Biodiversity Landscape Enhancement & Management Plan

Crosland Hill
Huddersfield

TG Report No. 10925_R09a_BP

Tyler Grange

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Admin QA	Author	Checked	Approved
BP	Bethany Phythian BSc Hons Qualifying member of CIEEM	Amy Haddock-Sherwin Mbiol ACIEEM	Laura Hembrow Cecol MCIEEM BSc (Hons)

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Section 1: Introduction and Site Context

Purpose

1.1. This Biodiversity Landscape Enhancement and Management Plan (BLEMP) and Ecological Design Strategy (EDS) have been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Limited (TG) on behalf of Miller Homes Limited (Miller).

1.2. This report has specifically been prepared to discharge conditions 26, 27 and 28 relating to a LEMP (C26), Ecological Design Strategy (C27) and BEMP (C28) under the outline planning application (ref: 2020/60/92546/W) which permits the development of up to 770 residential dwellings (Use Class C3) including up to 70 care apartments (Use Classes C2/C3) with doctors surgery of up to 350 sq m (Use Class D1); up to 500 sq m of Use Class A1/A2/A3/A4/A5/D1 floor space (dual use), vehicular access points off Blackmoorfoot Road and Felks Stile Road and associated works in Huddersfield, hereafter referred to as "the Wider Site" (centred on OS Grid Reference SE 11333 14819). This report relates to the reserved matters application relevant to the parcel of land to be developed by Miller for residential use for 231 homes. Other reports akin to this will be submitted to discharge conditions 26, 27 and 28 in relation to other parcels of land forming part of the Wider Site - which will be subject to separate reserved matters applications.

1.3. Condition 26 states "Prior to the commencement of a phase of development (other than for Demolition, Ground works and Site Preparation Works), a landscape and ecological management plan (LEMP) for that phase shall be submitted to, and be approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. The content of the LEMP shall include the following:

a) Description and evaluation of features to be managed.
b) Ecological trends and constraints on site that might influence management.
c) Aims and objectives of management.
d) Appropriate management options for achieving aims and objectives.
e) Prescriptions for management actions.
f) Preparation of a work schedule (including an annual work plan capable of being rolled forward over a five-year period).
g) Details of the body or organization responsible for implementation of the plan.
h) Ongoing monitoring and remedial measures.

The LEMP shall also include details of the legal and funding mechanism(s) by which the long-term implementation of the plan will be secured by the developer with the management body(ies) responsible for its delivery. The plan shall also set out (where the results from monitoring show that conservation aims and objectives of the LEMP are not being met) how contingencies and/or remedial action will be identified, agreed and implemented so that the development still delivers the fully functioning biodiversity objectives of the originally approved scheme. The approved plan will be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure improvements the biodiversity of the site."

1.4. Condition 27 states "*No development within a phase (excluding demolition) shall take place until an Ecological Design Strategy (EDS) to ensure that a biodiversity net gain is achieved post development has been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. It shall include the following:*

a) Purpose and conservation objectives for the proposed works.
b) Review of site potential and constraints.
c) Detailed design(s) and/or working method(s) to achieve stated objectives.
d) Extent and location/area of proposed works on appropriate scale maps and plans.
e) Details on the establishment of mixed scrub and introduced shrub planting on the site.
f) Timetable for implementation demonstrating that works are aligned with the proposed phasing of development.
g) Persons responsible for implementing the works.
h) Details of initial aftercare and long-term maintenance.
i) Details for monitoring and remedial measures.
j) Details for disposal of any wastes arising from works.
k) A lighting design strategy for biodiversity.

The EDS shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details and all features shall be retained in that manner thereafter.

Reason: To ensure a scheme that provides ecological enhancement and habitat creation that provides a net biodiversity gain in line with Policy LP 30. This is a pre-commencement condition to ensure ecological measures are capable of being fully integrated into the construction phase."

1.5. *Condition 28 states "For each phase of development, plans and particulars of the Reserved Matters pursuant to landscaping and layout shall include a Biodiversity Enhancement & Management Plan (BEMP) to ensure that a biodiversity net gain is achieved post development. The BEMP will be in accordance with the Biodiversity Metric 2.0 calculations dated 27th April 2021 as already submitted with the planning application and agreed in principle with the local planning authority prior to determination and shall provide a minimum 10% net gain in habitat units post-development. The BEMP shall include the following:*

a) An updated assessment of the existing on-site and off-site habitats to be retained, lost and created utilising the Biodiversity Metric 2.0
b) Description and evaluation of features to be managed and enhanced
c) Extent and location/area of proposed enhancement works on appropriate scale maps and plans
d) Ecological trends and constraints on site that might influence management
e) Aims and Objectives of management
f) Appropriate management Actions for achieving Aims and Objectives
g) An annual work programme (to cover an initial 5-year period to be reviewed and updated for a minimum period of 30 years)
h) Details of the management body or organisation responsible for implementation of the Plan
i) Ongoing monitoring programme and remedial measures

The Plan shall include details of the legal and funding mechanisms by which the long term implementation of the Plan will be secured by the developer with the management body responsible for its delivery. The Plan shall also set out (where the results from the monitoring show that the Aims and Objectives of the BEMP are not being met) how contingencies and/or remedial action will be identified, agreed and implemented so that the development still delivers the fully functioning biodiversity objectives of the originally approved Plan. The approved Plan will be implemented in accordance with the approved details. Reason: To ensure the development hereby permitted provides ecological enhancement and creation measures sufficient to provide a biodiversity net gain in accordance with policy LP 30."

1.6. This report and associated plan seek to demonstrate that the measures listed in Conditions 26, 27 and 28 will be delivered as part of the reserved matters planning application for the residential parcel of land to be delivered by Miller (including measures being delivered within the Off-Site BNG Land (see below)), by providing habitat management measures, a layout of habitat enhancement features together with specifications for the establishment and initial aftercare of new habitats within the Miller Site and Off-Site BNG Land. Similar reports and associated plans will be submitted for other parcels of land which form part of the Wider Site and which will be subject to separate reserved matters applications.

Coverage

1.7. This BLEMP and EDS relates to the specific areas of land as explained below in Section 2 of this report. It sets out details of the initial creation and subsequent long-term management of habitats and is set out as follows:

- **Section 2** describes the site context including details of habitats of ecological value that will be managed under this document;
- **Section 3** sets out management objectives for the document and describes constraints that may influence management prescriptions;
- **Section 4** describes the management prescriptions to achieve objectives set out in Section 3;
- **Section 5** sets out the monitoring and remedial actions where necessary and describes the monitoring and remedial action measures proposed; and
- **Section 6** describes who will be responsible for implementing the plan.

1.8. The management of the habitat within the Miller Site and Off-Site BNG Land will commence following the completion of the development or in the next appropriate planting/growing season, expected to be Spring of the year set out in accordance with the phasing plans prepared by Nineteen47.

1.9. Implementation of the plan relevant to this report will be iterative in the management prescriptions and will be refined as necessary based on the condition of the Miller Site and BNG Land and outcomes following the first cycle of the implemented management and ongoing monitoring.

Biodiversity Landscape Enhancement & Management Plan (BLEMP)

1.10. This LEMP complies with BS420020 - A Code of Practice for Biodiversity in Planning and Development. This document provides in tabular form details for the establishment of new and existing habitats consisting of modified grassland, other neutral grassland, mixed scrub, native hedgerow planting, and proposed scattered trees. The objective of the plan is to establish and maintain newly created and existing habitats within the site so that they establish successfully and provide continued biodiversity benefit in the long-term and aftercare to maintain their ecological value.

1.11. The habitats listed in **Section 2** are based on the details shown on the Landscape Masterplan provided in **Appendix 1**.

Section 2: Site and Habitat Creation Summary

Site Location

2.1. The Wider Site is located north of Blackmoorfoot Road and east of Felks Stile Road. The Wider Site area extends to approximately 29.4ha. The boundary of the Wider Site is as set out below in **Figure 1.**

Figure 1: Wider Site boundary (red line)

2.2. Further off-site land to the immediate north of the Wider Site is to be utilised for biodiversity enhancement and extends to approximately 12.43ha (the Off-Site BNG Land). The Boundary of the Off-Site BNG Land is as set out below in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2: Off-site BNG Site boundary (red line)

2.3. A parcel of land has been designated for use as a care home and extends to approximately 0.77ha. The boundary of the Care Home Parcel is as set out below in **Figure 3**. A separate reserved matters application is intended to be submitted in due course.

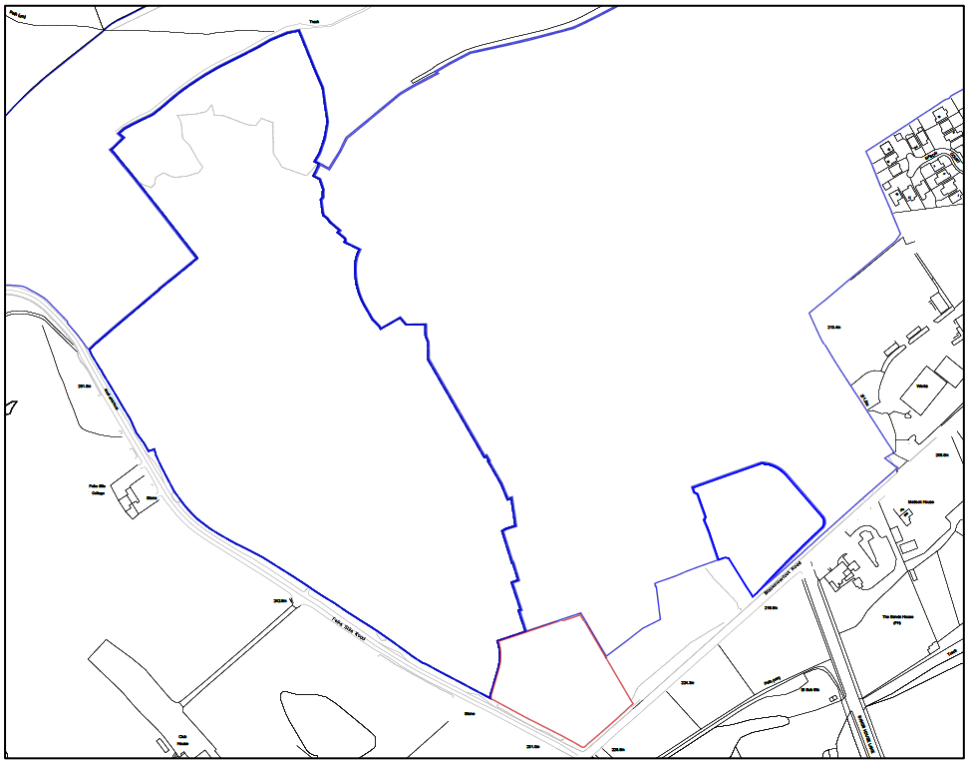


Figure 3: Care Home Site boundary (red line)

2.4. A parcel of land has been designated for use as a local centre and extends to approximately 0.66ha. The boundary of the Local Centre Parcel is as set out below in **Figure 4.** A separate reserved matters application is intended to be submitted in due course.

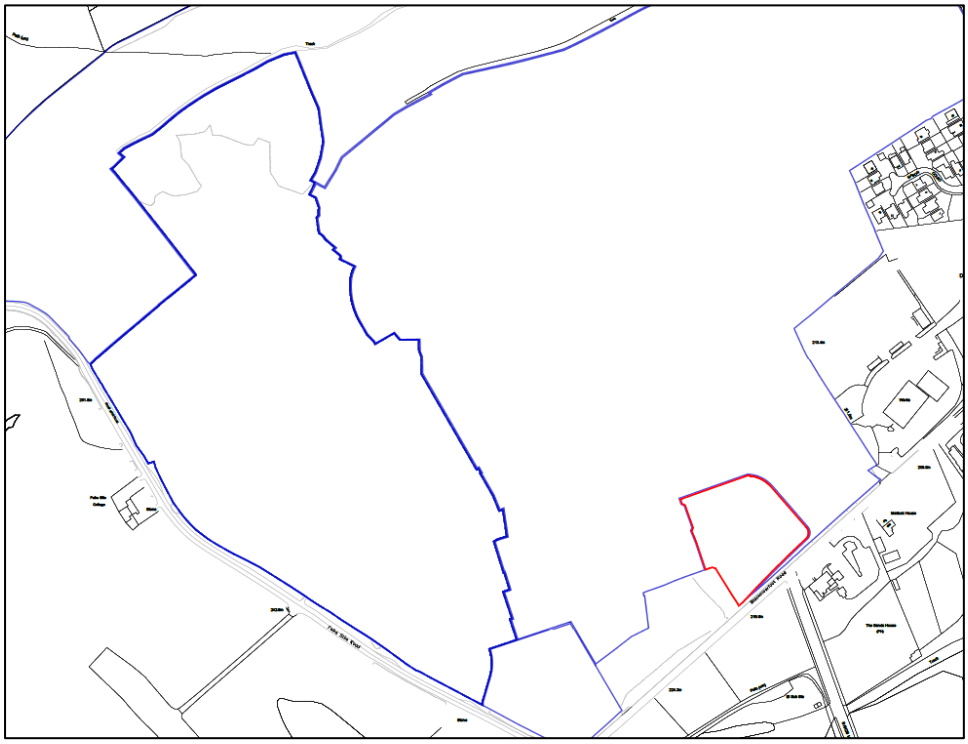


Figure 4: Local Centre Site boundary (red line)

2.5. A parcel of land is to be delivered by Vistry for residential development comprising 469 homes and extends to approximately 18.22 ha. A separate reserved matters application has been submitted alongside the Miller reserved matters application and a report akin to this report will be submitted by Vistry to cover the Vistry Site. The boundary of the Vistry Site is as set out below in **Figure 5.**

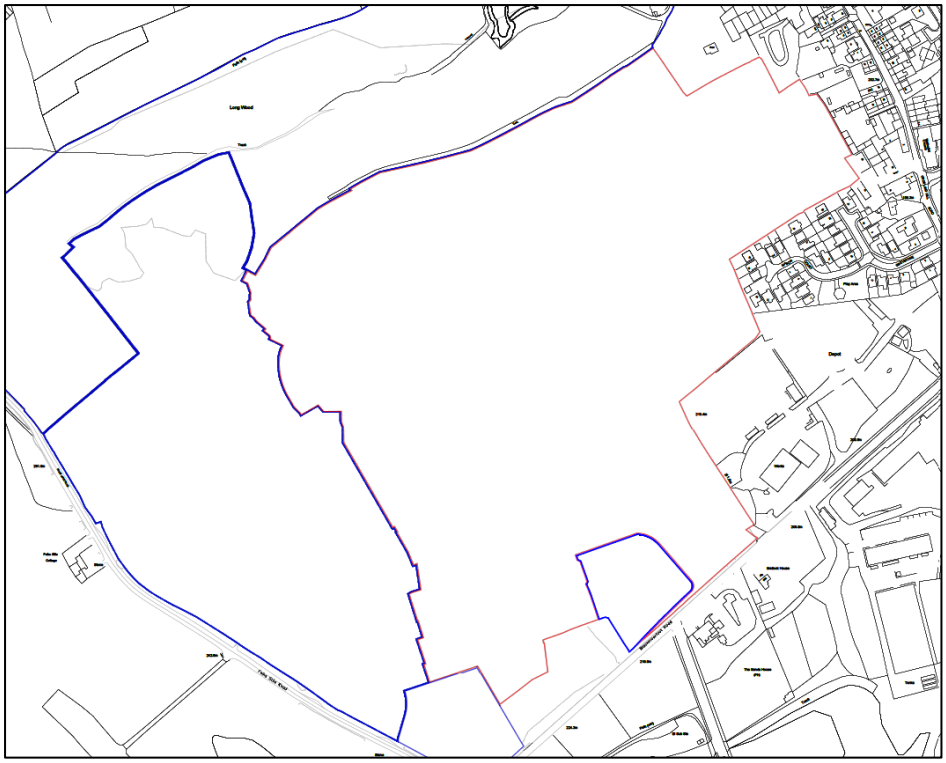


Figure 5: Vistry Site boundary (red line)

2.6. This report relates to a parcel of land within the Wider Site, which will be referred to as the Miller Site within this report and its boundary is defined by the application red line boundary shown in **Figure 6** below.

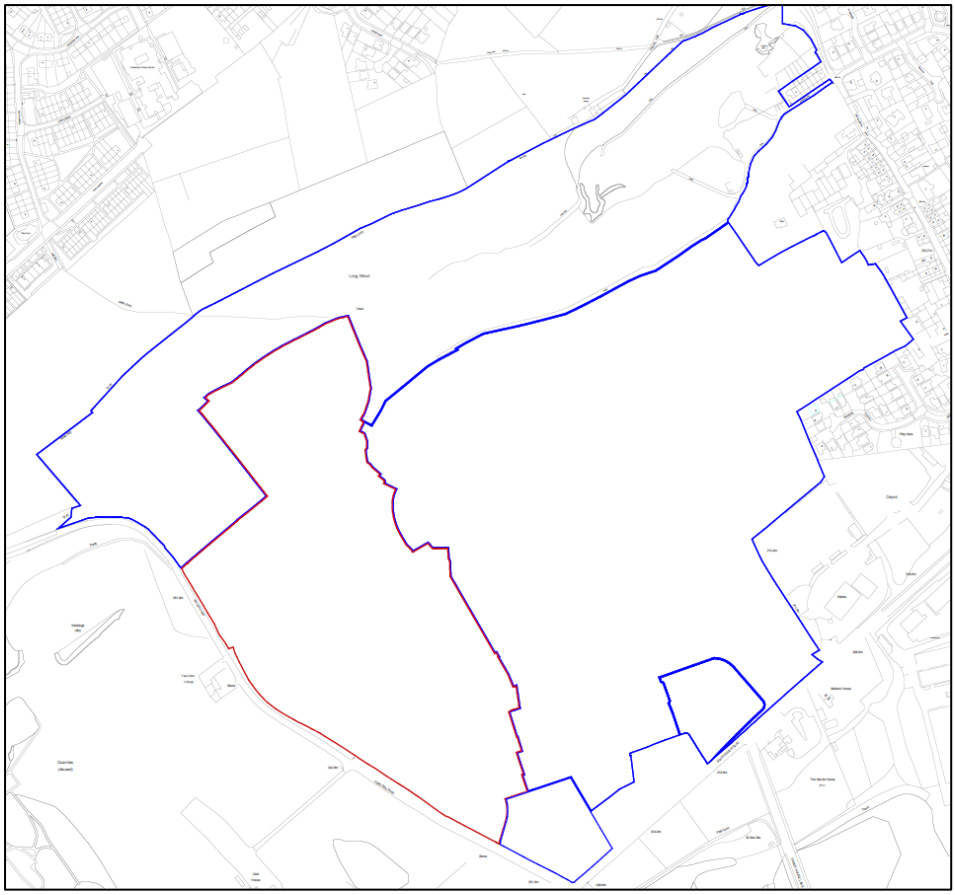


Figure 6: Miller Site boundary (red line)

Land Tenure

2.7. All land within the Miller Site will be owned by and within the control of Miller.

2.8. All land within the Vistry Site will be owned by and within the control of Vistry.

2.9. All land within the Care Home Parcel and the Local Centre Parcel will be owned by Vistry initially but will be sold off to a Care Home Provider and a Local Centre Provider in due course.

2.10. All land within the Off-Site BNG Land is owned by New Wharton Holdings Limited (company number OE008095) under title number WYK882138. Miller and Vistry have secured a position whereby the Off-Site BNG Land will be leased by Miller and Vistry for a period of more than 30 years - enabling Miller and Vistry to implement the BNG measures in the Off-Site BNG Land and thereafter for the Off-Site BNG Land to be managed and maintained for the requisite period.

Site Baseline

2.11. The Miller Site measures approximately 9.4 ha and comprises hardstanding, modified grassland, broadleaved woodland, lowland heathland, mixed scrub, scattered trees and tall ruderal habitats (Ecological Addendum Note, Tyler Grange, 3rd August 2020). The extent of

these habitats is shown in **Plan 1: Habitat Features Plan** appended to this report. Off-site habitats (within the Off-Site BNG Land) comprise modified grassland. Baseline condition assessment of habitats and BNG was subsequently updated in 2024 (**10925_R07e_BNGNote_BP_270824**).

Ecological Features to be Managed

2.12. The soft landscape detail for the Miller Site is provided in **Appendix 1**. In summary, the habitats to be created and managed are as follows:

- Modified grassland;
- Other neutral grassland;
- Mixed scrub;
- Tree planting;
- Broadleaved woodland; and
- Lowland heathland.

Key Faunal Groups

2.13. The following key faunal groups have been assessed with potential to use the Miller Site:

- Badger *Meles meles*– Suitable habitat onsite to support badger setts.
- Bats – Boundary trees and scrub support low numbers of foraging and commuting bats and the mature trees have the potential to support low numbers of roosting bats – an assemblage of no more than local value.
- Breeding birds – Common bird species nest within the scattered trees, treeline, and scrub. However, small numbers of breeding pairs may be present within the existing trees, however any losses will be compensated through the increased tree planting.
- Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*– may utilise the boundary features of the site.

Other Key Considerations

2.14. Aside from the faunal groups identified on-site, the principal purpose of this document and habitat management is to ensure the landscape detail delivers the benefits and target conditions assessed within the Defra 2.0 biodiversity metric for the Miller Site (**10925_R10_BNGtechnote_MillerParcel_BP_210825**).

Section 3: Management Objectives and Biodiversity Net Gain

Management Objectives

3.1. Considering the habitats and key fauna present within the site, the following objectives for nature conservation management have been set:

- Objective 1: To create a diverse range of new habitats on-site;
- Objective 2: To ensure the continuance and expansion of opportunities for key faunal species identified on site;
- Objective 3: To monitor the efficacy of nature conservation management through regular assessment of habitat establishment; and
- Objective 4: To create high ecological value habitats in appropriate condition according to the targets set in the Defra biodiversity metric 2.0.

Key Faunal Groups and Management Requirements

3.2. The planting of new trees and scrub will maintain a suitable nesting habitat for birds.

3.3. Maintain and enhance foraging and commuting habitats on site for bats, badgers and small mammals.

3.4. Throughout the construction phase, any potential impacts on fauna identified to use the Miller Site should be controlled and mitigated through the production and implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

Ecological Design Strategy

3.5. This strategy relates to the provision of:

- Features for nesting birds including house sparrow and roosting bats;
- Gaps in fences to facilitate the movement of hedgehogs;
- Brash/deadwood piles;
- A lighting design strategy for biodiversity;
- Native species planting.

Management Constraints

3.6. Management cannot be undertaken which compromises the survival or success of the fauna described in **Section 3.**

3.7. All management works should take place within daylight hours to avoid the disturbance of foraging and commuting bats, badgers and hedgehogs, or if unavoidable maintain dark corridors through the Miller Site;

3.8. Any tree maintenance and cutting works should occur outside of the 'core' nesting bird period (works to be completed September – March inclusive). Due diligence is also required by maintenance staff to avoid the disturbance of nesting birds, which can also nest outside the core period. Should vegetation clearance works be required between the months of March to September inclusive, a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) will be required to inspect the vegetation to assess presence of nesting birds immediately prior to clearance;

3.9. Contractors undertaking any shrub or tree management works should exercise due diligence when cutting any ground covering vegetation during the winter months (November-March), by completing a pre-clearance check for hibernating hedgehogs.

3.10. Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* and Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica* are present throughout habitats on-site. These are an invasive non-native species listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), which makes it illegal to plant or otherwise cause them to grow in the wild. For this reason, a standalone detailed management plan should be produced to outline measures to ensure that these species are controlled and do not spread.

Roles and Responsibilities

3.11. Proposals for habitat creation and aftercare are provided **in Table 4.1** overleaf. It shall be the responsibility of Miller and their principal contractor to appoint a suitable landscape contractor to undertake the planting proposed and initial aftercare in **Table 4.1.**

3.12. It shall be the responsibility of Miller to ensure that the ongoing management and monitoring of habitats recommended in **Table 4.1** is implemented following the initial aftercare period. It shall also be the responsibility of Miller to review the habitat management after 5 years of implementation and determine a course of ongoing implementation that can be undertaken in perpetuity.

Section 4: Management Prescriptions

4.1. The management prescriptions for the Miller Site are set out in **Table 4.1** within the subsequent pages of this section of the report. The BLEMP/EDS will be implemented in stages as indicated in the timings column in accordance with the management task, as will the appropriate timing of required habitat maintenance once established.

4.2. The prescriptions seek to cover a period equating to a 30-year period and include both the start-up works and continued management post intervention. This is inclusive of primary establishment of habitats and subsequent management regimes. These actions are set out under the individual objective headings set out in **Section 3**.

4.3. Implementation of monitoring will be commenced on completion of each phase in line with the agreed phasing plan.

Table 4.1 – Management of Ecological Features

Description of Feature	Rationale for Management	Management Tasks	Target condition from BNG 2.0 Calculation	Timing
Habitats				
Tree Planting	Enhancement for a combination of amenity and wildlife purposes. Provides foraging opportunities for birds.	Planting to be undertaken in accordance with specifications provided in the Landscape Plan in **Appendix 1**. • Trees planted within grassed areas to be provided with appropriate conical strimmer guards. First year during growing season: • Maintain a weed free area around each tree during the growing season. • Water all plants in prolonged periods of dry weather. This usually occurs during May - September. All planting areas should be watered to field saturation using clean fresh water on a weekly basis in these cases. • Prune back any dead and broken branches/shoots. Check stakes and ties and adjust or replace as necessary. Years 2-30: • Check tree stakes and ties • Replace any failed specimens • Remove tree stakes and ties after year 10	Urban Tree Moderate condition ✓ The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species) × The tree canopy is predominantly continuous × The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ✓ There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities × Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present ✓ More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath	April – December
		Years 2-30 check twice annually in June and October. Undertake weed control and formation pruning as necessary. Remove crossing branches and branches that grow back towards the centre of the tree.		June and October

Description of Feature	Rationale for Management	Management Tasks	Target condition from BNG 2.0 Calculation	Timing
		As young trees grow, remove lower branches gradually to raise the crown and retain a clear stem. Remove any branches crossing boundary fences.		
Hedge Planting	To provide a combination of amenity and wildlife purposes.	Planting to be undertaken in accordance with specifications provided in the Landscape Plan in **Appendix 1**. First year during growing season: • Maintain a weed free area around hedgerow trees during the growing season. • Water during prolonged periods of dry weather. This usually occurs during May - September. All planting areas should be watered to field saturation using clean fresh water on a weekly basis in these cases. • Replace any dead stock as necessary	Poor condition	November – March April - December
		Years 2-30:		Checks during June and October

Description of Feature	Rationale for Management	Management Tasks	Target condition from BNG 2.0 Calculation	Timing
		• Check twice annually. Replace failed specimens as necessary. Remove guards and stakes after 3-4 years. • Ongoing management to consist of annual trimming as necessary varying the cutting regime to keep the hedge within 0.5m-1.5m. • Cutting should not be back to the same branch collars each season to prevent die back.		Cutting to be undertaken outside breeding bird season, undertaken September to February, inclusive.
Flowering lawn mixture	In summer the wildflowers will provide a food source for invertebrates and in winter provide hibernation cover.	Planting to be undertaken in accordance with specifications provided in the Landscape Plan in Appendix 1. Flowering lawn mixture N14, as supplied by Naturescape or similar approved. Topsoil strip to relieve compaction, remove stones. Topsoil should not be spread. Subsoil to be used as the seed planting medium. Prior to sowing the seed mix, the ground will need to be prepared by cultivation whereby weeds will be removed by hand or spot treated with herbicide. Following this the soil will then be harrowed or raked to provide a medium tilth then rolled.	Modified grassland Moderate condition ✓ There must be 6-8 species per m2. × Sward height is varied ✓ Some scattered scrub (including bramble) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area. × Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. × Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10% ✓ Cover of bracken less than 20%. ✓ There is an absence of invasive non-native species.	Sowing March – April, - check every week for first six months to see if watering is required.
		Year 1: Ongoing management of flowering lawn mixture. To be regularly close-mown. Year 2 -30 onwards: Thereafter all areas to be regularly close-mown. Remove cuttings after each cut.		To be regularly close-mown within first year and thereafter. Remove cuttings after each cut.

Description of Feature	Rationale for Management	Management Tasks	Target condition from BNG 2.0 Calculation	Timing
Meadow seed mixture	To increase biodiversity, compensate for the loss of habitats and increase foraging opportunities for wildlife.	Planting to be undertaken in accordance with specifications provided in the Landscape Plan in Appendix 1. Grass seeding cultivation to be brought to a fine filth and all stones over 25mm in all directions to be removed. EM1 seed mixture for meadows, as supplied by Emorsgate seeds or similar approved.	Other neutral grassland Moderate condition ✓ Represents a good example of its habitat type + indicator species ✓ Sward height is varied ✓ Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5% ✓ Cover of bracken less than 20% and cover of scrub less than 5%. × Species indicative of suboptimal condition + physical damage less than 5% area × 10 or more vascular plant species per m2 present, including forbs Off-site neutral grassland enhancement Fairly good to good condition ✓ Represents a good example of its habitat type + indicator species ✓ Sward height is varied ✓ Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5% ✓ Cover of bracken less than 20% and cover of scrub less than 5%. ✓ Species indicative of suboptimal condition + physical damage less than 5% area	Sowing March – April, - check every week for first six months to see if watering is required.
		Topsoil strip to relieve compaction, remove stones. Topsoil should not be spread. Subsoil to be used as the seed planting medium. Prior to sowing the seed mix, the ground will need to be prepared by cultivation whereby weeds will be removed by hand or spot treated with herbicide. Following this the soil will then be harrowed or raked to provide a medium tilth then rolled. Year 1: Ongoing management of meadow seed area. To be cut twice annually (traditional hay cut). Year 2 -30 onwards: Thereafter cut twice annually. Remove cuttings after each cut.		First cut in March 1 year after sowing. Cut again in October. Cut twice annually March and October thereafter. Remove cuttings after each cut.

Description of Feature	Rationale for Management	Management Tasks	Target condition from BNG 2.0 Calculation	Timing
			✓ 10 or more vascular plant species per m2 present, including forbs	
Ornamental shrubs	To create opportunities for wildlife, in particular nesting birds, as well as a range of aesthetics for public recreation and landscape features.	Planting to be undertaken in accordance with specifications provided in the Landscape Plan in Appendix 1. All shrubs to be positioned as shown on the drawing and to the density and specification noted in the planting schedule. Planting holes to be 150 mm wider than the root spread, have the base ground thoroughly broken up before planting and backfilled with peat free compost. All shrubs to be equally spaced throughout the planting areas to the specified density in a staggered arrangement unless otherwise noted in the planting schedule. Monitoring will be required in Years 2, 3 and 5, 10, and 30 post-development.	Introduced shrub No condition assessment	October - March
Native scrub creation	To increase biodiversity, compensate for the loss of habitats and increase opportunities for wildlife.	Planting to be undertaken in accordance with specifications provided in the Landscape Plan in **Appendix 1.** Plants to be planted over-winter (better drought tolerance) in prepared ground removed of debris etc. in appropriately sized pits in groups of 3-5 of the same species together at 2 p/m^2 spacing. Blocks of scrub planting to be protected initially via rabbit-proof fencing for the first 5 years. Once planted, the area containing the plants should have amenity grade bark mulch applied at 75mm around each plant to suppress weed growth and kept that way.	Mixed scrub Moderate condition ✓ Representative of UKHab description ✓ All shrub age-classes present ✓ Absence of non-native species × Well-developed edge × Clearings, rides, glades present	October - March

Description of Feature	Rationale for Management	Management Tasks	Target condition from BNG 2.0 Calculation	Timing
		Year 1-5: Annual monitoring of plantings in growing season and replacement of any dead/unsuccessful/vandalised specimens in next growing season. Year 5 onwards: At year 5 the growth of new plants should be assessed and formation pruning undertaken as necessary and rabbit fencing removed at year 5. Any weed species noted to be spot -treated with appropriate herbicidal treatment The planted scrub will be managed from year 5 onwards once mature, remaining cognisant of nesting bird constraints. The management will rotate so that the overall planting area is split into at least 3 sections and management rotated so that only one section is pruned/cut per year to encourage a more diverse age range of the scrub habitat.		April – September October - February
Heathland enhancement	To increase biodiversity, compensate for the loss of habitats and increase opportunities for wildlife.	Planting of native dwarf shrub species where bare ground is present. Remove non-native species cover: Any weed species noted to be spot -treated with appropriate herbicidal treatment. Monitor for gorse cover to ensure less than 30%. Plants to be planted over-winter (better drought tolerance) in prepared ground removed of debris etc. in appropriately sized pits in groups of 3-5 of the same species together at 2 p/m^2 spacing. Blocks of scrub planting to be protected initially via rabbit-proof fencing for the first 5 years. Once planted, the area containing the	Good condition ✓ Representative of UKHab description ✓ At least two dwarf shrub species frequent ✓ All heather Calluna vulgaris age-classes present. ✓ Unshaded bare ground is between 1-10%. ✓ Absence of non-native species ✓ No signs of disturbance	October – February (Invasive species removal April – September)

Description of Feature	Rationale for Management	Management Tasks	Target condition from BNG 2.0 Calculation	Timing
		plants should have amenity grade bark mulch applied at 75mm around each plant to suppress weed growth and kept that way. Year 1-5: Annual monitoring of plantings in growing season and replacement of any dead/unsuccessful/vandalised specimens in next growing season. Year 5 onwards: At year 5 the growth of new plants should be assessed and formation pruning undertaken as necessary and rabbit fencing removed at year 5. Any weed species noted to be hand pulled and/or spot -treated with appropriate herbicidal treatment The planted scrub will be managed from year 5 onwards once mature, remaining cognisant of nesting bird constraints. The management will rotate so that the overall planting area is split into at least 3 sections and management rotated so that only one section is pruned/cut per year to encourage a more diverse age range of the scrub habitat.	✓ No more than 33% recently grazed × Canopy cover of trees and scrub is less than 15% ✓ Gorse cover less than 30% × Cover of bracken less than 5% ✓ No signs of damaging activity	
Woodland Enhancement	To increase biodiversity, compensate for the loss of habitats and increase opportunities for wildlife.	Existing areas of broadleaved woodland will be enhanced to promote the development of a more diverse age distribution and vertical structure. New native trees planted in areas of open space to promote regeneration. The woodland will be managed to prevent the spread of invasive species. Any weed species noted to be hand pulled and/or spot -treated with appropriate herbicidal treatment	Moderate condition Existing areas of broadleaved woodland will be enhanced to promote the development of a more diverse age distribution (Criteria A) and vertical structure (Criteria J) with new native trees planted in areas of open space to promote regeneration (Criteria G). The woodland will be managed to prevent the spread of invasive species (Criteria C) and with	October – February (Invasive species removal April – September)

Description of Feature	Rationale for Management	Management Tasks	Target condition from BNG 2.0 Calculation	Timing
		Woodland to be infill planted to increase species, age and structural diversity. Selective thinning of trees will also occur where appropriate to increase light levels and encourage understory and ground flora development	over 80% canopy cover (Criteria E) with no nutrient enrichment or damage of the ground (Criteria M). Overall, these enhancements will enable this woodland to achieve moderate condition.	
Monitoring and Remedial Actions: Restocking of Planted trees to be undertaken in accordance with Planting Schedule				
Monitor new planting	To allow for the above objectives 1-3 to be achieved	All new planting within the site will be monitored following completion of the development and any trees or shrubs that die, become seriously damaged or diseased will be removed and replaced in the next planting season with plants of a similar size and species as originally planted.	Monthly during ongoing Landscape management works on the site (years 1 and 2). Subsequently (year 2-5) then at least twice annually, late spring and late autumn in years, 10, 20 and 30	
	To ensure that habitats created in years 1-5 are encouraged to develop further and are actively managed in perpetuity.	Following completion of the first 5 years of habitat management, a review of the condition of habitats shall be undertaken by the SQE. They will advise whether any of the management implemented in years 5-30 needs to be altered to ensure the condition of habitat continues to develop. This could consist of but not limited to: • Revision of mowing regimes; • Revision of hedge cutting regimes; and • Additional wildflower planting. • Any revisions would then be incorporated into an updated management plan for the site which can then be used by the occupants as the basis for implementing future management	Monitoring in years 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 30	
Fauna				

Description of Feature	Rationale for Management	Management Tasks	Target condition from BNG 2.0 Calculation	Timing
Bats	To ensure commuting foraging and roosting bats can continue to use the site post-development.	No night working / no light spill onto adjacent habitats such as mature trees, and dark corridors maintained through the site for bat foraging. The installation of bat boxes around the site will provide further roosting opportunities for this species, detailed in **Table 7.1**. Details of locations are provided in **Plan 3: Ecological Enhancements** at the end of this report. The boxes will be positioned on/ integrated into the buildings, and on mature trees at a height of between 3 to 6 meters in an open sunny position, typically facing south (positioned away from any windows if on a building). Locations of the boxes should be placed away from any artificial light sources. The locations shown in Plan 1 are indicative only, with the final location being determined on the ground by a SQE. The boxes will be oriented to east or south, in a sunny location; 6-8 hours of direct sunlight is preferable. The boxes should not require any maintenance or cleaning once installed.		
Birds	To ensure breeding and nesting birds can continue to use the site post-development	Any vegetation clearance will take place outside the 'core' nesting bird season. Should any work be required during the nesting season, affected vegetation should be checked by a suitably experienced ecologist immediately prior to work, with a suitable buffer retained until the young have fledged and the nest is no longer active, should any be found Bird nesting opportunities in the way of nest boxes will be installed into the fabric of the new buildings, and erected onto existing trees. The types and numbers of bird boxes proposed are shown in **Table 7.2**. Details of locations are provided in **Plan 3: Ecological Enhancements** at the end of this report. Swifts, Starlings and House Sparrows are colonial nesters, so boxes should be installed in relative proximity to each other, with at least 50 cm required between entrance holes. The Swift boxes are designed to be integrated into the cavity wall and rendered over, to leave the raised section around the entrance flush with the brickwork. The boxes will be positioned directly beneath the eaves of the proposed residential units, at a minimum height of 5 m. There should be a clear flight path from the entrance of each box, and the boxes should be positioned away from any windows. The locations shown in Plan 3: Ecological Enhancements are indicative only, with the final location being determined on the ground by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE). The boxes will be oriented to face north or north-east, and away from prevailing weather. The boxes should not require any maintenance or cleaning once installed.		
Hedgehogs	To ensure hedgehogs can continue to use the	Vegetation will first be checked for hedgehogs before commencement of works at the site.		

Description of Feature	Rationale for Management	Management Tasks	Target condition from BNG 2.0 Calculation	Timing
	site post-development	Hedgehogs will be able to move throughout the site due to the boundary hedgerows. Brash/deadwood piles will be provided which will provide sheltering opportunities for this species. brash piles will be added to the areas specified in **Plan 3: Ecological Enhancements** at the end of this report.		

Section 5: Monitoring and Remedial Measures

5.1. Along with the requirement for ongoing management of the site by specialist contractors, it will also be necessary for the Miller Site to be periodically monitored by the SQE to ensure the created habitats are either showing signs of success in the management objectives put forward.

5.2. Implementation of monitoring of will be commenced on completion of each phase in line with the agreed phasing plan.

5.3. Monitoring will then be required in Years 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 30 post-development. The appointed SQE will perform a condition assessment of the habitats to assess their progress against management objectives. Should the habitats appear to be failing or in poor condition, it will be the responsibility of the SQE to report this to the landowner. It will then be the responsibility of the landowner and their appointed contractors to implement the necessary remedial measures. The results of the monitoring in Years 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 30 will be compiled in reports for submission to the Local Planning Authority.

Section 6: Delivery of the BLEMP

6.1. Miller and Vistry will jointly appoint a Resident's Management Company to be responsible for the delivery of this BLEMP and the Vistry BLEMP. The responsibility will be passed to a Resident's Management Company who will manage the Miller Site and Vistry Site open spaces in perpetuity and the BNG Land for the BNG Lease period. It will be the responsibility of the Resident's Management Company and their appointed contractors to deliver the practical measures detailed in this plan. It will be the Resident's Management Company overall responsibility to ensure the prescriptions detailed in this management plan are delivered, and any remedial actions arranged and delivered.

Section 7: Ecological Design Strategy

7.1. The strategy for the Miller Site and the Off-Site BNG Land as outlined in this report relates to the provision of:

- Features for nesting birds including house sparrow and roosting bats;
- Gaps in fences to facilitate the movement of hedgehogs;
- Brash/deadwood piles; and
- Native species planting.

Bird and Bat Box Specification

7.2. The installation of bat ridge roosts around the Miller Site will provide further roosting opportunities for this species, detailed in **Table 7.1.** Details of locations are provided at **Plan 3: Ecological Enhancements** at the end of this report.

Table 7.1 – Summary of proposed bat boxes

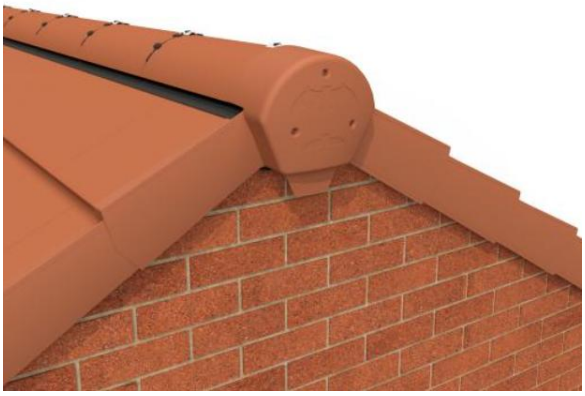
Ref./ Species	Specification	Number
Bat box 1 Variety of bat species	Bat Ridge Roost | Manthorpe[1] 	116

Table 2.2 – Summary of proposed bird boxes (Images taken from NHBS website).

Species	Specification	Number
Bird box 1	Swift Nesting Brick | Manthorpe [2], or suitable alternative depending on stock availability.	115

[1] https://www.manthorpebp.co.uk/environmental/bat-ridge-roost/bat-ridge-roost
2 https://www.manthorpebp.co.uk/environmental/swift-nesting-brick/swift-nesting-brick

Swift		
Bird box 2 Starling	Vivara Pro WoodStone Starling Nest Box 	6
Bird box 3 House Sparrow	Vivara Pro Seville 32mm WoodStone Nest Box | NHBS Practical Conservation Equipment 	6

Lighting design strategy for biodiversity

7.3. The proposals have been designed to buffer and protect the features of highest importance for wildlife, namely the boundary vegetation and new roost structure which provide habitats for bats, birds, hedgehogs and badger.

7.4. Any detailed lighting plan will be designed as to avoid retained habitats such as woodland, scrub, lowland heath, grassland, as well as created habitats such as wildflower grassland, hedgerows, new tree planting, and will follow most up-to-date guidance[3]. Habitats retained

[3] Institute of Lighting Professionals: Bats and artificial lighting in the UK. 2023. Bats and the Built Environment series Guidance Note 08/18

for wildlife will therefore be maintained close to 0 lux, and dark corridors will be retained through the Miller Site for species passage. This will ensure connectivity and opportunities for wildlife is maintained and that the proposed lighting will not prevent species using their territory or having access to breeding sites, resting places or feeding areas.

Process of the disposal of waste arising from any works

7.5. Areas of privately managed landscaping will be subject to a bespoke landscape maintenance contract, to be managed in line with the BNG and associated LEMP landscaping specifications dependent on type of vegetation. Areas requiring arisings to be left in situ will be subject to a 'cut and drop' method of maintenance, where as those requiring arisings to be removed will be subject to a 'cut and collect' method. Arisings will be removed from the Miller Site by the associated landscape maintenance company, transferred to their in house composting facility, and mulched down to compost for availability to be used elsewhere if required. This provides a more ecologically sensitive approach to the landscaping maintenance.

Conclusion

7.6. The enhancements and mitigation outlined in this report are seen as suitable for the local species that may be present on-site or in the surrounding area. With the adoption of this strategy, the site proposals will provide a benefit to a variety of local wildlife and therefore promote biodiversity in the local area.

Plan 1: Habitat Features Plan

Plan 2: On-site Post-development Enhanced Habitats

Plan 3: Ecological Enhancements