demonstrably exceed existing obligations, i.e. do not deliver something that would occur anyway.
8. Create a net gain legacy	Ensure net gain generates long term benefits by: • Engaging stakeholders and jointly agreeing practical solutions that secure net gain in perpetuity. • Planning for adaptive management and securing dedicated funding for long term management. • Designing net gain for biodiversity to be resilient to external factors, especially climate change. • Mitigating risks for other land uses. • Avoiding displacing harmful activities from one location to another. • Supporting local level management of net gain activities.
9. Optimise sustainability	Prioritise BNG and where possible optimise the wider environmental benefits for a sustainable society and economy.
10. Be transparent	Communicate all net gain activities in a transparent and timely manner, sharing the learning with all stakeholders.

Biodiversity Metric

2.6 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric was used to calculate the ecological baseline of the Site using the methodology as described above.

2.7 The habitat types, conditions and areas were input into the metric to form the Site's habitat baseline.

2.8 In addition to the habitat types, areas and conditions, the biodiversity metric calculation tool also requires other information on distinctiveness and strategic significance. These categories are described in more detail below.

2.9 Habitats are also assigned distinctiveness bands. These are based on an assessment of the distinguishing features of a habitat or linear feature, including consideration of species richness, rarity (at local, regional, national and international scales), and the degree to which a habitat supports species rarely found in other habitats. The distinctiveness band of each habitat is preassigned in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric and are based on the UK habitat classification system.

Strategic Significance

2.10 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric takes into consideration Strategic Significance. Strategic Significance can be defined as the spatial location of a habitat in relation to preferred locations for biodiversity. This is broken down into three categories as described below:

- Within area formally identified in local strategy – the Site or habitat type is within the local planning documents or frameworks;
- Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy; and
- Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy.

2.11 The following data sources and resources were searched to gather information on the strategic significance of the Site and its habitats:

- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC);

Survey Comments

2.12 In line with standard guidance, the results and recommendations within this report are valid for up to two years from the date of survey (December 2025), assuming there are no significant changes to the survey Site or its immediate surroundings. Updated survey work may be required to support any future biodiversity metrics and planning applications outside of this time period.

2.13 The survey was carried out in December 2025, in overcast weather conditions with scattered showers.

2.14 A survey at this time of year is sub-optimal for identifying botanical species as they start to die off, however is sufficient for an experienced surveyor to categorise the habitats and assess the potential for protected species to be present, in line with the aims of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.

3. RESULTS

Habitat Condition Assessment

3.1 The habitats recorded on-Site in December 2025 are described in detail below with the habitat condition assessment results.

3.2 **Appendix 1** provides a plan with the locations of the habitats.

g4 Modified grassland

3.3 The majority of the Site was a modified grassland field, which was previously arable but has developed beyond being fallow, with grasses now dominating. Perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne* was dominant, with abundant common nettle *Urtica dioica*, and broadleaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, frequent tall fescue *Schedonorus arundinaceus*, Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, and spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*. Wild radish *Raphanus raphanistrum*, hairy tare *Vicia hirsuta*, hedge mustard *Sisymbrium officinale*, and cleavers *Galium aparine* were all recorded occasionally, in addition to oak *Quercus robur* seedlings throughout the field.

3.4 The sward height varied across the field, with taller, denser patches dominated by nettles and dock, in addition to lower areas which were dominated by grasses. The field was inundated at the time of the survey, with mosses *Bryophyte* sp., throughout, suggesting the Site drains poorly.

3.5 The grassland was assessed as being in "Poor" Condition, **Table 3.1** below shows the results of the condition assessment.

Table 3.1: Habitat Condition Criteria (Grassland Low)

	Criteria	Pass/Fail
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m2 present, including at least 2 forbs (this may include those listed in Footnote 1).	False
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	Pass
C	Scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area.	Pass
D	Physical damage evident in less than 5% of total grassland area.	Pass
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens).	Pass
F	Cover of bracken is <20%.	Pass
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981)	Pass

Criteria	Pass/Fail
Score	**Poor**

Rural Tree

3.6 Three stand-alone mature oak *Quercus* sp. and a single ash *Fraxinus excelsior* tree were present within the field. Additionally, mature trees were present within the hedgerows including ash, oak and willow *Salix* sp, however these are included in the hedgerow sections.

3.7 The trees were all assessed as being in "Good" Condition, as shown in **Table 3.2** below.

Table 3.2: Habitat Condition Criteria (Individual Trees)

Criteria		Pass/Fail
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Pass
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	Pass
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	Pass
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.	Pass
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	Pass
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Pass
Score		**Good**

Native Hedgerows

3.8 Native hedgerows defined the boundaries of the Site. Some hedgerows had trees (Secondary code 11).

3.9 Hedgerow 1 was located on the northern boundary comprising of willow *Salix* sp., oak, dog rose *Rosa canina*, silver birch *Betula pendula* and hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*. A dry ditch was present within the hedgerow. The hedgerow measured up to 4m tall

and 3m wide and was unmanaged. Hedge bindweed *Calystegia sepium* was prevalent within the hedgerow, in addition to bramble *Rubus fructicosus* agg.

3.10 Hedgerow 2 was located on the eastern boundary of the Site, comprising of blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, willow, bramble, hawthorn and elder *Sambucus nigra*. A ditch was present within the hedgerow, which was dry to the south but flooded in the north to an off-Site area. The hedgerow measured up to 4m tall and 3m wide and was unmanaged.

3.11 Hedgerow 3 was a short section of hedgerow located on the northern boundary of the eastern extent of the Site, connecting H2 and H4, comprising of predominantly blackthorn with abundant bramble. The hedgerow measured 4 m wide and 3 m high and was unmanaged.

3.12 Hedgerow 4 was located on the eastern boundary of the Site comprising of oak, blackthorn, hawthorn, holly *Ilex aquifolium* and bramble, measuring up to 4m tall and 3m wide and was unmanaged.

3.13 Hedgerow 5 defined the southern boundary comprising of oak, dog rose, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, elder, field maple *Acer campestre* and holly, measuring up to 4m tall and 3m wide and was unmanaged.

3.14 Hedgerow 6 was located on the western boundary, comprising ash, silver birch, snowberry *Symphoricarpos* sp., hawthorn, elder, oak, hazel, dog rose and beech *Fagus sylvatica*. Associated grown flora included rosebay willowherb *Epilobium angustifolium*, mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*, common nettle and bracken *Pteridium* sp. This hedgerow continued on the opposite side of a track towards the northeast corner of the site. The track itself comprised bare earth with ephemeral/short perennial vegetation including white clover *Trifolium repens*, plantain, vetch *Vicia* sp. and meadow grass *Poa* sp., The hedgerow measured up to 4m tall and 3m wide and was unmanaged.

3.15 The hedgerows were all assessed as being in "Good" Condition, as shown below.

Table 3.3: Habitat Condition Assessments (Hedgerows)

Criteria		Pass/Fail	
		H1, H2, H4, H5 & H6	H3
A1	Is height >1.5m average along length?	Pass	Pass
A2	Is width >1.5m along length?	Pass	Pass
B1	Is ground to canopy base gap <0.5m for >90% of length?	Fail	Pass
B2	Are canopy gaps <10% total length AND no canopy gaps >5m?	Pass	Pass
C1	Is there >1m width undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation >90% length?	Pass	Pass

Criteria		Pass/Fail	
		H1, H2, H4, H5 & H6	H3
C2	Do plants indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of undisturbed ground?	Fail	Fail
D1	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native and neophyte species?	Pass	Pass
D2	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities?	Pass	Pass
E1	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	Pass	-
E2	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?	Pass	-
Score:		**Good**	**Good**

Summary

3.16 **Table 3.4**Error! Reference source not found.**,** and **Table 3.5**Error! Reference source not found. provide a summary of the habitats, the condition assessment and the measurements of habitats which was used in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric to calculate the Site's baseline score.

Table 3.4: Habitat Condition Assessment Summary (Habitats)

Parcel Reference	UK Hab Habitat Type	Condition Assessment Result	Area (ha)
-	Modified grassland	Poor	8.68
T1 – T4	Rural trees	Good	0.1466*
		Total Habitats Area:	**8.68**
*Tree areas are not included within total Site area			

Table 3.5: Habitat Condition Assessment Summary (Hedgerows)

Hedge Ref	UK Hab Habitat Type	Condition Assessment Result	Length (km)
H1	Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Good	0.193

Hedge Ref	UK Hab Habitat Type	Condition Assessment Result	Length (km)
H2	Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Good	0.179
H3	Native hedgerow	Good	0.068
H4	Native hedgerow with trees	Good	0.138
H5	Native hedgerow with trees	Good	0.346
H6	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	Good	0.359
		Total Hedgerow Length:	**1.28**

Biodiversity Metric

3.17 The following sections provide an overview of the baseline Site results including the strategic significance and baseline Site scores.

Strategic Significance

3.18 There is currently a draft Local Nature Recovery Strategy, for South Yorkshire, and as such every habitat has therefore been assigned "Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy".

Baseline Habitat Score

3.19 The Site baseline provides a total of 19.12 habitat units, and 19.37 hedgerow units.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Biodiversity Metric

4.1 The habitats within the Site include modified grassland, broadleaved woodland, ponds and trees with the total area of the Site measuring 8.68 ha. The Site habitat baseline score totalled 19.12 habitat units.

4.2 The hedgerows habitat at the Site had a combined length measuring 1.28 km. The Site habitat baseline score totalled 19.37 hedgerow units.

4.3 Plans provided by the Client in January 2026 were used to determine the potential post-development score for the Site. The current designs show, all of the grassland, three scattered trees, and sections of H1 and H6 will be lost to facilitate the proposals.

4.4 Based on the above plans, the development of the Site would result in a post-development score of 6.98 habitat units (-63.50%), and 18.34 hedgerow units (-5.32%).

4.5 In order to compensate for the loses of habitat and hedgerow units, 14.05 habitat units and 2.97 hedgerow units will be required to achieve a 10% gain and satisfy trading rules for the Site. These could be purchased from third party credit providers, or the local authority.

Trading Rules Requirements

4.6 **Table 4.1** below summarises the trading rules requirements.

Table 4.1: Trading Rules Requirements

Distinctiveness	Habitats Present On-Site	Trading Rules Requirements
Low	Modified grassland; Native hedgerow	Same distinctiveness habitats or better.
Medium	Individual trees; Native hedgerow with trees;	Same broad habitat or higher distinctiveness habitat.
High	Native hedgerow associated with bank or ditch; Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	Same habitat required.
Very High	N/A	Same habitat required. Bespoke compensation likely.

Recommendations

4.7 It is recommended that the trees and hedgerows are retained as part of the development, with potential for enhancement through management regimes and supplementary planting. It is anticipated that the majority of the grassland will be lost to facilitate the development. However, it is recommended that higher distinctiveness habitats, such as wildflower meadows, tree planting and native scrub, are created, in a

green corridor on the western boundary of the Site to provide habitat connectivity to the woodland.

Conclusions

4.8 In order to achieve a 10% net gain in habitat units, a total of 21.03 units will be required post-development, which could include retention / enhancement, new landscaping or offsetting, in line with the mitigation hierarchy. Furthermore, 21.31 hedgerow units will be required to achieve a 10% gain.

5. REFERENCES

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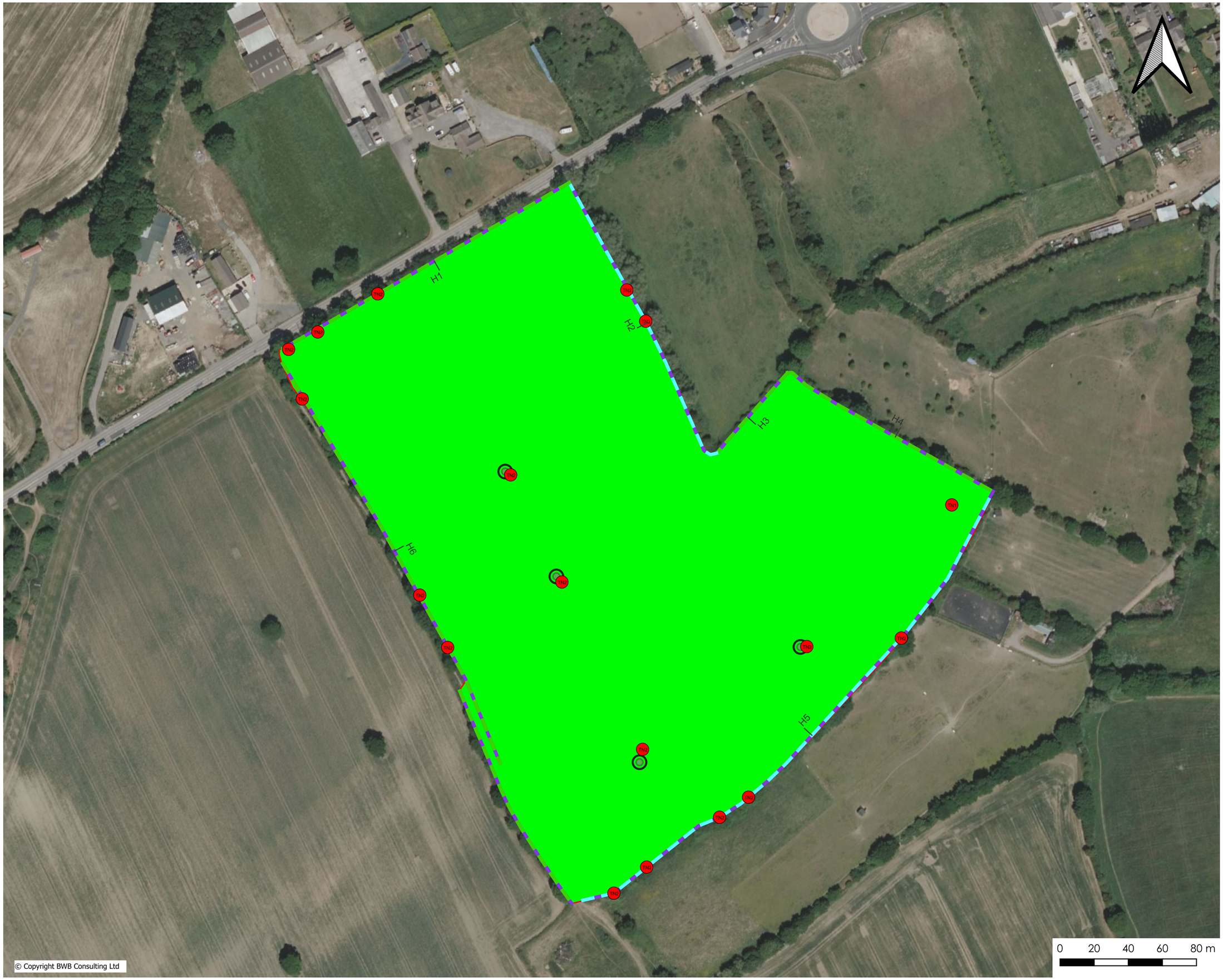
APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: UK Hab Habitat Plan



Notes

1.Do not scale this drawing. All dimensions must be checked/ verified on site. If in doubt ask.

2.This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant architects, engineers and specialists drawings and specifications.

3.All dimensions in millimetres unless noted otherwise. All levels in metres unless noted otherwise.

4.Any discrepancies noted on site are to be reported to the engineer immediately.

Key

- Site Boundary
- Modified grassland
- Native hedgerow with trees
- Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch
- Large tree
- TN? Target Notes

Rev	Date	Details of issues/ revision	Drw	Rev
P01	12.12.25	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	CD	SS

Issues & Revisions

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Client

Homes by Honey

Project Title

Lee Lane, Royston

Drawing Title

Baseline Habitat Plan

Drawn:	CD	Reviewed:	SS
BWB Ref:	255953	12/12/2025	Scale@A3: 1:2000

Drawing Status

Final

N

Project - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Number	Status	Rev
CSN-BWB-ZZ-XX-D-EE-0001	S2	P01

APPENDIX 2: Photographs

Photograph 1: Modified grassland field

Photograph 2: Hedgerow 1

Photograph 3: Hedgerow 2

Photograph 4: Hedgerow 3

Photograph 5: Hedgerow 4

Photograph 6: Hedgerow 5

Photograph 7: Hedgerow 6

Photograph 8: Tree 1

Photograph 9: Tree 2

Photograph 10: Tree 3

Photograph 11: Tree 4

Photograph 12: Badger latrine and snuffle hole

Photograph 13: Pond 3 within H2 holding water

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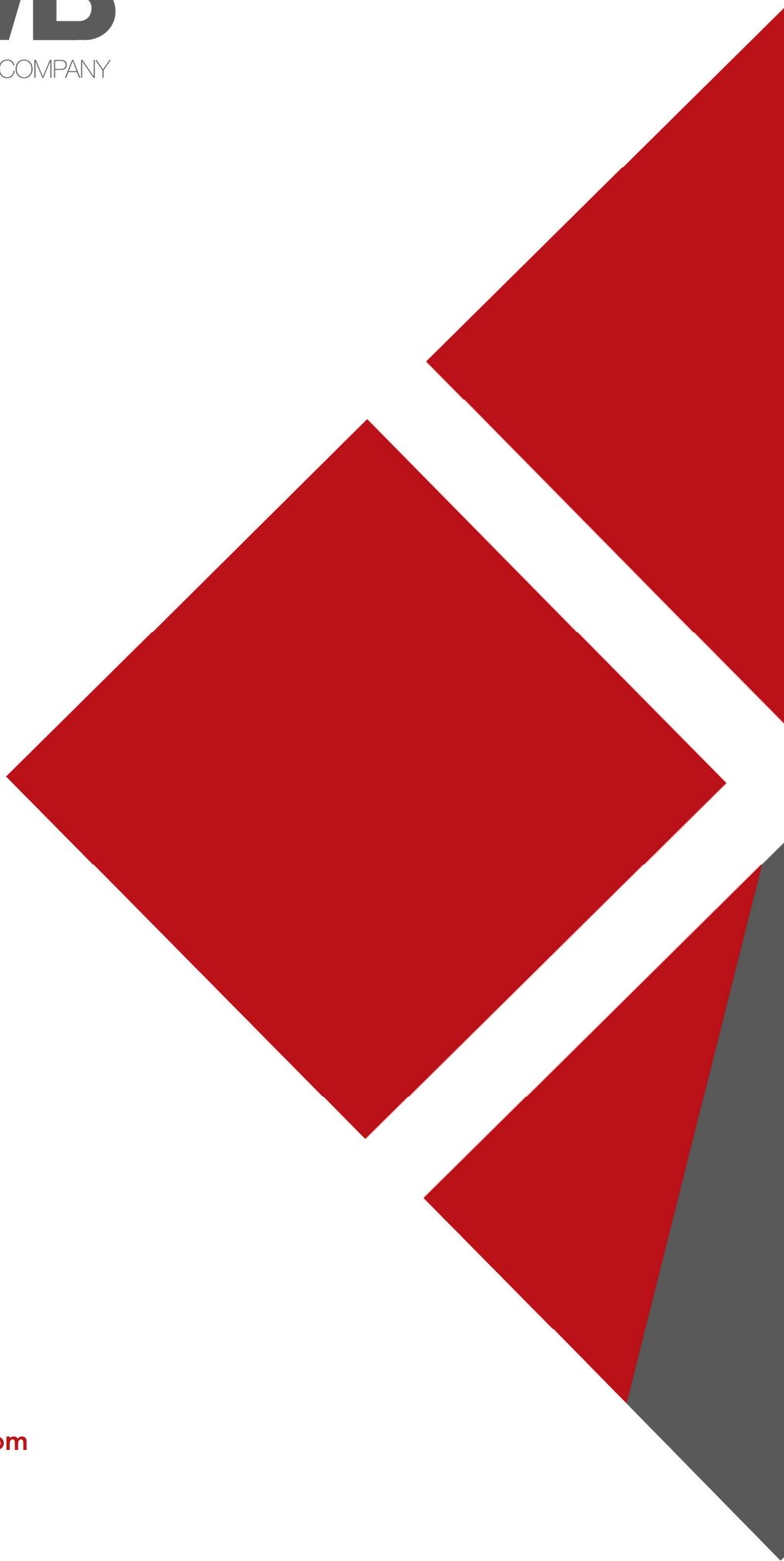

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