Biodiversity Net Gain Statement

Enterprise Way

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Quality Assurance

All ecologists employed on this project by Ecosurv Ltd are members of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and follow the Institute's code of practice when undertaking ecological surveys and associated work, or were supervised by such a member.

All assessment is based upon, and accurate to, the information made available to Ecosurv Ltd prior to the completion of this report. Any alterations to this information at a later date will reduce the accuracy of this report, to which Ecosurv Ltd cannot be held accountable.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

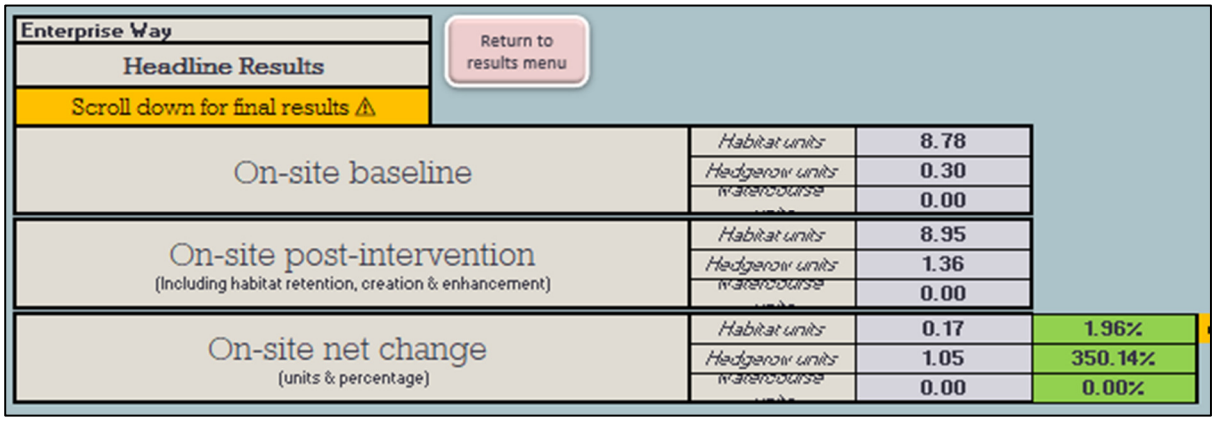
Ecosurv Ltd have been instructed to provide a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Statement regarding the proposed development at Enterprise Way, Whitby.

BNG is the desired result of a process applied to development so that overall, there is a positive outcome for biodiversity. The process itself follows the mitigation hierarchy, which sets out that everything possible must be done to firstly avoid, secondly minimise and thirdly compensate for unavoidable impacts on or off site.

To demonstrate a positive biodiversity outcome using this process, the project is assessed against the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA), the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Biodiversity Net Gain Good Practice Principles. The DEFRA Biodiversity Metric 4.0 (hereafter referred to as the Metric) has been used to quantify the biodiversity value of existing habitats present on site, and those proposed under the current design of the post-development landscape.

The proposals are for a new industrial development with associated hard and soft, to the north east of the existing industrial estate.

Most of the habitats on site will be cleared, although the hedgerow to the western site boundary will be retained. Landscaping within the proposed development incorporates, trees, wildlife ponds, ornamental planting and native scrub and hedgerow planting.



The conclusion of this Metric is that there will be total net unit change of +0.17 habitat units and +1.05 hedgerow units. This equates to 1.96% and 350.14% respectively. Trading rules have been satisfied under this calculation.

Appropriate creation and future management measures should be implemented to ensure successful establishment of habitats and their maintenance in a favourable condition. Such measures should be stipulated in a BNG Management and Monitoring Plan, focused on the delivery of long-term management and monitoring of created or enhanced features. Management should be secured via an appropriate mechanism.

In accordance with BS8683:2021 Process for designing and implementing Biodiversity Net Gain – Specification "Biodiversity enhancement measures that supplement the projects Biodiversity Net Gain Targets and are outside the scope of a metric, should be described and where possible quantified. It is recommended that bird and bat boxes are installed to the retained semi-mature trees within the locale. Integrated bird and bat boxes within the dwellings and apartment buildings will be installed. It is suggested that 20% of the proposed dwellings should

include such a feature. The inclusion of such features would therefore add further improvements to biodiversity gain than that demonstrated within the calculations outlined within this statement.

No irreplaceable habitats are present within the proposed development site or will be impacted by the development.

1 INTRODUCTION

Ecosurv Ltd were instructed by InHaus Group to provide a Biodiversity Net Gain Statement for the proposed development at Enterprise Way, Whitby. The preparation of this report has been undertaken by Kay Richardson (Hons).

1.1 Project Information

The site is centred on Grid Reference NZ91290915 and can be accessed by Enterprise Way (Figure 1). The assessment focused on the application site, as well as all habitats in the immediate surrounding area (where access was available). The 'Site', measuring ~3.8ha in extent based on its design at the time of this assessment.

The site comprised one field of poor quality grassland with some scattered ruderal vegetation to the periphery, and a native species hedgerow to the southern site boundary. A small section of the western site boundary borders an area of deciduous woodland designated as Priority Habitat.

The proposals are for a new industrial development to the north east of the existing industrial estate of 10 units with associated hard and soft landscaping.

Most of the habitats on site will be cleared, although the hedgerow to the southern site boundary will be retained. Landscaping within the proposed development incorporates, trees, wildlife ponds, ornamental planting and native scrub and hedgerow planting.

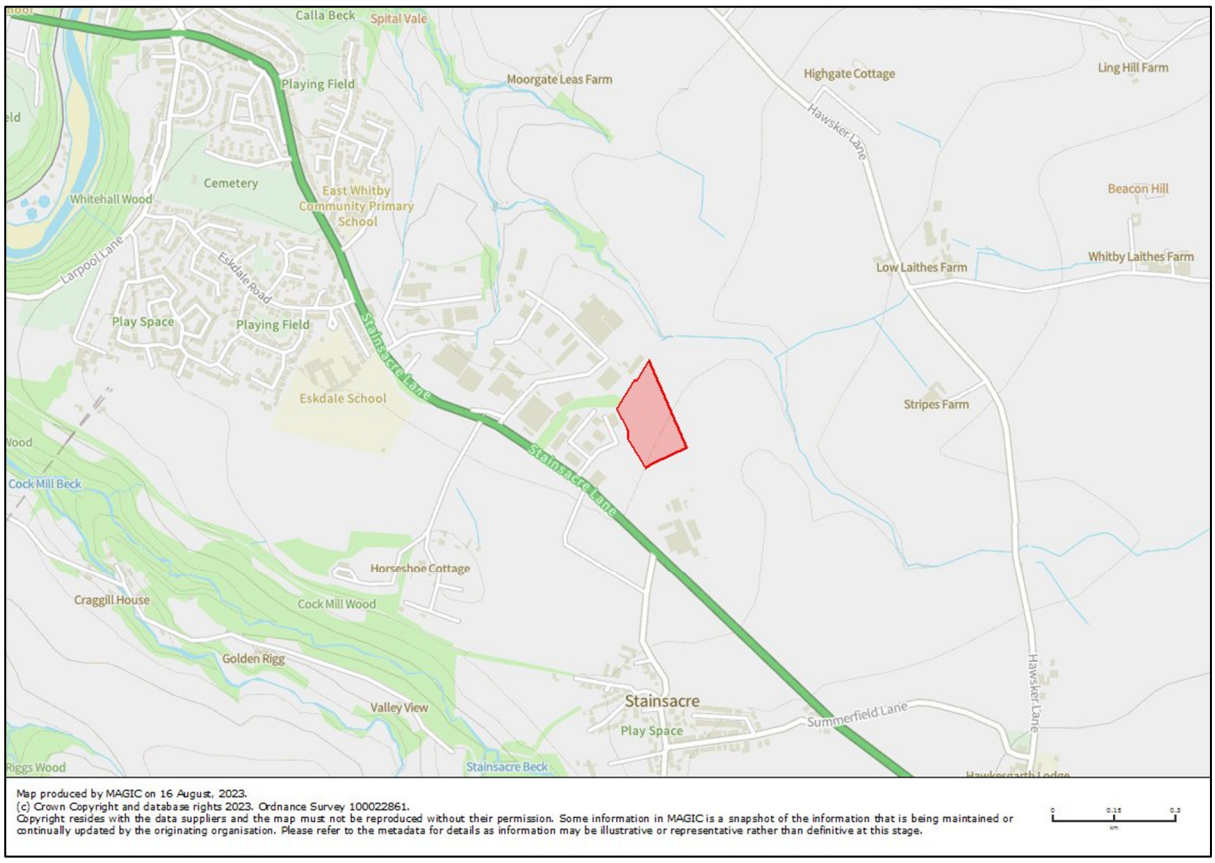


Figure 1. Site location plan.

(© Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey).

1.2 Biodiversity Net Gain

BNG is the end result of a process applied to development so that overall, there is a positive outcome for biodiversity. The process itself follows the mitigation hierarchy, which sets out that everything possible must be done to firstly avoid, secondly minimise and thirdly restore / rehabilitate losses of biodiversity on-site. Only as a last resort, residual losses are compensated for using biodiversity offsets, which are distinguished from other forms of mitigation in that they are off the development site. BNG assessment reports are intended to provide a detailed insight into the adherence of a Proposed Development to the BNG Good Practice Principles.

To demonstrate a positive biodiversity outcome using this process, the project is assessed against the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA), the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Biodiversity Net Gain Good Practice Principles. The DEFRA Biodiversity Metric 4.0 (hereafter referred to as the Metric) has been used to quantify the biodiversity value of existing habitats present on site, and those proposed under the current design of the post-development landscape.

The benefit of undertaking a BNG assessment at this stage in the planning process is that results can be used to: Inform the ongoing design of ecological and landscape mitigation; Identify whether current Proposed Development design will likely achieve a net gain, net loss, or no net loss (NNL) for biodiversity; and Demonstrate policy compliance in support of any decision-making.

Adopting a BNG approach can account for biodiversity losses which were previously not fully assessed and mitigated for, via legal and planning systems. Whilst some species are extensively protected, many are not; with the consequence that development can be ‘legally compliant’ but still result in biodiversity loss. The BNG approach guards against this, enabling development to contribute towards the national and global target of halting biodiversity loss by 2020 (DEFRA, 2011), and towards local and national strategies (listed below) for conserving and enhancing wildlife. BNG assessments allow stakeholders to demonstrate adherence to national legislation and local policy concerning biodiversity.

1.3 Relevant Legislation and Policy

This BNG assessment has been compiled with reference to the following relevant nature conservation legislation, planning policy and the UK Biodiversity Framework from which the protection of sites, habitats and species is derived in England including:

- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006;
- The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2011-2020) (JNCC and DEFRA, 2012);
- Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services (DEFRA, 2011);
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP)1;
- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019 (DCLG, 2012);
- UK Government’s 25 Year Environmental Plan (DEFRA, 2018);

2 METHODS

A summary of the BNG assessment methods and details of project-specific data sources, assessment limitations, and assumptions are provided in the following section.

2.1 Assessment Area

The site is centred on Grid Reference NZ91290915 and can be accessed by Enterprise Way (Figure 1).

Figure 2. Satellite Image of the surveyed area. Application site boundary is shown by the red line.

©Google Satellite

2.2 Data Sources

This report has been produced in accordance with the methodology set out in the following guidance documents:

- Biodiversity 4.0 Calculation Tool
- Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide;
- Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 1 Condition Sheets and Methodology
- Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 2 Technical Information.

The following Application documents submitted as part of the application have been used to inform this report:

- EW1-pro 110 Layout (Plng)A
- EW1-pro 130 (Plng)
- EW1-pro 131 (Plng)
- EW1-pro 132 (Plng)
- EW1-pro 133 (Plng)

2.3 BNG Assessment

This BNG assessment uses the following industry recognised best practice methodologies:

- CIEEM, IEMA & CIRIA (2016). Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principles for Development;
- CIEEM, IEMA & CIRIA (2019). Biodiversity Net Gain. Good Practice Principles for Development. A Practical Guide;
- Natural England (2010). Higher Stewardship, Farm Environment Plan (FEP) Manual, 3rd Edition;
- Natural England (2021). The Biodiversity Metric 4.0: auditing and accounting for biodiversity user guide
- BS8683:2021 – Process for designing and implementing Biodiversity Net Gain - Specification

BNG assessment calculations are separated into four key sections which are used to produce the quantitative outcomes of the assessment. They are:

- Separating out irreplaceable baseline habitats and any mitigation proposed for impacts to irreplaceable habitats, from the main data set;
- Quantification of baseline biodiversity units using Phase 1 habitat data and habitat condition assessment data;
- Quantification of post-development biodiversity units using Phase 1 habitat data translated from the post-development landscape design;
- Assessing the net change in biodiversity value as a result of the Proposed Development.

It is important to recognise that the quantification of biodiversity is one of several factors to be considered when assessing the impact of the Proposed Development on biodiversity. Please note that this BNG assessment report does not cover potential impacts of the Proposed Development on protected species and designated sites. These are covered within the Ecological Impact Assessment.

JNCC Phase 1 habitat types determined in the habitat survey were translated to UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) (UKHab, 2018) habitat types using professional judgement, UK Hab guideline documents and the habitat translation information provided in the Metric toolkit. Retained habitats in the post-development landscape design maintained the UKHab type assigned to the baseline.

In the Metric, distinctiveness is pre-assigned for each habitat based upon the UKHab system.

2.4 Limitations and Assumptions

The list of habitats provided in the DEFRA calculator are not all directly comparable with the habitats within the development both pre-and post-construction. As a result, professional judgement has been used to best match pre- and post-construction habitat types to those available within the DEFRA calculator.

Only direct impacts within the red line boundary of the Proposed Development were considered at this time. Any impacts on protected species, and indirect habitat impacts (including dust, shading and nutrient deposition) should be addressed separately from this assessment.

The ‘Tree Helper’ function within the metric has been used to provide area equivalents for proposed urban trees. The root protection areas (RPA’s) of the trees have also been used in addition to the site area.

3 On-Site Baseline Habitats

3.1 Overview

The condition assessment of habitats was undertaken on the site visit undertaken on 7th August 2023. There were no irreplaceable habitats or statutory designated sites within the site, therefore these are not discussed further within this report. There were no watercourses present within the baseline or Proposed Development, therefore watercourse units were not assessed and are not discussed further within this report.

3.2 On-site Habitat Summary

The site comprised one field of poor quality grassland with some scattered ruderal vegetation to the periphery, and a native species hedgerow to the southern site boundary. A small section of the western site boundary borders an area of deciduous woodland designated as Priority Habitat.

A summary and description of habitats is provided within Table 1. below. The distribution of habitats is presented within figure 3.

Table 1. Area habitat summary

Broad Habitat Category	Habitat Type	Area (ha)	Description	Condition
Grassland	Modified Grassland	3.8626	The grassland is seemingly managed with a mown perimeter a species composition of predominantly perennial ryegrass L*olium perenne.* Some forb species including broadleaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* and dandelion *Taraxacum officinalis,* are interspersed. To the southern periphery of the field are localised areas of common nettle *Urtica dioica,* spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare,* bramble *Rubus fruticosus,* ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris* common hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium* and dock.	Poor
Urban	Developed Land, sealed surface	0.003	A single shipping container is present to the west of the site	N/A - Other

3.3 On-site Hedgerow Summary

One unmanaged hedgerow is present to the southern site boundary. A summary of the existing hedgerows is provided in table 2 below.

Table 2. Hedgerow habitat summary

Broad Habitat Category	Hedgerow Type	Length	Description	Condition
Hedgerow	Native hedgerow	0.131	The hedgerow to the northern boundary is generally intact and unmaintained. It is comprised predominantly of hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, elder *Sambucus nigra*, bramble and dog-rose *Rosa canina* with frequent bird cherry *Prunus padus*.	Poor

Figure 3. *Baseline Habitat Map*

4 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Habitat Loss, Retention & Enhancement from Baseline

The proposals are for a new industrial development with associated hard and soft, to the north east of the existing industrial estate.

Most of the habitats on site will be cleared, although the hedgerow to the southern site boundary will be retained.

Landscaping within the development incorporates, trees, three SUDS areas, amenity and species-rich grassland areas, ornamental planting, broadleaved woodland and native scrub planting.

A summary of the habitats to be lost, retained and enhanced from the sites baseline is presented in table 3 below.

Table 3. Summary of habitat loss, retention & enhancement from baseline

Broad Habitat	Habitat Type	Condition	Baseline Area (ha)	Area Lost (ha)	Area Retained (ha)	Area Enhanced (ha)
Grassland	Modified Grassland	Poor	3.8153	3.8153	0	0
Urban	Developed Land, sealed surface	N/A - Other	0.003	0.003	0	0

4.2 Proposed post-development Habitats

A summary of the habitats to be created is presented in table 4 below. The proposed development plans are shown in figure 4.

Table 4. Summary of created habitats

Broad Habitat Category	Habitat Type	Area (ha)	Condition Targeted	Notes/ Reference
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	2.9736	N/A - Other	Building and hard standing including pavements and access roads
Urban	Ground level planters	0.0091	Condition Assessment N/A	Tree planters
Lakes	Ponds (non-priority habitat)	0.059	Moderate	3no small ponds
Urban	Introduced shrub	0.0838	Condition Assessment N/A	Ornamental planting beds to the centre of the site

Urban	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	0.2252	N/A - Other	Permeable car parking areas
Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	0.2028	Moderate	Mixed scrub to the south of the site providing a green buffer and continuation of the green corridor afforded by the adjacent woodland.
Individual trees	Urban tree	1.4535	Moderate	28no medium trees, 80no small trees and 25 espalier fruit trees of which at least 80% will be native species.
Grassland	Modified grassland	0.0138	Moderate	Pond edge mix to the southern pond
Grassland	Modified grassland	0.0703	Poor	PROW mown grass to the southern and eastern site boundaries
Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	0.178	Moderate	Mixed scrub to the northern and eastern site boundaries, and adjoining the existing hedgerow site providing a green buffer.

4.3 Habitat Enhancement

No habitats are proposed for enhancement.

4.4 Hedgerow Loss Retention & Enhancement Summary

The existing hedgerow on site will be enhanced as part of the development proposals. A summary of the hedgerows to be lost, retained and enhanced from the sites baseline is presented in table 5 below.

Table 5. Summary of hedgerow loss, retention & enhancement from baseline

Hedgerow Type	Baseline Length (km)	Length Lost (km)	Length Retained (km)	Length Enhanced (km)
Native hedgerow	0.131	0	0	0.131

4.5 Hedgerow Creation

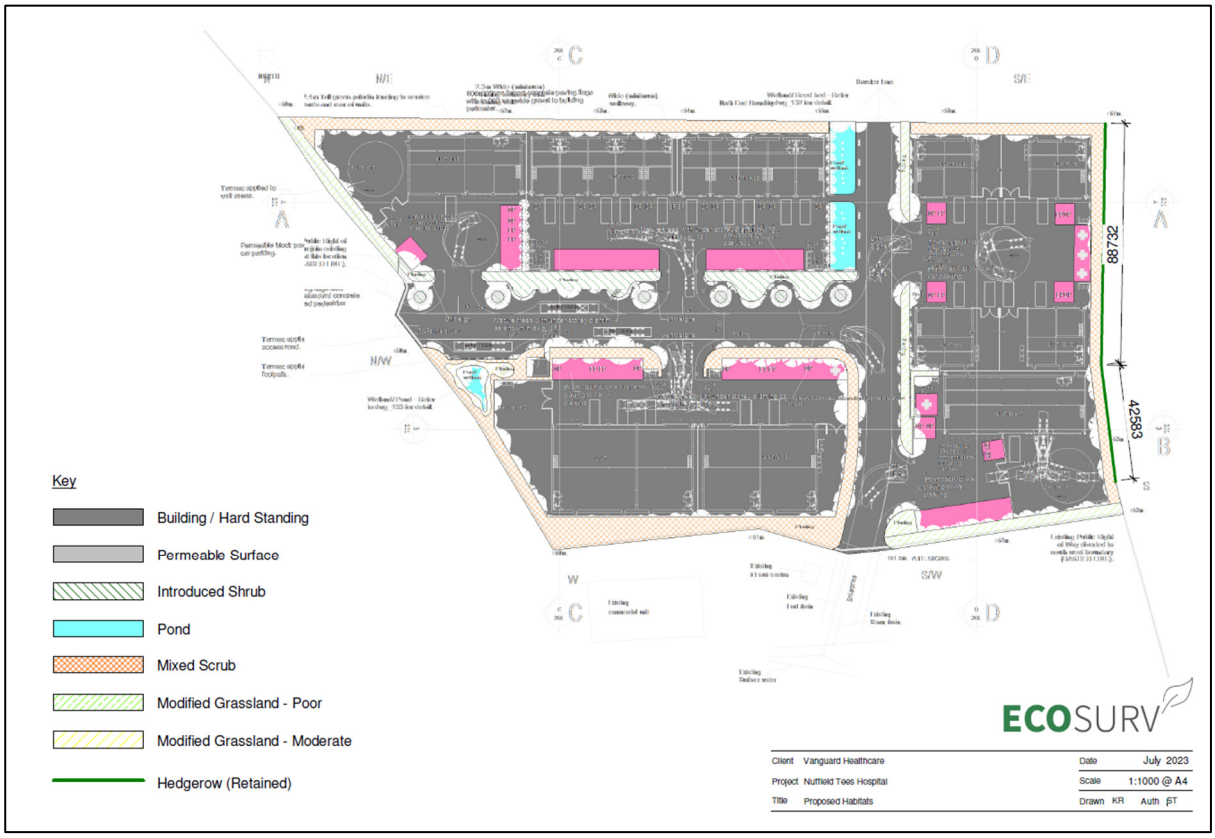
No new hedgerows are to be created as part of the development.

4.6 Hedgerow Enhancement

The existing hedgerow to southern boundary is to be enhanced. A summary of hedgerow enhancement is presented in table 6 below.

Table 6. Summary of enhanced hedgerows

Hedgerow Type	Baseline Length (km)	Baseline Distinctiveness	Condition Targeted	Notes/ Reference
Native Hedgerow	0.131	Poor	Moderate	To be achieved by improving the continuity, composition and width of the hedgerow my means of additional planting.



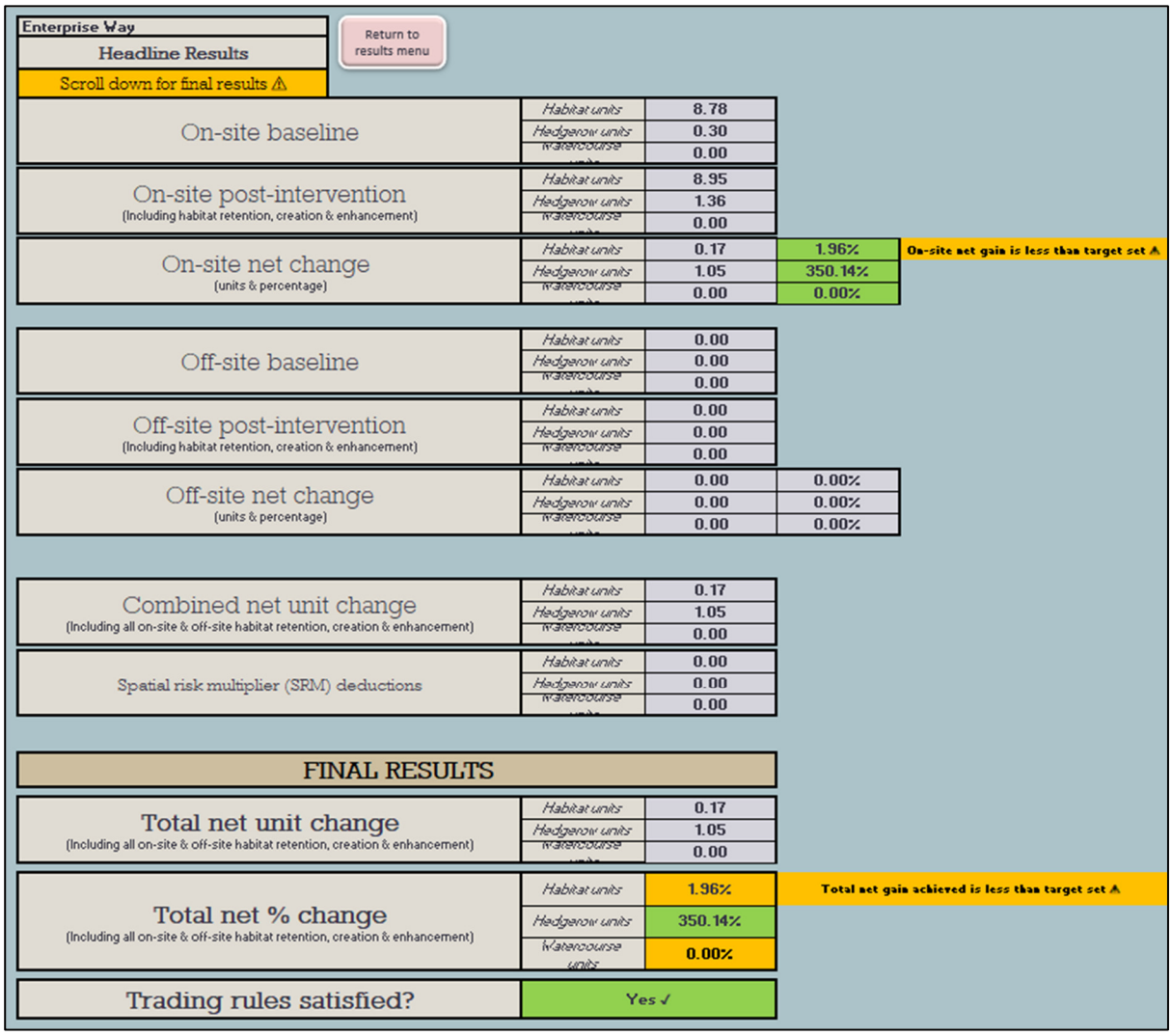
Note: Refer to landscaping plan for tree planting locations.

Figure 4. Proposed Habitat Plan

5 BNG METRIC RESULTS

The completed metric spreadsheet, including the full calculations that lead to the final biodiversity unit scores are submitted separately to this report. The headline results are provided in table 7 below. In Summary, the conclusion of this Metric is that there will be total net unit change of +0.17 habitat units and +1.05 hedgerow units. This equates to +1.96% and +350.14% respectively. Trading rules have been satisfied under this calculation.

Table 7. Headline Results



Enterprise Way				
Headline Results	Return to results menu			
Scroll down for final results ⚠				
On-site baseline	Habitat units	8.78		
	Hedgerow units	0.30		
	Watercourse units	0.00		
On-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	8.95		
	Hedgerow units	1.36		
	Watercourse units	0.00		
On-site net change (units & percentage)	Habitat units	0.17	1.96%	On-site net gain is less than target set ⚠
	Hedgerow units	1.05	350.14%	
	Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%	
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	0.17		
	Hedgerow units	1.05		
	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	0.17		
	Hedgerow units	1.05		
	Watercourse units	0.00		
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	1.96%	Total net gain achieved is less than target set ⚠	
	Hedgerow units	350.14%		
	Watercourse units	0.00%		
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓			

5.1 Trading Summary

Trading rules have been satisfied under this calculation.

Table 8. Trading Summary

Trading Summary		
Distinctiveness Group	**Trading Rule**	**Trading Satisfied?**
Very High	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ⚒	Yes ✓
High	Same habitat required =	Yes ✓
Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (≥)	Yes ✓
Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	Yes ✓

6 BNG Good Practice Principles for Development

The table below discusses adherence of the Proposed Development to each of the BNG Good Practice Principles.

Table 9. BNG Good Practice Principles.

Principle	Description	Evidence	Current Outcome
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.	Spatial constraints were encountered with design layouts and scheme feasibility, however the proposed landscaping compensates for the loss of existing habitats.	Achieved
2. Avoid losing biodiversity that cannot be offset by gains elsewhere	Avoid impacts on irreplaceable biodiversity – these impacts cannot be offset to achieve No Net Loss or Net Gain.	No irreplaceable habitats will be impacted by the proposed development.	Achieved
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.	The BNG outcome is to be shared with relevant stakeholders through delivery of the proposed development.	Achieved
4. Address risks	Mitigate difficulty, uncertainty and other risks to achieving Net Gain. Apply well-accepted ways to add contingency when calculating biodiversity losses and gains in order to account for any remaining risks, as well as to compensate for the time between the losses occurring and the gains being fully realised.	The BNG assessment used industry recognised risk multipliers from the Metric.	Achieved

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.	The BNG assessment determined a quantitative net gain in habitat units for area based habitats. The BNG assessment determined a quantitative net gain in habitat units for hedgerow habitats.	Achieved
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 conservation 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.	At the time of writing, this BNG assessment used the most recent data and followed a rigorous method and QA process. Full compensation for the loss of low distinctiveness, area based habitats has been achieved under the current proposals. The landscaping design complements the adjacent woodland habitat with the inclusion of native tree and scrub planting providing a green buffer and habitat connectivity to the perimeter of the site. .	Achieved
7. Be additional	Achieve nature conservation outcomes that demonstrably exceed existing obligations i.e., do not deliver something that would occur anyway.	Nature conservation outcomes do not currently exceed existing obligations.	Not Achieved
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;	Appropriate creation and future management measures should be implemented to ensure successful establishment of habitats and their maintenance in a favourable condition. Such measures should be stipulated in a BNG Management and Monitoring Plan, focused on the	Achieved

	Designing Net Gain for biodiversity to be resilient to external factors, especially climate change; Mitigating risks from other land uses; Avoiding displacing harmful activities from one location to another; Supporting local-level management of Net Gain activities.	delivery of long-term management and monitoring of created or enhanced features. Management should be secured via an appropriate mechanism.	
9. Optimise sustainability	Prioritise Biodiversity Net Gain and, where possible, optimise the wider environmental benefits for a sustainable society and economy.	The landscaping proposed offers more variety in terms of structure and diversity, than the existing habitats	Achieved
10. Be transparent	Communicate all Net Gain activities in a transparent and timely manner, sharing the learning with all stakeholders.	The BNG outcome is to be shared with relevant stakeholders through delivery of the Scheme.	Achieved

7 IMPLEMENTATION

A selection of a range of trees and shrub, including flowering and fruiting varieties, alongside species rich grassland mixes, will create some value for invertebrates, birds and small mammals. This approach to improving biodiversity means that the habitats on site can support a range of species and provide other food sources, which will then provide a benefit to the larger fauna in the local area.

7.1 Source and Species

Flowering vegetation will attract a range of butterflies, moths and insects which will in turn provide a food source for birds, bats, other mammals and amphibians. The linear features of the site will ensure that green corridors are present across the site and that the site is connected to other areas of suitable habitats in the wider area.

New planting within the site will consist of native, locally grown species wherever possible and should be suitable for planting. Should these not be obtainable locally, alternative suppliers shall be identified to provide appropriate specimens grown elsewhere within the UK.

Species planted should mostly comprise of a similar species mix to that found in the local area and surrounding the site. However, the provision of some other native species not common to the area should also be included considering the potential impact of future global warming. **Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* trees should not be planted at present** until a reliable source of this species can be found that is unaffected by Ash dieback disease.

The off-site habitat enhancements will seek to use species of local provenance, to maintain the semi-natural character of these habitats.

7.2 Biodiversity Measures Outside the Metric Calculation

In accordance with BS8683:2021 Process for designing and implementing Biodiversity Net Gain – Specification "Biodiversity enhancement measures that supplement the projects Biodiversity Net Gain Targets and are outside the scope of a metric, should be described and where possible quantified.

It is recommended that bird and bat boxes should be installed both within the properties and to the retained trees on site. The inclusion of such features would therefore add further improvements to biodiversity gain than that demonstrated within the calculations outlined within this statement. See appendix 9.3 for some example boxes.

7.3 Biodiversity Net Gain Management and Monitoring Plan

The BNG Management and Monitoring plan is a document that focuses on the delivery of long-term management and monitoring of created or enhanced features. For example, a BNG MMP plan would typically provide detailed management and maintenance information for years 1 – 5 and with broader management aims for the lifetime of the BNG commitment, e.g., the lifetime of the project impacts or 30 years.

- Plans shall be concise, proportionate and SMART. i.e., each target set is Specific to a feature that can be Measured accurately, reasonably achievable within the project scope and time bounded.
- Proposals for monitoring, including methods, frequency and timing should be included, as well as setting out the reporting procedures and options for remedial works, if needed.
- The roles, responsibilities and competency requirements of those involved in implementing the BNG MMP should be clearly stated and secured.
- Legal, financial and other resource requirements for delivery of the BNG MMP should be detailed.

- Maps and drawings should be provided in spatially accurate digital drawings, e.g., using GIS to allow accurate monitoring.

8 CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this Metric is that there will be total net unit change of +0.17 habitat units and +1.05 hedgerow units. This equates to +1.96% and +350.14% respectively. Trading rules have been satisfied under this calculation.

Appropriate creation and future management measures should be implemented to ensure successful establishment of habitats and their maintenance in a favourable condition. Such measures should be stipulated in a BNG Management and Monitoring Plan, focused on the delivery of long-term management and monitoring of created or enhanced features. Management should be secured via an appropriate mechanism.

9 APPENDICES

9.1 Proposed Site Layout

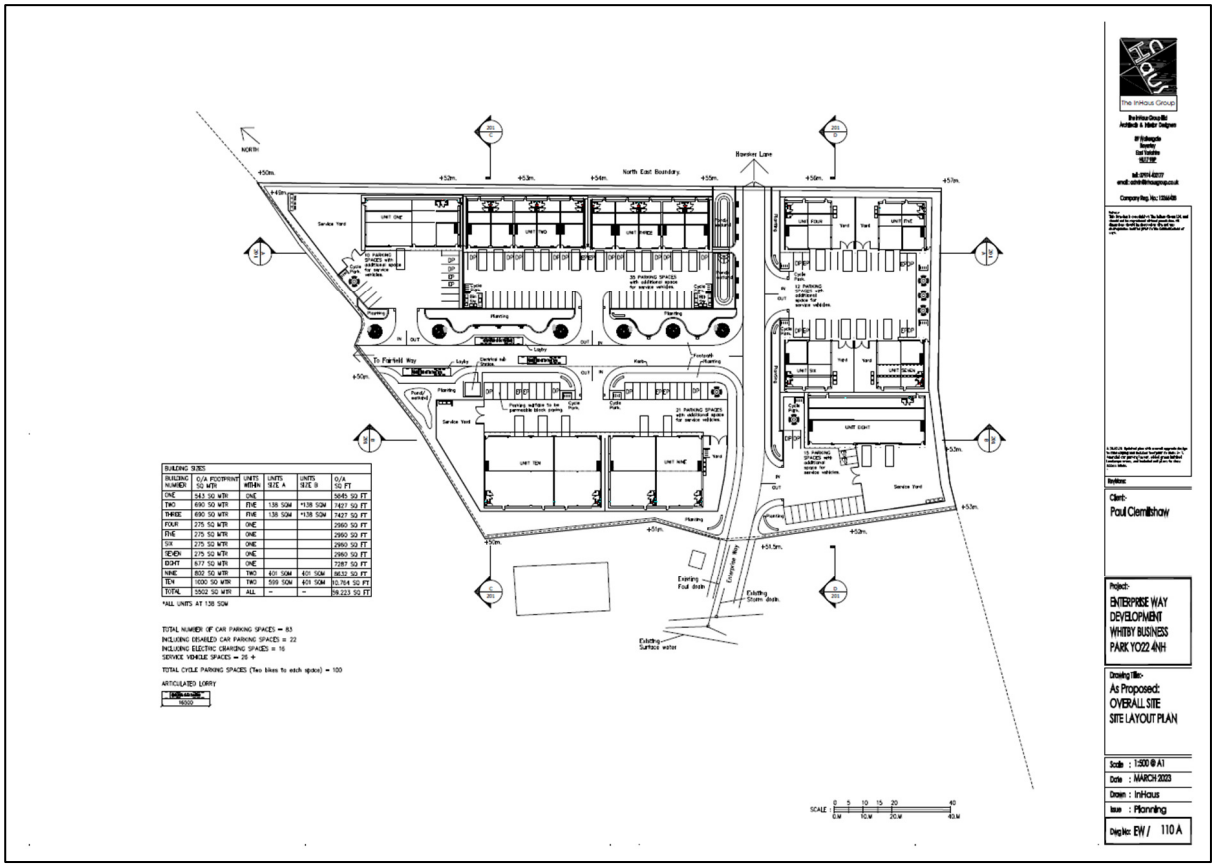


Figure 5. Proposed Site Layout

9.2 Proposed Landscaping

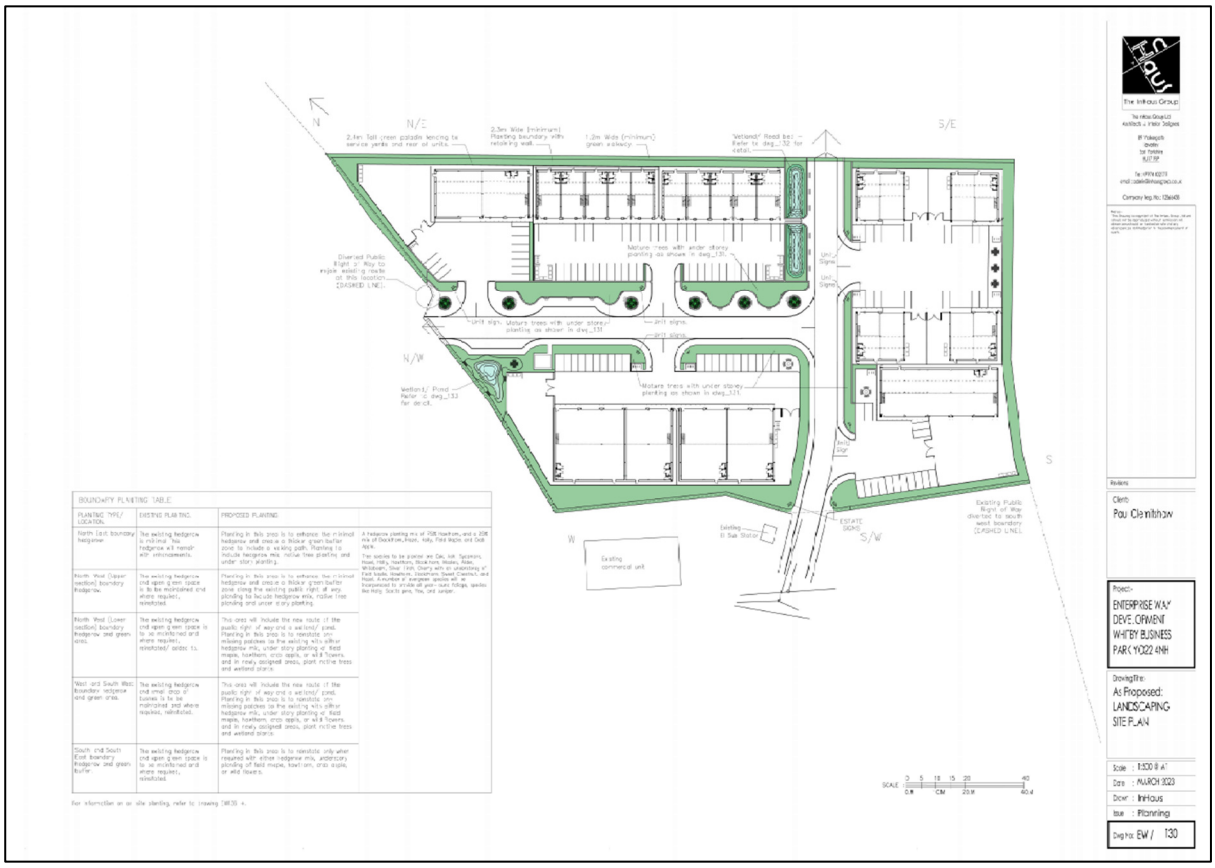


Figure 6. Proposed Landscaping

9.3 Example Compensatory and Enhancement Features

Habibat Integrated Nest Boxes; Sparrow Terrace (Left) and Swift Bricks (right)

Habibat Wall/Tree Mounted Bat Boxes

017 External Access Box

Triple Chambered Access Box

Integrated Bat Roosting/Access Features

3S Integrated Bat Box

Clay Access Tile