



Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment HMMP

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Report	Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment and Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP)
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Client	Atlas Planning
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ecosupport Ltd. were commissioned by Altas Planning to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment at Chemring Countermeasures, Salisbury and detail the results of this assessment within a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan.

The purpose of the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment is to quantify the biodiversity value of the site prior to its development, and the predicted value post development. This is measured in biodiversity units, calculated according to the habitats present based on their size, distinctiveness and condition. This enables the quantitative calculation of the predicted change in biodiversity value because of the proposed development, with the objective of achieving a net gain in biodiversity.

This report will also address how habitats will be enhanced and created to achieve a net gain in biodiversity units and how these habitats will be managed and monitored for at least 30 years. The following points will be covered (DEFRA, 2023a, updated 2024):

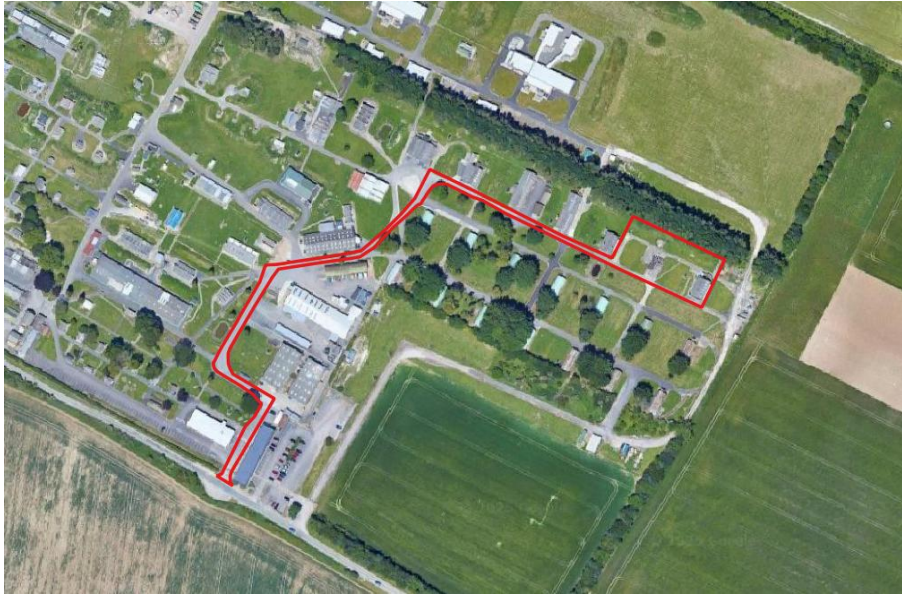
- How off-site gains and / or significant on-site enhancements will be managed, considering any legal restrictions and requirements
- When and how habitats will be monitored
- When and how monitoring results will be reported
- When and how management proposals will be reviewed
- How habitats will be restored if the management plan is not working

This report should be read in conjunction with the associated PEA (Ecosupport 2025).

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site comprises of a parcel of land in Salisbury, within the Chemring Countermeasures northeastern parcel (centered on OS grid reference SU 14581 36995) (**Fig 1**). The site's boundary consists of mostly hard-standing concrete roads and buildings. Crop fields line the eastern boundary, with land owned by Chemring Countermeasures to the south and west. In the wider environment, there is the town of Salisbury to the southeast, and large parcels of farmland in the surrounding areas.

Figure 1. Location plan of the site (Google Satellite 2025).



1.3 Development Proposals

The proposals are for the demolition of all buildings on site and the construction of a warehouse.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the assessment follows the Natural England Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment protocols and uses the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation tool to calculate biodiversity losses and gains (DEFRA, 2023b, updated 2024).

2.1 Habitat Assessment

Habitats on site pre-development were identified in accordance with the categories specified for a UK Habitats survey using Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (UKHab Ltd., 2023). This was chosen as an appropriate habitat categorisation system, as it fits within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation. The habitat definitions used were based on those identified during the walkover on the 15th October 2025.

A condition assessment, in line with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 1, was carried out on site by Amy Johnston BSc (Hons), Project Ecologist with Ecosupport Ltd on the 15th October 2025. The area of identified habitats is calculated in hectares (ha), ignoring linear features or ditches (the area is measured to the centre line of such features). The length of linear features is measured separately in kilometres (km). The dominant habitat type was selected, according to those defined by UKHab Ltd (2023). Where there was disparity between the UK classification for habitat type and those present within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculator tool, this was noted within the condition assessment tables.

2.2 Habitat Distinctiveness

Each habitat was assigned a score for distinctiveness, according to the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculator tool (DEFRA, 2023b, updated 2024). This ranged from Poor - High for most habitats, or Not Applicable (e.g. Developed Land – Sealed Surface). Using the tool, habitats were assigned a score based on their distinctiveness.

2.3 Habitat Condition

The condition of each habitat was assessed following criteria set out in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 1 (DEFRA, 2023b, updated 2024), which includes detailed assessment criteria for different habitats. Full results of the condition assessments can be found within **Section 3.0**. The condition of each habitat was assessed individually on site but, where the condition was found to be the same across several parcels, these were grouped together.

2.4 Strategic Significance

Each habitat was assigned a strategic significance in line with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (DEFRA, 2023b, updated 2024). The site is under the jurisdiction of Wiltshire Council and therefore the Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS applies. The site was found to not be identified within the document and therefore the habitats have been assigned the value of 'Area compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy'

2.5 Limitations

The initial walkover was undertaken outside of the optimum season for vascular and flowering plants however, considering the type of habitats present on site, and that previous habitat assessments have been undertaken, this was not considered to have impacted upon the validity of the results.

3.0 EXISTING HABITATS AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The habitats on site were categorised according to UK Hab Ltd. Habitat Definitions Version 2.01 (2023) as listed below (please refer to the **Baseline Habitats map appended** for information on the locations of these habitats on site):

- Modified grassland (g4)
- Developed land, sealed surface (u1b)
- Buildings (u1b5)
- Artificial unvegetated unsealed surface (u1c)

3.0.1 Modified grassland (g4)

The majority of the site consists of modified grassland with tall herbs (**Fig 2**). Species noted included: Perennial Rye grass (*Lolium perenne*), Ground Ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), Cinquefoil (*Potentilla alba*), Ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), Teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*) and Common Nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

Figure 2. View of the modified grassland present on site (taken October 2025).



3.0.2 Developed land, sealed surface (u1b)

This is a dominant habitat type on site, consisting of large areas of concrete hard standing present across the site (**Fig 3**).

Figure 3. View of the developed land; sealed surface. (taken October 2025).



3.0.3 Buildings (u1b5)

The building present on the site is a small single story shed of breeze block construction with an attached annex (**Fig 4**).

Figure 4. View of one of the buildings present on site (taken October 2025).



3.0.4 Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (u1c)

This habitat is present in the form of a small area of gravel.

N.B There are no linear features within the redline boundary for the site, therefore, achieving 10% for hedgerow habitats is not required.

3.1 Baseline Condition Assessment

The following tables provide detail as to the condition assessments undertaken of the non-linear and linear habitats present on site with reference to the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 1 (Defra, 2023b, updated 2024).

3.1.1 Modified grassland

Table 1. Condition Assessment for the modified grassland present on site.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	No	Grassland dominated by Rye grass, with less than 6 species present.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	No	Grassland largely had a consistent and short sward height, suggesting that it is regularly managed.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes	No scrub present

D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	No	Evidence of physical damage as a result of access.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	No	Bare ground was present in areas as a result of access.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Yes	No bracken present.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Yes	No non-native species were noted.
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			No
Number of criteria passed			3
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)		
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	✓	

4.0 PROPOSED CREATED HABITATS & NET GAIN ASSESSMENT

4.1 On-Site Proposals

Following consultation with Chemring Countermeasures and Atlas Planning, to minimise the loss of biodiversity on site, the following habitats are being *retained, enhanced and/or created* (please refer to the **Post-Development Layout appended** for information on the locations of these habitats). Tables have been provided as appropriate to indicate the targeted condition for each of the habitat types, and which criteria will need to be met, to achieve the desired condition.

Section 5.0 details the proposed planting and ongoing management required to ensure the stated condition criteria are met for each habitat type.

4.1.1 Habitats

Table 2 indicates those habitats due to be *retained, enhanced and/or created* on site with details provided, where appropriate, as to how the necessary condition criteria will be met.

Table 2. Non-linear habitats to be *retained, enhanced and/or created* on site including details as to the condition assessment criteria that must be met in order to achieve the targeted condition (the necessary planting and management required to achieve the stated condition criteria is detailed in **Section 5.0**).

Habitat Type	Action	Area (ha)	Target Condition	Condition Assessment Notes	Strategic Significance	Location Notes
Developed Land; sealed surface	Created	0.09	N/A - Other	No condition assessment required as per the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 1 (Defra, 2023b).	Area compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy.	New building.
Developed Land; sealed surface	Created	0.039	N/A - Other	No condition assessment required as per the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 1 (Defra, 2023b).	Area compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy.	Hard standing areas
Developed Land; sealed surface	Retained	0.0174	N/A - Other	No condition assessment required as per the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 1 (Defra, 2023b).	Area compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy.	Areas of hard standing including footpaths and car parking.
Modified Grassland	Created	0.035	Poor	Several areas of poor condition amenity grassland will be created within ANRG areas in line with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 1 (Defra, 2023b). Specifically, criteria C, F and G will be targeted for achievement.	Area compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy.	Several areas located across the site.

4.2 Offsite Compensation

Alongside the creation of the habitats outlined above, in order to meet the trading rules for the BNG metric, a small area of offsite habitat is required in order to enhance to previously existing modified grassland into other neutral grassland. A small parcel of land was selected from within the wider Chemring Countermeasures, which is under the ownership of the client.

4.2.1 Offsite Baseline

An assessment of the habitats present within the offsite area (**Fig 6**) was made following the methodology outlined in **Section 2.0** on the 15th October, 2025 by Amy Johnston (Project Ecologist with Ecosupport).

Figure 6. View of the Modified grassland to be used for the offsite enhancement (taken October 2025).



Figure 7. UKHAB map of Modified grassland to be enhanced (Google satellite 2025).

The habitat present offsite was found to be Modified grassland (g4) (0.076ha) The condition Assessment undertaken is shown in **Table 3** below.

Table 3. Condition Assessment for the modified grassland present on site.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	No	Grassland dominated by Rye grass, with less than 6 species present.

B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	No	Grassland largely had a consistent and short sward height, suggesting that it is regularly managed.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes	No scrub present
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	No	Evidence of physical damage as a result of access.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	No	Bare ground was present in areas as a result of access.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Yes	No bracken present.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Yes	No non-native species were noted.
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			No
Number of criteria passed			3
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		

Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)		
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	✓	

Table 4. Non-linear habitats to be *retained, enhanced and/or created* on site including details as to the condition assessment criteria that must be met in order to achieve the targeted condition (the necessary planting and management required to achieve the stated condition criteria is detailed in **Section 5.0**).

Habitat Type	Action	Area (ha)	Condition Assessment Notes	Strategic Significance	Location Notes
Other Neutral Grassland	Enhanced from modified grassland	0.076	The modified grassland present on site will be enhanced into other neutral grassland of moderate condition areas in line with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 1 (Defra, 2023b). This will be achieved through planting of a seed mixture to increase species diversity alongside appropriate management in order to achieve the following criteria: A, B, C, D and E.	Area compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy.	Offsite in the north west part of the site.

Figure 7. UKHABS view of the one of the grassland areas present offsite (taken October 2025).



4.3 Metric Calculation

Following the incorporation of the above measures into the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric, **on site there is a net gain of 11.17% in habitats (or +.04 habitat units)**. Therefore, no additional measures will be needed to meet the BNG required.

Figure 8. Screenshot of the 'headline results' output from the BNG assessment undertaken for the site using the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

FINAL RESULTS		
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	<i>Habitat units</i>	0.04
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00
	<i>Watercourse units</i>	0.00
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	<i>Habitat units</i>	11.17%
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00%
	<i>Watercourse units</i>	0.00%
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓	

N.B. There are no linear features within the redline boundary for the site, therefore, achieving 10% for hedgerow habitats is not required

5.0 HABITAT CREATION & MANAGEMENT

5.1 Protection of Retained Habitats

All of the habitats to be retained or enhanced will be protected from damage during the works. The hedgerows with trees around the boundaries of the site will be fenced using Heras fencing, or similar, to prevent access by machinery.

No vehicles will enter the protective ring fencing and no materials will be stored within their circumference. All protective fencing must be in place prior to any construction machinery arriving on site, before any works on site get underway, and will remain in place until all work is completed. This will minimise the level of disturbance during the works and ensure the habitats and any wildlife species that may be using them are protected.

5.2 Modified Grassland

5.2.1 Proposed Planting

The areas of proposed modified grassland will be created through seeding with a suitable seed mixture such as the Emorsgate EL1 flowering lawn mixture or similar. This contains slow growing grasses and wildflowers that respond well to regular short mowing. Species composition includes (but not limited to) Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), Crested Dogtail (*Cynosurus cristatus*), Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Smaller Cat's-tail (*Phleum bertolonii*), Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass *Poa pratensis*), Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), Oxeye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) and Musk Mallow (*Malva moschata*).

5.2.2 Management

The sowing of these seeds will be completed either during the Spring (March-May) or the late Summer (August-October) when the temperatures are warm, and the ground is dry. The seed must be surface sown at an even distribution throughout the entire landscaped area.

The modified grassland will be managed to a short sward height.

First year management: During the first year the grassland areas must be regularly maintained to a short sward height every 3-4 weeks (or more frequently as needed) to prevent the establishment of weeds. All arisings must be taken from site to prevent the addition of too many nutrients into the soil. If necessary, glyphosate-based weed killer can be used to spot treat any areas with dense patches of Nettles or Bramble.

Management Once Established: Once the seed is established after the first year, regular mowing will be carried out.

Targeted scrub, bracken and invasive plant removal should also be carried out, as needed, to prevent encroachment into the grassland.

5.3 Other Neutral Grassland

5.3.1 Proposed Planting

Within the offsite area, wildflower grassland will be created on site. It is recommended the area is seeded with a seed mixture such as the Emorsgate EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture. This mixture contains a variety of slow growing grasses and wildflower species including species such as: Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), Agrimony (*Agrimonia eupatoria*), Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), Cowslip (*Primula veris*), Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), Crested Dogs-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*) and Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*).

5.3.2 Management

The below management methods will be followed:

Wildflower areas do not require any additional watering or fertilizer. Cutting a meadow and removing the clippings retains low nutrient levels in the soil and suppresses coarse grasses which would otherwise out-compete the wildflowers. It is recommended the wildflower grassland undergoes two annual cuts. The growth should be cut back to a height of 50-75mm. The cut grass should be dried on site. Cuttings should be left in situ for approximately one week, after this the arisings are to be removed from site.

First year management: Perennial species take at least a full year to establish. For newly sown areas the first summer will be dominated by annual weeds arising from the soil seed bank and by grass growth. This should be controlled by mowing throughout the first year to minimise competition and weed seed production.

Management Once Established: During the second year it is recommended that the wildflower areas are left to flower and will be cut in mid-summer. However, this should not be cut in May or early June due to nesting birds. Mowing in mid-June brings a premature end to the flowers and can compromise nesting birds, which do not fledge until late July, insects and other wildlife. If some mowing has to take place at this time, sections should be cut at different dates to prolong the overall flowering season and give wildlife a chance to move. The second annual cut should be undertaken during late Autumn.

Grassland which is consistently cut late in the season, in August and September, year on year reduces species diversity as late cutting gives more time for coarse grasses and other dominant plants to grow unchecked. To maintain maximum diversity and flowering interest the buffer should be managed in sections at different times from late June to the end of August. Varying the mowing times from year to year is the best way to maintain a diverse balanced sward.

5.4 Compliance Check

A compliance visit will be completed by a suitably qualified ecologist once the construction phase of the development has been completed. The check will be conducted annually for the first 5 years post-completion, and every 5-years thereafter until year 30. The compliance check will be carried out during a suitable time of year and in suitable weather conditions. The ecologist will check the condition of all of the habitats on site to assess if they have been achieved and make an assessment if any recommended changes are required to management.

On completion of the visit, a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) monitoring report will be compiled, including the following:

- Assessment of habitats against the objectives defined in this management plan
- Any presence of target species noted during the compliance check
- Date stamped photographic evidence taken from fixed monitoring points, of which will be the central point of each land parcel per habitat type as listed in **Section 4.0**, during the first compliance check after the construction phase
- Detailed site notes including a condition assessment for each habitat type listed in **Section 4.0** (where appropriate) using the condition criteria within the Technical Annex 1 (DEFRA, 2023b, updated 2024).
- Detailed specific recommendations on management actions to promote growth and establishment of target species / habitats including timescales for undertaking actions (if required) and marked site plans to show the actions
- Management of the above recommended actions must be carried out in the next phase and report of any details
- Each BNG monitoring report will be written up in accordance with the BNG Habitat Monitoring Report template provided by Natural England (2023) and will be sent to the LPA.

5.5 Safeguarding

The developer and project manager will be responsible for briefing all site personnel of the ecological sensitivities of the site and implementing the habitat enhancement, creation and management measures outlined within **Sections 4.0 & 5.0**. If any protected species are encountered during the construction works, it will be the responsibility of the project manager to cease works and immediately contact an ecologist for advice.

5.6 Post-Construction Habitat Creation

Table 5 below depicts the indicative timings associated with the habitat creation and enhancements to be undertaken after all construction works on site have been completed. This is considered to be year 1 of the management plan. For those activities that can be undertaken at any time of year, the earliest possible time is recommended.

5.7 Management Responsibilities

The site owner will assume responsibility for the management and maintenance of the newly created and enhanced habitats. When required, responsibility will include ensuring all management works are completed and qualified ecologists, arborists or landscape managers are contracted, etc. If the land is to be transferred, the new landlords shall bear responsibility for the management and maintenance of habitats within their curtilage. If not, the responsibility shall remain with the site owner. All management works as described above will need to be secured by a Section 106 agreement for the site that will legally oblige the site owner or other agreed party to carry out the works. An annual management timeline of all habitats has been provided in **Table 5** and management works should continue in perpetuity.

A formal review process will be implemented when objectives and management recommendations are not reached / roles and responsibilities are not fulfilled as agreed. The details of this formal review process are as below:

- A suitably qualified ecologist will visit the site to conduct the compliance check (detailed in **Section 5.9**).
- The compliance check will include the write up and submission of a BNG Habitat Monitoring report
- The ecologist will review the success for BNG that the previous recommendations or management actions have for the target species / habitats
- The project manager is contacted by the ecologist and is informed of the recommendations or management actions which have not been fulfilled to identify what or who is responsible
- The BNG Habitat Monitoring report will include a section addressing any raised issues identified during the compliance check
- The BNG Habitat Monitoring report is submitted to the LPA for review and comment

Table 5. Schedule of habitat *retention, enhancement and/or creation* works to be carried out in first year (as per **Sections 4.0 and 5.0**).

General Activity	Specific Activity	Dates / Timing	Description
Habitat Retention (Section 5.1)	Installation of Heras fencing for protection	Anytime	Heras fencing to be erected to protect the habitats to be retained. This will prevent any damage during the works.
Habitat Creation Modified Grassland (Sections 5.2)	Planting	Ideally Autumn or Spring	Establish the grassland through sowing of Emorsgate EL1 – Flowering Lawn Mixture.
	Year 1 Management	Routinely as required	- Control annual weed growth by regular mowing throughout the first year to minimise competition and weed seed production. - If necessary, glyphosate-based weed killer can be used to spot treat any areas with dense patches of Nettles or Bramble.
Habitat Creation Other Neutral Grassland (Section 5.3)	Creation of grassland	Ideally Autumn or Spring	The areas will be sowed with a suitable seed mixture such as the EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture from Emorsgate.
	Year 1 Management	Routinely as required	Control annual weed growth by mowing to 50-75mm throughout the first year to minimise competition and weed seed production.

5.8 Years 2 – 30 Management / Monitoring Table

Once the initial works covering the first year of management / monitoring have been completed as outlined in **Table 5**, the longer-term management objectives for the ecological features on site will need to be implemented (which have been outlined in detail in the above sections). **Table 6** below provides an overview of the actions required and the timings of when they should be complete (covering years 2– 30 post construction)

Table 6. Schedule of monitoring and management in Years 2 – 30 for all habitats (as per **Sections 4.0 and 5.0**)

General Activity	Specific Activity	Dates / Timing	Description
Modified Grassland (Section 5.2)	Years 2-30 Management	Year-round	The grassland will be subject to regular mowing to a height of 30-50mm.
	Removal of undesirable species	Winter i.e. October - February (outside of bird nesting season)	Targeted scrub, Bracken and invasive species removal will be carried out as necessary.
	Plant replacement	Spring or Autumn	Any dead plants or areas that become sparse will be planted with new native plants, replacing like-for-like.
Other Neutral Grassland (Section 5.3)	Years 2 – 30 Management	Spring and mid to late Summer	- Mow to 100mm in Spring. - Leave to flower until late July / August. - Conduct single hay cut after flowering with growth reduced to 50mm. - Manage sections of each grassland parcel at different times from late June to the end of August.
	Removal of undesirable species	Winter i.e. October - February (outside of bird nesting season)	Targeted scrub, bracken and invasive species removal will be carried out as necessary.
Compliance Check (Section 5.4)	Monitoring report	Annually for the first 5 years, then every 5 years until year 30 Must be conducted during a suitable time of year and weather conditions	- A report will be produced detailing assessment of habitats against criteria stipulated in Section 4.0 and any necessary remedial actions or adjustments to ongoing management. - The report will be submitted to the LPA. - Any necessary actions must then be completed prior to the next compliance check.

6.0 CONCLUSION

A Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment was carried out by Ecosupport Ltd at Chemring Countermeasures in Highpost, Salisbury with regards to the proposal for construction of a warehouse. This concluded that a net gain for biodiversity has been achieved on site with a result of 11.17% for habitats (0.04 habitat units) and the trading rules have been met. This has been achieved using a parcel of offsite land to enhance modified grassland to other neutral grassland. The manner in which the habitats should be managed is detailed within this report, including how frequently and at what time of year this should be carried out.

7.0 REFERENCES

DEFRA (2023a, updated 2024) *Creating a habitat management and monitoring plan for biodiversity net gain*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/creating-a-habitat-management-and-monitoring-plan-for-biodiversity-net-gain>

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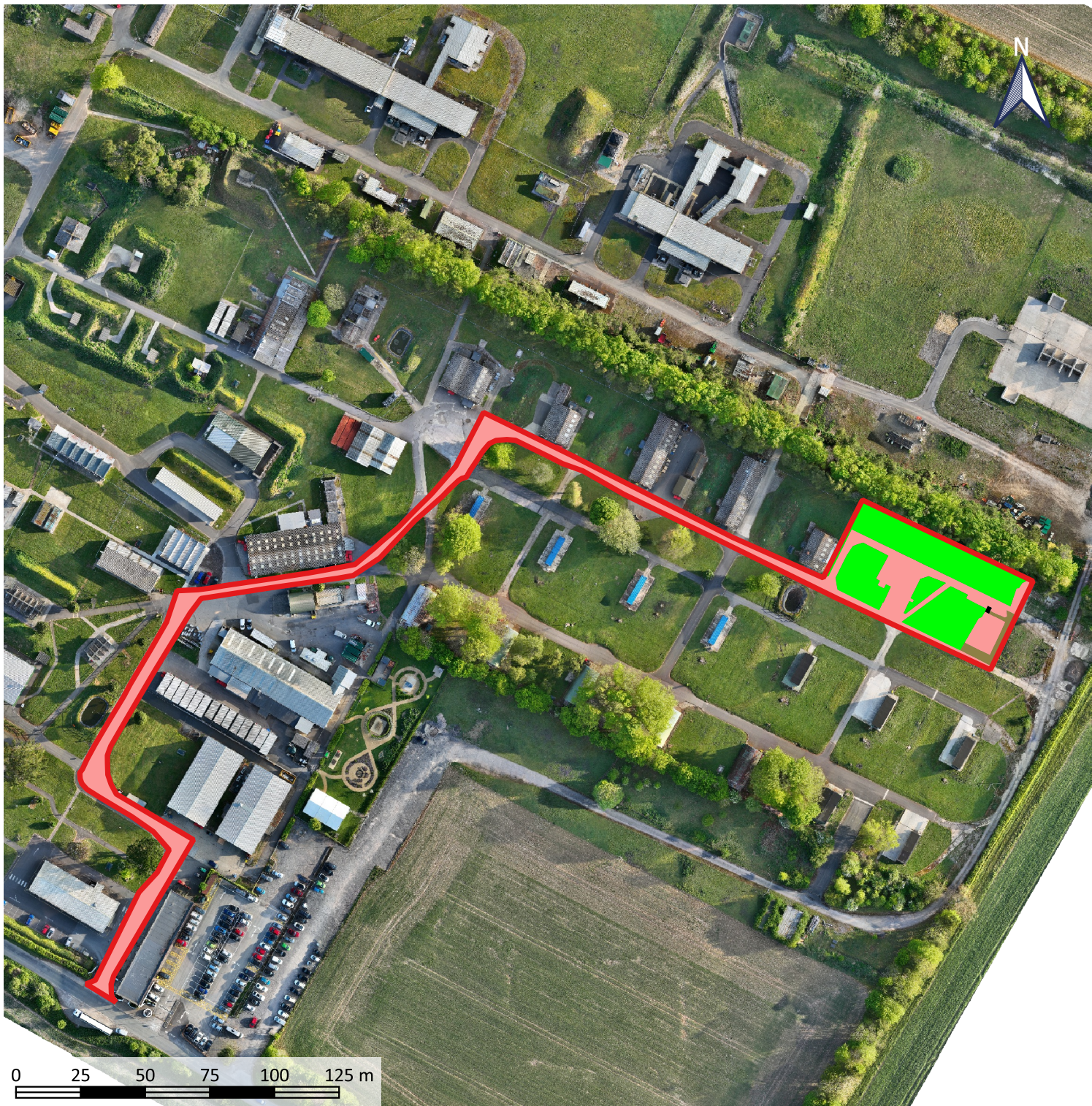
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APPENDIX 1- MAPS



Legend

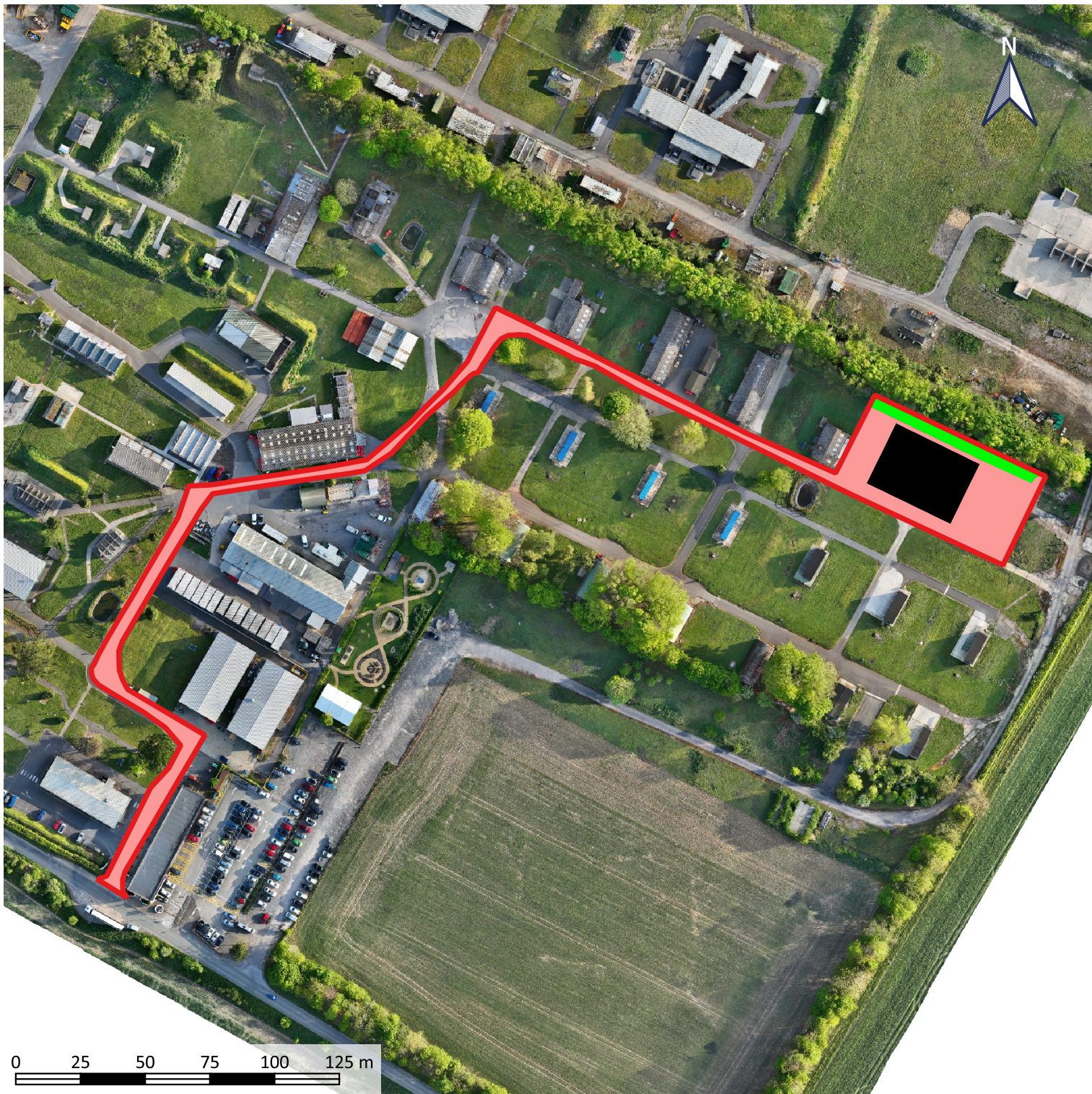
-  Site boundary
-  Modified grassland (g4)
-  Developed land. sealed surface (u1b)
-  Buildings (u1b5)
-  Artificial unvegetated unsealed surface (u1c)



K4 Keppel, Daedalus Park
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Map	UK Habs Map
Site	Chemring Coutermeasures
Client	Atlas Planning
Date	11/12/2025

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Legend

-  Site boundary
-  Modified grassland (g4)
-  Developed land. sealed surface (u1b)
-  Buildings (u1b5)



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Map	Post-development Map
Site	Chemring Coutermeasures
Client	Atlas Planning
Date	11/12/2025

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Legend

- Offsite area (Warehouse application)(0.076ha)
- Modified grassland (g4)



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Map	UK Habs Map
Site	Chemring Countermeasures - Offsite
Client	Atlas Planning
Date	12/12/2025

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Legend

— Offsite area (0.076ha)

Other neutral grassland



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Map	UK Habs Map
Site	Chemring countermeasures - offsite
Client	Atlas planning
Date	12/12/2025

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