51-53 Sandwich Road, Ash, Kent

Biodiversity Unit Calculations

7th November 2022 / Ref No 2022/07/09

Client: Entran

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1 Introduction

KB Ecology Ltd has been commissioned to measure and account for biodiversity losses and gains resulting from a proposed development at 51-53 Sandwich Road, Ash CT3 2BH Kent, in support of an "Outline planning permission with all matters reserved (except for access) for the demolition of existing buildings, including 51-53 Sandwich Road, and the erection of up to 52 new homes, including affordable, access from New Street and Sandwich Road, together with associated parking, open space, landscaping, drainage and associated infrastructure".

The reader is referred to the following reports:

- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report – 51-53 Sandwich Road, Ash, Kent. Dated 5th November 2022 / Ref No 2022/07/09
- Proposed Site Plan Sketch, Showing All Land Parcels, Option 1. Job no 22/23/03 Rev A dated 25/10/2022.

1.1 Limitations

This report has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct and the opinions expressed are true and professional bona fide opinions.

The findings of this report represent the professional opinion of a qualified ecologist and do not constitute professional legal advice. The client may wish to seek professional legal interpretation of the relevant wildlife legislation cited in this document.

1.2 Methodology

The Biodiversity Metric 3.1 was used for this report. This metric is a biodiversity accounting tool that can be used for the purposes of calculating biodiversity net gain. Used in combination with appropriate professional advice the metric can help to reduce biodiversity losses and increase gains resulting from development or land management.

The metric can be used to measure both on-site and off-site biodiversity changes for a project or development. The outputs of the metric are not absolute values but provide a proxy for the relative biodiversity worth of a site pre- and post-intervention. The quality and reliability of outputs will depend on the quality of the inputs. Biodiversity metric does not include species explicitly. Instead, biodiversity metric uses broad habitat categories as a proxy for the biodiversity 'value' of the species communities that make up different habitats. The metric does not change existing levels of species protection and the processes linked to protection regimes are outside the scope of the metric.

What the metric measures…

Biodiversity metric 3.1 uses habitat, the places in which species live, as a proxy to describe biodiversity. These habitats are converted into measurable 'biodiversity units'. These biodiversity units are the 'currency' of the metric.

Biodiversity units are calculated using the size of a parcel of habitat and its quality. The metric uses habitat area as its core measurement, except for linear habitats where habitat length is used. To assess the quality of a habitat the metric scores habitats of different types,

such as woodland or grassland, according to their relative biodiversity value. Habitats that are scarce or declining typically score highly relative to habitats that are more common and widespread. The metric also takes account of the condition of a habitat. The metric accounts for the location of the habitat relative to other similar habitats, to measure its connectedness in the landscape. Being 'better' and 'more joined-up' are important facets of habitats that can contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity declines. Last, the metric also accounts for whether or not the habitat is sited in an area identified locally, typically in a relevant policy of plan, as being of significance for nature.

Where new habitat is created or existing habitat is enhanced, the difficulty and associated risks of doing so are taken into account by the metric. If habitat is created to compensate for losses elsewhere, then the metric also takes account of its proximity to the impact site. The metric incentivises delivery that is on or close to the impact site.

The Metric documents used were those available on the following link at the date of the report:
http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6049804846366720

The Unit calculation was carried out by Megan Austin, who has ten years of experience in ecological surveying and Katia Bresso CEnv MCIEEM, a qualified professional consultant ecologist with over 20 years of experience. They both undertook CIEEM training titled 'Calculating and Using Biodiversity Units with Metric 2.0' in November 2019 and the 'CIEEM - Biodiversity Metric V3.1 Training' in July 2022; and training courses on UK Habitat Classification (held by UK Hab Ltd) in October 2020 and in February 2021 (held by by Dr L Mason of Wildwood).

Please note, as the land was cleared in summer 2022, the baseline used for this metric calculation is 30th January 2020 (at that time, the commercial orchard was covered in bramble). Indeed, within Schedule 14 of the Environment Act, which sets out the biodiversity gain condition for development, measures are included that allow planning authorities to recognise any habitat degradation since 30th January 2020 and to take the earlier habitat state as the baseline for the purposes of biodiversity net gain[1].

[1] https://www.local.gov.uk/pas/topics/environment/biodiversity-net-gain-local-authorities/biodiversity-net-gain-faqs

2 Biodiversity Unit Calculation prior to Development

The details can be found in Appendix A.

Broad Habitat	Habitat Type	Habitat type	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Total habitat units
Heathland and shrub	Bramble scrub	Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub	1.1382	Medium	Condition Assessment N/A	4.5528
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	0.3081	V.Low	N/A - Other	0
Urban	Vegetated garden	Urban - Vegetated garden	0.0453	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	0.0906
Urban	Urban Tree	Urban - Urban Tree	0.5209	Medium	Poor	2.0836

Hedge number	Hedgerow type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Total hedgerow units
1	Native Hedgerow	0.0404	Low	Good	0.2424
2	Native Hedgerow	0.0746	Low	Good	0.4476
3	Native Hedgerow	0.0936	Low	Good	0.5616
4	Hedge Ornamental Non Native	0.0273	V.Low	Poor	0.0273

Habitat baseline, 52 New Street, Ash

Baseline hedgerow, 52 New Street, Ash
- Hedge Ornamental Non Native
- Native Hedgerow

Baseline habitats, 53 New Street, Ash
- g4 - modified grassland
- h3 - dense scrub
- u1b - developed land. sealed surface
- Red line boundary, 52 New Street, Ash
- OSGB_Grid_1km

Google Satellite

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3 Biodiversity Unit Calculation post Development

This document refers to an outline application and thus many details are likely to change. The present document is thus based on an indicative layout on the 'Proposed Site Plan Sketch, Showing All Land Parcels, Option 1', Job no 22/23/03, Rev A, dated 25/10/2022.

The calculations are based on the management prescriptions described in the Condition Assessments of Habitat Creation (see Appendix B) and these will need to be adopted into the detailed landscape management plan, when appropriate.

The calculations would have to be updated with the detailed design and LEMP.

Below are the calculations post-development:

Site Habitat Creation

Broad Habitat	Proposed habitat	Proposed habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Final difficulty of creation	Habitat units delivered
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	0.8041	V.Low	N/A - Other	Medium	0
Urban	Vegetated garden	Urban - Vegetated garden	0.3721	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Low	0.718153
Urban	Un-vegetated garden	Urban - Un-vegetated garden	0.1336	V.Low	N/A - Other	Low	0
Urban	Sustainable urban drainage feature	Urban - Sustainable urban drainage feature	0.0069	Low	Moderate	Medium	0.016617505
Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	0.0265	Medium	Moderate	Low	0.177407685
Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	0.0221	Medium	Moderate	Low	0.147951314
Grassland	Modified grassland	Grassland - Modified grassland	0.1265	Low	Poor	Low	0.244145
Urban	Urban Tree	Urban - Urban Tree	0.3156	Medium	Poor	Low	0.884036343

Site Hedge Enhancement

Baseline ref	Baseline habitat	Length (km)	Baseline habitat units	Proposed	Condition movement	Final difficulty of enhancement	Hedge units delivered
2	Native Hedgerow	0.0746	0.4476	Native Hedgerow with trees	Lower Distinctiveness Habitat - Good	Low	0.441733335

Site Hedge Creation

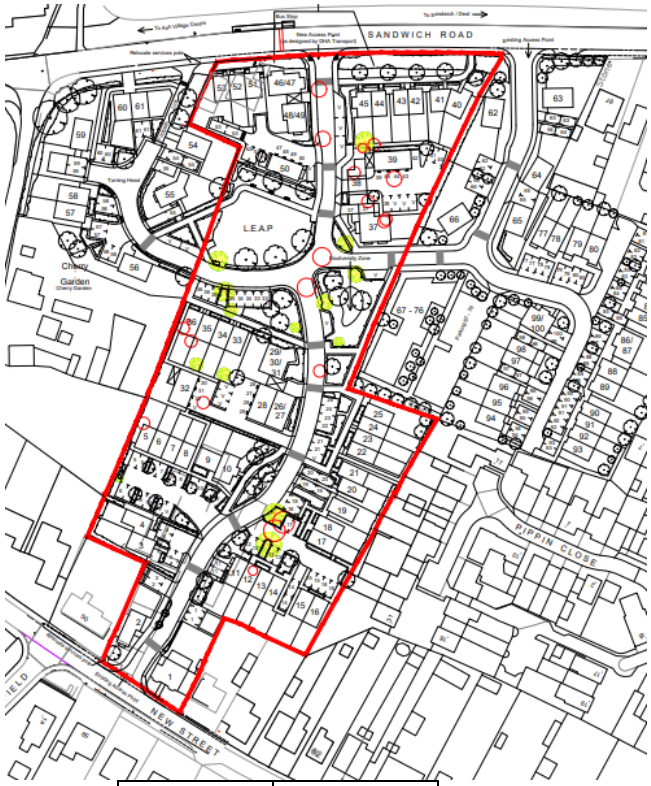
New hedge number	Habitat type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Final difficulty of creation	Hedge units delivered
4	Native Species Rich Hedgerow	0.1017	Medium	Poor	Low	0.392562
5	Native Species Rich Hedgerow	0.0228	Medium	Poor	Low	0.088008
6	Native Species Rich Hedgerow	0.0412	Medium	Poor	Low	0.159032

4 Conclusion

The calculations show that the current design will incur a loss of 3.68 Habitat Units and a gain of 0.30 Hedgerow Units.

On-site baseline	*Habitat units*	**6.73**
	Hedgerow units	**1.28**
	River units	**0.00**
On-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	**3.05**
	Hedgerow units	**1.58**
	River units	**0.00**
On-site net % change (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	**-54.64%**
	Hedgerow units	**23.77%**
	River units	**0.00%**
Off-site baseline	*Habitat units*	**0.00**
	Hedgerow units	**0.00**
	River units	**0.00**
Off-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	**0.00**
	Hedgerow units	**0.00**
	River units	**0.00**
Total net unit change (including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	**-3.68**
	Hedgerow units	**0.30**
	River units	**0.00**
Total on-site net % change plus off-site surplus (including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	**-54.64%**
	Hedgerow units	**23.77%**
	River units	**0.00%**
Trading rules Satisfied?	**No - Check Trading Summary ▲**	

Appendix A – Urban trees



Type	Condition
Medium trees	Poor
Small trees	Poor

Baseline (all yellow and red trees on plan)

Urban tree helper						
Tree size	Number of trees and area (ha) for each condition state					
	Poor	Area	Moderate	Area	Good	Area
Small	20	0.0814		0.0000		0.0000
Medium	12	0.4395		0.0000		0.0000
Large		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000
Total	32	0.5209	0	0.0000	0	0.0000

Retained (yellow trees on plan)

Urban tree helper						
Tree size	Number of trees and area (ha) for each condition state					
	Poor	Area	Moderate	Area	Good	Area
Small	8	0.0326		0.0000		0.0000
Medium	5	0.1831		0.0000		0.0000
Large		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000
Total	13	0.2157	0	0.0000	0	0.0000

Appendix B - Condition Assessment of Habitat Creation

This includes the area, 'grassland/wildflower south-east corner - unrestricted', around the attenuation basins.

Grassland - Modified grassland

Habitat Description
See UKHab

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Management prescription
1	There must be 6-8 species per m^2. Note - if a grassland has 9 or more species per m^2 it should be classified as a moderate distinctiveness grassland habitat type. **NB - this criterion is non-negotiable for achieving good condition.**	Managing as high traffic amenity grassland around parking areas
2	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 insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Managing as high traffic amenity grassland around parking areas
3	Some scattered scrub (including bramble) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area. Note - patches of shrubs with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Managing as high traffic amenity grassland around parking areas
4	Physical damage evident in less than 5% of total grassland area, such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	It is probable that there will be some anthropogenic damage in high traffic public areas.
5	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Overseeding high traffic and other bare areas
6	Cover of bracken less than 20%.	Monitoring of species composition and targetted strimming through the growing season
7	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981) and undesirable species[1] make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Monitoring of species composition and targetting strimming and immediate removal of arisings of undesirable species. Treatment of Schedule 9 species with herbicides

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Predicted outcome
Passes 6 or 7 of 7 criteria including non-negotiable criterion 7	Good (3)	
Passes 6 of 7 criteria excluding non-negotiable criterion 7	Moderate (2)	
Passes 0, 1, 2 or 3 of 7 criteria	Poor (1)	Managed for amenity

Notes
Footnote 1 - Species considered undesirable for this habitat type include: Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* , spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare* , curled dock *Rumex crispus* , broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* , common nettle *Urtica dioica* , greater plantain Plantago major, white clover *Trifolium repens* , cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* .

Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type		
UKHab Habitat Type		
Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub		
Habitat Description		
See UKHab		
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Management prescription**
1	Habitat is representative of UKHab description (where in its natural range). There are at least three woody species, with no one species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except common juniper, sea buckthorn or box, which can be up to 100% cover).	Mix of native species to be planted and then species composition to be managed through targeted strimming/clearance of any species becoming dominant.
2	There is a good age range – all of the following are present: seedlings, young shrubs and mature shrubs.	Age range to be planted initially, native tree and shrubmix to include seedlings, young shrubs and mature shrubs and then maintained though rotational clearance of 20% of each section of scrub to ground level every 5 years.
3	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981) and undesirable species[1] make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Undesirable species to be controlled by targeted monthly strimming. Treatment of Schedule 9 species with herbicides
4	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and/or herbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat(s).	This may be possible to create in areas where there is a grassland/scrub mosaic
5	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	Not attainable for the size of habitat parcel in this proposal

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)	Management prescription to ensure 3 of 5 are achieved
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)	

Notes
Footnote 1 - Species considered undesirable for this habitat type include: creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* , common nettle *Urtica dioica* , cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* , snowberry *Symphoricarpos* spp., buddleia *Buddleja* spp., cotoneaster *Cotoneaster* spp., Spanish bluebell *Hyacinthoides hispanica* (or hybrids).

Condition Sheet: URBAN - NON PRIORITY Habitat Type		
UKHab Habitat Type		
Urban - Sustainable urban drainage feature [in the context of the Biodiversity Metric, this habitat type refers to open SUDS with vegetation and/or open water]		
Habitat Description		
See UKHab		
Condition Assessment Criteria		
CORE CRITERIA - applicable to **all urban habitat types:**		**Management prescriptions**
1	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for insects, birds and bats to live and breed. A single ecotone (i.e. scrub, grassland, herbs) should not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	Some unvegetated areas with a variety of substrates to provide a range of conditions for different species to colonise. EM8 -meadow mixture for wetland- to be sown, native marginal aquatic plant species, scrub and some trees. Manage as other grassland/scrub areas with rotational clearance and monitoring of the habitat composition to ensure no single ecotone is dominant. Variation of substrates to encourage greater biodiversity.
2	There is a diverse range of flowering plant species, providing nectar sources for insects. These species may be either native, or non-native but beneficial to wildlife. NB - To achieve GOOD condition, criterion 2 must be satisfied by native species only (rather than non-natives beneficial to wildlife).	Mix of native grass and wildflowers, marginal aquatics and shrub and tree mix,
3	Invasive non-native species (Schedule 9 of WCA) cover less than 5% of total vegetated area. NB - To achieve GOOD condition, criterion 3 must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Monitoring of species composition and targetting strimming and immediate removal of arisings of undesirable species. Treatment of Schedule 9 species with herbicides
ADDITIONAL CRITERION - only applicable to **Open mosaic on previously developed land** habitat type:		
4a	The site shows spatial variation, forming a mosaic of at least four early successional communities (a) to (h) PLUS bare substrate AND pools. (a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland.	n/a
ADDITIONAL CRITERION - only applicable to **Bioswale and SUDS** habitat types:		
4b	The water table is at or near the surface throughout the year. This could be open water or saturation of soil at the surface.	Design so that water is retained throughout the year.

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	
If 4 criteria assessed:		
• Passes 3 of 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for good condition within criteria 2 and 3; AND • Passes additional criterion 4a or 4b	Good (3)	
• Passes 2 of 3 of 4 criteria; OR • Passes 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the requirements for good condition within criteria 2 and 3	Moderate (2)	Design and management to ensure at least 3 of 4 criteria are achieved
• Passes 0 or 1 of 4 criteria	Poor (1)	

Condition Sheet: URBAN TREES (INCLUDING STREET TREES) Habitat Type			
UKHab Habitat Type(s)			
Urban - Urban tree			
Habitat Description			
Covers the following topographical formations most commonly found in urban areas [1]: **Individual Trees:** Young trees over 75mm in diameter measured at 1.5m from ground level and individual semi-mature and mature trees of significant stature and size that dominant their surroundings whose canopies are not touching but that are in close proximity to other trees. **Perimeter Blocks:** Groups or stands of trees within and around boundaries of land, former field boundary trees incorporated into developments, individual trees in gardens whose canopies overlap continuously **Linear Blocks:** Lines of trees along streets, highways, railways and canals whose canopies may or may not overlap continuously.			
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Trees in public space**	**Trees within private management**
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.	Where possible native species planted	Where possible native species planted
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.		Can not be guaranteed
3	More than 50% of trees are mature[2] or veteran[3].	Unlikely to achieve 50% due to lack of established trees on site however planting established trees (minimum 5 years old) and active veteranisation of suitable trees when appropriate(circa 20 years on retained trees) will help to create some veteran tree features in the longer term	Can not be guaranteed
4	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by anthropogenic activities such as vandalism or herbicide use. There is no current regular pruning regime so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	No herbicide use. Pruning minimal and only for safety and tree health. Anthropogenic activities such as vandalism can not be ruled out.	Can not be guaranteed
5	Management regime has encouraged micro habitat sites for birds, mammals and insects e.g. presence of deadwood, cavities or loose bark etc.	All dead wood left in situ. If tree or feature is deemed unsafe then, where possible, the public should be excluded rather than remove the feature.	Can not be guaranteed
6	Trees are immediately adjacent to other vegetation, and tree canopies are oversailing vegetation beneath.	New trees planted within vegetated areas and ensure vegetation is established under retained trees	Can not be guaranteed

FC	Condition Assessment Score
Passes 5 or 6 of 6 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 6 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 6 criteria	Poor (1)

Urban tree helper

Tree size	Number of trees and area (ha) for each condition state					
	Poor	Area	Moderate	Area	Good	Area
Small	10	0.0407		0.0000		0.0000
Medium	5	0.1831	6	0.2197		0.0000
Large		0.0000	6	0.4585		0.0000
Total	15	0.2238	12	0.6782	0	0.0000

Notes

Footnote 1 - This covers all trees in artificial urban habitats such as private gardens, private land, institutional land and land used for transport functions; roads, streets, canals, rail, footpaths etc. Trees in urban areas can under the right conditions provide a large range of habitat opportunities, supporting lichens, invertebrates and birds. Tree planting in urban areas has for over two hundred years also introduced non-native species into towns and cities. In the context of biodiversity native species are the preferred option. However, non-native tree species can contribute positively to biodiversity richness particularly in relation to providing a seasonal food source for nectar feeders and other invertebrates as well as supporting vertebrates that feed on species that are hosted by non-native trees. Examples are early and late flowering species of *Prunus* and aphids on varieties of *Acer* providing food for species higher up the food chain. The species of trees [native or non-native] together with the intensity and type of management they are subject to will determine the biodiversity value of the trees in question. Trees in urban areas provide opportunistic sites for biodiversity to colonise and re-colonise, increasing connectivity and contributing to biodiversity critical mass between already established patches or sites. This is especially so where transport corridors are populated with mixed native species

Footnote 2 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 3 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400cm2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;

Hedgerow

All new hedges will be planted with species rich (6+ species) native hedgerow mix including climbers (clematis and dog rose). Hedges are to be laid by a qualified and experienced person after 10 years to improve structure and longevity and homeowners should be encouraged to do the same. **Hedges are to be maintained at a minimum 1.5m in height x 1.5m in width**. All hedge cutting and management to be undertaken outside nesting bird season.

Existing retained hedgerow (8/9) along the road is to be enhanced by the addition of native species trees to improve species trees. As the hedgerow is currently on good condition, these are to maintained in the current state and may require laying if they start to become gappy in the base. This will be reviewed at the monitoring stage.

New hedges in private ownership have been predicted to have poor condition as there is no control over management although a covenant should be in place to ensure they are not removed and are retained as native hedgerow.

Some hedgerow on the new planting scheme is not counted as it does not meet the Defra definition of hedgerow on length (less than 20m) or connectivity.

Hedgerow

	Baseline			Post-development			Notes
Number	Type	Length/km	Condition	Retained	Enhanced	Created	
1	Native Hedgerow	0.0404	good				all lost
2	Native Hedgerow	0.0746	good	0.0084	0.0433		H7 retained as Native. H8 and H9 enhanced to native with trees
3	Native Hedgerow	0.0936	good	0.0752			H10 and H11 retained as Native
4	New species rich	-	Poor			0.1017	Home-owner managed
5	New species rich	-	Poor			0.0228	Home-owner managed
6	New species rich	-	Poor			0.0412	Home-owner managed

Hedgerow

id	Type	Condition	Length/km
1	Native Hedgerow	Good	0.0404
2	Native Hedgerow	Good	0.0746
3	Native Hedgerow	Good	0.0936
4	Hedge Ornamental Non Native	n/a	0.0273

Retained/Enhanced

id	Type	Condition	Length/km
7	Native Hedgerow	Good	0.0084
8	Native Hedgerow with trees	Good	0.0309
9	Native Hedgerow with trees	Good	0.0124
10	Native Hedgerow	Good	0.0544
11	Native Hedgerow	Good	0.0208

New Hedgerow			
id	**Type**	**Condition**	**Length/km**
4	Native Species Rich Hedgerow	poor	0.1017
5	Native Species Rich Hedgerow	poor	0.0228
6	Native Species Rich Hedgerow	poor	0.0412

Retained and enhanced hedgerow,
52 New Street, Ash

Native Hedgerow (7,10,11) retained
Native Hedgerow with trees (8,9) enhanced
Red line boundary, 52 New Street, Ash
OSGB_Grid_1km

Google Satellite

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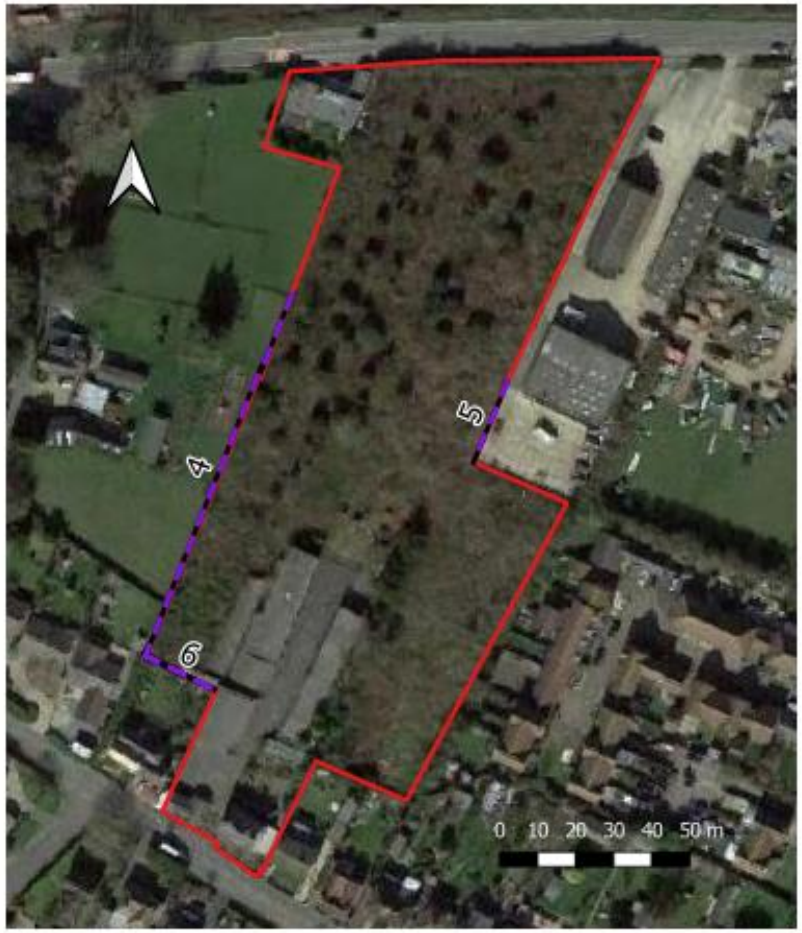

New Species Rich Hedgerow to be planted,
52 New Street, Ash

New Hedgerow
Native Species Rich Hedgerow
Red line boundary, 52 New Street, Ash
OSGB_Grid_1km
Google Satellite

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In addition to any management prescriptions for individual habitat areas, the following principles should be adopted into the detailed landscape management plan to demonstrate commitment to enhancing biodiversity across the site:

> Implementation of Additional enhancements recommended in KB Ecology report titled '51-53 Sandwich, Ash, Kent, Preliminary Ecological Appraisal', dated 5th November 2022 / Ref No 2022/07/09

> No feed/ No nutrient input to landscaped areas. If mulch is needed use chippings created from onsite management.

> Herbicide use limited to to treatment of non-native invasive species

> Installation of interpretation boards to explain management methods and benefits to wildlife.

> Use of biodegradable tree guards for all new tree planting

>Monitoring and evaluation of management prescriptions to ensure condition target 'milestones' are reached or maintained for each new or retained habitat. Figures below are derived from the Biodiversity metric 3.1 Calculation tool and suggest monitoring at 1,2,3,5,10 and 27 years would be appropriate to ensure necessary gains are reached.

Habitat	Time to poor condition/yrs	Time to moderate condition/yrs
SUDs	1	3
Other neutral grassland	2	5
Mixed scrub	1	5
Urban trees	10	27

-Habitat Management Plan for 1st 30 years with review at monitoring stages as set out above.