Biodiversity Net Gain [Design Stage] Report

19 Ormskirk Road, Prescot, L34 8HB

January 2026

Styles Ecology Ltd

Prepared for: Nicola Byrne
Survey date: 7th January 2026

Version	Purpose	Originator	Authorised	Date
01	For issue	Joshua Styles	Joshua Styles	8th January 2026

Notice

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0.0 Executive summary

0.1 As part of a proposed planning application with Knowsley Council concerning proposals to demolish an existing dwelling followed by the erection a singular replacement dwelling, Styles Ecology Ltd was commissioned to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment during January 2026.

0.2 The BNG assessment was commissioned by Nicola Byrne, while **Figure 1.1** below shows the proposed scheme layout coupled with the submitted red-line boundary which constitutes the survey area.

0.3 Baseline habitats across the survey area have been taken to include the following:

- u1b Developed land; sealed surface: including areas of building and associated hardstanding across a total area of 0.0912ha, equating to 0 habitat units.
- g4 Modified grassland: including areas of modified grassland with scattered introduced shrub, all falling within the confines of a vegetated garden and equating to 0.0966ha, valued at 0.19 habitat units.
- Individual trees: including two small and one medium individual trees, all in poor condition, equating to 0.10 habitat units.
- Non-native and ornamental hedgerow: including a 0.103km length of non-native hedgerow, a small proportion of which had been recently cleared, equating to 0.11 hedgerow units.

0.4 The development with proposed habitat creation would result in the creation of the following habitats:

- u1b Developed land; sealed surface: including buildings and hardstanding over an area of 0.0927ha, equating to 0 habitat units.
- g4 Modified grassland: including newly reinstated vegetated garden over 0.0958ha, equating to 0.18 habitat units.
- Individual trees: including new individual trees assumed to be in moderate condition, alongside retained trees in poor condition, equating to 0.18 habitat units.
- Non-native and ornamental hedgerow: including a small 0.015km retained section of hedge with laurel and cypress, equating to 0.02 hedgerow units.
- Native hedgerow: including a 0.062km stretch of native hedgerow assumed to moderate condition, equating to 0.23 hedgerow units.

0.5 In total, a gain of 23.01% in habitat units and 138.17% in hedgerow units shall be achieved, exceeding the statutory minimum of 10%.

0.6 BNG calculations are dependent upon a number of assumptions, and specified measures relating to habitat creation, management and monitoring as provided within **sections 5.0 – 6.0** must be adhered to.

1.0 Introduction & background

1.1 As part of a proposed planning application with Knowsley Council concerning proposals to demolish an existing dwelling followed by the erection a singular replacement dwelling, Styles Ecology Ltd was commissioned to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment during January 2026.

1.2 The BNG assessment was commissioned by Nicola Byrne, while **Figure 1.1** below shows the proposed scheme layout coupled with the submitted red-line boundary which constitutes the survey area.

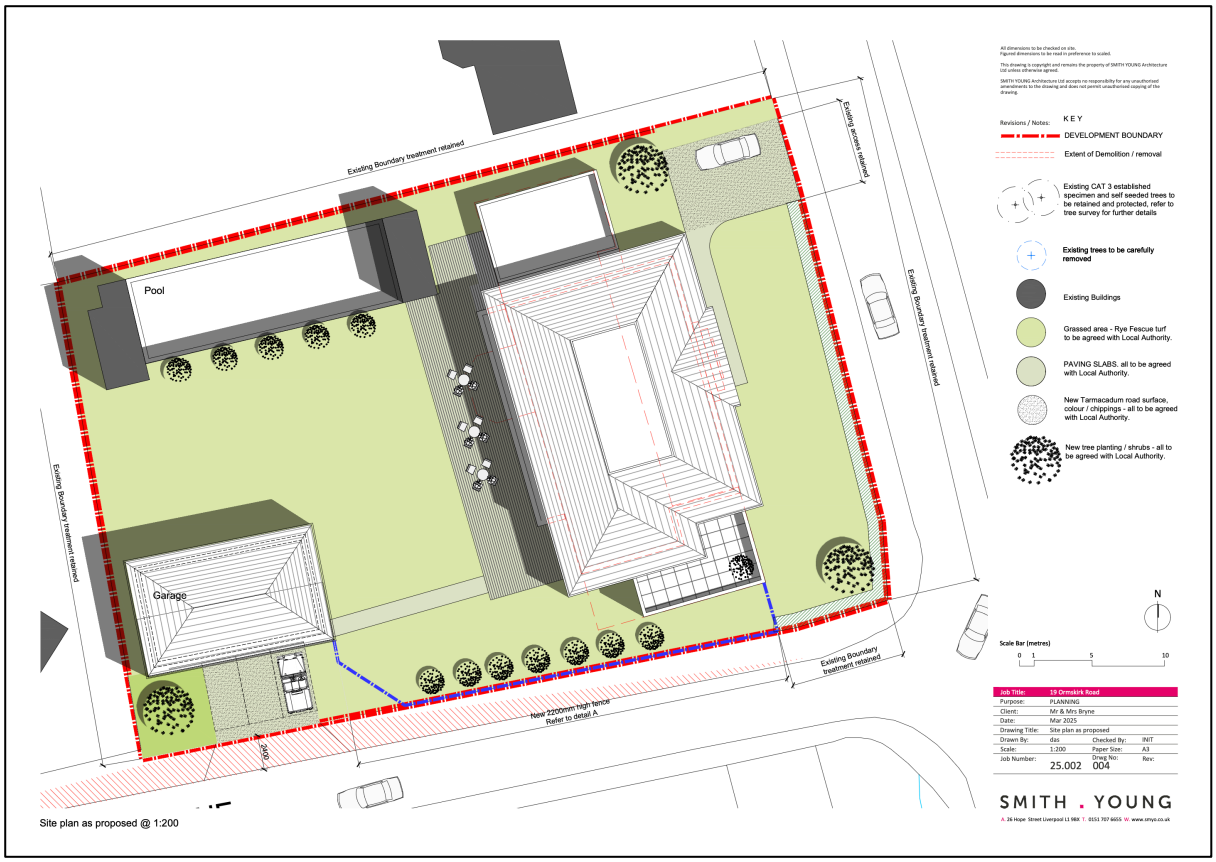


Figure 1.1: Proposed site plan with red-line survey boundary (©Smith Young Architecture Ltd)

1.3 This report has been compiled in light of a range of appropriate best-practice guidance. This namely includes *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide*[1], *Biodiversity Net Gain Report & Audit Templates* (CIEEM, 2021)[2] and *Biodiversity Net Gain. Good practice principles for development: a practical guide* (CIEEM *et al*, 2019)[3].

[1] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65c60e0514b83c000ca715f3/The_Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_-_User_Guide_.pdf
[2] Available at: https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/CIEEM-BNG-Report-and-Audit-templates2.pdf
[3] Available at: https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/C776a-Biodiversity-net-gain.-Good-practice-principles-for-development.-A-practical-guide-web.pdf

Aims and Objectives

1.4 The primary aims and objectives of this BNG report may be summarised as follows:

- To identify baseline UKHab habitats which exist across the site, and their respective condition;
- To identify any corresponding priority and/or Annex I habitat types which exist across the site[4];
- To identify a strategy which relates to habitat creation and/or enhancement in order to offset habitat losses from development and to utilise the Statutory Biodiversity Metric to demonstrate how this achieves a minimum 10% Biodiversity Net Gain;
- To preliminarily identify an approach to implementation, aftercare management and monitoring of post-development habitats.

Policy and Legislation

1.5 Biodiversity Net Gain is a means of creating and otherwise improving the state of biodiversity through a requirement to adequately compensate for habitat loss, and to instate quantifiable gains. From 2nd April 2024, BNG has been mandatory for all developments, with few exceptions. These exceptions primarily include:

- Development which does not impact 25sqm of on-site habitat, 5m of linear habitat such as hedgerow or priority habitats;
- Householder applications including extensions; and
- High speed rail transport network.

1.6 In addition to legislative drivers of BNG, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[5] sets out that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by, inter alia, minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity. These include paragraphs 187d, 192b and 193d as follows:

187. *Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: (d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;*

192. *To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:… (b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.*

193. *When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:… (d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.*

[4] Including Habitats of Principal Importance outlined by the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and/or those habitats identified within Annex I of The Habitats Directive.
[5] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67a610df6006e4154dc498a0/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

1.7 Policy CS8 Green Infrastructure of the adopted Knowsley Local Plan[6] also states the following with regards to biodiversity:

"1) Knowsley's existing Green Infrastructure and its beneficial functions will be protected, managed and/or enhanced, primarily to:

…b) Sustain and promote biodiversity (including designated sites, priority habitats and protected and endangered species) in accordance with importance and contribution to ecological networks;
c) Preserve the character and function of historic environments and valued landscapes;
d) Mitigate the effects of climate change and flood risk;
e) Mitigate air, water and noise pollution…

2) To achieve the above, planning powers and other interventions will be used to:
a) Protect and enhance strategically important areas of greenspace;
…c) Promote effective movement of wildlife through a network of strategic green links, by protecting, maintaining and improving existing and new open spaces, water courses (including water quality) and biodiversity assets;
d) Protect, enhance and/or introduce biodiversity into existing areas of Green Infrastructure, through integration into the design of new development and public realm projects;…
g) Work in partnership with other districts and relevant bodies at a landscape scale to minimise the impact of development upon Knowsley's existing biodiversity and geological assets, and sustain the protection afforded to internationally important sites, including supporting habitat, for biodiversity outside of the borough; and
h) Deliver new integrated and functional Green Infrastructure that helps to mitigate and adapt to climate change, such as sustainable drainage systems, carbon capture and storage, soft landscaping and green roofs."

BNG and site clearance

1.8 In accordance with Schedule 14 Environment Act 2021 and the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023, in instances where a habitat has been cleared since 30th January 2020 (or since 25th August 2023 in accordance with planning permission), the earlier, pre-clearance habitat baseline must be recorded for the purposes of a baseline BNG assessment. The Statutory Metric User Guide states that you must take the following approach for habitats which have been cleared, destroyed or damaged:

- use the pre-degradation habitat type as the site's baseline;
- evidence how this habitat type and condition has been determined in the user comments;
- record the habitat as lost within the biodiversity metric tool; and
- account for the time between the habitat loss and compensation using the 'delay in starting habitat creation or enhancement' function.

[6] Available at: https://www.knowsley.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2023-11/knowsley-local-plan-adopted-core-strategy.pdf

2.0 Methods

2.1 A UKHab survey was undertaken on 7th January 2026 by Joshua Styles MSc AMRSB MCIEEM FISC Level 6 in favourable weather conditions over areas highlighted to be subject to BNG assessment within **Figure 1.1**. The survey was undertaken via a site walkover whereby all primary habitat types were recorded to Level 4 or above wherever possible in accordance with UKHab version 2.0. In addition, relevant secondary codes to accompany discrete primary habitat types were also identified.

2.2 Once primary area and linear habitat types were identified, they were each condition assessed using available Statutory Metric condition sheets with use of appropriate, corresponding condition criteria for each habitat where applicable. An overview with description of habitats identified on site is given below, in addition to the following additional information:

- Secondary codes;
- Habitat area;
- Species list with DAFOR scores;
- Condition; and
- Corresponding priority habitat categories (where relevant).

2.3 It was noted at the time of the survey that some habitat clearance had been undertaken across the southern boundary of the survey area where a minor area of small shrubs comprising cypress *Cupressus* spp. and laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* were removed, with a newly instated fence in its place. Therefore, a precautionary approach was adopted for habitat characterisation and condition assessment in accordance with the Statutory Metric User Guide. Pre-clearance aerial imagery and other open access data available for the site was utilised in habitat characterisation and condition assessment, including past planning history.

2.4 Results of UKHab survey and BNG baseline survey are presented within this report and accompanying **Attachments A1** and **A2** which includes the Biodiversity Metric condition assessment sheets and a copy of the Statutory Metric.

2.5 A full site-specific species list of floristic taxa was compiled with accompanying DAFOR scores which has been provided within **Appendix II**.

2.6 Site photographs are provided within **Appendix I** while a baseline habitat plan indicating extent of the survey area has been provided within **Appendix III**.

2.7 Once baseline habitats data had been compiled, this was inputted into the Statutory Biodiversity Metric to calculate baseline Biodiversity Units (BUs). Information on irreplaceable habitat types was supported by baseline habitat data, whilst additional desktop data obtained via the Knowsley Council planning portal was also obtained as appropriate.

2.8 To compensate for projected losses from the proposed development and achieve a minimum 10% overall BNG to meet statutory requirements, post-development habitats were agreed upon and inputted into the Statutory Biodiversity Metric to evidence gains.

2.9 Application of the Statutory Metric follows the Biodiversity Net Gain Principles and Rules covered in the most recent User Guide[7] (see **Tables 2.2** and **2.3** below), whilst also taking into account the Biodiversity Net Gain: Good practice principles[8], developed by CIEEM, CIRIA and IEMA.

2.10 No fully complete Local Nature Recovery Strategy has been produced for Knowsley. However, a draft habitats map accompanying the draft LNRS for the combined Liverpool City Region Area was utilised, alongside the Merseyside Local Biodiversity Action Plan and Core Strategy for Knowsley. The site falls outside of any map layers considered relevant to strategic significance.

Table 2.2: Biodiversity Metric Rules

Rule Number	Rule Detail
1	The trading rules of this biodiversity metric must be followed.
2	Biodiversity unit outputs, for each type of unit, must not be summed, traded, or converted between types. The requirement to deliver at least a 10% net gain applied to each unit type.
3	To accurately apply the biodiversity metric formula, you must use the biodiversity metric calculation tool or small sites biodiversity metric tool (SSM) for small sites. The tools remove the need for a used to manually calculate the change in biodiversity value. The tool will summarise the results of the calculation and inform a user whether the biodiversity net gain objective has been met.
4	In exceptional circumstances, deviation from this biodiversity metric methodology may be permitted by the relevant planning authority.

[7] See: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65c60e0514b83c000ca715f3/The_Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_-_User_Guide_.pdf
[8] See: https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Biodiversity-Net-Gain-Principles.pdf

Table 2.3: Biodiversity Metric Principles

Principle Number	Principle Detail
1	The metric assessment should be completed by a competent person.
2	The use of the biodiversity metric does not override existing biodiversity protections, statutory obligations, policy requirements, ecological mitigation hierarchy or any other requirement. This includes consenting or licencing processes, for example woodlands.
3	The biodiversity metric should be used in accordance with established good practice guidelines and professional codes.
4	The biodiversity metric is not a complex or comprehensive ecological model and is not a substitute for expert ecological advice.
5	Biodiversity units are a proxy for biodiversity and should be treated as relative values.
6	This biodiversity metric is designed to inform decisions in conjunction with locally relevant evidence, expert input, or guidance.
7	Habitat interventions need to be realistic and deliverable within a relevant project timeframe.
8	Created and enhanced habitats should seek, where practical and reasonable, to be local to any impact and deliver strategically important outcomes for nature conservation.
9	The metric does not enforce a minimum habitat size ratio for compensation of losses. However, proposals should aim to: • maintain habitat extent (supporting more, bigger, better and more joined up ecological networks) and • ensure that proposed or retained habitat parcels are of sufficient size for ecological function

3.0 Limitations

3.1 Field survey was completed outside of the optimal period for botanical survey, often regarded as May-September. Notwithstanding, the lead field surveyor (Joshua Styles) is a FISC Level 6 habitat specialist who is familiar with vegetative plant ID across the full range of UK terrestrial habitats. Following field survey, seasonality is not considered to be a significant impediment to an assessment of existing habitats within the survey boundary.

3.2 Measurements have been calculated utilising software such as 'QGIS' (a Geographic Information System or GIS), aerial imagery and third-party plans provided by the client, all of which may have varying levels of inaccuracy, and as such Styles Ecology Ltd cannot be held accountable for any discrepancies between habitat areas (ha) or linear features (km) stated in this report and other documentation pertaining to the site.

3.3 Many cryptic taxa, namely including apomictic species under the genera *Hieracium, Rubus* and *Taraxacum*, could not be identified to species-level due to seasonal constraints. Plants across these genera are only able to be identified in the presence of all relevant vegetative parts, flowers and/or fruits. Furthermore, most species within these genera may only reliably be identified by country experts, of which there are 3 for *Hieracium,* 6 for *Rubus* and 1 for *Taraxacum*[9]. It is unrealistic to identify all cryptic taxa on any site which were recorded to aggregate level where appropriate. This limitation has therefore been addressed as far as is reasonably practicable and is not considered to be a significant constraint for the purposes of this survey and assessment.

3.4 No access or any other perceived significant constraints were apparent at the time of the survey.

[9] Rich, T., 2022. *The difficult plant problem*. BSBI News, volume 149, pages 23-29.

4.0 Baseline survey results

4.1 Exceptionally minor clearance works to a small area of non-native hedgerow had led to some loss of on-site habitats. No other recent clearance work or evidence thereof was located during field or desk-based observations.

4.2 The number and type of habitats located on site were exceptionally restricted at the time of the survey and have been described below.

g4 Modified grassland

Secondary codes: N/A
Condition: N/A

Habitat area: 0.0966ha
Corresponding Biodiversity Metric category: Urban – Vegetated garden

Biodiversity Units: 0.19

4.3 **Description:** Areas of species-poor modified grassland dominate areas of vegetated garden and are consistently dominated by the pleurocarpous mosses *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Kindbergia praelonga* and *Brachythecium rutabulum* alongside the grasses red fescue *Festuca rubra*, crested dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus* and common bent *Agrostis capillaris*. Forbs remain relatively sparse, although ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, common cat's-ear *Hypochaeris radicata* and creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* occur as local frequents within the grassland. Alongside areas of grassland also include smaller areas of introduced shrub, where wilson's honeysuckle *Lonicera nitida* and laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* feature especially prominently.

u1b Developed land; sealed surface

Secondary codes: N/A
Condition: N/A

Habitat area: 0.0912ha
Corresponding Biodiversity Metric category: Urban – Developed land; sealed surface

Biodiversity Units: 0

4.4 **Description:** Areas of building and associated hardstanding occur across much of the site, offering negligible floristic interest excluding early successional colonising bryophytes such as bristle mosses *Orthotrichum* spp..

Individual trees

Secondary codes: N/A
Condition: Poor

Habitat area: 0.0244ha
Corresponding Biodiversity Metric category: Individual trees – Urban tree

Biodiversity Units: 0.10

4.5 **Description:** A total of three individual trees exist on site, including two cypress species *Cuppressus* species in the east and a singular ornamental maple *Acer* sp. in the west to the rear of the existing property. The two cypress species in the east are to be retained in situ, while the small maple in the west shall be retained, following translocation.

h2b Non-native and ornamental hedgerows

Secondary codes: N/A
Condition: N/A

Habitat length: 0.103km
Corresponding Biodiversity Metric category: Non-native and ornamental hedgerow

Biodiversity Units: 0.11

4.6 **Description:** Areas of non-native and ornamental hedgerow exist across the eastern, southern and western boundaries of the site and, while some native taxa feature including hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, elder *Sambucus nigra* and holly *Ilex aquifolium*, non-native woody taxa occur at >50% cover overall. Namely, these include laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*, cypress *Cuppressus* spp., and cherry plum *Prunus cerasifera*.

4.7 Part of this non-native hedgerow complex with cypress and laurel appears to have been subject to recent clearance across the southern boundary, having been replaced by a new fence.

Other habitats

4.8 No specially protected, priority, irreplaceable or otherwise notable habitats appear to occur, or to have occurred within the site boundary historically.

Strategic significance

4.9 Neither vegetated garden, individual trees or ornamental hedges are included as a habitat within the Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Merseyside, nor is it a habitat or area which receives special mention for its biological importance within the draft LNRS or accompanying mapping. As such, all habitats on site are regarded to possess low strategic significance.

5.0 Post-development habitat creation

Feasibility and assumptions

5.1 Following the BNG hierarchy, on-site areas were identified for habitat creation and enhancement to compensate for unavoidable on-site losses.

5.2 No off-site areas are understood to be immediately available for habitat creation and/or enhancement works.

5.3 Following formulation of a Biodiversity Net Gain habitat creation approach, it has been demonstrated that BNG is achievable immediately on-site.

BNG Good Practice Principles for Development

5.4 The Statutory Metric is a tool which may be utilised to assist inform assessments. However, it is important to be aware of its limitations and associated principles which must be adhered to alongside its use. All key principles and rules have therefore been considered during the BNG assessment and formulation of a habitat creation strategy.

5.5 **Table 5.1** below outlines how BNG principles have been considered during the BNG assessment process.

Table 5.1: BNG principles (adapted from the Statutory Metric user guide)

Principle no.	Principle detail	Comments
1	The metric assessment should be completed by a competent person.	The metric has been completed by a trained and competent, FISC Level 6 botanical specialist and principal ecologist.
2	The use of this biodiversity metric does not override existing biodiversity protections, statutory obligations, policy requirements, ecological mitigation hierarchy or any other requirements. This includes consenting or licensing processes, for example woodlands.	Existing site protections have been considered in conjunction with this assessment.
3	This biodiversity metric should be used in accordance with established good practice guidance and professional codes.	The biodiversity metric has been utilised in accordance with a range of best-practice guidance, including the Statutory Metric user guide.
4	This biodiversity metric is not a complex or comprehensive ecological model and is not a substitute for expert ecological advice.	Every effort has been made to consider thoroughly this BNG assessment alongside other potential ecological constraints, in light of the BNG lead's many years' ecological consultancy experience.
5	Biodiversity units are a proxy for biodiversity and should be treated as relative values.	Every effort has been made to map to scale existing habitats and formulate a strategy which is appropriate to the local area, incorporating locally suitable habitats and species to enhance existing low distinctiveness habitats.
6	This biodiversity metric is designed to inform decisions in conjunction with locally relevant evidence, expert input, or guidance.	Every effort has been made to map to scale existing habitats and formulate a strategy which is appropriate to the local area, incorporating locally suitable habitats and species to enhance existing low distinctiveness habitats.

7	Habitat interventions need to be realistic and deliverable within a relevant project timeframe.	Habitat interventions proposed are well-thought-out and able to be delivered according to an appropriate project timescale.
8	Created and enhanced habitats should be, where practical and reasonable, local to any impact and deliver strategically important outcomes for nature conservation.	Habitats created/enhanced, wherever possible, have been considered in light of local plans alongside resources which shall accompany the upcoming Liverpool City Region LNRS.
9	This biodiversity metric does not enforce a minimum habitat size ratio for compensation of losses. Proposals should aim to: • maintain habitat extent - supporting more, bigger, better and more joined up ecological networks • ensure that proposed or retained habitat parcels are of sufficient size for ecological function	Habitat extents and associated measures accord with local planning policy advice in order to support a more joined up ecological network more widely and ensure improvement in otherwise low distinctiveness habitats.

Proposed Design

5.6 The proposed design of habitats on-site will feature the below habitats, as mapped within **Appendix III**:

u1b Developed land; sealed surface

5.7 The new development including new building and associated hardstanding, equates to a total area of 0.0927ha.

g4 Modified grassland

5.8 Areas of new modified grassland associated with reinstated vegetated garden shall encompass approximately 0.0958ha, equating to 0.18 habitat units

Individual trees

5.9 A total of six new individual small trees shall be planted across the site, incorporated into landscaping and have been assumed to be in moderate condition on the following basis:

- That new trees are a native species, such as pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia* , wild cherry *Prunus avium* or grey willow *Salix cinerea* as examples;
- The tree will not be fully mature within the 30 year timeframe;
- Trees will have canopies, of which >20% shall oversail vegetation;
- There shall be little or no evidence of adverse impact to tree health from management.

5.10 As such, new individual trees shall equate to 0.08 habitat units within the post-construction environment on-site.

Hedgerows

5.11 A total area of 0.015km of non-native hedgerow shall be retained in the east of the site.

5.12 A new area of native hedgerow across 0.021km comprising native woody species shall be incorporated along the southern boundary of the site, adjoining an area of hedgerow to be retained across 0.041km. This new section of hedgerow would mean that the retained portion of hedgerow would, post-construction, be comprised of >80% native woody species and would therefore be classified as a native hedgerow.

5.13 For the purposes of metric input, this new 0.062km section of native hedgerow has been assumed to be in moderate condition on the following basis:

- That hedgerow shall be at least 1.5m or above in both height and width on average across its length;
- That gaps within the hedgerow shall occur across <10% of its length and not exceed 0.5m;
- That plant species which are invasive shall continue to be absent;
- That undisturbed ground present below and extending from the hedgerow will be free from excessive disturbance.

5.14 As such, new native hedgerow is projected to contribute 0.23 hedgerow units to the overall site value within the post-construction environment.

Biodiversity Metric

5.15 The baseline habitat values for areas contained on-site which form part of the BNG assessment includes:

- 0.29 (2 d.p) habitat units on-site; and
- 0.10 (2 d.p) hedgerow units on-site.

5.16 The post development habitats have been calculated to have a value of:

- 0.36 (2 d.p) habitat units on-site; and
- 0.25 (2 d.p) hedgerow units on-site.

This gives a total **Biodiversity Net Gain of 23.01% for habitats and 138.17% for hedgerows,** well above the statutory required gain of 10%.

5.17 Summaries of the pre-development and post-development habitats, including their area, distinctiveness, condition and BUs are provided within **Table 5.2** below.

5.18 A map of the pre-development baseline is provided within **Appendix III** and of the post-development projected layout within **Appendix IV**.

Table 5.2: Summary of on-site and off-site baseline and post-development habitat units

On-site baseline				
Habitat type (Statutory Metric category)	**Area (ha) / Kilometres (km)**	**Distinctiveness**	**Condition**	**Habitat units**
Urban – Developed land; sealed surface	0.0912	V. Low	N/A	0
Urban – Vegetated garden	0.0966	Low	N/A	0.19
Individual trees – Urban tree	0.0244	Medium	Poor	0.10
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.103	V. Low	Poor	0.11
On-site post-development				
Habitat type (Statutory Metric category)	**Area (ha) / Kilometres (km)**	**Distinctiveness**	**Condition**	**Habitat units**
Urban – Developed land; sealed surface	0.0927	V. Low	N/A	0
Urban – Vegetated garden	0.0958	Low	N/A	0.18
Individual trees – Urban tree	0.0244	Medium	Poor	0.10
Individual trees – Urban tree	0.0246	Medium	Moderate	0.08
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.015	V. Low	Poor	0.02
Native hedgerow	0.062	Low	Moderate	0.23

6.0 Implementation, aftercare and monitoring

6.1 In light of the proposals for the site and habitats identified, the following implementation and management prescriptions will be adhered to:

g4 Modified grassland

- Newly created modified grassland and associated habitats within vegetated garden will be managed as appropriate by homeowners by way of frequent mowing.

Urban trees

- A total of six small trees (DBH=circa 7-30cm) will be planted across areas of vegetated garden and will include native species, including any of the following appropriate species:
    - Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*);
    - Silver birch (*Betula pendula*);
    - Pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*);
    - Wild cherry (*Prunus avium*);
    - Grey willow (*Salix cinerea*);
    - Goat willow (*Salix caprea*); and/or
    - Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*).
- Management may require occasional pruning as part of a longer-term management strategy for the site, particularly where health and safety concerns are highlighted. Management shall be the responsibility of the homeowner.

h2a Native hedgerow

- Native hedgerow will consist of native woody species, which may include:
    - Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*);
    - Hazel (*Corylus avellana*);
    - Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)
    - Dog rose (*Rosa canina* agg.);
    - Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*); and
    - Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*).
- Newly established native hedgerow may benefit from initial bark mulching to aid establishment and managed via at least once yearly pruning once established as required. This will similarly be completed by the homeowner.

Monitoring

6.2 Habitat monitoring, as interventions are within the curtilage of a private residence, would not be applicable post-construction.

Appendix I: Site photographs

Plate 1: Individual trees to be retained

Plate 2: Current residential building with drive

Plate 3: Vegetated garden with non-native hedgerow in the background

Plate 4: Ornamental maple to be translocated

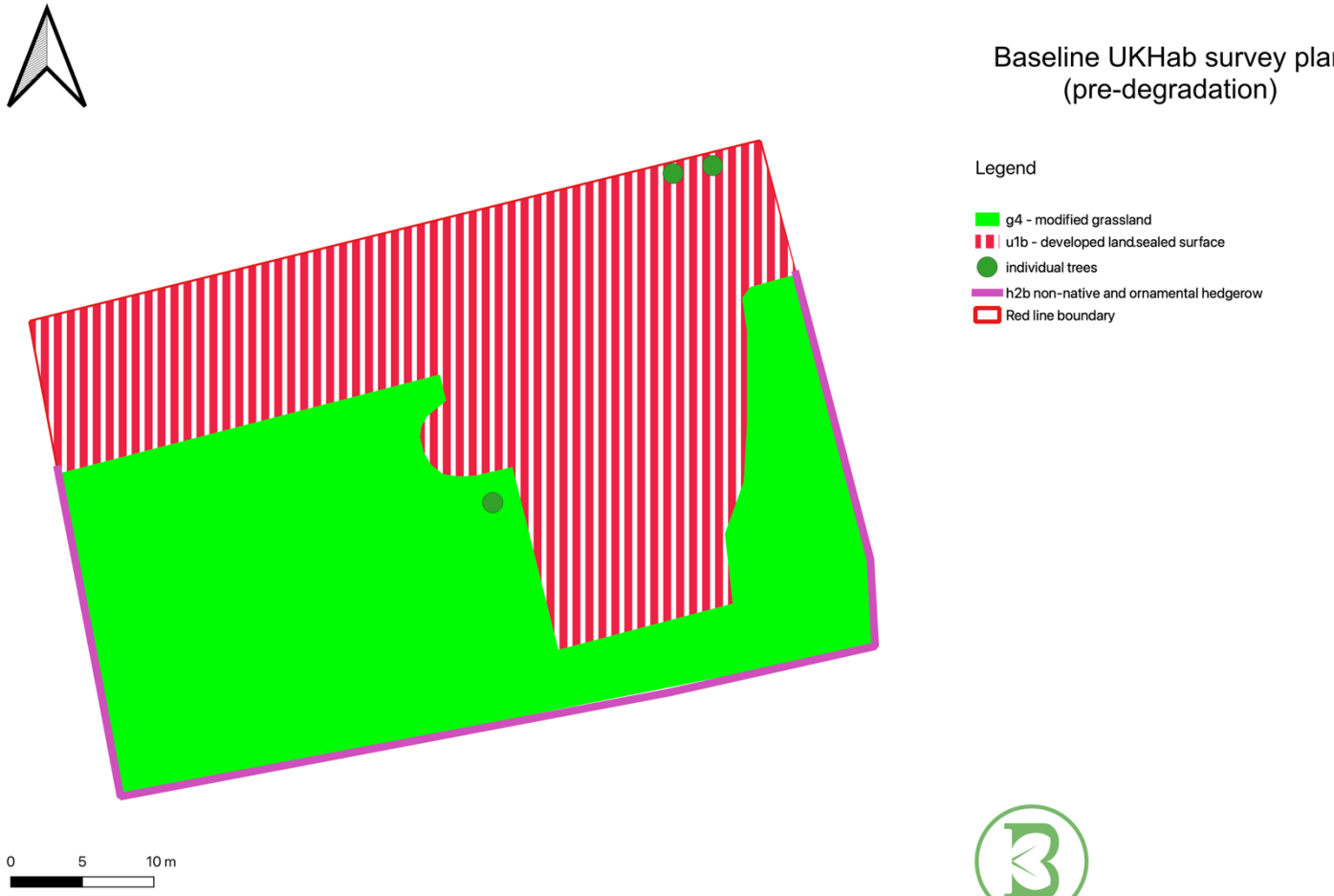
Plate 5: Area of non-native hedgerow recently removed plus new fencing

Appendix II: Site specific species list

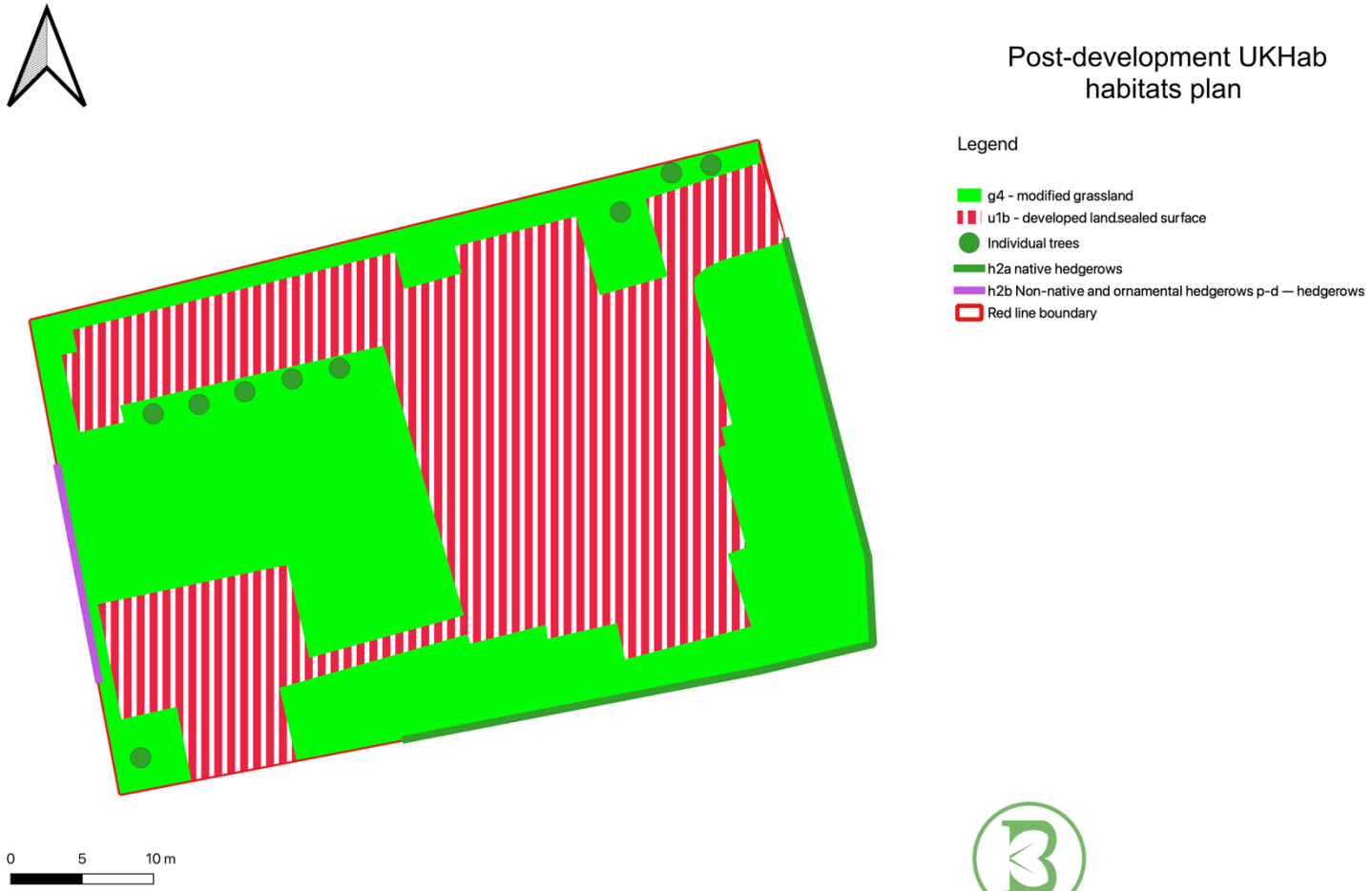
English name	Scientific name	DAFOR
Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	O
Atlantic ivy	*Hedera hibernica*	O
Barberry sp.	*Berberis* sp.	R
Brachyglottis	*Brachyglottis* sp.	R
Bramble agg.	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	O
Bristle-moss sp.	*Orthotrichum* sp.	LF
Broad-leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*	R
Buddleja	*Buddleja davidii*	R
Canadian fleabane	*Conyza canadensis*	R
Cherry plum	*Prunus cerasifera*	R
Cleavers	*Galium aparine*	O
Common bent	*Agrostis capillaris*	O
Common cat's-ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	R
Common feather-moss	*Kindbergia praelonga*	R
Common mouse-ear	*Cerastium fontanum*	O
Common nettle	*Urtica dioica*	R
Common ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	LF
Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	F
Crested dog's-tail	*Cynosurus cristatus*	F
Cuckooflower	*Cardamine pratensis*	R
Cypress sp.	*Cuppressus* sp.	O
Daisy	*Bellis perennis*	LF
Dandelion agg.	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.	O
Dogwood sp.	*Cornus* sp.	R
Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	R
Field forget-me-not	*Myosotis arvensis*	R
Foxglove	*Digitalis purpurea*	R
Groundsel	*Senecio vulgaris*	O
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	O
Herb-Robert	*Geranium robertianum*	R
Laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	R
Lawson's cypress	*Cuppressus lawsoniana*	O
Lesser trefoil	*Trifolium dubium*	LF
Male fern	*Dryopteris filix-mas*	O
Meadow buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*	O
Olive	*Olea europea*	R
Ornamental maple sp.	*Acer* sp.	R
Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	R
Perennial rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*	O
Pineappleweed	*Mianthemum discoidea*	R

Prickly sow-thistle	*Sonchus asper*	LA
Red dead-nettle	*Lamium purpureum*	R
Red fescue agg.	*Festuca rubra* agg.	F
Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	R
Rough-stalked feather-moss	*Brachythecium rutabulum*	F
Selfheal	*Prunella vulgaris*	O
Soft rush	*Juncus effusus*	R
Spear thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	O
Springy turf-moss	*Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*	F
Sweet violet	*Viola odorata*	R
Wall speedwell	*Veronica arvensis*	R
Wild strawberry	*Fragaria verna*	R
Willowherb sp.	*Epilobium* sp.	O
Wilson's honeysuckle	*Lonicera nitida*	R
Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	O

Appendix III: Baseline habitats plan (pre-degradation)



Appendix IV: Post-development plan



Attachment A1 – 19 Ormskirk Road_Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_Condition_Assessments

Appended separately

Attachment A2 – 19 Ormskirk Road_The_Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_Calculation_Tool

Appended separately