Biodiversity Net Gain Feasibility Assessment

Land at Near the Junction of Lynwick Street and Guildford Road

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LIABILITIES:

Whilst every effort has been made to guarantee the accuracy of this report, it should be noted that living animals and plants are capable of migration/establishing and whilst such species may not have been located during the survey duration, their presence may be found on a site at a later date.

This report provides a snap shot of the species that were present at the time of the survey only and does not consider seasonal variation. Furthermore, where access is limited or the site supports habitats which are densely vegetated only dominant species maybe recorded.

The recommendations contained within this document are based on a reasonable timeframe between the completion of the survey and the commencement of any works. If there is any delay between the commencement of works that may conflict with timeframes laid out within this document, or have the potential to allow the ingress of protected species, a suitably qualified ecologist should be consulted.

It is the duty of care of the landowner/developer to act responsibly and comply with current environmental legislation if protected species are suspected or found prior to or during works.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Ecology Partnership was commissioned by Welbeck Land to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) feasibility assessment for the outline application for the development of Land at, Land Near the Junction of Lynwick Street and Guildford Road, Horsham, West Sussex hereafter referred to as the 'site' (Figure 1).

1.2 The is to the south-west of Rudgwick and to the north-west of Horsham (TQ07973305). The site covers approximately *c.* 5ha and consisted of two cow-grazed grasslands with scrub, broadleaved treelines and hedgerows with trees along the field boundaries. The immediate surroundings comprised of arable fields, broadleaved woodland and low-density residential housing. There are no Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or Local Nature Reserves (LNR) within 2km of the site.

Figure 1: Approximate location of the red line boundary

1.3 The assessment is based on the landscape masterplan, Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Landscape masterplan 2025

2.0 Statutory Biodiversity Metric

2.1 BNG principles are aimed to support both the aspired green infrastructural proposals set to define the created landscape and support biodiversity and habitat enhancement. BNG principles are set within the Environment Bill (2021).

2.2 In order to determine the on-site habitat baseline, habitats were mapped and subject to a condition assessment on 14th May 2024.

2.3 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric is used to calculate biodiversity losses and gains for terrestrial habitats within the application area. This metric underpins the Environment Bill's provisions for mandatory biodiversity net-gain in England.

2.4 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric uses habitat as a proxy for wider biodiversity with different habitat types scoring different values according to their relative biodiversity value and dependent on the condition and location of the habitat, to calculate 'biodiversity units'.

2.5 To inform the BNG assessment, the site was surveyed following the standard metric guidelines. The habitats were each assessed using the 'condition assessments' as provided in the accompanying DEFRA Metric 4.0 (Ref Natural England Joint Publication JP039 SIBN 978-1-7393362-2-6 March 2023) and the Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Technical Anne 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology February 2024. For example, all grassland habitats were reviewed in terms of species composition per m^2 and as a whole (across the whole of the field network).

On-Site Habitat Baseline

2.6 The habitats currently present on site have been identified and assessed. These are shown in Figure 3 and in Tables 1-2, overleaf. A full condition assessment is presented in Appendix 1. This report should be read in conjunction with the PEA.

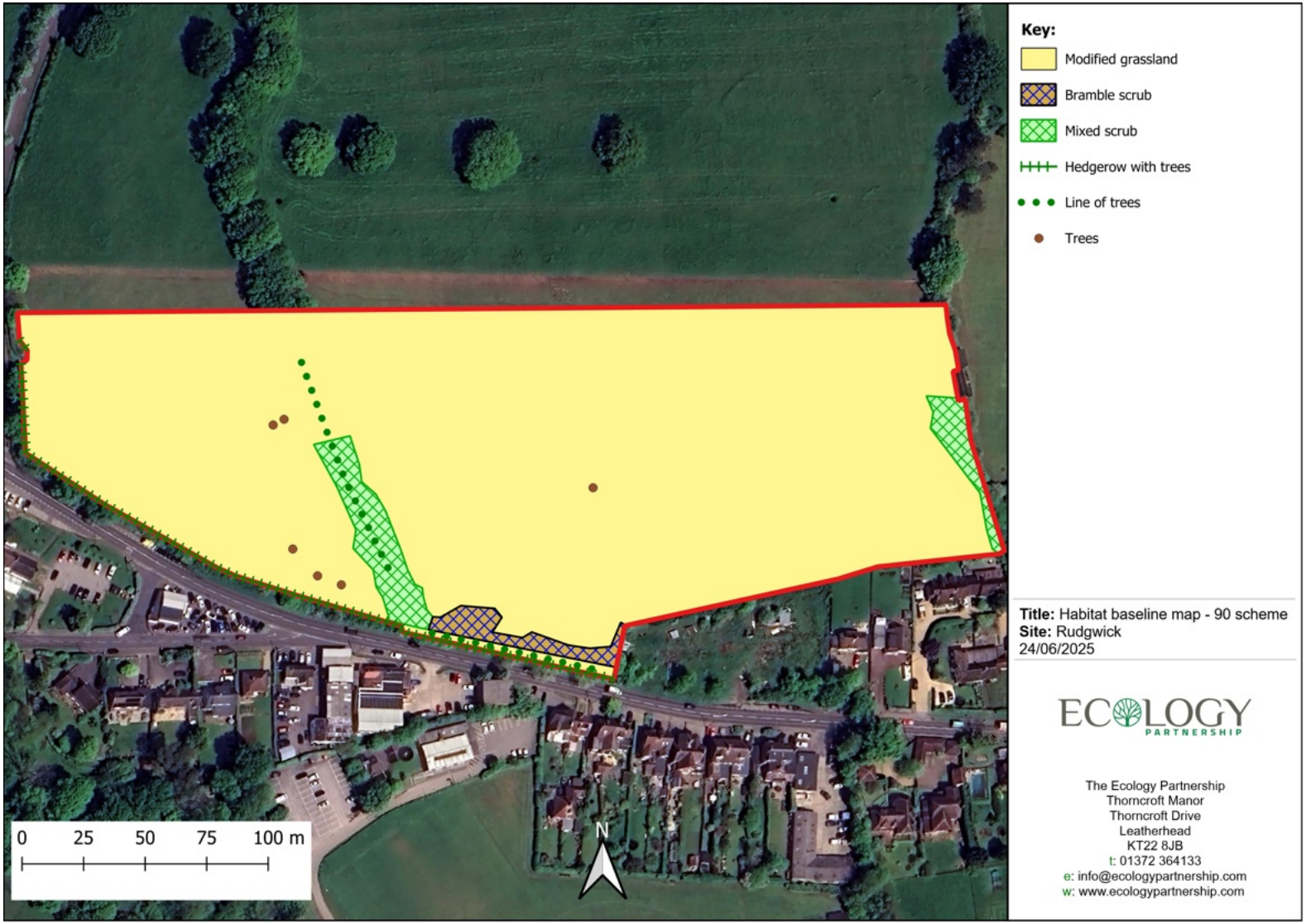


Figure 3: On-Site Habitat Baseline

Table 1. On-site habitat breakdown – Pre-Development

Habitat	Area (ha)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Total habitat units	Area retained	Area enhanced	Units lost	Comments
Bramble scrub	0.061	Medium	Condition Assessment N/A	Low	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24	Bramble dominant
Modified grassland	3.125	Low	Poor	Low	6.25	0.00	0.00	6.25	Poor condition modified grassland on the eastern aspect
Mixed scrub	0.088	Medium	Poor	Low	0.35	0..00	0.088	0.00	Central scrub / S1
Mixed scrub	0.008	Medium	Moderate	Low	0.64	0.008	0.00	0.00	Eastern boundary / S2
Rural tree	0.012	Medium	Moderate	Low	0.10	0.012	0.00	0.00	Horse chestnut, field maple
Rural tree	0.138	Medium	Good	Low	1.66	0.138	0.00	0.00	Red beech, oak
Modified grassland	1.059	Low	Good	Low	6.35	0.00	0.00	6.35	Good condition on the western aspect
Total area (excluding trees)	**4.41**	**Total units/area**			**15.59**	***0.23***	**0.09**	**12.85**	

Table 2. On-site hedgerow habitat breakdown – Pre-Development

Habitat	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Total units	Length retained	Units lost	Comments
Ecologically valuable line of trees	0.07	Medium	Poor	Low	0.56	0.049	0.17	TL2 – sycamore dominant
Ecologically valuable line of trees	0.112	Medium	Moderate	Low	0.90	0.093	0.15	TL1 – oak dominant
Species Rich native hedgerow with trees	0.015	Medium	Moderate	Low	0.12	0.01	0.04	Species present included ash, hawthorn, blackthorn, sycamore, wild privet, dogwood, with standard field maple, horse chestnut and pedunculate oak trees
Species rich native hedgerow with trees	0.296	Medium	Moderate	Low	2.37	0.279	0.14	Species present included ash, hawthorn, blackthorn, sycamore, wild privet, dogwood, with standard field maple, horse chestnut and pedunculate oak trees
Total length	**0.49**	**Total units/length**			**3.94**	**0.43**	**0.50**	

On-Site Habitat Creation

2.7 The proposed development largely retained the tree lines, the hedgerows and the scrub located in and around the edges of the site. The development is concentrated on the fields, both of which are modified grassland.

2.8 The proposals include housing, with open space provision, a new community orchard, enhanced and retained buffer scrub planting around the edges of the site, new native tree planting and SuDS wetland grassland planting. Species rich grassland will be created through over seeding.

2.9 The proposed habitat areas are detailed in Table 3 and 4 and Figure 5 below.

Figure 4: Development proposals

Table 3. On-site habitat breakdown – Post-Development Creation

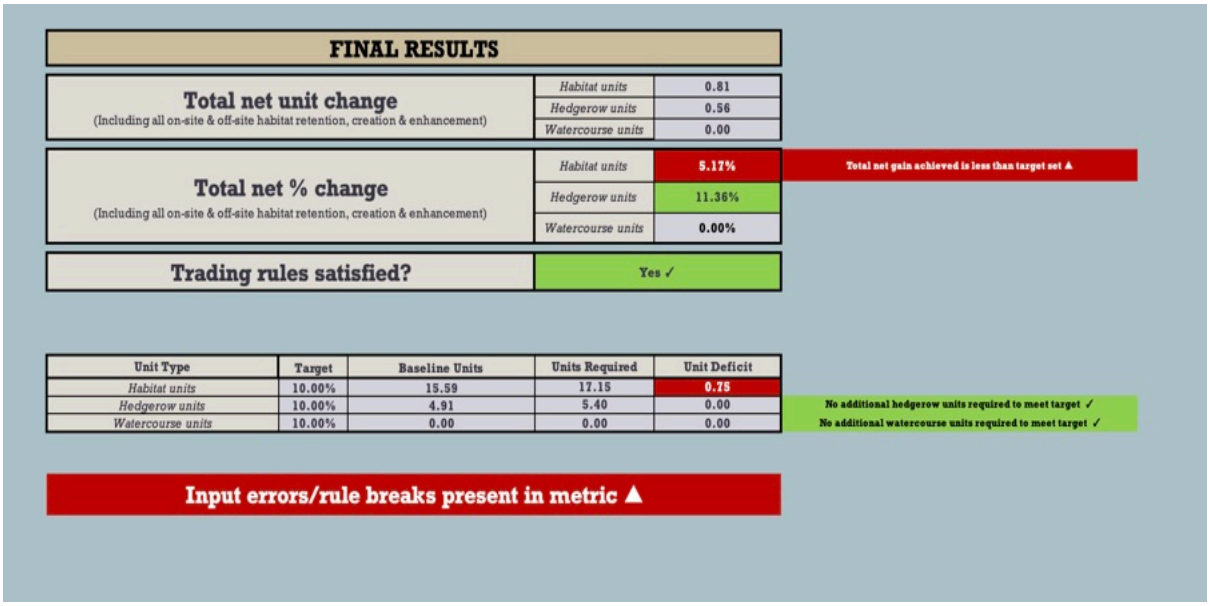
Habitat	Area (ha)	Distinctiveness	Target Condition	Strategic significance	Years to target condition	Difficulty	Total habitat units	Comments
Developed land; sealed surface	1.825	V.Low	N/A - Other	Low	0	Low	0.00	Residential areas
Other neutral grassland	0.253	Medium	Poor	Low	2	Low	0.94	Grassland areas within development
Mixed scrub	0.423	Medium	Good	Low	10	Low	3.55	Scrub around perimeter
Traditional orchard	0.021	High	Moderate	Low	20	Low	0.12	Community orchard
Other neutral grassland	0.514	Medium	Moderate	Low	5	Low	3.44	Grassland area around perimeter
Other neutral grassland	0.273	Medium	Moderate	Low	5	Low	1.83	SuDs and Swale
Other neutral grassland	0.253	Medium	Poor	Low	2	Low	0.94	Flowering lawn
Vegetated garden	0.73	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Low	1	Low	1.41	Private gardens
Urban tree	0.521	Medium	Moderate	Low	27	Low	1.59	128 trees
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	0.028	V.Low	N/A - Other	Low	0	Low	0.00	Play area
Total area	**9.41**	**Total units**					**13.83**	

Table 4. ***On-site hedgerow habitat breakdown – Post-Development Creation***

Habitat	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Years to target condition	Difficulty	Total habitat units	Comments
Species-rich native hedgerow	0.158	Medium	Moderate	Low	5	Low	1.06	
Total length	0.158	**Total units**					1.06	

2.10 The final results are shown in table 5 below.

Table 5. Final results



FINAL RESULTS			
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	0.81	
	Hedgerow units	0.56	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	5.17%	Total net gain achieved is less than target set ▲
	Hedgerow units	11.36%	
	Watercourse units	0.00%	
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓		

Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit	
Habitat units	10.00%	15.59	17.15	0.75	
Hedgerow units	10.00%	4.91	5.40	0.00	No additional hedgerow units required to meet target ✓
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	No additional watercourse units required to meet target ✓

Input errors/rule breaks present in metric ▲

2.11 The calculations confirm that the development has the potential to result in a **+5.17% net gain** in habitat units and a **+11.36% net gain** in hedgerow units.

2.12 The habitat units do not achieve 10%. As such 0.75 habitat units will be purchased from an off site provider.

2.13 A detailed Habitat Management & Maintenance Plan will be developed at the detailed design stage to detail the long-term management of the proposed habitats to achieve the targeted habitat conditions, over a 30 year timespan.

3.0 Enhancements

Gardens

3.1 Initial planting of the vegetated garden areas can be carried out with wildlife in mind. Native trees and shrubs should be planted where possible and wildflower seed mixes can be sown to enhance the grassland.

Integrated bat features

3.2 It is recommended that integrated bat tubes be incorporated into the structure of the new buildings, to provide new roosting opportunities for crevice-dwelling species.

3.3 Examples of integrated roosts which can be incorporated into certain buildings such as a soffit bat box (Figure 5). This caters for crevice-dwelling species such as pipistrelles and certain *Myotis* species. This type of box makes use of an underutilised area of a building and would require no maintenance as droppings would drop through the entrance hole. These should be located on buildings close to linear features and dark corridors and if installed on private buildings, the owners should be made aware of their purpose and legal protection.

Figure 5: Soffit bat box (Wildcare)

Log Piles

3.4 Log piles should be created on Site, especially in the newly created wildflower meadow, in order to provide further habitats for a wide range of invertebrates, which in turn provides a food source for larger fauna, and hence increasing the biodiversity of the Site. Log piles should be made from native, broadleaved trees, and should be partially buried (Figure 6). They should be located within shady areas of the Site and along the SuDS and ditch network.

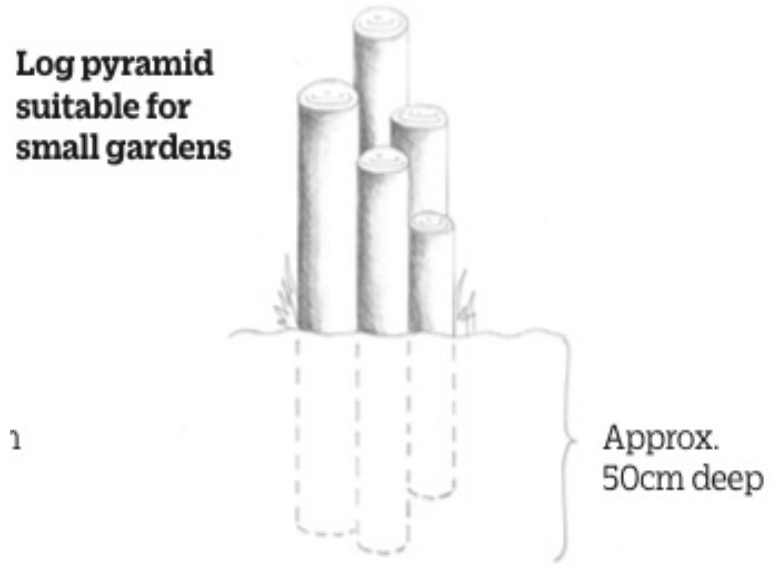


Figure 6: Example of a log pile to be built on Site

Bird Boxes

3.5 Additional nesting opportunities can be installed within existing trees on Site, or new buildings including garage areas. Again, hardwearing woodcrete boxes, or similar, are recommended. Figure 7 below gives examples of suitable bird boxes which could be installed onto the brickwork of the units or into the trees. The box should be positioned on a north or east facing aspect and at least 2m above the ground if possible. These would cater for species such as house sparrows and wagtails and the smaller garden birds.

Figure 7: Examples of suitable bird boxes which could be installed on site – Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Box (left), Vivara Pro Barcelona WoodStone Open Nest Box (centre) and Vivara Pro Seville 32mm WoodStone Nest Box (right)

Hedgehog Highways

3.6 All adjoining garden fences on Site will have a 13cm x 13cm hole at the bottom to provide a passageway for hedgehogs to travel between gardens and other habitats on site. Fences and walls are one of the main reasons why hedgehog numbers are declining as the amount of land available to them is reduced. To ensure that new residents do not block these 'highways', small signs can be erected above the hole, such as those produced by the People's Trust for Endangered Species (PTES), informing them of their purpose (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Hedgehog highway sign for fences (hedgehogstreet.org)

4.0 Conclusions

4.1 The baseline value of the site is **15.59 area units and 4.91 hedgerow units**.

4.2 Post-development the proposed value of the site is currently predicted to be **16.40 area units and 4.47 hedgerow units,** equating to a change of **+5.17%,** and **+11.36%** respectively.

4.3 A total of 0.75 habitat units will be purchased to ensure 10% net gain is achieved. This will be secured through the planning process.

Appendix 1: Habitat Condition Assessments

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UKHab Habitat Type(s): Grassland - Modified grassland			
Condition Assessment Criteria		**F1**	**F2**
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m present, including at least 2 forbs (this 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 m~ (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.	Pass – 8 species	Fail – 5.8 species
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.	Pass	Pass
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note – patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90% cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Pass	Pass
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.	Pass	Pass
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens?).	Fail - poaching	Fail - poaching
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Pass	Pass
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species? (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA*).	Pass	Pass
	Condition	**Good**	**Poor**
Condition Assessment Result			
Good	Passes 6 or 7 of 7 criteria including essential criterion A		
Moderate	Passes 4 or 5 of 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A		

Poor	Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR 4-6 of criteria but failing criterion A

Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*.
Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover.
Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying the buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement.
Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type

UKHab Habitat Type(s): All forms of scrub

Condition Assessment Criteria		**S1**	**S2**	
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range).[1] - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species[2], - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana*, common juniper *Juniperus communis*, sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* or box *Buxus sempervirens*, which can be up to 100% cover).	Pass	Pass	
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran[3]) shrubs are all present.	Fail – grazing impact	Pass	
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition[8] make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Pass	Pass	
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	Fail	Fail	
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	Fail	Fail	
	Condition	**Poor**	**Moderate**	

Condition Assessment Result	
Good	Passes 5 of 5 criteria
Moderate	Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria
Poor	Passes 2 or fewer criteria

Footnote 1 – Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.
Footnote 2 – Native woody species as defined and listed in the Hedgerow Survey Handbook: DEFRA (2007) *Hedgerow Survey Handbook: A standard procedure for local surveys in the UK*. 2nd ed. [online]. Defra, London. PB1195. Available from: Hedgerow Survey Handbook (publishing.service.gov.uk).
Footnote 3 – See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran species. Available from: Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk)
And Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Footnote 4 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement.
Footnote 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
Footnote 6 – Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type may include: non-native conifers, tree-of-heaven *Alianthus altissima*, holm oak *Quercus ilex*, European turkey oak *Quercus cerris*, cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*, snowberry *Symphoricarpos* spp., shallon *Gaultheria shallon*, American skunk cabbage *Lysichiton americanus*, buddleia *Buddleja* spp., cotoneaster *Cotoneaster* spp., Spanish bluebell *Hyacinthoides hispanica* and hybrid bluebells *Hyacinthoides x massartiana*. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type

UKHab Habitat Type(s): Urban tree: Covers the following topographical formations most commonly found in urban areas[1]:
Individual Trees (urban or rural): Young trees over 75mm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.
Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only): Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies must overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.

Condition Assessment Criteria		**Small/Medium trees**	**Medium/Large trees**	
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Pass	Pass	
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Pass	Pass	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1].	Fail	Pass	
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain > 75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Pass	Pass	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	Fail	Pass	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Pass	Pass	

		Condition	**Moderate**	**Good**
Condition Assessment Result				
Good	Passes 5 or 6 criteria			
Moderate	Passes 3 or 4 criteria			
Poor	Passes 2 or fewer criteria			

Footnote 1 - See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran trees. Available from: Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk)
and: Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Footnote 2 - Enhancement of this habitat type is only possible by improving the habitat so that it meets all Criteria B, D and F. It is not possible or appropriate to enhance individual tree/s through meeting just one or two of those Criteria, nor by meeting Criteria A, C or E.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type			
Condition Assessment Criteria		**TL1**	**TL2**
A	More than 70% of trees are native species.	Pass	Fail – sycamore dominated
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	Fail	Fail
C	One or more trees has veteran features and or natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of standing and attached deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	Pass	Fail
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice[2]	Pass	Fail – borders offsite road
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this. There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Pass	Pass
	Condition	**Moderate**	**Poor**
Condition Assessment Result			
Good	Passes 5 of 5 criteria		

Moderate	Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria
Poor	Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria

Footnote 1 – DEFRA (2007) *Hedgerow Survey Handbook: A standard procedure for local surveys in the UK.* 2nd ed [online]. Defra, London. PB1195. Available from: Hedgerow Survey Handbook (publishing.service.gov.uk).
Footnote 2 – Where ancient and veteran trees are present, see gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran trees. Available from:
Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk)
and:
Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Condition Assessment Criteria	**Criteria achieved?**
Hedgerows	**H1**
Height >1.5 m average along length	Pass
Width >1.5 m average along length	Pass
Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	Pass
Gap – hedge canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length and No canopy gaps >5 m	Pass
Undisturbed perennial vegetation >1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length (on one side of the hedge (at least))	Fail
Undesirable species Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	Pass
Invasive species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[3]) and recently introduced species.	Pass
Current Damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Pass
Tree Age (if hedgerow with trees)	Pass

There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	
Tree health (if hedgerow with trees) At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Pass
Criteria failed	**1**
Condition (G = good; M = moderate; P = poor)	**Good**

	Hedgerow without trees	**Hedgerow with trees**
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 in any functional group.	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; AND Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 & C2 = Moderate condition).	No more than 5 failures in total; AND Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 & E1 = Moderate condition).
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; OR Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 & B2 = Poor condition).	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; OR Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 & B2 = Poor condition).

Footnote 1 – DEFRA (2007) *Hedgerow Survey Handbook. A standard procedure for local surveys in the UK.* [online] Available on: layout (hedgelink.org.uk)
Footnote 2 – STALEY, J.T. ET AL. (2020) *Definition of Favourable Conservation Status for Hedgerows.* [online] Available on: Definition of Favourable Conservation Status for Hedgerows - RP2943 (naturalengland.org.uk)
Footnote 3 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
Footnote 4 – CHEFFINGS, C. M. et al. (2005) *The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain.* Species Status 7: 1-116. [online] Available on: The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain (Species Status No. 7) | JNCC Resource Hub
Footnote 5 – BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND (BSBI). *Definitions: wild, native or alien?* [online] Available on: Definitions: wild, native or alien? – Botanical Society of Britain & Ireland (bsbi.org)
Footnote 6 – BSBI and Biological Records Centre (BRC) (2022) *Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora.* [online] Available on: Acknowledgements | Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora (brc.ac.uk)
Footnote 7 – GB NON-NATIVE SPECIES SECRETARIAT (GBNNSS) (2022) Available on: Home » NNSS (nonnativespecies.org)

Footnote 8 – See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran trees. Available from:
Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk)
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