

**Woodhouse Quarry, Holmbridge**  
Biodiversity Gain Assessment Report

May 2023

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## Issuing office

3 Brunel House | Hathersage Park | Station Approach | Hathersage | Derbyshire | S32 1DP  
 T: 01433 651869 | W: www.bsg-ecology.com | E: info@bsg-ecology.com

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	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Originated</b>	Daniel Foster	Principal Ecologist	16 March 2023
<b>Reviewed</b>	Kirsty Kirkham	Director	16 March 2023
<b>Approved for issue to client</b>	Kirsty Kirkham	Director	21 March 2023
<b>Issued to client</b>	Daniel Foster	Principal Ecologist	10 May 2023

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# 1 Introduction

## Site description

- 1.1 Woodhouse Quarry (the "Site") is a former sandstone quarry approximately 3.5 ha in size and centred at Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Reference SE 12906 06479 southeast of Holmbridge, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire.
- 1.2 At the centre of the Site, the former extraction areas are visible which now support a mosaic of habitats including ephemeral / short perennial, tall ruderal vegetation, neutral grassland, standing water, spoil mounds, cliff faces and bare ground. Acid grassland, modified grassland, heathland and tall ruderal vegetation are present to the southeast of the extraction area within the Site. Areas of modified grassland, heathland, acid grassland and scrub are present in the northwest of the Site. The previous sandstone extraction activity and material sorting on Site has resulted in a varied topography. The Site boundaries are formed by dry stone walls and fences.
- 1.3 The Site is located within a rural setting where the dominant land use is agriculture together with evidence of ongoing mineral extraction to the east of White Gate Road (Google Earth Pro, accessed 05.03.23). Areas of pasture with dry stone wall boundaries are present to all aspects. There is broadleaved woodland to the west and occasional woodland plantation blocks to the south. An embankment supporting heathland and scrub is adjacent the Site to the east beyond White Gate Road.

## Proposed works

- 1.4 It is understood that formal restoration of the Site is required so as to address health and safety concerns, visual impact and available end use. The Proposed Restoration is considered in relation to its two phases: (1) Site Preparation Phase and (2) Restoration Phase

### *Site Preparation Phase*

- 1.5 As part of the restoration, suitable existing worked materials will be re-claimed and the void will be backfilled to an agreed landform using a combination of on-site materials and imported fill. This will result in the temporary removal of the habitats within the centre and north of the Site to facilitate the works ahead of final restoration (as shown on Figure 2). The habitats to the south of the quarry void (grassland and heathland) and areas of the northeast and southwest Site boundary (pond P2 and scrub) will be retained in-situ.
- 1.6 Selected areas of heathland and open mosaic habitat and the associated soils will temporarily be removed (stripped), stored and re-used as part of the ecological elements of the restoration.

### *Restoration Phase*

- 1.7 Once the preparation phase is complete, the Site will be managed in accordance with agreed measures in detailed within an appropriate within a Landscape and Environmental Management Plan (LEMP). It is recommended that the production of the LEMP, and their approval by Kirklees Council, is subject to planning condition.

## Background to commission

- 1.8 BSG Ecology was first commissioned in April 2021 to provide ecology services to inform the Site evaluation and design process including desk study, extended Phase 1 habitat survey and a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal report. Further survey commissions were received in May 2021 for breeding bird characterisation, great crested newt *Triturus cristatus*, invertebrates, reptiles, botanical and bat roost presence / likely absence. Additional commissions for wintering bird

survey were received in December 2021, breeding bird survey in March 2022 and in December 2022 for Biodiversity Gain<sup>1</sup> assessment and production of an Ecological Impact Assessment report.

### **Purpose of this report**

- 1.9 The purpose of this study is to provide a biodiversity gain assessment using the Defra Biodiversity Metric (version 3.1) based on botanical survey, specifically to determine the pre-and post-restoration biodiversity value of the Site with reference to the Proposed Restoration and Reclamation Plan – Phase 4 Final Restoration Plan (Bright and Associates, 2023).

### **Background to current policy and legislative status of biodiversity gain in England**

#### ***National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021***

- 1.10 The policy basis for securing measurable biodiversity (net) gain is already set out in the NPPF which states that planning policies and decisions should provide net gains for biodiversity. Paragraph 180 introduces the principle of measuring biodiversity gain in relation to developments, stating: *'...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...'*

#### ***The Environment Act 2021***

- 1.11 The Environment Act 2021 includes the provision of mandatory biodiversity gain<sup>2</sup> for developments in England; this will be mandated through an amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The two-year transition period following Royal Assent (November 2021) means that mandatory biodiversity gain will become law in autumn 2023. This will require:
- The provision of a required percentage of biodiversity gain, currently set nationally to be at 10%.
  - The use of the national Defra Biodiversity Metric to calculate the biodiversity gain, currently Metric 3.1.
  - The provision of a biodiversity gain plan to demonstrate how biodiversity gain will be delivered on and or off-site; statutory instruments and regulations are in preparation by Defra and Natural England to provide templates for reporting.
  - Biodiversity gain will be secured for a fixed period, currently nationally set at 30 years.
  - Demonstration of how the biodiversity gain will be secured; conservation covenants will be used to deliver this which are in preparation by Defra and Natural England.
  - A national register of land used for biodiversity gain will be established; this will involve setting up a new biodiversity credits market, the approach for which is in preparation by Defra and Natural England.
- 1.12 Until the end of the two-year transition period, the NPPF policy guidance and any relevant Local Plan policy applies in relation to biodiversity gain.

<sup>1</sup> The Environment Act refers to the term biodiversity gain which is the term used in this report. The term biodiversity net gain is also typically used and both terms have the same meaning.  
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

<sup>2</sup> The Environment Act refers to biodiversity gain rather than biodiversity net gain. The terms mean the same thing and can be used interchangeably. This report refers to biodiversity gain,

### The Natural Environment in the Kirklees Local Plan (2019)

- 1.13 The Kirklees Local Plan (adopted 2019) includes a reference to the delivery of net gain for biodiversity as follows:

*'Policy LP30 Biodiversity and Geodiversity*

*Biodiversity and Development:*

*Development proposals will be required to:-*

*(i) result in no significant loss or harm to biodiversity in Kirklees through avoidance, adequate mitigation or, as a last resort, compensatory measures secured through the establishment of a legally binding agreement;*

*(ii) minimise impact on biodiversity and provide net biodiversity gains through good design by incorporating biodiversity enhancements and habitat creation where opportunities exist;*

*(iii) safeguard and enhance the function and connectivity of the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network at a local and wider landscape-scale unless the loss of the site and its functional role within the network can be fully maintained or compensated for in the long term;*

*(iv) establish additional ecological links to the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network where opportunities exist; and*

*(iv) incorporate biodiversity enhancement measures to reflect the priority habitats and species identified for the relevant Kirklees Biodiversity Opportunity Zone.'*

And

*'All development in Kirklees, as set out in national policy and the policies described in this document, will be expected to not result in significant loss or harm to biodiversity through avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures and seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity value and ecological links. Opportunities to achieve net gains in biodiversity within development proposals will be sought through good design, including specific habitat creation and biodiversity enhancements'*

### Planning Appeal and Biodiversity Gain

- 1.14 The planning inspectorate appeals decision for APP/Y3940/W/21/3278256 and APP/Y3940/W/21/3282365 stated: *"although The Environment Act 2021 has now passed, secondary legislation is required for it to be implemented. Therefore, the 10% biodiversity net gain requirement set out in the Act is not yet law and is not applicable to these appeals. Policy CP50 of the CS, and Paragraph 174 of the Framework, both seek a net gain in biodiversity without identifying a specific percentage. A net gain of just 1% would be policy compliant in these circumstances. This could be secured by a planning obligation."*
- 1.15 Therefore, as the local planning policy does not state that a 10% gain is required, it is considered that a 1% gain would be policy compliant in this instance, to provide a measurable net gain in biodiversity.

## 2 Methods

### Stage 1 – site visit

- 2.1 Daniel Foster (Principal Ecologist) undertook the extended habitat survey on 10 May 2021. The Site was walked over and the habitats were described with reference to the Phase 1 habitat survey methodology (JNCC, 2010).
- 2.2 Further botanical survey of the Site habitats was undertaken on 14 July 2021 by Daniel Foster and Jim Fairclough (Principal Ecologist) to accurately map the habitat types and plant species present at an optimal time of year. This survey was completed with reference to the UK Habitat Classification Definitions (UK Habitat Classification Working Group, 2020) to inform the biodiversity gain assessment. Habitat types and conditions were recorded with reference to Panks *et al.* (2022), to enable completion of the Defra 3.1 Biodiversity Metric. This information has subsequently been used to inform the assessments of the condition of the habitats present (see Stage 2).

### Stage 2 – biodiversity change assessment calculation

- 2.3 The Defra Biodiversity Metric 3.1 Calculation Tool (Defra, April 2022) was used to make the calculation using the Woodhouse Quarry Proposed Restoration and Reclamation Plan – Phase 4 Final Restoration Plan (Bright and Associates, 2023).
- 2.4 Using the information obtained from the surveys, the habitats present on Site and their condition were identified, with reference to the UK Habitat Classification (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, 2018) and the Biodiversity Metric 3.1 Technical Supplement (Panks *et al.*, 2022), and inputted into the pre-Site Preparation Phase calculation. This provides an on-site baseline from which the biodiversity value of the Site may be derived, given by the number of biodiversity units. The absence of the original baseline data means that the 'baseline' has had to be informed by the existing situation that has arisen from the abandoned mineral workings. In addition, Defra does not intend for the retrospective application of the Biodiversity Metric to assume a baseline.
- 2.5 The post-Restoration calculation is based on the proposed Restoration and landscape scheme supplied, as noted above, taking into account any habitat retention, enhancement and creation within the red line boundary.

### Assumptions and limitations

- 2.6 The biodiversity gain assessment is based on habitats only and it does not take account of any required species actions, such as those for legally protected species which are addressed separately within the EclA Report (BSG Ecology, 2023).
- 2.7 The biodiversity gain assessment has been undertaken using the currently available Defra Biodiversity Metric 3.1 which was issued in April 2022.
- 2.8 Professional judgement has been applied to identify realistic habitat type/s and area (in ha) of habitat/s could potentially be created, what condition they would need to achieve and how they would (broadly) be maintained. The outcome of the biodiversity gain assessment using the Defra Biodiversity Metric 3.1 are illustrative and show in principle the extent and type of biodiversity improvements that can be achieved by the Restoration.
- 2.9 Reasonable care has been taken using the information supplied from other sources, specifically including the landscape architecture spatial data, where we have relied on such data. Given the small-scale differences that can arise between GIS and CAD mapping, there have been necessary assumptions adopted in order to make a professional judgement. BSG Ecology cannot be held liable for any losses (whether direct or consequential) arising from the enclosed BG assessment not being deliverable at the development site or not being acceptable to the local planning authority or its advisers or to any third party or court or tribunal in respect of the Site,

### 3 Results

#### Baseline habitat condition assessment

- 3.1 A plan showing the locations of the habitats present on Site (the baseline) is presented in Figure 1.
- 3.2 The habitats that make up the Site are described below, with reference to the UK Habitat Classification (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, 2018) and the Biodiversity Metric 3.1 Technical Supplement (Panks *et al.*, 2022) respectively.
- 3.3 Full habitat descriptions, botanical species present and photographs are provided within the EclA Report (BSG Ecology, 2023). Tables 1 and 2 below present the existing habitat types and conditions.

Table 1. Habitat classification and condition assessment of the baseline area habitats.

Phase 1 habitat	Metric 3.1 habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat condition	Justification for habitat condition (with reference to Panks et al, 2021)
Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land (comprising areas of semi-improved grassland, ephemeral vegetation, heathland, scattered scrub, bare ground, pond P1, ephemeral waterbodies).	Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land	1.24	Moderate	Good condition cannot be achieved as Japanese knotweed (an invasive non-native species) is present in this habitat. The condition guidance states that 'To achieve Good condition, criterion 3 must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).' All other criteria are passed.
Acid grassland	Other lowland acid grassland	0.52	Moderate	Passes 4 of the 5 condition criteria. Fails criterion 2 relating to a varied sward height; the grassland is unmanaged resulting in a tall, uniform sward height of over 30cm.
Species-poor semi-improved grassland	Modified grassland	0.07	Moderate	Habitat located adjacent the Site's northern boundary. Passes 5 of 7 condition criteria. Fails criterion 2 relating to a varied sward height; the grassland is unmanaged resulting in a tall, uniform sward height of over 30cm. Fails criterion 3 as there is encroaching scattered bramble scrub over more than 20% of this area.
Species-poor semi-improved grassland	Modified grassland	0.45	Moderate	Habitat located in the south of the Site. Passes 5 of 7 condition criteria. Fails criterion 2 relating to a varied sward height; the grassland is unmanaged resulting in a tall, uniform sward height of over 30cm. Fails criterion 4 relating to physical damage; there is public right of way through this habitat that results in damage and erosion to >5% of the habitat.

Phase 1 habitat	Metric 3.1 habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat condition	Justification for habitat condition (with reference to Panks et al, 2021)
Dry dwarf shrub heath - acid	Lowland heathland	0.38	Moderate	<p>Large parcel of this habitat located in the north of the Site. Passes 7 of 9 condition criteria.</p> <p>Fails criterion 3 relating to the presence of all dwarf shrub age classes being present. There is not at least 10% degenerate / mature dwarf shrub present which is a requirement to pass this criterion and limited pioneer age class shrubs.</p> <p>Fails criterion 8 relating to the presence of scattered trees and scrub. Over 20% of this habitat has scattered scrub cover.</p>
Dry dwarf shrub heath - acid	Lowland heathland	0.11	Moderate	<p>Small, piecemeal areas of this habitat located in the south of the Site. Passes 6 of 9 condition criteria.</p> <p>Fails criterion 1 as these are not good examples of heathland habitat type due to the small and fragmented form.</p> <p>Fails criterion 3 relating to the presence of all dwarf shrub age classes being present. There is not at least 10% degenerate / mature dwarf shrub present which is a requirement to pass this criterion.</p> <p>Fails criterion 4 as there are no bare ground area present.</p>
Other tall herb and ruderal	Modified grassland	0.35	Poor	<p>Under UK Habitat classification, areas of tall ruderal vegetation are classified as modified grassland. Passes 3 of 7 condition criteria.</p> <p>Fails criterion 1 as this is not a characteristic example of grassland habitat type as it is dominated by stands of nettle and willowherbs.</p> <p>Fails criterion 2 relating to a varied sward height; these areas are unmanaged resulting in a tall, uniform sward height of over 50cm.</p> <p>Fails criterion 5 as there are no bare ground areas present.</p> <p>Fails criterion 7 as Japanese knotweed (an invasive non-native species) is present in this habitat.</p>
Dense scrub	Mixed scrub	0.14	Poor	<p>Passes 1 of 5 condition criteria.</p> <p>Fails criterion 1 as it is not good example of scrub habitat type and is dominated by bramble.</p> <p>Fails criterion 2 as there is not a good age range of shrubs present.</p> <p>Fails criterion 4 as the scrub does not have well-developed edges.</p> <p>Fails criterion 5 as there are no clearings, glades or rides within the scrub.</p>

Phase 1 habitat	Metric 3.1 habitat	Area (ha)	Habitat condition	Justification for habitat condition (with reference to Panks et al, 2021)
Standing water	Pond (non-priority habitat)	0.008	Moderate	<p>Pond P2. Passes 7 of 9 condition criteria.</p> <p>Fails criterion 2 as there is not a semi-natural habitat of moderate or above distinctiveness for at least 10 m from the pond edge.</p> <p>Fails criterion 6 as there is a stand of Japanese knotweed (an invasive non-native species) on the edge of the pond.</p>
Bare ground	Vacant / derelict / bare ground	0.13	Poor	<p>Passes 1 of 3 condition criteria.</p> <p>Fails criterion 1 relating to vegetation structure as bare ground dominates.</p> <p>Fails criterion 2 relating to diverse range of flowering plant species as bare ground dominates.</p>
Ephemeral / short perennial	Ruderal / ephemeral	0.077	Poor	<p>Passes 1 of 3 condition criteria.</p> <p>Fails criterion 1 relating to vegetation structure as bare ground dominates.</p> <p>Fails criterion 2 relating to diverse range of flowering plant species as bare ground dominates.</p>
	<b>Total area (ha)</b>	<b>3.475</b>		

**Post-restoration habitat types and condition assessment**

3.4 Information about the post-restoration habitats to be created at the Site was informed by the landscaping proposals shown on the Proposed Restoration and Reclamation Plan – Phase 4 Final Restoration Plan (Bright and Associates, 2023). The habitat types on the landscape proposals were converted to relevant categories in the Biodiversity Metric 3.1. These habitats were then assigned a target condition based on professional judgement, taking into account the planting proposals, the proposed management of these habitats into the future, and the practical ability of achieving a reasonable biodiversity outcome. The ‘area-based’ habitats within the Restoration, and the proposed target condition (with justification) are set out in Table 2 below. There are no ‘linear-based’ habitats (i.e., hedgerows) within the Site or proposed as part of the Restoration.

*Table 2. Habitat classification and condition assessment of the proposed area-based habitats.*

Habitat type	Metric 3.1 habitat (UK Habitat Classification)	Area (ha)	Habitat condition	Justification for habitat condition (with reference to Crosher et al, 2022)
Areas of open mosaic habitat that will be temporarily removed and stored to allow infill and reprofiling works to be completed in that area. The habitat will be reinstated within 2 years of removal.	Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land	0.5	Good	Soils and material from the highest quality areas of open mosaic habitat will be retained and stored for use within the habitat recreation. This will retain the existing seed banks. Further overseeding using relevant seed mixes may also be appropriate. The existing Japanese knotweed will be removed from Site. A varied topography will be created along with scrapes for ephemeral waterbodies.  Habitat management will enable enhancement by knocking back the vegetation succession, manage the open mosaic habitat to achieve Good condition and control its future rate of succession.
Lowland heathland habitat that will be temporarily removed and stored to allow infill and reprofiling works to be completed in that area. The habitat will be reinstated within 2 years of removal.	Lowland heathland	0.38	Good	Soils and material from the existing heathland habitat will be retained and stored for use within the habitat recreation. This will retain the existing seed banks. Further overseeding using relevant seed mixes may also be appropriate.  The heathland will be managed to enable an enhancement to achieve Good condition.
Retained and enhanced lowland heathland areas within the south of the Site.	Lowland heathland	0.11	Good	The areas of retained heathland will be enhanced by management to achieve Good condition. This will include supplementary planting of dwarf shrub species to ensure a range of age classes is present.
Retained and enhanced lowland acid grassland in the south of the Site.	Other lowland acid grassland	0.52	Good	This habitat will be retained and enhanced to achieve Good condition through appropriate management such as a low intensity mowing or grazing regime to deliver a range of vegetation sward heights.

Habitat type	Metric 3.1 habitat (UK Habitat Classification)	Area (ha)	Habitat condition	Justification for habitat condition (with reference to Crosher et al, 2022)
Modified grassland in the south of the Site, retained and enhanced to lowland acid grassland.	Other lowland acid grassland	0.45	Good	This habitat will be enhanced following suitable ground preparation to deliver the appropriate soil conditions. Following which as suitable acid grassland seed mix (such as British Flora BFS 2 – Acid Grassland Wildflower Seed Mix). These areas will be managed through a low intensity mowing or grazing regime to deliver Good condition.
New areas of lowland acid grassland. This includes areas of tall ruderal vegetation (modified grassland) that will be removed.  A delay of 2 years has been applied to the creation of this habitat within the Metric to account for the completion of the infill and reprofiling works.	Other lowland acid grassland	0.57	Good	This habitat will be created following suitable ground preparation to deliver the appropriate soil conditions. Following which as suitable acid grassland seed mix (such as British Flora BFS 2 – Acid Grassland Wildflower Seed Mix). These areas will be managed through a low intensity mowing or grazing regime to deliver Good condition.
Retained and enhanced mixed scrub along.	Mixed scrub	0.14	Moderate	The areas of retained scrub will be managed to achieve Moderate condition. This will include supplementary planting of varied native shrub species of local provenance and management to provide varied habitat edges and age classes of shrubs.
New areas of modified grassland.  A delay of 2 years has been applied to the creation of this habitat within the Metric to account for the completion of the infill and reprofiling works.	Modified grassland	0.61	Moderate	This habitat will be created following suitable ground preparation to deliver the appropriate soil conditions. Following which as suitable modified grassland seed mix (such as Boston Seeds 100% grass mix - BS Species Rich Wild Grass Seed).  These areas will be managed through a low intensity mowing or grazing regime to achieve Moderate condition.
Broadleaved woodland screening planting.  A delay of 2 years has been applied to the creation of this habitat within the Metric to account for the completion of the infill and reprofiling works.	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.16	Poor	Will be a mix of native species of local provenance that will develop into a varying age range in time and through appropriate management. Will be protected to prevent grazing damage from wild, domestic or feral animals. Assumed Poor condition on a precautionary basis due to its small size.

Habitat type	Metric 3.1 habitat (UK Habitat Classification)	Area (ha)	Habitat condition	Justification for habitat condition (with reference to Crosher et al, 2022)
Two new ponds.	Ponds (non-priority habitat)	0.007	Moderate	Two new ponds will be created close to retained pond P2. These will be planted with a variety of native species and managed to achieve Moderate condition.
Retained Pond P2.	Ponds (non-priority habitat)	0.008	Moderate	The pond will be retained and managed to maintain Moderate condition.
Access track	Developed land; sealed surface	0.02	N/A	No condition assessment required.
<b>Total area (ha)</b>		<b>3.475</b>		

**Note:** It is understood that the restoration will take up to 18 months to complete. Within the Defra Biodiversity Metric 3.1 A2-2 Site Habitat Creation Sheet, the column for '*Delay in starting habitat creation/years*' allows only for whole years (and not months) to be inputted; we have therefore applied a delay of 2 years to the creation of certain habitats within the Metric to account for the completion of the infill and reprofiling works.

#### Biodiversity gain metric outcome

- 3.5 The biodiversity calculation using the Defra Biodiversity Metric 3.1 yields the following key results for on-site proposals:
- Existing area habitat score: **28.74** units
  - Proposed habitat score following Restoration: **31.86** units
  - Biodiversity gain for area habitats: **3.13** units
  - Difference (i.e., biodiversity gain or loss) for area habitats: **10.88%** gain.
- 3.6 The biodiversity metric calculations provide a **10.88%** gain for area habitat units. (There are no linear habitats within the Site and therefore no biodiversity gain calculation or outcome).
- 3.7 The proposed Restoration will deliver a biodiversity gain in area habitats, in line with the NPPF and Local planning policy and the forthcoming mandate in the Environment Act 2021.

## 4 References

Butcher, B., Carey, P., Edmonds, R., Norton, L. and Treweek, J. (2020). UK Habitat Classification – Habitat Definitions V1.1 at <http://ukhab.org>.

Defra (2022) *The Biodiversity Metric 3.1 – Calculation Tool – Beta Test Version 22/04/2022*, Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs, London.

Panks, S., Potter, J., Nick White, N., Newsome, A., Nash, M., Russell, T., Heydon, M., Mayhew, E., Alvarez, M., Heaver, M., Cashon, C., Goddard, F., Scott, S.J., Stone, A., Scott, S.H., Treweek, J., Butcher, B. (2022) *Biodiversity metric 3.1: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity –User Guide*. Natural England.

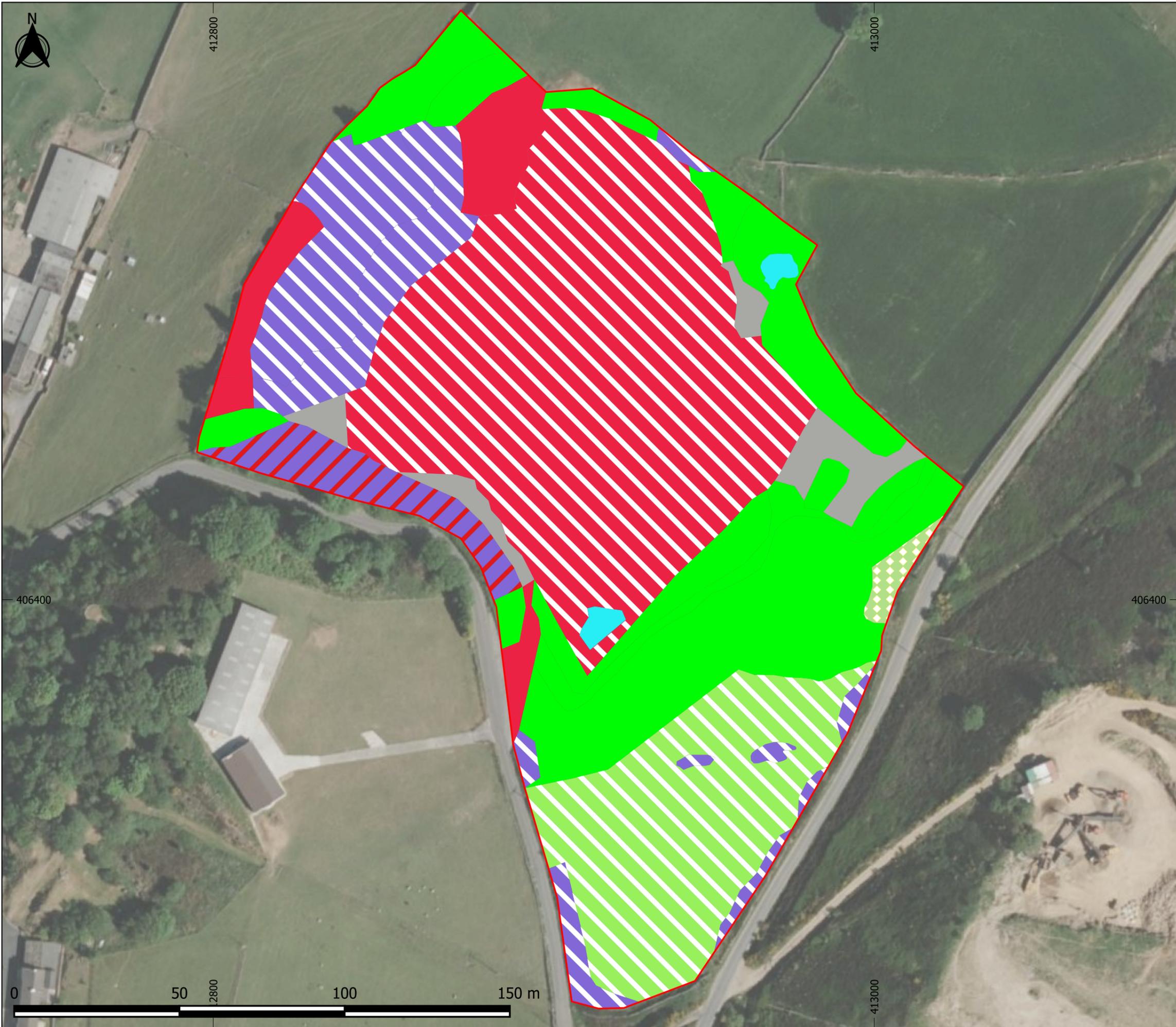
The UK Habitat Classification Working Group (2018) The UK Habitat Classification: Habitat Definitions Version 1.0 at <http://ecountability.co.uk/ukhabworkinggroup-ukhab>.

## 5 Figures

(overleaf)

Figure 1: Baseline Habitat Plan

Figure 2: Post Restoration Habitat Plan



- Legend
- Site boundary
  - Other Lowland acid grass (moderate)
  - Lowland Heathland (moderate)
  - Mixed scrub (poor)
  - Modified grassland (moderate)
  - Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land (moderate)
  - Other lowland acid grassland (moderate)
  - Ponds (Non- Priority Habitat) (moderate)
  - Ruderal/Ephemeral (poor)
  - Vacant/derelict land/ bareground (poor)
  - Nettle and willow herbs (poor)

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OFFICE: DERBYSHIRE  
 T: 01433 651869  
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PROJECT TITLE  
 WOOD HOUSE QUARRY

DRAWING TITLE  
 Figure 1: Defra Biodiversity Metric Baseline Habitats

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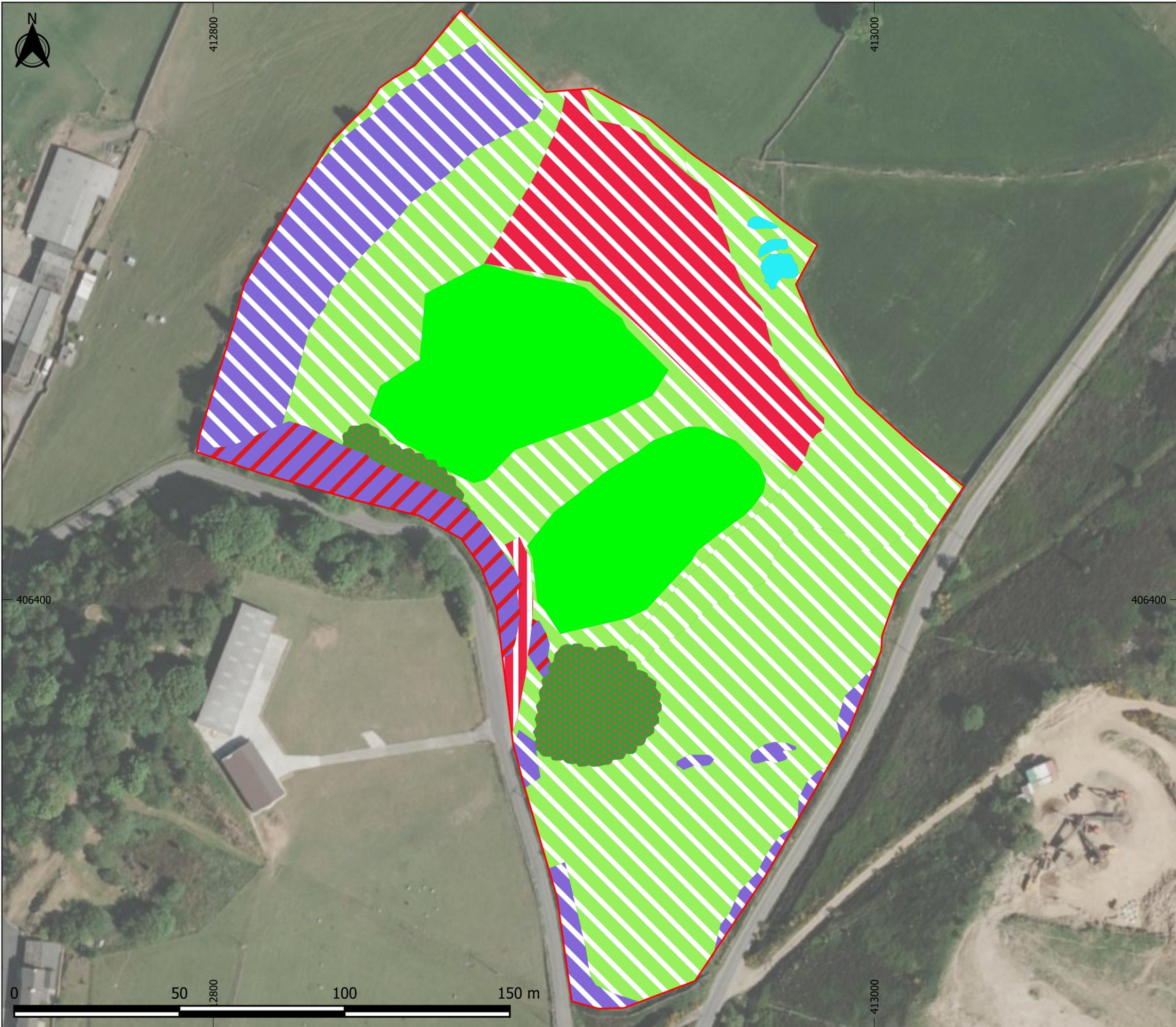
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Sources: BSG Ecology survey data

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- Legend
- Site boundary
  - Developed land; sealed surface
  - Lowland dry acid grassland (Good)
  - Lowland Heathland (Good)
  - Mixed scrub (Moderate)
  - Modified grassland (Moderate)
  - Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land (Good)
  - Other woodland; broadleaved (Poor)
  - Ponds (Non- Priority Habitat) (Moderate)



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 Figure 2: Defra Biodiversity Metric Post-Restoration

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Sources: BSG Ecology survey data

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## 6 Appendices

**Appendix 1: Biodiversity Gain Headline Results**

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Headline Results</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; background-color: #f0f0f0;">Return to results menu</div>		
On-site baseline	<i>Habitat units</i>	28.74
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
On-site post-intervention <small>(Including habitat retention, creation &amp; enhancement)</small>	<i>Habitat units</i>	31.86
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
On-site net % change <small>(Including habitat retention, creation &amp; enhancement)</small>	<i>Habitat units</i>	10.88%
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00%
	<i>River units</i>	0.00%
Off-site baseline	<i>Habitat units</i>	0.00
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
Off-site post-intervention <small>(Including habitat retention, creation &amp; enhancement)</small>	<i>Habitat units</i>	0.00
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
Total net unit change <small>(including all on-site &amp; off-site habitat retention, creation &amp; enhancement)</small>	<i>Habitat units</i>	3.13
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
Total on-site net % change plus off-site surplus <small>(including all on-site &amp; off-site habitat retention, creation &amp; enhancement)</small>	<i>Habitat units</i>	10.88%
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00%
	<i>River units</i>	0.00%
Trading rules Satisfied?	No - Check Trading Summary ▲	