

Heronsbridge ALN School

Green Infrastructure Statement

June 2026



theurbanists

Prepared by: The Urbanists Ltd

Address: The Urbanists (Cardiff Studio), Westgate House, Womanby Street, Cardiff, CF10 1BR or The Urbanists (Bristol Studio), Temple Studios, Lower Approach Road Bristol, BS1 6QA

On behalf of: Kier Construction and Bridgend County Borough Council

Email: Planning@theurbanists.net

Website: www.theurbanists.net

Issue date	June 2026
Status	S2 - Suitable for Information
Revision	P02
Author	JC
Checked by	LH
Client:	Kier Construction
Kier Reference:	HER-URB-XX-XX-T-T-000301
Urbs Reference:	2523-URB-XX-XX-RP-PL-301

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1. Introduction and Background

This Green Infrastructure (GI) Statement is prepared by The Urbanists Ltd, on behalf of Kier Construction and Bridgend County Borough Council. It accompanies the full planning application for the construction of an additional learning needs (ALN) school and associated works including residential accommodation on land south of Bridgend known as Island Farm.

Following updates to Chapter 6 (Biodiversity) of Planning Policy Wales in 2024, GI Statements are a requirement for all planning applications in Wales. The purpose of a GI Statement ('the Statement') is to demonstrate how GI (including 'blue' infrastructure if relevant) has been incorporated adequately in a planning proposal. It is expected that this will illustrate that the proposal is compliant with specific processes and outcomes required by Planning Policy Wales Edition 12. In doing so it will be supportive of other legislation and national policy.

The Statement is informed by other reports, statements, and plans which accompany this planning application including:

- Ecological Appraisals and Summary Report
- Design and Access Statement
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment
- Proposed Landscape Plans
- Flood Consequences Assessment and Drainage Strategy/Plans
- Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

The Statement should therefore be read in conjunction with these documents.

2. Policy and Legislative Context

This section sets out the key legislative, planning policy and other guidance which inform the requirements and the approach to Green Infrastructure Statements.

2.1. Legislation

2.1.1. Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The act introduced an enhanced duty for public authorities in the exercise of their functions - the biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty (referred to as the section 6 duty). Section 6 sets out the biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty of all public authorities in Wales, to seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in their functions, and so promote resilience of ecosystems. Section 7 (Part 1) species and habitats of 'principal importance' for the purpose of maintaining and enhancing biodiversity, and which Welsh Ministers must encourage others to do.

2.2. National and Local Policy

2.2.1. Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12

Planning Policy Wales (PPW) is the principal planning policy document of the Welsh Government and informs all planning decisions. The current version (PPW 12) explains that a proportionate GI Statement should be submitted with all planning applications and explains the general standards that any statement should seek to meet.

PPW explains that GI comprises the:

“network of natural and semi-natural features, green spaces, rivers and lakes that intersperse and connect places...”

“...At the landscape scale green infrastructure can comprise entire ecosystems such as wetlands, waterways, peatlands and mountain ranges or be connected networks of mosaic habitats, including grasslands. At a local scale, it might comprise parks, fields, ponds, natural green spaces, public rights of way, allotments, cemeteries and gardens or may be designed or managed features such as sustainable drainage systems. At smaller scales, individual urban

interventions such as street trees, hedgerows, roadside verges, and green roofs/walls can all contribute to green infrastructure networks” (par.6.2.1).

It further advises that:

“proposals should be informed by the priorities identified in green infrastructure assessments and locally based planning guidance” (par.6.2.5).

The specific PPW requirements are aimed at ensuring applicants provide adequate information in their planning proposals. They are part of a larger movement in valuing the environment, and help ensure that Local Planning Authorities can comply with their Legislative duties surrounding the environment and sustainable development. The PPW requirements are that the Statement must:

- Identify landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, historic and cultural features in which green infrastructure plays a part and are already being safeguarded (**The Baseline**);
- Demonstrate that the proposal produces a **Net Benefit for Biodiversity (NBB)**;
- Demonstrate production of an Ecosystem Resilience (ER) enhancement, as part of this NBB;
- Illustrate how the **‘Step-wise approach’** has been applied, to demonstrate the achievement of the previous NBB and ER;

This Step-wise approach sets out the procedure of:

- 1) Initially following the ‘Mitigation hierarchy’ stages during the design process, to sequentially: **avoid, minimise, mitigate/restore** impact to habitats and/or species, **compensate on-site** for their loss, and as a last resort **compensate off-site** for their loss;
- 2) At each of these stages, a proportional habitat and/or species (as relevant) enhancement must be proposed that adequately demonstrates that enhancement by its DECC[A] attributes; and
- 3) A long-term management strategy is additionally required, that would ensure those measures proposed are deliverable (how?), and how they aim to result in the level of Net Benefit for Biodiversity (NBB) and ER attributes that are described (what?), as well as any resultant ES benefits gained.

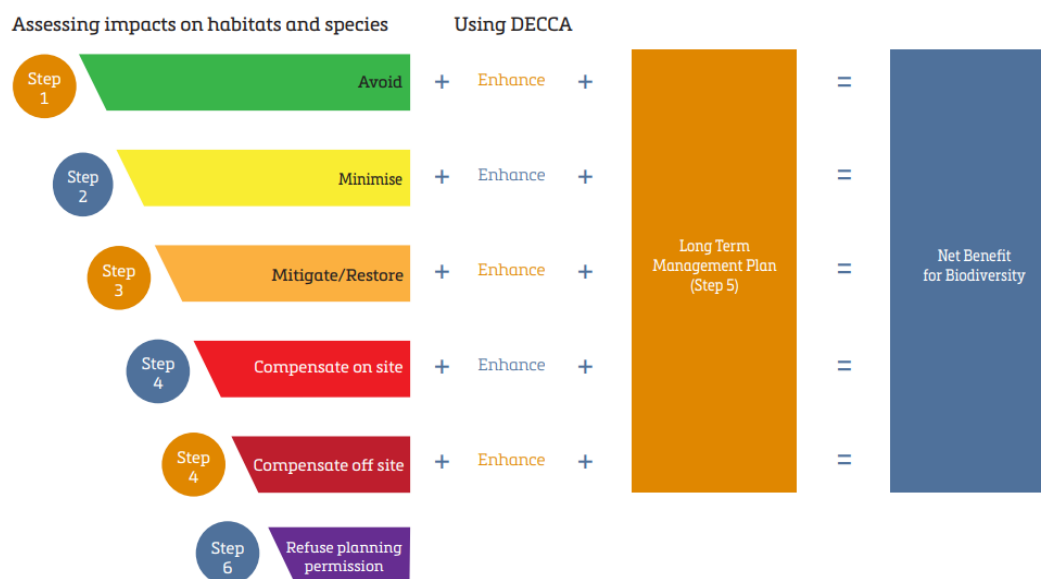


Figure 1: Step-wise Approach (PPW)

As per Point 2 above, the DECCA framework must be used. The 'DECCA' framework (see Figure 2 below) sets out 5 key considerations of habitats and species which lead to Ecosystem Resilience (ER). The first four are the attributes of 'Diversity', 'Extent', 'Condition' and 'Connectivity' of species (genetics and populations) and/or habitats. There is also the fifth combined aspect of 'Adaptability, recovery and resistance', which is an emergent aspect from the other four attributes combined, and which together (**D.E.C.C. & A.**) help us to understand the level ER provided.

Finally, PPW12 states that **Building with Nature Standards** represent good practice and are an effective prompt for developers to improve the quality of schemes and demonstrate sustainable management of nature resources. It advises using the standards in a way which is proportionate for the scale and nature of the proposed development with accreditation encouraged but not mandatory.

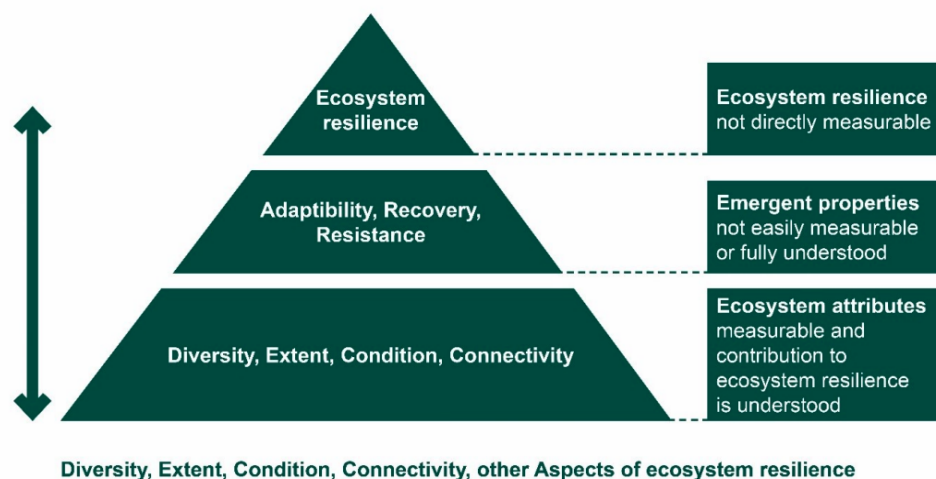


Figure 2: Ecosystem Resilience and the DECCA Framework (Natural Resources Wales)

2.2.2. Technical Advice Note 5 - Nature Conservation and Planning (1996)

PPW is supported by a number of Technical Advice Notes. TAN5 provides national guidance on how the land use planning system should contribute to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation. The guidance indicates that biodiversity conservation and enhancement is an integral part of planning for sustainable development. The guidance advocates a collaborative approach where LPAs, developers and key stakeholders in conservation should work together to deliver sustainable development.

2.2.3. Future Wales: The National Plan 2040

Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 was adopted in February 2021 as the national development framework (NDF) setting the direction of development in Wales to 2040. The NDF provides a strategy to address key national priorities through the planning system, including developing a vibrant economy, developing strong ecosystems, achieving decarbonisation and climate resilience and improving the health and wellbeing of communities; it forms part of the Development Plan.

Policy 9 of FW focuses on 'Resilient Ecological Networks and Green Infrastructure' and sets out that planning authorities should identify areas of importance and opportunities for Green Infrastructure, for safeguarding and enhancement.

Of particular relevant to GI Statement's, it also sets out that:

"In all cases, action towards securing the maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity (to provide a net benefit), the resilience of ecosystems and green infrastructure assets must be demonstrated as part of development proposals through innovative, nature-based approaches to site planning and the design of the built environment."

2.3. Local

2.3.1. Local Development Plan

The statutory development plan for the site comprises the Bridgend Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) 2018-2033, which was adopted on the 13th March 2024. A full policy assessment is undertaken in the accompanying Planning Statement but those most relevant to Green Infrastructure are also summarised below:

PLA2: Land South of Bridgend (Island Farm) Sustainable Growth Area:

Overarching site allocation policy which includes a need for multi-functioning green infrastructure and for regard to be given to the surrounding landscape and suitable buffers.

SP17: Conservation and Enhancement of the Natural Environment:

Strategic policy aiming to protect the Borough's rich and varied biodiversity and favours development that will protect or enhance the natural environment.

DNP6: Biodiversity, Ecological Networks, Habitats and Species:

Requires development proposals to contribute to biodiversity net gain and improved ecosystem resilience.

DNP7: Trees, Hedgerows and Development:

Does not generally permit development that would adversely affect special trees, woodlands or hedgerows.

DNP8: Green Infrastructure:

Seeks to ensure development proposals integrate, protect and maintain existing green

infrastructure assets. Also supports enhancement of the extent, quality, connectivity and multi-functionality of the green infrastructure network.

DNP9: Natural Resource Protection and Public Health:

Requires that development will not cause a new or exacerbate an existing, unacceptable risk of harm to biodiversity or local amenity.

2.3.2. Supplementary Planning Guidance

The Development Plan is supported by a number of Supplementary Planning Guidance Documents, the most pertinent being:

SPG7: Trees and Development:

Details how trees on development sites should be surveyed, assessed and protected and sets out how mitigation can be delivered, including guidance on any replacement trees.

SPG19: Biodiversity and Development:

Outlines how habitats and protected species should be considered as part of development, setting out a four step approach; knowing what biodiversity is located on the site; undertaking appropriate surveys; creating buffer zones and corridors for biodiversity; and taking steps to mitigate unavoidable harm.

3. Site Baselines

This section sets out a summary of the existing conditions of the development site and wider relevant context, based on survey efforts and desk study. This regards habitats and species, Ecological and GI features, and their varying values. It also considers other information available and summarises their influence on the design.

3.1. Site Context

The proposed development site is located immediately to the south of the town of Bridgend within the Bridgend County Borough Council Area, South Wales. Whilst forming part of a mixed use site allocation, it is principally greenfield land and has potential to be Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land. The site measures approximately 4.8ha and is generally defined by mature hedgerow planting and some mature trees.

In terms of nearby designations, Old Castle Down SSSI is approximately 1.7km south of the site, albeit bisected by occasional highways. The SSSI is designated as such for its range of limestone and grassland vegetation. The closest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) to the site is Kenfig SAC, some 2.8km to the south west and intersected by the River Ogmore. There are a number of locally designated sites in relatively close proximity to the site, the closest being; Island Farm POW Camp SINC adjacent to the west of the site, Heronston House Meadow is approximately 0.5km to the east (but separated by commercial and residential development) and Ewenny Moor SINC approximately 0.6km to the south east and intersected by the railway line and highways.

3.2. Landscape GI Baseline Summary

As above, the site is generally defined by mature hedgerow, while along the eastern boundary there are mature trees that separate the development site from the adjacent Science Park. The site slopes noticeably from higher ground along the southeastern boundary to lower ground along the northwestern boundary. To the north of the site, there is a group of existing residential properties. To the west is the former Island Farm Prisoner of War Camp and extending greenfields. To the south are more open agricultural greenfields.

The landscape value of the site itself derives from its agricultural character, albeit more distant

views are viewed in conjunction with Bridgend due to the location immediately south of the town. A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment has been submitted which finds that there is a strong fabric of mature trees and woodland screening more distant views of the site and the proposals will form a relatively small component of overall views.

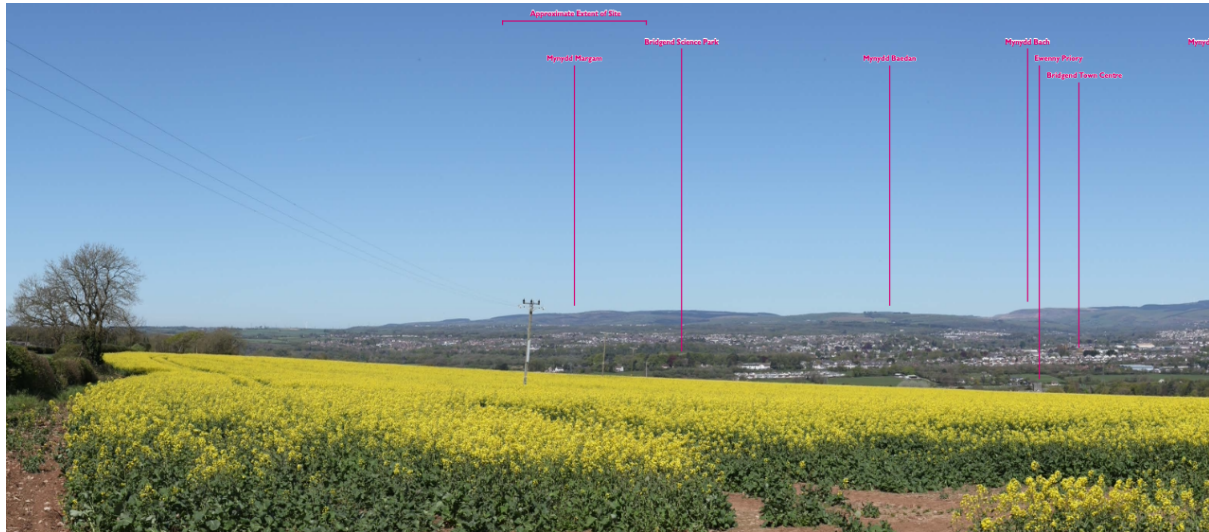


Figure 3: View from Vale Millennium Heritage Trail (Soltys Brewster LVIA)

3.3. Ecological GI Baseline Summary

Accompanying Ecological survey and assessments have considered the proposed development site's existing ecological context, the potential for supporting any protected or otherwise important species. This has included; a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and BREEAM Report, Dormouse Report, Updated PEA File Note and Ground Level Tree Assessment, INNPS Report, Bat Activity Report and Badger Report. Given the various reports undertaken, an Ecological Summary Report (May 2026) has also been provided in order to clearly summarise findings and to follow pre-application recommendations from the LPA. It includes updated surveys where needed, for example, a further badger walkover survey.

In summary, the ecological baseline of the site derives from its agricultural character with significant areas of arable bare land, improved grassland and semi-improved grassland. There are features on the site boundaries and outside of the site which contribute to its ecological potential such as trees and hedgerows and areas of scrub. There was therefore potential for the presence of protected species being present despite the baseline of the site itself being relatively limited.

Targeted surveys subsequently found that dormice are likely absent but precautionary measures are proposed to ensure impacts are avoided. Similarly, badgers are also considered to be absent

but activity can change rapidly so precautionary approaches are also recommended in terms of badgers. Following detailed bat surveys, no further survey work is now required with the main recommendations for avoidance being allowing for a commuting buffer and sensitively handling proposed lighting. Finally, Himalayan balsam (Invasive non-native species) was found on and around the site which will need to be sensitively handled, but also presents opportunities for ecological enhancement, alongside the relatively low ecological baseline.



Figure 4: Ecological Baselines (Aecom)

3.4. Arboriculture GI Baseline Summary

There are no Tree Preservation Order protected trees, nor ancient woodland on the site. The arboricultural baseline is limited to the site boundaries, principally a line of trees along the western boundary dominated by coppiced hazel. They had potential to house nesting birds and contribute to the overall green infrastructure of the locality. No trees on the site itself were found to be suitable for roosting bats, however, trees within the zone of influence do have potential for bat roosts and they have been assessed in the ecological reporting.

Arboricultural surveys have been undertaken with 14 trees/tree groups on the site, the majority were classified as Class C meaning they were of limited quality and life expectancy and one was categorised as U meaning it is unsuitable for retention. The remaining high quality trees are largely outside of the development area. Figure 4 (below) shows the location of trees which are towards the site boundaries and demonstrates the value of those trees.

The higher quality line of trees on the western boundary are not proposed for removal and in summary, there is potential for significant arboricultural enhancement given the lack of significant trees on the development site itself.



Figure 5: Tree Constraints Plan (ArbTS)

3.5. SuDS GI Baseline Summary

Given the agricultural nature of the site, there is no formal sustainable drainage at present. There is a ground level change across the site of approximately 8.10m with the high point in the south-east corner and the low line running along the north-western boundary. There is also a low area on the northern boundary with these levels informing the existing drainage. The site largely

comprises a green agricultural field with the addition of some small access tracks so existing drainage consists largely of natural infiltration. Overall, there are significant opportunities for enhancement in terms of blue infrastructure through the development process.

4. Green Infrastructure Compliance Assessment

This section will demonstrate how the proposed development has followed the step-wise approach and provides a net gain in biodiversity. It will use the DECCA Framework as well as demonstrate compliance with Building With Nature Standards.

4.1. Step-Wise Approach summary

The following is a summary of how the step-wise approach has been carried out as part of the proposed development schemes design, including its implementation. The accompanying Ecological Summary Report also refers to the steps set out in the Step-wise approach and this is reflected in the landscaping proposals.

Step	Development Measures
Avoidance	The scheme has been designed to minimise and avoid habitat loss as far as possible. A bat corridor has been incorporated into the design and trees, principally the line of trees towards the western boundary, are retained in order to avoid impacts to bats. A 15m bat corridor is retained, although the Ecological Summary recommends that should this not be possible, soft landscaping can be provided. There is a further bat corridor beyond the eastern boundary of the site which will remain unimpacted. No evidence of badgers or hazel dormouse were identified in the ecological survey work and as such, a precautionary working method is likely to be sufficient for avoiding adverse impacts. The baseline of the majority of the site is limited and as such, habitat loss has been comfortably avoided for the most part.
Minimisation	As above, avoidance and minimisation have been at the forefront of the design process. It is expected that diverting built development away from the bat corridor and existing line of trees, will avoid ecological impacts. At the least, it will minimise potential impacts with the Ecological Summary setting out soft landscaping requirements to minimise impacts. Other recommendations such as no night-time work

Step	Development Measures
	will also be followed in order to minimise impacts on protected species. Targeted ecological surveys have found that dormice and badgers are not present on the site, however, precautionary measures will be followed to further minimise or avoid any potential impacts. Similarly, the sensitive landscaping scheme and lighting strategy will also limit impacts more broadly.
Mitigation / Replacement	As well as minimising potential impacts, the inclusion of a bat corridor is also considered to mitigate potential impacts. Whilst it is not expected that trees will be removed for the proposals, any loss will be mitigated by following the 3:1 re-planting requirement set out in Planning Policy Wales. Similarly, invasive non-native species will be carefully handled and removed, allowing for significant mitigation and enhancement potential. Finally, there are few protected species understood to be utilising the site, but targeted ecological reports have set out mitigation and enhancement measures which will be followed should any be identified. These measures are summarised in the recent (May 2026) Ecological Summary report.
Compensation on / off site	Given the relatively low ecological baseline on site, it is not expected that further compensatory measures are necessary beyond the measures discussed above, albeit there is scope for further enhancement within the site should the LPA consider this to be necessary.

4.1.1. Net Benefit of Biodiversity

Using the DECCA framework, measures that have been proposed to ensure a net benefit in biodiversity are outlined in the below table. It is considered that the net benefits set out here also demonstrate ecosystem resilience.

DECCA	Assessment
Diversity	The site is not particularly ecologically diverse at present, particularly given the current agricultural use. Features of the most ecological diversity are retained and the introduction of planting native species as part of the landscaping scheme and removal of existing non-native

	species will significantly diversify ecosystem resilience in the area. There are no existing watercourses on the site so the introduction of the integrated SuDS features will also diversify the ecology of the site.
Extent	The introduction of numerous native species and the SuDS features are expected to increase the extent of biodiversity on the site. Similarly, the enhancement measures proposed in the ecological reports such as dormouse boxes will also improve the extent of biodiversity.
Condition	The site is presently an agricultural field with some managed grassland. The introduction of new ecological features as discussed above will improve the overall condition in the short-term and the opportunity to control the longer term management through the planning system will further improve ecosystem conditions on a longer term basis. The removal of invasive non-native species will improve the overall condition of the site in ecological terms.
Connectivity	The bat corridor will allow for continued connectivity through the site to benefit bat species that are known to be present in the wider area, as well the strengthening of the vegetated boundaries. The opportunity for other species to connect within the site and further afield is also improved through the introduction of more ecologically friendly planting and features, particularly compared with the existing baseline.
Adaptability	Overall, it has been demonstrated that the proposals will result in a net benefit to biodiversity and therefore improved ecosystem resilience through a sensitive design approach that prioritises avoidance and mitigation, with enhancement measures also proposed. This will improve the diversity, extent, condition and connectivity of on-site habitat and therefore make the site more adaptable and resilient overall - particularly in comparison to the relatively low agricultural baseline.

4.1.2. Long-term Management Summary

The long term management of these enhancements are set out below, further demonstrating ecosystem resilience.

Feature	Management
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Woodland planting mix	The woodland will be periodically monitoring for the appearance of undesirable species, with remedial action employed in any problem areas. The care and pruning of trees as required, with the replacement of specimens that fail to become established, or which already exist and are prominent or important to ecology in the site and die. To ensure no disturbance or harm to nesting birds - all works are to take place outside the bird nesting season, or under suitable ecological supervision and where it is established no active nests are present. To ensure no disturbance or harm to bats - all works to take place only on limbs or trees without suitable features for roosting bats. Where these are present or potentially present, suitable ecological advice should be sought before any works.
Wildflower planting	Removal of dead vegetation as necessary and other management and re-planting as required for wildflower species.
Amenity and ornamental planting	Annual removal of dead vegetation as necessary, and selective removal or other management (e.g. aggressive pruning, selective use of systemic herbicide) of any species which become overdominant or spreading.
Retained planting	Pruning and maintenance as required.
Dormouse boxes	Boxes will need to be monitored and maintained then ultimately replaced with similar and suitable replacements as soon as necessary.
Swale and rain gardens	The application is supported by a Drainage Strategy and detailed SuDS drawings. There will be a need to check and maintain pipework, paving, cellular storage, rain gardens and filters drains at regular intervals to ensure the SuDS remains fully operational for its lifetime.

4.2. Building with Nature Standards

The table below sets out how the proposed development will comply with Building with Nature Standards.

Standard	Assessment	Outcome
Core Standards		
Standard 1 Optimises Multifunctionality and Connectivity	Multifunctionality has been extensively considered in this scheme. This has included an integration of naturalistic and human elements where possible, with the landscaping proposals responding to the needs of students and residents. The benefits to site and local area connectivity for nature are significant, while the connectivity benefits for people have also been enhanced through the provision of amenity spaces and integrated biodiversity habitats such as the SuDS feature and significant levels of planting.	A well-connected landscape for people and protected species through the provision of a dark corridor for bats and native planting throughout. The retention of existing landscape features, as well as the incorporation of the new planting, creates a better connected space.
Standard 2 Positively Responds to the Climate Emergency	The proposed GI enhances the baseline condition through new and wider habitat creation. This includes native species renowned for their high carbon capture and the introduction of new habitat through the rain garden and associated planting. The proposed mix of native species is also considered to benefit connectivity as referenced above as well as noise reduction.	A more diverse and varied landscape compared with existing and which has aspirations for longevity. The proposed scheme incorporates SuDS to assist with water runoff capture and pollution prevention where there is currently no formal drainage arrangements on the site.

Standard	Assessment	Outcome
Standard 3 Maximises Environmental Net Gains	The diverse and varied landscape proposal has been influenced by existing features of value to maximise environmental benefits through retaining existing trees and hedgerows and the retention of a dark corridor.	New planting and mitigation measures are expected to offset any habitat removal necessitated by the development, as well as any other potential adverse impacts. Other improvements as a result of the development include the removal of non-native species and introduction of new habitat through the rain garden.
Standard 4 Champions a Context Driven Approach	The proposed GI approach has been influenced by the existing context from the outset, including the retention of habitat where possible, particularly towards the western boundary, and retention of a dark corridor for bats.	The proposed development has sensitively responded to the constraints and opportunities for tree and habitat value within and adjacent to the site., maximising the benefits of a landscape-led approach.
Standard 5 Creates Distinctive Places	The consideration of green infrastructure enhancement has been central to the design process. The overall approach of hard and soft landscape, combined with materials and boundary treatment, contributes to creating a unique and attractive yet functional place. Key features being the dark corridor,	The proposal increases and enhances landscape connectivity in the locality, bringing a sense of place to the site.

Standard	Assessment	Outcome
	wildflower meadow and rain garden planting.	
Standard 6 Secures Effective Place-keeping	The design aims to minimise the need for intervention in terms of management and maintenance with a long term strategy approach set out within this Statement. Native species planting, for example, involves little maintenance to maintain the sense of place.	The use of native species results in management requiring minimal intervention and thus allowing native species to flourish. The LPA may, however, choose to implement conditions to further control and ensure the long-term management of the scheme where necessary, something which cannot be secured without the development gaining planning permission.
Wellbeing Standards		
Standard 7 Brings Nature Closer to People	The proposed landscape design enriches the site by using integrated planting throughout, with larger areas of grassland and planting where possible, ornamental planting in more developed areas and the integration of the SuDS features.	The proposed development is integrated with green infrastructure in addition to broader habitat creation, particularly the more public areas closer to the western boundary. Overall, users of the site will be brought closer to nature.

Standard	Assessment	Outcome
Standard 8 Supports Equitable and Inclusive Places	The site is an agricultural field but will become accessible to the public through the MUGA and sports pitch.	Regular users of the development will benefit from integrated green infrastructure and accessibility measures that will meet national building control standards. The public more broadly will benefit from public use of the sports pitch and MUGA.
Water Standards		
Standard 9 Delivers Climate Resilient Water Management	The proposed development will improve the management of surface water given that SuDS are proposed where there is presently no formal management of water.	SuDS includes the creation and inclusion of planted rain gardens to allow for improved water quality management and ecological resilience.
Standard 10 Brings Water Closer to People	The SuDS features will be viewable at areas within the site, comprising part of the overall green infrastructure. Proposed SuDS include rain gardens, swales and attenuation basins.	The creation and inclusion of integrated SuDS allows for the new incorporation of visibly enhanced landscape features into the site.
Wildlife Standards		
Standard 11 Delivers Wildlife Enhancement	The scheme has followed the mitigation hierarchy approach to habitat and species protection and creation. Protected species will be protected	A number of habitat and species-based enhancements have been included within the

Standard	Assessment	Outcome
	during the works through precautionary working methods, and where impacts are unavoidable, both mitigation and enhancement measures in line with legislative and policy requirements will be delivered.	proposals such as a dark corridor and the removal of invasive non-native species. All habitats and mitigation measures will be maintained; this can be secured through planning conditions where necessary.
Standard 12 Underpins Nature's Recovery	Higher value existing habitat, particularly towards the western boundary, will be retained and protected during both the construction and operational phases. Ecological enhancements are proposed throughout to further contribute to nature recovery.	New planting across the site will enhance the connectivity between on-site habitats, as well as enhance the resilience of existing off-site habitats. This will contribute to meeting wider nature recovery goals.

4.3. Compliance with Policy

Given the findings set out in the above tables, it has been demonstrated that national planning policy requiring adherence to the step-wise approach, DECCA framework and demonstrating net gain in biodiversity has been complied with.

In doing so, this Statement has also demonstrated that the proposal complies with RLDP policies PLA2, SP17, DNP6, DNP7, DNP8 and DNP9 which seek to protect and enhance biodiversity including trees and hedgerows, create multi functioning green infrastructure and generally enhance the natural environment.

5. Conclusion

This GI Statement is considered to be proportionate to the scale and type of development proposed. It has outlined the green infrastructure baselines for the site and followed the Step-wise Approach and DECCA Framework in order to ultimately demonstrate a net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. It has also demonstrated compliance with Building with Nature Standards and relevant local policy.

In summary, mitigation and enhancement measures include:

- Retention of higher quality planting;
- Retention of a dark corridors;
- Precautionary approach to construction;
- Planting of native species including a wildflower meadow;
- Introduction of rain gardens and associated planting; and
- Installation of enhancement measures such as dormouse boxes.

Overall, the development is considered to be appropriate in GI terms and complies with both PPW and planning local policies.